

Crime Against Business

in

Yorkshire and the Humber Region

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1. Introduction

1.1. This report draws together the findings of a mapping exercise on crime against business across Yorkshire and the Humber Region undertaken during the period January – March 2004. The term crime against business was broadly interpreted but the intention was to consider offences committed against business by external perpetrators and not crime committed internally or by business itself.

1.2. A major aim of the study at the outset was to obtain detailed, in-depth evidence to pinpoint problems associated with particular types of business related crime, particular business sectors and specific geographical areas. This has proved difficult to achieve, largely because statistical information on business crime is both under-reported and not always included or measured by the key agencies in their crime statistics.

1.3. We have been able to use some national statistics, sometimes broken down to regional level, and ad-hoc local statistics, mostly the result of one-off surveys of business. We have, therefore, had to draw heavily on much anecdotal evidence which we believe is no less valid, especially as many of the issues arising from this source were widespread across the Region.

1.4. A second major aim of our study has been to provide indicative evidence of the effectiveness of the existing policy, partnership working and processes to identify and respond to crime against business in the Yorkshire and Humber Region. We have consulted extensively across the whole of the Region and we are confident that our findings and conclusions represent an accurate picture of what is happening in relation to crime against business.

1.5. We are able to report on the current level of business crime reduction activity in the Region and identify gaps which require urgent attention. The report concludes with a list of recommendations and proposals for action in the immediate future. These proposals will need to be prioritised for inclusion in strategic plans and the 2004/05 Action Plan.

2. Methodology

2.1. The regional mapping exercise of activity relating to crime against business took place over the period January to March 2004. The exercise used four different methods:

2.2. Literature Review – reference was made to the more recent documents and reports relating to crime against business. These were both of a general nature and specific to Yorkshire and the Humber Region e.g. CDRP strategies and plans. A full list of the information sources is contained in Appendix 1

2.3. BCRA Survey – a questionnaire was devised and despatched to 125 agencies across the Yorkshire and Humber Region. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information on a variety of issues such as policy and strategy; implementation; communication/consultation; support for business; data collection/sharing; resources and planning.

2.3.1. The questionnaire was sent to statutory and non-statutory agencies with a responsibility for or interest in crime against business. These included CDRP's, LSP's LA's, Police, DAT's, Fire and Rescue Service, Government Departments, Chambers

of Commerce/Trade, Business Links, Business Associations. A detailed analysis of responses from the survey is shown in Appendix 4.

2.4. Visits - a wide-ranging programme of visits was undertaken across the Region. The purpose was to cover issues raised in the survey or to fill in gaps in information. The visits included discussions with colleagues in the Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber as well as CDRP's, Police Authorities, Chambers of Commerce etc. The agencies consulted as part of the mapping exercise are shown in Appendix 2

2.5. Conference – a conference was held on 7th April 2004 in Wakefield (West Yorkshire) to take soundings on the provisional findings of the mapping exercise and recommendations. The conference was attended by 50 delegates representing a range of organisations and agencies across the Region and business sector. It was attended by colleagues from Government Office (Yorkshire and the Humber) and a Senior Policy Officer from the Home Office Business Crime Team in London. See Appendix 3 for a full list of agencies represented at the conference

2.5.1. The views of conference delegates on current perceptions of crime against business, the provisional findings, how to engage with the business sector, and future priorities have all been taken into account in this report.

3. Overview of Yorkshire and the Humber Region

3.1. Demography and Geography

3.1.1. The Region has an area of some 15,400 sq. km, of which 20% is National Park. North Yorkshire and the Humber area are primarily rural, with a cluster of services and heavy industries around the Humber ports, whilst South and West Yorkshire are mainly urban, based on traditional industries undergoing transformation.

3.1.2. Population of almost 5 million (8.4% of UK) in 2001, an increase of only 0.6% since 1991. Density is generally highest in the south and west, in a band running northwards from the Sheffield/Rotherham conurbation through Barnsley, Doncaster, Wakefield and Huddersfield to Leeds/Bradford area. Lowest in North Yorkshire.

3.1.3. Ethnic minority groups account for 6.5% of the resident population. Most of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group live in the former textile towns of West Yorkshire. In Bradford 15.6% of the population is of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin, and it is estimated that these groups now account for around 40% of all Bradford school leavers.

3.2. Economy

3.2.1. In the past two decades the region has suffered from the decline of traditional industries with substantial job losses in coal mining, steel, engineering and textiles. Partly offset by growth in financial, legal and telephone-based services. But manufacturing still accounts for over 18% of employment and 22% of GVA. Economic diversity is a strength, particularly in West Yorkshire; Leeds is now England's second financial/business services centre. Tourism is worth around £2bn annually, and estimated to support some 140,000 jobs in the region.

3.3. Labour Market

3.3.1. Labour force of 2.5m and an economic activity rate of 78.3% (GB 78.9%).

Employment has risen by 40,000, and unemployment has risen by 7,000 over the 12 months to January 2004. However there are significant differences within the region with rates of 1.8% or less in most of North Yorkshire (the exception being Scarborough at 3.4%), 2.3% to 3.4% across South and West Yorkshire and 5.7% in Hull and 4.0% in North East Lincolnshire (the first and second highest in the region).

3.3.2. The three highest sectors for employment are:

South Yorkshire: Public administration (28%); Distribution, Hotels, Restaurants (23%); Manufacturing (17%)

West Yorkshire: Public administration (25%); Distribution, Hotels, Restaurants (23%); Manufacturing (19%)

North Yorkshire: Distribution, Hotels, Restaurants (28%); Public administration (27%); Banking (14%)

Humber: Distribution, Hotels, Restaurants (26%); Public administration (25%); Manufacturing (23%)

3.4. Transport & Infrastructure

3.4.1. Road transport is generally effective (M1/M62/A1/A19) but there is scope to develop east-west links and improve access to sites around former mining communities and the port of Hull.

3.5. Education and Training

3.5.1. In 2003 45.5% of pupils in YH gained five or more GCSEs at grades A-C; still the worst region in England. (England 51.1%). Hull had the lowest performance – regionally and nationally (28.9%), York was the best regionally with 58.8%, overtaking North Yorkshire (58.7%). The proportion of pupils with no graded results was 6.1% (England 5.0%).

3.6. Regeneration and Assistance

3.6.1. All of South Yorkshire is eligible for Objective 1 European funding. 30% of the region's population will continue to qualify for Objective 2 funding until 2007; a further 10% will benefit from transitional funding until 2006.

3.7. Health

3.7.1. The health status is one of the worst of the English regions. There are marked differences within the region, with clear relationship between health and socio-economic deprivation. Access to health services is also an issue for some rural areas.

3.8. Deprivation

There are 79 areas in Yorkshire and the Humber falling within the 10% most deprived areas in England. These are:-			
Barnsley	9	Kirklees	3
Bradford	9	Leeds	7
Calderdale	3	North Lincolnshire	1
Doncaster	11	North East Lincolnshire	3
Kingston-Upon-Hull	10	Rotherham	6
		Scarborough	2
		Sheffield	10
		Wakefield	5

4. Structures for Tackling Business Crime – Existing and Potential Stakeholders

4.1. This section of the Report describes the range of agencies and partnerships which are in place to reduce crime and disorder in Yorkshire and the Humber Region. They have been included either because they are statutory partners in the CDRP's or because they have the potential to make an innovative or increased contribution to tackling crime against business in the Region. Some of the organisations are new and though only small players these will be particularly helpful in energising efforts to reduce crime against business. Also included are some organisations which might have a role to play in reducing crime against business as a part of the contribution to economic regeneration and growth.

4.2. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's)

4.2.1. The police and local councils jointly lead CDRP's which are responsible for planning and delivering a three-year strategy to reduce crime and disorder. Each CDRP has access to the full or part time services of an analyst who provides the crime intelligence on which decisions are made about priorities and interventions. There are 21 CDRP's in Yorkshire and the Humber Region as follows:

South Yorkshire (4)	West Yorkshire (5)	Humber (4)	North Yorkshire (8)
*Sheffield (32)	*Leeds (11)	*Kingston Upon Hull (6)	Craven
*Barnsley (69)	*Bradford (18)	East Riding	Hambleton
*Rotherham (73)	*Calderdale (37)	*North Lincolnshire (54)	Harrogate
*Doncaster (48)	*Kirklees (55)	*North East Lincolnshire (27)	Selby
	*Wakefield (53)		*York (61)
			Ryedale
			Scarborough
			Richmond

4.2.2. There are 13 CDRP's in the highest quartile for crime; these are marked with an * above and position shown in brackets.

4.2.3. The total allocated budget to CDRP's in 2004/05 amounts to £ 13.9 million (provisional). However; the level of resources differs considerably between CDRP's in urban areas of the industrial conurbations and those in the rural parts of North Yorkshire.

4.2.4. The Region's 21 CDRP's are currently engaged in conducting comprehensive crime and drug audits. This will involve widespread consultation, including the business community. This process will lead to a new drugs and crime and disorder strategy (including anti-social behaviour) taking effect from 1st April 2005. The audit will help CDRP's determine where investment is required to reduce crime, including crime affecting business.

4.3. Police Forces

There are 4 police forces covering Yorkshire and the Humber Region. These are:

4.3.1. South Yorkshire

Headquarters are located in Sheffield. There are six basic command units Sheffield (3) (Centre/North/South); Rotherham (1); (Barnsley (1); Doncaster (1)
The number of employees comprises 3,313 police officers and 1,974 support staff.

4.3.2. West Yorkshire

Headquarters are located in Wakefield. There are 11 basic command units, Leeds (4), Bradford (3), Calderdale, Kirklees (2) and Wakefield. The number of employees comprises 5,200 police officers and 2,300 support staff

4.3.3. North Yorkshire

Headquarters are located in Newby Wiske Hall near Northallerton. There are 3 basic command units (Eastern, Central and Western). The number of employees comprises 1,300 police officers and 717 support staff

4.3.4. Humberside

Headquarters are located in Kingston-Upon Hull. There are 4 basic command units covering North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston-Upon-Hull. The number of employees comprises 1,950 police officers and 860 support staff.

4.4. Local Authorities

4.4.1. Local councils, with the police, jointly lead the CDRP's. They also have a duty to consider ways of reducing crime and disorder in all the services they provide. Local Authorities have a major contribution to make in preventing and reducing business related crimes.

There are 22 local authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber Region made up of county, district, unitary, and metropolitan authorities.

Metropolitan Borough Councils (9)	County/District (8)	Unitary Authorities (5)
South Yorkshire	North Yorkshire	Kingston-Upon-Hull
Barnsley	Craven	North Lincolnshire
Doncaster	Harrogate	North East Lincolnshire
Rotherham	Richmondshire	York
Sheffield	Hambleton	East Riding of Yorkshire
	Ryedale	
	Scarborough	

West Yorkshire	Selby	
Bradford		
Calderdale		
Kirklees		
Leeds		
Wakefield		

4.5. Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP's)

4.5.1. The LSP's respond to the need for partnership working on a wide range of government programmes and initiatives that require joint sector working and community involvement. The LSP attempts to bring together the public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations. The key objective is to improve the quality of life in the area by working in partnership across sectors.

4.5.2. There are 22 Local Strategic Partnership in Yorkshire and the Humber Region:

- **South Yorkshire:** Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield
- **West Yorkshire:** Bradford, Calderdale, Leeds, Kirklees, Wakefield
- **North Yorkshire:** North Yorkshire, Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Selby, Ryedale, Scarborough, Richmond, York
- **Humberside:** Kingston Upon Hull, East Riding, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire

4.5.3. LSP's have been formed in many areas and in the main have been set up by Local Authorities to produce their community strategies and provide an overarching framework within which more specific partnerships can operate e.g. CDRP's, DATs. In neighbourhood renewal areas LSPs must be accredited to receive funding to support delivery of neighbourhood renewal.

4.5.4. Nine LSP's are in areas in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding and each has been accredited. These are: Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield (South Yorkshire); Hull (Humberside); Bradford, Leeds, Kirklees, Wakefield (West Yorkshire).

4.5.5. LSP's are key players in ensuring investment in business in deprived (high crime) areas. For example, Bradford LSP commits 65% of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund spend on community safety activity.

4.5.6. LSP's need the involvement of business to develop priorities for regeneration spend and renewal activity. In particular, businesses can make a major contribution to help

- Design out crime in new/refurbished business premises
- Pool knowledge and resources for better neighbourhood management and community patrolling
- Support activities for disaffected and disadvantaged young people to help develop business skills and career aspirations

4.6. Chambers of Commerce

4.6.1. There is an extensive network of Chambers of Commerce and Trade across the Region. These are:

• Barnsley (800)	• Doncaster (650)
• Rotherham (1,050)	• Sheffield (1,400)
• Hull and the Humber (1,600)	• Leeds (1,500)
• Bradford (1,000)	• York and North Yorkshire (620 direct members, 800 affiliated businesses)

Membership figures are shown in brackets. The above 8 Chambers are affiliated to the Yorkshire and Humber Association.

- Mid Yorkshire (2,000) – a merger of 3 regional Chambers (Wakefield, Calderdale and Kirklees) This chamber is not affiliated to the Yorkshire and Humber Association.

4.7. Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (GOYH)

4.7.1. The Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber is situated in Leeds. It brings together the regional presence of:

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Transport	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Department of Health
Department of Education and Skills	Department for Work and Pensions
Home Office	

4.7.2. The aims of GOYH are:

- To contribute to sustainable development (economic, social and environmental)
- Implement the coherent delivery of Government policies and programmes
- Provide effective support for, and working with, partner organisations.

4.7.3. High-level strategic objectives include:

- Support the increased trend growth of GDP
- Improve the quality of life of all those living and working in the Region
- Protect and improve the environment

4.8. Drug Action Teams

4.8.1. 15 Drug Action Teams have been operating across the Yorkshire and Humber Region and there is a Regional Drug Prevention Advisory Service. However, DAT's are now in the process of re-forming and in unitary authorities they now form integrated partnerships with CDRP's. In North Yorkshire the one DAT remaining works closely with CDRP's

4.9. Fire and Rescue Services

4.9.1. There are 4 Fire and Rescue Service in the Region covering South Yorkshire; West Yorkshire; North Yorkshire; and Humberside.

4.10. Yorkshire Forward

4.10.1. Yorkshire Forward is the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Development Agency tasked with revitalising the region's economy. Its main responsibilities include:

- Attracting inward investment and jobs into the region
- Funding community based regeneration schemes
- Increasing the availability of training
- Promoting and marketing the region

4.10.2. Yorkshire Forward has a budget of £300 million and about 280 staff. It has the responsibility for driving the region's £65 billion economy by delivering the Regional Economic Strategy (RES). Yorkshire Forward works closely in partnership with local government in delivering projects and programmes to take forward the RES. A Task Group has been formed to strengthen the relationship between Yorkshire Forward and local government.

4.11. Small Business Service (SBS)

4.11.1. SBS for Yorkshire and the Humber is co-located with Yorkshire Forward. SBS has a contracting role with the four Business Links companies that cover the region. SBS provides the Business Link with some funding, which levers in money from other Government and European Programmes. Their other roles includes passing down Government policies and priorities, feeding upward from grass roots and sharing best practice.

4.11.2. Although SBS is likely to retain a policy role, it is possible that from 2005-06 the management of Business Link will become the responsibility of Yorkshire Forward. This may mean that the 7 strategic themes and the 14 key delivery themes and SBS activities could be subject to change.

4.11.3. SBS is an arm of DTI, under the aegis of 'Competitiveness and Sustainability'. Working toward these goals SBS can see the links between crime and disorder and the impact on economic growth and regeneration. Consequently SBS is an enthusiastic supporter of the BCRA role and any improvements it can bring about regarding crime reduction. It has been agreed that meetings will continue, with other networking opportunities being of mutual benefit.

4.12. Business Links (BL)

4.12.1. BL is a brand, which is generally owned and operated by private companies who contract with SBS. In Yorkshire and the Humber there are four companies: Business Link York and North Yorkshire; Business Link Humberside; Business Link West Yorkshire; Business Link South Yorkshire. BL's primary goal is business support for SME's (although there is no cut-off point for the size of business supported). Economically deprived wards are a particular area of focus for support.

4.12.2. Currently the diagnostic process that a business adviser goes through is extensive but does not touch areas such as crime or anti-social behaviour. The only specific crime issue BL raises as a result of a European directive is money-laundering. BL's advisers have the potential to act as a signposting agency regarding crime against business in the future.

4.12.3. At the moment there are no formalised ways of recording issues around crime and no established referral points for that information to be fed to agencies to whom it would be of value. BL have indicated their willingness to record this information. Therefore the recording of crime related information and where it is passed is an area for action.

4.12.4. There is an opportunity to tackle these gaps in the context of the new regional agreement (Better Deal for Business in Yorkshire and the Humber) Yorkshire Forward, Business Links and Local Learning Skills Councils have agreed to work together to ensure that public sector funded support services for businesses in the Region are coherent and help achieve increased business success. This new regional partnership could underpin the development of better crime prevention advice for businesses.

4.13. Business Broker

4.13.1. Business Brokers have been appointed nationally under a 3-year pilot scheme funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). A Business Broker has been appointed for Sheffield and there have been two further recent appointments covering Leeds and Bradford which are not part of the national pilot scheme. Essentially the role of the Business Broker is to make links between the private sector and community organisations at a variety of levels e.g. LSP's, and individual schools. Sheffield's Business Broker reports that the two issues most frequently raised by business are crime and education/training.

4.13.2. While crime is often raised as a major issue by the business sector the Business Broker has found it difficult to identify organisations which include this issue on their agenda. There appears to be no natural champion to take forward what is required to tackle crime against business. In future the Business Broker, in partnership with the Business Crime Reduction Adviser, might become more involved in helping CDRP's and the business sector to engage more effectively in discussing and acting together to reduce business related crime.

