

SSF - Project Questions

A11 - Please confirm that your area is a defined geographical area as set out in the Safer Streets 2020-21 Prospectus and give the name of this area. SHOWSTOPPER Question

Yes - Fagley, Bradford

A12 - Please indicate which Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) the intervention area covers and confirm whether the area maps directly to those LSOAs. If not please provide a map (in next question placeholder) outlining intervention area.

The bid maps directly to one LSOA area - Bradford 027D. Map attached for clarity.

A13 - Please outline the number of households and population in this area (including which year this data is from).

Fagley has an estimated population of 1,671 population and 1,033 Households. The population data is taken from ONS 2018 Mid-Year Estimates. The household data is taken from AddressBase Premium Gazetteer (Nov 2019).

A14 - Please outline which benchmark your area meets (all acquisitive crime or burglary). SHOWSTOPPER Question

Burglary benchmark

A15 - Please outline how your area meets the benchmark for your targeted crime type (as an average over the previous three years). Maximum 150 words. SHOWSTOPPER Question.

The average number of burglaries per year between 2016 -2019 was 48. With 1,671 residents, this means that the average number of burglaries per 1,000 residents was 28.7. Fagley therefore passes the burglary benchmark of 8.29 crimes per 1,000 people.

A16 - Please confirm that your area is predominantly residential as defined in the Safer Streets 2020-21 Prospectus, with a brief description of how it meets eligibility. Maximum 50 words. SHOWSTOPPER Question.

Fagley is predominantly residential. The geography includes a large estate and adjacent residential streets. The estate is made up of a mix of social housing, private rented and owner occupied dwellings. The primary focus of the plan is on the residential area within Fagley.

C1 - Scanning and Analysis - Please describe the problem you are targeting through your plan and your analysis of the drivers of this problem.(25%)

• A description of your chosen area and the acquisitive crime type(s) you are planning to target, including an explanation of why you have chosen both the area and the specific crime types. This part of your answer can also include information on any non-acquisitive types of crime and disorder you have identified as a secondary target. Examples of evidence you are encouraged to include are:

data on acquisitive crime within your area, including trends over recent years
contextual information about how it sits within your force crime rate
evidence of why the problem is of significant concern to the community; and
an explanation of how you have involved partners, agencies & a range of data in selecting your area.

Analysis of the factors driving crime in your target area and an overall hypothesis about the problem. Examples of evidence you are encouraged to include are:

analysis of previous incidents –info about victims, offenders, method of, locations and times of offense;
wider demographic information about the area, inc info about housing stock & other relevant information from partners – particularly the local authority;
information from residents and local community groups about local concerns;
whether your area has previously attempted to tackle this issue, and if so a critical appraisal of how this worked and how this has impacted your analysis;
you are also encouraged to undertake an Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) to assist with your response to this part of the question. To enable assessors to easily understand your local area, you may attach your completed EVA to your application and refer to it in your answer to this question – this does not form part of the word count.
Attachments - 700 words and a complete Environmental Visual Audit

This LSOA area of Fagley (Bradford 027D) has a population of 1,671, with 1,033 Households which is predominantly social housing (some owned privately) with a small cluster of other private dwellings. It ranks as the 805th most deprived LSOA in the country (top 3% most deprived nationally). The majority of the residents are low-income large families in social rented semis or social rented flats, families and single parents. There is also a settled travelling community in the area.

The area has 17 streets and records a burglary rate of 144 or 86.2 per 1000 residents (3 years 2017-2019). Burglaries peaked at 91 residential burglaries in 2018 and the area is ranked 2nd within the force burglary crime rate. 9.7% of these burglaries are repeat incidents at the same address.

Fagley has the highest volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in West Yorkshire, both as an absolute value (91 in 3 years) and normalised by population (54.4). In addition, residents in Fagley are 3 times more likely to be victims of criminal damage (122.1 offences per 1000 population) than the Force average (37.0 offences). This demonstrates the area is disproportionality and persistently affected by crime. Partners have been involved in the selection and proposed approach to this area, attending meetings and contributing to the project scope and delivery.

Housing in this area is town/terraced housing or semi-detached dwellings, built circa 1970's. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

There are areas of public open space to the front of dwellings, which have had fencing illegally removed. This has created desire lines, resulting in fly tipping, horses being tethered and ASB including quads and motorbikes accessing the land. Significant environmental issues exist in the community, as shown in EVA photos, such as fly tipping, Anti-Social Behaviour (from Motor and Quad bike misuse) and Criminal damage.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] InCommunities, are engaged in this project and will deliver or support the activity outlined in this bid.

