

Lancashire Constabulary

**THE
TOWER
PROJECT**

*Crime & Disorder Reduction
Category*

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The Tower Project



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Category; Crime Reduction

Home office priority areas: Robbery, Domestic Burglary,
Vehicle Crime,
and Street Robbery

Name of Force: Lancashire Constabulary

Name of endorsing Chief Officer: Deputy Chief Constable Paul Stephenson

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Executive Summary

The crime rate in Blackpool increased significantly over 2001. Research showed the rate of criminality of a few drug dependent offenders has increased due to increased use of crack cocaine augmenting their heroin habit. The Tower Project is a coercive persistent offender targeting initiative aimed at reducing their criminality and drug use by 30%. There has been a large waiting list in Blackpool for drug treatment and persistent offenders found themselves excluded from many mainstream services due to their erratic behaviour. They are trapped in a cycle of offending, drug taking and prison.

Probation, Crown Prosecution Service and police staff, work together at the police station and a drug worker and medical practitioner are based at the community drug treatment centre. Housing, Benefit Agencies, and voluntary agencies support the project. Fifty targets are identified based upon a computer matrix of their offending rates and the professional judgement of staff. This evidenced matrix supports organisations to share information under the Crime and Disorder Act and is weighted to prioritise offenders who commit robbery, house burglary and vehicle crime.

The project provides immediate access to drug treatment and other support making it clear that failure to co-operate and evidence of drug taking and criminality will leave them liable to police targeting. Targets are tested weekly and where appropriate daily supervised consumption of their medication is used. Where suitable mainstream rehabilitation, detoxification and day care services are accessed.

The project has no powers or supporting legislation and the co-operation of the targets is purely voluntary. The project works with targets both inside as well as outside prison. It links in with the CARAT drug treatment scheme to encourage persistent offenders to make best use of the rehabilitation support in prison. They receive multi agency pre-release support over the last six months of their sentence.

It supports the CPS with balanced reports on bailremand applications and ensures that persistent offenders are targeted through the courts. Project staff supports the National Probation Service with balanced information for pre sentence reports, prison licences and other orders.

The project has been operational since 1st January 2002 and over the first 4 months the crime reduction results compared to last year have been dramatic. Thirty-five targets have been recruited whose cost of criminality was estimated at between £25,000 and £40,000 per week. All but two are co-operating to some degree. House burglaries have reduced by 42%, theft from vehicles by 30% and all crime by 18%. A large amount of these reductions are directly linked to the Tower Project.

Scanning

Crime trends in Blackpool

In Western Division over the calendar year of 2001 recorded crime increased by 29% and house burglaries by 34%. A few persistent offenders commit a lot of crime and indeed last year one offender admitted 57 burglaries in dwellings in a drug induced crime spree over just a few months. A series tried and tested policing operations refined over the last four years had helped to reduce crime especially burglary and car crime. The operations centred on daily briefings, high visibility patrolling, surveillance and targeted disruption of specific offenders and thorough daily investigation of reported offences. The 2001 operations followed this methodology yet crime increased.

Drugs Supply Operations and Intelligence Gathering

A covert undercover police operation aimed at identifying the clear picture of illegal drug use and supply across the Division and convicting the main suppliers. It demonstrated there was overt on street drug dealing in Blackpool, that drugs could be readily purchased without prior introductions and that the use crack cocaine had increased.

Blackpool Drug Treatment Situation in 2001

Blackpool has recently developed its own Drug Action Team and appointed a co-ordinator. In the early months of 2001 there were several hundred people on a waiting list for drug treatment and the waiting time was up to 18 months. There was only a few general practitioners providing shared care in Blackpool. Most of our top 100 persistent criminals' motive for offending was their drug addiction and due to their chaotic lifestyle they received little if any treatment.

National Picture Drugs and Crime

Sixty one percent of prisoners test positively for illegal drugs at some stage of their sentence and the estimated required income for heroin and crack cocaine misusers is £10,000 to £20,000 per year. There is help for drug dependent criminals but it is spasmodic and in most cases optional. Several of our persistent offenders choose to take advantage of the many rehabilitation and development opportunities in prison but sadly some do not and continue their drug use in prison.

Housing and Benefits

There is little help for persistent criminals on immediate release from prison unless they are subject to probation support if their sentence exceeds 12 months and they are released on prison licence. With the introduction of fast tracking of cases through the Magistrates Courts many target offenders are now sentenced to less than 12 months and leave prison without probation support. They have great difficulty obtaining accommodation and benefits. Indeed a lot of police and partnership activity was aimed at evicting them from their residence thus increasing the risk of their re-offending.

Heroin

Heroin has historically in Blackpool been the preferred street level hard drug. It causes sleepiness and a sense of well being. Heroin users in Blackpool both smoke and inject the drug and the reports on their cost vary from an occasional £10 bag to more than a hundred pounds per person per day. The average price of a wrap of heroin is currently between £10 and £15, which has not increased over the last 2 years.

Arrest Referral Scheme

There has been an arrest referral scheme at Blackpool for the last two years. This has been successfully referring customers to a drug treatment worker but the attendance rate was about 60%. The priority of the drug treatment for each customer is based on medical need or simple waiting lists rather than the degree of offending of the client.

*One Target said "1 commit vehicle crime for two reasons. If I get away with it I get money to spend on drugs. If I get arrested I get to see a **doctor** in the cells and my solicitor will probably get me out on bail because it is only car crime"*

Crack Cocaine

Users of crack cocaine are often addicted to heroin, and there is a local culture where dealers offer a 'wrap" of heroin and a "rock" of crack. Crack cocaine itself is not physically addictive but highly addictive psychologically. Continued use of crack results in a very deep low leading to feelings of depression and to control this users often use heroin. Smoking crack makes the abuser feel the effects for 10-15 minutes. This causes the user to vastly increase the cost of their drug use due to its quick but short lasting effect. The cost of a rock of crack cocaine in Blackpool is averaging £15-20 (typically 0.1 gram) that has reduced by a third over the last 2 years.

Drug Use in Blackpool

Local intelligence indicates there has been a significant increase in the use of crack cocaine over the last 3 years. Heroin abuse on the other hand appears to be remaining at a fairly constant rate. Using the measure of identifying persistent offenders as 6 or more previous convictions in a year there are in excess of 250 persistent offenders. The majority of these are illegal drug users. Blackpool also has the fifth highest drug related deaths per year in the country. All the targets recruited on the scheme know friends who have died of drug-related causes and some fear they will go the same way.

There has been a large increase in the number of seizures of crack over the last three years.

Period	CRACK		HEROIN	
	Seizures	Intelligence	Seizures	Intelligence
101104198-31103199	2	132	76	1569
01!04199-31/031DU	2	208	70	1879
011041-31103101	6	234	68	1 507
01104101.26111101	38	319	106	735

Why this project?

The increase in crime in the priority areas of robbery burglary and vehicle crime was the division's highest priority. The police crime figures, intelligence sources, drug treatment providers, probation and housing and benefits agency all contributed to identifying the problem and proposing solutions. There was a gap in the market in that persistent offenders criminality had increased due to crack cocaine use and there was little prioritised treatment and targeting of them.

