



Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2008 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 tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 25th April 2008**. 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.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: Walsingham, Feast Of Assumption 2007
2. Key issue that the project is addressing: Tackling the Fear of Crime and racial prejudice in relation to the Travelling Community.

Author contact details

3. Name of application author: Sergeant 3370 Sarah Blyth
4. Organisation submitting the application: Norfolk Constabulary
5. Full postal address: Norfolk Constabulary Police Headquarters, Falconers Chase, Wymondham, Norfolk NR18 0WW
6. Email address: blyths@norfolk.pnn.police.uk
7. Telephone number: 01692 401141 / 0845 456 4567

Secondary project contact details

8. Name of secondary contact involved in the project: Mark Whitmore
9. Secondary contact email address: Mark.Whitmore@north-norfolk.gov.uk
10. Secondary contact telephone number: 01263 516206

Endorsing representative contact details

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: Assistant Chief Constable Kevin Wilkins

12. Endorsing representative's email address: Wilkinsk@norfolk.pnn.police.uk

13. For all entries from England & Wales please state which Government Office or Welsh Assembly Government your organisation is covered by: GO East Cambridge

14. Please mark this box with an X 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):

X

Section B: Summary of application - *In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).*

Scanning:

The Feast of Assumption, annually the 15th August, is an important day in Catholic religion. Gypsy travellers mark the commemorations with a pilgrimage. Approximately 500 visitors arrive on 6th August in the village of Walsingham staying until the 27th August. Previous years saw increased disruption of village life with concerns about public health, road safety, public order, and economic disruption. Allegations of theft, damage and abuse went unreported through fear, contributing to four retailers closing. Traditional tourism was reported by hoteliers as decreasing and Racial prejudice was highlighted by nine letters of complaint and public meetings.

This had left a low crime community fearful, intolerant and critical of the Police, County and District Councils. Though there was a significant community outcry there was little found on any official system.

Analysis:

Analysis was multi-faceted;

Public meeting to understand local concerns.

Analysis of complaint letters.

Visual audit with residents, enabling agencies to undertake a tour identifying ten vulnerable roads.

Focused analysis of hot spot area using a multi agency community survey seeking actual crime/incident information or fear of crime.

Consultation with the Church.

Multi agency meetings to share concerns.

The analysis found the priority issues emanating from the impact of the travelling community specifically: human excrement and high levels of rubbish left in public areas; verbal intimidation; and theft, with one business losing £300 of stock.

Few of these incidents had been officially reported.

Response:

An effective multi-agency partnership was put together involving the Police, local authority, community, businesses, and the Church. .

The responses included:

-Target hardening the hot – spot areas.

-Involving the residential community and providing them with responsibility for a specially designed neighbourhood watch scheme.

-Respecting the rights and needs of the Travelling community by providing support through the Church, necessary facilities and a proportionate operational response throughout the pilgrimage. .

Assessment:

Before;

Nine letters of complaint.

Analysis of previous incidents by type, provided multiples of eleven types of antisocial behaviour in previous years including theft, abuse, damage, rubbish.

After;

Thirteen letters evidencing satisfaction, managed perceptions by applauding the watch scheme and encouraged reporting through this. Also identified as an element essential for successive years.

Four incidents in total connected with this event in the principle community - suspicious circumstances, verbal abuse, throwing missiles and misuse of public toilets.

Traditional comparison of incident data 06 and 07 analysed which supported a lack of reporting.

State number of words: 396

Section C: Description of project - *Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover, in particular section 12.*

Scanning:

This project focuses on the village of Little Walsingham situated in rural North Norfolk, an idyllic village with a significant number of second homes and a high elderly population, steeped in tradition and religious history. It has a Roman Catholic, Anglican and Russian Orthodox church base.

The Feast of the Assumption is an important day in the Catholic calendar. It is the principal feast of the Blessed Virgin, the mother of Jesus Christ. This feast commemorates two events - the departure of Mary from this life and the assumption of her body into heaven. The holiday is celebrated annually on the 15th of August and the village of Walsingham in the North Norfolk Policing Area is a site of religious significance. It contains two shrines; the Roman Catholic Shrine of Our Lady and the Anglican Shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The Roman Catholic shrine is the focus of the pilgrimage for The Feast of the Assumption.