We believe the **factors driving the problem** are -

1. Out of date security measures in housing stock

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
3. Lack of defensible space (i.e designing physical environment in a way which enables residents to control the areas around there home) and boundary treatments for public open spaces. This creates movement and desire lines, allows horses to be tethered, creates areas for driving off-road vehicles, bikes & quads; this also attracts attracts crime and ASB, such as fly tipping.
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Our hypothesis for reducing crime is to make the area less appealing to suspects and crime more difficult/risky by -

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
3. Increasing management of public open space through fencing and gating
 4. Upgrade of street lighting to dual heads and/or LED bulbs
 5. Making crime less rewarding/excusable through community engagement

602 Words

C2 - Response and impact - What are you proposing to do to tackle your identified problem and what impact do you expect your interventions to have on crime within the area? (35%)

- A breakdown of your proposed project deliverables.
 - An explanation of why you have chosen these deliverables, including how your response addresses the hypothesis identified in question one and evidence that it is likely to work. You may refer to relevant sections in your EVA to evidence this, as well as the evidence set out in the Safer Streets Fund Toolkit.
 - Evidence to support why your selected project deliverables and delivery approach represent value for money – the projected expenditure section of your budget toolkit will form part of the assessment for this part of the question.
 - Evidence of community engagement and support for your proposed plan, and a description of how you will continue to build community involvement during the funding period.
 - An estimate of the number of acquisitive crimes you think your plan will prevent per year, broken down by offence type. This should be based on the number of crimes in your area you are targeting and evidence from the Safer Streets Toolkit about expected impact of the interventions you have chosen.
 - Any other benefits you think your plan may have either on secondary non acquisitive crime types (e.g. anti-social behaviour) or broader non crime benefits (e.g. community cohesion or local economic growth). You can also include here any potential unintended negative impacts of your plan (e.g. around fear of crime) and how you will manage them.
- Attachment - 1000 words.

Target hardening – door locks, window locks, lighting (WIDE theory)

A third of the dwellings in this area are social housing owned by InCommunities. [REDACTED]

There is also a significant proportion of privately owned or rented housing. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] EVA. We will offer target hardening to both Incommunities housing (326) and private housing (80). Although we would like to target harden all properties in the area, the above number (406 - 39%) is realistic in the timescales of the available funding.

It is widely accepted that improvements to home security are an important factor in the reduction of domestic burglary offences. CSEW data finds houses without at least basic security were at nearly 10 times more at risk of being burgled compared to those with it, due to increasing the actual or perceived risk and/or effort involved.

The most effective combinations of four security devices are a combination of WIDE:

Window locks

Indoor Lights

Door Locks

External Lights

Upgrading of security following the WIDE theory principles can reduce burglaries by up to 64% at an average cost of £603 per dwelling. We recommend that the above security measures are upgraded to Secured By Design standards, which have demonstrated likelihood of burglary victimisation to reduce by between 54% - 67%, based on previous West Yorkshire evaluations.

Boundary Treatments - Rear gardens

[REDACTED]

Studies show offenders would be deterred from committing burglary in areas with enhanced demarcations and boundaries due to a perception of increased likelihood of being observed and identified and increased effort to gain access and commit the burglary.

[REDACTED]

Public Open Space (POS) – fencing

[REDACTED]

Studies show offenders would be deterred from committing burglary in areas with enhanced demarcations and boundaries due to a perception of increased likelihood of being observed and identified and increased effort to gain access and commit the burglary.

Where possible, incorporating POS into individual garden space (at the front or rear) and providing fencing to create defensive space will place maintenance and ownership on residents, reduce ASB issues and remove access/desire lines.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Maintenance access to the public space would be controlled by either Bradford Council/InCommunities.

Street Lighting

Upgrade of seven existing lighting columns to include dual lights, which cover both the street/road and pathways or grassed areas close to the front of dwellings and replacement of existing bulbs in 122 existing lights with LED bulbs to provide a better quality illumination, increasing natural surveillance of the area.

In areas where street lighting is present, it is more likely an offender will be identified and it can increase community pride and informal social control, meaning more people use an area, increasing the potential number of witnesses to criminal behaviour. The improved lighting scheme will raise the fear of being identified and make crime less excusable and more risky for suspects.

Evidence states a decrease in crime of between 21%- 38% in areas with improved street lighting compared to control areas. Cost benefit analysis indicates financial savings from reduced crime greatly exceeds financial costs.

Community Engagement

A Youth Worker is currently in place in the area. Community engagement will follow three strands of -

Outreach work to engage with 10-13 year olds in specific sessions on drugs and consequences, leading onto major crime, highlighting effects on families and long-term prospects of individuals. We would also consider the impact of crime and the effect on individuals, families and the wider community, looking to do intergenerational work.

Develop Community Network to foster cohesion and enable residents to come together in an informal manner, through coffee mornings etc in a safe environment.

Intensive training/support for Community Leaders to empower community members to be leaders, to act against residents/groups that are causing crime and other issues in the area. This project will attempt to engage with all sectors of the community to gain cohesion and acceptance of all groups.