The girlfriend of a criminal who is trying to give up drugs said about him "He used to bring in £300 a day and OK he shot £200 in his arm but he used to give me £100. Now I get £50 a week benefit and he is miserable to live with. What are you going to do"?

Analysis

Why the crime increased yet the proven tactics and strategies were being delivered. Extensive analysis was carried out with the following findings:

Criminal Justice System

As a result of policing operations some criminals have altered their offending behaviour but their continued drug use means they have to continue to commit crime. For example offenders delay their offending until after curfew checks or hide property to be collected later to avoid arrest on stop and searches. Implementation of the fast tracking of offenders through the courts resulted in earlier releases from prison and less time spent on remand prior to conviction.

The police's weakest area of performance has been the post charge preparation for court proceedings especially as the Glidewell recommendations on the Crown Prosecution Service and the police have not yet been fully implemented locally. There is no targeting or prioritisation after charging the offenders. These offenders continued to offend whilst on bail.

One Target said, "Because of my record I haven't been bailed since the early nineties. I commit hotel theft and I know within minutes if the detective has enough evidence to charge me. If I plead guilty at court next morning and ask to be dealt with, I will get four months and only serve two. I used to spend a minimum of six months on remand."

Prison, Probation and the Police

More people are in prison than ever before with the prison population topping 70,000 in early March 2002. There are generally good informal relationships with these key partners but there is on the whole a lack of co-ordination between the three. Often police officers are only aware of the release of a target criminal when they are seen walking down the street and probation receive little feedback on crime trends from the police.

The National Probation Service will share information under the context of public protection panels and other procedures such as the Crime and Disorder Act. There is no formalised persistent offender pre-release programme that involves Housing, DSS, police, probation, prisons and drug treatment workers. To date the police have solely been involved in enforcement schemes and simply blamed other agencies for allowing criminals to be released on bail or not treated for their addiction.

Drug Treatment

Locally there were too many people on waiting lists for drug treatment and the average time on the waiting list was too long. If a chaotic drug user is referred to a waiting list he is in reality referred to crime. The local drug treatment field is working hard to reduce this list. The treatment however is not prioritised to those people who are committing a large amount of crime to feed their habit.

There is little exchange of information between the drug providers in the community, the prisons, the probation service and the police. All this and the lack of 'shared care' leads us to the position where the chaotic drug addicted persistent offenders find themselves excluded from mainstream services such as doctors, DSS, and rehabilitation. They are trapped in this spiral of offending and often a condition of entry in to rehabilitation is for the patient to have remained drug free after a short period of release from prison.

On release from court after a short sentence during which he became drug free one offender said to the Tower staff, "I've no where to live, no benefits I can't even buy a Mars Bar. The only thing I can get for free is a solicitor to get me out, and a bag of heroin within 100 yards of this police station. I'm sorely tempted to have a bag"

Crime Patterns

From 1st January 2001 to 31st December 2001 compared to the previous year Western Division suffered the following crime increases:

	2000	2001	%increase
All crime	19,436	25,254	29.9%
Domestic Burglary	1,860	2,498	34.3%
Burglary other than a dwelling	1,898	2,085	9.9%
Robbery	288	478	66.0%
Theft from Person	415	691	66.5%
Stealing of Motor Vehicles	1,025	1,300	26.8%
Stealing from Motor Vehicles	1,977	2,318	17.2%

This has coincided with improved positive crime recording practices so that recorded crime will be more closely aligned to the British Crime Survey. Research shows these crime increases specifically for burglary and autocrime are largely genuine increases rather than recording issues. Analysis showed that the following percentage of the increases were due to positive recording issues.

All crime	26 % of the increase
Autocrime	2.0 % of the increase
Domestic Burglary	4.8 % of the increase
Robbery	52 % of the increase

Conclusion

There has been a definite rise in crime across the Division and as a Force we have suffered the ninth largest increase in street robbery in the country. Yet this is against a backdrop of an effective hardworking staff that has recently been commended for their good work on an inspection by Her Majesties Inspector of Constabulary.

The conclusion of the Division is that the major influence on these figures has been the increased use of crack cocaine supplementing the heroin use leading to the increased offending rate of our drug dependent offenders who are not on the whole receiving treatment for their drug use.

Response

The Tower Project is a multi agency coercive crime reduction initiative. The most persistent offenders are identified by a matrix of measures of their offending over the last three years and the professional judgement of staff. Up to fifty targets are inducted on to the scheme who will not leave unless they are fully rehabilitated. They can receive treatment and help or if there is evidence of offending face targeting with traditional policing methods of disruption and surveillance.

Tower Project Management Team

(Reports to the Blackpool Community Safety Partnership)

Drug Action Team Co-ordinator

Probation Service Manager

Police Inspector Multi Agency Problem Solving Team

Blackpool Borough Council Finance Manager

The Tower Team

Detective sergeant and police constable

Crown Prosecution Service caseworker

Probation service worker all based at Blackpool Central Police Station.

Drug Worker and a Medical Practitioner based at the local Community Drug Team.

Aim Over the Duration of Project

30% Reduction in offending rate of targets

30% Reduction in cost of criminality of targets

30% Reduction in illegal drug use of targets

30% Reduction in the average cost of drug use of targets

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Measuring Performance

The project utilises other nationally recognised self-reporting systems to accurately measure offending rates, costs of criminality and illegal drug use. This system will ensure that the performance can be compared against other projects. A police sergeant is seconded to the project every three months to assess the effectiveness of the project and link the Division's performance to the Tower Project

Review and Assessment

A review of all targeted offenders will take place monthly and every three months a full review of each individuals offending and drug use takes place to enable the team to link the effect of the Tower Project to any changes in overall criminality in Blackpool.

Target Selection

The targets must fulfil the following criteria.

- They must be a resident of Blackpool
- They must have committed crime in Blackpool
- They must have committed burglary, autocrime or robberies
- Their motive for their criminality must be their addiction to hard drugs
- They must be due for release from prison at least in the next 6 months
- The targets willingness to take up the scheme may well be a contributing factor

Co-ordinating the Targets

a) Identify target criminals pre-release plans with Probation Service

Identify the Divisions top 100 targets sentenced to more than 12 months imprisonment

Develop 6-month and 3 month pre-release plans

Encourage voluntary drug testing and treatment in prison

Link the CARAT scheme, Probation Resettlement Team and the Tower Project.

Plans will include medical treatment, rehabilitation, drug support, housing and DSS

Prepare targets for release from prison

b) Prison and pre-release

Encourage voluntary co-operation with drug testing in prison

Encourage voluntary co-operation with drug treatment schemes in prison

Develop pre-release plans for all the persistent offenders irrespective if they are entitled to probation support

Arrange access to other agencies upon release E.g. Housing, DSS etc.

Enforce conditions and revocation of prison license, probation order or DTTO

c) Community Support

Access other agencies E.g. Housing, DSS, Community Care Grants etc.

