



## Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

### Tilley Awards 2007

#### Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. ***By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.*** Please complete the following form in full, **within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB.** Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should **be e-mailed to [tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)**

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 27th April 2007**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811. Any queries regarding publicity of the awards should be directed to Chaz Akoshile on 0207 035 1589.

#### Section 1: Details of application

Title of the project: **Operation Enigma**

Name of force/agency/CDRP/**CSP**: Hertfordshire Constabulary, Stevenage Community Safety Partnership

Name of one contact person with position and/or rank (this should be one of the authors):

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**If known please state in which Government Office area you are located e.g. Government Office North**

West, Government Office London etc:

Name of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Chief Superintendent Gary Kitching - Hertfordshire Constabulary

Sharon Taylor – Stevenage Borough Council

Name of organisation, position and/or rank of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Eastern Area BCU Commander, Hertfordshire Constabulary

The Leader – Stevenage Borough Council,

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s):

County Police Station, Lytton Way, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG1 1HF

Council Chambers, Daneshill House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG1 1HN

**Please tick box to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry** (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

## Section 2: Summary of application

This application will describe a ground breaking multi partnership operation established towards the end of 2005 to combat youth disorder in Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Stevenage has a well established Community Safety Partnership, with significant liaison between the police, Stevenage Borough Council (SBC), and Stevenage Homes Ltd (SHL), as well as other key Partners.

Between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005 and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2005, a number of local council wards were experiencing significant community disorder and anti-social behaviour problems. A gang culture had begun to develop, with incidents of assaults, damage and carrying weapons increasing. Ward Constables began to identify growing concerns amongst the local communities, many of whom were victims of crime and disorder, or in fear of becoming victims. With this increase of crime and disorder came an acknowledgement of a lack of Intelligence that made effective problem solving impossible.

Recognising the need to address these problems and look for long term, sustainable solutions, the SARA principal was employed. Problem areas were identified through in depth analysis for joint SBC, SHL, Probation, Social Services, Police and Youth Service data. All partners signed up to playing their part in tackling this problem. Operation Enigma & Envy were established.

Four gangs were identified though joint partner meetings and were the starting point for Op Enigma. A network chart was produced and used to inform all partners of an individuals 'state'. A person could either remain static on the chart, i.e. as 'being monitored', or pass from one stage to another, e.g. from diversion to enforcement and back again. Depending of this state would dictate who had ownership of the individual within the partnership. Local Councillors were involved at street levels, and good relations with the media kept local communities involved and informed of what was happening. Op Envy was the proactive part of this process, but still maintained a fully integrated partnership approach. Police Bail procedures were adapted to affect immediate resolutions to problem youths rather than the historic methods that could take weeks for sanctions to be applied. This was found to make a real difference to people's quality of life overnight.

Data was regularly analysed and can show that areas that were targeted by this operation showed a dramatic reduction in Crime and Anti Social Behaviour.

The whole operation was run within normal day to day business at zero cost, thus enabling it to become business as usual for all those concerned.

# Operation Enigma



*“Cracking the Code to reduce  
Anti Social Behavior in Stevenage”*

## Glossary of Terms

**ABC** Acceptable Behavior Contract—Non enforceable agreement on the behavior of an individual to dissuade them from committing crime/ anti social behavior

**ASBO** Anti Social Behavior Order- Implemented by the courts, giving restrictions on a person's actions/ behavior to reduce crime. Enforceable by arrest.

**CCTV** Closed Circuit Television Used to monitor areas, record evidence, provide deterrents

**CDRP** Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership; Evolved by Statute with both statutory members such as Police, Council, Primary Care Trusts and non statutory such as local youth groups

**IMS** Information Management System; The force intelligence software database

**SARA** (Scanning-Analysis-Response-Assessment) American methodology for dealing with problems from outset to resolution.

**SBC** Stevenage Borough Council

**SHL** Stevenage Homes Limited. A sub division of SBC that has responsibility for all council accommodation in Stevenage.

**TAPS** Tasking and Problem Solving; Computer software that records low level crimes/ long term problems and that is accessed by all users providing a data base of knowledge and resolutions/ ideas.

## **APPENDICES**

**A** Problem Profile- Youth Disorder Operation Enigma

**B** RESULTS ANALYSIS - Operation Enigma

## Introduction

In late 2005 a report<sup>1</sup> was commissioned to explore the link between youth gangs in Stevenage and the level of Anti Social Behavior. Operation Enigma evolved, devised with a view to involve all relevant partners within the Stevenage CDRP whose involvement could make an effective difference to the growing problem, and whose early involvement might make a difference to the future lives of the youths involved.

A profile showing how the congregation of youths could be attributed to higher levels of anti social behavior was compiled by Claire Berners, (2005), Community Analyst for Stevenage. This formed the basis of Operation Enigma and set the pathway for Operation Envy, the proactive arm of the operation. The profile was initially prepared using intelligence from ward officers, both Police and PCSOs, from the youth crime reduction officer, schools, CIS (the force Criminal Intelligence System) and from the limited information recorded within the Intelligence Management System-IMS.

## Analysis & Findings

The SARA (Scanning-Analysis-Response-Assessment) methodology was applied to the problem of anti social behavior and is detailed as follows;

- **Scanning**

The initial scanning was conducted covering the period January to October 2005. The chart below (Fig 1) shows the Bedwell Ward as the main problem area for Stevenage. This was corroborated by the number of calls to the County Control Room-CCR, from the public. One must be mindful of the fact that Bedwell includes Kings Park, the Stevenage Leisure Park. This has numerous night clubs, restaurants and fast food chains. The park it self is subject to a separate initiative, Op Spartan, due to the high level of activity this areas sees, particularly in the evenings and weekends. However, it also includes a large residential area supported by two local shopping areas which traditionally tend to attract youths and precipitate Anti Social Behavior. Stevenage as a whole was experiencing a very high level of Anti Social Behavior as can be seen by figure 1.

Chart 1 – Incidents Per Beat

<b>Beat Ward</b>	<b>Total Number of Incidents per Beat</b>
Grand Total	2973
E1A (Bedwell)	593
E1G (Roebuck)	344
E1L (Martins Wood)	312
E1F (Shephall)	289
E1K (Bandlely Hill)	230
E1M (Long Meadow)	204
E1C (Pin Green)	193
E1D (Chells)	175
E1H (St. Nicholas)	173
E1B (Old Town)	128
E1J (Symonds Green)	103
E1N (Woodfield)	101

Fig 1

<sup>1</sup> Youth Disorder 'Operation Enigma'-2005 Claire Berners, Community Analyst, Stevenage (Appendix A)

- **Analysis**

This data was broken down further into area, street level, days of the week and time of day. The principal of the Location, Victim, and Offender problem triangle was considered within this process. When one of these are removed, the problem is stopped. Links were made between areas suffering high levels of low level crime and statistics which showed that these areas were some of the highest areas of deprivation in the country. The area of Bedwell is an example of this. The below chart<sup>2</sup> (fig 2) shows comparisons between wards of Stevenage in relation to deprivation. The area of Bedwell and Monkswood, part of the Bedwell council ward, are within the top 25% of the most deprived wards within England. There are numerous theories that try and understand why this low level crime occurs. The 'Broken Window' theory (Henry G. Cisneros)<sup>3</sup> where the local environment becomes tired and uncared for giving rise to the perception that anti social behavior is acceptable. Historical research dating back to 1945 still applies today; it claims that youth's behave in criminal ways due to their association with other groups, especially in the form of memberships in small groups or gangs. Through these groups individuals learn new attitudes and criminal techniques. Those individuals who are more exposed to these environments are therefore far more likely to commit criminal acts (cited in Sutherland 1945:36<sup>4</sup>)

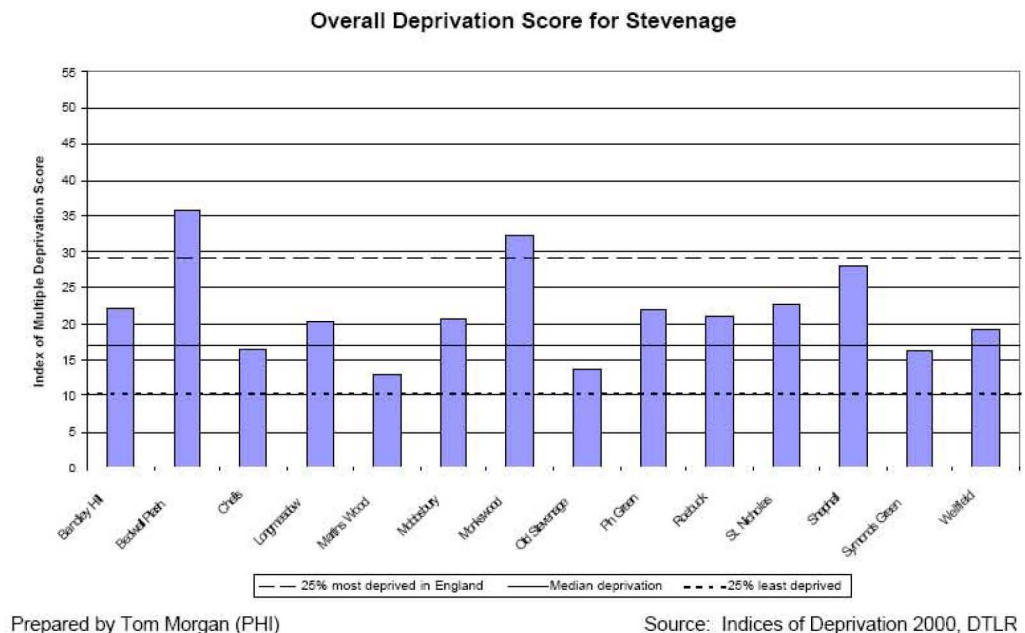


Fig 2

Detailed research was carried out and links were established between known groups or gangs of youths and areas which could be seen to be problem areas for anti social behavior. An example of this is the areas of Martins Wood, St. Nicholas and Pin Green. They are areas that surround The Oval shopping area, frequented by members of the 'Oval Gang'. Roebuck includes areas where these gangs are known to hang out, and this can be attributed to the high rate of incidents shown. The victims of these incidents are the residents of Stevenage. These obviously cannot be removed so by partnership working, the other two facets of the triangle were considered.

<sup>2</sup> Health Profiles of Hertfordshire – Companion to the Hertfordshire Annual Public Health Report 2001, p5-6.

<sup>3</sup> Henry G. Cisneros, " [Defensible Space: Deterring Crime and Building Community](#)" - January 1995

<sup>4</sup> Sutherland (1945) in Ainsworth, P. (2001) *Offender Profiling & Crime Analysis*, Williams Publishing, Devon

- **Response**  
 From the data collated, a meeting was set up between all key partners within the CDRP in January 2006.
  - ~ Youth Offending Team,
  - ~ Probation
  - ~ Social Services
  - ~ Educational Support Centre, HCC
  - ~ Children Schools & Families
  - ~ Stevenage Police Community Team including Youth Crime Reduction Officer and Anti Social Behavior Officer
  - ~ Stevenage Homes Limited (SHL) Anti Social behavior Officer, Tenancy Enforcement Officer.

Information was discussed by all parties and it was decided who was appropriate to take lead responsibility of the individuals concerned, based on who was best placed. The criteria used to make this decision was collaboratively decided on, and the platform for each was whether the person concerned was suitable for prevent and deter, enforcement methods of varying types, or simply needed monitoring. The decisions reached were transferred into network charts (Fig 3) showing the individuals concerned, which gang they associated with, who they associated with, where they frequented and who had lead responsibility for their situation. Regular meetings were then arranged where all parties were updated with progress made and the map revised.

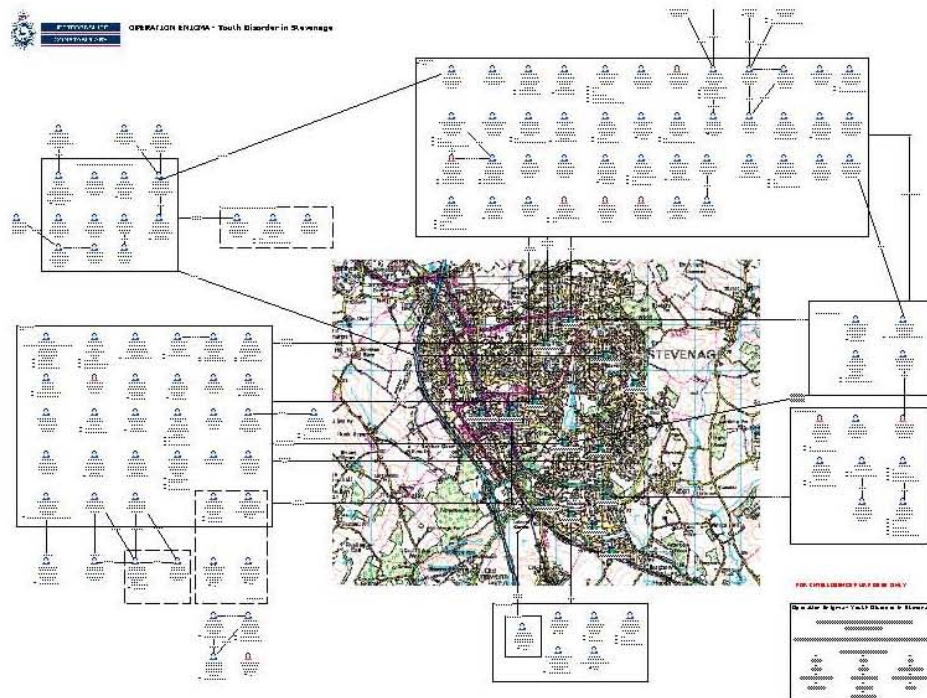


Fig 3

Other work was considered and where possible implemented involving the use of mobile CCTV, the removal of graffiti and the redesigning of environmental furniture to dissuade the gathering of youths. Operation Spartan was set up to deal with issues around Stevenage Leisure Park which as stated, accounts for a high percentage of the Bedwell incidents. This itself is partnership focused, the owners of the park co-funding policing of the area.



Although not primarily responsible, Stevenage Police have involved themselves in diversionary work in the form of local football matches. Contact was made with gang

members by local officers and invitations made to the youths to participate in football matches between these youths and their local police teams. These are funded by Stevenage Safety Partnership and have proved an enormous success in creating bonds between the youths and police. Analysis of crime around the time of these events have shown that there has been a reduction in the areas participating in the event.

### Operation Envy

Operation Envy was set up to compliment Enigma in respect to police enforcement & response. Intelligence was gathered from various sources about individuals who were identified as key players in anti social behavior. There was close liaison between police, SBC Anti Social Behavior Officer Roy Fletcher and SHL Tenancy Enforcement Officer Tony Silvario. Intelligence/ Arrest packages were compiled jointly between this team. An innovative process was devised by the team which proved effective in dealing with the youths and achieved an immediate and effective resolution to the problems. Offenders would be arrested and once dealt with by police, where sufficient evidence existed they would be bailed for CPS advice with stringent bail conditions involving curfews preventing their return to the areas. They would then pass straight into the reception of the SBC officers where they would be placed on Acceptable Behavioral Contracts (ABCs), and the parents would be warned about penalties that could be affected on them as council tenants if appropriate, should they allow their child's behavior to continue. Although not enforceable, if a child refused to accept an ABC, this refusal would be used as evidence to support any future ASBO application. This partnership approach led to an overnight drop in reports of anti social behavior in the targeted area, evidenced by CCR logs, and a reduction in general across Stevenage. This is evidenced under 'Assessment'. TAPS were completed and maintained before and during each phase of Envy by the owning officers.