4.14. Asian Trade Links, Bradford

4.14.1. Asian Trade Links Yorkshire Ltd is a Company Limited by Guarantee established in 1998. The organisation operates as a separate concession under the auspices of Business Links, West Yorkshire. It also has contracts with other agencies such as Learning and Skills Council, Learn Direct and Yorkshire Forward. Although Asian Trade Links is Bradford based it operates across West Yorkshire working with the Asian communities. Including secondees there are a total of 16 employees, the majority of who operate as Advisers and Business Support Officers.

4.14.2. The organisation has two overarching aims:

1. To develop business success
2. To develop community strength and cohesion

Specifically this means improving the role of mainstream business services for Asian companies through the support officers and advisers.

Strategy is developed in two ways:

1. Through the priorities of Business Link and other agencies
2. Demand driven through the expressed needs of the Asian business community

4.14.3. 70% of Asian businesses are retail and have less than 10 employees. Asian businesses largely trade with their own communities and because these are generally situated in deprived areas the issue of crime and fear of crime is exacerbated. Broadly Asian retailers face the same security and crime issues as any other

small/independent retailer. For many Asian businesses trading in a high crime area creates a feeling of insecurity and drives up the fear of crime.

4.14.4. Specific areas of Bradford (Oak lane, White Abbey Road, Manningham and Heaton) are still suffering the aftermath of the riots. This has two immediate effects, the first is one of perception in that the public view the area as one with crime problems therefore they tend to stay away. The second concerns insurance, where companies are forced to pay high premiums or, in some cases, are unable to get cover.

4.14.5. Asian Trade Link is trying to encourage collective action through the formation of small associations, clean up campaigns and positive media messages. However the difficulty with collective action is one of leadership and energy from the business community.

4.15. Business Improvement Districts (BIDS) Hull Pilot

4.15.1. Introduction

Government announced the intention to introduce BIDS in April 2001 based on the successful US model. It is based on a partnership arrangement between the LA and the business community. Enabling legislation will be included in a forthcoming Local Government Bill. Kingston-Upon-Hull is a regional pilot but other towns and cities e.g. Sheffield are also actively interested. Under the scheme non-domestic ratepayers agree (via a vote) to pay an additional levy on the rate bill to finance a BID. The BID might include enhanced policing, street wardens, CCTV, lighting, litter and graffiti clear up campaigns, and improved sign-posting.

4.15.2. Project Description

- 2-year action research project which will lead to the establishment of a BID following passage of the legislation. (Spring 2005)
- Project comes under the aegis of Hull City Centre Partnership (a company limited by guarantee) with a board of 12. Also being monitored by ODPM and Association of Town Centre Managers.

4.15.3. Priorities for 04-05 are:

1. Taking forward the BID pilot in order to launch the BID
 2. Facilitate a secure city centre (see Secure City Centre Project Appendix 10)
 3. Developing the delivery a 'Gold Zone' in the city centre (24 streets)
 4. Enhancing communications with members through an electronic newsletter
- The Gold Zone will be the centre of the demonstration project. This precisely delineated area will be managed to clearly defined standards, which are higher than other parts of the city.
 - The businesses in the Gold Zone have been approached on a sectoral basis.
 - Independent retailers (300)
 - Tourism
 - Office occupiers
 - Store Managers Network
 - Landlords

- The BIDS project is currently a partnership of approximately 250 companies (1700 in city centre as a whole) and others including City Council.

4.15.4. Funding

None of the 23 BID projects directly receive money from central government. Hull is funded through Local Authority (which includes a Service Level Agreement with targets), SRB 6 and business – funding is virtually all revenue spend. However, funding from other sources e.g. ODPM pump priming money for wardens may indirectly be used to support BID Projects.

4.15.5. Other Operational Targets Include:

- The Secure City Centre Project. Crime and anti-social behaviour figure highly amongst the concerns of companies in the Gold Zone. Consequently this project focuses exclusively on crime and disorder reduction.
- A baselining exercise to establish benchmarks in order to measure future progress.
- Improving administrative structures and procedures.

4.15.6. Two documents have been published; ‘Setting the Standard’, which makes clear what business gets from paying taxes. The second document ‘Raising the Standard’ points out the additional services and argues for more sustainable services as a result of the introduction of a BID.

4.16. The Regional Resettlement Strategy

4.16.1. The Regional Framework for Yorkshire and the Humber – “Pathways to Resettlement” was launched in the summer 2003. Effective resettlement of offenders is central to the economic and social regeneration of communities. The principal aims of the strategy are:

- Prevent future re-offending
- Provide opportunities for the development of good citizenship
- Minimise risks to community safety and ensure public protection
- Contribute to community renewal and regeneration

4.16.2. There are clearly close links between the resettlement strategy and reducing the level of crime against business. Providing offenders with the training which will enable them to acquire the skills to meet unsatisfied demands in the labour market will make a major contribution to breaking the offending cycle. Contact has been made by the Business Crime Reduction Advisers with the manager of the Regional Delivery Team and preliminary discussions have taken place about opportunities for joint working.

4.17. British Retail Consortium – Action Against Business Crime

4.17.1. While the retail sector undoubtedly faces a major problem and much more could be done, the retail sector has featured quite extensively in the plans and priorities of CDRP’s and LA’s and special support schemes e.g. SRDA. Further, the developments likely to take place in 2004 under the BRC/AABC initiative will give a further boost to tackling crime in this sector.

4.17.2. Over the next three years it is planned to set up a national association of business reduction partnerships in towns and shopping centres. The partnerships currently exist in around 100 towns and shopping centres with membership typically including local shops, police and town centre managers. The AABC Group will upgrade existing operating protocols in existing partnerships and aim to set up a further 100 partnerships in priority areas

5. Evidence of the Problem of Crime Against Business

5.1. Statistical Information on Business Related Crime

5.1.1. Intelligence on business related crime is an essential requirement for identifying appropriate interventions. Interrogating one of the police crime management systems in the Region, has revealed the immensely complex world of police statistics.

5.1.2. It appears that there is no straightforward and specific means of identifying crime against business. However, it also appears that by accurately specifying information requirements i.e. asking the right questions, it is possible to obtain some useful information on business crime using Home Office Standard Offence codes and working through police's own localised codes such as (for example) the crime scene, premises types and organisation type codes.

5.1.3 However, obtaining information in this way is not easy, requires considerable expertise and skill, and is resource intensive. Despite this, this area is so important to understanding business related crime that further research is required on how the police crime management systems can be used to provide usable information and intelligence.

5.1.4. An analysis tool called iQuanta has been developed which is capable of distilling crime and detection data that is collected to produce charts and tables and help track performance. It processes police service data to produce an analysis of comparative performance, changes over time, and future trends. It can provide analysis at national, police force, and CDRP level. However, as the system uses data only from the police recorded crime statistics, which suffers from the considerable under reporting of crimes against business, from a business crime perspective the data is limited and inconsistent.

5.1.5. It has proved extremely difficult to use existing data management systems to produce useful information on crime against business, even at an aggregate regional and sub-regional level. It has proved impossible to drill down to a sector, type of offence or geographical location level.

5.2. Surveys of Crime Against Business

In the absence of reliable and robust sets of data on crime against business it has been necessary to use data generated from surveys. Some of the surveys have been undertaken at a national level and it has not always been possible to disaggregate the data to a regional, sub-regional or local level. Other surveys have covered small geographical areas e.g. town centres where results and findings cannot necessarily be extrapolated to other locations. However, the survey data from a number of such sources does help to illuminate the situation across the Region, albeit in a fragmented and partial way.

5.3. Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS)

In order to arrive at its findings the CVS interviewed the managers of some 4,000 retail premises and 2,500 manufacturing premises. The areas covered in the interviews included the crimes they had suffered in the previous year, the cost of crime, their concerns about problems and crime in the local area, the action they had taken to respond to criminal incidents and their crime prevention precautions.

5.3.1. Manufacturing

- Half of all manufacturers are the victim of at least one crime.
- Just under half experience crime against property (theft, burglary, vandalism and fraud)
- A significant proportion suffer from repeat victimisation of a particular crime.
- Larger manufacturers more vulnerable to victimisation.
- Over 25% experience at least 2 types of crime.
- Size of premises increase vulnerability to crime but location is also a key factor.

5.3.2. Retail

- Three-quarters of all retailers are the victim of at least one crime
- 70% experience crime against property (theft, burglary, vandalism and fraud)
- Large retailers are more likely to experience each type of crime
- High proportions of victims experience the same type of crime on six occasions
- 25% of retailers are victims to 4 or more different types of crime.

In Yorkshire and the Humber Region the level of crime experienced in the manufacturing industry is higher than the national rates and the higher rates are particularly marked in burglary and vandalism (see Appendix 15)

5.4. Survey of Businesses in South Yorkshire (2003)

5.4.1. A survey of businesses (excluding the retail sector) in South Yorkshire was undertaken by People United Against Crime in 2003. A questionnaire was sent to 15,000 businesses across the sub-region and 2618 responded. Follow-up interviews were conducted with selected companies.

5.4.2. The survey results indicate that the most frequent crimes being experienced by business are burglary and attempted burglary and theft. However, the survey also highlights the concern companies have about the impact on business activity resulting from a wide range of anti-social behaviour, particularly rowdiness and vandalism. It is evident that the vandalism, graffiti, petty crime and general nuisance, which are suffered by residential and other community areas are also experienced by companies in business districts and industrial estates.

5.4.3. The incidence of crime against business (experienced by an average of 55% of respondents) is spread evenly across the four local authority areas (Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster) 73% of firms were repeat victims, each experiencing 5 victimisations on average. The analysis shows that 13% of firms considered crime was seriously affecting their commercial activity; 44% considered crime was having some adverse effect. There was a widespread belief that location, environmental factors and anti-social behaviour significantly contribute to crime and disorder and affect business activity (see Appendix 18)

5.4. British Chamber of Commerce Crime Against Business Survey (2004)

5.4.1. The latest report published in April 2004 illustrates that crime against business shows no sign of diminishing. It calls for a more pro-active approach by CDRP’s and the police in tackling business related crime, particularly in consultation with the business sector, and giving the issue a much higher priority, particularly by Government.

- 64% of businesses have experienced at least one crime in the past year (an increase of 6% since 2001).
- 42% of businesses have experienced more than one crime in the past 12 months: 20% have suffered 5 or more crimes.
- One-third of companies have been burgled during the past year, while a further 19% of businesses have suffered from attempted burglary.
- Nearly a third of companies have experienced damage to vehicles and almost one-quarter have been the victim of structural damage – including vandalism.
- 70% of companies are not aware of a community safety partnership (CDRP) in their area.
- 74% of firms believe that crime against business should become a Key Performance Indicator for the police.
- Two-thirds of companies consider a faster police response to be an effective method of reducing crime against business.

The regional variations in the 2004 survey show that the position in many respects in Yorkshire and the Humber is worse than the national picture. For example in the 2004 survey in respect of businesses victimised in a 12-month period the response was as follows:

National	64%
Yorkshire and the Humber	70%

Furthermore, the regional figures in respect of the main types of crime experienced are all higher than the national results (see Appendix 17)

5.5. Federation of Small Businesses Survey (2004)

5.5.1. The headline findings of the Report by the Federation of Small Business published in 2004 are: -

- 58% of businesses have been the victims of crime during the past year
- Most frequent crimes are vandalism (experienced by 27% of businesses) and vehicle damage (25%)
- More than one in ten businesses has experienced graffiti (13%) and shoplifting (12%)

5.5.2. The report also states that business has experienced many other crimes such as robbery, employee fraud and cheque fraud. Many owners do not report business

related crime. For most business the response to crime is to take greater crime prevention measures, notably security alarms (34%), security systems (16%) and CCTV (15%). Only 4% of businesses have set up or joined a Business Watch Scheme.

5.6. Survey of Crime Against Business (Institute of Directors December 2002)

5.6.1. This small survey reported that the types of crime experienced by respondents to the survey were as follows:

Type of crime experienced

Burglary	51%
Damage to vehicles	46%
Theft	39%
Vandalism	33%

Businesses affected by crime over past 12 months

YES	66%
NO	33%

5.7. Heavy Goods Vehicle Crime

5.7.1. This information has been provided by TruckPol the agency responsible for collecting and collating data related to the theft of and from HGV's in England and Wales.

5.7.2. The number of stolen HGV's in Yorkshire and the Humber Region is highest in West Yorkshire, followed closely by South Yorkshire and Humberside. The number of offences reported in these police force areas ranges from 3rd to 6th in the national total of stolen vehicles. Although the volume of HGV crime is fairly low the recorded value of loss is high. In the period October-December 2003 the vehicle value was calculated at £4,903,895 and the load value at £14,509,606 – a combined value of £19,413,500. The average loss per incident is £19,870.

5.8. Crime on Industrial Estates

5.8.1. A survey undertaken by Groundwork (Yorkshire) examined the extent and type of crime experienced on industrial estates across Yorkshire and the Humber Region including: Barnsley, Rotherham, Selby, Bradford, Keighley, Hull, Sheffield, Wakefield (see Appendix 11)

5.8.2. Common characteristics of these areas are that they are fairly long established and they have close proximity to multiply deprived residential areas. The statistics in the survey have been provided by different agencies e.g. Police, CDRP's, sometimes in percentage terms and others by actual numbers of incidents reported. This serves to underline the difficulty in obtaining consistent and uniform types of information. However, the statistics do illustrate the high and varied levels of crime being experienced.

5.8.3. Companies on the estates reported crime and vandalism as their top concerns. The types of crime committed are predominantly offences relating to property including burglary and theft of / from motor vehicles and theft of industrial plant. Another major problem concerned unattended motor vehicles being broken into and

handbags, purses and mobile phones being stolen. There are numerous examples of repeat victimisations. Fly tipping was also identified as a major criminal problem. It is argued that the likely increase in land-fill tax will lead to fly tipping becoming even more of a problem. Burned out and wrecked cars abandoned on estates were also a major problem.

5.9. Mid-Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry/West Yorkshire Police - Survey 2004

5.9.1. Survey of Kirklees area

The Preliminary headline findings from the survey are as follows:

Respondents by sectors: service 67%; Manufacturing 33%

Experience of Crime: Most common crimes reported were:

Vandalism to buildings	15.6%
Burglary	13.9%
Attempted break-in	12.8%
Theft	10.8%
Anti-Social behaviour	7.8%
Theft from motor vehicles	7.6%
Vandalism to vehicles	5.2%
Thefts of motor vehicles	3.6%
Vandalism to equipment	3.5%
Robbery	3.4%
Arson	2.2%
External fraud	1.8%

Businesses affected by crime in past 12 months:

YES	60.2%
NO	39.2%

Average number of crimes per year:

12 months	4.3
2 years	5.1
5 years	8.5

5.9.2. Business survey in part of Harthills Neighbourhood Renewal Area (Leeds) June/September 2003

Some of the key findings reported are as follows:

Respondents by sector: Distribution (36%); Manufacturing (23%); Service sector (34%); Retailing (7%)

Experience of crime

Type of crime	Businesses affected	Number of incidents
Vandalism	17	35*
Burglary	16	28
Damage to vehicles	15	49*
Theft of a vehicle	9	10
Other theft	7	7*
Physical violence	4	11

*Numerous incidents not recorded

Businesses affected by crime in past 12 months:

Victim of one or more crimes – 54% (a total of 140 crimes/incidents)

Repeat victimisation - 4 businesses experienced a total of 19 crimes over the 12-month period.

5.10. Monitoring of Business Crime in Doncaster

5.10.1. Statistics relating to reported business crime (largely retail sector) have been compiled and analysed as part of an interim crime and disorder audit across Doncaster, but again under-reporting masks the true extent of the level of crime being experienced. The three main types of offence are shoplifting, robbery and burglary.

- Shoplifting -There has been a decrease of 5% between 2002 and 2003. The greatest concentration of offences are within the town centre (41%). The highest proportion of offenders are males aged 18-25 years.
- Robbery - Robbery is comparatively low in Doncaster compared other parts of South Yorkshire. In the 12-month period to March 2003 there were 55 offences of business robbery. Between April – December 2003 26 offences have been reported. Business robbery is distributed across the Borough with slightly higher contributions in Doncaster town centre, Balby and Wheatley.
- Burglary - There were a total of 1675 offences of commercial burglary reported between April 2002 and March 2003. Offences are concentrated within the town centre area, accounting for 21% of all reported offences.

5.11. Types of Crime Experienced

5.11.1. Nationally the main types of crime experienced by business are burglary, theft, damage to vehicles and vandalism.

5.11.2. Yorkshire and the Humber Region largely reflects this picture, a number of regional and local surveys report that the main incidence of crime against business relates to burglary and attempted break-ins, theft, damage to vehicles and vandalism and structural damage to buildings.

5.12. Location of Crimes

5.12.1. Business crime hotspots are generally located in town centres. Businesses which are particularly vulnerable are those situated in, or close to, high crime neighbourhoods and severely deprived areas .

5.12.2. There are two CDRP's in the Region with a very high ranking in the high crime quartile – Leeds and Bradford. Furthermore Leeds has the 2nd highest level and Bradford the 3rd highest level of burglary (dwellings) in Yorkshire and the Humber Region. Bradford also has two wards in the 10% deprived areas of England. In Hull the CDRP is ranked 6th in the high crime quartile. The city has three wards in the 10% most deprived areas in England. It has the highest level of burglary (dwellings) in the Yorkshire and Humber Region. In South Yorkshire Barnsley has one ward and Sheffield four wards in the most deprived areas in England. Doncaster has the 4th highest level of burglary (dwellings) in Yorkshire and the Humber Region.

5.13. Business Sectors Affected by Crime

5.13.1. All sectors of business are vulnerable to victimisation ranging across manufacturing, retail, services, transport, construction etc. However, within each sector there are a variety of other factors which determine the level of crime experienced. Such factors include location e.g. businesses located in retail parks or with shop fronts, length of time in business e.g. those trading for more than 10 years are more vulnerable, and size of establishment e.g. businesses employing more than 250 more likely to be victimised.

