OPERATION ASTRO



Reducing Dwelling Burglaries 2015-2016

Welcome to Durham









...the 'other side' of Durham





Protecting and improving the nation's health

County Durham

Unitary Authority

This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in County Durham is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 22.7% (20,100) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 7.0 years lower for men and 7.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of County Durham than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 21.3% (1.038) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-spedific hospital stays among those under 18 was 69.9°, worse than the average for England. This represents 70 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.



OPERATION ASTRO



Objectives

- Reduce the rate of dwelling burglaries in areas which have suffered high rates of repeat offences.
- To target Safer Homes funding effectively and efficiently.
- To maintain and improve confidence of residents and the community.

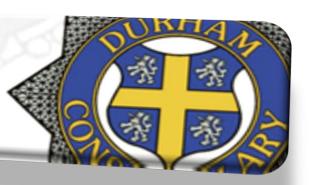
Scanning

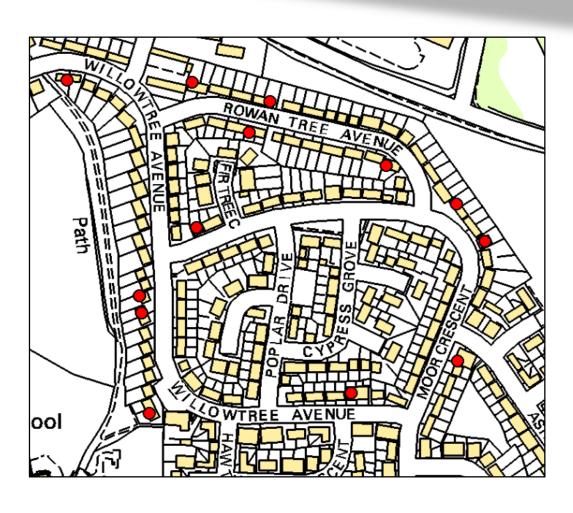


 Which locations are repeatedly targeted for dwelling burglaries?

High Grange Estate

Durham





Spot the pattern?

Spot the vulnerabilities?

High Grange Estate

Durham





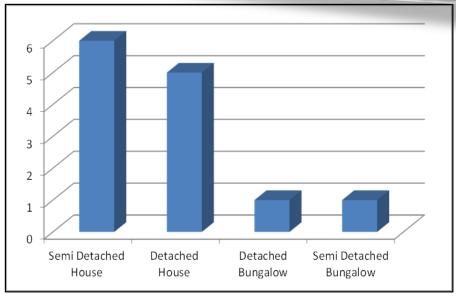
Aerial View

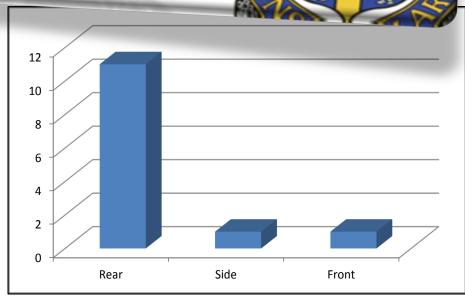
Ground view to rear of properties on Willowtree Avenue