Members of the gypsy travelling community mark the commemorations of the feast of the assumption with a pilgrimage to the 'Shrine of Our Lady' at Walsingham. The numbers are in the region of 500.

The community evidenced through local representatives, nine letters and public meetings concerns for this event around public health owing to human faeces, dead animal waste and rubbish being left. Highway safety as a result of youngsters seen driving vehicles underage and drunken driving, security in relation to theft of goods from shops and intimidation in respect of bartering for price, public order and anti social behaviour around drunken behaviour and economic disruption owing to four traders closing premises in fear of crime. Evidence was offered that although some of the travelling community visited the village for participation in the pilgrimage, other groups came and were alleged to cause many of the problems described. Travellers themselves were reported as being frustrated by the other groups whose behaviour was not convivial to them.

Previous years of commemorations had left the settled community fearful, intolerant and critical of the Police, County and District Councils response to this event. This was made very apparent at the public Meeting held following the conclusion of the 2006 event.

The basic objectives of the previous policing operation were:

Ensure public safety and the feeling of safety

Provide reassurance to the local community and to those attending the event

Maintain public order

The stakeholders involved were Police, County and District Council for Traveller Liaison and Environmental Health, Parish council representatives including land owners and estate managers, RSPCA, The Church groups, Businesses, Residents and Travellers themselves.

Analysis:

Initial analysis of data did not show any significant change during the critical period, which was counter intuitive considering the letters of complaint that had been received.

A meeting was held with partner agencies chaired by the Parish Council. The 'Problem Solving' process was explained to them so they could gain an understanding of how this issue could be approached. How we needed to gain evidence from the community themselves to diagnose the problems correctly and use this to shape the response given the lack of recorded data.

The response needed to be framed around the PAT model but care needed around sensitivity toward the diverse make up of the two communities and so this was changed to the 'Needs' of the Location, Settled community and Travelling community.

An assessment took place of the location by the Police and the Parish Council, which included visits to those whom identified themselves as most vulnerable. This established that there were ten roads in the village which comprised the 'hot-spot'.

Analysis aimed to obtain a wide variety of views and not just those that had come forward initially.

'Mosaic' demographic profiling of the community was studied. This profiling uses data collected from sources including Consumer surveys, British Crime Survey and Electoral roll. This benefits by providing the make up of the community and an idea of how to reach out to them and what they were receptive to.

This location was reflected by 'Group J' described in detail but includes 'independent pensioners', 'responsive to personal contact', 'right of centre press', 'do not experience high levels of crime although perceive it as increasing', 'old fashioned values' and 'often not satisfied on specific actions taken by Police'.

Personal contact - A multi agency visit to the ten identified roads involving representatives from the Police, North Norfolk District Council and Norfolk County Council was advertised and a mobile police station utilised to co-ordinate

the visit. All people in the identified locality were visited. This was labour intensive however necessary to collect more accurate data.

Officers had two preset questions. Specifically to gauge crime/incidents or was this a fear of crime with some free text to establish the extent of the problem and also undertook an assessment for crime reduction advice. Any resident that was away was left with a letter for further contact.

On completion the results were analysed. The main issue was that although facilities are provided for the travelling community, in the form of a field with toilets, historically these are not well utilised and there was an illegal trespass of a pay and display coach park and adjoining highway which the Travellers prefer to use for the duration of up to three weeks. This is in close proximity to Public Houses, facilities and the residential centre of the village. Section 62A of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 was inserted by section 60 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 which provides for moving illegal encampments, however in North Norfolk as yet there are no authorised caravan sites which have suitable pitches available for the travellers to move on to. This coach park however was required for the use of a large number of coaches which on a daily basis conveyed tourists to the village. Owing to the size of the village not being able to park the coaches at this location caused significant traffic congestion.

The analysis also showed that members of the community reported consistent concern about the impact of the travelling community specifically, evidence of people leaving human excrement and urinating in public spaces. High levels of rubbish especially nappies in spite of being provided with rubbish bags and some travellers were identified as being responsible for theft from shops and restaurants. Concerns were also raised about children driving cars on the highway although none of these incidents were reported due to concerns about repercussions.

Not all concerns were evidenced directly to the travelling community. Some reported an increase in vehicles exceeding speed limits and drink driving, excessive noise from stereos, generators and drunken people swearing and antisocial behaviour such as persistent ringing on door bells.