5.14. Relationship Between Deprivation and Crime Experienced

5.14.1. The CVS (2002) draws attention to the significantly high levels of crime experienced by companies situated in the 10% most deprived areas. These higher levels do apply to the retail sector but are most marked in relation to manufacturing where burglary, attempted burglary, and vandalism are all significantly higher in the deprived areas compared with the rest. These marked differences also apply to crimes generally (see Appendix 16). In the Yorkshire and Humber Region there are 79 deprived wards located across the sub-regions, and it is in these locations that higher incidents of crime can be expected.

5.15. Summary

5.15.1. Although it has not proved possible to provide a complete picture regarding statistical information on crime against business in the Region, by 'dip-sampling' certain industrial sectors and geographical locations it is possible to form a picture of the scale of the problem.

5.15.2. The picture, which emerges is that a significant proportion of companies experience some form of crime. This ranges from 50% for manufacturing industries to 75% in respect of the retail sector as reported in the CVS. The types of crime experienced are predominantly crime against property (theft, burglary, attempted break-in, vandalism). There is also evidence that a significant proportion of businesses suffer from repeat victimisation. Companies, which are most vulnerable to crime are those situated in town centres (mostly retail and small service type businesses) or those located on or close to areas of severe deprivation or high volume crime. In the Yorkshire and Humber region major conurbations present particular potential risks to business, notably Leeds, Bradford and Hull, followed by Sheffield, Barnsley and Doncaster.

5.15.3. When regional and sub regional information is compared to the national picture, using surveys such as that carried out by the British Chambers of Commerce, it is evident that Yorkshire and the Humber suffers from the same types of crime although the Region's figures tend to be higher than the national average.

5.15.4. It is also worth noting that the business sector that suffers most crime is the hotel and catering sector, with nine out of ten firms having been victims of crime in the last 12 months. Given that significant areas of the region rely heavily on travel and tourism it may be that this sector should be the focus of particular attention from some of the key stakeholders.

5.15.5. The picture gained strongly suggests that few, if any business sectors or locations are immune from crime and anti-social behaviour. The availability of limited resources suggest that there needs to be a prioritisation concerning the crime problems to be addressed.

This could be by business sector(s) in terms of self-help initiatives e.g. HotelWatch and the sharing of best practice. Another means of prioritising could be by geographical location through the accurate identification of crime hotspots, although this would require changes to the way crime against business data is recorded and analysed.

6. Crime against business – causes and effects

6.1. Causes of Crime

6.1.1. The Yorkshire & Humber Region has the second highest rate of recorded crime in the English regions (second only to London). Rates of recorded burglary and vehicle crime are the highest of any region.

Rate per '000 population (*unless stated*) . April 2002 – March 2003

	Y & H	England & Wales
Violence Against the Person	14.0	16.0
Sexual Offences	1.0	1.0
Robbery	2.0	2.0
Burglary Dwelling* (per '000 households)	34.5	20.2
Theft of Motor Vehicle	8.7	6.1
Theft from Motor Vehicle	16.9	12.6

6.1.2. The high levels of recorded crime in the Region are largely the product of a wide range of social-economic factors. These are mainly: -

- In the past two decades the region has suffered from the decline of traditional industries with substantial job losses in coal mining, steel, engineering and textiles.
- Pockets of deep-seated high unemployment e.g. Hull.
- Low levels of educational attainment – passes of 5 or more GCSE at grade A-C are the worst in England (Hull had the lowest performance regionally and nationally) Pupils with no graded results was 6.1% (England 5%)
- Poor health record – one of the worst in the English regions; particularly high in Hull and Rotherham (high levels of coronary heart disease and strokes) High

rate of: death from cancers, teenage pregnancy, prenatal mortality rates, absence from work due to sickness and disability.

- Disposable household income per head in 1999 was £9,325 (92% of England average)
- Average gross weekly earnings in 2003 were £428, (England average of £485) lowest was Hull (£371) and highest in North Yorkshire (£472)
- Poor quality and ill-maintained housing on some residential estates and inner cities.
- Dis-functional life style brought on by a combination of the above factors
- Some anecdotal evidence that crime against business is also caused by:
 - The need to fund a drug habit (mainly young people)
 - Absence of recreational or other facilities for young people, especially during school holidays
 - Displacement of crime from other Regions e.g. North East and from town centres which have introduced effective measures to reduce crime e.g. York and Doncaster

6.1.3. The main contributory factors perceived by companies surveyed in South Yorkshire in 2003, which allow and encourage anti-social behaviour and vandalism are:

- Lack of police patrols and presence (beat officers)
- Areas used by prostitutes, massage parlours
- Late opening of supermarkets, garages, fast food outlets (take-aways), nightclubs, pubs
- Lack of facilities/opportunities for young people (jobs, entertainment)
- Football matches
- Derelict and empty buildings
- Poor maintenance of rundown and dilapidated areas
- Poor street lighting
- Lack of surveillance in public places
- Isolated and secluded locations
- Bored young people
- Traveller sites/proximity to traveller sites

6.2. Effect of crime on business

6.2.1. Survey reports and anecdotal evidence indicate that crime against business is far from being a victimless crime. When business suffers from repeated attacks of crime and anti-social behaviour a variety of outcomes result.

6.2.2. These outcomes are seldom attributed directly to anti-social behaviour or crime. Even though statistical evidence is difficult to produce there is little doubt that crime and anti-social behaviour frequently result in a disruption to services or production and has a damaging effect on local economies and the quality of life of local residents. The main cost to business are:

- Loss of custom
- Disruption to trading
- Reluctance by the public to visit what are perceived as high crime areas
- Postponement of investment
- Business relocation out of area
- Loss of services to local communities
- Higher staff turnover
- A contributory cause of business failures
- Cost of replacing stolen stock and repairing damage
- Insurance difficulties e.g. inability to obtain insurance cover or very high premiums
- Escalating cost of security measures

7. Attitudes to crime against business

7.1. Introduction

7.1.2. The following list of agencies are acknowledged as key stakeholders in tackling crime against business. Currently they are fully stretched trying to deliver on a wide range of objectives and targets relating to crime. However, efforts to combat business crime will never be as impactful as they have the potential to be unless these agencies sign-up to the need to address the problem, shift resources accordingly and increase levels of collaboration, most significantly with the business community and their representative bodies.

7.1.3. In addition to seeking statistical data the BCRA survey of organisations in Yorkshire and the Humber Region invited comments and views about the arrangements for dealing with crime against business. Some of the narrative responses are included in Appendix 19 and these give a flavour of some of the views and attitudes held by the principal stakeholders

7.1.4. Drawing on evidence taken from interviews and comments at the conference it would be unfair to suggest that inter-agency collaboration does not take place, particularly where the 'social agenda' is concerned. However, generally the business community is not fully engaged with statutory providers and those examples of good practice that exist need to be replicated across the region

7.2. Police

7.2.1. The police are driven, through policy and performance management, to combat volume crimes in an area, such as domestic burglary, robbery and car crime. Crime against business is not a Key Performance Indicator and not regarded as a priority. There are comparatively few dedicated resources allocated to business related crime issues.

7.2.2. Because of the way the police forces are organised into Basic Command Units (BCU) and the devolvement of decision-making about priorities and resource allocation it is difficult to define a force wide corporate policy and strategy for tackling crime against business. For example each BCU is likely to have an individual policy on the time and effort put into offering an advisory service to business.

7.2.3. Crime incident report forms differ between forces. Some seek information, which makes it easier to track and report on crime against business. For example, in the North Yorkshire Force the field report provides for information to be recorded on the specific location of the offence e.g. office, shop, hotel, farm building, business premises. On the other hand the South Yorkshire field report asks for a subjective judgement of the type of premises involved. However, the value of the report will be entirely dependent on the conscientiousness of the officer attending the scene of crime.

Police Force Intelligence Bureaux (FIB)

7.2.4. Each police force has the support of an Intelligence Bureau, which uses the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to identify crime trends and hotspots. The assessments by the Intelligence Bureau largely drive police business and determine, in part, police priorities, tasks and the allocation of resources. The mapping exercise examined the work of the Intelligence Bureau in the police forces in West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (see Appendix 14 for further details).

7.2.5. The interpretation of the intelligence, resource allocation, and planning of operations through the work of the Force Intelligence Bureau appears to be effective and efficient. However, current statistics and intelligence do not seem capable of giving a precise and detailed picture of the problem faced by business. This is not helped by the under-reporting of crime by businesses. It is invariably the case therefore, that crime against business does not appear on the police radar screen or feature in tactical assessments and seldom attracts priorities or resources.

7.2.6. Unless a case for allocating resources to crime against business can be built through the analysis of statistics and intelligence, or through a change of priorities, it would appear that the status quo will remain for the foreseeable future.

7.3. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's)

7.3.1. CDRP's are led by the police and local authorities but involve a variety of other partners. They develop strategies to tackle their priority crime and disorder problems based on an audit of police recorded crime and disorder statistics and data from a range of agencies, including Fire, Health, Probation, Ambulance, Local Authority.

7.3.2. CDRP's are driven largely by the social agenda and give priority to addressing volume crimes against individuals and the community. The nature and scope of the CDRP interventions stem predominantly from the data produced from the above audit and on-going community consultation and the analysis of police crime intelligence. Crime against business is unlikely to feature highly as a problem or concern from these consultative and information sources.

7.3.3. The business sector does not play a major part in influencing the policy and interventions of the CDRP. The business sector is not routinely consulted and is regarded by many CDRP as forming part of the 'hard to reach' group.

7.3.4. Many CDRP's seem to adopt the philosophy that commercial enterprises should protect themselves against crime and that public funds should not be used to support the private sector.

7.3.5. Generally CDRP's do not feature crime against business specifically in their strategic or action planning – those that do usually refer to retail or town centre crime

7.3.6. Where business crime is included it usually takes the form of interventions to tackle crime in the retail sector and town centre crime. Only 9 of the 21 CDRP's in the Region have a reference to crime against business in their plans and all except one seem to relate to retail and town centre issues only (see Appendix 5)

7.3.7. This absence of focus on crime against business stems from the Home Office requirement on PSA1 targets on burglary, vehicle crime and robbery, as well as numerous other priorities such as anti-social behaviour, domestic violence, substance misuse etc. The capacity of the CDRP's to deliver on other areas is often limited.

7.3.8. A good example of business involvement in CDRP work can be seen in the Safer York Partnership. This CDRP grew out of the Safer Cities initiative and has retained its Chairman from the private sector. The policy board also has active representation from Norwich Union, the largest employer in York. The Safer Cities heritage has given the CDRP a partnership-working ethos and is not constrained by public sector bureaucracy. Examples of this progressive attitude include an audit of businesses followed by focus groups and business communication and intelligence sharing.

7.4. Drug Action Teams (DAT)

7.4.1. DATs bring together representatives of all the local agencies involved in tackling the misuse of drugs. DATs work with CDRP's to help the police and communities tackle local drug problems and associated crime. Only one of the 15 DATs in Yorkshire and the Humber responded to the BCRA survey.

7.4.2. DAT's tackle drug misuse. Crime reduction may be an outcome but it is not a specific objective. However DAT's do work with a range of partners for whom crime reduction against business may be an aim. Given the relationship between drug misuse and the need to fuel the habit through crime the DAT's have a vital role to play in targeting drug addiction. Their success in doing so will undoubtedly result in a reduction in crime against business in the long term.

7.5. Police Authorities

7.5.1. There are 4 police authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber covering South Yorkshire; North Yorkshire West Yorkshire; and Humberside. South and North Yorkshire have been consulted as part of the mapping exercise. They are responsible

for ensuring there is an efficient and effective police force in their area. Other responsibilities include consulting with communities, publishing 3-year force strategy plans and annual local policing plans.

7.5.2. The police are under intense pressure, through KPI's, policy statements, and Home Office scrutiny, to deliver on the national priorities. This limits the ability of the Police Authority to make local decisions

7.5.3. For this reason and the fact that it does not actually deliver services the power of the Police Authority to influence additional local priorities is restricted. However, there is no evidence that given the opportunity Police Authority would advance crime against business as a particular priority.

7.6. Fire and Rescue Service

7.6.1. Four Fire and Rescue Services operate in the Yorkshire and Humber Region: South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, and Humberside. The response to the BCRA survey indicate that their main business crime concern is arson.

7.6.2. The services have Community Fire Safety Officers and Inspecting Officers taking part in arson reduction programmes.

7.7. Local Authorities

7.7.1. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provides a clear indication of the vital role that local authorities can play in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. The Act mandates a partnership between the police, the Local Authority and other key players in an attempt to provide a more 'joined up' approach to tackling crime.

7.7.2. Undoubtedly as the CDRP's evolve and mature their impact and effectiveness will continue to grow. However there is some evidence that the existence of the CDRP has led to a 'silo' approach where some Local Authorities pass all crime and community safety issues to that agency, rather than considering the role that other council departments might play in reducing crime.

7.7.3. There is ample evidence of town centre activity to reduce crime and reassure the public. Town Centre Managers (where employed) are often very active in facilitating retail crime groups, radio links and CCTV schemes. However there is far less evidence of similar levels of activity on industrial estates and in outlying business districts.

7.7.4. Section 7 of the Crime and Disorder Act requires all requests for planning permission to consider community safety and security issues. It has proved difficult to gauge the levels of consistency where this requirement is concerned; similarly the level of involvement of police Architectural Liaison Officers in the process is difficult to assess.

7.7.5. Local Authorities generally do consider crime reduction and community safety in their regeneration strategies. How rigorously the strategic aim to include community safety is applied at implementation level is difficult to estimate.

7.7.6. Crime reduction as an all-pervasive concept needs ownership at CEO level to ensure delivery, this combined with far greater efforts to approach the issues holistically rather than seeing crime as the responsibility of specialist departments and agencies.

7.8. Local Strategic Partnerships

7.8.1. Only two LSP's responded to the BCRA survey; it would appear that most others referred the questionnaire to the CDRP's for attention. While many LSP's include promoting safety and crime reduction as part of their aims they usually refer to personal and domestic crimes. Where LSPs refer to creating a stronger economy or creating the right environment for business investment as a priority there is little evidence that crime against business features in the strategy. It seems that LSP's in the main have yet to address the issue of crime against business and develop the policy and strategic framework within which the appropriate agencies can operate.

7.8.2. There is some evidence that LSP's have generally yet to succeed in engaging the business community in their wider aims and objectives. It would seem that championing the cause of crime against business and anti-social behaviour may enable LSP's to engage local companies in the wider agenda.

7.9. Business

7.9.1. Business tends to operate in isolation, the larger ones drawing on company group expertise and resources. Many however, do join a loose federation of commercial, trade or professional representative bodies. Examples of such organisations include the British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of Small Businesses, Confederation of British Industry, Chambers of Trade and a variety of other commercial associations. These organisations provide support to individual companies in various forms such as training, marketing, health and safety etc.

7.9.2. The attitudes of companies to crime against business are generally:

- When victimised companies tend to pay to repair property and generally put things right and then get on with their core business of producing products or delivering services.
- Crime reduction usually takes the form of target hardening. Alarm systems are most widely used to prevent crime but a wide variety of other resources also employed e.g. CCTV, security fencing, higher quality locks.
- Business tends to report crimes selectively to the police.
- There is some working together as part of collaborative action to reduce crime and share information e.g. PubWatch, TruckWatch.
- Rely on private security companies for advice on security precautions.
- Business is reluctant to get involved in the local crime reduction process.
- Managing crime is not an integral part of the business plan

7.9.3. Businesses have a tendency to develop a 'fortress mentality' where layers of security are added as crimes are experienced. There is ample evidence that businesses do not engage with CDRP's and this isolation from mainstream crime reduction activity is exacerbated by a tendency not to share issues with other companies, including those in close physical proximity.

7.9.4. Business, for the most part seems to have an open mind about self-help initiatives such as watch schemes. However these initiatives always need some pump priming funds and an organiser to act as the 'engine' which drives the scheme. These

catalysts frequently come from outside the business community (often the police) and appear to be difficult to sustain if they are left to businesses to organise themselves.

7.9.5. Businesses reluctance to engage with CDRP's is a cause for concern, which needs to be addressed. The solutions do not appear complex, but do require energy, some resource (possibly just staff time) and concerted effort to bring about.

7.9.6. Business could do more to help itself collectively and to engage with the wider crime and disorder agenda. However there are few indications that this will happen unless the cycle of disengagement is broken. For this to happen priorities will have to change and a willingness to form active partnerships be demonstrated through practical actions.

8. Current Activity to Tackle Business Crime

8.1. Introduction

8.1.2. A wide variety of schemes and initiatives to tackle business related crime have been set up across the Yorkshire and Humber Region. Those included illustrate what is being undertaken.

8.1.3. There are a number of other similar self-help initiatives, spread throughout the region. The size, impact and 'health' of these schemes is not fully known. For example West Yorkshire Police are currently auditing the number of 'watch' initiatives within the city of Leeds, as they do not have an accurate picture of their current status and viability.

8.1.4. Many of these projects follow broadly similar principles. However closer study shows marked differences in operational detail, levels of support from local agencies, funding sources and sustainability. The picture gained is that of a 'patchwork quilt' of provision with each initiative having clearly defined boundaries. There is some informal sharing of best practice but this does not appear to be systematic or monitored or prioritised in anyway. Similarly little work is done to evaluate the impact of projects or to share the findings.

8.1.5. Expanded sharing of best practice and increased 'cross border' collaboration on the establishment and operation of many of these initiatives could be an action for the BCRA in partnership with CDRP's, Police etc.