Negotiate access to and co-operation with drug rehabilitation programmes

Negotiate access to and co-operation with prescribed medication programmes

Preparation and maintenance of offender profiles

Support probation service with Home Detention Curfews

d) Surveillance and Disruption

Evidence any failure to co-operate with the scheme

Support Probation service with preparation of pre-sentence reports

Link with CPS re suitable bail conditions

Co-ordinate bail condition enforcement

Track offenders through the Criminal Justice System

Support custody remand applications

Direct proactive police resources via daily briefings

Rehabilitation and Medical Treatment

Co-ordinate the drug treatment of the targeted offenders

Link all relevant drug and voluntary agencies to support the rehabilitating ex-offender

Encourage voluntary co-operation with drug testing

Provide comprehensive drug assessments

Consider supervised medication consumption where necessary

Access general medical practitioner services

Procure where appropriate rehabilitation treatment for targets

Procure where appropriate detoxification treatment for targets

Marketing and Confidentiality

The Tower Project has been fully marketed within the partnership organisations but has not been externally marketed to prevent an influx of offenders into the area or to disrupt the other drug services. Staff will only speak to targets that are in custody after they have been charged, cautioned or released and does not interfere with any investigation other than provide balanced reports to support remand applications.

The drug treatment worker does not ask the target about his or her criminality and simply feeds back to the scheme whether the target attended the meetings and the results of their drug tests.

Powers and Processes

The Tower Project staff will liaise with the relevant probation worker to support them with evidence for pre-sentence reports, probation service orders and prison licenses. The project has no powers to revoke any of these and will simply support the National Probation Service Lancashire and current processes.

Drug Treatment Testing Orders (DTTOs)

The Tower Project will work closely with the National Probation Service Lancashire and drug workers to ensure that there is not duplication of workload with any targets who are subject to DTTOs. The Probation Worker will contact Tower if the target fails the OTTO and the order is to be revoked. If a DTTO has been revoked the Tower Project should not be used as an alternative to prison.

Pre-Sentence report

The Tower Project assists The National Probation Service Lancashire in the provision of information for pre-sentence reports by providing accurate and balanced evidence of their degree of co-operation with the project. The content of the reports and what happens to them are obviously the sole responsibility of the National Probation Service Lancashire.

Bail and Remand Applications

The Tower Project assists the Crown Prosecution Service and investigating officers in the preparation of information for bail applications providing accurate and balanced evidence of their degree of co-operation with the project.

Medical Services

The services of a drug treatment specialist medical practitioner has been obtained to provide a weekly service including substitute prescribing by the doctor and the drug treatment worker to up to twenty persistent offenders as referred by the persistent offender coordinators.

On inspection of an address that was being proffered at court by a solicitor on behalf of a target, raw sewage was found seeping through the floorboards of the bathroom. The target said 'I wasn't going to live there it was just for bail'

Assessment

Over the duration of the project between 1st January 2002 and 30th April 2002 the following improvement in the division's performance has been achieved.

Offence	2001	2002	Difference	Percentage Decrease
Aggravated I Burglary in Dwelling	881	505	-376	-42.7%
Aggravated I Burglary other than dwelling	761	525	-236	-31.0%
Robberies Business Property	19	13	-6	-31.6%
Robberies Personal Property	127	124	-3	-2.4%
Theft From the Person	170	156	-14	-8.2%
Theft from Vehicle	742	516	-226	-30.5%
Stealing motor vehicles or UTMV	445	333	-112	-25.2%
All Crime	8428	6899	-1529	-18.1%

The change in performance has been consistent over the last four months and has continued up to press through May and is at odds with the current trends in surrounding divisions(See Appendix 2). There are several factors that have produced this sustained turn around in performance such as, daily police targeting of offenders; thorough daily investigation of offences; improved crime management; a force wide crime reduction operation and the increased numbers of officers with the introduction of the highly effective uniform proactive crime fighting fund officers.

During the first four months of the project the following general findings were made:

Induction on to the Scheme

Thirty-five targets have been contacted
 Two are currently totally refusing help
 All others accept they should be targeted
 Almost all targets want help and support
 Most targets are in their late 20s early 30s
 Most fear they will die from drugs
 All have friends who have died from drugs
 The youngest is 21 but he has been addicted since he was 10
 Most had initial concerns about being tricked and prosecuted for previous offending
 Most had initial concerns that it was an 'informants club'
 Most eventually recommend the scheme to other targets
 Some targets girlfriends have been inducted with mixed results
 Most targets will only keep appointments when they are prescribed medication
 Afternoon appointments are attended more than morning ones

Drug Use

Most are still testing positive to illegal drug use
 It is difficult for those addicted to a cocktail of drugs to become clean in the community
 Most are going through cycles of success and failure
 Only some are really committed to changing their lifestyle
 Some are paying the project lip service
 Some have used prison as a means to become drug free
 Most are reporting reduced illegal drug taking
 Most are showing signs of improved health

Most have medical difficulties associated to their drug use
Most are now accessing main stream medical help some for the first time in years
All are now receiving their DSS benefits for which they are entitled
Most are now on a programme of prescribed drug treatment
One persistent offender has spent 12 weeks in a rehabilitation programme
One offender was placed on the Princes Trust Project for two weeks
Three offenders are due to access rehabilitation programmes
94% attendance for drug treatment

Offending

Most are reporting reduced but continued offending
Most state they will not commit dwelling burglaries because of the 'three strikes rule'
Some indicate their offending has reduced and moved to shoplifting
They can realise a larger profit from shoplifting to order
Twelve are now in prison
Most are now obtaining drug treatment and support in prison

Other Issues

Processes with key partners have improved
The project is proving to be very labour intensive
It allows the proactive police surveillance and disruption activity to be focused
Difficulties are being experienced with accessing immediate Housing and DSS
Defence solicitors used their client's enrolment on the scheme as a reason for bail
CPS remand applications have been successfully supported
All the top 100 targets due for release in the next 12 months have been identified
Joint pre release plans are being developed with the Resettlement Team
Need to access rehabilitation programmes at point of prison release
Methadone leakage is an issue
Supervised consumption of medication is necessary with many targets

One Defence solicitor said tongue in cheek about a persistent offender on the scheme, "He shouldn't be in rehab he should be at my office every week, and over a year he is the price of a family holiday for me!"

Such people will lie in assessing their criminality and drug use perhaps exaggerating their previous offending to get help on the project and minimising their current offending to avoid police targeting. In assessing the reduction in their offending rate the most conservative estimates are always used. However these findings directly link the improved divisional performance to the project.

Conclusions

Conservative estimates of the cost of the drug use of the 35 targets are in total £15,000 a week. Considering that most offenders claim to realise between thirty and fifty pence in the pound on goods they steal this means that they would have had to steal goods to the value of £30,000 to £50,000 a week to maintain their previous drug habits. This project has dramatically reduced that figure.

Conservative estimates of the crime reductions due to Tower Project over the first four months are;

120 to 160 Burglaries in dwellings
80 to 100 Burglaries other than dwellings
140 to 160 Autocrime

Unable to accurately assess shoplifting, street robbery and theft from the person.

These conservative estimates clearly directly link the Divisions improved performance to the Tower Project. They are obviously estimates because it is a measure of offences that have not happened. The clearest link to crime reduction has been target 1 who by simply attending the rehabilitation course must have prevented at least 50 burglaries in houses. This is a man who would think nothing of entering people's bedrooms to steal whilst the victims are sleeping.