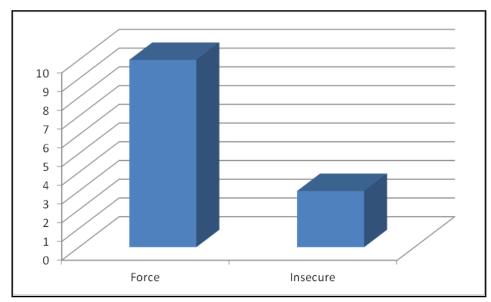


High Grange Estate, Durham

Point of Entry/Method of Entry

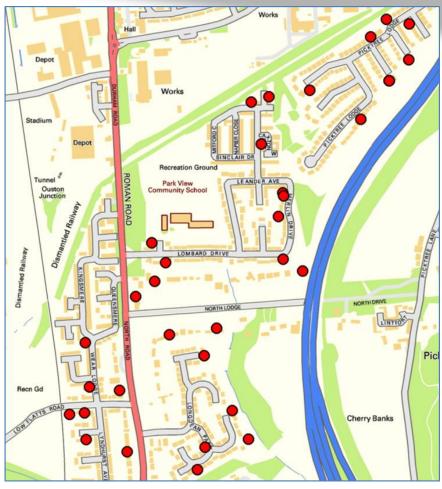






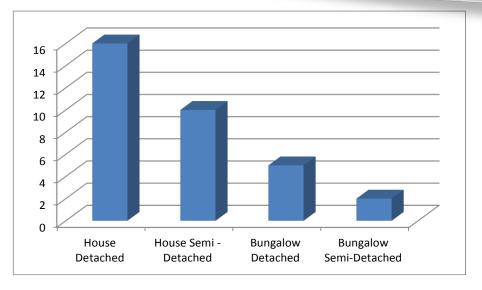
North Lodge Chester le Street

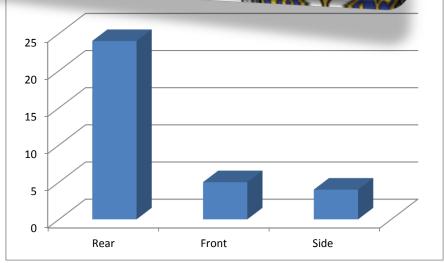


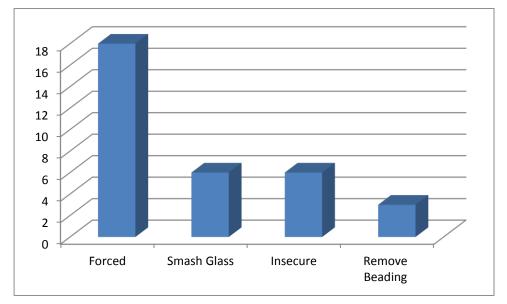


North Lodge Chester-le-Street

Point of Entry/Method of Entry

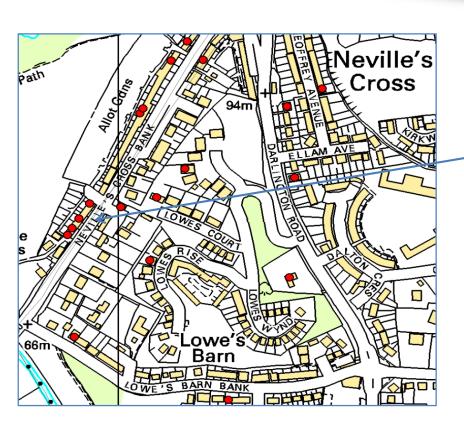






Neville's Cross

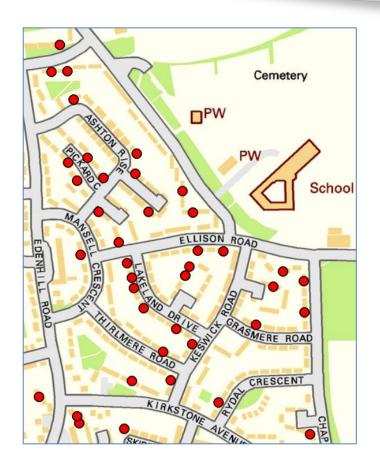


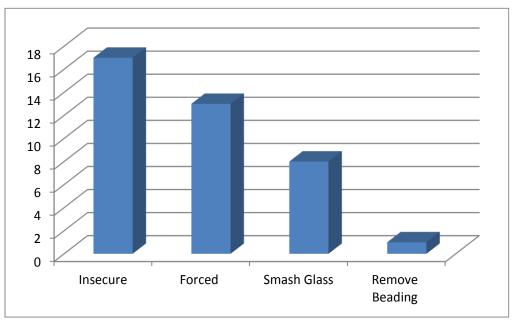




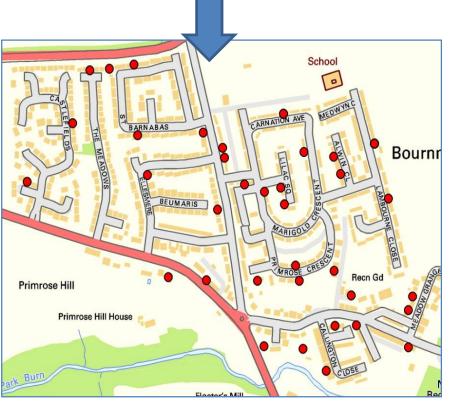


Edenhill North, Peterlee

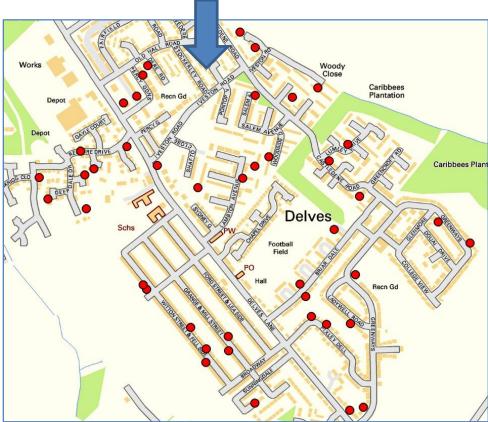








Delves Lane



Target and control areas to measure effectiveness

Target Area	Control Area
High Grange Estate – Gilesgate(D2B)	Area A
Neville's Cross (D5C/D5D)	Area B
North Lodge (G1A)	Area C
Delves Lane (I1B)	Area D
Bournmoor (G4C)	Area E
Edenhill North (E1D)	Area F





to sell goods please contact Police using the



Analysis - P.A.T - 1st Layer

Offender

- Op Vienna
- Op Orbit
- Tasking and Coordinating
- Target setting
- Burglary review meetings



Location

Crime Reduction Officers

- Physical security -most appropriate and efficient tactics?
- Tactics for individual householders and /or public areas?

