

YOU THINK YOU'VE GOT PROBLEMS?



Neighbours from hell?





Interventions with Problem Families



Blackburn with Darwen





- Formerly a market town
- 21% of Asian heritage (140,000)
- Growing diverse population with expansion of European Union Members
- 34/354 most deprived Borough in England
- 60,000 households, 17% owned by social landlords







Blackburn with Darwen Borough (BwD) Council

A 'unitary' local authority (5000 staff) Community Safety Partnership

Lancashire Police Constabulary

Joint neighborhood policing teams with Local Authority Staff

Twin Valley Homes (TVH)

72% (8,000) homes in the 'social landlord sector' (public housing)



NCH Children's Charity (NCH)

Helps the most vulnerable children and young people achieve their full potential



Political and Social Landscape



- 1997 Election 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime'
- Section 17, Crime and Disorder Act 1998 local authorities and partners to consider the crime implications of their activities and services this created Crime and Disorder Partnerships (CDRP)
- C&D Act 1998 placed a statutory duty on CDRPs to produce 'Crime & Disorder Audits' and Strategies in consultation with the public



The public's most perceived threat was identified as:

"Anti Social Behaviour"





Initial Scanning



- 1998/99 C&D Audit:
 - 14,420 recorded crimes by Police
 - 14,313 ASB incidents where Police deployed
 - Disproportionate number of problematic families lived in rented accommodation (65%)
 - The Housing Act 1996 and Homelessness Act 2002 provided clearer routes for eviction



 Owner/Occupiers given Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) or Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)



Initial Analysis Problem Analysis Triangle



 Areas of high crime and high call outs by all emergency services (30%)

Areas of Deprivation (10%)

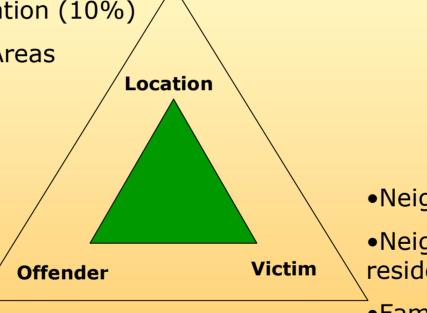
Social Housing Areas

Neighbourhoods

Adult family members

Child family members

Visitors/friends of family



Neighbours

Neighbourhood residents

Family members





Initial Response



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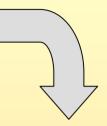
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Complaints to agencies



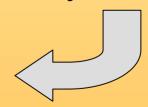
Verbal Warnings



Social Exclusion & family Breakdown



ASBO/Injunction



X X T







Initial Assessment



- Criminal and Civil action increased
- Families subject to Social Services and placed on 'At Risk' registers
- Families became increasingly difficult to engage
- No improvement in' quality of life' for victims, neighbours and local areas
- High estimated cost to police and other agencies (\$660,000 per family)



 Homelessness presentations increased by 34% in four years



Back To the StartScanning



Location

Moving families from location to location does not solve the problem

Dealing with all families the same way does not prove a solution, need more data about individuals involved /

Who is the best Agency to Lead the project?

Victims still suffer and any improvement is only temporary

Offender Victim



ScanningCase Study



- Single parent family with three children
- Mother recently separated from long term partner
- Teenage son adjusting to family living after leaving social care
- Teenage daughter in a relationship with suspected drug dealer, their child dies in the first few months
- Youngest daughter not attending school regularly

- Neighbours complained to Police, Local Authority, MP, Press and Chief Constable of Police Force
- 30 complaints to the Police alone over 3 months period
- Landlord informed by Police - results in threat to tenancy
- Community voicing concern at public meetings
- Family distrusting of statutory agencies – hard to engage with



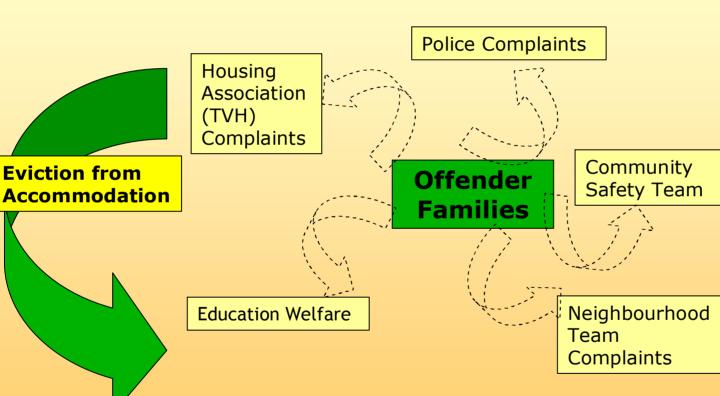


Eviction from

Analysis Vicious Circle



Social Exclusion



Anti-Social Behaviour

Social Exclusion





AnalysisAgency Data



Police:

- 1998/99, 14,313 ASB complaints
- 2001/02, 12,235 ASB complaints
- Tackling other aspects of ASB creating some results
- Problem equivalent to recorded crime level

Twin Valley Homes (TVH):

- 2002/03, 1,092 ASB complaints
- 77% relating to nuisance
- 15% of "void" properties in areas where ASB complaints high





Agency Data



Local Authority Homelessness Unit:

- 2001/02, 495 homeless presentations
- 2003/04, 776 homeless presentations 10% due to loss of tenancy

Community Safety Team :

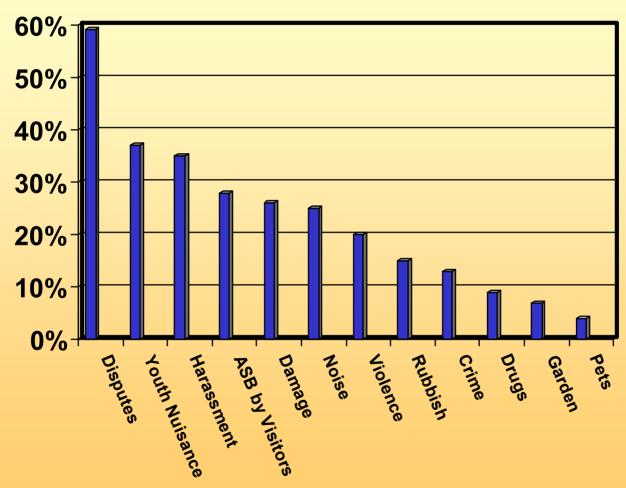
- Over 50% felt that teenagers gathering, rubbish, drug dealing and use, vandalism and public drunkenness was a problem
- 1/3 felt noisy neighbours and abandoned cars a problem





AnalysisASB Complaints









Additional Issues Realised

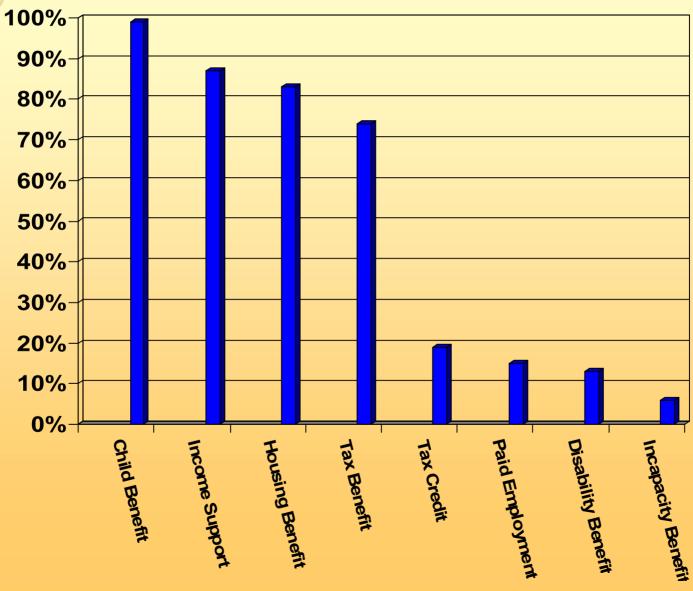


- Families problems involved:
 - 39% of children in families at 'very high' or 'medium' risk of being taken into care
 - 50% of children 'frequent' non attendees at school (30% experienced temporary exclusion, 12% permanent exclusion)
 - 28% of children with learning difficulties (18% with ADHD)
 - 19% of parents with depression
 - 17% with child drug problems (10% alcohol problems, 6% self harm)
- X NCH
- 12% physical health problems



Source of Family Income



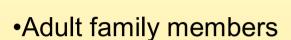






Problem Analysis Triangle





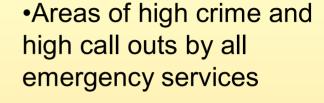
- Child family members
- Visitors/friends to families