Four businesses stated they had closed during this period due to their concern about safety and bookings for bed and breakfast were also reduced during this period.

It was difficult for the analysis to separate fact from fiction in terms of these reports as they were not reported at the time and therefore could not be verified. Whilst some members of the community reported no problems it was also clear that prejudice was evident in a number, with children mirroring parents comments.

In the absence of links or knowledge of the travelling families, the Church tried to examine the needs of the travellers, however many of the families came from Southern Ireland as well as all over the UK. So it was not possible to predict how many would arrive, nor exactly when. It was not apparently clear which families had visited in previous years or if the same ones would return and this was identified as a clear intelligence gap.

On liaising with the church we were able to ascertain that the traveller women were keen to celebrate the pilgrimage with the church and the males were less keen to participate. The findings from the church were that, socially, the men often drank large quantities of alcohol during the event and the women were left to deal with the children alone.

The proximity of the camping near to the licensed premises and limited supervision of children in the immediate area of the High Street appeared significant and precipitated the problems.

Lack of cultural understanding from both communities was apparent. Also such issues as full daytime opening of the licensed premises which led to long drinking hours and resulting anti social behaviour.

It also appeared that items in the hotspot location were particularly vulnerable to be stolen or damaged, for example bricks from resident's walls were taken to prop up travellers vans. It also appeared that retailers and residents in the area were not aware of simple actions they could take to reduce their risk as a victim.

The criticisms levelled at agencies were identified as largely through a lack of understanding of the processes and laws used to determine decision making. For example, one resident wanted to know why the travellers couldn't be issued with ASBOs on arrival and a build up of tensions, generalisations and rumours that were often not necessarily reflective of the truth but had not been managed well at the time and with a short period of time to 'get it right' made it difficult.

The community wanted to have more control of the situation and needed guidance to progress a 'community initiative'.

Response:

The response was shaped with partners at a very early stage using the existing links with the Crime and Disorder Partnership and gave tasks to those that had the expertise required to carry it out successfully. Timescales for response were managed and pursued to completion. The three main stakeholders were the Police, County and District council with the Church being the fourth partner.

Initially the event was provided with the resources it demanded. This resulted in a 24 hour police presence for a duration of 20 days. The District Council provided a daytime and evening presence with the Environmental Health team. The County provided a daytime resource with the traveller liaison officer. The church provided a Pastoral team during the day and evening these linked to the Officers through mobile phones. The team were also responsible for 'patrolling' with their theme being around education and advice. The response enabled the pastoral team to secure the desired outcome overcoming perceived barriers previously encountered with the police negotiating. This multi-agency presence provided reassurance and acted as a deterrent to those whose behaviour might deteriorate.

Needs of the travelling community –

The traveller liaison officer undertook the design of a welcome pack for the travellers and with the Police and the Pastoral team, greeted the travellers on arrival to help explain expectations for their stay to build cultural bridges between them and the settled community.

The Pastoral team, Police and Environmental health visited the travellers daily to offer advice and support, offering rubbish sacks and forging communication to try and break away from historical resentment and establish intelligence to feed into the daily operational response and serve as an obvious visual presence.

The pastoral team led on rule setting with the travellers with 'First Communion' taken where they were asked to pledge to refrain from drinking and reminded of their families - this was taken seriously by many.

An early contingency meeting was organised to explore joint Norfolk protocol actions with stakeholders and the Parish Council in respect of the eviction process. Interventions for the second or third group of travellers to avoid delays in regrouping and allow for prompt action should other groups arrive. This meant again that the community would see a more swift and organised response in enforcement if required.

Following consultation with existing businesses, we pursued viability of refreshments at the designated field for the use of the travellers as there was a lack of on site facilities meaning continual travel back and forth to the High Street causing parking congestion. The Traveller liaison officer took this task to liaise with other providers for travellers. On this occasion we were unable to provide this. This is one of the elements thought appropriate to take forward for future planning.

We pursued with the community representatives the viability of using a dedicated travellers radio station (Rokker radio) to help with direction and guidance for their stay, given the lack of knowledge of where the visitors may come from within the UK. However the village did not want us to use this in the event it encouraged more than the expected numbers which may overrun provisions made therefore we did not pursue this.