Victim

Community Liaison Officers & NPT

- Education and advice to influence householders behaviour?
- How can occupants be encouraged to improve security at their own expense?
- Engagement through PACT, local meetings and forums.



P.A.T - 2^{md} Layer

Handlers

- Intelligence Strategy
- Restorative Justice??
- Clean Slate??



Manager

How can partners assist?

- Residents associations
- Housing associations
- Local authority

Guardian - Victim

NHW assessments – how effective is the NHW scheme in that area?



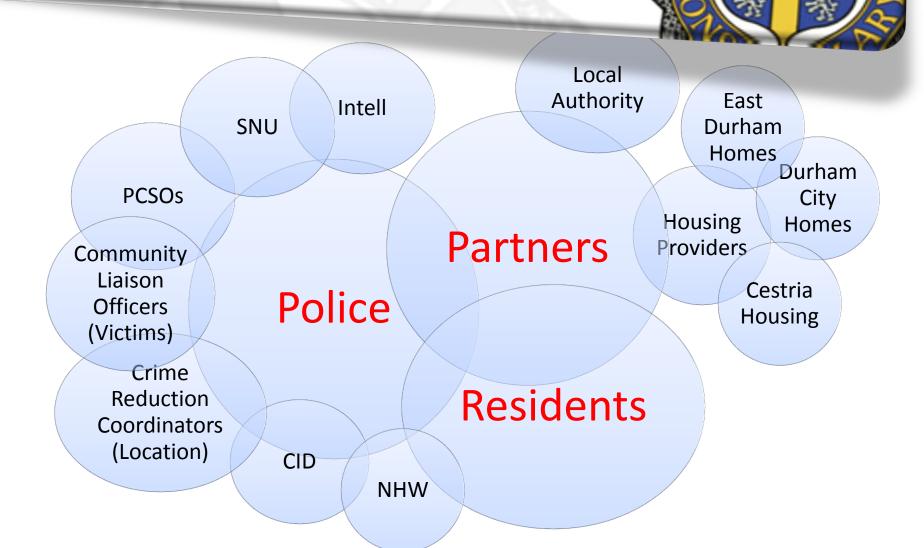
Hypothesis



Offenders repeatedly target areas which they are familiar with and which have previously proved lucrative.

Visible and behavioural changes will alter the offender's perception and deter them from returning to that area.

Working in Partnership



Response



- SURVEYS conducted by Crime Reduction Officers of each target area alongside the local PCSO and Community Liaison Officer
- ENGAGEMENT WITH RESIDENTS provided with Safer Homes Packs, advice around security measures and equipment which can be provided at the householders expense.
- COMMUNITY FORUMS community meetings, residents groups were attended.
- NHW promote Neighbourhood Watch coverage, encouraging existing schemes to carry out works themselves, e.g. – application of anti-climb paint.
- LOCAL AUTHORITY Worked in partnership with the local council e.g. erect suitable deterrent signage, lighting repairs.
- SOCIAL HOUSING PROVIDERS Worked collaboratively communicate with residents and practical assistance e.g. maintenance departments fitting products



Response

Equipment Supplied













Response

Targeted <u>145</u> especially <u>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</u> with tailored response, making use of the following equipment:

- Prikka-Strips
- Anti-Climb Paint
- Appropriate Signage
- Light Timers
- Simulated TVs
- Solar Lights
- Shed Alarm
- UV Pens



Assessment



Key Findings - Quantitative

- When compared to the 5 year annual average there were crime reductions in burglaries in 5 of the 6 Target Locations, with the other remaining at the same level.
- The burglary level changes between 2014/2015 & 2015/2016 in 5 of the 6 locations (4 reductions; 1 static) compare favourably with the 15.75% increase witnessed across the force.
- The burglary level change between 2014/2015 & 2015/2016 in 5 of the 6 locations compares favourably with the increases witnessed in each of their respective sectors.
- When the target period is compared to the 5 year annual average, all 6 Target Locations have preferable % changes to their respective Control Areas.