8.2. Security Improvements for Small Retailers in Deprived Areas

8.2.1. In the last three years the Government has allocated £15 million to help to improve security for small retailers in deprived areas. The scheme ended in March 2004. A detailed evaluation is planned for Autumn 2004. The scheme has supported viability of local businesses and ensured accessible local services. The following are examples:

- **Barnsley** - Small grants levered-in business contributions to deliver security improvements to 200 businesses in 9 deprived wards. Encouraged information-sharing to improve the business environment.
- **Wakefield** (Shopwatch) - included radio-link between 120 businesses in South Elmsall & Hemsworth and CCTV control room in Wakefield. An integral part of regeneration efforts and to be replicated elsewhere.

- **Scarborough** - package of CCTV, shutters & ASB diversionary activity resulted in increased footfall on Eastfield High Street and reduction in fear of crime. A partnership approach is viewed to have made a significant difference.

8.3. Watch schemes

- **PubWatch** (Sheffield) – In Sheffield Licensing Justices insist on membership of PubWatch as a condition of an on-licence. The result is a large (680 members) initiative offering a range of services (see Appendix 6)
 - ❑ A pager system for sharing information
 - ❑ Distribution of a newsletter and ‘rogues gallery’
 - ❑ Regular meetings and briefings
 - ❑ Training leading to qualifications in First Aid and Drugs Awareness
- **TruckWatch** (South Yorkshire) – This initiative is the largest in the country. Actively support by the transport industry, its trade associations and South Yorkshire Police the scheme has developed a wide range of services for the membership.
 - ❑ Quick and effective notification of stolen lorries and loads
 - ❑ A newsletter
 - ❑ Advice on crime trends and crime hotspots
- **Community Watch** (York) – York Community Watch (see Appendix 7) is an umbrella organisation servicing and supporting 10 different types of self-help groups throughout the York area. Examples include:

❑ Neighbourhood Watch	❑ Farm Watch
❑ Vale Watch	❑ Horse Watch
❑ School Watch	❑ PubWatch
❑ Allotment Watch	❑ Golf Watch
❑ Retailers Against Crime in York	
- **Country watch** (Scarborough) - partnership run by members, involving NY Police, to prevent crime to individual and business rural property.
 - ❑ Issues include stolen horses, associated equipment, farm vehicles, livestock, crops and homes.
 - ❑ Members carry out patrols and receive ‘Ringmaster’ messages, crime prevention packs and property marking schemes.
- **PubWatch** (York) - partnership between licensees, doormen and police to prevent violence and disorder in city centre pubs and clubs.
 - ❑ Pager system for quick sharing of information to prevent troublemakers gaining entry to other premises.
- **PubWatch** (Hull) – There are two PubWatch Schemes in the city and Club Watch with a door staff registration scheme. A project called Way Out focuses on prostitution and kerb crawling. These initiatives appear to be led and operated by the sector with little support from the statutory agencies.

8.4. Town Centre schemes

- **Retailers Against Crime in York (RACY)** – is a long standing and well supported initiative where members communicate amongst themselves and with police and others through radios (see Appendix 9)

They are approximately 215 members working in very effective partnership with the local city council and other statutory agencies.

- **Creating a Safer Environment in Doncaster (CASED)** – the CASED radio network has 115 users, predominantly from the retail sector but also other town centre businesses, the Trading Standards Department and the Passenger Transport Executive (see Appendix 8)

CASED offers training and additional security advice for businesses and has recently been awarded the Safer Shopping Award.

- **Hull City Centre Retail Crime Partnership** – The partnership has 100 members using radios as their primary means of communication. The network is linked to the City's CCTV cameras and the police ensuring high quality information and effective responses.

The project is a recent recipient of the Safer Shopping award

- **STAND** (Skipton Town Against Night time Disorder) - PubWatch scheme for Skipton to alert licensed premises by radio to incidents of violence and drug dealing.
- **Nightlife Radiolink** (Halifax) - around 30 members
 - Network of radios (owned or loaned) in licensed premises in Halifax Town Centre, linked to CCTV control room
 - Allows sharing of information, helps venues prevent spread of trouble
- **Secure City Centre Project** (Hull) (see Appendix 10) - A full time project worker is funded by Hull City Safe (CDRP). Other partners include Humberside Police, Hull City Council, City Centre Partnership (BID project), Retail Crime Partnerships, Way Out Project.

One of the aims of the project is to co-ordinate the differing sectoral business needs in crime reduction: Shop theft (retail); burglary and car crime (offices and hotels); under-age drinking (evening economy); violent crime (local authority)

8.5. CCTV schemes

8.5.1. Many urban areas have introduced CCTV as a major part of their community safety strategy. Undoubtedly CCTV cameras are a highly effective deterrent and do a great deal for public reassurance. Below are two schemes which are illustrative of the many to be found around the region.

- **Bradford** (Little Germany) - Home Office funding supported 9-camera CCTV scheme in a key city-centre regeneration area to create a safer environment as a precursor for new residential & businesses occupiers

- **Sheffield (SWISS)** - major system to fully integrate all Sheffield CCTV cameras.
 - Fibre optic links, 15 cameras, 8 help points and an ANPR (automatic number plate recognition) system in and around car parks at Meadowhall shopping centre, to upgrade them to secured car park status.
 - Installed in partnership with businesses who contribute towards monitoring costs.

8.6. The Extended Police Family

8.6.1. The appearance of Police Community Safety Officers (PCSO's), Community Wardens and Town Centre Ambassadors on the streets of towns and cities should have a further deterrent effect on crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in town centres. It is probably too early to assess the impact of these groups and a number of baselines or benchmarks will be required. However, for the future, it may be that further training and the role of PCSO's vis-a-vis deterring crime against business is an area to be explored and developed. Examples include:

- **Kingston Upon Hull** - multi-faceted scheme to tackle community safety in residential and commercial areas of Hessle Road, Spring Bank
- **Leeds, Bradford (incl. Keighley), Sheffield** - city/town centre schemes aiming to create safe and welcoming environment for visitors, shoppers and workers. Significant role in reducing street crime.

8.7. The Bank Job (video/CD-ROM)

8.7.1. The number of vulnerable people being taken to banks and building societies to make withdrawals (under duress) has become a very serious issue. This scheme suggests ways in which the risk might be minimised:

- GOYH supported production of training video & CD-ROM aimed at banking staff
- Explores some of ways banking staff can intervene to benefit of the account holder and disadvantage of the rogue
- Produced by Yorkshire Television, Trading Standards Institute & North of England Trading Standards Group

8.8. Training in Crime Prevention for Retailers

In the period January – March 2004 a series of seminars has been run in the Region by the Association of Convenience Stores on practical crime prevention for retailers.

8.9. Appointment of Specialists in Crime Against Business

The growing interest in crime against business is reflected in a number of appointments on this aspect of crime e.g.:

- Business Crime Reduction Adviser for Yorkshire and the Humber
- Business Crime Officer (West Yorkshire Police)
- Business Crime Officer (Leeds CDRP)
- Business Crime Data Analyst (Rotherham Chamber of Commerce)

- Architectural Liaison Officers (Police)
- Regional Managers of Action Against Business Crime (yet to be appointed)

9. Indicative Findings

9.1. These indicative findings are the outcome of considering the surveys referred to in section 5, the BCRA survey, the literature research and detailed interviews with representatives of a wide variety of organisations. These have necessarily been stated in general terms and there will, of course, be exceptions. However the strength of the evidence overall from various different sources indicates that they reflect the position in the Region. The findings were overwhelmingly endorsed by those who attended the Regional Conference on 7th April 2004.

9.1.2. These findings tend to reflect a negative picture of the current state of arrangements for tackling crime against business focusing on gaps and weaknesses. However, there are a number of strengths and positive features which have been identified and these are at the end of this section in the form of a SWOT analysis.

9.2. Crime and Victimization

- In terms of volume crime business suffers mainly from anti-social behaviour, burglary and theft.
- Companies which have already been victimised are highly at risk of further victimisation.
- Firms close to high crime areas in general are particularly vulnerable to victimisation.
- Hotspots are often concentrated in town centres where overall crime rates are highest.
- Companies only report a small selective number of crimes they experience to the police.
- General view that crime against business is victimless and part of normal commercial risk.
- Anti-social behaviour impacts considerably on the well-being of businesses.

9.3. Business Attitudes

- Businesses (particularly SME's) tend to react to victimisation rather than engage in managing the risk of crime.
- Businesses are only prepared to pay for additional services if they add value and give visible payback – security is always a grudge purchase.
- Cumulative impact of crime and anti-social behaviour on business is considerable (higher insurance; loss of custom; cost of security precautions; cost of stolen stock and damage; higher staff turnover; business relocation)
- Because there is very little culture of co-operation between companies there is a limited sharing of experience or best practice in dealing with crime: tend not to work collaboratively to combat crime or share information

- Companies have little knowledge of the work or existence of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships
- Lack of a clear structure for business to access help
- Except in large companies nobody is available with specialist knowledge or experience of crime and security; small firms suffer particularly from an absence of specialist support
- Advice on security precautions is not objective since it is largely obtained from private security companies
- Management of small and medium sized businesses have little time to devote to crime and security matters
- Staff training on crime and security is infrequent and when provided is often piece-meal
- Business is frustrated by the lack of statistical information on the scale, type and location of business crime
- Business is often reluctant to engage with or get involved in the local crime reduction process – focus is largely on domestic and personal crime and not seen as relevant to their concerns
- Tend to place heavy reliance on the statutory authorities to solve the problems of crime against business
- Different business sectors often experience different types of problem which need to be tackled separately e.g. based on location, product or service

9.4. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's)

- Crime against business is not viewed as a major issue or a priority; CDRPs are fully engaged in trying to deliver the Government's key priorities of robbery, vehicle crime, and domestic burglary.
- CDRP's generally do not have a policy on crime against business or clear strategy for delivering specific targets
- Business is mostly unaware of the role and responsibilities of CDRP's
- Generally there is no regular consultation with the business sector to ascertain their crime problems and how they might be tackled; this compares poorly with the effort put into consulting the residential population
- Representatives from the business sector are reluctant to become involved with CDRP's and give only limited time in attending CDRP meetings
- Business plays only a marginal role in CDRP's decisions on policy strategic planning, and resource allocation
- CDRP's rely on the strategic analysis of crime data to make decisions about priorities, interventions and funding. The crime data which is produced

through the National Intelligence Model does not easily allow access to intelligence about business crime either because the system design or because of the considerable under-reporting of crime against business

- CDRP's are mainly interested in tackling the social agenda and give priority to crimes such as domestic burglary, vehicle crime, robbery, drug related crime
- Where business crime is regarded as a priority it invariably relates to retail or town centre crime – little attention is given to deprived areas
- CDRP's priorities are mainly directed at tackling social issues related to crime and seem reluctant to spend scarce resources to help solve the problems of commercial enterprises
- Partnership working is time consuming and often difficult and progress tends to be slow and incremental
- Government does not set targets on reduction of business crime

9.5. Police

- Only a small number of crimes against business are reported to the police
- Business only takes limited advantage of the free advisory service offered by the police service
- Business related crime is not regarded as a priority by police forces, largely because there is no key performance indicator (KPI) for crime against business
- Generally a lack of confidence in the police having the necessary resources to tackle crime against business effectively
- Police systems for recording and reporting crimes against business provide an inadequate picture of the size of the problem
- There is no force-wide policy or strategy for crime reduction where businesses are concerned; these activities are left to each Basic Command Unit to prioritise.

9.6. Local Authorities

- Tend to view community safety and crime reduction (and therefore crime against business) as a matter primarily for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships.
- Primarily concerned about safety of individuals, residential areas and public spaces.
- View CDRP's as an extension of the local authority machinery of local governance.
- Effective in environmental responses in some areas such as graffiti.
- Interested and active in town centre crime reduction but less so where industrial estates etc. are concerned

- High volumes of planning applications, sometimes lead to consideration of community safety issues in planning applications not rigorously applied

9.7. General

- The synergy between reducing crime against business and promoting economic regeneration is not actively pursued by the appropriate agencies.
- There are close links between crime against business and drug and substance misuse.
- Perpetrators of crime against business often engaged in other forms of crime.
- Anti-social behaviour impacts on residential and commercial areas alike.
- Many young people engage in anti-social behaviour out of boredom and a lack of purposeful activities or personal aspirations – business needs to engage with local young people.
- Need to share good practice widely.
- Some anecdotal evidence that courts perceive crime against business as ‘less serious’ than crime against domestic property or the individual, therefore sentences tend to be more lenient.

9.8. It is evident from discussions with the partnership agencies during the course of the study that there are strengths in the current system and some good practices are in place which could be developed in the context of tackling crime against business. However, there are weaknesses, some of which are fundamental to getting crime against business on the delivery agenda. There is considerable work to be done in developing the strengths and overcoming the weaknesses. At the same time there are changes taking place, which potentially offer opportunities to advance the cause of crime against business and, perhaps, remove some of the barriers which business related crime now faces. In the BCRA survey agencies and business representative bodies were asked to rate their own strengths and weaknesses. These are shown at Appendix 12.

Some of the themes / ideas which could be considered include:

9.9. Strengths

- Business, the police, and local authorities have been successful partners in tackling retail and town centre crime.
- Strengthening awareness emerging that crime against business is a restricting force on economic regeneration.
- Infrastructure of existing agencies could consider the issues of crime against business e.g. CDRP's, LSP's, Police and Local Authorities.
- Employer, organisations and representative bodies are increasingly showing an interest in providing a lead in tackling crime against business.
- A network of business self-help schemes already exists and could be built upon.

- Business is engaged in supporting local communities to help improve social, environmental and economic conditions.
- Considerable level of resource in professional analytical capacity in police, CDRP's, GOYH, Local Authorities and elsewhere, which could be devoted to crime against business if there was a willingness to do so.

9.10. Weaknesses

- Business does not report all crimes – therefore the problem is understated.
- Statistical recording, analysis and dissemination of crime against business are inadequate.
- Little meaningful consultation and communication between business and the statutory agencies.
- Crime Against Business is not regarded a priority.

9.11. Opportunities

- Introduction of Business Improvement Districts.
- CDRP's are about to embark on a new audit and production of a three-year strategy.
- CDRP improvement plans resulting from self-assessment process.
- Appointment of Business Crime Reduction Adviser in Yorkshire and the Humber Region.
- Setting up regional Action Against Business Crime networks by British Retail Consortium.
- Increasing interest by Government in crime against business.
- Launch of the regional resettlement strategy for offenders.
- Increasing priority on tackling anti-social behaviour in society which is also a major problem for business.
- The emergence of potential additional resources through the 'extended police family'
- Models of good practice (both at strategic and operational level) are emerging.

9.12. Threats

- Public authorities and agencies are too pre-occupied with other major problems.
- Resources are not available to tackle another serious aspect of crime i.e. crime against business

- Belief that business related crime is a problem predominantly for business to resolve.
- Public and private sectors will not engage in effective partnerships.

10. Mismatch Between Current Approaches and Identified Needs

10.1. The preceding sections of this report list the range of organisations, statutory and non-statutory, which have a recognised responsibility for or potential interest in reducing crime against business; outlined the attitudes of those organisations to business related crime; provided an overview of the types and extent of crime against business experienced in the Region; and described some of the schemes and projects currently in place to combat crime against business.

10.2. The picture which emerges is one of an extensive network of agencies in place which could effectively tackle the problem of crime against business. The fact that the present arrangements are only partly successful results from a number of fundamental weaknesses i.e.

- Information and intelligence on crime against business is severely restricted so that it is not perceived by analysts and decision makers as a serious problem.
- The key agencies with a responsibility for business related crime recognise and react to the problems experienced by the retail sector and in town centres, but show less concern for other sectors and other geographical locations.
- The agencies are fully stretched in trying to deliver on a wide range of other crime related priorities. Even if they wished to it is unlikely that the stakeholders and partnerships have the capacity or resource to undertake anything further to reduce crime against business.
- The business sector, apart from retail, has not been successful in persuading the statutory agencies and partnerships of the seriousness of crime against business, largely because they do not dialogue with each other. Yet this is vital given the paucity of relevant and detailed intelligence on business related crime produced by current data recording and analysis systems.
- The business sector is also deficient in the way it responds to crime. While it spends a considerable amount of money in protecting itself with layers of protective measures (target hardening) it does not fully engage in co-operative working with other companies, either geographically or at a sector level in joint initiatives to tackle crime or share intelligence and experiences.
- Finally, there exists an underlying difference of culture, attitude and priority between the public and private sectors. Such differences need to be better understood and integrated if they are not to become a barrier to joint working to reduce crime against business.

10.3. Geographical Pattern of Support for Business

10.3.1. Generally effort and planning to tackle crime against business tends to focus on town centres. This is also reflected in the number of self-help schemes that are predominantly town centre based e.g. ShopWatch and PubWatch as described in

section 8 of this report. More specifically a high proportion of this effort is directed to retail crime. The ambit of such town centre initiatives are of their nature geographically limited. However there are a number of examples of good practice where retail crime is concerned, spread throughout the region and one priority for action will be to ensure that the best practice for town centres is spread further across the region and applied to smaller, less high profile retail areas.

10.3.2. Lying just beyond town centres are 'mixed intermediate areas' that are a combination of residential property, office accommodation, light industry, service sector etc. Despite the lack of clear-cut statistical evidence there are a number of indications that these areas not only suffer significant amounts of property crime but are also areas for prostitution, drug dealing and a variety of anti-social behaviour, which is often caused by displacement from the town/city centre.

10.3.3. Moving further afield from town and city centre and mixed intermediate are clearly defined 'industrial zones' containing business parks and industrial estates. Here there are far fewer self-help schemes, less comprehensive CCTV coverage, a reduced patrolling function by the police and less traffic outside of normal business hours (see Appendix 11)

Inevitably the reduced vigilance and lower levels of collective action means that these estates are prime targets for a variety of crimes ranging from opportunistic theft or fly tipping to organised criminals with ready-made markets for their stolen property.