Needs of the 'Settled Community' -

The Home Office Crime Reduction Website and basic principles of problem solving were used. Transparency and responsibility were key factors and so to assist this, a 'Cocoon Watch' was introduced to the ten roads in Walsingham. These are normally set up immediately around the homes or businesses of victims of crime. Those involved are worried about being targeted for crime and as a result are more interested in taking part. They are associated with rapid and sustained falls in crime rates. They have been applied to specific problems elsewhere and can be used to increase public vigilance (capable guardians) so that the group can be recruited to be the 'eyes of the community'. The system worked by providing the group with a dedicated telephone number direct to the administrator to share information immediately with Officers from all the agencies that required action. Guidelines were risk assessed and provided to ensure that calls requiring immediate Police assistance were still directed through the 999 system. The number was in effect during the hours of 0800 – 0000 daily. The information generated from the group to allow the community to be well informed, offer reassurance and raise awareness through the advice and response from the agencies involved. Improved communication with the Police and Environmental health team provided a route for increased intelligence and information to assist in the operational 'Policing' for the period. Incident and crime data were assessed daily and disseminated where appropriate. Fifty members of the public were

recruited for the scheme. A static unit was utilised for all agencies to use as a base so the administrator was able to provide information directly to the agency responsible for action. A log book was kept to assist assessment of this aspect of the initiative.

The next focus was on crime prevention. The BASE initiative (a retail initiative for Market towns and villages aimed at reducing risk of crime) was engaged. Their expertise was incorporated locally and on the 27th June 2007, a retail security course with local traders and licensees was held to give them generic guidance on managing their premises, avoiding being targeted for abuse or threatening behaviour, reducing opportunity for theft and fraud. This gave the traders opportunity to discuss some basic principles which would be similar throughout which would be provided to the visitors to assist their expectations with for example, numbers of children allowed in the shops at any one time. This allowed opportunity for those traders to share good practice between them. The Parish Council funded this at £250. I also arranged for those people with need for individual crime prevention advice to receive this to reduce the opportunity for crime both in the short and long term over and above the event.

Location –

The three affected Public Houses were visited by police and the Licensing Officer from the local authority to broker an agreement with some common practice around management of their premises especially in lieu of the 'No Smoking ban' of July 2007 and the anticipation of drinking in the street. This decision was made using the analysis of information provided by the community, where alcohol was identified as a significant factor in poor behaviour. This was a challenge owing largely to fear and some prejudice. All three joined Cocoon Watch and understood the necessity for sharing of information at the time and for good dialogue with Officers to manage any anticipated problems. One premises was often frequented by the visitors and through dialogue they realised this persistent drinking contributed to anti social behaviour and we agreed that they would have additional staff on the door and not permit any children on the premises. They would not be opening for lunch time, by not opening during daytime to prevent over consumption of alcohol and the links to poor behaviour which gave rise to the fear from the settled community.

A static 'Police Pod' and multi agency office permanently staffed 24hours a day was placed on the coach park to dissuade any illegal camping, to prevent noise and anti social behaviour and provide a point of contact and advice for the travellers. With the District council and County council traveller liaison officer arranging for appropriate signage to be displayed on the entrance roads to the village directing the visitors to the designated fields for their stay.

Finally in terms of reassurance throughout the event the most vulnerable residents (twenty identified from the analysis) were visited by the police. These included two licensed premises and a supermarket whom had previously experienced abuse and one which had had faeces spread in their property. Previously those working at the event were not familiar with individual 'victims' and this contributed to the fear and criticism directed at the agencies.

To manage people's expectations a multi agency forum was held at the village hall in early July 2007. This was advertised by the Parish Council and attended by North Norfolk District Council, Norfolk County Council, Parish Council, Church and Police. A presentation was given describing the advance planning and what could be expected for the duration of the visit to provide the public with an understanding of what was and could be done. These actions complemented each other with an underlying theme of reassurance running through them.

Assessment:

Community feedback was an obvious marker for success and that the initiative achieved what it intended. The baseline owing to lack of incident data was formed largely from the community survey and achievements were measured from this by community feedback. Many of the community visited the POD and shared their praise for the initiative. Qualitative feedback was invited by writing to the community and again sharing the outcomes of the operation. Their feedback recorded strengths over weaknesses including a letter of praise from Norman Lamb their MP for North Norfolk. These combined with the multi agency sharing incident log and debrief, increased crime intelligence, traditional comparison of the limited existing year on year (06/07) incident data, and identification by partners of elements essential for successive years have been used for assessment.

