



TILLEY AWARDS 2010 APPLICATION FORM, NATIONAL COMPETITION SECTION TWO

Applications made to this year's Tilley Awards must be submitted through the Effective Practice Database which is available at

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/cgi-bin/epd/index.cgi>

This questionnaire forms part two of your application form. You should have already completed part one on the Effective Practice Database. Please make sure you tick the box provided on the database to indicate that you are entering your project into the Tilley Awards.

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. Guidance is available at

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/tilley/tilley2010.htm

By submitting an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions set out in the guidance. Failure to adhere to the requirements set out in the 2010 Awards Guidance will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

All entries must be received by **1:00pm on Friday 30th April 2010**. No entries will be accepted after the 30th April. Hard copies of the application form are not required.

Any queries on the application process should be directed to Darren Kristiansen on 0207 035 3228.

Project Name: Duffryn Road flats and Blaencaerau Ball Park: Tackling anti social behaviour.

(2010WA1693)

Location: Duffryn Road flats and Blaencaerau Ball Park, Caerau, Maesteg. South Wales.

PART ONE - EVIDENCE

Information contained within this section of the application form is assessed for the Tilley Awards.

Describe the project in **no more than 4,000 words**. Full details on how to complete this section of the application form is contained within the 2010 Tilley Awards Guidance.

SCANNING

Caerau is a small Ward located in a valley of the Maesteg sector in the County Borough of Bridgend, South Wales.



(Map identifying location of Caerau)

Caerau has a population of approximately 7,000, 25% of which are aged between 0 to 25 years. The last twenty years has seen unemployment rising to the stage where it is not uncommon to find third and fourth generation being without a job.

Caerau is designated a Communities 1st area due to the problems synonymous with the area.

Caerau became so much of a concern for Police that the Ward was allocated two Beat Managers and four Police Community Support Officers, a first for any Ward in the BCU.

Both residents and agencies alike acknowledge that Caerau was a hot spot for escalating levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.

In November 2008 one area of Caerau was cause for concern and required closer scrutiny. The level of anti-social behaviour calls received at Duffryn Road flats located in Caerau, was higher than any other location within the Maesteg sector.

The flat complex constructed in 1972 and local authority owned, consists of two separate three story split level buildings, housing fourteen flats. The front door to the ground level flats are situated in an under-croft, beneath the upper walkway.



(View of Duffryn flats)



(View of under-croft)

The structure of the building, coupled with a lack of facilities for local youths contributed to the level of incidents of anti-social behaviour taking place at Duffryn flats.

This had a detrimental effect on public confidence in the Police as it was a repeating situation where residents would report incidents of anti-social behaviour, the police would attend and the youths disperse, only for them to return and the cycle continue.

There was evidence of graffiti, rubbish and drug paraphernalia where the youths congregated. The area was a 'no go' zone, both in the day and night for many residents due to the levels of abuse and general intimidation they were subjected to.

In order to understand the situation better Caerau Neighbourhood Policing Team engaged with residents and youths alike through a number of forums.

At PACT meetings and Street Surgeries, discussions were held to determine residents concerns. Site visits were carried out at Duffryn Flats. Statistical analysis was extracted from the South Wales Police Niche system to illustrate the level of calls recorded at Duffryn Flats.

Additionally, concerns were received from the local authority, Valleys 2 Coast Housing Association and other agencies regarding the volume of reported anti-social behaviour centred on the flats.

This location was the main gathering area for the youths and for anti social behaviour.

The following table evidences calls recorded at Duffryn flats for the period January 2007 – December 2008.

ASB & Crime	2007	2008
AN12 Rowdy/Nuisance - Rowdy & Inconsiderate	37	82
Other Crime	16	18
Criminal Damage	10	23
Violence	7	16
Public Order	5	13
AN11 Rowdy/Nuisance - Neighbours	4	5
AN1 Abandoned Vehicles (not stolen/causing obstruction)	4	1
Drugs	4	11
AN16 Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate Vehicle use	3	3
AN13 Street Drinking	3	0
AN14 Solvent Misuse	1	0
AN5 Hoax call to emergency services	1	2
TOTAL	95	174

There were concerns that the statistics did not illustrate the true picture as many residents reported fear of reprisals should they contact the police, together with their perception that nothing would be done.