Social exclusion issues and previous enforcement activity led to regular agencies being perceived as



offender





- Areas of Deprivation
- Social Housing Areas



Victim

Neighbours

Neighbourhood residents

Social exclusion issues makes the offender family members the victims too

Enforcement action through eviction, and repeat eviction causing displacement not resolution



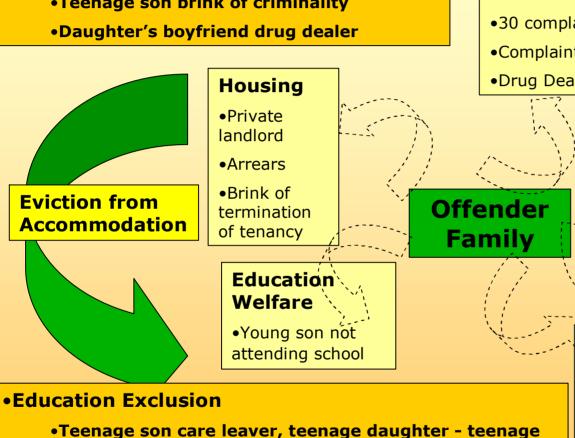
- Mother Alcoholic, Children 'at risk'
- Teenage son 'care leaver'

YOT/Probation

Health Exclusion

Mother Alcoholic

Teenage son brink of criminality



pregnancy, youngest daughter not attending

Youngest daughter lack of sleep in mother's house

Teenage daughter's loss of baby

Police Complaints

- •30 complaints
- •Complaints to MP & Ch. Const
- Drug Dealing & Intimidation

Community Safety **Team**

- Drug Dealing
- Teenagers and bikérs hanging around
- •Loud Parties

N'hood Team

- Parking complaints
- Area CBM issuing warnings
- Teenage son
- Environmental complaints





Anti-Social Behaviour



20



ResponseIntended Outcomes



- Reduction in ASB by all family members
- Improvement in the quality of life for family
- Improvement in the quality of life for neighbours and area
- Reduce the risk of family being evicted
- Maintain family unit and prevent removal of children
- Family engage with support and access statutory services
- Building confidence and skills of families to deal positively with statutory agencies



ResponseEnabling Factors



- Section 17, Crime & Disorder Act, 1998
- Neighbourhood policing and multi-agency shared neighbourhood teams
- Government guidelines issued to deal with ASB around three themes:
 - Prevention and early identification
 - Enforcement
 - Resettlement







Response Characteristics Required



- Engagement with families underpinned by:
 - treating family with respect / being honest
 - listening
 - non-judgmental
 - being accessible
 - consistent
- Tailor made support plans for individual family members
- Inter-agency liaison and negotiation



 Ability of workers to challenge whilst sticking to principles

No time limit



ResponseResources



- Funding Supporting People, Housing Market Renewal and Children's Social Care
- Police provided statistical/analytical support to identify cases and operational support in dealing with families
- Twin Valley Homes (TVH) & Social Services provided referral process infrastructure for initial cases
- TVH provided free office facilities for team