Before and after comparison demonstrates;

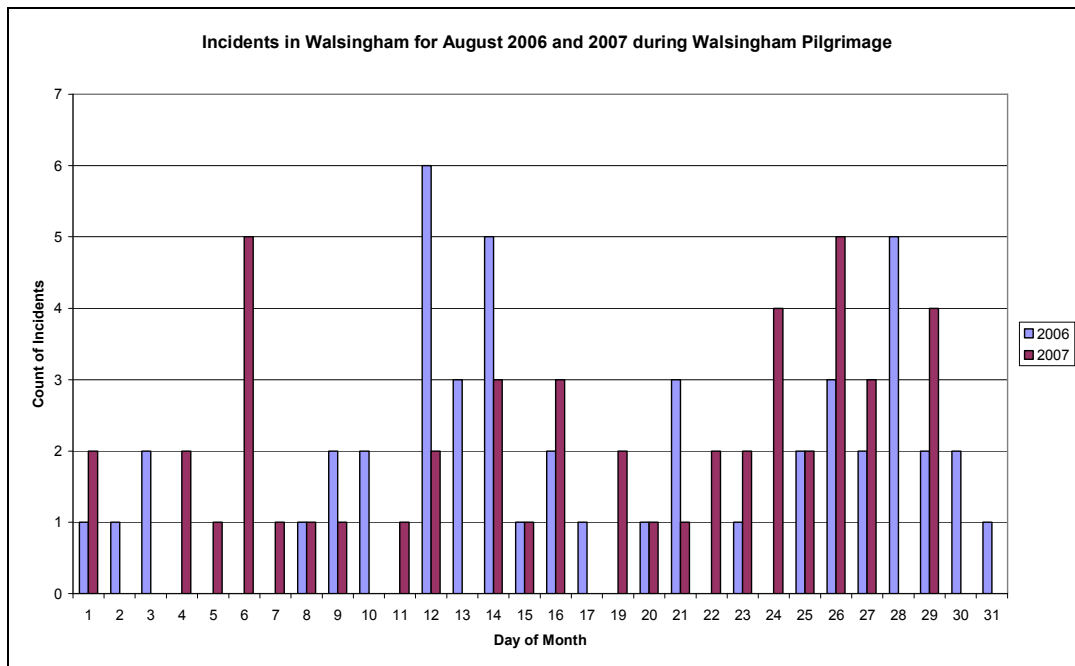
Previously; Nine letters of complaint and analysis from survey of incidents by type, provided multiples of eleven types of antisocial behaviour in previous years including theft, abuse, damage, rubbish. Lack of confidence and fear of crime.

After; Thirteen letters evidencing satisfaction, managed perceptions by applauding the watch scheme and

encouraged reporting through this. Only four incidents in total connected with this event in the principle community - Suspicious circumstances, verbal abuse, throwing missiles and misuse of public toilets with evidence of their resolution provided to the community at the time through the scheme. No crime recorded as committed to principle community and perceptions managed by sharing factual information and improved community confidence as a direct result.

06/07 System Comparison Analysis

Levels of crime in Walsingham for August are extremely low with no offences being recorded between 13th and 20th August during the Walsingham Pilgrimage. This may be due people in the area not recording crimes.



As with crime, incidents are also fairly low with only one offence been recorded in 2006 and 2007 during the Pilgrimage. In 2006 however there is a peak on 14th, the day before which may be linked to individuals arriving although only 3 of the incidents relate to people for the Pilgrimage in the area.

There is a lack of formal feedback from the travellers, which has to date only been by word of mouth. The Pastoral team state that they have been successful with their prayer meetings with the travellers. There was one complaint received by the team of theft.

The plan has been held up as good practice for partnership working as has been a bench mark for other similar problem solving.

The Cocoon watch was successful for reassurance and as an intelligence tool and is deemed essential for future years as this primarily allowed local people a feeling of being involved in the response feeling they are contributing to their resolution. The other aim of this scheme was to offer sharing of community intelligence to both feed into the partner agencies and Police NIM model and give information back to the community, such as an early warning system. It reinforced community spirit and provided accurate information – fact and not fiction about what was going on and how it was being addressed by the partners and this was commented on repeatedly.