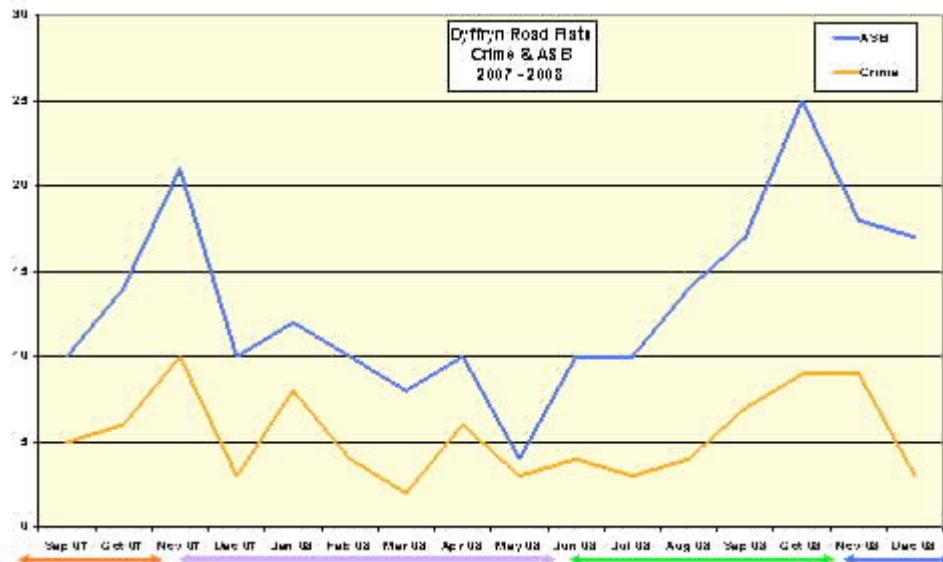
The level of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded is significantly higher in comparison to other types of calls received. Anti-social behaviour can often be the cause of other forms of criminal activity including criminal damage, drug offences, etc. all of which are recorded as an issue at Duffryn flats.

Anti-social behaviour is often seen by some as a low level issue. However the impact this had on the quality of life for residents of Duffryn flats required a pro-active approach.

ANALYSIS

Through analysing data extracted from Niche, a peak in reported incidents of anti-social behaviour was seen for October/November 2008, significantly higher compared to the same period the previous year.

The following graph evidences levels of anti-social behaviour calls and crime at Duffryn flats for the period September 2007 – December 2008.



Although anti-social behaviour had greatly peaked during October/November 2008, this period is a seasonal issue affecting the Police Service annually however by addressing previous months it was evident that the problem continued to fluctuate and therefore a more pro-active response was required.

Through conducting Street Surgeries and holding P.A.C.T. meetings the local Neighbourhood Policing Team established residents concerns for the escalating levels of inappropriate behaviour taking place during the evenings and weekends.

Residents confirmed initial fears of under reporting, misrepresenting the true picture, as they lived in fear of reprisals should individuals become aware that it was them contacting the police.

Data was obtained via Niche and Intelligence systems identifying the problem as an anti-social issue.

Advice was obtained from the Divisional Crime Prevention Officer to designing out crime.

It was evident that a number of avenues needed to be pursued to ensure sustainable resolutions were sought to the problem. The areas of concern requiring appropriate action were seen as:

- * The condition of the flats had led to the “broken window affect”.
- * The fear of crime amongst residents was spiralling out of control.
- * Levels of anti-social behaviour continued to increase.

Through application of the problem analysis triangle we were provided with a clear understanding of the problem in adopting a suitable approach to tackle the issues identified.

Victim:

There were a number of victims identified including:

- * Residents in Duffryn flats.
- * Valleys 2 Coast – owner of building.
- * Visitors to the area.
- * Local community and businesses.
- * South Wales Police.
- * Bridgend County Borough Council.

Residents at Duffryn flats were primarily elderly and retired. Therefore seen as more vulnerable and their perception of the level of crime taking place appeared significantly higher than those recorded.

A number of other agencies were affected by the levels of anti-social behaviour and the cost involved could not be sustained in the current economic climate. Home Office state the economic and social costs to the average householder for criminal damage is £623.00 per year. These were published in 2003 and therefore the current cost would be significantly higher.

Key areas of address:

- * Reassurance to the residents and local communities.
- * Communication strategy to keep residents involved and updated.
- * Partnership approach with Valleys 2 Coast and South Wales Police.