- **Assessment**  
Since the start of Operation Enigma, a dramatic reduction of incidents of anti social behavior has been seen right across Stevenage. (See Fig 4).  
The trend, almost without exception can be seen to be rising from 2004 to 2005, then again with the exception of one beat, all show a decline from 2005 to the current day. Analysis shows that this is directly attributed to Op Enigma & Envy. (See Fig 5)

### Number of incidents by beat over a three year period

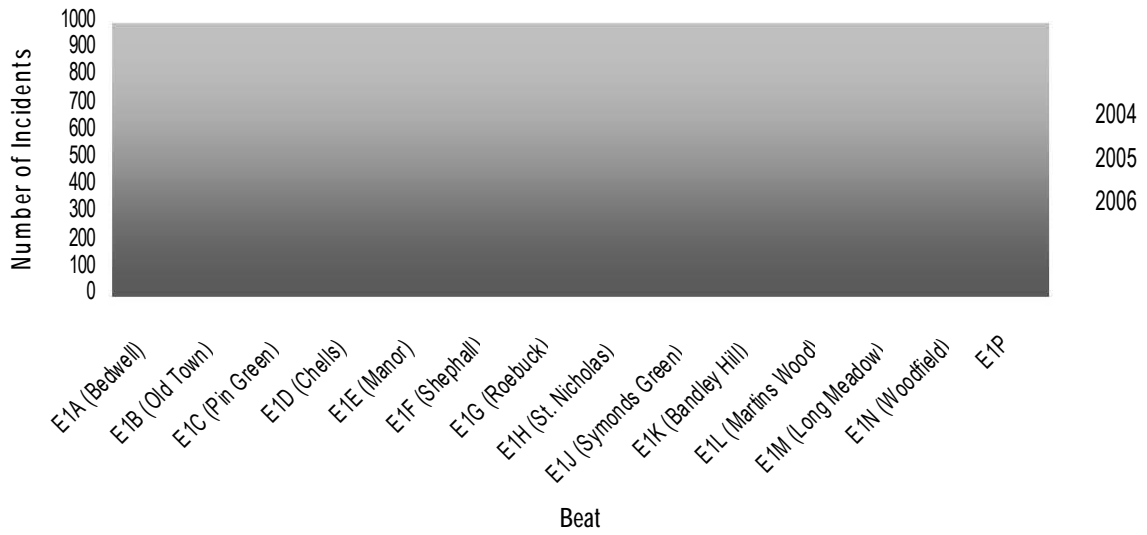


Fig 4

BEAT	Difference between 2005&2006
E1A (Bedwell)	10.70%
E1B (Old Town)	3.70%
E1C (Pin Green)	25.20%
E1D (Chells)	6% ↑
E1E (Manor)	19.50%
E1F (Shephall)	24.40%
E1G (Roebuck)	23%
E1H (St. Nicholas)	30%
E1J (Symonds Green)	36%
E1K (Bandle Hill)	32.50%
E1L (Martins Wood)	47.30%
E1M (Long Meadow)	43.30%
E1N (Woodfield)	4.20%
E1P	3.80%
Grand Total	21.80%

Fig 5

The above table (fig 5) illustrates the percentage drop in blue between 2005 & 2006 in incidents of Anti Social Behavior in Stevenage. Those areas highlighted were subjected to Operation Envy and clearly show that where this was applied, it had a dramatic reduction on incidents. Since the first Operation Envy, 65 arrests have been made complimented with 59 ABCs being agreed. Regular meetings continue between partners to evaluate the current situation for each youth being considered and to pass their responsibility to other agencies where appropriate, e.g. from YOT to Police where prevent and deter has been found to be ineffective.

A dedicated ASB team has been set up staffed by both police, SBC and SHL whose purpose is solely to reduce ASB by diversion and enforcement and to provide the link between police, SBC, SHL and all other relevant parties within the CDRP. This close working has proved invaluable, particularly in information sharing.

## **Conclusion**

- By the end of 2006, reporting of incidents on Anti Social Behavior has reduced by over 21%
- Over 100% increase in ABCs to divert youths away from the path of prosecution and custodial sentences, from an average of 2.9 per month to 7.5 per month as a result of Operation Envy.
- The partnership process of Operation Envy stops problems overnight- no more lengthy periods waiting for decisions with no control over the youths.
- Working with SBC Graffiti busters has helped to reduce the 'Broken Window' syndrome.
- Better cooperation and involvement with local schools at Head Teacher level due to involving them in Operation Enigma.
- Operation Enigma/ Envy has been reviewed by the Home Office and deemed as 'good practice'.
- HMIC report viewed the work and position of the Community Analyst as 'best practice' within the "Inspection of the Eastern Area BCU, 2006".
- The process identifies with the 'Rational Choice theory'<sup>5</sup>, where youths can see that continuance of this behavior will not result in reward, but will eventually result in prosecution, ASBOs and eventually custodial sentences and therefore make the choice not to offend.

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<sup>5</sup> John Scott- "Understanding Contemporary Society: Theories of The Present", edited by G. Browning, A. Halcli, and F. Webster. (Sage Publications, 2000).

#### **Section 4: Endorsement by Senior Representative**

*Please insert letter from endorsing representative:*

Hertfordshire Constabulary and Stevenage Borough Council fully endorse this application. The Partnership view this as an excellent example of problem solving that made a significant impact in addressing youth related crime and disorder in Stevenage.

The content of this report is an accurate reflection of the cohesive engagement of a number of agencies that made an enormous contribution to reducing incidents of crime and disorder and providing reassurance to the local community.

Not only were there significant outcomes as documented in the application, in addition this has reinforced the inter-agency working of the Partnership and developed these relationships to such a level that problem solving between these Partners is now stronger than ever.

Chief Superintendent Gary Kitching

Council Leader Sharon Taylor



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## PROBLEM PROFILE

### Youth Disorder Operation Enigma



<sup>1</sup>Reference:  
Written By (and contact no.): Claire Berners (01438 757213)  
Last Updated: 22/11/2005  
T&C STATUS:

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### Executive Summary

- Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005 to the 12<sup>th</sup> October 2005 there have been 2973 incidents reported under the categories:
  - Community Disorder – Other – Other Unlisted Disorder/Nuisance
  - Anti-Social Behaviour – Rowdy/Nuisance – Rowdy Inconsiderate.The target locations are The Oval, The Town Centre, The Hyde and The Roebuck shopping precincts.
- The target days are Saturdays. However, it must be noted that the significance is low compared to the rest of the week. The target time is 20.00-21.00, the majority of incidents occurring late evening from 19.00 to 23.00. The incidents gradually increase after 15.00 the end of the school day.
- There is no particular MO and behaviour includes, noise, graffiti, underage drinking, littering, theft. Some youths have been involved in criminal damage and ABH.
- The target property is local shopping precincts and underpasses located in close proximity to them.
- The Youths involved in the anti-social behaviour are aged between 9 and 18 years old.
- There have been Four main groups of Youths identified in Stevenage:
  - The Oval (includes Mysterious Youngsters)
  - The Nameless Crew (includes youths from London)
  - The Venomous/Demolition Crew
  - Broadwater (includes, Hertford Road, Marymead, Roebuck, Oaks Cross)

### Introduction

The purpose of this profile is to establish a picture of Youth Disorder in Stevenage. It will consider the geographical location of where groups of Youths frequent and the extent of any offending and relevant trends. The data covers the period 01/01/2005 to 12/10/2005 and has been used to provide a view of the trends/themes affecting Stevenage in regards to anti-social behaviour.

As the term 'Youth' is a highly elastic social category it is important to define the concept. In this piece of research, it will look at young persons who are in the transitional period between

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childhood and adulthood and cover the age range of 9-18years. It will identify any groups and gangs, where they frequent, whom with, and any common behavioural traits they have.

### Scope

- 1.** Seek to establish the extent and nature of Anti-Social Behaviour in Stevenage including geographical distribution and temporal aspects.
- 2.** Identify hotspot locations and possible causation reasons.
- 3.** Seek to identify groups of youths involved in Anti-Social Behaviour
- 4.** Seek to identify locations frequented by these groups and subsequently any correlation with the identified Anti-Social Behaviour hotspots
- 5.** Determine the extent of any associated criminality
- 6.** Explore possible networks and hierarchy within the groups
- 7.** Seek to identify vulnerabilities within the Networks that may be targeted by diversion or enforcement.
- 8.** Seek to identify the differences between the groups, their behaviours, activities and possible rivalries.
- 9.** Explore the existence of inter school relationships and the impact on the Anti-Social Behaviour.
- 10.** Determine the impact of variations between the groups on the suitable enforcement or diversion options and make recommendations based on these findings.

### Background Information

There appears to be a "historical amnesia" surrounding the term youth, whereby the adolescence of the past are imagined as being disciplined and well behaved. Compared to today where they are blamed for creating the permissive society we live in and break up of the so-called 'community'. They are deemed as lacking any self-discipline due to the dwindling powers of parents and teachers (Pearson, 1995)<sup>1</sup>. Historical research dating back to 1945 still applies today, it claims that youth's behave in criminal ways due to their association with other groups, especially in the form of memberships in small groups or gangs. Through these groups individuals learn new attitudes and criminal techniques. Those individuals who are more exposed to these environments are therefore far more likely to commit criminal acts. (cited in Sutherland 1945: 36<sup>2</sup>)

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<sup>1</sup> Pearson, G. (1995) "Youth, Crime and Society" in Maguire, M. Morgan, M. & Reiner, R. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. Oxford University Press Oxford

<sup>2</sup> Sutherland (1945) in Ainsworth, P. (2001) Offender Profiling and Crime Analysis, William Publishing, Devon



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This was further supported by Newman who argued physical environments are deterministic, whereby they have a large influence on the sort of behaviour that takes place in certain boundaries. Young people are therefore interacting with the area rather than being shaped by it. The term "*environmental possibilism*" is used to explain this and the ways in which people exploit the range of behavioural opportunities made available to them (Shaftoe & Read (2005) P.255<sup>3</sup>). Kuo and Sullivan (2001) claim that "brutal surroundings may provoke brutal behaviour" (ibid: 255), whilst rather austere it does demonstrate the submission of "environmental possibilism". The "broken windows syndrome" thus applying in Stevenage whereby the local environment has become tired and uncared for, possibly giving rise to the perception that anti-social behaviour is acceptable

Conflicting research suggests Rational Choice as an explanation. Young people thereby choosing to commit crime rather than being influenced by the environment. Felson and Clarke (1998) defend this theory, they claim places generate crime as well as attract crime. These particular areas are called 'crime generators'; this may be due to areas attracting large numbers of Youths together at anyone time. These are often locations that are well known to people due to the criminal activity that takes place. Habitually they are run down housing estates, drug dealing areas or local shops. Other factors that influence the level of crime being the street layouts, accessibility and the levels of poverty and disadvantage housing (cited in Tilley, N 2005<sup>4</sup>).

### **What is Antisocial Behaviour?**

Anti-Social Behaviour encompasses a broad range of behaviour. To paraphrase the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it is behaviour, which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people who are not in the same household as the perpetrator.

Behaviour can include;

- Abandoned Motor vehicles
- Abusive and Intimidating language
- Excessive noise, particularly late at night
- Fouling the street with litter
- Drunken behaviour in public and in private
- Drug misuse.

### **WHERE - HOTSPOTS**

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<sup>3</sup> Shaftoe, H. Read, T. (2005) "Planning out crime: the appliance of science or an act of faith" in Tilley, N. Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety, William Publishing, Devon.

<sup>4</sup> Tilley, N. (2005) "The Preventive Process" in Tilley, N. Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety. William Publishing, Devon.

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### Map1 (See Appendix)

Map 1 shows the hotspots of the recorded Nuisance Youth Incidents for Stevenage between 01/01/2005 to 12/10/2005 only covered under the following Final Incident Classes;

- Community Disorder – Other – Other Unlisted Disorder/Nuisance
- Anti-Social Behaviour – Rowdy/Nuisance – Rowdy Inconsiderate

It should be noted that due to the wide definition of Anti-social behaviour the scale of the problem might be underestimated or contain some duplication. Incidents may have been categorised within other classifications. For example damage to a bus shelter whilst anti social would also come under criminal damage.

From the map three key areas are highlighted as hotspots;

- Bedwell & Town Centre (E1A)
- St Nicholas (E1H) & Martins Wood (E1L)
- Shephall

Statistics from 2004 show the three highest areas of multiple deprivation in Stevenage were Bedwell, Monkswood (now falls under Bedwell ward) and Shephall. This could explain why the areas highlighted as hotspots on the map suffer more from anti-social behaviour. It was reported that 10.2% of Stevenage's entire population were living in wards that ranked within the most deprived 10% of wards in the country. Furthermore, the 2001 census showed Stevenage as having a higher proportion of young people compared with the rest of Hertfordshire and the UK. This shown significantly higher for children aged 4-19. The above illustrating that, the higher concentration of youth population is likely to correspond with the anti-social behaviour hotspots.

Chart 1 – Incidents Per Beat

<b>Beat Ward</b>	<b>Total Number of Incidents per Beat</b>
Grand Total	2973
E1A (Bedwell)	593
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E1B (Old Town)	128
E1J (Symonds Green)	103
E1N (Woodfield)	101

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E1E (Manor)	88
E1P	40

**E1A ward (Bedwell)** is shown as having the most recorded offences, at 593 (chart 1), this equates to 19.9% of all recorded Anti-Social Behaviour in Stevenage. This is unsurprising, as Bedwell is one of the most deprived wards in the county. Furthermore, the fact that the Town Centre and Leisure Park are situated within this ward allows the possibility that these incidents involved not only local residents but also people visiting from other areas on a regular basis. This is explained by Stevenage's vibrant nighttime economy, which attracts people from throughout the region, especially at the weekends. The location of the bus stop in the centre of town allows youths to travel quite some distance cheaply to use the local amenities. In addition a number of taxi ranks are located throughout the town centre and the position of the Train station enables an effortless form of transport to gain easy access to many locations outside of the town. Furthermore, many of these incidents could include drunken behaviour inside or outside any number of the clubs/pubs especially in the evening or at the weekend. It would be useful to know how many incidents in this beat were related to alcohol. Unfortunately recording methods for incidents do not cater for this.

**E1H and E1L wards** cover St Nicholas and Martinswood, if the reported incidents from this area were added together, they would account for 16.3% of all recorded incidents between 01-01-2005 and 12-10-2005. It is unsurprising that these particular areas appear so high as the Oval-shopping precinct is central to these two beats and Pin Green. It is also renowned for attracting large groups of youths. Pin Green also appears quite high in chart1 for incidents per beat. If these results were taken into account with St Nicholas and Martinswood it would equate to 22.8% of all incidents.

**The Roebuck (E1G)** has a similar problem. There are 344 incidents with 130 of those taking place on Broadwater Crescent. Broadwater Crescent is the main road that runs adjacent to two small shopping vicinities, the Roebuck and the Marymead shops. Furthermore, Oaks Cross another collection of shops, is within close proximity reachable by foot. The incidents reported in this area would suggest that they are dispersed throughout these shopping precincts. In addition the EYS (Educational Youth Scheme) is situated in this area and attracts many young people from all over the county.

**Shephall (E1F)** came fourth in regards to the number of incidents reported, as shown in Chart1. A high percentage of these took place around the parade of shops at the Hyde. In all the above locations it becomes apparent that these areas are all adjacent to or in close proximity, to local amenities including shops, local parks, off licences and pubs.

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The lowest number of incidents were reported in E1E and E1P (Chells Manor and Great Ashby), two of the newer estates in Stevenage. They have less shopping facilities and are also located on the outskirts of the Town furthest away from the centre.

Chart 2 (see appendix) shows a breakdown of each street concentrating on the top 33 places recorded. Broadwater was the highest, however it must be noted that two shopping precincts run alongside this road that are renowned for attracting the local Youths. Jessop Road and the Oval are both in Pin Green and in close proximity to each other. Therefore, it is possible the same group of young people are congregating and causing a problem. The code used shows the number of streets covered in each beat. For example E1A (Bedwell) has 9 streets in the top 33 recorded places. This demonstrating that whilst Bedwell is a hotspot anti-social behaviour is distributed amongst the illustrated locations.

