



## 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](http://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 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010**. No entries will be accepted after the 30<sup>th</sup> 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:** Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club 2010NW1668

**Location:** Hyndburn, Lancashire

## 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

**Criminal damage, anti social behaviour and alcohol related nuisance is a serious concern to local residents and service providers in the Church ward of Hyndburn.**

**"Lancashire Constabulary is committed to reducing incidents of anti social behaviour and criminal damage by working with all service providers and stakeholders in the community"**  
**Sir Paul Stephenson 2004**

Four different sources were used to identify the problem:

1. Local Crime Figures
2. Local Residents
3. Local Service Providers
4. Young People

The Church ward has seen high levels of Criminal Damage and Anti Social Behaviour in comparison with the rest of Hyndburn. In 2008, there was a 16% increase in criminal damage and an 11% increase in Anti social behaviour. This put Church into the top three worst performing areas for Hyndburn. Antisocial behaviour has been on the increase in Church since 2005.

To identify the scale of the problem in Church ward and to understand how the problem affected the daily lives of residents, we consulted various public forums. Effective engagement with Neighbourhood Watch, resident associations, faith based organisations, community groups along with Police and Communities Together (PACT) meetings were vital. Perception amongst residents was that the problem could be attributable to young people. It was their belief that young people were going out at night only to drink alcohol and cause a nuisance. Public confidence in resourcing and tackling the issue was low.

A reduction in criminal damage and antisocial behaviour would benefit the area on a number of levels:

**"Lower crime and improved confidence in local service providers are proven to make communities safer, more enjoyable and promote Neighbourhood intergration.**  
**There are proven economic advantages to safer communities. These include improved standards of living, increased property values in low crime areas and greater investment for commercial gain"**  
**EU Neighbourhood Policy 2006**

There was a clear need for partnerships with all existing stakeholders agreeing that although they were dealing with issues in the community they lacked a co-ordinated approach.

There was a lack of knowledge amongst service providers and community groups around the issues that affected young people. Initial scanning showed that no consultation had taken place with young people in the area and no means of consultation had been established.

We therefore formed a youth taskforce called 'Young Persons Neighbourhood Operational Team' (YNOT) between the following partners:

- Lancashire Youth Offending Team (YOT)
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Lancashire County Council
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Lancashire Young People's Service
- Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
- Eavesbrook Neighbourhood Management
- Hyndburn Homes (*residential social landlord*)
- Lancashire Primary Care Trust (PCT)
- Early Break (*drug and alcohol referral team*)
- North Lancashire Training Group (NLTG)
- Sexual Health Outreach Team (SHOUT)
- Family Intervention Project

## **ANALYSIS**

### **Location**

Although Hyndburn is a sub region of Lancashire, it is very different from many other boroughs as it has 16 areas which all have a unique identity. Since pre industrial revolution, the East Lancashire heritage in each town and village in Hyndburn is prevalent and residents feel a great sense of belonging to their ward. Each area within Hyndburn has its own coat of arms, which emphasizes the sense of identity present.

Cross border migration within Hyndburn is rare amongst young people and when this does occur, there is a history of problems, as young people carry on a tradition of parochial attitudes.

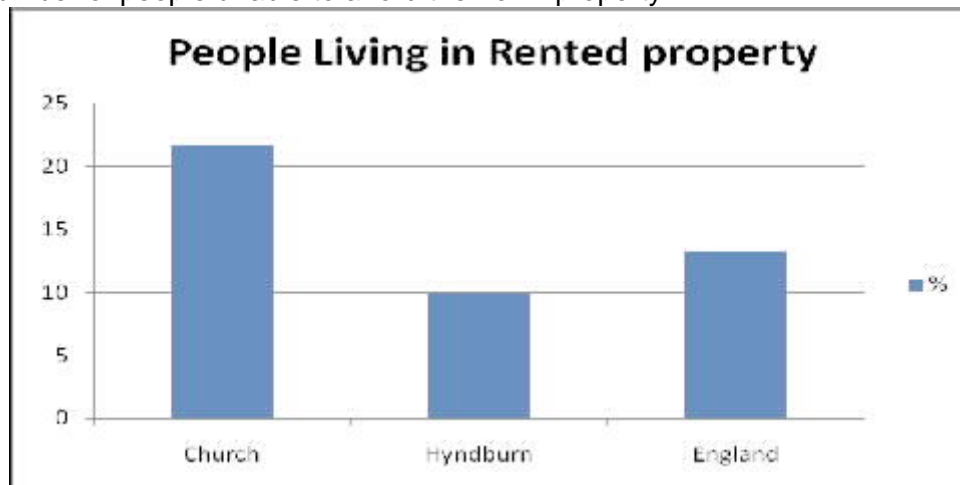
The starting point with partner agencies was to research publicly available information for the Church ward. Consultation was carried out with:

- Community Safety Partnership
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Local housing providers

The findings revealed information about Church ward that was not crime specific, but could contribute to the causes of crime.

Three areas of Church fall within the bottom 10% of Super Output Areas nationally making Church one of the most deprived areas in United Kingdom. Super output areas were created after the 2001 census to give fair comparative data across the country.

