

Tilley Award 2005

Application form

The following form must be completed in full. Failure to do so will result in disqualification from the competition.

Please send completed application forms to Tricia Perkins at patricia.perkins@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

All entries must be received by noon on the 29 April 2005. Entries received after that date will not be accepted under any circumstances. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Tricia Perkins on 0207 035 0262.

1. Details of application

Title of the project.

STREETWISE SOCCER PROJECT SUMMER 2004

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Lancashire Constabulary

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2. Summary of application

Scanning:

Preston suffered significant rises in 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour' (**YAB**) in 2002 (10.2%) and 2003 (25.7%). Preston's 'Area Forum' & 'Community Safety Forum' placed youth-crime and fear of crime as 'top priorities'. School summer holidays were identified as hotspot-periods rising above previous summers by 23.9% (2002) & 60.68% (2003).

Stakeholders' views/opinions and legislative/reference documents (Preston Crime Audit 2002/Social Exclusion Unit) were considered when defining anti-social behaviour, drawing links to youths and understanding the impact/relationship on communities 'fear of crime' (reassurance). Various Partnership indicators, including crimes, incidents, public documents and perception-evidence, revealed summer holidays a priority issue for '**YAB**'.

Analysis identified:

Hotspots were any day of week, between 18.00-22.00 in 5 Wards.

Provision youth activities generally reduced during summer and/or no facilities.

Offenders are 12-17years, male, *not known/persistent*.

Certain crime/non-crime categories linked to youths.

Adult and youth perceptions differed.

An anomaly was identified. Existing initiatives tackling small numbers of prolific-youth-offenders, (research suggests 3% commit 25% youth-crime) didn't 'cater' for our problem's 'Features-of-the-Offender'. Further analysis focusing on tackling non-persistent offenders '*The 75%ers*', (those committing ¾ crime) was completed and 'referral' gap identified.

Other aspects considered:

Criminal Justice, 'Formal pre-criminal' and non-criminal processes aimed preventing/diverting youth-offending, (ISSP/Youth-referral Scheme, youth-activities).

Police/partner reporting systems.

Weather.

Funding.

'Streetwise Soccer' was a 15-agency partnership of statutory, voluntary and Community groups.

Recognising difficulties drawing links between any given activity on one hand (inputs) and YAB reductions (outputs) on the other, leading ultimately to 'enhanced community-reassurance' (outcomes) an assessment framework was devised ensuring responses met project objectives.

Responses included were:

Multi-agency Constituted Committee-secured funding/sponsorship £14,420.

Focus/Listen to resident/community needs/fears, establish 2-way feedback - 'Community-Venue-Panels'.

Consult/engage youths (10-16yrs) on diversionary activity-football wanted and delivered (hotspots 10-venues).

Enable targeting/monitoring of 'at-risk' youths via flexible referral/data-sharing processes ('anonymous-referral-concept').

Anti-drug/smoking inputs/awareness.

Assessment-Outcomes:

Community feedback from numerous sources was VERY positive, linking 'Streetwise' to reduced '**YAB**' and increased 'reassurance' in their communities. Case studies show 3 offenders displaying reformed-behaviour. 9 additional venues included because communities asked to be involved. Sport-related clubs established where previously none.

Outputs-pointing-to-outcomes:

Assessment compares '**YAB**' summer-2003 v summer-2004:

'**YAB**' (crime) was -3%(-33-offences). No 'Streetwise' referred-youths arrested. Force average was +6.4%.

'**YAB**' (non-crime) was +5%(+43-incidents). Police recorded 5 'Streetwise' referred-youths.

687 youths registered equates to 5,810hrs additional youth-diversion, value for money-equating about £1 per-person per session.

170 referrals made/124 attended 40% time or more.

Lessons-learned: 3 priorities identified.

3. Description of project

Scanning

During 2002 and 2003 police crime and incident statistics appeared to suggest that Preston was suffering significant rises in 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour'. The summer holiday periods appeared to be a particular problem, where much of the rise was associated to school premises being closed.

'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour' involved both crime and disorder but it was unclear which specific categories were involved and therefore, the problem couldn't readily be defined. It was clear that this activity detrimentally affected communities, increasing their 'fear of crime' and where a racist element existed, threatened the community's cohesion.

Preston's Crime Audit 2002 provided further evidence of the problem, where respondents at every one of the Area Forum meetings placed Youth Crime as their top priority, and the Community Safety Forum respondents placed it second only to "Fear of Crime" as an issue.

Using police data recording systems, opinion evidence from 'youth-related' agencies and perception evidence from communities, links between crime/disorder and youth involvement were explored. A number of links were made to criminal offences, as well as the more readily identifiable links, such as juvenile nuisance.