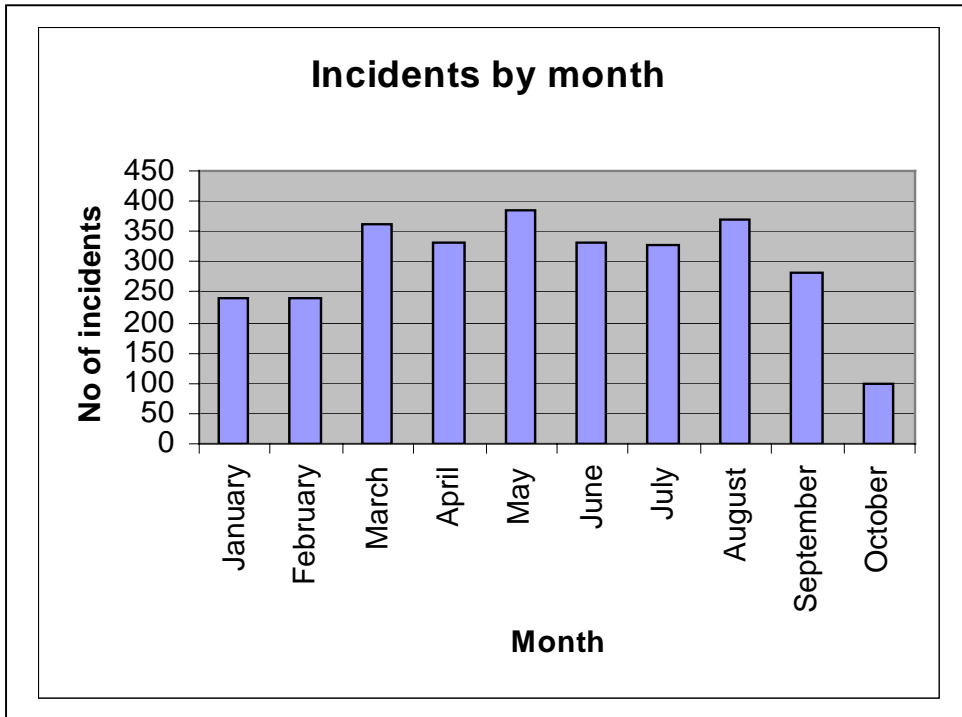
There would appear to be a pattern emerging as to the nature of areas that attract Anti-Social Behaviour. It is apparent that the local shops located throughout Stevenage attract groups of children. They often include newsagents, off licences, mini supermarkets and local pubs, providing them with alcohol, cigarettes and food. These shops often have flats above them where these Youth cause a nuisance to the local residents verbally and through intimidation. This is noted in particular on Broadwater Crescent at the Roebuck shops where the Youths climb or throw objects up to the flats. The same resident has reported a considerable number of these incidents.

Whilst there would appear to be CCTV cameras located at some of these shops they are not always in an opportune place to target all of the Anti-Social Behaviour described. For example the Youths who congregate by the flats on Jessop Road are not caught on camera. (See Appendix for maps identifying CCTV cameras at the shops most tarnished due to Anti-Social behaviour). In all the maps shown, it is clear the youths are aware of the positioning of these cameras and congregate in areas out of reach such as nearby underpasses.

A large majority of these (community) shops appear run down, they have to have bars erected and shutters put in place when closed in an attempt to prevent criminal damage. However, this has not prohibited the local Youth defacing them. There is graffiti at some of the locations named that support the links that are made between the gangs later in this profile.

**WHEN**

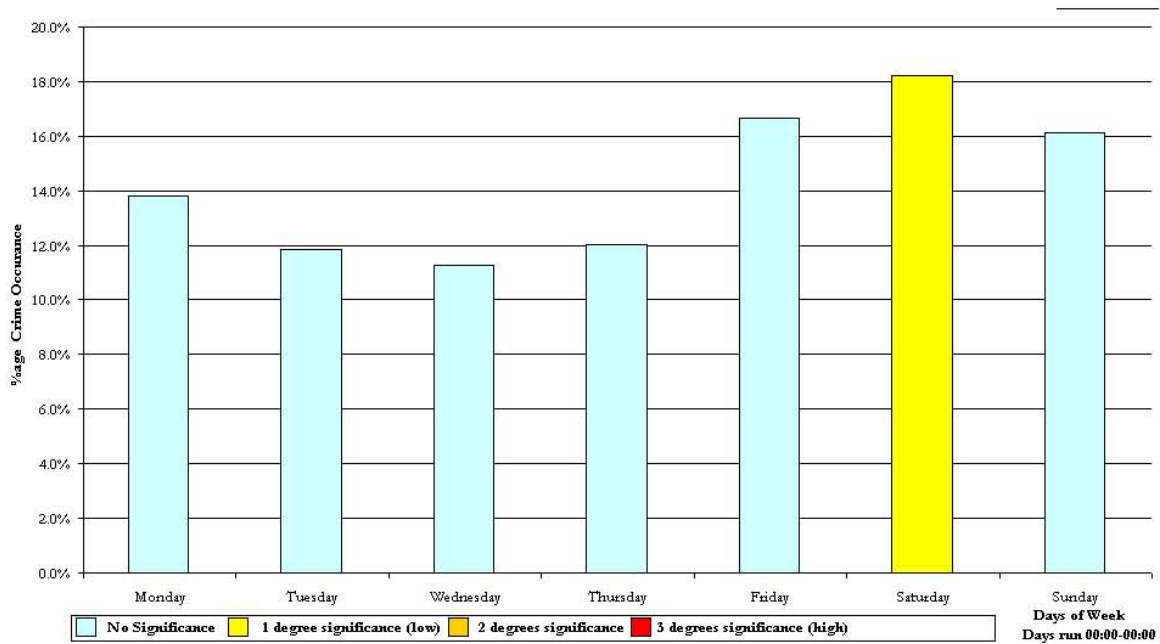
Graph 1 - Recorded Incidents by Month



The level of Anti-Social Behaviour has been relatively consistent throughout the spring and summer months. Graph 1 shows a drop in January and February the winter months and is possibly going to show similar results for October. However on this graph it must be noted October only includes incidents recorded up to the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. This would suggest the weather impacts on the level of Anti-Social behaviour, with fewer youths congregating on the streets during the winter months. The summer months will include the summer holidays for those still attending school, which will increase the number of Youths spending time on the streets and at local shopping precincts. Therefore, likely to effect the levels of Anti-social behaviour recorded.

It is unsurprising that the days of the week highlighted as having the highest number of incidents reported are Saturday's (however, it must be noted the significance is low) with 536 incidents, closely followed by Friday's with 508 and thirdly Sunday's, which had 480 reported incidents. This is possibly as the Youths are able to meet during daylight hours as well as the evening through to the night as most will have no school or college to attend. Furthermore this will include the nights the local nightclubs are open and when the local pubs are at their busiest. Sundays could be higher as the likelihood is people stay indoors at home or take afternoon walks, so therefore, could be reporting more incidents, rather than during the week when they are at work.

Graph 2 – Recorded Incidents by Day of the week

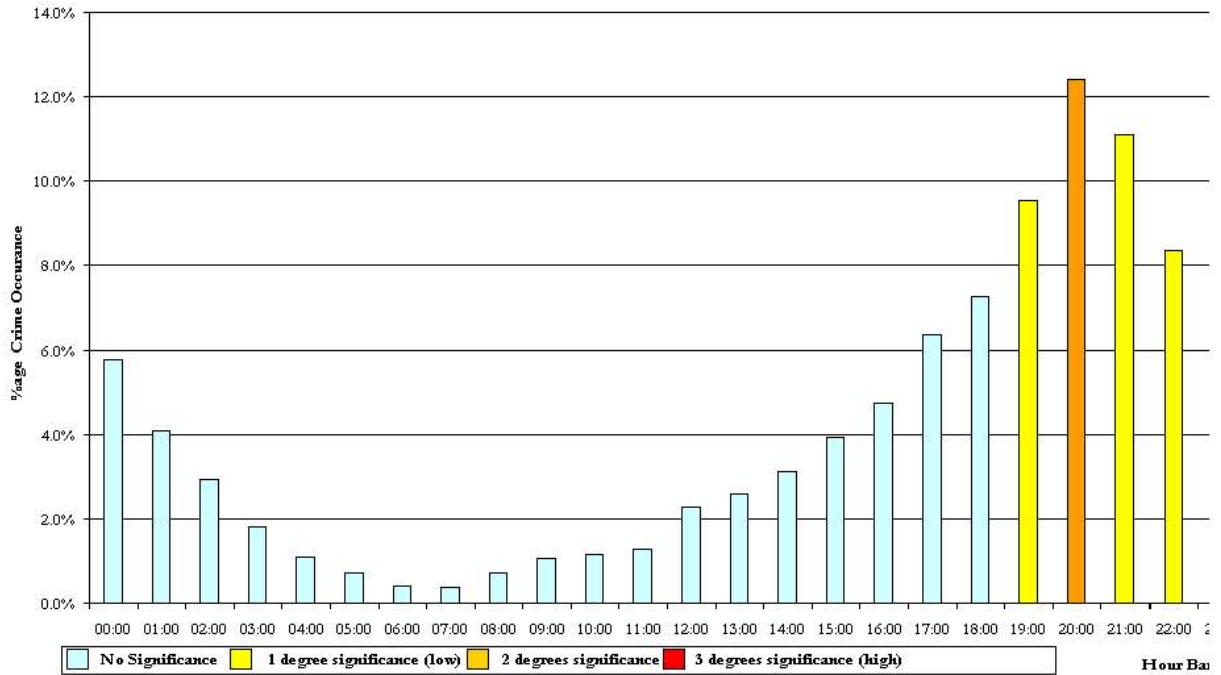


The graph below (graph 3) shows the times at which the incidents occurred. It is evident that there is an increase in the likelihood of an incident-taking place between 19.00 and 23.00. Incidents of this nature occur less frequently in the early hours of the morning, until about 15.00 when they begin to increase. This is likely to be linked to the end of the school day, the majority of secondary schools finishing at about 15.15. There is an increase between 18.00 to 20.00 where the incidents reported peak. This then decreases slightly until it finally drops after 23.00.

- It must be noted that the time of the incident is the time the call was taken so may not always reflect the time of the actual act

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Graph 3 – Recorded Incidents by Time



Below shows in detail the exact number of incidents that occurred in the top 11 streets and the days on which they occurred. It clearly identifies the shift of Anti-Social Behaviour to the town centre (shown in red) at the weekends, compared to the rest of the week. This increase is far greater than any of the other locations when compared with the number of incidents logged in each location during the week.

Those marked in yellow represent the days when the local Youth centres are open. For example The Oval is open on Thursday's 19.00-22.00. From this it would suggest that the local Youth centre at the Oval is deterring Anti-social behaviour, as figures are lower on this night than compared to other days in the week. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the Hyde as the recorded incidents appear higher on the days the Youth Centre is open.

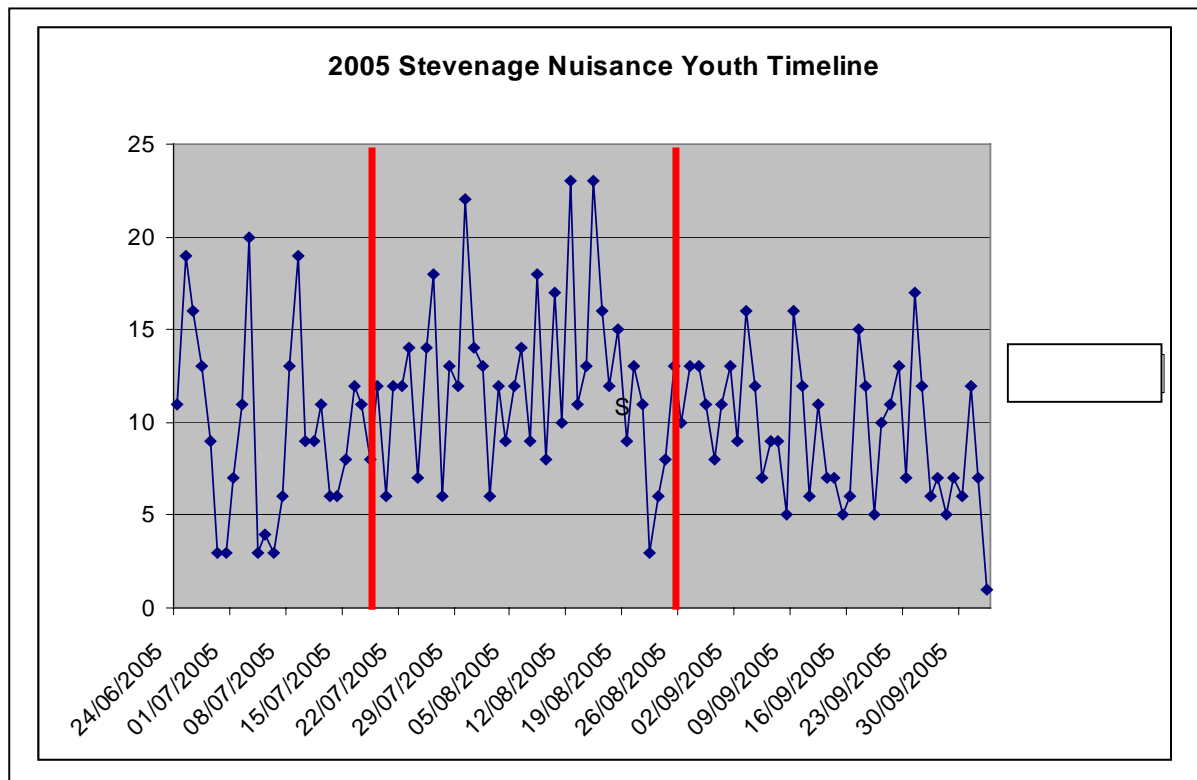
The Marymead have a Centre open Tuesday's 18.30-21.30 and 16.00-19.00 on a Thursday. There is a considerable decrease in reported incidents on a Thursday in Broadwater Crescent, which may be influenced by other activities, made available to young people.

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Chart 3 – Number of Incidents on each day on a specific Street

Street	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
BROADWATER CRES	16	15	17	6	24	24	28
JESSOP ROAD	14	17	15	17	14	22	18
THE OVAL	13	14	7	8	22	17	9
OAKS CROSS	5	11	12	11	15	15	11
THE HYDE	19	12	11	11	3	4	12
CHERTSEY RISE	10	6	13	11	14	7	9
CANTERBURY WAY	14	10	10	7	5	9	14
VINTERS AVENUE	10	8	9	9	9	13	10
TOWN SQUARE	3	8	4	8	8	14	9
FAIRLANDS WAY		4	2	2	4	4	2
LYTTON WAY	5	4	4	5	2		11

Graph 4 – Recorded Incidents during Summer Holidays





### Impact of the Summer Holidays

The graph above (graph 4) shows the daily counts of Anti Social Behaviour in the four weeks prior to the start of the summer holidays, during the holidays and the four weeks after. In the period prior to the summer holidays, although relatively erratic, the incident count is lower than during the summer holidays. There is also a noticeable drop in the weeks after the summer holidays have ended. During the middle of the summer holidays (the beginning of August) the incidents appear to reduce. This is possibly due to the fact that it coincides with the peak holiday period, when people will be away especially as they are seen to increase again slightly after this period.

### WHO People

The attached Network chart shows the known Young people who commit acts of Anti-Social behaviour in Stevenage, and includes the names of certain identified "gangs". This information has been obtained from CIS, IMS and Community Safety Suite but also from the knowledge of Officers, PCSO's and members of Police staff. Therefore, whilst detailed it is in no way conclusive.

Those situated outside of the named "gangs" are shown as they are known for committing acts of Anti-social behaviour but, we have no Intelligence or information from officers to show that they frequent or have any links with any of the identified groups. However, they may still be associated with anti social behaviour and intimidating members of the public.

It must also be made clear that it would be impossible to show all the links between each of the members. It is assumed that they will know of each other through joint involvement in the named gangs and possibly through the schools they attend or have done in the past.

- **The Oval**

The two largest identified groups of Youths are those that claim to be "*The Oval*" and those named the "*NLC/Nameless Crew*".

"*The Oval*" group are unsurprisingly known to frequent the Oval shopping complex and surrounding areas including Martinswood, St Nicholas and Pin Green. This could account for the large number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents reported in this area. Information from Intelligence, local school children and Officers, suggests that *Amadur Rahmann (19/07/1988)* and *Shajidur Kamali (29/09/1987)* two brothers from Jessop Road are the Key members of

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this "gang". They are closely linked with *Bryan Precious (14/06/1988)*, *Robert Neve (21/09/1986)* and *Daniel Steele (07/02/1989)*, this however is not necessarily apparent on the Network chart.

A large majority of these young people have been seen with or on Mopeds so have easy transportation to other areas of the town. Stevenage has a large number of underpasses and cycle paths that allow these young people with mopeds to move around quickly and avoid main roads and CCTV cameras

Intelligence shows many have been stopped whilst intoxicated and have previous for vehicle damage. The Oval members have often been stopped in the close vicinity of where damage has been reported but often there has not been enough evidence to arrest.

"The Oval" are known to frequent in the upstairs lobby between flats 61-67 Jessop Road. They have a good view point of any police vehicles and have often dispersed by the time police attend the area as they can see or hear the marked cars approaching. Most members that have been identified live in close proximity to Jessop road and the Oval.

A new location has been identified as an area that these particular people may frequent, The Dell, a wooded area on the junction of Ely Close and Norwich Close. (This should not be confused with the area known as "The Dell" in Bedwell close to the Town Centre).