Research showed that persistent offender schemes were successful elsewhere but this is the first coercive scheme that has linked drug treatment, CPS, police, probation, housing and DSS with the specific aim of crime reduction. The position of a backlog of drug treatment, CPS not yet located with the police, high crime levels and recent influx of crack cocaine made it an ideal response for Blackpool.

The other main conclusions can be summarised as follows:

- Medication and support for persistent criminals reduces offending behaviour
- Crack cocaine augmenting heroin abuse had increased offending rates
- It is much easier to help people to become drug free in prison
- Prison pre release plans must start the moment the prisoner walks free
- Plans must include drug treatment, community support and rehabilitation

Review Mechanisms

Initially the Project set aims of crime detections and informant recruitment. It quickly became apparent that these two aims would undermine the trust of the targets in this crime reduction project and they were removed.

Difficulties

Great difficulties were experienced in setting up this project. There was a need for widespread internal publicity within key agencies to explain the aims of the project to prevent it being seen as a soft option or a threat to undermine or duplicated statutory orders such as DTTO's. Only the police are measured on crime reduction so there was an understandable reluctance for other agencies to contribute to this project when they had to meet their own statutory requirements. The Communities Against Drugs money was used to fund these agencies to ensure their support. Even then it was found that the CPS had no mechanism to recompense them for seconded officers. The re-housing of persistent drug addicted offenders has obvious local community sensitivities and the prioritised treatment provide to persistent criminals is contentious with partners and public alike. All these issues required managing and finally we did not want an influx of offenders in to the town in order to obtain drug treatment.

Displacement

The possibility of displacement of crime is being assessed but on the whole most of the criminals commit crime in their own locality. Most of the targets are showing signs of improved health and reporting reduced offending. Appendix 3 shows the comparative crime trends in the other divisions across Lancashire. No other division shows the sustained crime reductions across all categories that Western "A" Division is experiencing. F Division has the Dordrecht initiative but no Division has a persistent offender crime reduction project as thorough as the Tower project.

There is a perceived movement to shoplifting because they can realise almost fifty pence in the pound on goods that are easily disposed of such as spirits, coffee and foodstuff. Research is being carried out to examine any changes in 'losses' in the

stores that suffer the most shoplifting but early indications are that there is no increase in losses. This project causes genuine reductions in crime and not simply displacement.

Cost Benefit Analysis

The project has been fully costed and most of the Communities Against Drugs money used, to ensure that it had the maximum impact on crime reduction(See Appendix 3). The revenue costs including the two police officer posts, which are mainstream funded amount to approximately £150,000 per annum. That money I conservatively estimate would be saved in the reduced cost of crime within two months.

Future Developments

The project is to be expanded and there are bids for money and planned mainstream funding to increase the number of targets actively on the scheme to 50 by September 2002 and 100 by March 2003. The current limiting factor is the availability of doctor services and it is planned to soon run two surgeries a week. The extra bid will also allow the project to take on some of the neighbouring area, Fylde's most persistent offenders. The project will be also run at Preston and possibly at Blackburn.

Glossary of Terms

BEAD	Burglary in a Dwelling
BOTD	Burglary Other than a Dwelling
CARAT	Counselling Assessment Referral Advice and Through Care services (Drug treatment provided in prisons)
Glidewell Report	National recommendations on the Crown Prosecution Service
Methadone Leakage	Illegal selling on of legally prescribed methadone
Prison License	Period at the end of prisoners sentence when they are released on certain conditions prior to the completion of the sentence
Probation Order	A sentence made by a court for probation supervision
Shared Care	A system where specialist treatment is given to drug users to stabilise their addiction and then they are transferred to general medical practitioners to treat their dependency.
SMV	Stealing of Motor Vehicles
SFMV	Stealing From Motor Vehicles
SFSS	Stealing from Shops and Stalls (shoplifting)

Appendix 1

Table of individual Results

The 35 targets have been assessed over the first four months resulting in the following findings based on the cost of a bag of heroin being £10 and a rock of crack cocaine £15.

	PREVIOUS	PREVIOUS	PRESENT	PRESENT DRUG	COMMENTS	ASSESSED
	ASSESSED	DRUG USE	OFFENDING	USE PER WEEK		REDUCTIONS IN
	OFFENDING	PER WEEK	PER WEEK			CRIME
	PER WEEK					
1	3 Autocrime 7 BIAD 2 Handling	Heroin £560 Crack £420 Total £960	No Crime For 3 months	testing clean	Released from prison 15/2/01. Taken to supervised Rehabilitation 20/02/02-16/04/02 About to start work	50 I3IAD 30 autocrime
2	40 SFMV (together with target 3)	Heroin £350	Reduced for 1 month amount unknown	Reduced use for /month £70 - £100	Inducted 24/01. In prison 18/2 to June 02 preparing rehabilitation programme	20 autocrime
3	40 SFMV (with 2) Handling 2 Other theft	Heroin and crack £560	Offending and not co- operating Crime reduced 50% 1 month	Unable assess probably at original levels	From 21/1 gave Initial clean possibly tampered tests co-operated 1 month then failed	45 autocrime Now in prison because of directed targeting
4	3 SFSS 2 Fraud 2 Autocrime Dealing drugs Handling goods	Heroin and crack £575	No reduction prior to prison	Heroin and crack £575	Signed up 11/2. Failed to co-operate. Sentenced 4 months 5/3 Preparation for release with anti drug medication	Minimal reductions in crime

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5	7 BOTD 7 Theft from machines	Heroin and crack £700	SFSS daily	Crack and heroin £490 per week	Signed 712. In custody 15/3. to1214 not co-operating	Offending displaced from BOTD to shoplifting Saved 15 BOTD
6	2 Handling per month	Heroin £350	Unknown probably at original levels	Unable assess current use probably at original levels	Signed 1112 Co-operating until 4/3. Girl friend of No 3	Minimal reductions in crime
7	SFMV refuse state how many)	Heroin £140	Unknown. Reduced due to medical condition	Varying positive and negative tests	Signed 1811. Admitted to hospital 413-20/3.Arrested 20/3.Released 21/3. Hospital 5/3-8/3	Unable state but reductions due to medical condition and support
8	25 SFSS 1 BOTD	Heroin crack Ecstasy £560	Claims no crime but shoplifting at reduced level	Testing positive	Signed on 13/3 in prison.	Saved 25 shoplifting 6 BOTD
9	Extensive Theft of Motor Vehicles to order	Heroin £100	Probably continuing but moved to shoplifting at reduced levels	Testing positive for heroin	Professional car thief but offending reduced	Saved 5 autocrime
10	20 SFSS 7 SMV 7 SFMV	Heroin £500 Crack £500	Now selling drugs and shoplifting	Testing positive	Initially co-operating 22/01 but lapsed and now breaching probation order	Saved 40 autocrime
11	7 SFSS 7 Burglary 2 Handling	Heroin and crack £350	Reduced due to methadone claims not committing crime	Testing positive cocaine	Signed 28/3 prolific offender appears	Saved 20 BIAD
12	Autocrime and Handling amount not specified	Heroin and crack £1000	Offending not reduced	Fails to co-operate	Recently released from prison police target	No evidence of reduced offending
13	7 Fraud 1 drug dealing 5 Burglary	Heroin crack and other drugs £840	Nil	Not tested	leg amputated assisted with community care	50 BIAD