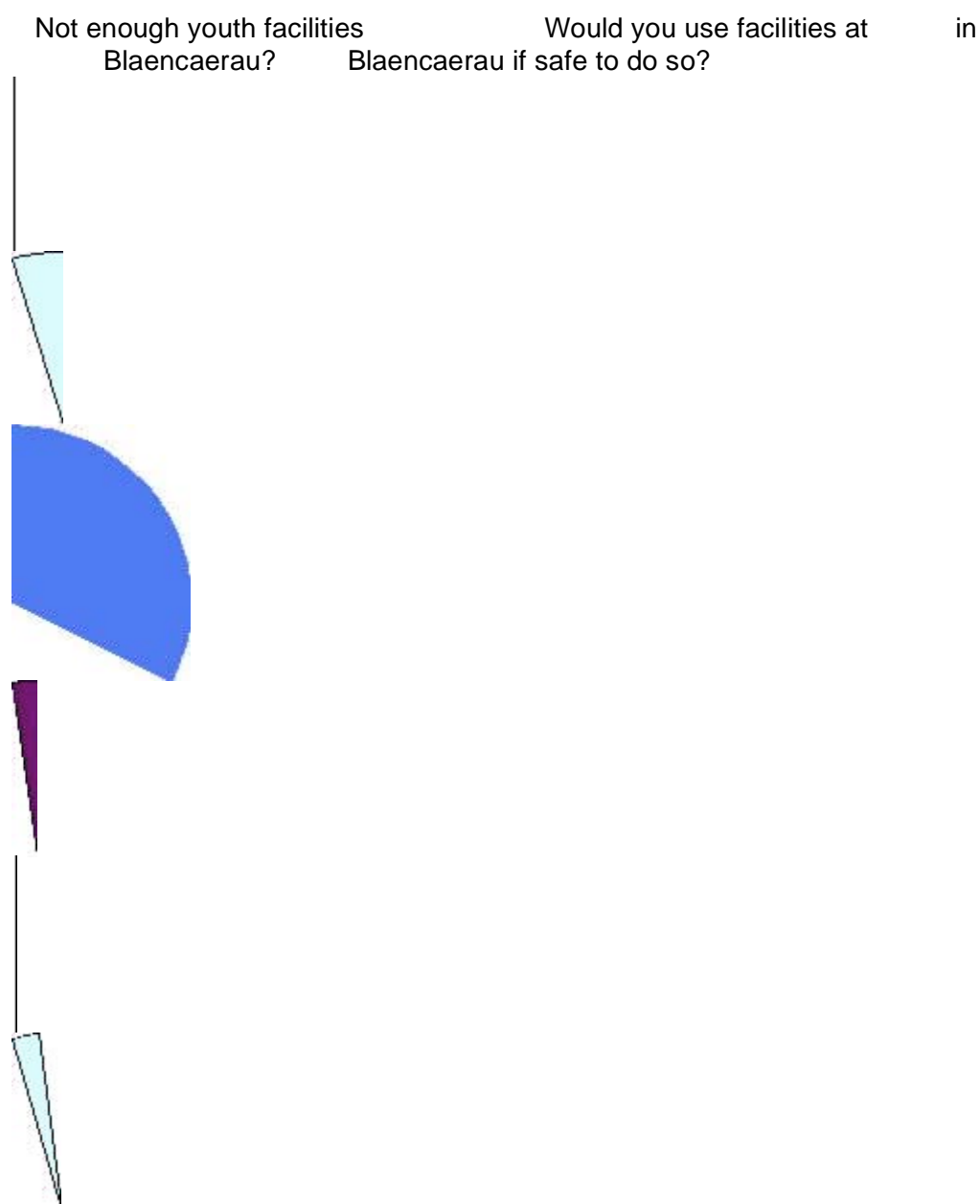
Offender:

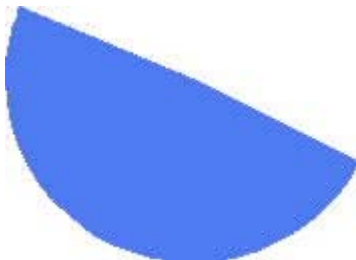
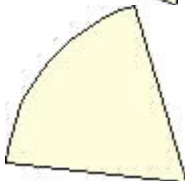
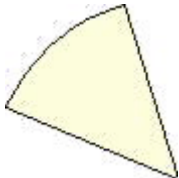
These were recognised as youths predominantly residing in the Blaencaerau and surrounding areas of Caerau.

Consultation was undertaken with youths to establish the reasons for utilising this area as a meeting place. Youths spoken to reported being bored and found the under-croft an ideal area to shelter during adverse weather conditions. This is supported by statistical data whereby there is a reduction in anti-social behaviour calls which may be attributed to dryer, warmer periods.

Questionnaires were constructed by the Neighbourhood Policing Team and Caerau Communities 1st for distribution via local youth clubs. The questions were designed to ascertain the thoughts of local young people in devising a way forward to tackling the anti-social behaviour. By involving individuals in this consultation process it assisted in gaining their support for any measures implemented and to ensure they were applicable.

The response shows 77% agreed there were not enough facilities in their local area but if there were, 81% agreed they would use them if available.