Offences within this gang include theft, drugs, damage, and the use of weapons and ABH. They are known to fight other groups of youths in and around Hampson Park, St Nicholas and Pin Green. Further Intelligence suggests a conflict between this group and the "NLC"

The graphs 5 and 6 (see appendix) show the peak days and times that incidents have been reported at The Oval and Jessop Road. It would appear that Saturdays are the peak days (at 18.8%) followed by Fridays. This showing the same target days as the previous charts on all incidents throughout the town. In addition the target times appear to be between 18.00 and 23.00 peaking between 19.00 and 21.00.

Thursday's are relatively quiet compared to the rest of the week with only 12% of all incidents at The Oval and Jessop road occurring on this day. It is during Thursdays between 19.00 and 22.00 that the Youth Centre is open to the Local Youths. This could suggest that this is deterring the local Youths from congregating on the streets and committing Anti-Social Acts. Similar diversionary activities on additional days in this area may therefore reduce the level of anti - social behaviour.

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- **The NLC**

There is confusion over who exactly the "NLC" are and who its members are. Some local PCSO's believe that there are two groups called the NLC.

The first is the "Nameless Crew" which includes school children and youngsters from Stevenage and other areas within Hertfordshire. The name originated from a group at a Stevenage school that socialised in a band and were keen musicians. The second is the "North London Crew", Black males in their late teens travelling up from North London and in particular Hackney. There is Intelligence to suggest there are a group of Black Males travelling from London. *Tundau Wright-Shirley (25/11/1987)* is a known member of this group and is identified as an associate of *Tunde Falegan (10/12/1988)*.

*Tunde Falegan* lives in Stevenage and is known to be a member of the Nameless Crew, possibly the key member of this group. CIS shows him linked to seven crimes. He has been charged for one robbery, found not guilty for two others and convicted of ABH and violent disorder. He has further been dismissed for having an offensive weapon in a public place. Further intelligence logs can be found on IMS detailing *Falegan's* bail conditions and linked associates in the Nameless Crew.

Local school children have suggested that there are possibly two groups (The Nameless Crew from Stevenage and the North London Crew) but that they all meet together at the weekends in Stevenage and join as one, called the "NLC". The key members who live in Stevenage being *Tunde Falegan*, *Zacharia Ejuone (26/03/1991)* *Delwin Grandy (07/10/1987)* and *Sam Abassi (02/04/1992)*.

There appears to be no particular location that this group frequents. From the addresses of those named in the group they appear to be from all over the town and in no particular beat. Thomas Alleyne's School has provided information to officers, to suggest members of this gang will quite willingly walk forty minutes or more to meet fellow members. The good Rail links with London will explain why certain people travel up to Stevenage regularly from London. Further links with Schools may suggest this group has also gained members from North Herts, again feasible considering the rail links and suggestions that some may attend or have attended Hitchin Boys School.

There is Intelligence and logs to demonstrate the conflict between the NLC and The Oval. Those deemed most relevant can be seen on the network chart, in particular the feuds between *Tunde Falegan*, two other members of The Oval gang and *Sam Abassi (02/04/1992)* and *Brett Ridley (24/04/1989)*.

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Operation Sextant (Drug Operation) highlighted an increase in violent crime and robbery in Stevenage, the operation appeared to create a void in the market and allowed new external dealers to establish a network in the town. This appears to have had a detrimental effect on anti-social behaviour as nominals from Hackney were noted as coming into the town to deal drugs. These particular people have been connected with the escalating problems at the Oval and are known to socialise with *Tunde Falagan* ("NLC") and his associates. The conflicting hierarchy amongst the drug dealers and local gang members in Stevenage may explain the increase in anti-social behaviour and in particular the escalating and violent nature of their confrontations. Operation Sitka identified further links with gang members from the "NLC" and *Jason Asante* (a London drugs dealer). *Delwin Grandy* was identified as a target in an arson attack, it was believed to have been revenge related and due to drug debts owed by *Grandy* and his associates. This demonstrates the escalating problems with youth disorder and their progression from what is known as anti-social behaviour to more violent, criminal activity. It further illustrates the connection between Stevenage gangs and others travelling into the local area.

- **Mysterious Youngster**

The Mysterious Youngsters would appear to be the younger children who frequent the Oval. Whilst named under a different title they have been known to congregate with the older Oval gang.

From discussions with Officers and school Children in particular, it would suggest that *Fabien Mullings* (19/06/1991) and his brothers are the main individuals of this gang. There are very few other confirmed names. Whilst they have been seen to congregate at the Oval, they have also been identified at the shops along Popple Way and possibly Mobbsbury Way.

- **Venomous/Demolition Crew**

There has been very little intelligence entered on our computer systems to suggest this group is still causing a problem within Stevenage. The last piece of Intelligence on IMS is dated back in 2004. However, officers and people associated with Nobel School have suggested they are still meeting regularly possibly at 91A Mobbsbury Way or near to that address. The majority of this group are ex Nobel School pupils. The two key names being *Craig Ferrance* (26/11/1989) and *Carl ferrance* (11/06/1987) and possibly a third called *Bryan Field* (23/09/1985).

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The *Ferrance* brothers are linked to crimes on CIS. *Craig Ferrance* is linked to 5 crimes including public order Affray and ABH. *Carl Ferrance* is linked to 29 crimes including ABH, Robbery, Class B drugs and an escape from custody. This is an example of the possible crimes some of these gang members are or could be progressing onto.

- **Broadwater**

Although shown separately on the chart the shops surrounding the Broadwater area include;

- Oaks Cross
- Melne Road
- Hertford Road
- Marymead
- Roebuck

These groups have been known to congregate together. From the chart it must not be presumed that if a person is located in more than one gang that he or she is a key gang member. *Craig Retburg (27/11/1987)* is shown in both the Marymead and Hertford Road groups. He has also been identified on IMS as being stopped with members of the Oval gang, it is possible he attaches to whatever gang he is residing close to at that particular time.

From graph 7 (see appendix) it would appear the key time that Anti-Social behaviour incidents are reported is after 20.00 and remains relatively high up until 23.00.

The key days (shown in appendix, graph 8) reported are Sundays, with 21.5% of all incidents on this road happening during that day. Whilst a little surprising compared to the previous graphs it could be explained that the Youths in this area are dispersing to other areas in the Town Centre during Friday and Saturday nights and have nothing to occupy them on a Sunday.

Tuesday and Thursday's show as having less Anti-Social Behaviour being reported. This appears again to be the days on which the youth centre is available; Marymead shops (HCC Youth Centre) is open on Tuesday's 18.30-21.30 and Thursdays 16.00-19.00.

### **Recommendations**

From the research conducted it would appear there are two areas of anti-social behaviour that need to be addressed. The first being Youth Culture whereby, Youths simply oppose the norms of adult life and are often symbolised by distinctive styles of clothing. Their behaviour causes a nuisance or is intimidating for other members of the public. It is not necessarily criminal behaviour that requires enforcement but instead diversion techniques to prevent or

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deter them. The second is the known gangs in Stevenage, particularly those members who have become involved in criminality; it is possible more enforcement strategies need to be employed in order to reduce the level of anti social behaviour and criminality.

From the evidence provided it is apparent that certain members of particular gangs have moved onto what is considered more serious forms of criminality. In particular the references made to *Carl* and *Craig Ferrance* on the network chart.

### Diversions Techniques

The key aims to address are those listed below:

- *Diversion from prosecution, particularly through a police-driven system of cautioning minor offenders through informal and formal warnings.*
- *Diversion from custody by means of various crime-prevention initiatives and through community-based programmes.*

For those who choose to commit crime through choice (as identified earlier in the Rational Choice theory) it is important to implement the following techniques to deter crime;

- Prevent crime by reducing offenders opportunities to commit crime
- Increase the perceived effort of crime
- Increase the perceived risks of crime
- To reduce the anticipated rewards and
- To remove the excuses for crime

It has been recognised that a significant number of offences, of an anti-social nature are committed for excitement, enjoyment or motivated to relieve boredom. Therefore, it would be beneficial to create programmes that will preoccupy young people and attempt to keep them off the streets using diversionary activities. Thus removing their excuse to commit crime.

Community based recreation programmes have been suggested as a way of encouraging youth's to partake in extra recreational activities. They are seen as having an important role in preventing or reducing anti social behaviour or youth offending. This can further be made successful if the Youth's are able to interact with Youth scheme workers who combine their role with becoming a mentor. Tierney et al (1995) evaluated a similar study called the Big Brother/Big Sisters (BBBS) which was a programme based throughout eight cities. They concluded that although it is uncertain whether these kinds of schemes have an impact on criminality in later life they do identify as having substantial benefits for young people after one year.

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*“After spending around 12 hours monthly with their volunteer adult mentors, the treatment group children had ...27 percent less onset of alcohol use, and 32 per cent less frequency of hitting someone. The programme also reduced truancy...”<sup>5</sup>*  
*(cited in Newburn T. & Souhami A: 2005)*

Positive Activities such as these for Young People provide a broad range of constructive activities, especially for those at risk of social exclusion. It could build on the success of previous school holiday programmes. The programmes would aim to reduce crime and ensure that young people maintain in schooling for as long as possible. It will also provide them with the opportunities to engage in new and constructive activities.

This initiative would aim to develop young people’s interests, talents and education, and engage them in community activities so they are less likely to commit crime. Activities based on arts, sport and culture taking place both during the school holidays and out of school hours throughout the year. By providing such activities it reduces the offenders opportunities to commit crime.

Methods similar to those described above are being adopted in Stevenage with PCSO’s from the Stevenage Community Team having identified that the Youth Centre at the Oval is being attended by some of the known members of the “Oval Gang”. Some of those attending are members who are linked to numerous crimes. Therefore, it is providing support not only to those deemed a nuisance but those involved in criminality as well. As identified earlier, the nights, on which the youth centre is open, there is a significant decrease in the amount of anti social behaviour reported. Unfortunately, this will shortly be moved to St Nicholas Pavilion, it is possible they will stop attending, as it is no longer on their doorstep. Similar programmes that have been introduced during the summer holidays have been equally beneficial but have often finished a couple of weeks prior to the start of term. Therefore, long-term diversion programmes need to be addressed in order to maintain the success that has been identified already. These programmes would be ideal as long as they are effectively monitored and do not become the local meeting point for those who wish to live a life of criminality. This will hopefully remove the excuses many have for committing crime due to boredom.

Restorative Justice has also been identified as an initiative that should be encouraged in youth offending programmes in the future. It attempts to balance the concerns of both the

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<sup>5</sup> *Newburn T. & Souhami A (2005) in Tilley N. Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety.*

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victim and the community whilst reintegrating the offender back into society. It is identified that a lot of criminal behaviour is deemed as anti social and that anti social behaviour can often be identified as criminal. It is important that young people recognise their past behaviour and are held accountable at the same time. In the majority of these cases it could be suggested that ABC's would be sufficient, if reviewed accordingly. Vince Mercer (Youth Justice – TRUST) argues ABC's are not agreed through neutral and independent facilitators, young people agreeing to terms that they know they will not keep. If these were addressed in a similar way to Family Group Meetings as seen to work in New Zealand, it could possibly address the issue of breaching ABC's.

Similar Cognitive approaches such as programmes run by the Youth Justice Board could show a significant difference regarding anti-social behaviour and deviance amongst young people. They attempt to encourage and involve the individuals to understand the impact on their offending and to equip them with the skills and knowledge to lead law-abiding lives.

The Youth Justice Board support Parenting programmes as they provide parents with an opportunity to improve their skills in dealing with the behaviour that puts their child at risk of offending. They provide parents/carers with one-to-one advice as well as practical support in handling the behaviour of their child, setting appropriate boundaries and improving communication. ([www.communitycare.co.uk](http://www.communitycare.co.uk)). This would be particularly beneficial in addressing one of the risk factors identified as a cause of anti-social behaviour. Other factors include; poor parental discipline and supervision, family history and parental involvement and attitudes condoning problem behaviour ([www.Homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.Homeoffice.gov.uk)).

The Inclusion Unit at Nobel School Stevenage has seen the more positive aspects of youth programmes introduced. Those who have behavioural problems or low academic ability have been encouraged to join the programme that encourages them to complete 5 GCSE's and the Duke of Edinburgh Award. They attend the local boating lake to learn new skills and have also attended camping excursions. When spoken to these young people in Year 10 were keen to attend youth centres if they provided suitable activities such as Basketball or Football Leagues competing against other youth centres. Whilst these particular Youths knew certain members of the gangs mentioned in this report and were seen to misbehave within school and underachieve, they have not been seen to socialise with "Stevenage's large youth groups" or partake in the behaviour described. Therefore, this Inclusion programme could be a suitable solution. This method to reduce ant-social behaviour addresses those risks associated with schooling and educational attainment that influence anti-social behaviour. For example; lack of commitment to school, school exclusion and truancy patterns and low achievement ([www.Homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.Homeoffice.gov.uk)).



**Enforcement Techniques**

For those Youths who have developed from nuisance anti-social behaviour, to members of known gangs in Stevenage committing criminality, more enforcement techniques need to be employed.

Whilst CCTV is present at the majority of shops where anti-social behaviour occurs it is apparent from the maps provided (see appendix) that there are alleyways or local underpasses, that provide Youths the protection and space to cause a disturbance without being identified. In particular at Symonds Green, Youth's are seen to assemble under the underpass nearest the shops, preventing locals passing. As described earlier, the Oval has a similar problem where the youths congregate by the flats. This enforcement technique increases the effort of crime so it is important to ensure they are pointing in the appropriate directions. Greater use of CCTV will hopefully allow more youths to be detected or possibly removed or deterred from anti-social behaviour due to the elevated risks of getting caught. This method of prevention will also lead more people to frequent the places that have more surveillance, as they will feel safe and protected.

The same initiatives can be applied for additional Lighting to be placed at local shops and underpasses. Enhanced lighting increases the risks for offenders to be identified. Painter and Farrington (1997) felt street lighting boosted surveillance through encouraging more people to move around at night, thus increasing the number of potential observers (in Hamilton-Smith & Kent: 2005)<sup>6</sup>. This would be beneficial in Stevenage particularly near local shops as they often have dark corners or alleyways for youngsters to loiter in. This often concerns older generations of people. Especially as older people are more likely to frequent these areas as they are convenient for local food supplies, instead of travelling all the way into the town centre.

A further enforcement technique would be to increase the level of patrols at the named locations on the target days and times. Providing a visible and reassuring presence on the street would not only deter known offenders or nuisance youths, but also increase public safety, contribute to the regeneration of local communities and deal with other disturbances at these locations. Furthermore, serving outstanding arrest warrants will increase the idea of disorder enforcement and will disrupt not only anti-social behaviour but disrupt any street level drug trade that may occur in these areas.

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<sup>6</sup> Hamilton-Smith, N & Kent A. (2005) "The Prevention of Domestic Burglary" in Tilley, N Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety. William Publishing, Devon.

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The introduction of a local child curfew scheme would be beneficial. It would have a dual rationale. It would protect the local community from alarm and distress caused by groups of young people involved in anti-social behaviour. It would also endeavour to protect children from the risks of being unaccompanied on the streets late at night. Furthermore, it would prevent drug dealers or young people from being encouraged into criminal activities. This method could be adapted to only include those areas most at risk at any given time and can be applied only during the hours police wish to operate them. Therefore, it would not affect those children going about their legitimate business. The police would have the powers to return any child breaching the curfew home to their parents. Similar schemes have been successful in other areas, they have been designed to reduce the risk of offending and anti-social behaviour amongst young people and have been supported by local parents. This technique would provide the effective early intervention required to prevent young children's anti-social behaviour before it develops and they become deep-rooted in the criminal justice system.

Changing community supervision conditions or increasing those assigned could possibly have an instrumental effect in reducing anti-social behaviour. Especially as the previous research illustrates that by working with individual gang members rather than the group as a whole a higher success rate is revealed.

The recommendations listed above have all been used in the past and have made a difference for other forces and local councils. In summary from a conference attended earlier this year on " Anti-Social Behaviour in Search of Solutions" the following risk factors need to be addressed in order to reduce the number of incidents reported concerning anti-social behaviour;

- Young peoples lack of social commitment and increased alienation from their community
- Early involvement in problem behaviour
- Attitudes that condone problem behaviour
- A high proportion of unsupervised time spent with peers involved in problem behaviour and
- Early involvement in the use of illegal drugs and crime.

From the recommendations suggested, future developments in Stevenage must be taken into consideration as potential locations for Youths to frequent. In particular the new estates in the town including Great Ashby that have recently had a new shopping complex built. If this area is not monitored it could attract groups of Youths and cause the same problems for local residents as the other shopping areas mentioned in this profile.

### **Intelligence Gaps**

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It is important to recognise the intelligence gaps that have been revealed from this profile.