10.3.4. Other areas that appear to experience disproportionate levels of crime are those in close proximity to wards that are suffering from high levels of multiple deprivation. These wards suffer from a basket of problems of which crime and disorder is often prominent. Inevitably this crime and anti-social behaviour very easily expands into industrial and business areas, a problem that is exacerbated by the possibility that the business areas themselves are quite old and somewhat dilapidated.

10.4. Sector crime

10.4.1. Compounding the problems experienced by mixed intermediate areas, industrial and business parks and areas close to deprived wards are problems suffered by specific industrial / commercial sectors. The survey of companies in South Yorkshire undertaken by People United Against Crime in 2003 (see Appendix 18) reveals that crime is spread widely across most industrial and commercial sectors. In addition to the retail sector crime is experienced in construction, engineering, warehousing, distribution, road transport, public transport and a wide variety of service businesses. Other surveys in the region indicate this is replicated across much of Yorkshire and the Humber Region.

10.5. Small businesses

10.5.1. Other companies which seem particularly vulnerable are new business start-ups and micro-businesses. Many such businesses can be found in the mixed intermediate areas and the older industrial parks, possibly because overheads are lower. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the likelihood that the proprietors have no risk management strategy and spend on security will have been kept to a minimum. The development of stronger links between successful economic regeneration and lower levels of business related crime could lead to a higher profile for business crime and stimulate greater interest by senior managers in the statutory authorities

10.5.2. In summary, it is evident that many of the current arrangements to tackle business crime are targeted on the retail sector and city and town centres. There are

a variety of Watch Schemes which are sector specific, or focused on major shopping areas. There is a need to do more to assist industrial estates and business parks, particularly those close to deprived areas, similarly small shopping areas in the most severely deprived neighbourhoods. In these areas it is unlikely that action to bring about improvements will occur without some form of incentive or pump-priming.

10.6. The Arrangements to support reducing crime against business

10.6.1. There are clear indications that the existing arrangements in place to identify and tackle crime against business are not working as well as they should to reduce this type of crime. Indicators include limited consultation between the strategic agencies and the business sector, an absence of a clear policy and strategic approach to crime against business, poor information, inadequate recording and analysis of the crime issues, resources already committed to a wide spectrum of other types of crime and anti-social behaviour. Generally crime against business is given a fairly low priority.

10.7. Communication Between Business and Existing Partnerships

10.7.1. The process of consultation and dialogue between business and the statutory agencies is a major weakness and manifests itself in a number of ways:

- The role and responsibilities of CDRP's are not generally known to the business sector.
- CDRP's and business do not engage in identifying local issues and solutions relating to crime.
- CDRP's do not always have a clear policy about their role and responsibilities for tackling business crime particularly in supporting commercial organisations with public funds.
- CDRP's do not view crime against business as a priority except in respect of retail crime and crime committed in town centres.
- Representatives from the business sector are often reluctant to become involved with CDRP's – there is a need to make the agenda more relevant, times of meetings more convenient, and the partnership deliberations more task focused.

10.8. Limited information about Crimes Against Business

10.8.1. The lack of good quality relevant information is probably the key weakness and the one which requires immediate and urgent attention. This unsatisfactory state of affairs arises because:

- Business is very selective about the type of crime/offence it reports to the police the size of the problem is understated in official statistics. As a consequence the mechanisms for attention and action are not generally triggered.
- The systems for recording crime against business are very general and the process of interrogating the national and police force data systems for business related crime information is difficult and time consuming.
- The systems of data collection and analysis do not provide sufficient information about crime against business.

10.9. Business Helping Itself

10.9.1. There are significant gains to be had if business did more to help itself, both collectively and individually. However particularly for SME's the issue is often one of capacity. There are a number of ways in which business and their representative bodies could do more:

- Companies should report more of the crimes they experience in order that the true scale of crime against business can be assessed
- Business needs to co-operate more in sharing experience and best practice in dealing with crime.
- Management and staff of companies need more systematic training in crime prevention and reduction particularly in small enterprises.
- Trade Associations, Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies should offer more guidance and support and encourage businesses to increase their engagement with statutory agencies.

10.10. Improving Understanding Between Business and the Public Sector

10.10.1. The private and public sectors have different objectives and priorities, resulting in different attitudes and philosophies. While this tension may be necessary there is a need for a mutual understanding of each other's role if partnership working is to be successful. This difference in culture, leading to a lack of understanding and co-operation is by no means universal, however the divide between public and private can be easily observed. These differences often manifest themselves in the highly critical stance that business takes of the police and local authorities – indeed much of the bureaucratic machinery. On the other hand the public agencies often view crime against business as victimless, a commercial risk which companies need to insure against, and is marginal in the pursuit of improving the quality of people's lives.

10.10.2. Where the public and private sector work together on joint enterprises there is a far greater opportunity to promote understanding and reduce any 'US' and 'THEM' mentality. There is greater scope for agencies such as CDRP's and LSP's to work more closely with business either by companies joining the appropriate management boards or working together in crime related focused action groups. The contribution by business to the CDRP audit of needs and on-going information provision would be particularly helpful in cementing relationships.

10.11. Encouraging Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

10.11.1. Larger companies, frequently have extremely effective community programmes, which do a great deal of good for the voluntary and community sector. This active support of the social agenda by business may be fruitful ground on which improved understanding between the private and public sector can develop.

10.11.2. Generally companies that have active CSR programmes are of sufficient size and capacity to allow for their development. In doing this they will often support the interests of the work force or the areas in which they trade or where employees live.

10.11.3. Trying to involve SME's in greater levels of CSR is often a matter of their lack of capacity to undertake such activities. One solution may be to establish a relationship with companies by offering them involvement initially in projects which show a direct benefit for them or their employees.

10.11.4. Tackling crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour appear to be social issues on which mutually beneficial relationships could be built.

11. Recommendations

11.1. These recommendations flow from the findings of the mapping exercise particularly discussions with representatives of the key stakeholders, an analysis of the relevant national, regional and local statistical data, and surveys. They also reflect the weaknesses which are identified in section 10 of this report. The responsibility for taking forward the recommendations has been assigned to organisations, but these should be regarded as provisional and subject to discussion and agreement. Some of the recommendations may need to be shared between a number of organisations.

11.2. Police Service / Police Authority

- Establish data sharing protocols on crime information between police and partners (statutory and non-statutory) involved in reducing crime against business.
- Support small and medium sized companies in developing risk management strategies and techniques.
- Make police advisory service more responsive and bespoke to individual company needs.
- Enhance the police recording system of crime against business to provide meaningful data on crime against business and standardise collecting/recording methods.
- Give priority to tackling business crime hot spots and repeat victimisation.
- The police authority to use its influence to give crime against business a higher priority in local policing plans
- Enlist the support and influence of ACPO (No2 Region) to move crime against business higher up the agenda.
- Explore possibility of tackling crime against business and sharing data through 'Extended Police Family' e.g. Neighbourhood Watches, Accreditation of Community Safety Organisations, PCSO's, Community Wardens

11.3. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships

- Give priority to a consultation exercise with the business sector as part of the audit and incorporate outcome in strategic plan
- Compile a directory of accredited providers of security advice and systems.
- Establish action-based problem solving groups with the specific aim of assisting business. This might be done by business sectors and/or geographical location.

- Establish locally negotiated and owned targets for the reduction of crime against business, which are shared by key partners such as LA's, LSP, Police and Chamber of Commerce.
- Agree a policy on spending public funds to tackle the problem of crime against the private sector.
- Involve the business sector in developing public policy and strategy on crime against business.
- Reduce the barriers facing business in becoming more closely involved with CDRP's e.g. lack of training, relevant agenda, time of attendance, focus on action.
- Review the role and contribution of partners on policy making bodies to ensure the policies and priorities of all partners are fairly and equally taken into account.
- Apply the successful lessons from the retail sector in tackling crime to business more generally.
- Include crime against business as a regular item on the agenda of the CDRP
- Follow-up the CDRP self-assessment exercise and action plan to offer the opportunity for CDRP members to increase their understanding of the business world – possibly in the context of cross-border working.
- Link initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour generally with action to reduce these offences against business.
- Develop procedures for regular consultation (audits, survey, meetings, working groups) with the business sector to fill the gap in the information provided by the National Intelligence Model.
- Review branding of CDRP's to develop more effective marketing to the business sector.

11.4. Business Sector (including representative bodies)

- Chambers of Commerce to offer training particularly to repeat victims of crime on reducing crime against business, including drugs.
- Enhance the role of the insurance industry in providing independent and impartial advice to business.
- Encourage business to participate in existing self-help groups e.g. TruckWatch, ShopWatch etc and set up new ones where necessary to fit geographical areas or sectoral interests.
- Extend the role of the Business Broker in bringing business and the statutory agencies closer together.
- Give a higher profile and greater visibility to the work of business in supporting the social agenda and tackling the causes of crime.

- Improve links between business and statutory agencies to give business a more influential voice to express their concerns and needs about business crime.
- Set up action-based problem solving groups led by the business sector.
- Convince business of the importance of reporting crime.
- Develop joint working on business related crime amongst different commercial sectors e.g. retail, manufacturing, transport etc.

11.5. Local Authorities

- Review the effectiveness of the arrangements for processing planning applications under 'Secured by Design'.
- Establish schemes with companies (or group of companies) aimed at helping young people to bridge the divide between school and the world of work.
- Offer a wider variety of diversionary activities to young people in deprived areas and particularly during school holidays.
- Review the need for clean up campaigns on industrial estates.

11.6. Central Government

- Get crime against business recognised as a major problem requiring greater priority attention.
- Accept crime against business as a key issue by making it a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for the police or a best value indicator for local authorities.
- Government (Home Office/Government Office) to take an increased role in providing guidance (policy/planning) on crime against business.
- Change national policing priorities to include crime against business, with performance targets attached.
- Offer an incentive scheme to reduce crime for small businesses in deprived areas.

11.7. Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (all departments)

- Support the AABC/BRC initiative to reduce crime against the business sector.
- Establish a one-stop-shop for information, support and advice on business related crime matters.
- Produce guidance for CDRP's on how to consult with the business sector (including audit) to establish business concerns about crime and what needs to be done to reduce it.

- Assist CDRP's in their consultation and engagement with business through practical measures such as the design of questionnaires, guidance on the conduct of focus groups etc.
- Apply any lessons from the BID pilot project to other areas to reduce crime against business.
- Develop the contribution business can make in achieving the aims of the regional resettlement strategy (for ex-offenders).
- Develop greater co-ordination amongst agencies researching/undertaking surveys on business crime issues.
- Produce a research proposal to investigate specific offences against business, particular sectors, or geographical locations in the Yorkshire and Humber Region.
- Disseminate projects, initiatives and examples of good practice widely across the region.
- Take forward best practice resulting from the evaluation of the Small Retailers Scheme in deprived areas (when available)
- Support the business sector in helping to implement the Regional Resettlement Strategy as part of its corporate social responsibility.

11.8. Regional Development Agency (Yorkshire Forward)

- Set up business crime agencies in each sub-region to concentrate on crime against business (including a consultancy service to companies on tackling business crime and supporting economic regeneration)
- To expand its role in linking the reduction of crime against business with economic development and growth and giving crime reduction a higher priority.

11.9. Local Strategic Partnership

- Increase membership of the business sector on strategic decision-making bodies.
- Encourage holistic approach to crime reduction from various partners agencies and strands of activity.

12. Priorities

12.1. The following priorities have been determined primarily from two sources. Initially they emerge from the baseline study, including the BCRA survey, and mapping exercise carried out during December 2003 – April 2004. Secondly from delegates attending the conference held on 7th April 2004, drawn from a wide cross-section of agencies and the private sector and their representative bodies. Respondents to the BCRA survey listed their own priorities to tackle crime against business and these are shown at Appendix 13.

12.2. At a strategic level six themes or topic areas have emerged. Undoubtedly some will be more difficult to achieve than others and all will be required to be addressed over differing time scales.

12.2.1. The six strategic priority areas are:

- Improving the quality and availability of information on crime against business
- Raising the profile of crime against business
- Engaging and supporting the business sector on crime related matters
- Supporting CDRP's in identifying and tackling crime against business
- Bringing the agenda to tackle social aspects of crime and the need to reduce business related crime closer together
- Identifying and disseminating good ideas and practices on reducing crime against business

12.3. A wide variety of ideas have been proposed to take forward the six themes mentioned above. Clearly it will be necessary to identify those which are practicable and strike a balance between initiatives which can bring about quick improvements and those which address more long-term fundamental issues, which may only bring a pay-off in the medium to long term. The more immediate priorities are to produce information in a way which enables people to identify the problem of crime against business and plan appropriate interventions. Secondly to set up regular dialogue between the business sector and statutory and community agencies e.g. CDRP's in order to develop a better understanding of each others position and to promote partnership and joint working.

12.3.1. Some examples of immediate operational activities which might be taken forward include:

- Including an entry on the police scene of crime report to indicate that the offence was in respect of a commercial victimisation.
- Produce guidelines for CDRP's on effective ways of engaging business in contributing to the crime and disorder audit (which should be a priority for the CDRP)
- Produce and disseminate examples of good practice in tackling crime against business.
- Help develop the police advisory service to business, particularly small and medium sized enterprises.
- Develop a regional database of information and guidance on crime related matters for business.
- Assist business in setting up local problem solving groups to tackle crime and disorder as it effects the business sector.
- Work up relevant training programmes for business staff on reducing crime and disorder.

12.3.2. Inevitably the priorities identified, which will begin to have a positive effect on reducing business crime, will be in competition with the existing priorities of all the stakeholder agencies. Whilst there is much to be done by extending and improving self-help initiatives, a further key to success is the inclusion of crime against business in the strategic plans of a range of agencies who possess the expertise and the resources to bring about lasting changes.

13. Final Thoughts

13.1. This Report presents a general snapshot of the current situation related to crime against business in Yorkshire and the Humber Region. It has not been possible to delve deeply into any one aspect of business related crime. There are many areas which deserve much more detailed consideration. For example, the whole question of displacement, both in terms of type of crime or location, needs to be examined more closely, particularly if anecdotal evidence is true that perpetrators of business related crime are dealt with more leniently than other forms of crime e.g. domestic, personal.

13.2. The role of the local authorities as a regulator and provider of services might usefully be explored further and in particular the role of the police architectural liaison officer and how planning applications are jointly processed. The role of the community and voluntary sector in helping to reduce business related crime is another area which could be looked at more closely.

13.3. The reduction of crime generally and including crime against business will come about in the long term by concentrating resources on alleviating the underlying social and economic conditions which spawn much of the crime currently experienced and changing people's attitudes and values. The work of a number of agencies to give priority to tackling the deep-seated causes of crime is to be commended. The business sector, and not only large companies, must recognise more the valuable role it can play in helping with overcoming social and economic problems and this might be focused through the Regional Resettlement Strategy.

13.4. However, business is suffering now from the effects of crime and needs help and support in tackling crime while waiting for the longer term strategies to take effect. There is a very real need to bring the hearts and minds of the business and public agencies and authorities together. Until this happens the solutions to crime against business are unlikely to be found in technical and administrative changes.

Sources of Information

The following documents and publications have been used as reference sources in compiling this Baseline Study.

- Crime Against Business Survey in Yorkshire and Humber Region (January 2004)
- Crime Against Business in South Yorkshire (May 2003)
- British Chambers of Commerce Business Crime Survey (2001)
- British Chambers of Commerce Business Crime Survey (2004)
- Federation of Small Businesses Crime and Policing Survey (2002) – South and East Yorkshire
- Mid-Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce Survey
- British Crime Survey (2002/03)
- Commercial Victimisation Survey (not yet published)
- Meeting of Small Business sector on 7th January 2004
- Report of Responses to the Business Crime consultation (July 2003)
- Pathways to Re-settlement – regional framework for Yorkshire and the Humber 2003-06
- Briefing note on Business Crime (prepared by Crime Concern – October 2002)
- Home Office Document “Policing: Building Safer Communities Together”
- CDRP 3 Year Strategic Plans
- CDRP Operational Plan for 2004/05
- CDRP Self-Assessment Process
- CDRP Guidance on Audit Process (2004)
- Development and implementing outcome-based funding plans (regional guidance 2004)
- Business and Crime Scoping Exercise (Morgan Harris Burrows : December 2003)
- Crime: Its extent, impact and consequence for business (10D Policy Paper – March 2003)
- Groundwork (Yorkshire and Humber) Survey of selected Industrial Estates

Mapping Exercise – Organisations Consulted in Yorkshire and the Humber Region

- Security and Environment Grant Scheme (Burngreave Sheffield)
- Regional Resettlement Manager HM. Prison Service
- Bramall Construction (South Yorkshire)
- Yorkshire and Humber Chambers of Commerce
- Truckpol / Joint Action Group on Lorry Theft
- South Yorkshire Transport and Logistics Group (SYTAL)
- Cadbury Trebor Bassett
- BITC Business Broker (Sheffield)
- Barnsley Chamber of Commerce
- Doncaster CDRP
- ACPO No 2 Region Crime Reduction Managers Group
- South Yorkshire Police Authority
- North Yorkshire Police Authority
- Yorkshire Forward (RDA) – Police Seconded
- Burngreave Small Business Group (Sheffield)
- CDRP Regional Network Meeting
- Hull Business Improvement Districts Pilot Project
- Hull Secure City Centre Project
- CDRP Regional Meeting (Funding Allocation)
- Leeds City Council (various departments)
- North Yorkshire Police Force Intelligence Bureau
- West Yorkshire Police Force Intelligence Bureau
- South Yorkshire Police Statistics Department
- Leeds CDRP (Business Crime Reduction Officer)

- York CDRP
- Retailers Against Crime – York
- Asian Trade Links Ltd – Bradford
- Other BCRA's (various)
- Small Business Service Yorkshire and the Humber
- DTI (Competitiveness and Sustainability)
- Business Links South Yorkshire
- Road Haulage Association (Northern Region)
- South Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce CEO's
- Barnsley Metropolitan District Council
- North Yorkshire CDRP's Intelligence Analyst
- GOYH Senior Crime Analyst