Data from the initial 5 year scan and review period for the Target and Control areas

		5 Year Annual		
Target/Control Locations	5 Year Total	Average	2015-2016	% Change
HIGH GRANGE ESTATE (D2B)	15	3	3	0
AREA A	12	2.4	3	25%
NEVILLE'S CROSS (D5C/D5D)	20	4	1	-75%
AREA B	14	2.8	2	-28.50%
NORTH LODGE (G1A)	34	6.8	2	-70.50%
AREA C	26	5.2	5	-3.80%
DELVES LANE (I1B)	43	8.6	1	-88.30%
AREA D	18	3.6	10	178%
BOURNMOOR (G4C)	40	8	4	-50%
AREA E	19	3.8	3	-21%
EDENHILL NORTH (E1D)	41	8.2	3	-63.40%
AREA F	44	8.8	6	-31.80%

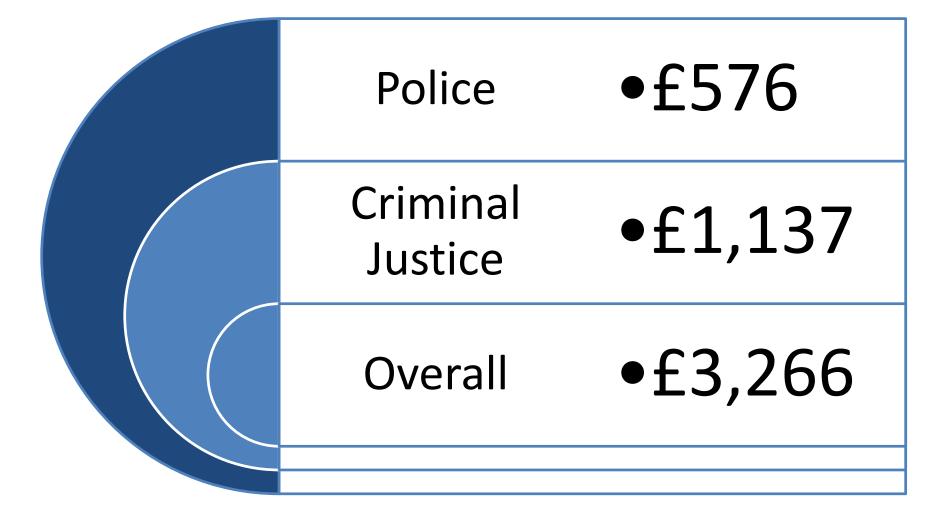
Data from the initial 5 year scan and review period for the Target and Control areas

									%			
									Change			
							5 Year		on 5		%	
							Annua		Year	%	Change 2014	%
	2010	2011					1		Annual	Change 20	/2015 &	Change 2014/2015
	-	-	2012-	2013-	2014-	5 Year	Avera	2015-	Averag	14/2015 &	2015/2016 -	& 2015/2016 -
Target Locations	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	ge	2016	е	2015/2016	Forcewide	Sector Level
HIGH GRANGE ESTATE												
(D2B)	1	5	4	2	3	15	3	3	0	0	15.75%	16.10%
	_		•	-							2017070	2012070
NEVILLE'S CROSS	_	_	_			20			750/	750/	45 750/	45.400/
(D5C/D5D)	6	3	2	4	4	20	4	1	-75%	-75%	15.75%	16.10%
NORTH ORGE (CAA)	_		4.4	4.4	_	24	6.0	•	-	500/	45 750/	40 500/
NORTH LODGE (G1A)	3	1	11	14	5	34	6.8	2	70.50%	-60%	15.75%	10.50%
			_	_				_	-	22 222/	4= ===/	4001
DELVES LANE (I1B)	13	10	8	3	9	43	8.6	1	88.30%	-88.90%	15.75%	42%
BOURNMOOR (G4C)	6	8	13	12	1	40	8	4	-50%	300	15.75%	10.50%
									-			
EDENHILL NORTH (E1D)	7	12	12	5	5	41	8.2	3	63.40%	-40%	15.75%	23.40%
Control Locations												
ADEA A			-	•		42	2.4	_	250/	F.00/	45 750/	45.400/
AREA A	1	1	5	3	2	12	2.4	3	25%	50%	15.75%	16.10%
ADEAD	_	2	_	2	2	1.4	2.0		20 500/	0	45 750/	15 100/
AREA B	2	2	5	3	2	14	2.8	2	28.50%	0	15.75%	16.10%
AREA C	6	4	5	5	6	26	5.2	5	-3.80%	-16.70%	15.75%	10.50%
AREAR	_		2	_	2	18	3.6	10	1700/	2220/	15 750/	42%
AREA D	3	4	2	6	3	18	3.6	10	178%	233%	15.75%	42%
AREA E	1	5	5	3	5	19	3.8	3	-21%	-40%	15.75%	10.50%
									-			
AREA F	4	13	6	9	12	44	8.8	6	31.80%	-50%	15.75%	23.40%