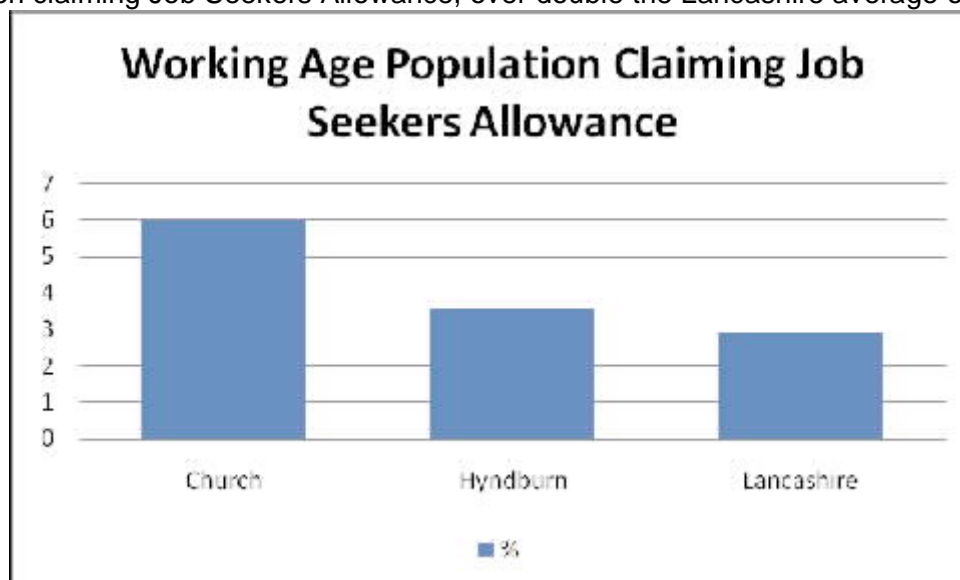
The amount of people living in rented accommodation in Church was more than double the Hyndburn average and significantly higher than the national baseline. This would suggest a higher number of people unable to afford their own property.



We enlisted the help of the NLTG to assist with current unemployment and Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) rates within the area.

This analysis highlighted the ongoing unemployment problem. The percentage of young people NEET averaged 10.8% in 2007. This was well above the Lancashire average of 7.8% (*Hyndburn Borough Council, 2008*).

More definitive data was shown in a report published in 2008 showing the breakdown of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance across the 16 wards of Hyndburn. This showed disproportionately high levels of claimants living in Church ward with 6% of the working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance, over double the Lancashire average of 2.9%.



Church ward has the highest population of young people in Hyndburn aged between 10 -19 years old.

There was a poor educational achievement rate in Church ward, which fell below the Lancashire average.

More than one third of school children in Church qualified for free school meals, which is an indicator of child poverty, this number was above the Lancashire average of one in five.

Coupled with deprivation and financial difficulties of certain families within the ward, parents were unable to transport or pay for their children to attend activities either because they could not afford it or had no way to get there.

Previous responses in Hyndburn had not focused attention upon the wider community and lacked consideration for affordability, transport and levels of deprivation:

**Example 1:**

Lancashire Young People's service provided a wide range of service provision in Hyndburn. There were 12 venues listed as district 'places to go' in Hyndburn. Although some of these venues were located both centrally in Accrington and also within a number of the outer lying areas – no provision existed in Church ward.

**Example 2:**

The nearby ward of Oswaldtwistle recently implemented a dispersal order in response to reported antisocial behaviour. Despite the success in reducing reported problems in the area, there were two main learning points from this:

1 – The problem was displaced from one area to another where reports of antisocial behaviour increased.

2 – Local stakeholders were reluctant to participate in a policing operation, which appeared on the surface to serve only as a punitive short term measure in driving young people off the streets.

**Blackburn Road, Church – Main Problem Area**

The Hyndburn Community Safety report in 2008 stated that Blackburn Road held the highest rate of anti social behaviour in the ward.

This is a main road that runs through Church into Accrington town centre. A regeneration project was started on Blackburn Road in 2007. Many older properties were demolished, families were relocated in order to facilitate the project and local residents were confident that the regeneration would make a huge difference to an area suffering high levels of deprivation. The project was stalled early in 2008 due to the economic downturn. Large areas of empty or demolished properties were left. As well as the cosmetic appearance being massively affected, there was an economic and social impact too.

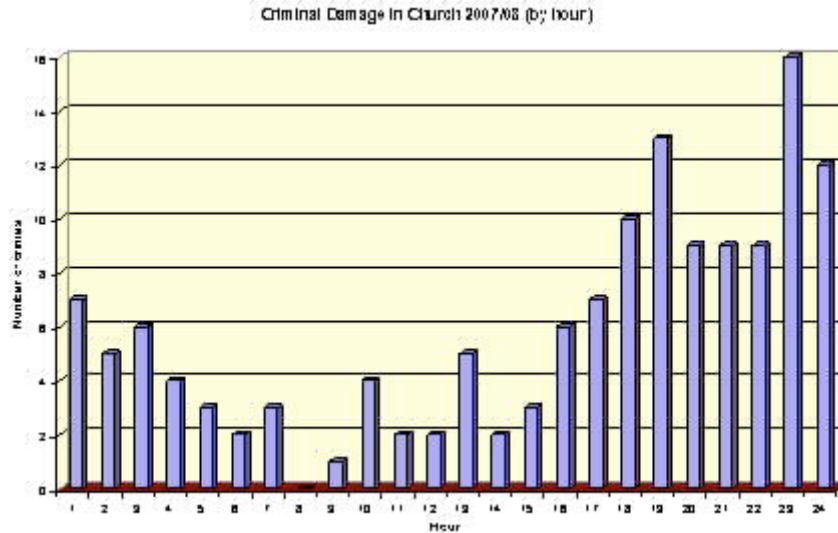
Blackburn Road has a number of commercial premises running alongside the main road and directly opposite the first phase of the regeneration. Local businesses on Blackburn Road reported increased trading difficulties and antisocial behaviour problems at night.

**Victim**

The next task was to go out and speak to the whole community. This was to survey thoughts, feelings and local perceptions of what was actually happening on the ground.

Along with Lancashire YOT, YPS and Neighbourhood Management, Lancashire Constabulary carried out a number of street surveys with young people and the community.

Over a four week period on Friday and Saturday evenings between the hours of 6pm and midnight, 320 young people were spoken to and asked for their thoughts and ideas for the future of Church ward. This was in response to a report published by the Community Safety Partnership in 2008 which showed the volume of crime increased between these hours.



As a team, we also attended local Police and Community Together meetings (PACT), local resident associations and area council meetings. These groups were consulted on the problems and, via workshops, discussed their views on the causes and suggestions for ways forward.