Organisations Represented at the Regional Conference on Crime Against Business 7th April 2004

- Barnsley Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Barnsley Community Safety Partnership
- Bradford North Anti-Crime Partnership
- British Institute of Inn Keeping
- British Transport Police
- Business in the Community – Leeds
- Calderdale Economic Forum
- Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership – Rotherham
- Crime Reduction (Retail Crime) Sheffield
- Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
- Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
- Harrogate District Community Safety Partnership
- HM Prison Service – Wetherby
- Home Office – London
- Government Office – North West
- Humberside Police
- Institute of Directors Yorkshire and the Humber
- Leeds Chamber of Commerce
- Leeds Community Safety Partnership
- Leeds Metropolitan University
- Mid-Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- National Probation Service – South Yorkshire

- North Yorkshire Police
- North Yorkshire Police Authority
- People United Against Crime
- Safer Communities East Riding of Yorkshire
- Safer Communities Partnership Grimsby
- Safer York Partnership
- South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service
- South Yorkshire Police
- The West Yorkshire Enterprise Agency Ltd
- West Yorkshire Police
- West Yorkshire Police, Community Safety Department
- Yorkshire Forward (RDA)
- Retailers Against Crime – York (RACY)

Appendix 4

	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Response rate = 81%		Police Service Response rate = 75%		Chambers of Trade/ Chambers of Commerce Response Rate =42%		Fire Service Response rate =75%		Business Associations Response Rate =33 %		Business Link Response Rate = 75%		Drug Action Teams	Local Strategic Partnerships	Government Departments and Agencies	Local Authorities
		%		%		%		%		%		%				
Q1	3	18	5	71	4	50	1	33	1	25	0	-	Only 1 DAT responded (response rate = 6.3%)	Only 1 LSP responded (response rate = 4.5%)	No Government Departments or Agencies responded	Only 2 Local Authorities responded (response rate = 9.5%)
Q2	2	12	5	71	4	50	2	67	1	25	0	-				
Q3	3	18	4	57	4	50	2	67	1	25	1	33				
Q4	10	59	3	43	3	38	1	33	1	25	0	-				
Q5	12	71	6	86	7	88	2	67	4	100	1	33				
Q6	8	47	4	57	6	75	3	100	2	50	0	-				
Q7	11	65	6	86	6	75	2	67	1	25	1	33				
Q8	14	82	5	71	5	63	1	33	1	25	1	33				
Q9	14	82	7	100	7	88	2	67	2	50	1	33				
Q10	14	82	4	57	7	88	3	100	0	-	1	33				
Q11	13	76	5	71	7	88	0	-	2	50	1	33				
Q12	11	65	4	57	7	88	2	67	3	75	1	33				
Q13	16	94	3	43	7	88	1	33	3	75	0	-				
Q14	14	82	5	71	4	50	1	33	1	25	1	33				
Q15	11	65	5	71	7	88	2	67	3	75	0	-				
Q16	16	94	7	100	4	50	3	100	2	50	0	-				
Q17	14	82	7	100	6	75	0	-	2	50	1	33				
Q18	9	53	6	86	2	25	3	100	1	25	0	-				
Q19	9	53	6	86	2	25	1	33	1	25	0	-				
Q20	11	65	4	57	3	38	0	-	3	75	1	33				
Q21	11	65	4	57	2	25	0	-	3	75	0	-				
Q22	10	59	5	71	4	50	2	67	2	50	0	-				
Q23	9	53	4	57	3	38	2	67	1	25	0	-				
Q24	9	53	5	71	3	38	2	67	1	25	0	-				
Q25	13	76	7	100	5	63	2	67	0	-	0	-				
Q26	10	59	7	100	1	13	1	33	0	-	0	-				
Q27	5	29	5	71	3	38	2	67	2	50	0	-				
Q28	2	12	3	43	1	13	0	-	1	25	0	-				
Q29	3	18	5	71	3	38	1	33	1	25	0	-				

Q1- Q4 = Policy and Strategy
Q16 – Q21 = Support for Business

Q5 – Q10 = Implementation
Q22 – Q26 = Data Collection/Sharing

Q11 – Q15 = Communication/Consultation
Q27 – Q29 = resources and Planning

CDRP Plans 2004-05

Partnership	Priorities identified in strategy	Priorities identified in BSCF plan	Priorities identified in BCU plan
Barnsley	<p>Safer Neighbourhoods (including burglary car crime, Anti social behaviour involving young people and witness intimidation) Hate & Hidden crime Safer Town centres and small retail outlets Keeping young people safe Partnership development (including media issues, training and working with the voluntary sector) Drugs</p>	<p>Burglary – target hardening Alley gating Street lighting Fear of crime – Publicity Restorative Justice project Drugs – discarded sharps – out of hours service Vehicle Crime – Publicity Increasing community Involvement through training & capacity building ASB – Neighbourhood Safety Unit DV – Caseworker</p>	<p>ASB – Co-ordinator Restorative Justice Project Drugs – analyst & Local Partnership Teams Vehicle Crime – publicity DV – development workers</p>
Bradford	<p>House Burglary Auto-crime Commercial crime Drug and Alcohol related crime With emphasis on: Reassurance Victims Offenders Locations</p>	<p>Drugs - Develop Media campaign to raise awareness of drug misuse Drugs & housing project support workers for drug using prostitutes CAD worker to develop and deliver 5 community drug programmes ASB - Develop Firework campaign</p>	<p>Burglary – High profile Operations Media Campaign Drugs - ‘Crackdown’ Campaign Dedicated drugs and analysis officers ASB - dedicated ASBO officer</p>
Calderdale	<p>High crime areas Hate Crime (Racial and homophobic Crime) Domestic Violence Residence of offenders Road policing Repeat victims. Burglary Violent Crime Vehicle Crime</p>	<p>ASB – Appointment of ASB co-ordinator - Increase in PCSO's and maintenance of Street Wardens DV – appoint a co-ordinator (DV) Partnership development – New team of 4 community development officers</p>	<p>High crime areas – 2 CBO's and 3 PCSO's to provide high visibility patrols. - Redeployment of movable police station every 3 months. ASB – Continued funding of ASB co-ordinators post. Burglary – Target hardening</p>
Craven	<p>Domestic burglary non- domestic burglary Auto crime anti-social behaviour fear of crime Drugs</p>	<p>Drugs – Funding advocacy worker - Fund READI initiative, aimed at drug mis-use education in schools Auto crime – Upgrade existing CCTV ASB – Fund ASB co-ordinators post DV – Continued joint funding with Harrogate - Continued support to victims</p>	<p>3 PCSO's, shared with Harrogate and Richmondshire, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas. DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.</p>
Doncaster	<p>Domestic burglary Vehicle Crime Violent Crime Anti-social behaviour Diversity issues of homophobic & transphobic crime Fear of Crime Cross cutting issues- drugs/alcohol/business crime/young offenders/pros & dv.</p>	<p>Drugs – strengthening communities working with users diversionary activities research and evaluation DV - advice worker ASB - persistent offender Project Domno Motorcycle project Hate Crime- Racial Harrassment Co-ordinator</p>	<p>Burglary - burglary scene visitors Research & Analysis Employment of Community Safety Officer DV – research Vehicle Crime – Car clinic</p>
East Riding	<p>Anti social behaviour Domestic burglary Drugs and alcohol Vehicle crime Violent crime Performance management</p>	<p>Fear of crime – Funding of Community Development Worker Drugs – 2 Youth inclusion workers - Increase drug treatment capacity ASB – Fund ASB co-ordinator DV – provide furniture packs to victims needing relocation Burglary – Target hardening plus media campaign Performance Management – Part funding with BCU of performance officer</p>	<p>Drugs – Targeted operations at increasing arrests class A drug traffickers. Vehicle crime – fund Operation Cubic - Fund 7 hand held speed detection devices ASB – Targeted patrols at identified hotspots</p>

Hambleton	<p>Fear of Crime Burglary Road Safety and Auto Crime Drugs and Alcohol Violence and Anti- Social Behaviour Young People</p>	<p>ASB – ASB co-ordinator (ASB) - Fund a mediation service Drugs – research on drugs at work - mapping research Young people – diversionary activities for young people, i.e. skate parks DV – P/T outreach support worker</p>	<p>3 PCSO's, shared with Ryedale and Scarborough, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas.</p> <p>DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.</p>
Harrogate	<p>Update needed..... Strategy not received as of 19/ 6. 'Specific areas of concern through various consultation groups which will form the base of the strategy document are' :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the fear of crime and providing public reassurance - Reducing burglary and theft - Reducing vehicle related crime - Reducing violent crime and disorder - Designing community safety to meet the needs of young people as members of the wider community. 		<p>3 PCSO's, shared with Craven and Richmondshire, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas.</p> <p>DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.</p>
Hull	<p>Reducing acquisitive property crime. This includes burglary dwelling, vehicle crime and retail crime. Supporting families and communities. This includes both reducing violence committed by young people and on young people and tackling domestic violence and hate crime. Reducing violence and anti-social behaviour. This involves tackling alcohol related violence and underage drinking throughout the city. Influencing attitudes to crime. This includes tackling the fear of crime and also changing the culture of acceptance of crime.</p>	<p>Burglary – Funding of three targeted policing initiative DV – Fund part time outreach worker ASB – Fund local awareness days in schools. - Initiative with young offenders to raise aspirations Burglary – Target hardening Fear of crime – Media campaigns to provide factual information about crime</p>	<p>Burglary – Funding of three targeted policing initiative. - Fund operations aimed at increasing detection rate of street crimes Supporting communities – Offer support to youngsters at risk of developing problems.</p>
Kirklees	<p>Community Reassurance (Anti-Social Behaviour & Fear of Crime) Priority Crimes (Domestic Burglary, Theft from Vehicles and Drugs) At Risk Groups (Domestic Violence, Racist Incidents, Homophobic Incidents & Young People as Victims) Town Centres</p>	<p>ASB – Maintain currant ASB unit At risk groups – Fund both DV co-ordinator and other staff - Fund Vulnerable women project - Fund victim support service Drugs – support work of Kirklees Drugs squad - Increase awareness of drugs issues in schools</p>	<p>Burglary - Target hardening Drugs – “Dob in a dealer” campaign - Youth diversion initiatives - work with persistent offender scheme - Fund dedicated unit to tackle substance misuse</p>
Leeds	<p>Burglary Drugs Safer environment Vehicle Crime Violence and Abuse Youth Crime</p>	<p>ASB – Advocacy/mediation (ASB) Burglary – alleygating -Target Hardening DV –Providing legal advice & support - Increase public awareness - alarms Drugs – Work with communities - Provide drug treatments sevice - To reduce drug supply</p>	<p>Drugs – Operations co-ordinator - F/T dedicated field intelligence officer - F/T Intelligence analyst - Operation AADRU targeting known/suspected dealers Burglary – operations to target known offenders Vehicle crime – use of high visibility patrols in hotspot areas</p>

North East Lincolnshire	Tackling welling house burglary Anti-social behaviour, both environmental and personal fear of crime Vehicle crime Violent crime Road casualty reduction	ASB – Develop ASB unit and contain upward trend of reports of ASB Burglary – Target hardening - Fund admin support for prolific crime programme Fear of crime – Purchase CCTV Violent crime – Funding of anti-violence unit - DV awareness campaign - Street violence campaign	ASB – Funding of mobile CCTV unit Drugs – Fund a drugs analyst Vehicle crime – Fund ANPR admin - Establish a NIM fund for specific operations DV – Fund a DV worker
North Lincolnshire	Public reassurance Anti-social behaviour Property crime Road safety Substance misuse Violence and hate crime Partnership development	Burglary – continued funding of the one programme - Funding for prolific offender scheme - Target Hardening Drugs – Increased engagement of sex workers - Promote substance misuse education, “education” vehicle ASB – A co-ordinator to target hotspots	Burglary – Various diversionary activities to be funded - Fund fast-track forensic examination of crime scenes. - supply of security devices to at risk individuals DV – Contribution to case worker - Implementation of local assault reduction strategy - Fund 1 F/T clerk to maintain database for MAPP team
Richmondshire	Burglary Autocrime Road Safety Drugs and alcohol Quality of life/anti-social behaviour	ASB – Appoint a co-ordinator (ASB) - Data collection systems Drugs – Part fund 3 substance misuse workers. Target at risk individuals - Cross agency working - Overt and covert operations	3 PCSO's, shared with Harrogate and Craven, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas. DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.
Rotherham	Property incl DV/vehicle/business crime People incl promoting diversity/reduce victimisation/communities/violent crime/DV/young people Community incl ASB/public reassurance/illegal drugs	Burglary – target hardening ASB Multi agency operations ASB prevention barriers to stop off road motor cycle nuisance Youth Liaison Officer (ASB) Drugs – targeting open & closed markets - Drugs in the workplace - Localities project Alcohol abuse and violent crime Fear of crime - publicity DV - training	Domestic burglary – burglary scene assessment officers ASB – Police Officer to work with RMBC ASB unit Drugs – targeted operations to disrupt open markets Violent crime – cash to fund projects Analyst
Ryedale	Crime and Fear of Crime; Quality of life; Young people; Communications and the media.	ASB – Co-ordinators post (ASB) - Diversionary activities - Mobile CCTV DV – F/T outreach worker, jointly funded with Scarborough Continue media project, to reduce reducing fear of crime.	3 PCSO's, shared with Hambleton and Scarborough, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas. DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.
Scarborough	Reducing Risk (in high crime areas, victims/repeat victims, offenders/repeat offenders). Enabling Communities (in areas with higher levels of crime and fear of crime and with other social problems). Reducing Fear of Crime Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour	ASB – Expansion of targeted initiative for disenfranchised youngsters - ASB co-ordinator (ASB) Burglary – Target Hardening DV – F/T outreach worker, jointly funded with Ryedale Repeat Offenders – Targeted scheme to support prolific youth offenders	3 PCSO's, shared with Hambleton and Ryedale, to provide high visibility patrols in targeted areas. DV – 3 DV co-ordinators shared across the 6 Eastern & Western districts.
Selby	Crime and the fear of crime and personal safety; Domestic Violence; Drugs and alcohol; Youth action; Road safety.	Enhanced admin capacity NY info-sharing project contribution Drugs/alcohol development officer PCSO contribution ASB coordinator & campaign DV coordinator (DV) Publicity/promotional material CDRP training/away days Burglary target hardening Diversionary work with young people GASPED project - parenting skills for parents of young drug users	See York below

<p>Sheffield</p>	<p>5 broad strategic priorities: Burglary Vehicle crime Violent crime Drug related crime Anti-social behaviour</p> <p>With emphasis on the common issues of: young people as offenders prolific adult offenders impact of drugs abuse on crime use of CCTV to combat crime</p>	<p>Burglary – Target hardening - organise crime awareness events Vehicle crime – PR campaigns Violent crime – Help support victim support ASB – Diversionary activities - 4 Park rangers Drugs – Awareness campaigns in schools - Sex health awareness workshops Continuation of SWISS CCTV.</p>	<p>ASB –appointment of 3 extra staff - Remove vehicles designated as abandoned Vehicle crime – Installation of ANPR - One F/T admin worker Drugs – Sustaining drugs analyst post - Police operations</p>
<p>Wakefield</p>	<p>House burglary Vehicle crime Domestic violence Anti-social behaviour Youth Crime Substance misuse</p> <p>With cross-cutting issues of fear of crime, public reassurance and support for vulnerable people</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Co-ordinator (DV) Racial violence co-ordinator ASB – Youth inclusion programme - Appoint ASB co-ordinator (ASB) Drugs – Fund a drugs police sergeant - Drugs prevention programme, inc. diversionary activities Vehicle crime – ANPR link to city centre CCTV system</p>	<p>Drugs – Funding a co-ordinator and analyst Vulnerable victims - maintain staffing services - Improve the service to victims Vehicle crime – Introduction of ANPR link to city centre CCTV system ASB – Funding targeted evening patrol</p>
<p>York</p>	<p>domestic burglary vehicle crime crime against businesses disorder and criminal damage domestic violence crime based on prejudice drug and alcohol related crime young offending.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence coordinator (DV) Persistent Offender project – cont. Burglary/vehicle crime/ASB/drugs hotspot projects PACY drug/alcohol treatment prog. ASB legal services for ASBOs (ASB) ASB nuisance mediation service ASB community mentoring project for at risk young people Mobile community police office Media campaign to support initiatives & fear of crime CDRP/DAT merger roles & responsibilities events (CBF)</p>	<p>5 PCSOs to provide high visibility patrols in hotspot areas DV coordinator joint with Selby DAT-CDRP liaison officer in York NY info-sharing project Persistent Offender project PACY drug/alcohol treatment programme ASB nuisance mediation service ASB community mentoring project for young at risk people</p>

Sheffield PubWatch

Background

The concept of a watch scheme amongst the licensed trade has a long standing history. Sporadic and local pub watch schemes have been evident for decades, with membership usually arising from recent events of trouble or disorder.

The continuity and success of such watch schemes often depends on the energy of one or two local individual licensees, who wish to coordinate the scheme. There is often some form of Police involvement if only peripheral, as the licensing trade usually looks towards the local police force for liaison and enforcement in certain circumstances. Many schemes fall or falter with the change of personnel, both licensees and/or police contacts.

Sheffield was typical of this scenario, but in 1998 with the backing of the Licensing Magistrates a city wide scheme was promoted and coordinated by a police liaison officer from each of the policing districts.