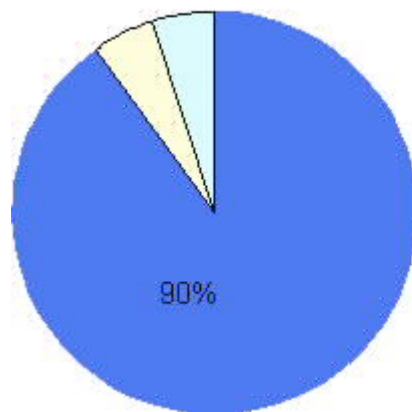




81%

77%

Like to have access to a place



specifically for young people?

Residents reported on numerous occasions that the area is used by youths for drinking alcohol, smoking, writing graffiti and general anti-social behaviour. Drug paraphernalia was evident on a number of occasions in the under-croft of the flats. The environment loaned itself to encouraging such behaviour as the walkways leading to the flats provided a dry place to congregate.

Consideration needed to be given to implementing long term diversionary measures to alleviate displacing the problem to another area.

Key areas of address:

- * Reduction of anti-social behaviour
- * Engagement with local youths
- * Improve local facilities
- Introduce long term diversionary measures

Location:

The impact that the built environment has upon the behaviour of people living there can vary enormously. Badly designed layouts can motivate criminal behaviour creating tension and distress amongst members of the community and residents.

In addition the condition of the environment confirms the “broken window” affect. In the United States the “broken window” theory proposes that if a broken window is left and not repaired, other broken windows will follow. In the case of Duffryn flats with the level of graffiti and vandalism we can draw the conclusion that the environment created opportunities for crime but conversely with improvements could be used to reduce it.

The condition of the flats compounded the problem emanating a feeling of fear and an increase in the perception of crime levels in the area. A lack of ownership and responsibility for the area is adopted causing further deterioration.

Key areas of address at Duffryn flats were identified as:

- * Existence of rubbish bin stores on the wall opposite the front entrances to the flats prohibited natural surveillance to the under-croft.
- * Layout of the building with an under-croft afforded youths the opportunity to congregate and undertake illicit activities.
- * Covered walkway was poorly lit with a ninety degree bend at one end. Users of this walkway were unable to see clearly ahead thus increasing the fear of crime to legitimate users
- * Open nature of the walkway provided easy access from either end creating an ideal escape route for anyone committing a criminal offence and a hot spot for carrying out anti-social behaviour.
- * Condition of the building including evidence of vandalism, graffiti and rubbish.

Disorder and neglect had led to a spiral of decline that fostered crime and anti-social behaviour. Residents, tenants, Police and the Housing Association all had a part to play in keeping the area clean and free from litter, rubbish and abandoned vehicles.

Tackling the problem through increased intelligence led patrols had a positive impact with the number of reported incidents for the same period in 2009 significantly lower than the previous two years. However, a more robust and long term sustainable strategy was required to ensure this reduction continued.

Adopting a partnership approach to include those affected and the relevant agencies was necessary in identifying long term remedial action. Involving these agencies at the earliest opportunity allowed a more timely response. Liaison with Valleys 2 Coast was critical as they were the owners of the building and therefore any development in and around the flats would require their authority and support.

RESPONSE

It was clear from the outset that the Police Service approach alone would not be fully effective in tackling the issue of anti-social behaviour and bringing about a successful conclusion.

It was identified that seven key areas needed addressing. These were identified as:

- Reassurance to the local residents and the wider public.
- Reduction of anti-social behaviour at the location.
- Reduction of crime at the location.
- Engagement with local youths at the location and surrounding areas.
- To build and maintain closer working relationships with partner agencies.
- To improve local facilities for the community.
- To introduce long term measures to ensure no reoccurrence of anti-social behaviour at the location.

As a result of the analysis it was agreed that the main areas of focus would be placed on the location and offender as these were at the root of the problem.

When considering appropriate measures to reduce the problem of anti-social behaviour, important consideration was given to these being appropriate, realistic and cost effective.

Partnership approach included:

- * Valleys 2 Coast Housing Association -
Owners of the flats and thereby their authority and support was needed to progress with any work carried out. In addition, Valleys 2 Coast would financially support implementation of a number of recommendations made by the Crime Prevention Officer.
- * Youth Offending Team -
Provided the resources to assist with painting at the flats.
- * Keep Wales Tidy –
Cleared away debris located in and around the under-croft of the flats to make the area more aesthetically pleasing.
- * Communities 1st –
Assisted in the construction of the questionnaire for completion by local youths.
- * Safer Bridgend Partnership –
Supported the funding for equipment at Blaencaerau Ball Park.
- * NODDFA Chapel –
Provided the venue to engage with local youths to complete the questionnaires
- * Caerau Youth Works Project –
Also provided a venue to engage with local youths to target a wider audience.
- * Licensing –
Partnership approach with local Police to target under-age drinking.
- * Trading Standards –
Partnership approach with local Police to tackle under-age drinking.