Based on known offenders/detected crimes, a mathematical calculation provided a percentage figure, which was applied to each crime category to indicate an approximation committed by youths.

The youth-linked criminal offences identified and percentage comparators were; Criminal Damage to Other Buildings 40.6%, Criminal Damage Other 43.2%, Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles 53.5% and Arson 45.2%.

Disorder categories pertinent to youths were juvenile nuisance and motorcycle nuisance both at 100%.

Identifying the above factors (symptoms) and drawing them under one 'heading' (Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour) enabled 'meaningful comparisons, so that the size of problem could be measured, before analysis could be made to define the problem further.

'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour' rose year-on-year, by 10.2% in 2002 and by 25.7% in 2003, supporting the respondents concerns in the Crime Audit. However, comparable school summer holiday periods for both years saw rises of **23.9%** and **60.68%** respectfully, **indicating a very significant problem during the summer.**

Analysis

Defining 'anti-social behaviour' – understanding the adult and youth perspective In tackling the 'fear of crime' it was essential to identify what constitutes anti-social behaviour and then understand the relationship between both.

Publicly available research documents, such as the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (policy action team8) were consulted, together with partners' views and community feedback. The following types of behaviour are examples of these. Some are criminal, whilst others are sub-criminal:

The 'Sahara-Focus- Group' highlighted "young people hanging around" as a key issue, linking it to damage to property and cars and to verbal harassment. They also highlighted the need to occupy young people. (Crime-Audit-2002)

'Many young people hang out on the streets, in car parks or near shops. Few attended youth clubs. The main reason was lack of appropriate youth facilities, although many did it because their friends did it. The young people see few facilities that can accommodate them and give them the freedom they require. In their ideal world they would have more facilities specifically for young people, with shelter, seating, warmth and consultation, "not time limits, hassle and restrictions", (Crime-Audit-2002).

Noise	Verbal abuse	Using or selling drugs
Unkempt gardens. e.g. those which attract dumping of goods, creating eyesores	Alcohol and solvent abuse	Prostitution
Rubbish dumping and misuse of communal areas	Damage to property. Including graffiti and	Harassment including racist and homophobic incidents

	vandalism	
Nuisance from business use	Nuisance from vehicles including parking and abandonment	Intimidation
Riding or cycling on footpaths	Uncontrolled pets and animals	Criminal behaviour
Deliberate fire-setting and hoax calls	Intimidating gatherings of young people in public places	Verbal abuse

Evidence exists to suggest that much youth crime is not reported and often is committed on young people by their peers. Racial aggravated anti-social behaviour is also thought to rise during summer periods and draws links to recent rises in schools. Lancashire school reporting systems indicate that offences generally involve verbal harassment and are committed by males, white against mainly Asian males in academic year groups 5 to 10, (Crime-Audit-2002).

'Young people create their own feelings of safety by hanging around in large numbers. This prevents them from feeling intimidated by other groups. (Crime-Audit-2002).

There was a conflict between the 'needs' of youths and 'perceptions' of adults, where youths 'feel safer' in large groups but as a consequence, causes concern to other adults AND other youths.

The police perspective

The police definition of 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour' was applicable to the 'wider' communities perception. Crime pattern/incident analysis identified hotspot-times between 18.00 and 22.00. Hotspot-Wards identified were Ribbleton, Brookfield, St Matthews, Plunginton and Ingol. No particular day was identified as a peak day and target group identified as 12 to 17 years and generally male (CRS & INDE, Crime Analysts 2004).

Understanding the link between anti-social behaviour and the offender

Having identified a list of anti-social activities, (not exhaustive) checks on police systems for detected offences, known and repeat offenders was done but provided little evidence of repeat offending. Indeed, evidence from the Youth Referral Scheme showed the vast majority of youths, found in 'anti-social' circumstances, never came to notice again after a stage 1 intervention.

Exploring the scope of the problem

The Social Exclusion Unit established that there is some overlap between anti-social behaviour and youth crime. Persistent young offenders can be a problem. Research suggests a quarter of crime committed by youths is committed by only 3% of the same age group (repeat offenders) while the remainder committed three-quarters. (National-Strategy-for-Neighbourhood-Renewal).

Clearly, in applying the Problem Analysis Triangle (features-of-the-offender), a response to tackle the larger group was needed and the concept of 'tackling the 75%ers' was born.

Further evidence to support this 'wider' approach was provided by the 'Youth Lifestyle Survey' and the Preston Crime Audit 2002. The latter reports, 'When young people are involved in crime, it is normally for relatively minor offences, rarely comes to the attention of the authorities, and is a form of behaviour which they usually "grow out of" as they take on adult responsibilities.