This consultation revealed:

- 1. There was a lack of local provision for young people.**
- 2. Young people wanted somewhere to go that was relatively unstructured and an opportunity to socialise with friends**
- 3. The local community perceived young people as ‘jobs’ and were responsible for all problems.**

This was evident in the way local residents spoke about issues and also in the opinion of young people in how they were valued in the community.

Further partner consultation found that although there were an abundance of activities and services available to young people in Hyndburn, agencies were not engaged well enough within Church.

This was accepted across all partners. Many stakeholders in Hyndburn acknowledged the increased provision required in Church and the need to engage with young people if any change in perceptions and confidence was to be achieved. Coupled with NEET, crime, anti social behaviour figures and other supporting data, the need for action was clear.

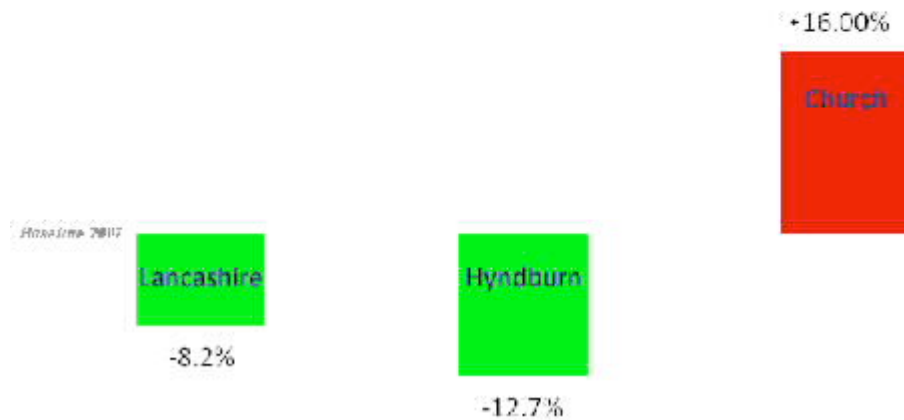
**Crime and antisocial behaviour data**

Between April 2007 and March 2008, there were 903 recorded incidents of antisocial behaviour in Church. An increase of 11% on the previous year, these figures contrasted with the borough trend with Hyndburn seeing a 12% reduction.

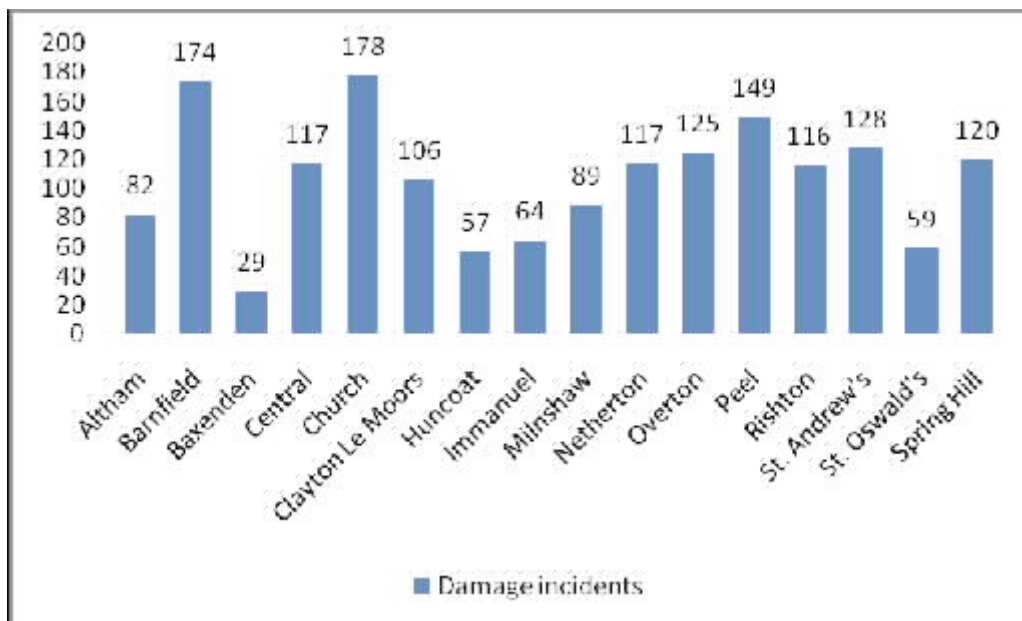
Year	Hyndburn			Church		
	Actual	Previous Year	%	Actual	Previous Year	%
2007/2008	10272	11629	-11.67%	903	813	+11.07%

Criminal damage in Church increased 16% in 2008. This was against the trend of Hyndburn, where it reduced by 12.7% and Lancashire where it dropped by just over 8%.

## Criminal Damage 2008



Church was the highest single contributor for criminal damage, accounting for over 10% of all damage incidents in the 16 wards of Hyndburn in 2008.