When undertaking constructive partnership working it was crucial to involve those who had the relevant skills and knowledge to tackle the problem effectively. Knowledge of the six elements to effective partnership working as derived from the Hallmarks guidance assisted in engaging with those applicable to delivering the solutions.

1st Phase:

Valleys 2 Coast assisted in the removal of rubbish bin stores located to the front of the flats. These had previously been damaged and were visually unsightly; through removal the opportunity for arson attacks and additional litter dropping diminished. It was also identified that by removing the rubbish bin stores, it would provide greater natural surveillance at the under-croft from the nearby roadway and walkways.

It was highlighted to all local Policing teams of the response aspect of the project and this led to increased intelligence driven patrols being conducted at the location.

A joint operation was undertaken by Trading Standards and Licensing at Safer Bridgend to carry out test purchases in local shops believed to be responsible for selling alcohol to under aged youths.

With the assistance of Valleys 2 Coast, artificial lighting was improved in the walkways to discourage potential offenders from congregating in this area. This response also had the benefit of reassuring legitimate users and providing a safer and more aesthetically pleasing environment.

The local Neighbourhood Policing Team conducted visits to the many local residents to encourage reporting of any incidents of anti-social behaviour or crime, to allow for effective understanding of the problem and show the public that the Police Service were actively addressing their concerns and fears.

Assistance from partnership agencies, such as 'Keep Wales Tidy' were utilised to clear debris located in the under-croft and surrounding area.

It was identified that there was an opportunity for the Youth Offending Team to assist in the project and they were tasked with painting the walls in the under-croft.

Periodic updates were provided by the local Neighbourhood Policing Team to the residents and key community leaders to reassure that the measures implemented remained effective and the location was closely monitored.

It was highlighted to officers and the public alike of the anti-social behaviour process, which would be enforced at the location and surrounding areas.

Continued close partnership working with Valleys 2 Coast helped to promote tenancy agreements and adherence to them.

2nd Phase:

A long term measure was needed to effectively address the anti-social behaviour at the location. Research was carried out with Valleys 2 Coast and it was agreed that there needed to be a structural transformation to the layout of the under-croft to assist in eradicating the reoccurring problem. A partitioning wall was to be constructed in the walkway in the under-croft restricting access and eliminating the secluded corridor. This was identified as the most efficient and cost effective method to tackle the long term issue of anti social

behaviour at the location when considering other methods such as CCTV monitoring or the implementation of an alley-gate.

In January 2009, after gaining planning consent from the local authority and with the assistance of Valleys 2 Coast, the partitioning wall was constructed in the walkway where the youths were congregating. As an added benefit part of the previous secluded corridor was turned into a storage area for Valleys 2 Coast. The Youth Offending Team was again involved in the project by painting the partitioning wall and tidying the area.



(Under-croft at Duffryn Flats)
(Post response)

To compliment the focus of partner agencies, the Police Service continued with the increased patrols at the location and enforcement of the anti social behaviour process. The Caerau neighbourhood Policing team continually engaged with local residents and youths alike.

3rd Phase:

It was recognised that a continued diversionary and engagement method was needed to reduce anti-social behaviour in the area.

From the previous research conducted and ongoing consultations during the project, it was evident that there needed to be a viable alternative location for the youths to congregate and have the option to participate in physical activity. Previously the local authority had earmarked an area for development as a MUGA (multi-agency game area) however funding was unavailable to continue with this project.

To ensure levels of anti-social behaviour would not be displaced to another area where it would affect the quality of life for others in the community, Police Community Support Officers were instrumental in devising and developing a long term strategy to tackle this problem.

A local area of land in Blaencaerau estate, known as the Ball Park, that had been run down and in a very poor state of repair was identified as a prime location for development of a venue for the youths. With the assistance of Valleys 2 Coast the Ball Park was redeveloped and regenerated, predominantly for the youth population but would also service the needs of the wider community. Caerau has the highest level of child health problems in Wales and a general lack of facilities available for young people contributed to the health issues. This further assisted in addressing the child health issues in Caerau by promoting a healthier lifestyle for young people to engage in.

Local youths were consulted and participated in some areas of development including clearing the Ball Park ready for Valleys 2 Coast to develop.

Bridgend County Borough Council providing litter bins for the area. Funding to the sum of £5,400 was obtained from the Welsh Assembly for a variety of sports equipment for the Ball

Park which was officially opened in March 2010 with a community launch day which was also attended by a number of partner agencies and media.