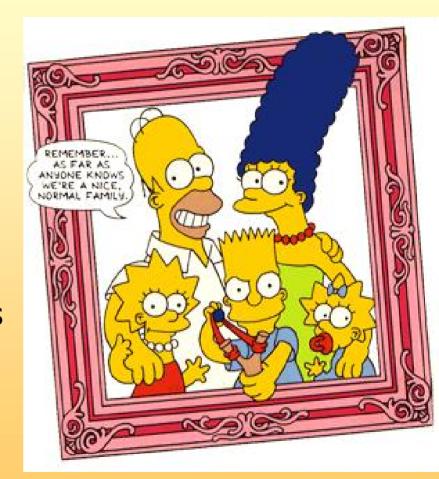




ResponseInitial Referrals



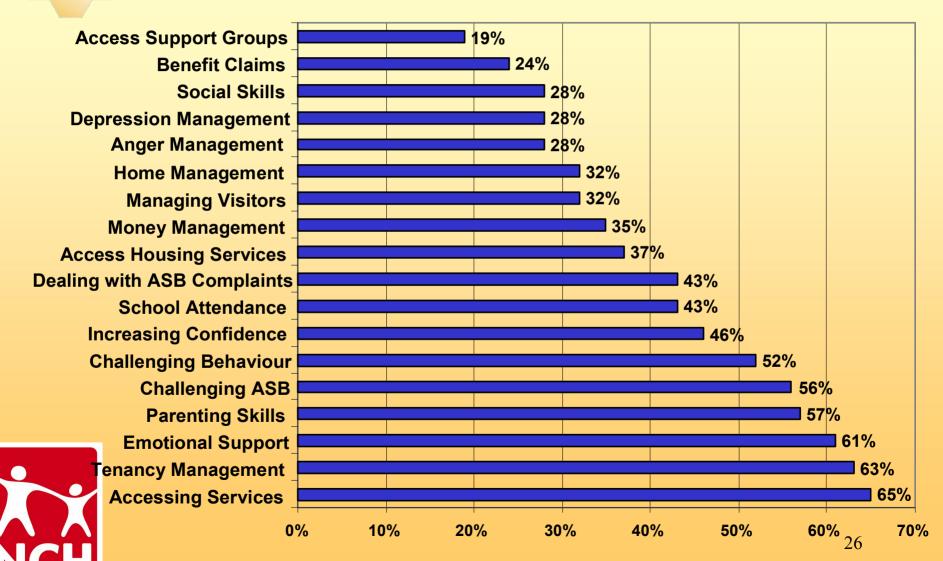
- Initial referrals of 22 Families:
 - 17% Police
 - 21% Social Services
 - 50% Housing
 - 12% Other agencies
- Family Unit Characteristics:
 - 78% Single, lone parents
 - 34% Families with +4 children
 - 6% Black and minority ethnic families





ResponseProject Interventions







ResponseProcesses



- Referral made leading to joint visit to offer support from project
- Project worker assessment / establish relationship
- Multi Agency Meeting held
- Contract of Work agreed plus reviewed 6 weekly
- Neighbours informed of project, what the issues were to be tackled and outcomes sought





Response Case Study



Mother

- Establish daily routines in home and aim to resecure employment
- Tackle alcohol misuse
- Access medical services to treat anxiety
- Property maintenance and tackling rent arrears
- Re-establish relationship with long term partner

Teenage Son (Care Leaver)

- Into training course wants to be a car mechanic
- Establish basic routines at home, learn basic home keeping skills, financial budgeting, time keeping
- Drug education
- Diary of evening activities to avoid trouble





ResponseCase Study Continued



Teenage Daughter

- Bereavement counselling
- Relocation to own property
- Continued support in own property rebuffed

Youngest Daughter

- Established cause of sleep problems in mother's home (previous tenant committed suicide in bedroom)
- Parents work with Education Welfare to increase attendance
- Involve in out of school free activities in own neighbourhood





Assessment

How successful have we been?



- 133 Referrals to the project to date
- 109 families engaged with the project
- 95% of families maintained their tenancy
- In 92% of cases complaints of ASB either ceased or significantly reduced
- 84% improvement in school attendance from children engaged in the projected



Homelessness

Presentations

•682, 2002/03

•209, 2006/07

•80% Families

homelessness

risk of

reduced

Assessment



Constabulary

police and communities together

TVH

- •To July 2006, 47 referrals
- •39 Fully Engaged
- •31 Complete
- •Only 5 out of 39 lead to eviction
- Cost savings of \$256,000
- •78% Families tenancy stabilised

Police Complaints

- •39% ceased
- •51% reduced
- •3% same /
- •8% increased

Community **Safety Team**

• All perceptions of ASB down from 2003 levels

Anti-Social Behaviour in Families

- •29% No complaints
- •56% Complaints reduced
- •15% Increased

Engaging Families

- €52% Full support
- •28% Partial
- •20% Not engaged
- •48% risk of family breakdown reduced

Education Welfare

•4% drop in work load due to FIP cases

Social Services -Level of Risk

- •51% No Risk
- •41% Risk reduced
- ●8% Increased





Assessment Perception of ASB



5,000 people surveyed

Perception that ASB a problem	2003	2006
Teenagers Hanging Around Streets	66%	62%
Rubbish & Litter Lying Around	63%	54%
Drug taking & dealing	71%	52%
Vandalism, Graffiti, Damage	63%	40%
Drunk & Rowdy in Public Spaces	52%	33%
Noisy Neighbours or Loud Parties	27%	17%
Abandoned or Burnt Cars	33%	9%





AssessmentHomelessness



	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Homeless					
Presentations	682	776	831	419	209
Intentionally					
Homeless	350	400	40	25	11
Homeless due to					
loss of tenancy	71	64	81	39	31
Eviction due to ASB	n/a	n/a	4	2	1