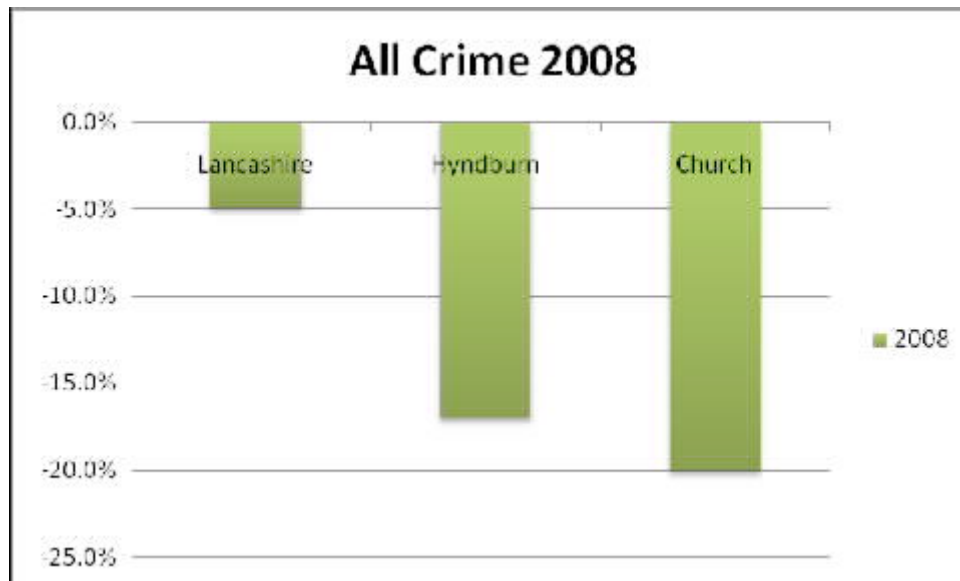


### Cost per capita

British Crime Survey data estimated that Criminal Damage in Hyndburn cost £91.62 per person in 2007 to 2008 and Church accounted for 10% of this. These costs equated to £753,300 or £9.16 per person in Hyndburn for damage caused in Church.

Meanwhile, the data for all other crime committed in Church was consistent with how other areas had performed and even exceeded other areas.

Baseline 2007



Analysis of all above data indicated the two main areas of concern were the number of antisocial behaviour reports and criminal damage. This supported the information collated through the community workshops, partnership consultation and youth surveys.

### **Offender**

Data provided from Community Safety Partnership analyst showed a breakdown of offenders for criminal damage and antisocial behaviour offences in Church by age range. The most significant bracket is 10 to 17 year olds (25%).

Information obtained in 2008 from Lancashire Youth Offending Team showed a quarterly average of 100 young people who were first time entrants into the criminal justice system. This had been a consistent average for some time.

These figures on their own provided no clear indication of the underlying causes of the rise in anti social behaviour or criminal damage.

In response to community perceptions and survey data an examination was conducted into alcohol abuse and its relationship to crime and anti social behaviour. Monitoring the condition of suspects (within the targeted age range) arrested in Hyndburn upon arrival in custody gave an indication of the impact alcohol had on crime.

Of all the young people between 10 and 17 years arrested in Hyndburn between 2007 and 2008 40% were considered to be drunk or under the influence of drink or drugs.

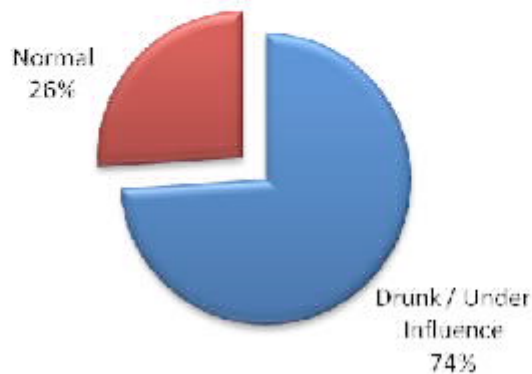


### **Custody Condition of 10-17year olds arrested in Hyndburn 2007/2008**



The statistics become more relevant when focusing at ward level with 74% of youths arrested in Church considered drunk or under the influence.

### **Custody condition of 10-17year olds arrested in Church ward 2007/2008**



Having collected the data in relation to Hyndburn and particularly Church ward, it was evident that involvement of local stakeholders, partner agencies and residents would prove vital if the underlying issues affecting the community were to be effectively challenged.

#### **PAT Triangle – Summary of analysis**



### Location

- High levels of deprivation and poverty identified throughout Church
- Blackburn Road produces high level of problematic activity
- No service provision for young people
- Parochial attitude towards local area
- Business and residential owners on Blackburn Road suffering from youth's on the street.
- High levels of unemployment and NEET young people

### Victim

- Local residents in Church experiencing antisocial behaviour or criminal damage
- Families and young people unable to afford other provisions
- Young people perceived as 'yobs' by local media and residents
- Hyndburn residents paying disproportionately high amounts for criminal damage.

### Offender

- Young people aged 10-17 years old in Church
- Young people under influence of alcohol
- High level of first time entrants into the criminal justice system for young people.

Using the three strands of the Problem Analysis Triangle, a holistic approach was agreed between all partners with the following key themes:

LOCATION – Provide a free service for young people in the heart of the community

VICTIM – Involve the whole community, reduce negative perceptions about young people, reduce the number of victims and increase public confidence in local service providers.

OFFENDER – Provide a positive diversionary activity to involve all young people

## RESPONSE

In order to achieve the identified objectives our partnership introduced the following mission statement:

**“Create an irrevocable change in public perception and quality of life for all residents of the local area.”**

To accomplish this mission we considered a multitude of tactical options:

### *Blackburn Road dispersal order*

As identified in the analysis, dispersal orders are an interim police measure which result in displacement. Partners consider it punitive and ineffective.

### *Enforcement of antisocial behaviour legislation – ASBO’s/CRASBO’s*

Although this can successfully target individuals it is again punitive and does not address root causes of the problem. It does not prevent first time entrants to the criminal justice system or reduce the number of victims of crime and anti social behaviour. Prevention and inclusion approaches taken by partners can conflict with this tactic.

### *Increased police patrols in the area*

This can generate improvements in an area both with actual reports and public perceptions, however, is unsustainable in the long term due to costs. It also fails to address root causes.

### *Economic regeneration of the area*

Ideal in the long term, however this involves substantial financial input which we were unable to influence.

### *Full time youth provision in Church*

This option was explored and considered to be too expensive.

Because of the above considerations, all these methods were rejected. It was decided that the only viable tactic was to provide a part time diversionary activity based in Church.

In order to realise our mission, the partnership aimed to provide a base in Church to:

- **Enable agencies to informally engage with young people**
- **Tackle local issues in the community in the right place at the right time**
- **Educate young people in the dangers of becoming involved in antisocial behaviour, alcohol and crime**
- **Signpost young people into existing services in the area**
- **Change the perceptions of the community towards young people**
- **Use positive role models to inspire young people to become the positive peer role models of the future.**

We achieved an introduction to the Paul Hunter Foundation through our working partnership with Chris Lovell of the North Lancashire Training Group.