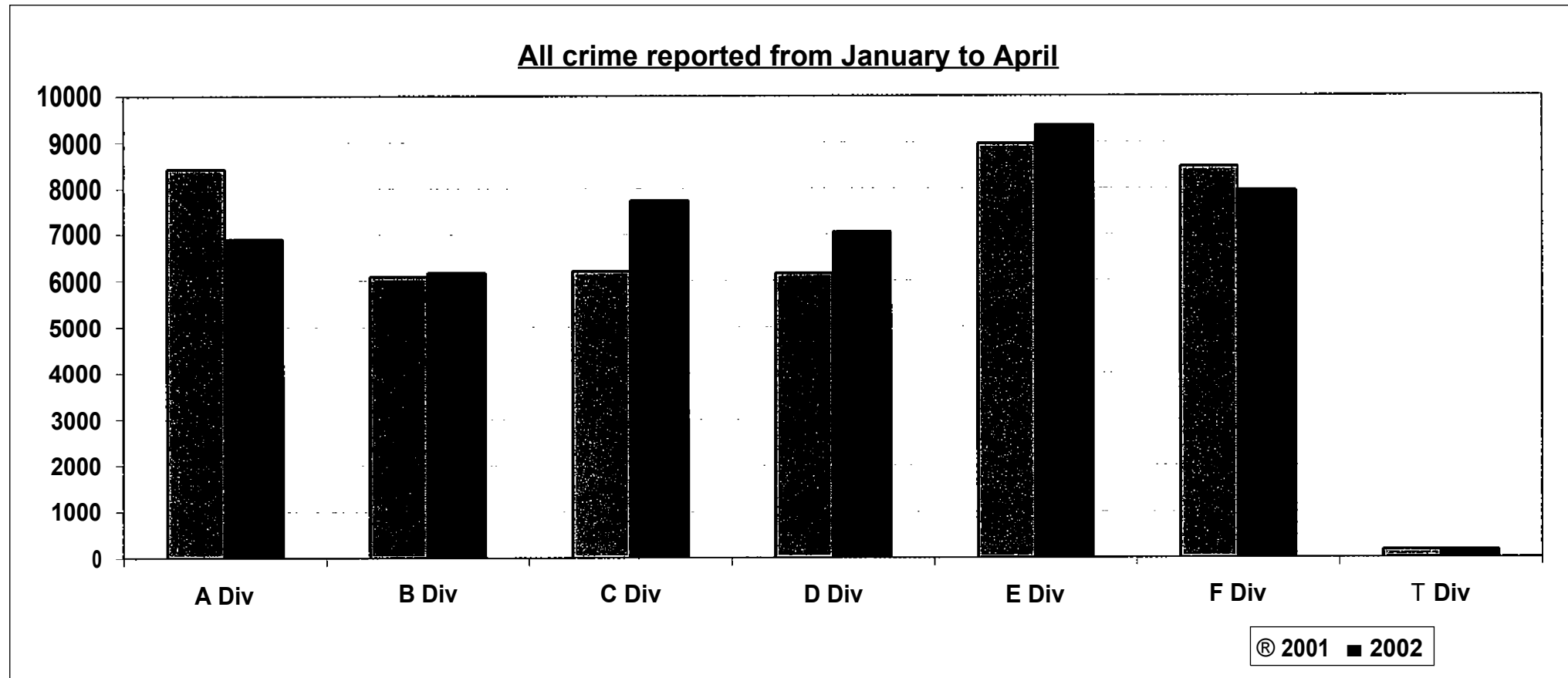
	<u>7 Handling</u>					
14	Autocrime, robbery, theft from person amount unknown but prolific	Heroin £350	Offending believe reduced due to medication	Believe reduced due to methadone prescription	Signed up on 7/2 Current police target unable accurately assess reduction but reduced due to medication	Believed reduced especially robbery and theft from person possibly displaced to other divisions because of targeted patrol
15	20 SFSS 10 BOTD	Heroin £350	Stopped committing BOTD. 7 SFSS	1 bag per day £75 per week	Signed on 1112 now taken on girlfriend who was using his methadone	Saved 50 BOTD
16	SFSS daily	Heroin other drugs £375	No crime due to methadone and partner	Testing positive	Girlfriend of above target	No saved crime
17	10 SFSS 14 Selling drugs 1 BOTD 7 Handling	Heroin Diazepam £300	None	Drug tested negative 3 times	Signed up on 12/2 went to prison to detox now pursuing rehabilitation	40 SFSS BBOTD
18	Prolific offender No initial assessment	Heavy Heroin use	No crime due to imprisonment Preparing for release	Nil	Initial contact in prison considering position states needs help	No saved crime in prison
19	Prolific 7 BIAD	Not yet assessed	On remand in prison	CARAT scheme in prison		No saved crime in prison
20	Prolific BIAD theft and dealing refused to be assessed	Heavy heroin addiction	On prison licence believed committing offences	Claims not on drugs from intelligence believed using	Refused help states project 10 years too late. Police Target	No saved crime
21	Prolific BIAD theft SFMV refused to be assessed	Heavy heroin addiction	Believed committing offences	Claims not on drugs from intelligence believed using	Refused help Police Target	No saved crime

The Tower Project Inspector Eddie Thistlethwaite/Paolo Pertica Lancashire Constabulary