For example, where one person was ejected from a local shop owing to poor behaviour their description was shared to allow others to be forward thinking. Likewise and importantly where nothing happened we also passed out this information so the group were well informed. Eighteen messages were put out to members with updates daily. Intelligence outcomes included the arrest of a male for an offence outside of the village where the information came from intelligence shared from the community who located him in the village.

Officers at the POD were well placed to direct visitors on arrival away from the Coach park. Where visitors were reluctant to move on we asked for the assistance of the Pastoral team who through the respect for their religion, travellers followed their directions. This process worked. Travellers would refuel at garages on the outskirts of the

village given there were no facilities within the village so the police directed resources to greet them on arrival and explain the need to travel away from the coach park. In future having learned of this, it is intended to include the garages in the communication circle.

Engagement with the Public Houses has been very successful. This is measured by the amount of use of one particular premises by the visitors but without complaint of disorder as a result. Officers continually assessed the premises and found it to be full but without cause for concern and praise offered to the Licence holder on completion of the operation. Their commitment to the plan was significant in demonstrating their consideration for the impact on the community.

A future measure of success will be when the four other premises that close for this event have the confidence to open.

Sustainability - The plan has already been utilised for 2008. Many of the labour intensive consultations are no longer required and only those aspects deemed essential by all included. The Cocoon Watch, reassurance visits, engagement with Licensed premises, Pastoral team, 24hr POD and staff, refreshment provision, clear signage and welcome packs are considered essential for this year.

One major exit strategy for future years and potential reduction in need for Police resources has been target hardening advice undertaken for 2008 in relation to the coach park and this is now permit parking for residents and is expected to be naturally full of vehicles to prevent any camping on this land. The problem solving process will continue to assess these changes to determine their success, before any withdrawal for staffing at present.

State number of words used: 3911

SB/ab/14/09/07/Walsingham

Dear Sarah Blyth

On behalf of Let the Children Live!

I just wanted to say a huge thank you to all of the people involved in Cocoon Watch and especially to those who arranged the extra cover in the village during the time of the travellers. Personally I felt much more confident than other years and having up to date information via telephone only added to that security.

I do hope that we can look forward to the same next year.

Yours sincerely

Pat Field

Pat Field
Shop Manager

19 September 2007

Ms Sarah Blyth
Community Safety
Norfolk Constabulary
Eastern Area
North Walsham Police Station
Yarmouth Road
North Walsham
NR28 9AW

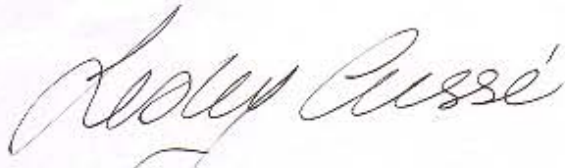
Dear Ms Blyth,

Just a quick note to say how impressed I was with the work undertaken by the police during the travellers' stay at Walsingham this summer. As a resident and shopkeeper, I was very reassured by the police presence in the village, particularly on the coach park. With Holt Road subject to closure on a daily basis, the coach park was a useful thoroughfare and one that would have been avoided at all costs on previous years.

I was also impressed with the way the church and police co-operated to liaise with the travellers.

Thank you for taking our comments on board and I sincerely hope this project will as successful next year.

Yours sincerely


Lesley Cussé

WALSINGHAM PARISH COUNCIL

Clerk:

Marilyn Franklin,
15, Burnham Norton,
Norfolk, PE31 8DS

Tel. 01328 738 234
e-mail: marilyn.franklin@virgin.net



Chairman:

B. J. Landale, JP, DL

17th October, 2007

Sgt. Sarah Blyth,
North Walsham Police Station,
Yarmouth Road,
NORTH WALSHAM,
Norfolk. NR28 9AW.

Dear Sgt. Blyth,

Although we have written separately to Inspector Brown, Walsingham Parish Council particularly wish to extend special thanks to you personally for the exceptional work you did during the Summer months to help ensure that the annual pilgrimage to the village by Travellers ran smoothly. The residents greatly appreciated the time and trouble you and your officers took to talk to them individually, and the fact that you took notice of what they said; your professionalism and organisational skills helped to allay their fears, and promote far more confidence in the Police. The Parish Council also appreciated the enormous amount of time you spent on liaison with the other agencies, the Shrine, and the traders, to ensure that everyone was kept fully informed, and we wish to pass on the Council's gratitude for all your help.

We very much hope that you will continue to be involved in planning for future visits.