The Foundation was established in memory of Paul Hunter. Paul was a professional snooker player, who passed away in October 2006 after a battle with cancer. The aim of the foundation is to give disadvantaged, able bodied and disabled youngsters an opportunity to play snooker.

The Foundation was in its infancy in 2008 and was looking how to best deliver snooker based projects in the community. We approached the foundation and discussed the problem faced in Church.

### **Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club**

We decided to set up a Snooker Youth Club to open in September 2008. A venue was found on Blackburn Road in Church, which would allow us to be at the heart of problems identified.

The club would be open to young people of all ages irrespective of ability or financial background. We actively encouraged young people within Church to attend, but also those with whom partner organisations were engaging due to their risk of involvement in antisocial behaviour or crime.

The snooker club would run two nights a week between the hours of 6pm to 8pm. This was decided as a result of information showing a rise in antisocial behaviour starting at 6pm.

The club would be free of charge so no child would be excluded and all agencies agreed to assist, attend, engage with the young people and help fund the project.

As well as local agency staff, volunteers from the community were recruited to help run the club and engage with the young people.

A positive press campaign would coincide with the project and further consultations would take place to raise awareness and actively promote the fact that young people were not the sole contributors to the problem.

In order to keep the club informal and not to exclude any young people in the area from attending, the club had only one rule - Respect each other and the staff.

Even if snooker was not an attractive prospect to young people, they would be given the opportunity to socialise. This was done through a lounge area within the club with free refreshments, a sound system and a Nintendo Wii purchased for use by the young people.

The Paul Hunter Foundation agreed to provide training and assistance for the club and to match fund all money raised to sustain the club.

Positive role models would be provided in the form of local residents who volunteered to attend, police and partner agency staff as well as legendary snooker players.

The project was promoted through schools and youth clubs using posters and personal visits by members of the multi agency team. There was a local press appeal, and presentations were made at resident meetings for volunteers.

Funding for the Snooker Youth club was secured from:

- Lancashire County Council Young People's Service
- Lancashire Partnerships Against Crime
- Church Area Council
- Youth Opportunities Fund
- Neighbourhood Management

### **ASSESSMENT**

Since its launch in September 2008, Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club has been a key presence in Church and in a 12 month period the club provided 400hrs of youth engagement, only closing for 2 weeks – Christmas and New Year.

We re-visited the community workshops and youth surveys to gauge the change in perceptions. The workshops revealed an improvement in perceptions of young people and the area. The youth consultations revealed increased optimism in area provisions and a more positive view of service providers (*see testimonials*).

Resourcing proved difficult at first, as Lancashire Constabulary struggled to dedicate officer time each week due to operational commitments. Other agencies had the same difficulties, but these were overcome as the demand for statutory agency involvement eased when more community volunteers were recruited to make the project sustainable.

On average, 40 young people both boys and girls attend the snooker club each night. These are representative of the diverse ethnicity of Hyndburn.

The snooker club was featured in a BBC documentary in May 2009 during the World snooker championships final. It has since been shown on National BBC television 4 times and there has been a massive interest in the work of the partnership and the Hyndburn snooker youth club.

Hyndburn now has two different venues for the snooker youth club, which runs 3 nights a week and on a Saturday morning. Organisations from Nottingham and Leeds have visited, while new clubs have been established in Lancaster, Blackpool, Preston, Clitheroe and Sheffield. Our partnership has assisted in setting up these clubs.

**Assessment against objectives:**

- **Enable agencies to informally engage with young people**

The Snooker Youth Club enables all the agencies involved to engage with all the young people who attend.

**"It has been an excellent way to break down barriers and build up relationships between young people and all agencies in the neighbourhood policing family.**

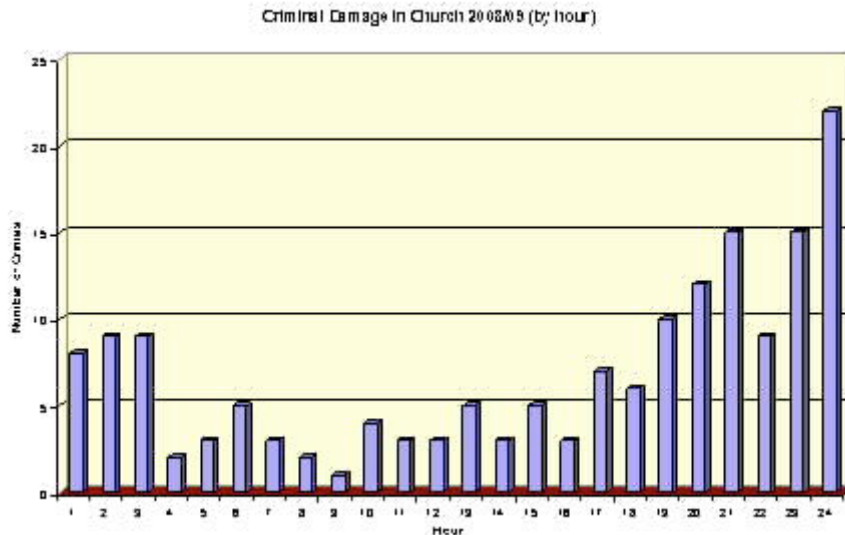
**We have noticed a considerable reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents to the extent that local resident association meetings now struggle to bring us a problem."**

**PC Lisa Evans – Church Community Beat Manager**

- **Tackle local issues in the community in the right place at the right time**

Blackburn Road has seen a 20% drop in criminal damage.

Anti social behaviour spikes at the times identified have also been eradicated by the introduction of the Snooker club between the hours of 6pm to 8pm.



The Community Safety Partnership report in July 2009 gave reference to this.