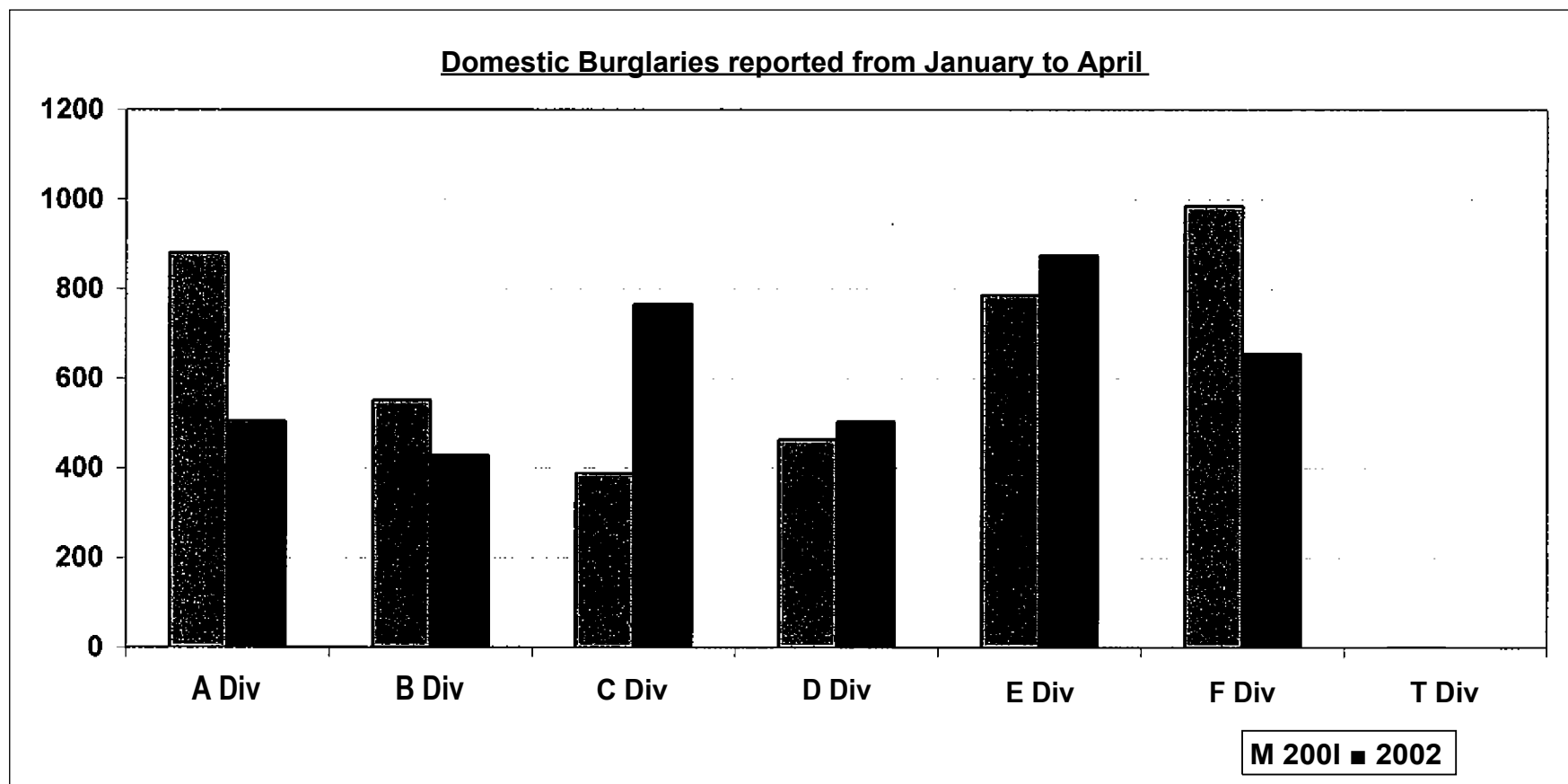
22	15 SFSS 20 autocrime 7 dealing	Heroin and crack £350cocaine	Nil in prison	Co-operating with CARAT	Keen to make best use prison EDR March 2003	No saved crime in prison
23	7 BIAD	Heroin and crack £1000 prior to prison used during sentence	Nil, In prison 4 yrs.	Heroin daily in prison over 4 years	Arrested within 36 hours release after 4 years partly due to targeting. Bail application refused to be contacted after conviction	Impossible to assess potential crime spree arrested because of targeting
24	Prolific offender BIAD, SFMV theft Unable to complete assessment	Heavy heroin addiction	On arrest state wants support but now convicted	Unknown	In prison EDR Sept 2003 To be contacted via CARAT	No saved crime in prison
25	Prolific offender BIAD, SFMV theft Unable to complete assessment	Heavy heroin addiction	On arrest state wants support but now convicted	Unknown	In prison EDR March 2003 Contact via CARAT	No saved crime in prison
26	Prolific burglar	Heavy heroin addiction	On licence to probation due to attend rehabilitation 06/05/02	No indication of current drug use		No reduced Offending
27	Prolific offender 5 BOTD 20 SFSS	Heroin crack cocaine addiction £150 week	No reduction only inducted 29/4	No reduction	Been through rehab/ detox previously now claims committed but chaotic attendance	No reduced Offending
28	BOTD	Heroin crack	No reduction	No reduction	Recent prison release for	No reduced

	SFSS Drug dealing	cocaine addiction £150 week	only inducted 29/4		drug dealing	Offending
29	Prolific BIAD BOTD Autocrime	Heroin crack cocaine addiction	None in prison	Clean in prison	Recently refuse help but reconsidering	No saved crime in prison
30	BOTD SFSS	Heroin crack cocaine addiction	Unknown on DTTO now to be revoked	Unknown	Given 12 month DTTO and not on Tower now to be revoked	No reduced Offending
31	SFSS 20	Heroin crack cocaine addiction £560 per week	No reduction recently inducted	No reduction recently inducted tested positive cocaine	On methadone treatment since 26/4	Too early to tell
32	BOTD SFSS	Heroin crack cocaine addiction	None in prison	Clean in prison	In prison until 15/5	No saved crime in prison
33	BIAD BOTD	Heroin crack cocaine addiction	Recently released from prison	Clean in prison	Initial induction being completed	No saved crime being inducted
34	Prolific SFSS BIAD BOTD	Prolific Heroin crack cocaine addiction	Currently in prison	Getting clean in prison	Currently in prison previously chaotic cooperation states wants to cooperate	No reduction in offending prior to prison
35	SFSS BIAD BOTD	Prolific Heroin addiction	No reduction recently inducted	No reduction recently inducted		Too early to tell

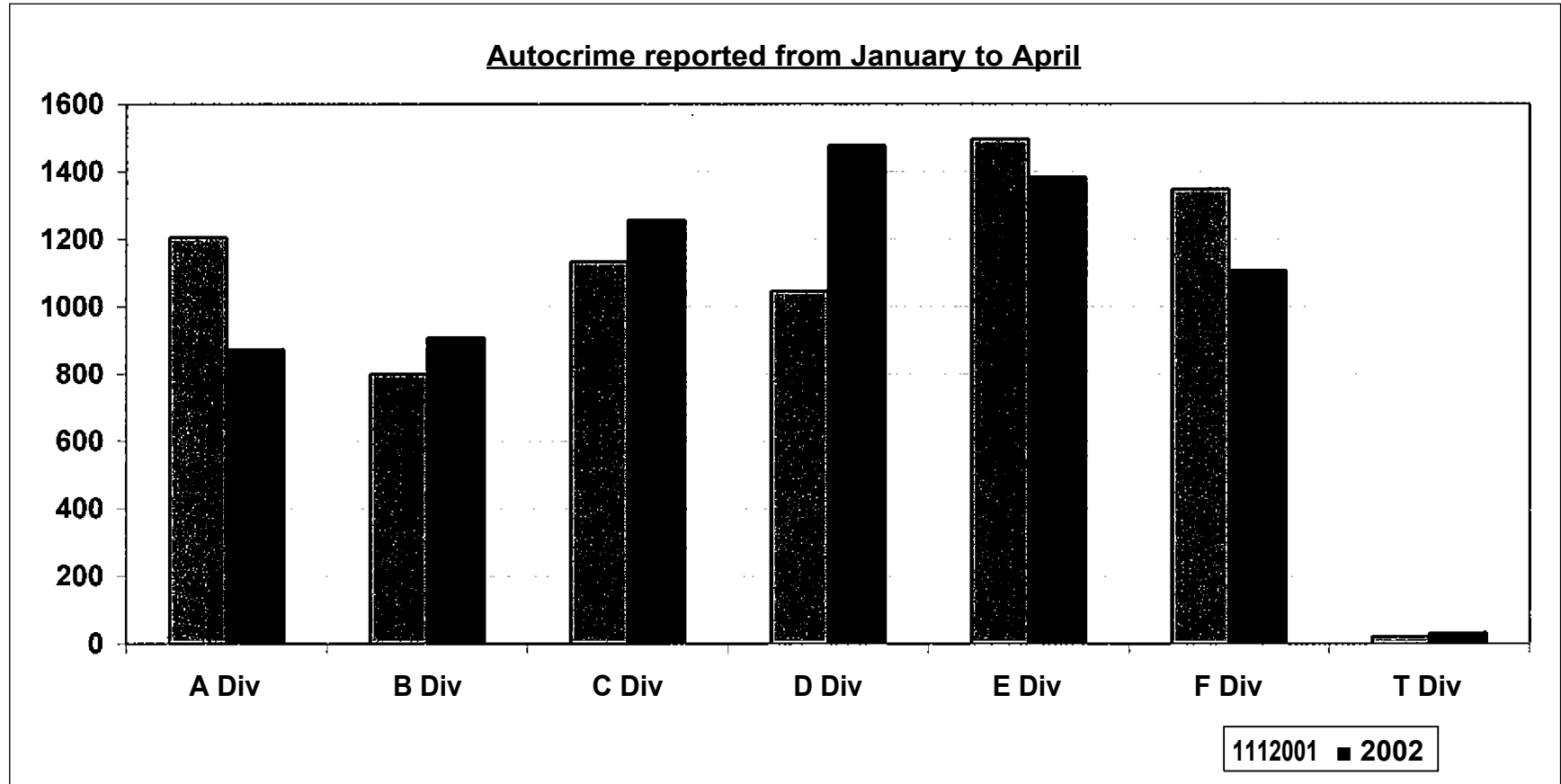
All Crime	January to April		Difference	% + or -
	2001	2002		
Western Division (Inc Blackpool) (A)	8428	6899	-1529	-18.1%
Northern Division (B)	6086	6170	84	1.4%
Southern Division (C)	6208	7740	1532	24.7%
Central Division (D)	6162	7054	892	14.5%
Eastern Division (E)	8966	9369	403	4.5%
Penine Division (F)	8461	7942	-519	-6.1%
Motorway Division (T)	169	162	-7	-4.1%