It was recognised that there would be a need for continued engagement activities to be organised at the Ball Park to ensure that the community keeps focus and the Ball Park becomes a feature of the community and a diversionary area for the youths. Amongst other activities to be run at the Ball Park, a Street Rugby initiative for local youths, now run by the Caerau Neighbourhood Policing Team, will be moving to the location to give the initiative a base and elevate the status of the Ball Park for the participating youths and others involved. It is envisaged that if continued positive focus within the community is placed on the Ball Park, it will become a focal point for the community.

This initiative has proven that with a partnership approach a more cost effective and feasible project could be established as a long term solution to anti-social behaviour.



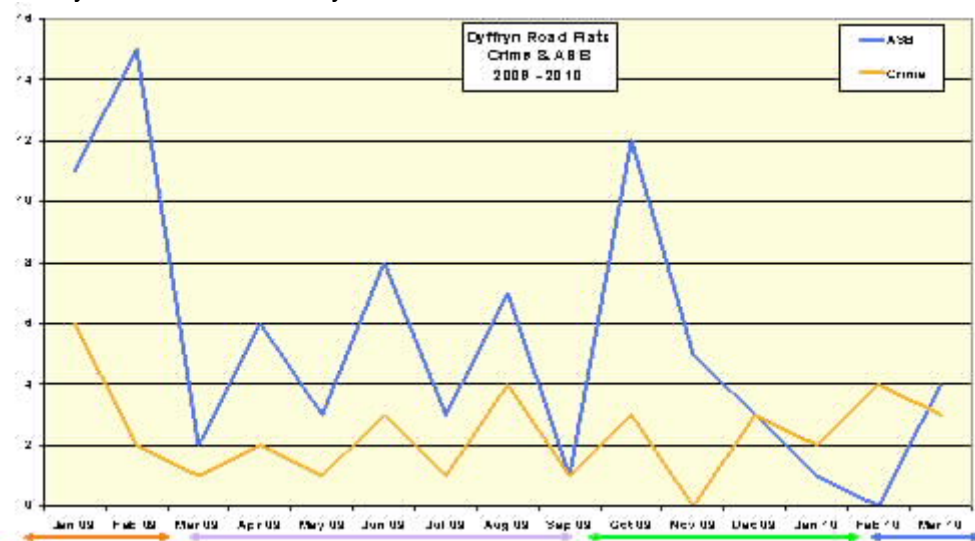
(View of the Ball Park)

ASSESSMENT

The levels of calls reported at Duffryn flats have substantially decreased and is measured by data extracted by the Niche system.

The period October through to November 2009 historically saw an increase in the level of anti-social calls across the Force, however, at Duffryn flats, a reduction in anti-social behaviour was apparent, inferring that the improvements undertaken had a positive effect.

The following graph evidences the decline in the levels of anti-social behaviour calls and crime at Duffryn flats from January 2009 – March 2010.



However, measuring an increase in public confidence and reassurance is not so tangible but with the testimony of one resident spokesperson, Mr Ian Williams, who states

"Things have improved drastically around here since the wall and garage door were put up. The Police were marvellous and worked hard to make sure something was done".

South Wales Police and our partners are confident that the measures introduced and by involving residents at every juncture public confidence continues to improve.

The quality of life to residents and reduction in their fear of crime is carefully monitored with periodic patrols and updates supported through P.A.C.T. meetings. Duffryn flats no longer remains a P.A.C.T. priority where it had been a priority for eight months and residents are confident that the long term solutions have resolved the situation.

To promote the ongoing work at Duffryn flats, various media opportunities were utilised to market the success of the remedial measures. Some of the methods included Our Bobby website, P.A.C.T. meetings, press releases etc.

Marketing was pivotal to reassuring the community and the residents at Duffryn flats. In addition it emphasised the success of partnership working and the zero tolerance approach policing had to what can often be perceived as minor issues. The cost implications for low level crime may appear inconsequential but the impact it had on the quality of life for residents at Duffryn flats required a robust approach and sustainable improvements.

Our Bobby website kept individuals informed and appraised as to progress at Duffryn flats. Follow up personal calls to residents confirmed the positive impact these measures made to residents and the local community.

The success of this project was recently recognised by the Force as an effective solution to problem solving around anti-social behaviour and won the Force POP Award in 2009.

In addition, the project was visited by two Dutch Police Officers to see how effective neighbourhood policing could be and to share best practice procedures. There was widespread recognition of the effectiveness of the measures implemented.



(Article following visit by Dutch Police)

Albeit the success of the campaign is evident following Phase 1 and 2, Phase 3 saw the opening and launch of the Ball Park in March 2010 and as yet, it is too early to predict its success.