“There appears to be a possible correlation between the time profile of Anti Social Behaviour in 2007 to 2008 and the level of criminal damage when there was a peak in damage at 7pm.

This was not re-replicated in the hourly profile in 2008 to 2009. It is possible to hypothesise that diversionary activities provided at 6–8pm could have reduced the volume of ASB and criminal damage.”

**Brian Roberts – Chair of Hyndburn Community Safety Partnership**

- **Educate young people in the dangers of becoming involved in antisocial behaviour, alcohol and crime**

Work continues by all the agencies involved to raise awareness of crime and consequences. Police officers and staff assist with any issues that arise during the sessions, and there are opportunities for young people to speak with staff around any problems within the community or how to deal with specific issues themselves.

In Hyndburn, the number of young people entering custody drunk or under the influence after arrest increased by 1%.

### Custody Condition of 10-17year olds arrested in Hyndburn 2008/2009



The percentage of young people arrested in Church either drunk or under the influence reduced by 23%.

### Custody condition of 10-17year olds arrested in Church ward 2008/2009



- **Signpost young people into existing services in the area**

Over 40 young people have taken the opportunity to engage with the Saturday snooker club. Young people have attended other external activities that have been promoted through the snooker club such as local fundraising, youth clubs and a list of further free activities provided by partner agencies during the school holiday.

Through the work with NLTG, partners identified 28 young people who fell within the NEET category and they were referred into various schemes. 16 of them achieved positive outcomes and are no longer classed as NEET. This was a huge accomplishment in an already deprived area during a time when NEET figures increased nationally and unemployment reached its highest level in the UK for over 30years.

25 young people have been referred to partners such as Early Break for one to one interventions.

Lancashire PCT regularly attend to work with identified young people on issues such as healthy living and teenage pregnancy.

- **Change the perceptions of the community towards young people**

The club is supported by the voluntary work of local residents who attend each week and engage with the young people. They are fully trained and undergo full CRB clearing. The positive messages that they pass back to other members of the community is vital to changing overall perceptions.

The Mayor of Hyndburn attends the club, participates in games of snooker and the ward councillor attends on a regular basis. As representatives of the community, their attendance contributes massively to breaking down barriers with young people.

The Community Safety Partnership in Hyndburn highlighted the need for change in local perceptions following the introduction of the snooker club and changes to local offender profiles:

**"... It raises the question of the age profile responsible for the majority of Anti Social Behaviour. Although directing resources towards young people and creating diversionary activities does appear to be of benefit, there is a significant proportion of the adult population responsible for antisocial behaviour."  
CSP report – 03/07/2009**

- **Use positive role models to inspire young people to become the positive peer role models of the future**

Legendary snooker players such as Steve Davis and UK champion Sean Murphy have attended the snooker club on a number of occasions. As well as the support and advice they give to the young people, they act as patrons for the work in Hyndburn and believe that this should be replicated throughout the country.

We have given awards to young people who have become session leaders and are positive peer role models. One of the young people now manages and organises the Saturday snooker sessions.

#### **Crime and antisocial behaviour data**

Church has seen a 13% reduction in Antisocial Behaviour in 2009. Hyndburn saw a 2% reduction.

Compared to 2008, there has now been a 27% reduction in Criminal Damage in Church. The overall drop for Hyndburn is 9%.

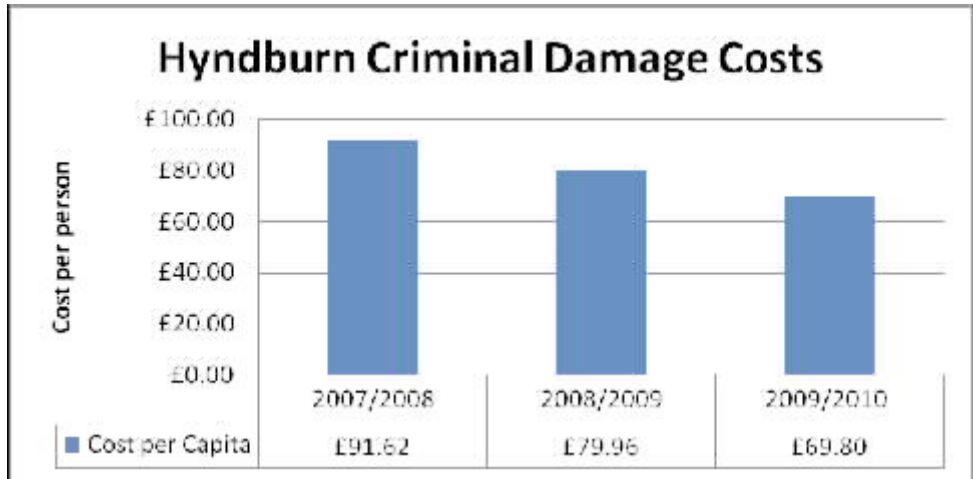
There has been a 73% drop in 1<sup>st</sup> time entrants into criminal justice system over the past 2years. The average number of monthly referrals dropped from 100 in January 2008 to 27 by the end of 2009.