- In particular the lack of Intelligence submitted on IMS. There is an extensive amount of information on Youth Disorder and on particular Youths in Stevenage. However, this intelligence is not shared to other members of the force in any official capacity. This information is thus lost when Officers change posts.
- Further meetings need to be arranged with local Schools, Youth workers and YOTS. This will help focus on the links between groups of Youths and individual relationships. These meetings need to address any dress codes or particular activities these groups participate in. Whilst there is a degree of knowledge on dress codes there is nothing substantiated. It has been suggested that The Oval wear similar hoodies with an emblem on the back. The NLC have been seen wearing a diamond stud in their left ear.
- Further information on Youths mopeds needs to be obtained, especially as theft of Mopeds has been noted as an offence that has increased recently.
- Further Intelligence needs to be obtained with a view to addressing the possibility of additional ABC's and ASBO's. At present there are 14 ASBOs and 58 ABC's in the area.
- Certain known gang members that are only known by their first name or Nicknames need to be investigated and additional details need to be obtained and recorded. For example, details of the schools they attend or have attended in the past and further links to associates.

### **Conclusion**

Analysis so far shows that Anti-social Behaviour in Stevenage is high, in particular at the weekends. The large groups identified tend to attract Young people, the majority male, aged from 9-18. Whilst the Town Centre and Bedwell appear to have the highest number of reported incidents, a large number of these have occurred on the leisure Park so may indicate these are alcohol related compared to other areas in Stevenage. Whilst it is evident that Youth centres put in place at present have a positive effect on anti-social behaviour they are in no way irrefutable or provide long term solutions.

There were a total of 130 incidents on Broadwater Crescent, from this an inference can be drawn that indicates many of these offences occur at the local Shops located on this road and are committed by groups known as "The Roebuck", "Hertford Road", "Marymead", and "Oaks Cross". This is closely followed by 207 incidents reported near to the "Oval", another location

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renowned for attracting large groups of Youths. Areas such as these are suffering from being neglected and in need of refurbishment. Thus supporting the idea of the broken glass syndrome explained at the beginning of this document.

Whilst little is known about where the Nameless Crew frequent it is assumed that some members spend time at the train station in order to travel from London to Stevenage, An increase in the number of incidents reported from this location may be associated.

Many of these Youths are known to truant and some have even been excluded from school. Last week Four boys and two girls were excluded for abusing illegal drugs. One of the males had only recently moved to the area and school, it is evident from the Network Chart that many of these Youths are associates from school or live in close proximity to each other. Therefore, inferences can be made that the surrounding environment has an effect on the behaviour of these youths.

The rivalry between these groups is evident from the logs and officers own experiences. The serious nature of fights appears to be escalating from minor disputes to GBH. *Amadur Rahman* and *Shajidur Kamali* (The Oval) have been reported as driving around Stevenage assaulting unsuspecting passers by. Further incidents have not been reported as injured parties are concerned about future repercussions. *Fabien Mullings* and *Sebastian* (The Oval) assaulted and jumped on an individuals head, unfortunately they will not report this incident. It is evident that these groups have been in the Stevenage area for years, Intelligence logs are shown dating back to 2002. The incidents reported have become more serious with the groups experimenting in drugs and other criminal offences. If these groups are not prevented the likelihood is someone will be seriously injured if not killed in the near future.

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**Appendix**

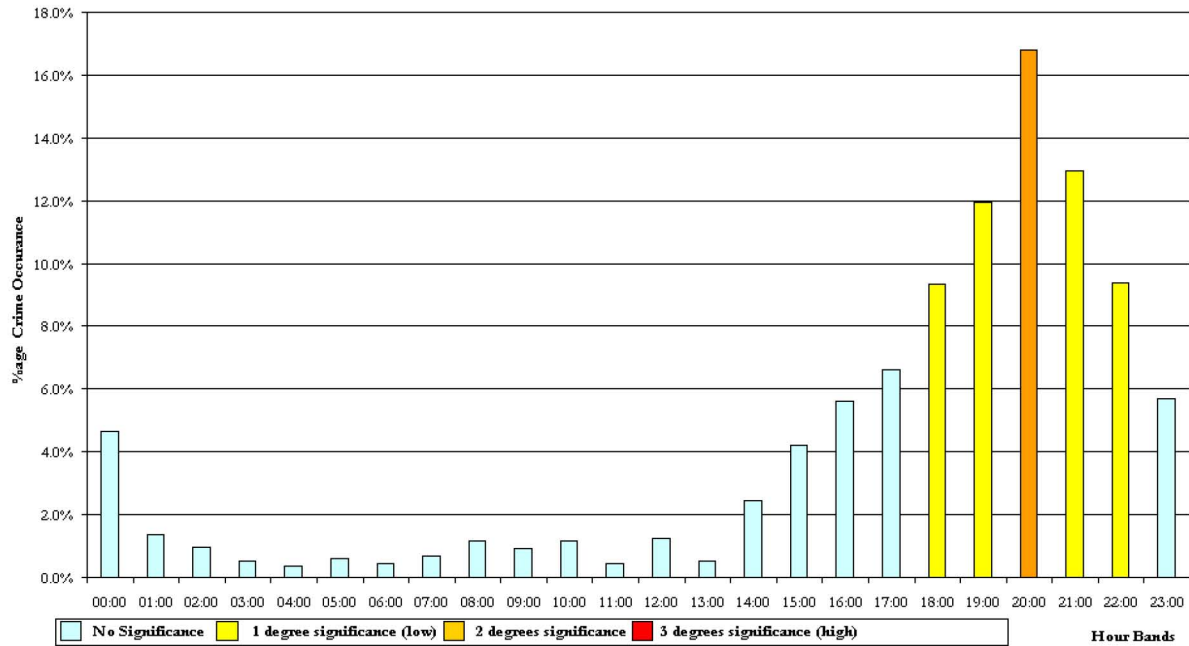
Chart 2 – Incidents Per Road

<b>ROAD NAME</b>	<b>Number of Incidents</b>
BROADWATER CRESCENT	130
JESSOP ROAD	117
THE OVAL	90
OAKS CROSS	80
THE HYDE	72
CHERTSEY RISE	70
CANTERBURY WAY	69
VINTERS AVENUE	68
TOWN SQUARE	54
FAIRLANDS VALLEY ( PARK )	50
LYTTON WAY	49
BURWELL ROAD	38
SHEPHALL WAY	37
HERTFORD ROAD	35
ARCHER ROAD	34
BEDWELL CRESCENT	32
DANESTRETE	32
KINGS WAY	32
SIX HILLS WAY	32
HIGH STREET	31
SHEPHALL VIEW	29
RIPON ROAD	28
WEBB RISE	28
TELFORD AVENUE	27
BURYDALE	26
MARTINS WAY	24
SCARBOROUGH AVENUE	24
FORTUNA CLOSE	23
ST GEORGES WAY	23
THE FORUM	23
COLLENSWOOD ROAD	21
SHEPHALBURY ( PARK )	21
THE GLEBE	21

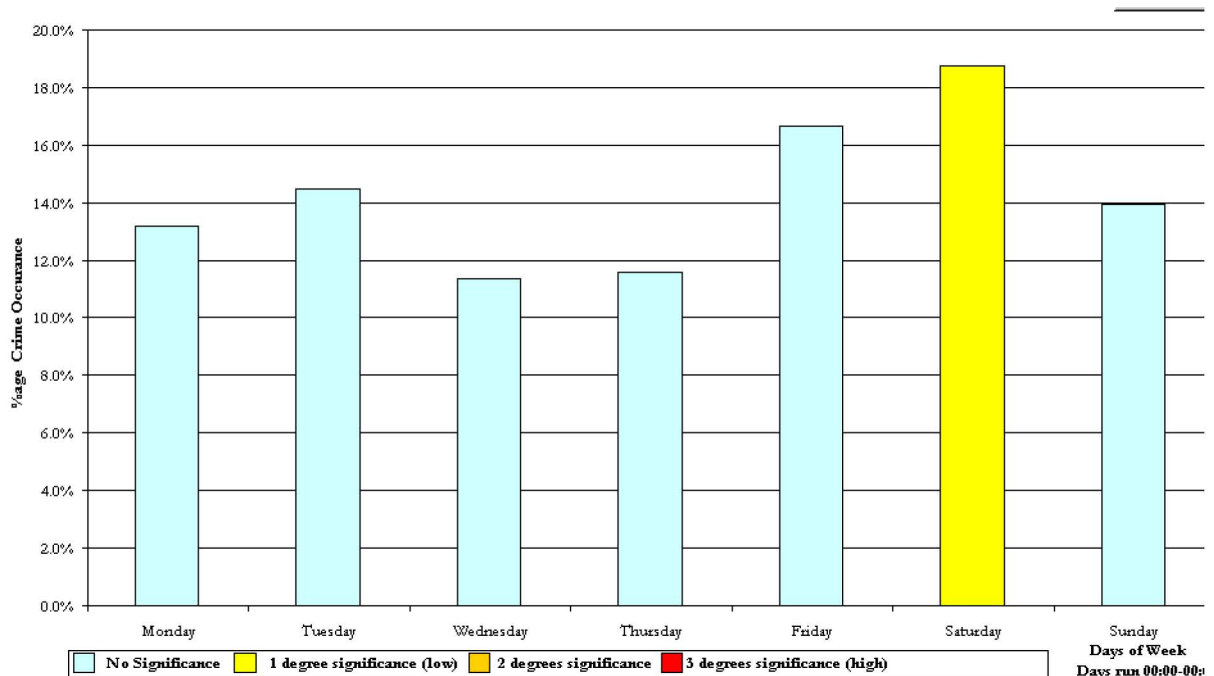
<b>E1A</b>	<b>E1D</b>	<b>E1H</b>	<b>E1L</b>
<b>E1B</b>	<b>E1F</b>	<b>E1J</b>	<b>E1M</b>
<b>E1C</b>	<b>E1G</b>	<b>E1K</b>	

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Graph 5 – Recorded Incidents by time located at the Oval & Jessop Road

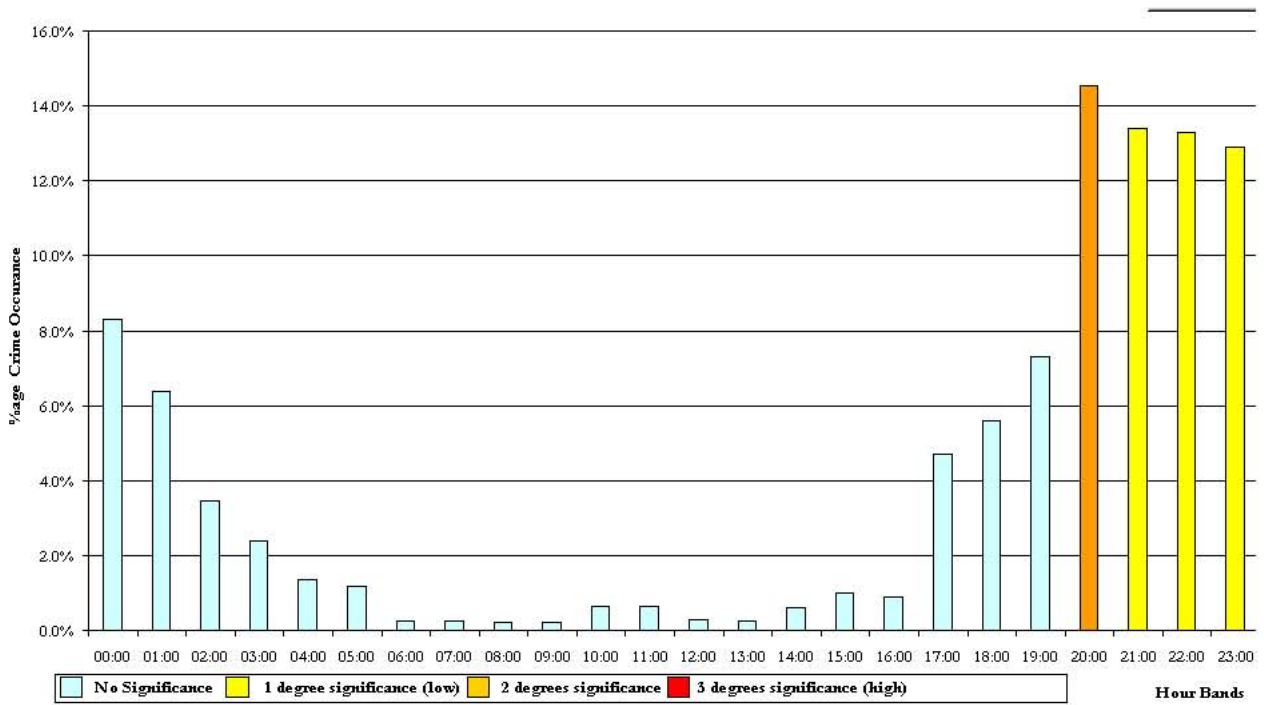


Graph 6 – Recorded Incidents by Day at the Oval & Jessop Road

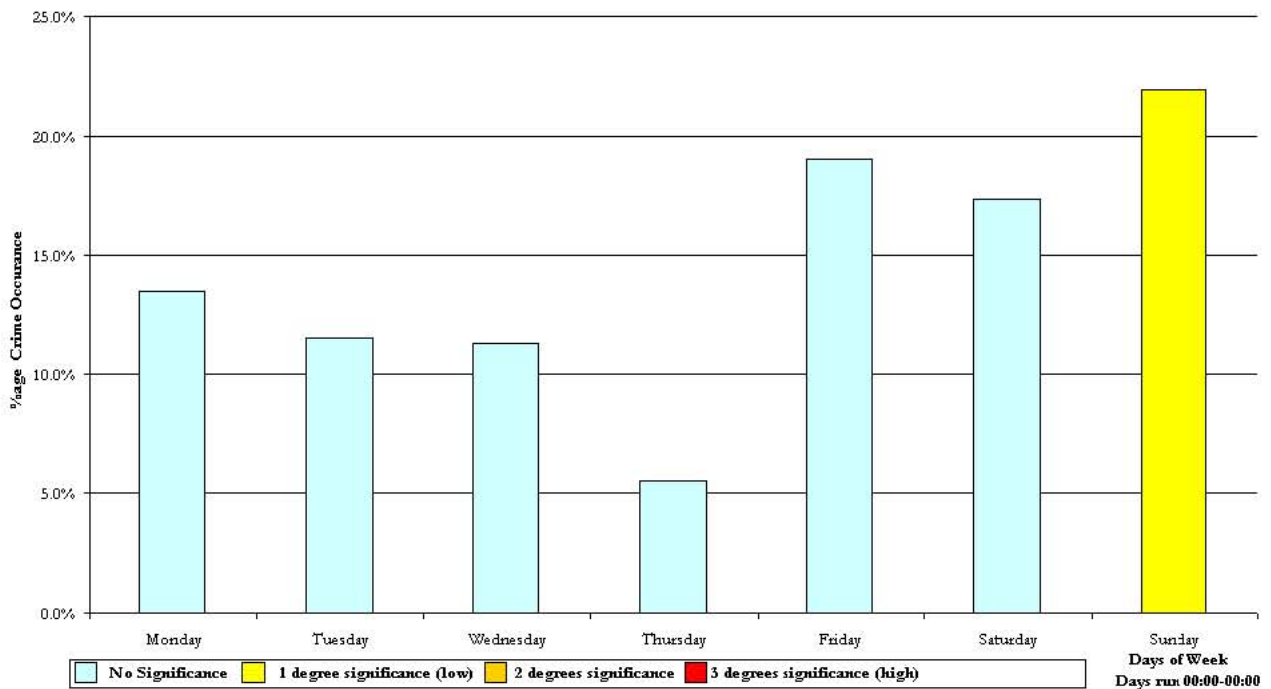


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Graph 7 – Recorded incidents by Time along Broadwater Crescent



Graph 8 – Recorded Incidents by day along Broadwater Crescent





## RESULTS ANALYSIS – Operation Enigma & Operation Envy

### Introduction

- The aim of this report is to evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement activities surrounding the issues of nuisance youths and criminal damage across Stevenage. The purpose is to highlight best practise, look at areas where improvements could have been made in the operation and make recommendations to management so that they can make informed decisions with regards to investing in what works and discontinue ineffective strategies. This will ensure maximum efficacy is achieved in such future operations especially if replicated across the force. This report is based on information from Officers, CIS, IMS and debriefs. The geographical location will encompass all areas of Stevenage with specific locations targeted more frequently or at specific times. The limitations of this report which need to be given some due consideration are the fact that the author is reliant on the co-operation of officers directly involved in the operation to fully comply with requests for information and IMS submissions.