Cost of Products = £5,000

Home Office Research

Cost of ONE Dwelling Burglary=



Assessment



Qualitative Evaluation

- The initial assessment supports the hypothesis that targeted crime prevention reduces dwelling burglary rates.
- The importance of behaviour of victims alongside physical security is difficult to determine quantitatively but feedback from residents in the targeted areas supports the notion that education and advice which changes behaviour is a crucial factor to promote.

Assessment



'By products'

- CLOSER INTERNAL WORKING The effectiveness of closer working between Safer Neighbourhood Units, Crime Reduction Officers, CID and the Media team resulted in a regular forum to promote force wide media and publicity opportunities for other aspects of Volume Crime and a delivery of work through the Volume Crime Calendar.
- GOOD PRACTICE Identified as good practice in force and highlighted by Durham Constabulary Partnerships Department to
 - College of Policing and
 - Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC)

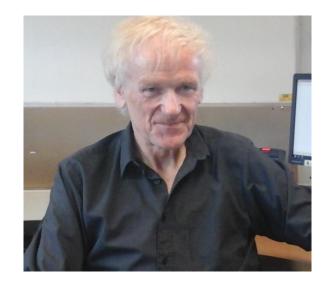
Questions?



Thank you



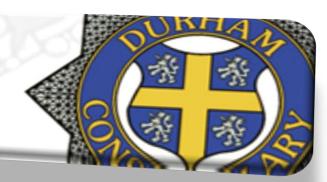








REFERENCES



Cornish, D. and Clarke R.V (1987) 'Understanding crime displacement: an application of rational choice theory', *Criminology* 25: 933-947

Felson, M. and Cohen, L.E., (1979) 'Social change and crime rate trends: a routine activity approach' *American Sociological Review*, 44(4):588-608

Johnson, S.D. (2014) 'How do offenders choose where to offend? Perspectives from animal foraging'. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 19(2): 193-210

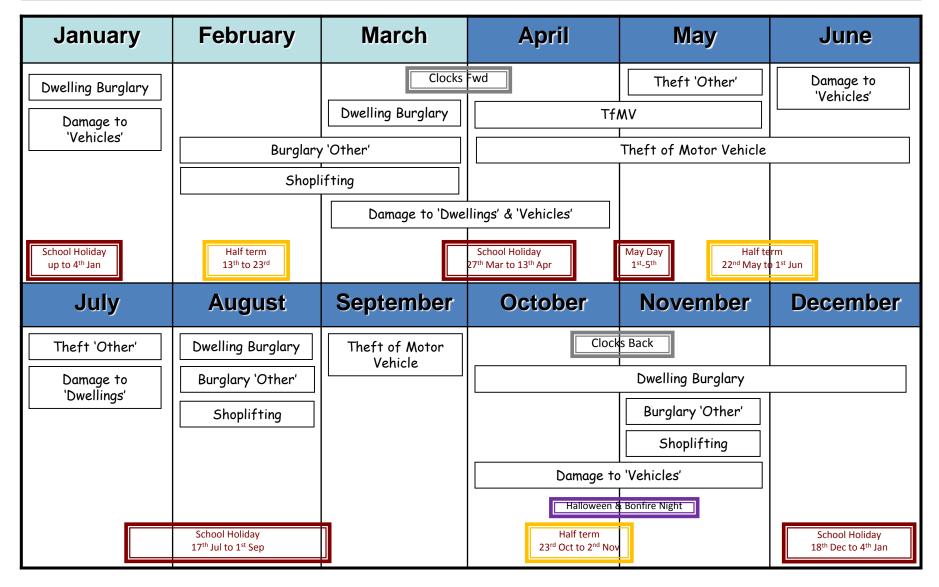
Johnson, S.D., Bowers, K.J., (2003) 'Opportunity is in the eye of the beholder: The role of publicity in crime prevention.' *Criminology and Public Policy*, 2(3), 497-524

Brown, B., Bentley, D. (1993) 'Residential burglars judge risk: the role of territoriality', *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 13, 15-61.

Coupe, T., and Fox, B. (2013) 'A risky business: how do access, exposure and guardians affect the chance of non-residential burglars being seen?', Security Journal, 28(1):71-92

2015 East locality 'Volume Crime' calendar





Working in Partnership