#### **Cost per capita**

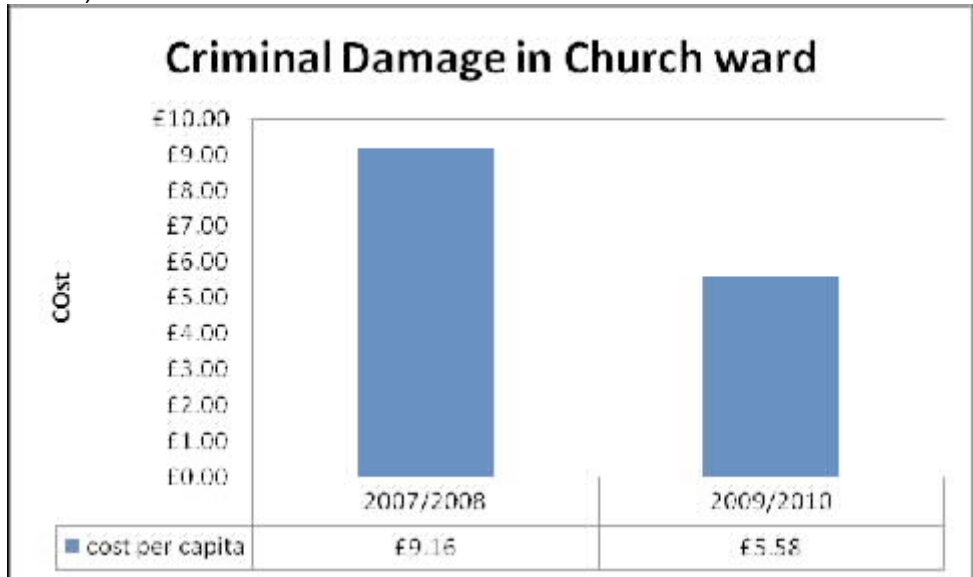
In 2009 the cost per capita of criminal damage incidents in Hyndburn dropped from £91.62 to £79.62 – A reduction of £11.66 (12.72%).

2010 year to date, the cost per capita is on target for a further 12.7% reduction. This would amount to a reduction of 24% since the start of the Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club.





Church ward's contribution to criminal damage has also reduced from 10% in 2008 to 8% in 2010. This reduced its individual contribution from £9.16 per head in 2008 to £5.58 in 2010 (39% reduction).



The above amounts to a total saving of £294,512 compared to running costs of c£16,640p.a. This gives a return on investment of 1,770% proving phenomenal value for money compared to other schemes.

## TESTIMONIALS

### Letter from Alan Pearson – Chair of Church Residents Association

"During my time as a volunteer working in the community I have been involved with a number of organisations, each in their own way attempting to improve people lifestyles and expectations.

By organising various initiatives for young people and promising only what they could deliver, gaining the trust of the young people, and opening up a repartee, the snooker youth club has succeeded where others have failed. In doing so both sides are learning from each other. The actual results of this are amazing and the difference can be seen in the community and the streets.

At the police meeting I still attend each month, August to December I have had very little to report, my counterparts from the areas they represent are feeling the same effects in their communities.

It is my strong belief as a resident that a great deal of this is due to the snooker club initiative.

Many thanks to all who give their time, and congratulations, for bringing something about that has been lacking for decades."

\*\*\*\*\*

"I used to hate the police, because they picked on me and my mates, but they have given us somewhere to go now and it's fun"

Jordan aged 13

"It gives my mum a break and we don't argue as much about stuff"

Kimberley aged 13

"I used to just get drunk. Now I meet my mates here"

Matt aged 15

"The leaders are funny and I like beating the Policemen at snooker"

Sean aged 11

\*\*\*\*\*

"This fascinating project could be replicated across the whole country. It's not just about snooker. Its about educating and inspiring young people and getting people into jobs."

Steve Davis – 5 time World snooker champion

"The biggest compliment I can give the team is when they say they are going to do something they do it. I'm sure Paul Hunter would have liked to think that his foundation is making a difference to young peoples lives and not just their snooker"

Sean Murphy - UK Snooker Champion 2009

## **AWARDS**

**Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club has won the following awards:**

**Eastern Division POPs Conference (2009)**

\*

**Lancashire Youth Offending Team Awards - Partnership of the Year (2009)**

\*

**Outstanding Contribution to Engaging Communities (2009)**

\*

**Lancashire High Sheriff Commendation (2010)**

\*

**National Children & Young People's Service Awards Team of the Year (2009)**

Word count 4000

## 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?

As a team, we attended local Police and Community Together meetings (PACT), local resident associations and area council meetings. These groups were consulted on the problems and, via workshops, discussed their views on the causes and suggestions for ways forward.

This consultation revealed:

- 1. There was a lack of local provision for young people.**
- 2. Young people wanted somewhere to go that was relatively unstructured and an opportunity to socialise with friends**
- 3. The local community perceived young people as ‘jobs’ and were responsible for all problems.**

This was evident in the way local residents spoke about issues and also in the opinion of young people in how they were valued in the community.

Further partner consultation found that although there were an abundance of activities and services available to young people in Hyndburn, agencies were not engaged well enough within Church.

This was accepted across all partners. Many stakeholders in Hyndburn acknowledged the increased provision required in Church and the need to engage with young people if any change in perceptions and confidence was to be achieved. Coupled with NEET, crime, anti social behaviour figures and other supporting data, the need for action was clear.

In response to community perceptions and survey data an examination was conducted into alcohol abuse and its relationship to crime and anti social behaviour. Monitoring the condition of suspects (within the targeted age range) arrested in Hyndburn upon arrival in custody gave an indication of the impact alcohol had on crime.

We re-visited the community workshops and youth surveys to gauge the change in perceptions. The workshops revealed an improvement in perceptions of young people and the area. The youth consultations revealed increased optimism in area provisions and a more positive view of service providers (*see testimonials*).

**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.

Blackburn Road has seen a 20% drop in criminal damage.

Anti social behaviour spikes at the times identified have also been eradicated by the introduction of the Snooker club between the hours of 6pm to 8pm.

The Community Safety Partnership report in July 2009 gave reference to this.

**"There appears to be a possible correlation between the time profile of Anti Social Behaviour in 2007 to 2008 and the level of criminal damage when there was a peak in damage at 7pm.**

**This was not re-replicated in the hourly profile in 2008 to 2009. It is possible to hypothesise that diversionary activities provided at 6-8pm could have reduced the volume of ASB and criminal damage."**  
**Brian Roberts – Chair of Hyndburn Community Safety Partnership**

**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

The club is supported by the voluntary work of local residents who attend each week and engage with the young people. They are fully trained and undergo full CRB clearing. The positive messages that they pass back to other members of the community is vital to changing overall perceptions.