### Background

- Operation Enigma and Envy were established to provide visible and positive policing by confronting and reducing the high levels of youth disorder and in particular dispersing large groups of nuisance youths throughout the town. Operation Enigma highlighted the significant number of names and locations in the town where individuals appeared to be forming gang like associations and creating rivalries amongst each other. Operation Envy implemented to increase sanction detections surrounding criminal damage in particular those youths believed to be responsible for graffiti throughout the town.
- For many years in Stevenage students from the local schools and local residents have reported gangs who intimidate others and who communicate via graffiti, they are often involved in local fights in particular "The Oval Gang" having a meticulous reputation. This will be discussed in more detail later but the rivalries between the differing groups became most evident from graffiti and detailed network analysis.
- The infrastructure and make up of the Town has often created further barriers amongst the youth population. Each locality comprising a local shopping precinct, local school and park which facilitated the foundation for large groups of youths to congregate in different areas and create rivalries.
- When examined more closely the youth disorder groups were very much associated with the local schools and the associations between peer groups. This will be more evident on the Network charts and where the particular schools have been highlighted.
- The locations targeted throughout the town varied and were very much intelligence led. As groups were dispersed from one particular area the operation ensured the next area was covered in order to discourage displacement.



### Framework Issues

The aims of this operation were initially:-

- To establish the extent and nature of anti social behaviour in Stevenage and identify associated gangs/youth disorder groups and the geographical distribution of these.
- To explore the existence of inter school relationships, the possible behaviours, activities and possible rivalries.
- To prevent and detect offences/incidents of anti social behaviour/ criminal behaviour
- To protect life and property
- To reassure the public and improve public confidence by reducing the fear of crime
- To determine the extent of any associated criminality and Issue fixed penalty notices for relevant offences.
- To gather sufficient evidence to produce ABC's and ASBOs or in more extreme cases prosecute offenders.
- Evaluate Youth Provision throughout the town to ensure there were activities in place to alleviate boredom and ensure sufficient resources are available to the local youths. The last two aims related more to long term crime prevention issues whereas the other aims are more direct and have an effect instantly.

These aims were certainly relevant to the situation and in keeping with the Policing Plan. They were also realistic. Once the aims of the operation had been established it was encouraging to see that the number of 5x5s gathered had increased significantly. However, more importantly is the quality of the information being gathered rather than the quantity.

### External Factors

The measures used to judge the success or failure of the operation includes:

- The number of incidents/offences recorded during and after the Operation commenced compared with the levels prior.
- The results provided from Officers i.e. Stop forms/Arrests
- The results provided from outside agencies
- The views and opinions of the local Ward constables.

Whilst the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> measures are quantifiable and a good indication of the relative success of the operation there are other factors which effect incident levels to suggest this is not necessarily a thoroughly reliable indication of the success or failure when comparing the data. In May 2005 and again at the end of March 2006 the way in which incidents are finally coded changed so this may insinuate a discrepancy in the final conclusion. Measure 3 is largely dependent on qualitative data and is not so easily measured as is measure 4 where results depend on the opinions of Officers and staff from partnership agencies. However, this may provide some of the most valuable information regarding the success or failure of the operation.

It was important throughout the Operation to increase resources particularly around the holiday period when the levels of anti social behaviour are at there highest and the numbers of youths frequenting the streets is far greater.

During these periods it was important to ensure partnership agencies are aware of their responsibilities in alleviating the levels of disorder.

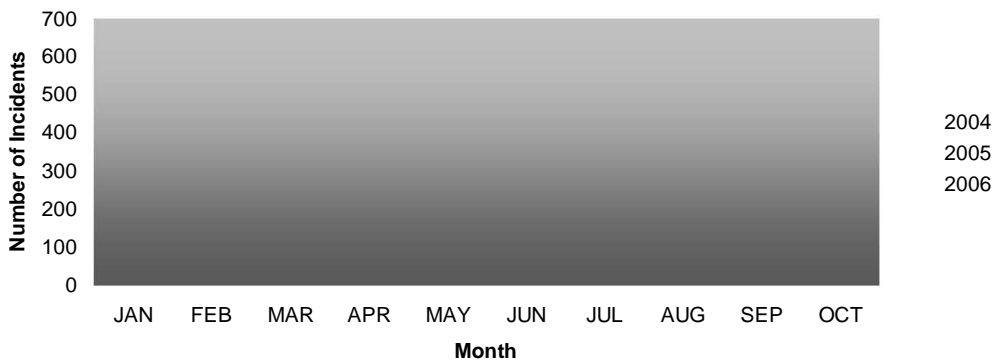
### Impact Study

The original Problem Profile produced evaluated the levels of anti social behaviour between the 01/01/2005 and 12/10/2005. At the time it was viewed that due to the broad definition of disorder only the final incident classes Community Disorder – Other – Other Unlisted Disorder/Nuisance and Anti Social Behaviour – Rowdy/Nuisance – Rowdy Inconsiderate be analysed. With hind sight it is important that all categories are included in any future analysis in order to identify additional categories of behaviour. This may identify further concerns such as vehicle disorder and neighbour disputes. For the purposes of evaluation therefore only the two categories above will be assessed within any comparisons of present and past data.

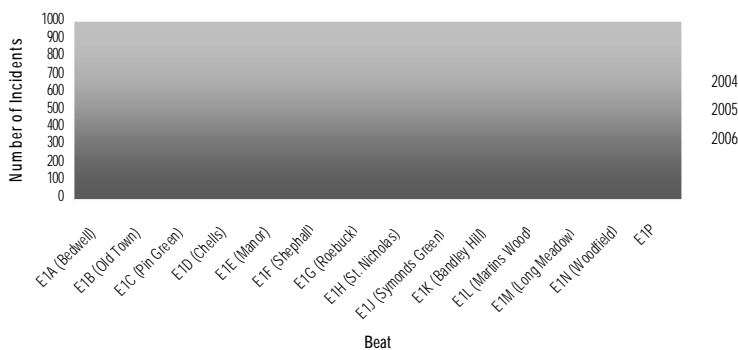
### INCIDENTS

The graph below represents the number of incidents over a three year period, it must be noted that for the year 2006 only 8 months of data have been provided. The data has been run from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 12<sup>th</sup> October for years 2004 and 2005, data for 2006 runs from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 12<sup>th</sup> August.

**Incidents by month over a three year period**



**Number of incidents by beat over a three year period**



BEAT	Difference between 2005&2006
E1A (Bedwell)	10.70%
E1B (Old Town)	3.70%
E1C (Pin Green)	25.20%
E1D (Chells)	6%
E1E (Manor)	19.50%
E1F (Shephall)	24.40%
E1G (Roebuck)	23%
E1H (St. Nicholas)	30%
E1J (Symonds Green)	36%
E1K (Bandle Hill)	32.50%
E1L (Martins Wood)	47.30%
E1M (Long Meadow)	43.30%
E1N (Woodfield)	4.20%
E1P	3.80%
Grand Total	21.80%

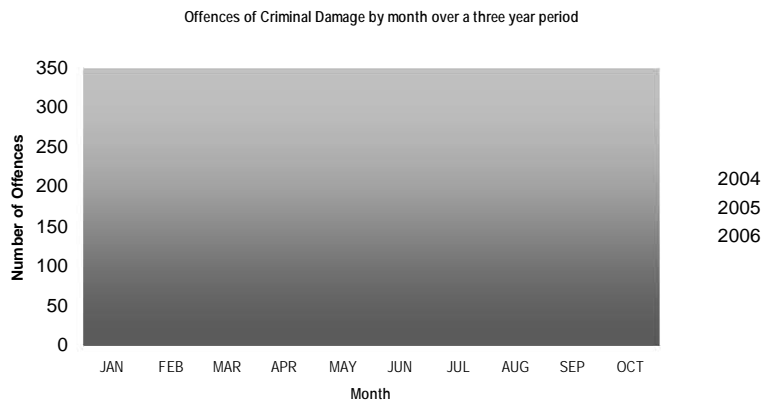
From the graph above it is interesting to note that all beats over a three year period have experienced a decrease in the number of incidents reported, in particularly those areas that have been targeted by Operation Envy. The only beat identified as having an increase over the last few months is E1D Chells which had not previously been identified as experiencing anti social behaviour to any great significance during 2005.

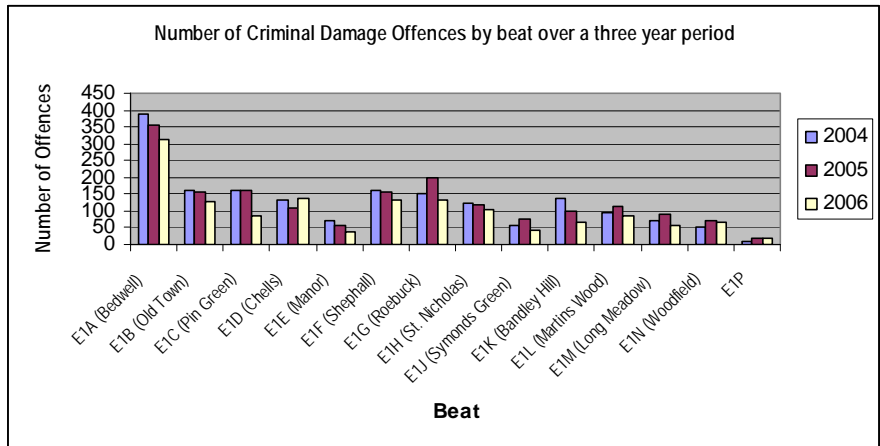
The table opposite illustrates the percentage difference between 2005 and 2006, Those highlighted in bold are those areas targeted by Operation Envy, (It must be noted that those figures for 2006 only represent eight months worth of data). However, it is interesting to note that those beats targeted have seen some of the most significant decreases in the last year.

E1A Bedwell was targeted with Operation Envy between the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2006 and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2006 whereby seven youths were arrested and all of which signed an ABC. For the full details of those beats targeted and the outcomes of each arrest please see the table compiled by Roy Fletcher Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator for Stevenage Borough Council in appendix one. The locations in this table identifying those areas that were highlighted in the original problem profile as having an increased level of anti social behaviour especially criminal damage.

OFFENCES OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE

The graph below represents the number of offences for criminal damage over a three year period, it must be noted that for the year 2006 only 8 months of data have been provided. The data has been run from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 12<sup>th</sup> October for years 2004 and 2005, data for 2006 runs from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 12<sup>th</sup> August.





BEAT	Difference between 2005&2006
E1A (Bedwell)	12.10%
E1B (Old Town)	16.80%
E1C (Pin Green)	47.50%
E1D (Chells)	27.50%
E1E (Manor)	32.20%
E1F (Shephall)	12.90%
E1G (Roebuck)	33.50%
E1H (St. Nicholas)	12.50%
E1J (Symonds Green)	42.90%
E1K (Bandley Hill)	34.30%
E1L (Martins Wood)	24.00%
E1M (Long Meadow)	40.00%
E1N (Woodfield)	5.70%
E1P (Great Ashby)	5.60%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20.60%</b>

.From the graph above it is interesting to note that a similar pattern has emerged whereby nearly all beats in Stevenage have experienced a decrease in the total level of offences of criminal damage. The table opposite illustrates the percentage difference between 2005 and 2006; this confirms that levels of anti social behaviour and offences of criminal damage have both decreased on average by 20%

Due to the data from 2006 only including 8 months, it provides valuable information by highlighting those beats that look as if they will have increased over a 12month period come 12/10/2006. It is important that these beats in particular continue to be targeted to ensure the levels remain low.

Whilst offences of criminal damage continue it must not automatically be assumed that the operation has failed to meet its objectives. Criminal damage continues to be rather sporadic since Operation Envy was implemented. It must be remembered that such offences usually occur in spurts with certain streets often experiencing a slight increase of offences that usually occur over a period of one or two days, this would appear to be the case throughout Stevenage.

Criminal damage remains highest in Beat E1A (Bedwell), this can be expected as it houses the majority of local night clubs and bars and much can be attributed to the night time economy. In addition offences may involve not only local residents but also people visiting the area due to the vibrant night time economy.

Incidents of anti social behaviour and offences of criminal damage have been analysed and broken down into top streets. (Please see Appendix two and three for detailed tables of data). It is interesting to note there is some correlation between offences of criminal damage and incidents of anti social behaviour according to streets. What is most rewarding is that the levels of offences and incidents have decreased somewhat in those streets targeted

by the aforementioned operations regardless of the fact that 2006 only represents 8 months of data. It is therefore important the Community Team maintain their target hardening approach to incidents and offences in these locations and are quick to identify and illustrate new locations of note. Throughout the key stages of Operation Envy and Enigma the response of the Community Team was of great consequence in identifying the change of locations by key gang members. Through a joint operation of intelligence submitted by officers, information received from the schools and other agencies the differing and often changing allegiances were identified quickly and effectively allowing patrols to be directed appropriately.

The initiative has been deemed as highly successful in the Eastern area with the initial Problem Profile and Operational order having since been sent to the Home Office where the procedure has been deemed as good practise. In addition to this the report sent from the HMIC concluded that "The inspection team view[ed] the funding arrangements and work of the community analyst on Operation Enigma as best practise" (Inspection of Eastern Area BCU April 2006). This becomes most evident from the charts, graphs and maps illustrated over a three year period.

**Network charts** *(Please see appendix for different versions) It must be remembered that these charts are in no way conclusive and do not illustrate every possible link between the groups.*

Since the original network chart was produced on the 08/12/2005 there has since been a further seven drafts with the chart being last updated and disseminated on the 26/04/2006. In this time the nature of the chart has changed quite significantly. The Original draft included very little intelligence as there were very few 5x5x5s that had high-quality information on nuisance youths. Therefore, information was obtained from Officers first hand experience, youths and from different agencies including schools, prevent and deter meetings held by the Youth Justice Services and graffiti seen at the local shops. The original draft illustrated a total of 247 individuals; the success of the operation is demonstrated graphically by comparing this with the most recent network chart disseminated on the 26/04/2006 which saw only 122 named individuals. Whilst this is still a significant number of youths identified the intelligence surrounding their association with each group, criminal behaviour and schools is far more structured. A greater number of peer groups were identified and additional information surrounding arrests, ASBO's and ABC's.

The decrease in the number of youths congregating in each group has not just been evident on the Network charts but also experienced by Ward Constables and feedback given from the schools. One of the most significant achievements from this operation was the co-operation received from the Local Secondary Schools. This operation demonstrating the strong relationship held between the schools liaison officer, PCSO and the Head Teachers. A vital aspect in ensuring Operation Enigma/Envy was a success. The key members of each group were aware that the Police were observing them, this became common knowledge amongst the population of youths in the town and was very successful in deterring those on the borderline of criminality and helped in distinguishing the more prolific youths.

Whilst the graphs and tables would suggest the levels of incidents and offences have demonstrated differing influxes since the implementation of both Operation Envy and Enigma, there has been no significant difference to suggest that this is due to displacement. The make up of the Town, tends to guide youths into socialising at the local shops in close proximity to their home address. Therefore, incidents and offences are more often identified as associated with the key gangs/youth disorder groups and the locations at which they frequent. These results are therefore only sustainable if the information and intelligence gathered is kept up to date and acted upon promptly. The picture of the youth population is rapidly changing with the Operations highlighting that the majority of youths drift in and out of these gangs depending on their social circumstances and the schools they attend. There are further arrests planned for Operation Envy in September, with all arrest packages having already been completed by the Community Team.

The views from Officers in the Community Team who implemented operation Envy has demonstrated how successful this was as a standalone operation in increasing sanction detections and reducing the levels of criminal damage throughout the town. "...Operation Envy was completely Intel[ligence] led which [resulted] in over 70 arrests and detections for not only low level minor offences of damage but also racial offences of damage and harassment". Whilst almost a "quarter of the arrested youths under operation envy were named within the original operation enigma.... the intelligence to arrest these persons came primarily from the public and from officers contacts such as councillors, neighbourhood watch co-ordinators and the anti social behaviour co-ordinator...Operation Envy [is now] very much the forefront of Stevenage Community Policing" (Jim Moatt, Community Team Sergeant, 30/08/2006).

### Costing

Information has been obtained from Dean Patient the Chief Inspector for Stevenage throughout the duration of the operation. There was no additional costing for this operation as it was encompassed in the usual day to day business of the Community Team.