A membership system was introduced with an annual fee, which paid for newsletters, membership certificates and cards etc. A pager communication system was also introduced and made available for those that wished to pay for this additional service. Meetings were organised and licensees were expected to attend at least two per annum. Organisation for this scheme became more and more reliant on police involvement

Recent Developments

In April 2001 an approach was made to People United Against Crime (PUAC) to take on the role of central coordinator for the 'Sheffield PubWatch Scheme'. PUAC is a crime prevention charity, which has close links with South Yorkshire Police, hosting a full time seconded police officer.

Consolidating the fact that Sheffield Licensing Magistrates deem membership of PubWatch as mandatory, PUAC created a centrally driven organisation, directed by a committee of dedicated licensees with input from liaison officers from the policing districts of Sheffield.

A stronger corporate image was built, together with a regular format for meetings, speakers, newsletters, rogues gallery of excluded persons, communications and development projects such as poster campaigns, training events, and membership stickers etc.

Central to this coordinated approach was the creation and tight management of a central database and several initiatives have been organised where the economies of scale work to the benefit of the scheme, e.g. printing, training courses, pagers, crime prevention items.

Communications

Having a live and current database of all members, allows for precise mail contact with the membership.

All members are given a PubWatch folder upon joining, which includes a membership booklet on how the scheme operates, back copies of newsletters and sufficient copies of members stickers and relevant posters etc.

An electronic pager system has been in operation for over 5 years. This was re-developed with a different operator in 2001 affording cheaper rates to members. (Now £15.16 per quarter)

Regular newsletters (3 per annum)

Regular update of Rogues Gallery (3 per annum). Each excluded person is sent a formal letter of exclusion outlining the premises they are banned from and the period of ban.

Regular members meetings (3 per annum) at which there is an invited speaker on a relevant subject – Fire safety, hygiene, VAT, counterfeit currency, Senior Police Officers, changes in law etc.

Outcomes

- A coordinated approach to membership from parties – Licensing Magistrates, Police Licensing Dept, PubWatch Committee.
- Centrally coordinated response to exclusions of offenders, both PubWatch exclusions, Court exclusions as well as a willingness to develop Anti-Social Behaviour Orders.
- Pager communication system more widespread amongst potential trouble spots – City Centre and football related areas.
- Delivery of accredited training courses in 1st Aid and drugs awareness

Issues

Schemes of this nature and size (680 members in Sheffield) suffer from the change of licensees. On average, over the last three years there has been a change of up to 40% of the membership in any one year. This coupled with re-development of premises provides for a constant headache in continuity and communication.

Future development

The impending changes to the licensing laws under the Licensing Reform Bill and the delay in these being implemented from Magistrates to Local Authorities are creating a void for future development.

There are many more opportunities for closer partnerships and working relationships, where PubWatch could take a lead role. The City Centre and the All-night entertainment environment could be better served by a more 'joined-up' approach from the various departments of the local authority and Police on issues such as local by-laws/enforcements, street cleaning, street lighting, safety wardens etc.

For further details contact

Darryl Marshall – Tel: 0114 275 8688
Email: info@people-united.org

York Community Watch

Background

Growing originally out of the Neighbourhood Watch Association, York Community Watch now accommodates a wide range of Watch Schemes.

Each individual Watch Group brings a variety of different ages, cultures and values together and widens the pool of ideas and solutions to community problems.

All the participating Watches share the same aims and objectives:

To prevent crime

- By advising participants on all aspects of property crime
- By encouraging and increasing vigilance amongst the community
- By protecting vulnerable members of the neighbourhood through creating and maintaining a caring community
- By working with the police and other agencies on targeted initiatives to address specific problems

To assist the police in detecting crime

- By promoting effective communication between watch groups and the police
- By encouraging information and intelligence gathering and the reporting of such information
- By providing evidence and information to be able to deploy appropriate resources to a situation

To reduce crime and the fear of crime

- By utilising 'people power'
- By providing informed and accurate information about risks
- By promoting a sense of security and community spirit amongst the more vulnerable

Ringmaster System

Communications is greatly enhanced by utilising the capacity of a 'Ringmaster' system to the full.

Briefly, all members of Watches receive information through an automated message system about crime or other incidents occurring in their area. This is achieved through telephone, email, fax and SMS. All Watch Co-ordinators are registered on the system with their preferred method of contact and the times they are prepared to receive messages.

Additionally the system has a public message board, which can be used by members to highlight crime and community safety matters.

Other groups on the system include:

- Police
- Trading Standards
- National Health Service
- Business Groups
- Local Authority
- Education
- Voluntary and Community Groups

Groups which operate under the banner of York Community Watch include:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- Vale Watch
- School Watch
- Allotment Watch
- Shop Watch (Retailers Against Crime in York - RACY)
- Farm Watch and Country Watch
- Horse Watch
- PubWatch
- Golf Watch

Safer York Partnership (CDRP) works closely with York Community Watch, providing support through office accommodation and other resources. The partnership also provides links to a number of other agencies including the Police, the City Council, Age Concern, Victim Support, Witness Support, York Racial Equality Group etc.

The salary of the full-time co-ordinator is met by York City Council and North Yorkshire Police.

For further details on York Community watch contact the Executive Co-ordinator

Deborah Rollinson

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Email: Deborah.Rollinson@northyorkshire.pnn.police.uk

Website: www.saferyork.org.uk

Creating a Safer Environment in Doncaster (CASED)

Background

- In 2001 the CDRP (Doncaster Community Safety Partnership) undertook a survey of 750 town centre businesses as part of their audit for strategic planning purposes.
- One finding was that retailers, and pub and club owners, believed that there was considerable fear of crime and that Doncaster town centre was perceived as not a safe place to shop or socialise in the evening.
- In response to this fear, the Town Centre Task Group of the CDRP and the Town Centre Management Team have extended the use of CCTV, Help Points, and more recently appointed Town Centre Wardens.
- Although the Town Centre Task Group fits within the overall CDRP Community Safety Strategy it has gone on to develop its own strategy and implementation policies with its partners.
- The key initiative has been 'Creating A Safer Environment in Doncaster' (CASED) radio network used by retailers and other businesses in the town centre.
- The CDRP has funded a dedicated member of staff who has been responsible for the successful expansion of the CASED radio network scheme, which was previously operated on a voluntary basis by a small group of retailers.

CASED Radio Network Scheme

- There are currently 115 users of the radio network, which includes some non-retail outlets.
- Non-retail members include the Passenger Transport Executive and Trading Standards Department. A plan to include the Town Centre Wardens has also been presented. Other members include 33 businesses from the evening economy, charity shops and market traders.
- In addition to members of CASED communicating with each other the radios are linked to the local police station and the CCTV control centre, where incidents are monitored.

Outcomes

- There has been a perceived reduction in the fear of crime – the 2004 survey will provide clearer evidence that this is so.
- There is significant anecdotal evidence of reduced stock loss by retailers. The manager of the local Ann Summers outlet recently stated ‘since joining the scheme (August 2003) stock loss has fallen from 10% to 0.8%’
- A further spin off from the partnership is that visitors to the town centre market (especially older people) are made more aware of risks, e.g. purse snatching and pick pocketing. This has been enhanced through the leafleting campaign carried out by Town Centre Wardens.

Ongoing Areas for Development of the CASED Initiative

- The impact of football fans on town centre and the sharing of intelligence between the police and landlords.
- Additional security advice for retailers, e.g. transport of cash to bank. Plus other crime reduction advice and links to Police Crime Reduction Officers leading to site visits.
- Training of shop security staff on legal powers of detention and personal safety training delivered by South Yorkshire Police.
- There are plans to extend the scheme to the Lakeside Shopping Area and other districts at the edge of the town centre to counter the possibility of crime displacement.
- Each month South Yorkshire Police provide photographs of criminals who are wanted for failing to answer bail at court. Invariably they are offenders who are on bail for theft from town centre shops and are known by CASED members.

Future Development

- Targets have been set for year on year growth of the CASED scheme. By April 2004 membership should reach 120, growing to 200 by April 2005. A submission will be made to extend the project manager’s post by a further two years, with the aim of making the initiative self-sustaining by April 2006.
- For the public, develop a wider range of town centre attractions in the evening, other than bars and clubs, thereby attracting a wider clientele. Research is underway to explore ‘al fresco’ eating and it is anticipated that a policy will be in place by Easter 2004.

For further details contact:

**Ray Knowles c/o Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
Tel: 01302 736688**

Retailers Against Crime in York (RACY)

Background

RACY is a long standing initiative, enjoying active support from a number of partners and (vitality) the employment of a part-time administrator. The administrator's salary is met through membership fees, with York City Council providing office space and line management.

The Council has also drawn up the data protection agreement which members adhere to for the receipt of photographs of known shoplifters etc. Additional support is offered to RACY through the Council's printing facilities and other services.

Operations

There are between 215-220 members of RACY paying membership on a tiered basis between £40 and £140 per annum. Radios are supplied separately and are the subject of an additional charge.

The radios are highly effective in combating shop theft. As reports come in, suspects are tracked and security staff directed toward them. RACY provides (and pays for) the police to have radios, this leads to a quicker response as security staff and police zero in on offenders through the continuous communication. The radio control function currently operates from the local Marks and Spencer store.

Recent Developments

Since December 2003 11 Exclusion Orders have been served on prolific offenders. All members are circulated with details of the Order. Having been served with an Exclusion Order if an offender enters the premises of a RACY member they are challenged and if necessary the police are called to remove the individual.

Most shoplifters in York appear to be local offenders, often committing crime to support a drug habit. There is limited evidence of 'out of town' professional teams targeting York – although this has happened previously.

Issues

There would appear to be some correlation between individuals street begging and shoplifting. Street begging is a particular problem for a city like York with 4 million visitors per year. The police are about to bring their first Anti-Social Behaviour Order against a street beggar (March 2004)

Despite the strong connections between shop thefts, begging and drug abuse there is little evidence of Drug Action Team involvement to address the problem.

Future Developments

It is hoped that if an offender breaches an exclusion order and is re-arrested for shoplifting that this will lead to an Anti-Social Behaviour Order – as yet, this has not been tested.

For Further Details contact:

Michelle Sutcliffe – Co-ordinator - 01904 651837

Hull Secure City Centre Project

The full-time worker is employed by the CDRP and is expected to deliver the following targets.

Reduce residential burglary	5% per annum
Reduce burglary – shops	5% per annum
Reduce violent crime	5% per annum
Reduce shop theft	10% per annum
Reduce disorder calls to police	10% per annum
Residential security upgrades	x 50 per annum
Shops security upgrades	x 15 per annum
Increase co-ordination of city centre crime reduction	
Offer advice service to businesses	
Fit in to city centre ‘master plan’	

It was hoped to make the project ‘intelligence led’, this has proved difficult because of the lack of data, therefore information which drives decision-making is largely anecdotal.

Partners include Hull City Safe (CDRP) Humberside Police, Hull City Council, City Centre Partnership (BID project), Retail Crime Partnership, Way Out Project, DWT.

The demands of business regarding crime reduction vary by sector. Retail; is concerned about shop theft, offices and hotels are concerned about burglary and car crime, the evening economy is concerned with under-age drinking and is frustrated by the lack of police support, the local authority is concerned about violent crime.

Complementary community safety initiatives in the city centre include:

Hull City Centre Retail Crime Partnership, which recently received the Safer Shopping Award. Run by a part-time co-ordinator the partnership has 100 members who communicate by radios and are linked to the city’s CCTV cameras and the police.

Way Out project, which focuses on prostitution and kerb crawling. There are two PubWatch Schemes in the city and ClubWatch with a door staff registration scheme. All of these initiatives appear to be led and operated by the sector with little support from the statutory agencies.

The Secure City Centre Project has £392,385 funding over 3 years, largely provided by SRB 6.

For further details contact:

Becky Clarke – Project Co-ordinator
Tel: 01482 612749
Email: becky.Clarke@hullcc.gov.uk

Crime on Industrial Estates

A recent analysis by Groundwork (Yorkshire and Humber) of 9 industrial estates from across the region illustrates the problems experienced by companies situated on these sites. Common characteristics of these areas are that they are fairly long established and they have close proximity to multiply deprived residential areas. These statistics have been provided by different agencies, sometimes in percentage terms and others by actual numbers of incidents reported. This serves to underline the difficulty in obtaining consistent and uniform types of information. However, the statistics do illustrate the high and varied levels of crime being experienced.

Carlton Industrial Estate, Barnsley

The South Yorkshire Police Crime Statistics Department reports that between January and June 2003 a total of 38 crimes were reported on the Estate, approximately 7 reported crimes per month. The types of crimes committed are predominantly offences relating to property including burglary and theft of/from motor vehicles and theft of industrial plant such as power washers and generators. A number of the burglary offences relate to computer equipment being stolen. There are also numerous examples of unattended motor vehicles being broken into and items of property such as handbags, purses and mobile phones being stolen.

The Local Crime and Disorder Partnerships were able to provide crime statistics relating to the Estate for the period 1/8/2000-1/8/2003 as follows:

• Misc theft	39
• Theft from vehicles	28
• Theft of vehicles	22
• Drug offences	4
• Other	10
• Damage	15 (including 3 arson incidents)
• Burglary	33
Total	150

Rotherham Estates

A significant number of businesses (130 companies) on the estates have suffered from crime in the last 12 months. These are outlined in the table below:

Crime	% age of businesses affected
Burglary	52%
Car Theft	10%
Arson	10%
Criminal Damage	43%
Vandalism	43%
Fly Tipping	38%
Other	5%

Sherburn Industrial Estate, Selby District Council

Crime and vandalism was the top concern. It was identified that fly tipping was the biggest single criminal problem and this is likely to be caused by offenders fairly local to the estate.

Similarly burglary, vandalism and criminal damage all have high incident rates on the estate and are likely to have a high element of local offenders.

Crime levels in the Sherburn industrial area are unlikely to reduce to any significant degree without the introduction of further crime prevention methods. In fact there is evidence to suggest that crime or attempted crime is likely to increase. This is because there is a well-documented link between landfill tax and fly tipping and the tax levels are set to increase indefinitely into the future. Furthermore the plans for a large housing development close to the industrial estate will increase the potential for crime and therefore is likely to attract more criminal activity in the locality.

Crime Levels

Premises on the estate suffered from the following problems in the previous 12 months period.

Problem		
Burglary	Yes	33% had 2nd biggest problem
Car Theft	Yes	14% had 5th biggest problem
Arson	No	None had
Criminal Damage	Yes	19% had 4th biggest problem
Vandalism	Yes	28% had 3rd biggest problem
Physical Assault	Yes	3% had
Fly tipping	Yes	36% had Biggest problem
Other (please specify)	8% had other problems	

64% had at least one criminal problem in the last 12 months and 44% had more than one

Bowling Back Lane, Bradford

Crime and vandalism was the top concern. Burglary, vandalism and criminal damage all had high incident rates on the estate. Fly tipping was the 2nd biggest criminal problem.

The incidence of crime on the estate is tabulated below. These figures do not include the number of crimes experienced in each category over the last 12 months, and therefore the total number of crime incidents will be higher. This is supported by comments made by some of the businesses on the estate.. For example, one company which has been trading for 137 years (10 years in the current premises and employing 150 people) has been broken into six times in the last 12 months.

An issue identified is car crime which is unrelated to the businesses on the estate, but which affects them. This includes wrecked, abandoned, burned out or otherwise damaged cars or car parts (including broken glass). This is often caused by joy riders in stolen cars and leaves businesses in the area with the problem of dealing with the aftermath.

Criminal Issue	Estimated number of premises suffering at least one incident in that category in the last 12 months
Burglary	75
Fly tipping	66
Vandalism	62
Criminal damage	60
Car theft	36
Physical assault	12
TOTAL ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER YEAR	Average of between two and three incidents per premises on the estate in the last 12 months

Dalton Lane area, Keighley

Again crime and vandalism was the top concern. Burglary, vandalism and criminal damage all had high incident rates on the estate. It was identified that fly tipping was the 3rd biggest criminal problem.

The incidence of crime on the estate is tabulated below, but the total number of crime incidents will be higher. This is supported by comments made by some of the businesses on the estate. For example, one company which has been trading for 80 years (20 years in the current premises and employing 48 people) in the last 12 months has suffered from 5 different crime categories. This is despite having security alarms, fences and CCTV. The area is significantly affected by drug related crime.

Criminal Issue	Estimated number of premises suffering at least one incident in that category in the last 12 months
Burglary	25
Vandalism	24
Fly tipping	23
Criminal damage	18
Car theft	9
Arson	1
TOTAL ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER YEAR	Average of between two and three incidents per premises on the estate in the last 12 months

West Yorkshire Police Force report that all parts of the Division are patrolled 24 hours per day, seven days per week by Police Officers in uniform and plain clothes. If requested, area specific action plans can be developed in partnership with businesses, local communities and other agencies.

Problem Oriented Policing Teams work within the Community Safety Department, with each Constable having a specific area of responsibility identifying long term solutions to persistent problems. Much of the team's work involves 'Quality of life' issues such as anti social behaviour and vandalism. An example of such problems is illustrated by the Manager of the Toby Inn on Bradford Road who is so fearful of his guests being mugged that he advises them not to go for walks in the area, particularly after dark.

Wincolm Lee Area, Hull

Crime and vandalism was the top concern and assigned the 2nd highest priority for improvement. Burglary, vandalism and criminal damage all had high incident rates on the estate. Fly tipping was the 4th biggest criminal problem.

The incidence of crime on the estate is tabulated below. The total number of crime incidents will be higher. A notable concern was the relatively high physical assault percentage. One such incident related to an SME with just 2 employees and involved 3 assailants against one person at the premises. The victim judged that the best option was to just allow them to burgle the premises.

Following the incident the company, who own their own modern premises near Barmston Drain, felt the need to erect substantial fencing and main gates at considerable expense for such a small company. They now virtually lock themselves in when working later in the day.