However the current view of one local youth involved in the project from the beginning is testament to its success.

“Every time me and my friends use the new ballpark there are always kids playing up there from about 8yrs of age to my age. I’m really glad that Rachael and Karl involved us in the project”

There are still long term ambitions for the Ball Park project and these include:

*** Evaluation and careful monitoring of the Ball Park.**

Regular consultation with the young people utilising the facilities at the Ball Park will be undertaken in a three monthly cycle. Calls to the Ball Park will be carefully monitored for any increases requiring intervention.

*** Funding to be sought to facilitate additional lighting in the area.**

Currently lighting is limited at the Ball Park which is pivotal to encourage usage during the winter evenings when natural light is unavailable.

*** Funding to purchase CCTV to ensure appropriate use of the facilities.**

Apply for CCTV to encourage supervision of users.

*** Include the Ball Park in a robust patrol strategy.**

Although policing demand has greatly reduced periodic patrols will be carried out during relevant hours. The guardianship of the area will be achieved through the installation of CCTV and improved lighting.

*** Continued engagement with Valleys 2 Coast to maintain the area.**

Maintenance of the area to avoid becoming an avenue of decline.

*** Young people to adopt the park and take ownership of its usage.**

Devise a young persons’ forum to take ownership of the park.

*** Communication strategy to highlight the success of this project.**

Market the positives through media campaigns and periodic updates on the Our Bobby website. The Caerau Newsletter will be utilised to illustrate successful outcomes.

Continual evaluation is essential to gauging success or possible early intervention for remedial action. Future development to continue reducing anti-social behaviour whilst encouraging links with young people.

PART TWO - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Information requested within this section of the application form is compulsory. Each question should be answered. This section is not assessed as part of the Tilley Awards but failure to answer all the questions may result in your application being rejected from the competition

Q: Can you confirm that the partners listed carried out the project as stated?

Yes

Q: Can you confirm that the details stated are factually correct?

Yes

Q: Is there any reason why the contents of this application should not be made publicly available? If so please state the reason/s and refer to guidance concerning sharing Tilley application submissions.

No

Please mark the box below with an X to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

☒

Please mark the box below with an X to indicate that your CDRP/CSP Chair is content for this project to be entered into the Tilley Awards

☒

PART THREE – SHARING LEARNING

This section is not assessed as part of the Tilley Awards. The information contained within this section of the application form will be used to share information about your project with interested stakeholders. You should use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings.

Failure to complete this section could reduce the likelihood of your project being shared with interested parties.

Q: How have you ensured that the project contributes to improving public confidence that the police and local agencies are dealing with the issues that matter locally? What evidence do you have that this has had a direct measurable impact on this measure?

The project has contributed to improving public confidence with the Police and local agencies involved in dealing with the issues. This is evident and measurable by the significant reduction in reported incidents on the Police database and the calls being received direct to Neighbourhood Officers. The P.A.C.T. process has also seen a reduction regarding the issues as the priorities have changed from Duffryn Flats.

Q: Did your project have a direct measurable impact on public perceptions of anti-social behaviour, including perceptions of drug use or drug dealing and perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem locally? If so, please provide details below.

The perception of anti social behaviour has decreased and this is evident from reported incident and through engagement via P.A.C.T., Police Surgeries etc.

Q: Did your project provide a measurable contribution to the delivery of any Local Area Agreement targets? If so, please state which indicators below and how your project's contribution can be measured

Through P.A.C.T., Police Surgeries and Street surgeries and reported incidents.

Q: Question three of section one of this application form asks for details of which partners were involved in your project. Please use the space below to set out how partners were engaged and involved in developing and/or delivering your project. Please make reference to the way in which your project links with partners' strategies, such as Sustainable Community Strategy or CDRP Community Safety Strategy.

Valleys 2 Coast: As owners of the property they were able to continue and progress the work at Duffryn Flats.

Bridgend County Borough Council: Providing litter bins for the area.

Keep Wales Tidy: Engaged with site clean ups.

Youth Offending Team: Assisted in painting walls, street benches etc.

Youth Works Project: Included in the consultation project.

NODDFA Chapel: Included in the consultation project

Licensing: Partnership approach with local Police to target under-age drinking.

Trading Standards: Partnership approach with local Police to tackle under-age drinking.

Safer Bridgend Partnership: Supported the funding for equipment at Blaencaerau Ball Park.

Q: Did your project engage schools, Pupil Referral Units and/or Family Intervention Projects? if so please provide details below including how and details of the impact of engaging these partners?

Engagement processes regarding consultation with Caerau Youth Works Project. Youth works are in partnership with Youth Offending Team, Youth inclusion support programme and ONTRACK community project.