### Repercussions

- The side effects of these operations may have been that the levels of incidents increased. This due to the interest of the local press in particular and the encouragement PCSO's gave to local residents to report every incident of disorder and offence of criminal damage. In addition, it is difficult to assess the full impact of this due to the method in which incidents are now recorded having changed twice in the last three years. It is predicted that levels of anti social behaviour would have amplified due to the increased number of incidents categorised under anti social behaviour.
- There would appear to be very little displacement in regards to anti social behaviour and criminal damage, youths continue to frequent those locations identified within the original profile and probably always will. Partnership agencies have begun to try and break down the barriers created by the makeup of the town by providing a bus service that will transport youths to different localities and attempt to reduce the rivalries evident between the distinct groups.

### Recommendations

- For future operations it is important to consider that IMS submissions are submitted in relation to nuisance youths in order to produce more effective network Analysis. In addition it is important to ensure that the quality of the information is assessed regularly and that associates are included within the submissions. Whilst stop forms are completed these are often not inputted into the system until sometime after the incident thus vital information needed by the intelligence unit is often delayed.
- Similar future initiatives should consider involving Partnership agencies earlier in the process in order to maintain good relations and encourage them to partake in the evidence gathering. This may have had a greater emphasis on prevention techniques and increased levels of provision.
- A further recommendation for the initial problem profile would be to visit the locations and maybe take photos. As the analyst I found it extremely helpful to talk to local shop keepers and people of the town, the Oval in particular often receives poor publicity, however when speaking to those who work there it became apparent there was a very strong community spirit. It is important therefore to note that whilst the quantitative data has been analysed and used to depict the results of the operation the qualitative data has provided far more detail.
- In this Operation graffiti was utilised by the analyst and Anti-social behaviour co-ordinator from the council to identify gang rivalries. In future operations it may be worth analysing this in far greater detail. It became apparent that it was through graffiti the differing gangs communicated. Further investigation was done via the internet; youths appeared to be creating their own websites and were often posting their graffiti tags on [www.myspace.com](http://www.myspace.com).

### Conclusion

- Overall the feedback provided and reduction in levels of anti social behaviour and criminal damage would suggest that Operation Enigma/Envy was a success throughout Stevenage. It must be remembered that towns vary in infrastructure and makeup and the methods and techniques may not necessarily be as successful in other areas. Problem profiles have already been compiled for Royston (North Herts) and designated beats in Cheshunt (Broxbourne). Although these provided a detailed picture of anti social behaviour and criminal damage in the area their makeup prevented the detailed network charts demonstrated in Stevenage's profile where the picture and associations with different groups was far greater. It is therefore important if replicating this in other areas that the geographical location is researched beforehand and identifying that a network chart is not always ideal.
- Future Operations in particular those similar to Operation Envy which target youths for arrests and ABC need to be aware of the need to have a local designated custody suite. Although Hitchin Custody was made available Officers and those youths detained often had to be relocated to Bishop Stortford as Hitchin was the designated custody suite for another operation which took priority.
- From the results of each arrest and agreed ABC it is remarkable that very few youths have breached their conditions. This would suggest that as a CDRP we have successfully implemented a method of cautioning youths and diverting them away from the traditional path of prosecution and custodial sentence. "The areas that were targeted by Operation Envy showed immediate improvements in

relation to calls to police....and in most cases youths did not return to areas [or at the very least reduced in numbers]”.

- The operation identified Rational Choice theory and reduced offender's opportunities to commit crime and acts of disorder. The community Team and Partnership agencies whilst continuing to target harden certain locations have remained intelligence led and increased the risk to youths. For example if they breach their ABC they could end up with an ASBO and if this is breached they will return to court. For many of the youths in Stevenage this was punishment enough.
- Whilst it is promising that anti social behaviour has decreased and the police and external agencies have begun to evaluate the behaviour of key individuals and crimes they partake in, this relies quite heavily on enforcement techniques and providing individual support and guidance. Additional crime prevention methods need to be constantly evaluated. The timeline produced to illustrate youth provision in the town and where and when they occur shows potential. However, it is important this is taken one step further and is in some way published and made available to the local youths possibly through distributing them at schools. Further to this it is important that local authorities update such documentation on a regular basis, possibly refreshing it quarterly or in line with the school terms.
- Whilst Partnership agencies were aware of the analysis undertaken from an early stage they were not directly involved until January 2006. The first meeting held with other agencies was rather confrontational with many Partners believing their methods of prevention and diversions were under attack. It became in the first instance difficult to gain their support. In particular it was difficult to explicate that although young people were responding to treatment and youth initiative groups whilst youth workers were present, there remained instances where outside of that environment they continued to partake in nuisance behaviour with peers.
- One of the most successful results of this operation was the successful relationship built between the Community Team and Anti Social Behaviour co-ordinator for Stevenage Borough Council. After each arrest phase of Operation Envy Roy Fletcher the ASB Co-ordinator updated a spreadsheet that included the location each target frequented, DOB, Arrest date, whether an ABC had been signed and the date it was due to expire, offence details, disposal details and whether an ASBO was suitable. This has been particularly useful in evaluating the operation and addressing the number of youths where direct action was taken. (Please see Appendix one)
- It is important therefore that similar operations are conducted throughout the force. Stevenage has illustrated that Anti-Social Behaviour is linked to many other crimes and if prevented can prohibit youths from entering the criminal justice system. It should not be looked at in isolation and more importantly should be regarded as one of the forces priorities. Intelligence needs to be constantly monitored and youth provision re-evaluated on a regular basis. Both Operations successfully illustrating the importance of Partnership Working and that together we can make a difference.



APPENDIX ONE

Longcroft Road Op Envy targets		DOB	Arrest	ABC	ABC finish	Offence	Disposal	ASBO
Kyle Quinlan Currie	20 Longcroft Road	11/08/92	27/01/06			Breach of ASBO	Arrest	Custody 22 months
Luke Lacey	15 Grove Road	18/05/91	15/02/06	Refused		Criminal Damage	Reprimand	
Karina Hanrahan	8 Mandeville	16/03/90						
Lois Bowey	75 Four Acres	07/10/89	15/02/06	Refused		Criminal Damage	Reprimand	CPS advise not to pursue ASBO
Christopher Littlechild	Picked up under Oval Targets					See Oval		
Brett Ridley	15 Constantine Close	24/04/89	16/02/06	16/02/06	16/08/06	Criminal Damage	NFA	
Danielle Gumble	5 Trigg Terrace	21/04/91		03/02/06	03/08/06			
Claire Bush	75 Longcroft Road	11/03/91		30/01/06	30/07/06			
Francesca Bartha	15 Therlmere	04/02/90	25/02/06	25/02/06	25/08/06	Criminal damage	Reprimand	
William Flavell	7 Constantine Close	14/08/90	02/03/06	02/03/06	02/09/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Danny Redmond	7 St Albans Drive	09/12/91	03/03/06	03/03/06	03/09/06	Criminal Damage	NFA	
Darryl Fairbain	35 Archer Road	04/07/90						
Aiden Ekram	14 Blenheim Way	10/05/91						

The Oval	Op Envy Targets	Dob	Arrest	ABC	ABC finish	Offence	Disposal	ASBO
Samantha Oakley	52 Epsom Close	29/07/92	04/04/06	04/04/06	04/10/06	Criminal Damage	1 Charge for Criminal Dam	
Ricky Perry	60 Ascot Crescent	14/07/91	04/04/06	04/04/06	04/10/06	Criminal Damage	NFA	
Ricky Lee Carter	22 Guildford Close	21/05/87	04/04/06	04/04/06	04/10/06	Section 5 Racial aggravated	1 Charge Racially Aggravated Section 5	
Shaun Geraghty	39 Jessop Road	28/05/89	04/04/06	04/04/06	04/10/06	Arson and criminal damage	2 Charges Criminal Dam	

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Mark Williams	227 Jessop Road	30/06/89	05/04/06	05/04/06	05/10/06	Criminal Damage	Fixed Pen Section 5	
Christopher Littlechild	534 Archer Road	21/08/88	05/04/06	05/04/06	05/10/06	Criminal damage	Final Warning Criminal Dam	
Kati Mikiel	35 Jessop Road	14/10/90	05/04/06	05/04/06	05/10/06	Arson and Criminal damage	Reprimand for criminal dam	
Tom Howard	209 Bedwell Crescent	26/05/90	05/04/06	05/04/06	05/10/06	No info supplied		
Charlie Walsh	27 Guildford Close	14/09/91	06/04/06	06/04/06	06/10/06	Criminal damage	Reprimand for 2 Criminal Dam	
Aaron McLoughlin	32 Fairfield Crescent, Gt Ashby	21/09/91	06/04/06	06/04/06	06/10/91	Criminal damage	Final Warning Criminal Dam and Section 5	
Steven Chadderton	79 Ascot Crescent	03/09/91						
Robert Mikiel	35 Jessop Road	13/07/92	16/05/06	16/05/06	16/11/06	Criminal damage and assault	Waiting CPS decision	

Oaks Cross	Op Envy Targets	DOB	Arrest	ABC	ABC finish	Offence	Disposal	ASBO
Nathan Harper	11 Park Close	28/01/90	16/01/06	16/01/06	16/07/06	Criminal damage	Final warning	
Robbie Hewitt	23 Sleaps Hyde	29/08/89	16/01/06	16/01/06	16/07/06	Criminal Damage	NFA	
Dale Grint	6 Oundle Court	09/08/91	16/01/06	16/01/06	16/07/06	Criminal damage	Reprimand	
Billy Grint	6 Oundle Court	05/10/92	16/01/06	16/01/06	16/07/06	Criminal Damage	NFA	
Andrew Davison	26 Broad oak Way	14/03/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	2 X Charges for Criminal damage	ASBO 2 years from 02/05/06
Sean Cunnington	13 Green Acres	07/07/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Joshua Renzi	75 Gonville Crescent	05/02/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	Final Warning	
Zoe Rayner	11 The Noke	13/12/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	Final Warning	
Jasmin Jennings	24 Pepsal End	12/03/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Danielle Cox	18 Dovedale	26/04/90	27/01/06	27/01/06	27/07/06	Criminal damage	NFA	

Bedwell	Op Envy Targets	DOB	Arrest	ABC	ABC finish	Offence	Disposal	ASBO
Lewis Bull	39 Colestrete	01/12/91	20/04/06	20/04/06	20/10/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Lewis Carroll	17 Colestrete	21/05/91	20/04/06	20/04/06	20/10/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Jamie Butler	8 Little Hyde and 22	20/04/89	20/04/06	20/04/06	20/10/06	Criminal damage	NFA	

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	Stoneycroft							
Jacob Murphy	47 Vinters Avenue	22/03/91	20/04/06	20/04/06	20/10/06	Criminal damage	NFA	
Keith Dymock	2 Linkways East	21/10/92	24/04/06	24/04/06	24/10/06	Criminal damage	Reprimand	
Ricky Hamilton	18 Badgers Close	18/02/92	24/04/06	24/04/06	24/10/06	Criminal damage	Final Warning	
Scott West - Skutela	7 Colestrete Close	07/04/90	24/04/06	24/04/06	24/10/06	Criminal damage	Reprimand	
Other Operation Envy Targets		DOB	Arrest	ABC	ABC Finish	Offence	Disposal	ASBO
David Hurst	30 Oaks Cross	29/05/90	25/04/06	Refused		Damage \ threat to property	NFA	
Terry Ryder	43 Spring Drive	20/11/90	16/05/06	Being Considered by Parents		Damage \ threat to property	Bailed	

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Appendix TWO

Top Streets experiencing anti social behaviour over a three year period

STREET	Anti social behaviour incidents 2004	Anti social behaviour incidents 2005	Anti social behaviour 2006
BROADWATER CRESCENT	227	159	104
THE OVAL	140	99	55
THE HYDE	97	79	31
CANTERBURY WAY	91	93	45
TOWN SQUARE	60	104	78
JESSOP ROAD	59	137	48
SHEPHALL WAY	58	49	46
CHERTSEY RISE	56	76	23
LYTTON WAY	55	109	104
BURWELL ROAD	54	43	15
KINGS WAY	52	66	59
POPPLE WAY	51	11	35
HYDEAN WAY	49	25	17
BEDWELL CRESCENT	48	33	62
HARROW COURT	45	6	12
COLLENSWOOD ROAD	43	27	22
CHAUNCY ROAD	43	20	6
OAKS CROSS	39	87	44
ARCHER ROAD	37	45	24
FAIRLANDS VALLEY ( PARK )	32	59	37
HIGH STREET	31	57	50
DANESTRETE	17	61	39
HERTFORD ROAD	9	46	3
BURYDALE	9	33	50

RESTRICTED

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31/08/2006 Version 1

RESTRICTED

Appendix THREE

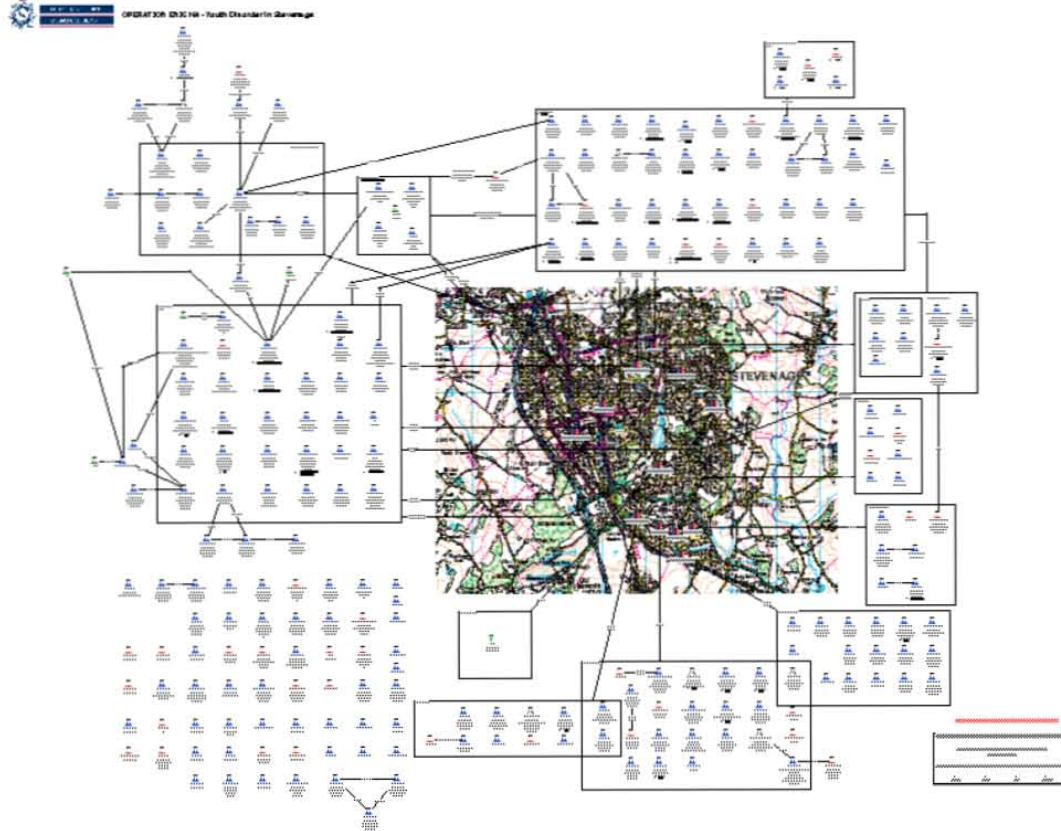
Top Streets experiencing Criminal Damage Offences over a three year period

STREET	Criminal Damage offences 2004	Criminal Damage offences 2005	Criminal Damage offences 2006
CANTERBURY WAY	35	37	13
HIGH STREET	32	19	25
GRACE WAY	30	17	9
KINGS WAY	27	24	22
LYTTON WAY	27	24	15
BEDWELL CRESCENT	27	15	25
BROADWATER CRESCENT	26	42	22
ARCHER ROAD	25	38	19
CHERTSEY RISE	25	10	8
LONSDALE ROAD	21	24	4
SIX HILLS WAY	20	19	13
QUEENSWAY	20	6	14
SHEPHALL WAY	19	21	23
YORK ROAD	15	20	20
SCARBOROUGH AVENUE	14	23	7
JESSOP ROAD	13	27	23
SHEPHALL VIEW	13	27	15
OAKS CROSS	12	24	8