Burglary in a Dwelling		January to April		Difference	% + or -
		2001	2002		
Western Division (Inc Blackpool)	(A)	881	505	-376	-42.7%
Northern Division	(B)	551	429	-122	-22.1%
Southern Division	(C)	389	767	378	97.2%
Central Division	(D)	464	504	40	8.6%
Eastern Division	(E)	787	875	88	11.2%
Penine Division	(F)	986	656	-330	-33.5%
Motorway Division	(T)	2	0	-2	-100.0%

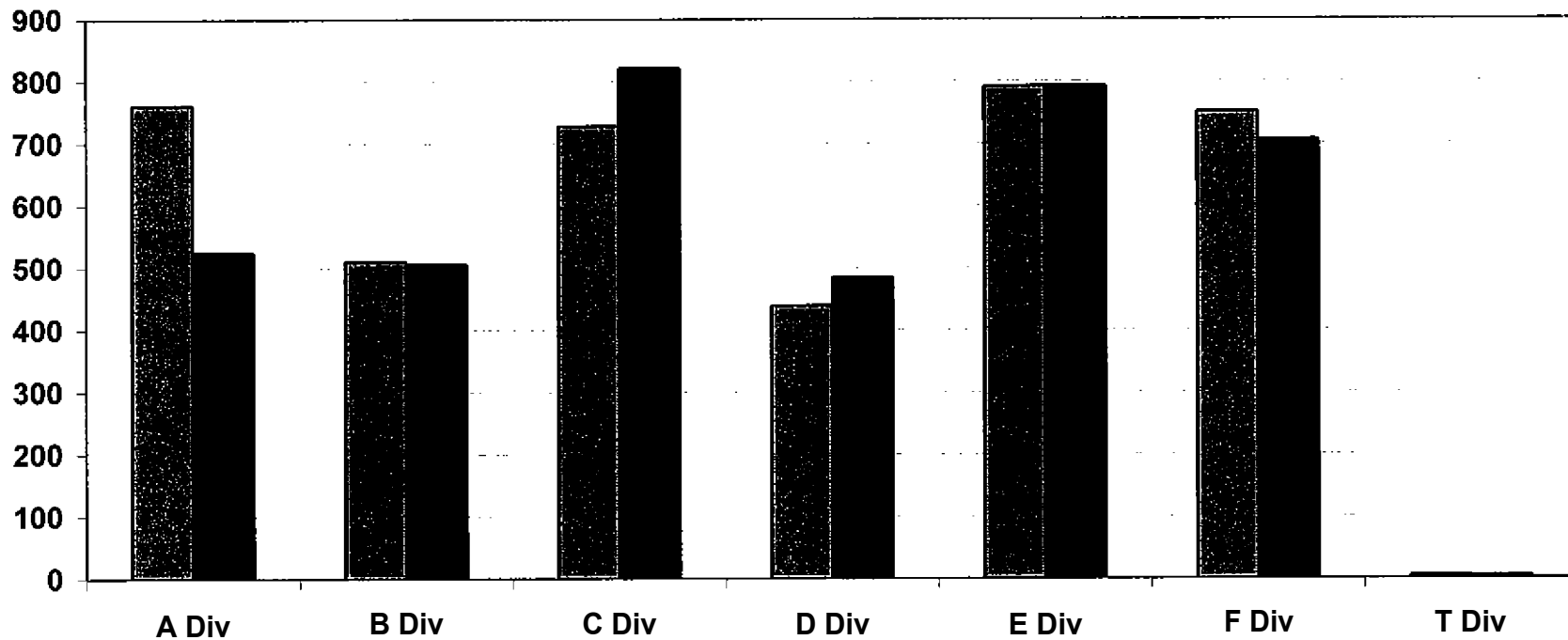


Autocrime		January to April		Difference	% + or -
		2001	2002		
Western Division (Inc Blackpool)	(A)	1205	873	-332	-27.6%
Northern Division	(B)	800	909	109	13.6%
Southern Division	(C)	1134	1257	123	10.8%
Central Division	(D)	1047	1478	431	41.2%
Eastern Division	(E)	1496	1383	-113	-7.6%
Penine Division	(F)	1349	1106	-243	-18.0%
Motorway Division	(T)	23	33	10	43.5%



B.O.T.D.	January to April		Difference	% + or -
	2001	2002		
Western Division (Inc Blackpool) (A)	761	525	-236	-31.0%
Northern Division (B)	511	506	-5	-1.0%
Southern Division (C)	728	821	93	12.8%
Central Division (D)	439	485	46	10.5%
Eastern Division (E)	792	792	0	0.0%
Penine Division (F)	751	706	-45	-6.0%
Motorway Division (T)	5	4	-1	-20.0%