Q: Please describe how local NHS partners have been engaged in your project's partnership.

St Johns Ambulance service engaged in the Community Launch day

Q: Were any strategic partnerships involved in the identification and need for your project and/or involved in supporting its delivery? If so, please provide details below.

No strategic partners were involved in the identification of this problem but a number were engaged in the resolution.

Q: Question four of section one of this application form asks for an indication of which hallmarks of effective practice your project demonstrates. If you have ticked the more than one box please provide details here of which hallmarks your project demonstrates and how.

Appropriate Skills and Knowledge:

Analysing what the problem and issues were. To engage our partners in resolutions best suited to their level of expertise to assist in obtaining a successful outcome.

Community Engagement:

Through utilising localised partners with a long standing relationship within the community this allowed us greater engagement with those individuals at the centre of the problem.

Q: Did you engage third sector bodies in your project? If so, please provide details of why, how and any benefits your project received as a consequence of engaging the third sector. If not please provide reasons below.

Youth works project and NODDFA Chapel provided a suitable venue to engage with local youths.

St Johns ambulance were involved in the launch of Blaencaerau Ball Park. They supported the launch by providing information as to how to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Keep Wales Tidy allowed early intervention at Duffryn flats in the clearing of debris and general litter which enhanced the fear of crime and through removal created a more aesthetically pleasing environment.

Q: Did you use any anti-social behaviour tools or powers? If so please say which ones you used and how you used them.

Tools: Run diversionary activities such as street rugby engagement sessions, football coaching and youth engagement through youth clubs. PCSO's trained to level 3 as community Youth workers.

Powers: Anti social behaviour referral powers.

Q: How did you secure funding for your project and which funding did your project utilise?

In partnership with Communities 1st funding was secured through the Safer Bridgend Partnership

Q: Specifically, did your project receive any funding from Youth Crime Action Plan?

No.

Q: How have you been able to evaluate your project and assess the Value for Money it offers?

Although we are in early stages since the launch of the Ball Park, we continue to see young people continually using the facilities. It is encouraging to note that some users of the Ball Park were the youths responsible for the anti social behaviour at Duffryn flats.

Q: Who do you think would have a direct interest in learning about your project? Please list them below.

Any organisation which has problems centred on anti-social behaviour.

Q: Did your project overcome any barriers that someone setting up a similar project may wish to consider? We are particularly interested in how you identified or overcame barriers to effective co-operation horizontally between different partners or agencies.

The main barrier faced was the length of time from conception to completion of the project. Due to the different aspects of the project, e.g. planning, arranging for funding etc this was unavoidable.

Q: Drawing on your experience what would you do differently next time?

Although there has been a media strategy for the project, a learning point would be to establish a more positive robust media programme and to share best practice.

Q: Has your project already been formally recognised for its achievements? Has it been referred to positively in the CAA or other assessment of any of the partner bodies? If so please provide details below of how and when.

The project was the overall winner of the South Wales Police POP initiative category for 2009.

Q: How has your project considered how it can contribute to improving health outcomes?

Caerau has the highest level of child health problems in Wales and a general lack of facilities available for young people contributed to the health issues. By providing sporting facilities, this further assisted in addressing the child health issues in Caerau by promoting a healthier lifestyle for young people to engage in.

Also by continuing to work in partnership with the Youth Works Project, we are working towards physical activity and improving healthy eating.

Q: What specific improvements do you expect to achieve in health outcomes?

To provide more opportunities to participate in physical activity.

Q: Please describe how you will monitor your project's contribution to improving health outcomes.

We will continue to monitor the usage of the Ball Park and engage with local partners for continued assessment.

Q: How do you expect your project's contribution to improving health outcomes to be sustained beyond 2010?

To maintain the up-keep of the area and provide similar days such as the initial launch. To promote continued use of the area. To continue to engage in street activities and to use the location for training and engagement.

Q: What is your partnership doing differently in order to achieve positive outcomes for offenders through Integrated Offender Management?

The partnership has recently adopted a new prevention panel which seeks to identify young people who are identified as high risk to offending or committing anti-social behaviour and to develop a multi-agency action plan tailored made to that young persons risk factors to reduce the likelihood of their re-offending.

Q: How have you been able to measure a reduction in re-offending by offenders prioritised through Integrated Offender Management?

Individuals are closely monitored by a case worker. A prevention panel has only been in operation for five months and the first review of its effectiveness needs to be undertaken following a six month period, early indications are very positive.

Q: Has a local problem profile of offenders and crime been conducted to ensure the right offenders are being prioritised?

Engagement with partner agencies who have had referrals in relation to anti social behaviour orders from the Police service, schools. By integrating with the Youth Works project and Positive futures this has made possible.