RESTRICTED

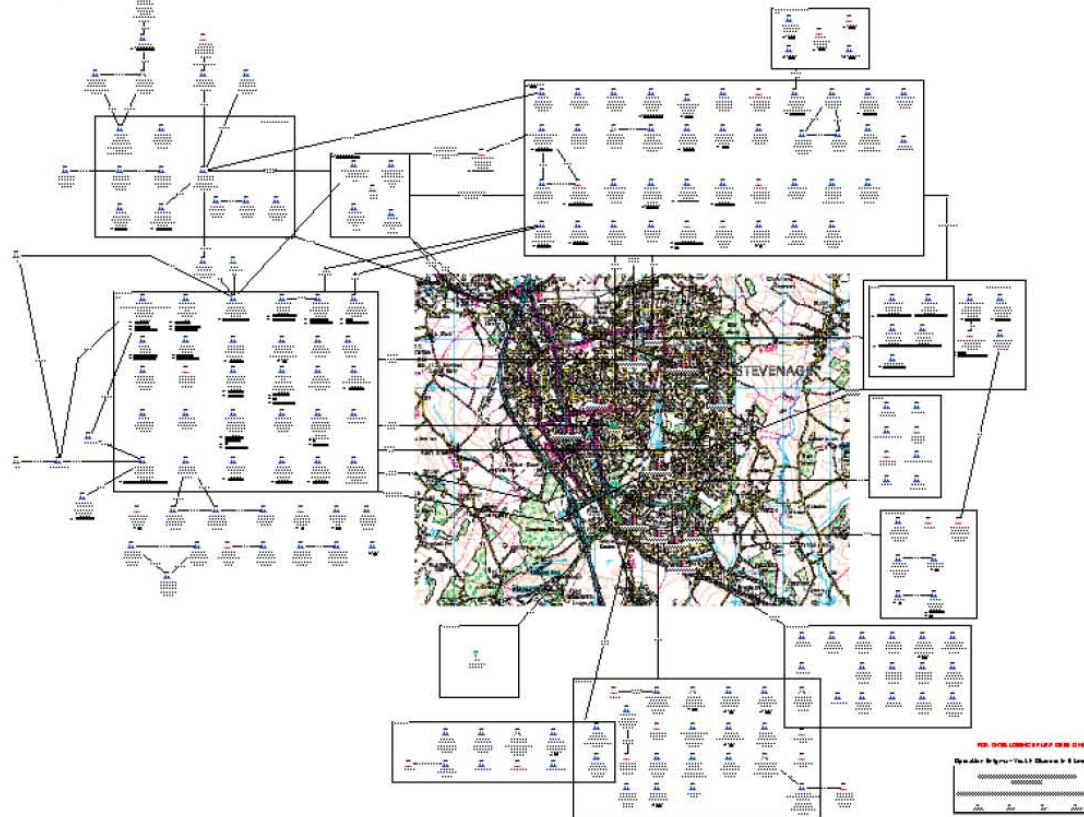
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Appendix FOUR  
Version 1 08/12/2005

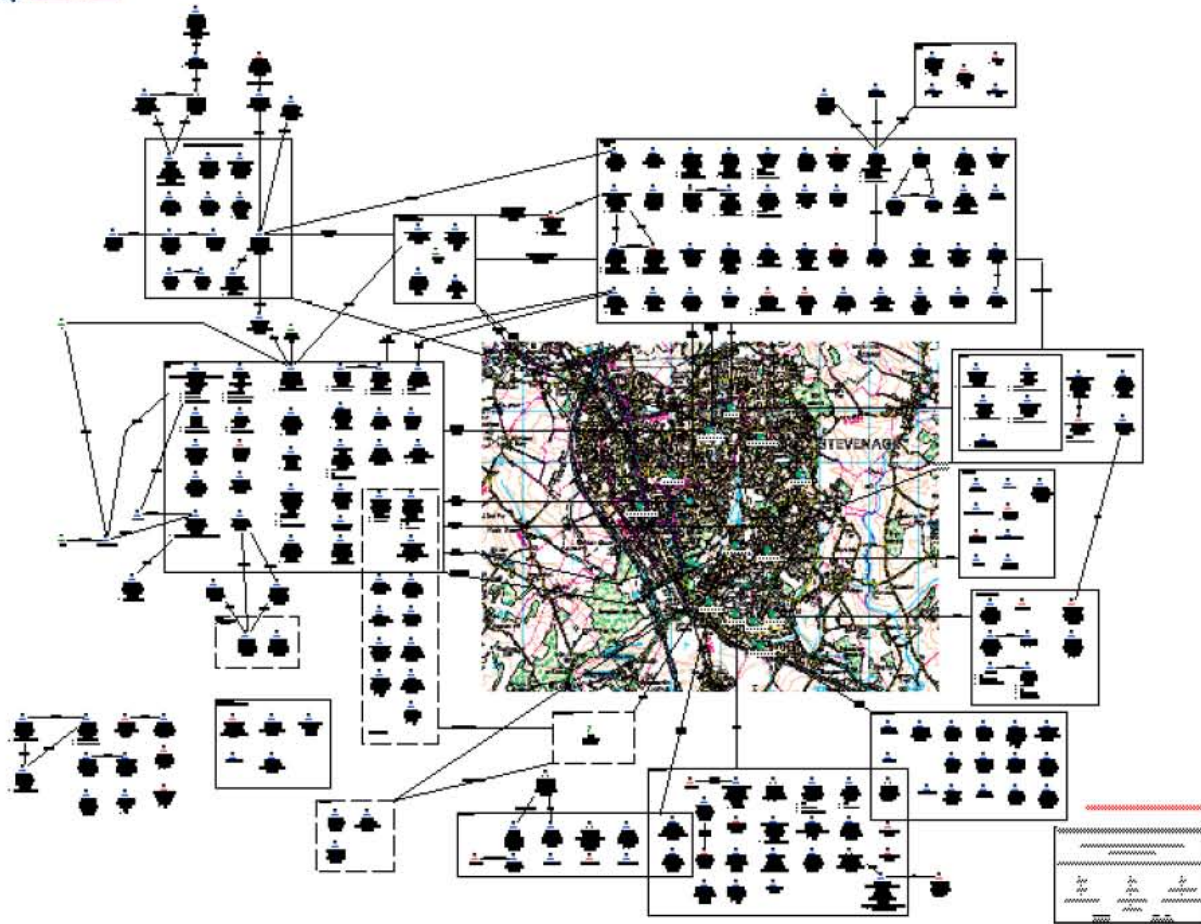


Version 2 19/01/2006

OPDI AT306 EN30 HA - Youth Disorder in Stevenage

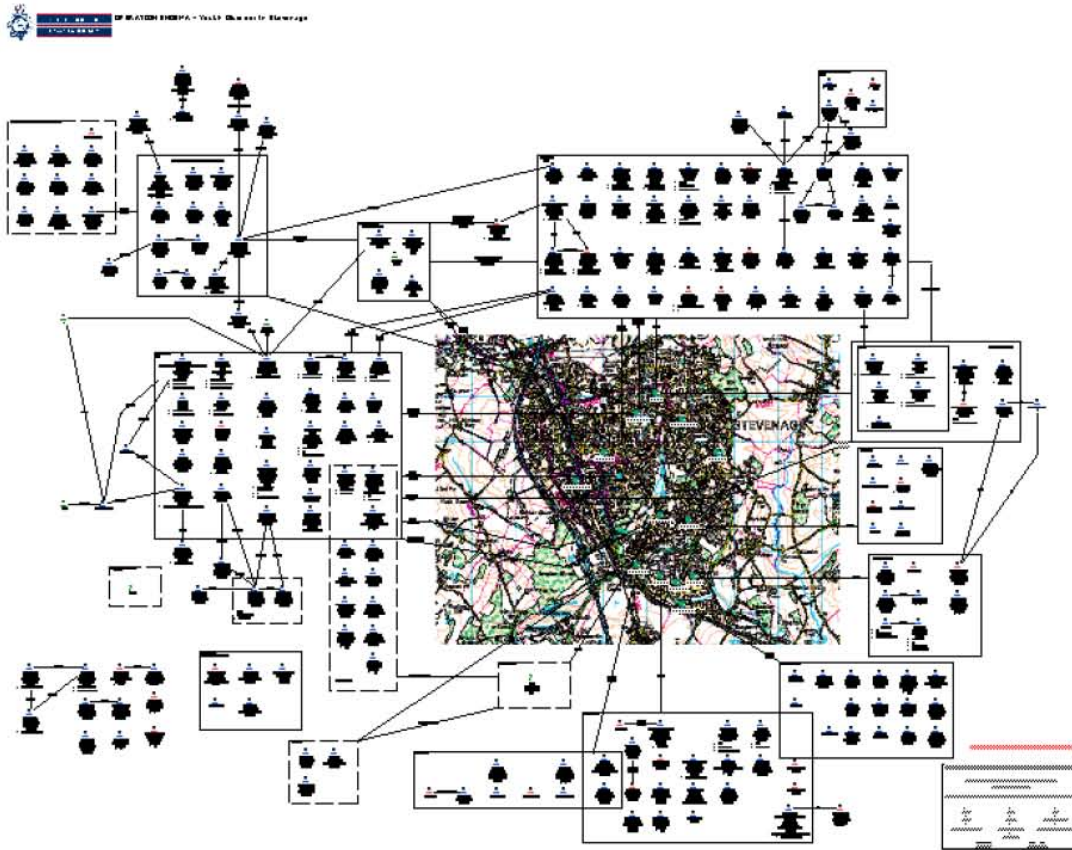


Version 3 31/01/2006

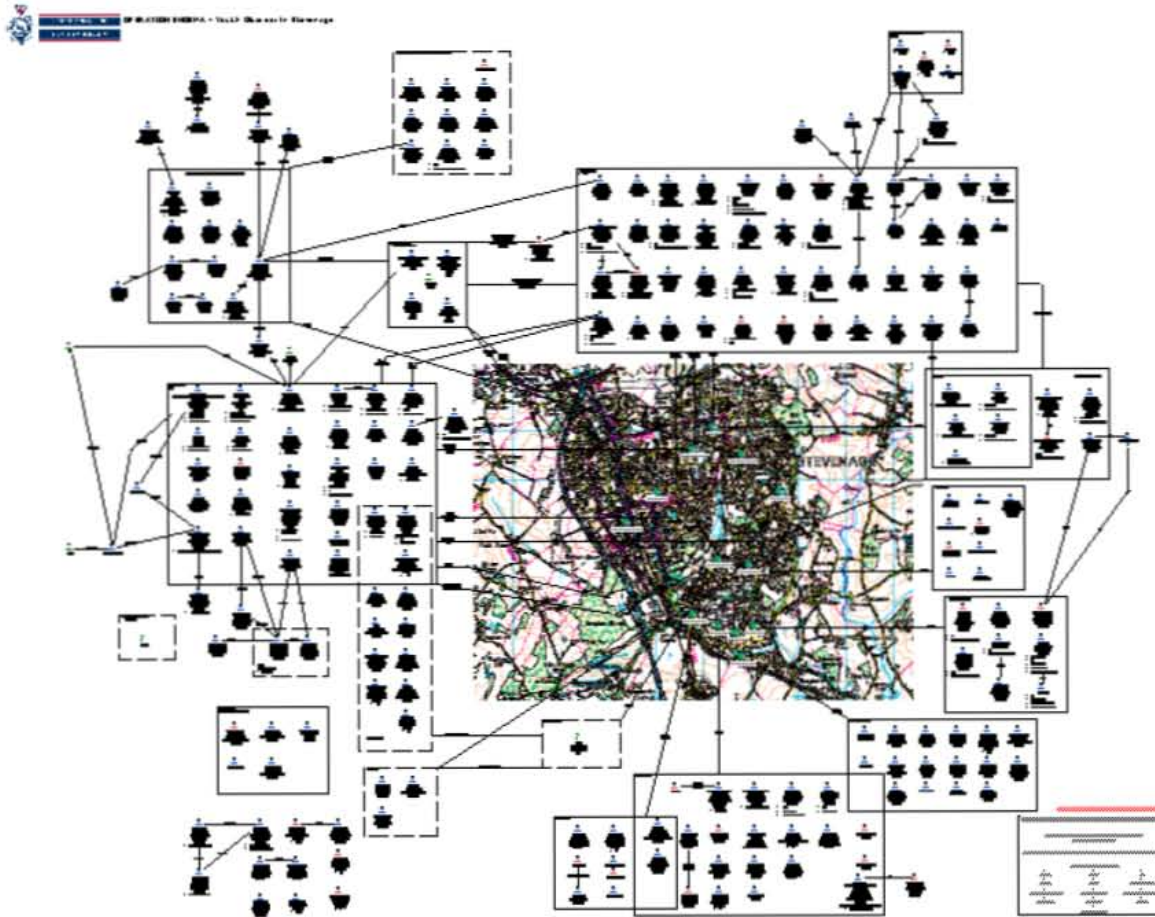




Version 4 29/03/2006



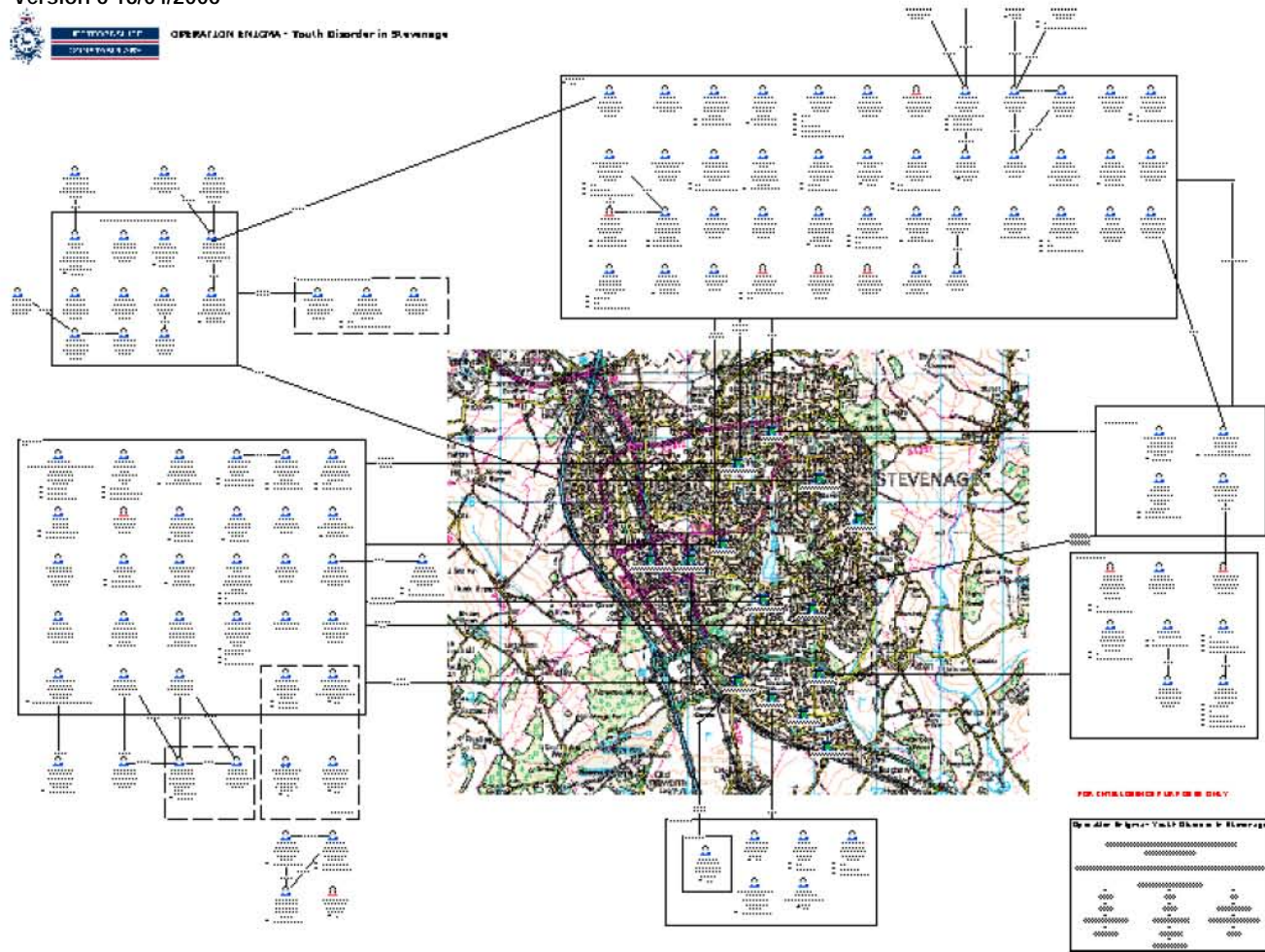
Version 5 11/04/2006



Version 6 18/04/2006



OPERATION ENIGMA - Youth Disorder in Stevenage



Version 7 26/04/2006