Perhaps you could also kindly pass on our thanks to Inspector Jones, who was in attendance at the meeting at North Walsham Police Station, when you were unavoidably delayed, and whose interest in the concerns of the residents of Walsingham was also much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Marilyn Franklin,
Clerk, Walsingham Parish Council

Brian Landale,
Chairman, Walsingham Parish Council

Guisborough House
Station Road
Little Walsingham
Norfolk NR22 6DG

Tel (01328) 820 683

Sgt Sarah Blythe PS 3370
Norfolk Constabulary
Eastern Area
North Walsham Police Station
Yarmouth Road
North Walsham
Norfolk NR28 9AW

18 September 2007

Dear Sergeant Blythe

Ref: SB/ab/14/09/07Walsingham

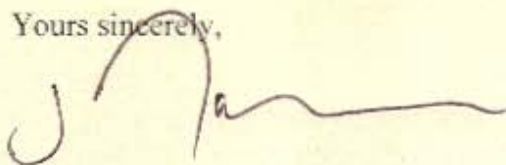
I wanted to write to you to say thank you for all your help during, and in the run-up to, the Travellers' visit to Little Walsingham. As a family we are very grateful for the work you put into making the experience work better for everyone.

For the last six years until this summer, the Travellers' visit has been the scourge of the village. As you know the range of behaviour we have had to put up with has included the killing of puppies, urinating through letterboxes, smashing of property, theft from shops and unacceptable noise, disruption and frequently aggression.

This year, however, with a much more robust police presence and a real determination to stop the rot, things passed successfully. I think the POD in the coach park was absolutely key to this and so would ask you to please continue this for future years. Once the travellers are able to camp on a designated site provided for them nearer the Catholic shrine, the village can sleep easy at night. This seems the best solution for everyone. The danger would be that we all relax again and this will only see the problem get worse. Together we have all shown the willingness to tackle this problem and effective police support ultimately proved essential in carrying the day. We will certainly need this in the years to come.

Once again, thank you for everything you and your colleagues have done to make this annual visit work for both the village and the travellers. We really appreciate the effort you put in to put an end to the misery!

Yours sincerely,



Section D: Endorsement by Senior Representative - Please insert letter from endorsing representative, this will not count towards your word or 1MB size limit restrictions.

Norfolk Constabulary

Operations and Communications Centre
Jubilee House
Falconers Chase
Wymondham
Norfolk NR18 OWW

Tel: 01953 424214

Fax: 01953 424226

E-Mail: wilkinsk@norfolk.pnn.police.uk

Kevin Wilkins

Assistant Chief Constable

Mr Alex Blackwell
Home Office
Police & Partnership Standards Unit
4th Floor
Fry Building (SW Quarter)
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

Your Ref:
Our Ref: KW/Imp
Please reply to: T/Supt G Tempest
Date: 21st April 2008

Dear

Subject: Tilley Awards 2008 Norfolk Application – Walsingham Feast of Assumption

On behalf of Norfolk Constabulary and North Norfolk CDRP I am pleased to endorse this application.

This is a fairly unique problem, on face value, seemingly a policing issue as it concerns planned responses to an annual event. The approach to the issue is however a strong example of crime reduction using the problem solving SARA model with outcomes resulting in improved reassurance as well as confidence and satisfaction in the police and local authority. Within the methodology there are some good aspects which partners from across the country may also benefit.

This is one of three Tilley Award applications from Norfolk, each addressing very different types of problem and I forward it for your consideration.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Wilkins
Assistant Chief Constable

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you completed all four sections of the application form in full including the endorsement from a senior representative?
3. Have you checked that your entry addresses all aspects of the judging criteria?

4. Have you advised all partner agencies that you are submitting an entry for your project?
5. Have you adhered to the formatting requirements within the guidance?
6. Have you checked whether there are any reasons why your project should **not** be publicised to other police forces, partner agencies and the general public e.g. civil or criminal proceedings pending in relation to your project?
7. Have you inserted your project name as a footer note on the application form? Go to View-Header and Footer to add it.
8. Have you saved you application form as a word document and entitled your message '**Tilley 08 entry (followed by project name in brackets)**' before emailing it?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please email it to Tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. One hard copy must also be posted to Alex Blackwell at Home Office, Effective Practice & Communication Team, 4th Floor, Fry Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF and be received by 25th April 2008.