The Mayor of Hyndburn attends the club, participates in games of snooker and the ward councillor attends on a regular basis. As representatives of the community, their attendance contributes massively to breaking down barriers with young people.

The Community Safety Partnership in Hyndburn highlighted the need for change in local perceptions following the introduction of the snooker club and changes to local offender profiles:

**"... It raises the question of the age profile responsible for the majority of Anti Social Behaviour. Although directing resources towards young people and creating diversionary activities does appear to be of benefit, there is a significant proportion of the adult population responsible for antisocial behaviour."**  
**CSP report – 03/07/2009**

**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.

Over 40 young people have taken the opportunity to engage with the Saturday snooker club. Young people have attended other external activities that have been promoted through the snooker club such as local fundraising, youth clubs and a list of further free activities provided by partner agencies during the school holiday.

Through the work with NLTG, partners identified 28 young people who fell within the NEET category and they were referred into various schemes. 16 of them achieved positive outcomes and are no longer classed as NEET. This was a huge accomplishment in an already deprived area during a time when NEET figures increased nationally and unemployment reached its highest level in the UK for over 30 years.

25 young people have been referred to partners such as Early Break for one to one interventions.

**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?

The project was promoted through schools and youth clubs using posters and personal visits by members of the multi agency team.

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

Lancashire PCT regularly attend to work with identified young people on issues such as healthy living and teenage pregnancy.

**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.

There was a clear need for partnerships with all existing stakeholders agreeing that although they were dealing with issues in the community they lacked a co-ordinated approach.

There was a lack of knowledge amongst service providers and community groups around the issues that affected young people. Initial scanning showed that no consultation had taken place with young people in the area and no means of consultation had been established.

We therefore formed a youth taskforce called 'Young Persons Neighbourhood Operational Team' (YNOT) between the following partners:

- Lancashire Youth Offending Team (YOT)
- Hyndburn Borough Council
- Lancashire County Council
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Lancashire Young People's Service
- Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service
- Eavesbrook Neighbourhood Management
- Hyndburn Homes (*residential social landlord*)

- Lancashire Primary Care Trust (PCT)
- Early Break (*drug and alcohol referral team*)
- North Lancashire Training Group (NLTG)
- Sexual Health Outreach Team (SHOUT)
- Family Intervention Project

**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.

**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.

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

A number of anti-social behaviour tools and powers were already been adopted locally and this project aimed to achieve outcomes based upon the involvement of young people and the community by bringing them together and using the club as a vehicle to engage and educate all parties within the community around issues of anti social behaviour.

To accomplish this mission we considered a multitude of tactical options:

*Blackburn Road dispersal order*

As identified in the analysis, dispersal orders are an interim police measure which result in displacement. Partners consider it punitive and ineffective.

*Enforcement of antisocial behaviour legislation – ASBO's/CRASBO's*

Although this can successfully target individuals it is again punitive and does not address root causes of the problem. It does not prevent first time entrants to the criminal justice system or reduce the number of victims of crime and anti social behaviour. Prevention and inclusion approaches taken by partners can conflict with this tactic.

*Increased police patrols in the area*

This can generate improvements in an area both with actual reports and public perceptions, however, is unsustainable in the long term due to costs. It also fails to address root causes.

*Economic regeneration of the area*

Ideal in the long term, however this involves substantial financial input which we were unable to influence.

*Full time youth provision in Church*

This option was explored and considered to be too expensive.

Because of the above considerations, all these methods were rejected. It was decided that the only viable tactic was to provide a part time diversionary activity based in Church.

In order to realise our mission, the partnership aimed to provide a base in Church to:

- **Enable agencies to informally engage with young people**



- **Tackle local issues in the community in the right place at the right time**
- **Educate young people in the dangers of becoming involved in antisocial behaviour, alcohol and crime**
- **Signpost young people into existing services in the area**
- **Change the perceptions of the community towards young people**
- **Use positive role models to inspire young people to become the positive peer role models of the future.**

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

All monies raised for the Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club is match funded by The Paul Hunter foundation.

Funding for the Snooker Youth club was secured from:

- Lancashire County Council Young People's Service
- Lancashire Partnerships Against Crime
- Church Area Council
- Youth Opportunities Fund
- Neighbourhood Management

**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?

In 2009 the cost per capita of criminal damage incidents in Hyndburn dropped from £91.62 to £79.62 – A reduction of £11.66 (12.72%).

2010 year to date, the cost per capita is on target for a further 12.7% reduction. This would amount to a reduction of 24% since the start of the Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club.

Church ward's contribution to criminal damage has also reduced from 10% in 2008 to 8% in 2010. This reduced its individual contribution from £9.16 per head in 2008 to £5.58 in 2010 (39% reduction).

The above amounts to a total saving of £294,512 compared to running costs of c£16,640p.a. This gives a return on investment of 1,770% proving phenomenal value for money compared to other schemes.

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

Any agency or third sector organisation seeking to provide a model of diversionary activity for young people and enabling all local agencies to work together in utilising an opportunity to informally engage and educate young people in a number of issues.

**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.

Resourcing proved difficult at first, as Lancashire Constabulary struggled to dedicate officer time each week due to operational commitments. Other agencies had the same difficulties, but these were overcome as the demand for statutory agency involvement eased when more community volunteers were recruited to make the project sustainable.

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

**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.

Hyndburn Snooker Youth Club has won the following awards:

- Lancashire Constabulary POP Champion 2010
- Lancashire Constabulary Eastern Division POP award 2009
- Lancashire Youth Offending Team – Team of the year award 2009
- Outstanding Contribution to engaging communities award 2009
- Lancashire High Sherriff Commendation 2010
- National Young Peoples' service Team of the year award 2009

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

Lancashire PCT regularly attend and engage with all young people, but also individuals are identified and one to one intervention is carried out.

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

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

**Q:** How do you expect your project's contribution to improving health outcomes<sup>1</sup> to be sustained beyond 2010?

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

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

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