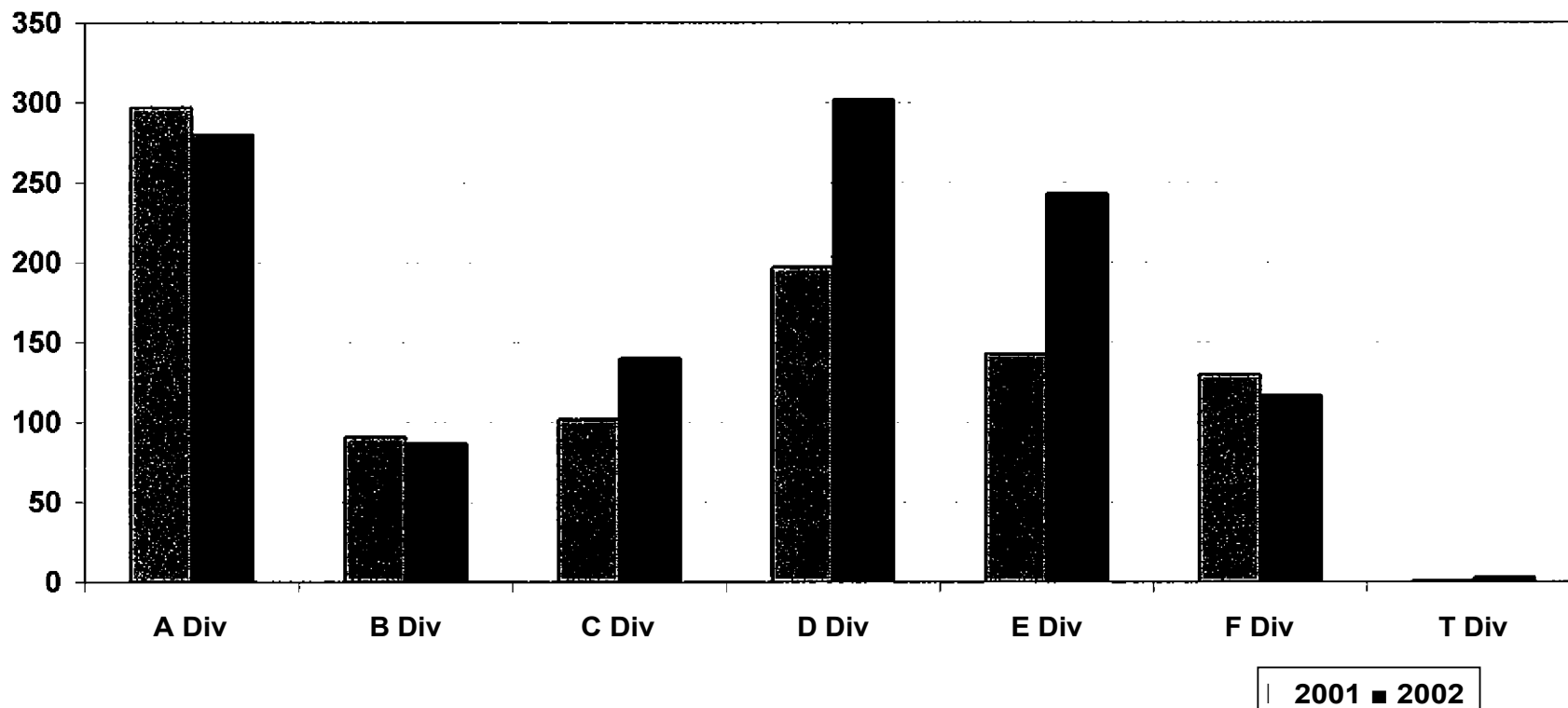
Burglary other than in a Dwelling reported from January to April



®2001 ■2002

Robbery Personal/Theft from person	January to April		Difference	% + or -
	2001	2002		
Western Division (Inc Blackpool) (A)	297	280	-17	-5.7%
Northern Division (B)	91	87	-4	-4.4%
Southern Division (C)	102	140	38	37.3%
Central Division (D)	197	302	105	53.3%
Eastern Division (E)	143	243	100	69.9%
Penine Division (F)	130	117	-13	-10.0%
Motorway Division (T)	1	3	2	200.0%

Robbery of Personal Premises/Theft from the Person reported from January to April



Appendix 3

Breakdown of Blackpool Community Safety Partnership

Communities Against drugs Expenditure

CAD Breakdown

Primary Funding	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	£139,800		£139,800		£139,800	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
<i>Split:</i>	103,452	36,348	103,452	36,348	103,452	36,348
<i>brought forward:</i>			76,703	30,348	54,346	-4,849
	103,452	36,348	180,155	66,696	157,798	31,499
Probation Service	4,754		19,019		19,019	
Crown Prosecution Service	4,000		24,000		24,000	
Doctor Services	3,565		7,000		7,000	
Drug Testing Kits			5,000		5,000	
Medication			30,000		30,000	
Drugs Worker			20,000		20,000	
Drug Supply Operations	14,000	6,000	14,000	6,000	14,000	6,000
Alleygating				25,000		25,000
CCTV			5,000	34,045	5,000	
Computer Telephony costs			1,440		480	
Tower Project Vehicle	280			6,500		
Printing and Stationary	150		350			
Contingency Fund					33,259	499
Altrix Drug Testing Kits						
Expenditure Sub Total	26,749	6,000	125,809	71,545	157,758	31,499
Remaining Funds	76,703	30,348	54,346	-4,849	0	0
Percentage split Exp:Inc	26%	17%	70%	107%	100%	100%
Carry Forward	-76,703	-30,348	-54,346	4,849	0	0
Net Expenditure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0

Totals 310,356 109,044

Percentage 74% 26%

Lancashire Constabulary

**THE
TOWER
PROJECT**

*Crime & Disorder Reduction
Category*

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Endorsed By. Deputy Chief Constable Paul Stephenson

Executive Summary

The crime rate in Blackpool increased significantly over 2001. Research showed the rate of criminality of a few drug dependent offenders has increased due to increased use of crack cocaine augmenting their heroin habit. The Tower Project is a coercive persistent offender targeting initiative aimed at reducing their criminality and drug use by 30%. There has been a large waiting list in Blackpool for drug treatment and persistent offenders found themselves excluded from many mainstream services due to their erratic behaviour. They are trapped in a cycle of offending, drug taking and prison.

Probation, Crown Prosecution Service and police staff, work together at the police station and a drug worker and medical practitioner are based at the community drug treatment centre. Housing, Benefit Agencies, and voluntary agencies support the project. Fifty targets are identified based upon a computer matrix of their offending rates and the professional judgement of staff. This evidenced matrix supports organisations to share information under the Crime and Disorder Act and is weighted to prioritise offenders who commit robbery, house burglary and vehicle crime.

The project provides immediate access to drug treatment and other support making it clear that failure to co-operate and evidence of drug taking and criminality will leave them liable to police targeting. Targets are tested weekly and where appropriate daily supervised consumption of their medication is used. Where suitable mainstream rehabilitation, detoxification and day care services are accessed.

The project has no powers or supporting legislation and the co-operation of the targets is purely voluntary. The project works with targets both inside as well as outside prison. It links in with the CARAT drug treatment scheme to encourage persistent offenders to make best use of the rehabilitation support in prison. They receive multi agency pre-release support over the last six months of their sentence.

It supports the CPS with balanced reports on bail/remand applications and ensures that persistent offenders are targeted through the courts. Project staff supports the National Probation Service with balanced information for pre sentence reports, prison licences and other orders.

The project *has been* operational *since* 1st January 2002 *and over the first* 4 months the crime reduction results compared to last year have been dramatic. Thirty-five targets have been recruited whose cost of criminality was estimated at between £25,000 and £40,000 per week. All but two are co-operating to some degree. House burglaries have reduced by 42%, theft from vehicles by 30% and all crime by 18%. A large amount of these reductions are directly linked to the Tower Project.