The community engagement work will enable us to introduce a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme at the end of the funding, to ensure sustainability to the improvements made in the physical environments and maintain the community cohesion and engagement that is built over the life of the project.

Evidence shows that NHW schemes in high crime areas should focus on increasing community control and decreasing tolerance of crime. There is a clear need for Multi agency working and strong community coordinators, and the police may need to take a lead in implementing NHW schemes in these areas.

The combination of these improvements and activities will also deliver other benefits including reductions in the level of ASB, increased ownership and pride in the area and improved community cohesion.

We believe the combination of these improvements and activities reflect value for money and will result in an estimated reduction in crime of 40%.

999 Words

C3 – Ability to Deliver - Please describe how you will deliver your plan within the proposed timeframe? (25%)

As part of this question we will assess the **project deliverables and milestones section of your budget toolkit**. In addition, please use this space to provide commentary to your project milestones and wider delivery plans specifically covering:

- A clear description of roles and responsibilities of all parties that are involved. Please also provide a summary of partnership arrangements for the delivery of the plans including any formal legal, decision making or financial agreements. Please note sign off for all partners involved in delivery of the funding is required as part of the declaration section.
- Where delivery relies on a partner organisation, please provide evidence of how you will ensure your partner is able to deliver, including any evidence of existing working relationship on similar projects.
- What governance will be in place to oversee the work.
- How you will ensure you have the relevant expertise in place.
- Your assessment of the main risks to delivery (including where delivery is dependent on external factors – e.g. planning permission) – and any mitigating actions and contingency plans you will put in place to ensure the project runs as outlined to time and budget.

Attachment 700 words.

This bid is made by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner of West Yorkshire, (OPCCWY) West Yorkshire Police (WYP), Bradford Council and InCommunities. We recognise that a multi-agency response to the issues in this area will be the most deliverable and sustainable, whilst offering value for money by using existing frameworks and supply chains for the environmental improvements.

The four organisations work together on a regular basis and feed into the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The CSP will have oversight of this project. In addition, we will be working alongside [REDACTED], University of Huddersfield, to establish best practice in burglary prevention, delivery governance and evaluation.

Project management will be provided by WYP Crime Prevention Officers, who have detailed knowledge of the area and partners and are well placed to ensure effective delivery. InCommunities will provide Technical Supervision throughout the project to ensure quality and delivery of the environmental improvements. Project Management and Technical Supervision is included at £35,674.24, which is 6.5% of the total requested.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Delivery of Street Lighting will be through Bradford Council. The Senior Engineer of the Street Lighting Unit, Bradford Council has engaged with this project and provided costs and estimated timescales for the work within the parameters for the identified LSOA. Work will commence from July 2020 and will be compliant with regulations.

All partners commit to the community engagement element of the bid, using existing Police Officers, PCSOs, Youth Workers, Ward Managers, Locality Officers, Community Workers and others from these organisations and others to develop and strengthen the community cohesion and pride.

Risks to delivery

Risk	Mitigating actions/contingency plans
Delayed delivery of environmental measures due to Coronavirus outbreak	Peak is thought to be over the spring/summer. Delivery of environmental improvements is focused on Q3 and Q4
Reluctance of community to engage with improvements and engagement	Further work by community workers (and leaders) to engage in the purpose of the project and understand benefits

512 Words

C4 – Sustainability - How will you sustain the impact of your plan after the funding period has ended? (15%)

Your answer should include:

- An outline of your plans to ensure your programme is sustainable after the funding period has finished (31 March 2021), including any activity you plan to undertake after the funding period.
 - How long you expect investments in the physical environment to be effective for and how you plan to maintain them beyond the end of this funding period (20/21) – including, where this cost will fall to a partner, agreement that they are committed to doing this.
 - If you have any interventions in your submission that will continue to run beyond 31 March 2021, please identify them and explain how you will fund those beyond this term.
 - How you will continue to engage residents and community groups after the funding period has ended.
- Attachment 300 words.

We have taken care to ensure the environmental measures in this project are not short term solutions, by using, for example metal/mesh fencing, rather than wooden fencing, that could be set on fire, or knocked down in high winds. Similarly, the Target Hardening solutions will be a minimum standard as set by Secured By Design and will offer a longer term solution compared to what is currently in place.

All four bid stakeholders have committed to ensuring the community engagement will continue to run beyond the terms of the funding, and will continue to be supported by the local Neighbourhood Policing Team, Ward Officers, Youth Workers and others employed by either Bradford Council or InCommunities. Local community groups, such as Fagley Community Association will be empowered and supported by these agencies and hope will take a lead role in the future.

The development of a Neighbourhood Watch group will also support this and ensure the community is invested in the maintenance and future developments of the area.

We will support national evaluation, reviews and monitoring of improvements and strive to build a best practice/evidence base, capturing data, evidence and practical learning to implement in other areas.

196 words