AssessmentCost Savings



- Pre FIP, estimated cost to Exchequer of evicting family of 3 children was between \$500-660,000
- Of closed cases, average cost to work with the family was \$14,000 per family
- Twin Valley Homes cost of eviction \$8,000
- To July 2006, TVH saved \$250,000 in eviction costs
- Resulted in reducing workload for agencies:
 - >-20% Housing
 - >-18% Social Services
 - >-8% Police
 - >-4% Education Welfare





Assessment Difficulties in Implementation



- Resources from various sources and for limited periods
- Due to source of funds, eligibility only for families on state benefits not working families on low incomes
- Due to limited funds, capacity of project limited to 12 families at any one time
- Sensitivity of project meant no publicity for innovative techniques used
- Cultural change within organisations





AssessmentA Learning Process....



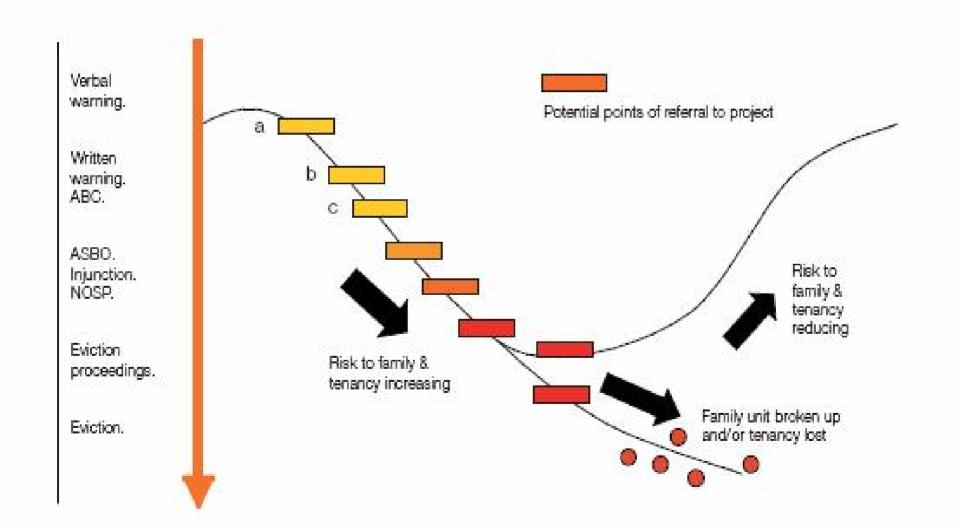
- 2006, Blackburn with Darwen made RESPECT area
- Funding secured for two years and project being mainstreamed
- Identified that earlier intervention was more effective
- Additional service of dispersed tenancies
- Multi agency referral panel set up





Assessmentand more







AssessmentCase Study



Mother:

- Addressed alcohol problems & behavioural issues
- In paid employment
- Long term partner returned
- Using parenting skills better

Teenage Son:

- Learnt basic life skills
- Learning to be part of a family
- Paid employment in local garage
- Staying away from local youths to avoid crime





Assessment Case Study



- Teenage Daughter:
 - Support offered in own home but not engaged
- Youngest Daughter:
 - Attendance at school satisfactory
 - Sleeping arrangements stabilised
 - Attending out of school activities like dancing lessons and art classes

 Since completion of project only 2 complaints to Police



Neighbour:

"I don't know what you've done, but it's wonderful"



Conclusion



- Independent evaluation of project undertaken by Sheffield Hallam University on behalf of the Government
- Project attempts to address underlying causes of problem behaviour
- Neutrality of NCH key in achieving engagement and outcomes
- Project assisted in tackling ASB & homelessness, but of greater value is the contribution to the debate on social exclusion



 Police now have a wider resource to draw upon to tackle issues rather than just enforcement



Hear it for yourself Andrea's Experience



Andrea

ANY QUESTIONS?





The Team



Vicky Clark – Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator,

Email: vicky.clark@blackburn.gov.uk

Website: www.blackburn.gov.uk

Cheryl Baxter – Families Project Manager,

Email: cheryl.baxter@nch.org.uk

Website: www.nch.org.uk

Alice Knowles – Geographic Chief Inspector

Email: alice.knowles@lancashire.pnn.police.uk

Website: www.lancashire.police.uk



Colin Dassow – Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant,, Email: colin.dassow@lancashire.pnn.police.uk