Criminal Issue	Estimated number of premises suffering at least one incident in that category in the last 12 months
Burglary	32
Vandalism	31
Criminal damage	30
Fly tipping	17
Car theft	14
Physical assault	7
Arson	3
TOTAL ESTIMATED MINIMUM NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER YEAR	Average of between two and three incidents per premises on the estate in the last 12 months

Whilst the level of fly tipping in the area has not reached the levels reported in other industrial areas, it is undoubtedly increasing. Both the Environment Agency and the Council are aware of this and there have been recent incidents of tyre dumping. The Environment Agency is considering undercover surveillance operations in this area. The Council's waste disposal enforcement officer has specifically mentioned motor-related issues within and around the area.

The policing of Hull is carried out by 'D' Division of Humberside Police. Local Policing Teams (LPT's) are responsible for specific areas of Hull and the study area falls within the Myton LPT. This team is therefore the first line of contact for crime-related liaison within this project.

On a wider scale, Keith Gorton Services are in the process of conducting a 3-year policing survey for Humberside Police, which is due for completion in March 2004. The survey is to identify needs and levels of satisfaction and it is noted that businesses feature within the survey. Once completed, the analysis should be of assistance in determining the best options for crime reduction within the study area.

Catley Road / Coleford Road Area, Sheffield

Crime statistics are supplied by Sheffield First and the Darnall Area Panel. Darnall is the most deprived ward within the Sheffield East area.



Langthwaite Grange, Wakefield

These figures were supplied by WMDC. They show the number of crimes committed on Langthwaite Grange industrial estate in 1997, 2002 and 2003.

Date	Burglaries	Vehicle crime	Theft	Vandalism	Arson	Other	Total
1997	16	10	7	5	1	0	39
2002	15	16	10	0	0	4	45
2003 (to3/11)	9	10	10	0	0	1	30

Key Agencies: Strengths and Weaknesses

An analysis of the responses to the BCRA survey questionnaire undertaken in January 2004 indicates how the key agencies assess their strengths and weaknesses in tackling crime against business.

Name of Organisation	Strengths	Weaknesses
Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of ad-hoc projects, particularly in Town Centres, to combat crime. • Information and support for business, particularly self-help groups. • Business representation on CDRP boards, committee or action group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little evidence of policies or strategy on tackling crime against business. • Limited allocation of resources, planning or performance management of business crime.
Chamber of Commerce and Chambers of Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involved as partners in specific projects and action to tackle business crime. • Extensive consultation and communication with business sector and good representation on boards and committees • Good representation on community bodies aimed at reducing crime and anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited provision of specialist training on crime against business or drugs/alcohol. • Few personnel with specialist knowledge of crime against business. • Unable to identify businesses which are repeat victims. • Limited performance measurement of crime against business.
Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with business on reducing crime against business. • Provision of information and advice to business on crime prevention. • Support for crime reduction schemes and self-help groups. • Identification of crime hotspots and repeat victimisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little research into crime against business. • Limited involvement of business community on police boards, committees or action groups. • Limited measures to monitor performance on business related crime.

BCRA Survey / Priorities of Respondents

The main priorities for reducing crime against business suggested by respondents to the BCRA survey were as follows:

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clearer, more focused policies.2. More facilities for young people.3. Improved social, economic, lifestyle factors.
Chamber of Commerce and Chambers of Trade
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increased support, information and advice to business.2. Increased partnership working and self-help by business.3. Better intelligence gathering.
Police Service
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Greater security measures.2. Improved social economic and lifestyle factors.3. Clearer, more focused policy.

1. Clearer, more focused policies.
2. More facilities for young people.
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Chamber of Commerce and Chambers of Trade

1. Increased support, information and advice to business.
2. Increased partnership working and self-help by business.
3. Better intelligence gathering.

Police Service

1. Greater security measures.
2. Improved social economic and lifestyle factors.
3. Clearer, more focused policy.

Police Force Intelligence Bureaux (FIB)

Allocation of police resources and tasks is, in part, determined by application of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to identify crime trends and hotspots. Management and interrogation of information takes place at three levels. Level 1, which applies to Basic Command Units (BCU). Level 2, which applies to cross border activity. Level 3, which involves cross border and international interpretation of data and application of resources.

The police are fully aware of the significant under reporting of crime against business and further acknowledge that the issue is not a high priority when allocating resources. Current statistics and intelligence appear unable to give a precise and detailed picture of the problem faced by businesses. This is not aided by under reporting of crime by businesses.

The major focus of the effort is applied to addressing issues of volume crime, drugs, organised crime i.e. the delivery of agreed policing priorities. Unless a case for allocating resources to crime against business can be built through the analysis of statistics and intelligence or through a change in priorities, it would appear that the status quo will remain for the foreseeable future.

North Yorkshire

In North Yorkshire each of the three basic command units has a Detective Inspector (DI) in charge of intelligence supported by Intelligence Officers and crime analysts. At HQ a Superintendent is the Director of Intelligence. The head of the FIB is a DI supported by two Sergeants, five Intelligence Officers and three support staff. A principal analyst is linked to the unit which also has three strategic analysts. In addition to general work each analyst carries a specific portfolio e.g. burglary, violent crime, vehicle crime.

On a daily basis each BCU produces an intelligence summary. Every two weeks FIB analysts prepare a tactical assessment which identifies problems and emerging trends for the force.

West Yorkshire

'Crime Division' is a central function of West Yorkshire Police which addresses cross border issues using the National Intelligence Model. BCU's also carry out their own assessment of central intelligence. The intelligence function is headed by a Detective Superintendent and led by a Principal Analyst supported by two Senior Analysts. These are in turn supported by Analysts, Researchers and Field Intelligence Officers.

All of this effort is focussed on five priority areas Drugs, Organised Crime, Robbery, Burglary and Vehicle Crime. Notwithstanding the emphasis on the identified priorities there are some current efforts regarding business crime where a project profile is being built, these include:

- Theft of HGV's and high value loads
- Commercial burglaries
- Commercial robberies

Commercial Victimization Survey (2002)

Victimization Rates in Yorkshire and the Humber Region

	Retailers	Manufacturers
Any crime experienced	72% (-2)	57% (+4)
Core crime experienced	69% (-3)	54% (+3)
Burglary	13% (-3)	19% (+5)
Attempted burglary	14% (-3)	11% (-3)
Vandalism	22% (-1)	20% (+4)
Theft of vehicles	3% (=)	5% (+1)
Theft from vehicles	8% (=)	8% (-3)
Theft by customers	39% (-4)	4% (+1)
Theft by employees	4% (-6)	6% (+1)
Theft by persons unknown	22% (+2)	13% (+3)
Fraud by employees	2% (-2)	0% (-2)
Fraud by outsiders	16% (-2)	6% (-2)
Robbery/attempted robbery	4% (-2)	1% (-1)
Threats/assaults/intimidation	16% (-4)	7% (+1)
Bribery/corruption	1% (-1)	5% (+2)
Computer crime	1% (=)	2% (=)
Alcohol/tobacco smuggling	7% (=)	-
Offered stolen goods	13% (+3)	9% (+3)

Figures in brackets show percentage points above or below national percentages

Commercial Victimization Survey (2002)

Relationship Between Deprivation and Crime Experienced

	Retailers	Manufacturers
Any Crime		
10% most deprived	79%	63%
Rest	73%	50%
Total	74%	53%
Core Crime		
10% most deprived	77%	61%
Rest	71%	48%
Total	72%	51%
Burglary		
10% most deprived	16%	18%
Rest	16%	13%
Total	16%	14%
Attempted burglary		
10% most deprived	18%	20%
Rest	17%	12%
Total	17%	14%
Vandalism		
10% most deprived	25%	20%
Rest	22%	15%
Total	23%	16%

Appendix 17

British Chambers of Commerce Business Crime Survey (2001)

Responses in Yorkshire and the Humber Region

Types of Crime Experienced (Top 8)	National (2004)	National (2001)	Y & H Region (2004)	Y & H Region (2001)
1. Structural Damage (including vandalism)	23%	27%	27%	33%
2. Burglary	31%	27%	34%	32%
3. Damage to Vehicle	32%	21%	36%	30%
4. Attempted Burglary	19%	21%	25%	26%
5. Vehicle Theft	14%	12%	17%	15%
6. Graffiti	16%	14%	22%	14%
7. Theft by Employee	10%	13%	10%	13%
8. Robbery	5%	13%	6%	12%

Business victimised in 12 month period	64%	58%	70%	67%
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Number of incidents of crime experienced in 12 month period	National (2004)	National (2001)	Y & H Region (2004)	Y & H Region (2001)
1 – 5	45%	40%	48%	42%
6 – 10	10%	9%	11%	14%
11 – 20	4%	3%	8%	3%
21 – 49	2%	5%	2%	3%
50 +	1%	4%	2%	10%

Awareness of Community Safety Partnership	2001	2004
Aware	18%	27%
Not Aware	82%	70%

Figures Have Been Rounded

Survey of Crime Against Business in South Yorkshire A Summary of Responses

TOPIC	RESPONSES
TYPE OF CRIME/INCIDENT	<p>Highest frequency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Anti-social behaviour ◆ Burglary/attempted burglary ◆ Theft <p>Lowest frequency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Arson ◆ Fraud ◆ Taking without consent
VICTIMISATION RATES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Victimised companies (Sheffield 53%; Rotherham 52%; Barnsley 57%; Doncaster 60%) ◆ Average victimisation per business (all respondents) = 2.8 ◆ 73% of victimised firms were repeat victims ◆ 5 victimisations for each victimised firm
LOCATION OF PREMISES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 65% located in suburban/residential areas ◆ 35% situated in Town Centres ◆ 22% of the above located on an industrial estate
CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF CRIME AND DISORDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Widespread belief that location and environmental factors and anti-social behaviour did contribute to crime and disorder and affect business activity
VULNERABILITY TO CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ No real consensus on vulnerability factors ◆ Highest level of agreement relates to proximity to a high crime neighbourhood
PERCEPTION OF CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 31% believed crime has increased
EFFECT ON BUSINESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 13% considered crime seriously affecting business activity ◆ 44% considered crime having some adverse effects
SECURITY PRECAUTIONS AND COSTS OF CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Alarm systems most widely used to prevent crime ◆ 43% of companies estimated cost in the range up to £1000 ◆ 25% in the range £1,000 - £5,000 ◆ 8% in excess of £5,000
COST OF CRIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 77% at lower end of costs (up to £1000) ◆ 23% estimated costs at over £1,000
SOUTH YORKSHIRE POLICE ADVISORY SERVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 83.5% of companies aware of police advisory service ◆ Only 14% of the above asked for advice
REPORTING CRIME	<p>Crimes reported:</p> <p>Highest frequency: Burglary (75%) and attempted burglary (45%)</p> <p>Lowest frequency: anti-social behaviour (14%)</p>
ATTITUDES TO SELF-HELP SCHEMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 67% would consider some form of collective self-help
BUSINESS CRIME HOT SPOTS (EXCLUDING RETAIL)	<p>Sheffield: West Bar; Castle Market; Cultural Quarter</p> <p>Barnsley: Town Centre, Wombwell</p> <p>Doncaster: Town Centre; Balby; Mexborough; Thorne</p> <p>Rotherham: Town Centre; Parkgate</p>

Quotations from the BCRA Survey (2004)

Police

“The National Intelligence Model now drives police business. The amount of resources devoted to business issues will vary dependant on the intelligence about the nature of the problem and competing demands. What we do not have are dedicated resources who focus primarily on business issues”

“The barriers to tackling crime against business stem from the fact that business crime is not a key performance indicator; therefore funding and resources do not readily follow. West Yorkshire Police have over the last twelve months developed a good working relationship with the business sector. We have undertaken various successful initiatives that have laid the foundation stones for our newly appointed project officer to develop and take West Yorkshire forward in identifying and developing sustainable solutions to this area of work”

“There is a general reluctance from the business community to be involved in anything that involves expenditure without a clear profitable outcome. Crime Reduction is often seen as non-profit making and therefore a poor investment the old adage of ‘invest to save’ is a difficult concept to grasp for many businesses”

“The normal thought is that a business should be able to afford all the modern technology and hardware to secure its own premises. This is not always the case, I do believe that more partnership working should be done to assist the business community. However, it must be noted that in North East Lincolnshire area the business community are very reluctant to participate”

“One of the major factors frustrating districts from tackling business crime is the fact it does not appear as a BUPI target. All pro-active district resources are directed towards BUPI’s and we find the major barrier to tackling business crime, is our inability to put sufficient resources towards tackling this area of criminality effectively. A practical example at Doncaster is that we do not have a retail crime unit to target professional and organised shoplifters”

“Business crime is a priority in the Rotherham Crime and Disorder Strategy. However, all members of the business community should be more prepared to contribute to managing the reduction of crime and disorder”

Local Strategic Partnerships

“Crime against business in the Bradford district is a major issue. Most businesses in the district are small and medium sized enterprises. Any problems they experience affect them directly and can impact on them as a member of the community. Its important as a partnership we ensure businesses can operate in a safe environment. We need to work with businesses to look at how they can help themselves to prevent crime to their business. Businesses are part of a wider community and if businesses play an active role in these communities they may prevent crime and anti-social behaviour to their business and staff. We have a Business Broker now and hope this might be an area he can improve on in Bradford”

Chamber of Commerce

“We are not happy that Government wants to pass the responsibility for business crime solely back to the business community. There are plenty of schemes/funding available for the community (residential) but very little wholly dedicated to business. We are concerned that business have already contributed a lot of their own money to fund deterrents e.g. burglar alarms, grills, shutters, panic buttons, security screens, extra security staff etc – but these costs are very rarely recognised. The Government seem to think business is a bottomless pit and should be prepared to give more. Unfortunately business can hardly afford what they are paying now to keep there premises safe. They cannot pay anymore”

“Crime Against Business is not recognised at present. For Home Office statistical purposes, burglaries for example have only two headings – residential and other, which includes thefts of mowers etc from garden sheds. The police have no targets in respect of business crime and it is noticeable that in the annual community safety strategies co-ordinated by the Community Safety Partnerships that measures to combat business crime do not feature. Limited funding is needed to initiate projects to involve business in joint schemes e.g. on business parks”

“We are particularly disappointed that the dedicated police officer in Bradford for addressing commercial crime has not been able to meet with chamber staff and members. Several approaches have been made. Business are disappointed with the response (or lack of it) from officers and crime reduction officers when crimes are reported,”

Business Link

“Advice and support for businesses tackling crime has not been part of the organisations activities in the first 3 years. However, as the businesses core activities settle and become embedded, ways to enhance our business support are being considered within our urban theme of support. With special focus on deprived areas, ways of encouraging business start up are being considered with the possibility of security grants and things which would assist a business in tackling crime”

“Crime is a major problem to local businesses and the community in general. Our approach is to support local partnerships and community groups. We are also involved at a senior level within the 4 Local Strategic Partnerships in raising the necessity for greater support”

Business Associations

“Enforcement authorities and the public think crime is just a nuisance to business and has little effect due to insurance. This is totally incorrect the costs to business are enormous and insurance cover is limited. There is little help available from the police due to understaffing. Many products and options are ineffective but cost a lot of money. Research is too time consuming no judicial deterrent means criminals continue to ‘get away with it”

“We are an Employer’s Association with business services focused on employee/employment – related services and do not include information or advice on crime against business. However, we are keen to work with agencies which are more equipped to provide such information and advice, which we can promulgate to our network of member firms”

Crime Disorder Reduction Partnerships

“Consultation with business groups is hard to establish. Although representative a of the Chamber of Trade sits at Board level no business issues are raised beyond retail crime issues”

“Business/retail outlets were included in the audit of crime and disorder in 2001 to inform our current strategy”

“Although we recognise much more needs to be done by way of engaging business in the Crime and Disorder Partnership a number of projects have been launched: Shop Watch, graffiti buster, anti-social behaviour group etc”

“As a Crime and Disorder Partnership we recognise the low input by business/retail within the overall working and priorities. Need for a local ‘champion’ is open to debate. We would certainly welcome closer working with local business/retail”

“Current re-structuring of partnership arrangements to include representation from voluntary and business sector”

“Targets set corporately and in the Crime and Disorder Strategy give priority to ‘high volume’ crimes (domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery) This and the increased emphasis on anti-social behaviour are given priority locally. With a new focus on business crime in the Crime and Disorder audit and moves toward engaging the business community strategically we aim to strengthen links with the business sector in future”

“Many businesses do not want to admit crime is a problem, particularly larger firms”

“SRDA funding has encouraged smaller retailers to establish shop watches. The new licensing act has brought licensees into partnership groups. This would indicate that we need incentives for businesses to become involved - for mutual benefit”

“Business representatives in Market Town problem solving groups (groups formed to deal with anti-social behaviour nuisance etc)”

“The business community is represented at Executive level and the Partnership is chaired by a member of the business community. In addition we link closely to Retailers Against Crime in York (RACY) and there are a number of Business Associations linked to out of town business parks that work with the community policing team and Safer York Partnership. We also have business representation on the City Centre Pride Task Group”

“We work through Retailers Against Crime in York and have community Police Officer representation on various Business Associations. In addition the partnership Funding and Communications Manager has responsibility for liaising with local business in relation to work with the Partnership”

“Whilst much work has been undertaken by the Community Policing Team and Safer York Partnership to tackle business crime, it has not been formally captured within any policy document and has had fairly low priority. This may change as we approach audit and strategy again. However, we have undertaken a number of initiatives to raise awareness and engage better with the business community. One of our greatest problems has been apathy amongst the business community to become involved. At a Business Crime Conference last year we attracted only 25 local business representatives.

However, through closer working with the community Policing Team and the development of the York Business Pride campaign developed by City of York Council, to clean up the environment and encourage businesses to become more responsible and involved, we hope to develop this area or our work”

Fire and Rescue Service

“We have community fire safety officers and inspecting officers taking part in arson reduction programmes”

Drug Action Teams

“DATS tackle drug misuse. Crime reduction may be an outcome but it is not measured in terms of victim designation. Some will impact on business but this is not a specific target”