What other factors need to be considered?

The weather:

August 2003 was the second driest summer since 1961, while August 2001 and 2002 saw average rainfalls, (Met Office). Consideration was given to the yearly rises/weather particularly that in 2003.

New reporting systems:

In November 2002 'positive' crime recording was introduced in Lancashire. In April 2003 Community Beat Managers and Police Community Support Officers were also introduced. The latter engaged local communities in a way which had previously unobtainable. How these processes affected recording was not clear although considered for the increases.

What youth service provision had there been?

Some statutory and voluntary agencies delivered mainly sports-based activities for those young people who wished to engage. No in-depth anti-social monitoring conducted, nor information shared or referrals made. Activities were generally withdrawn in holiday periods as staff went on holiday.

Some statutory agencies were engaging persistent young offenders through initiatives such as 'Beyond-Sport' – (Supporting-Life-Chances), which appeared to be successful.

Other schemes tackling the non-persistent offender:

The Youth-Referral-Scheme is a 3-stage initiative, managed by the police, providing access to 'monitored youth-activities'. To be referred youths must have engaged in some form of anti-social behaviour. Generally, on the second occasion a youth comes to the notice of the police some form of 'positive' activity may be initiated through the scheme. Some 73% of young people have been shown NOT to come to police notice for a second time.

Root causes identified

The link between a lack of 'constructive' youth-activities and subsequent 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour, whether malicious or not is made out and consequently the effect upon 'Fear of Crime'.

Crime Audit surveys supported this conclusion. Main issues identified in neighbourhoods were "lack of facilities for young people", "young people hanging around" and 'associated links to damage'. Further evidence even suggested the solution lay with 'youth diversion' and not necessarily the police; 'Women Influencing Safer Environments identified youth crime and disorder as the number one contributor to fear, with 100% of Preston respondents reporting that it made them feel unsafe and 92% that it happened where they lived. Their favoured solution to crime generally was improved local activities to meet the needs of young people, even when offered the option of "improved police presence". (Crime Audit 2002).

Having understood the scope of the problem it was necessary to drill down and identify various factors affecting the features of the Problem Analysis Triangle.

Problem Analysis Triangle

Having identified 10 venues the problem analysis triangle was to design responses that would meet the project's objectives. Venues were primarily identified in hotspot Wards and tended to show similar characteristics.



Features-of-the-Location

- Hotspots Ribbleton, Larches, Brookfield, St Matthews, Plungington and Ingol.
- Between 18.00 and 22.00.

- Availability of suitable areas and youth-proximity.
- 'Daytime' activities generally delivered outside 'hotspot' locations/times.

Features-of-the-Offender

- Main offenders 12 and 17years.
- Majority of detected offences committed by 16 & 17year.
- Largest single detected crime category throughout year Unauthorised-Taking-Motor-Vehicle.
- Largest single none-crime category juvenile nuisance during summer.
- Largest single crime category is 'criminal-damage-other' during year.
- Youths normally 'grow out of' minor crime.
- Believe few activities for them.
- Feel safer 'hanging out' in large groups.
- Fear harassment from other 'gangs'
- Desire safe place/facility.

Features-of-the-Victim

- Victim of crime and sub crime incidents.
- Non-victim exposed to crime/sub crime incidents in community.
- Perceptions of local issues impact upon 'fear of crime'.
- Lack of confidence in sub crime being detected.
- Lack of organised activities for youths.
- Young people in particular feel lack of 'law enforcement' officers.

'Streetwise-Soccer Assessment Frame-work'

Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes
Diversion activity	Overall crime figures	Reduce 'YAB' by 5% through SWS diversion and monitoring. <i>Evidenced by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'YAB' stats • Visual audits • Diversion stats • Youth 'Feedback' Enhance Reassurance through SWS Community Engagement. <i>Evidenced by positive feedback from:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Forum • PACT • Venue Panels • Questionnaires • Informal 'Feedback' Enhance Cohesion through 'all-inclusive' sport. <i>Evidenced by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BME Diversion stats • BME 'Feedback'
Mentoring-(considered)	Youth Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage Other Buildings • Damage Other • UTMV • Arson 	
Sign-posting	Youth Incidents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile nuisance • Deliberate fires • Hoax Fire Calls • Motorcycle Nuisance 	
SWS Referrals	YP engaged 40% + (Police)	
Out-Reach Work-(considered)	YP engaged 40% + (GRIP)	
	YP engaged 40% + (YOT)	
	YP engaged 40% + (ISSP)	
	YP engaged 40% + (PF)	
Coaching-(considered)	YP engaged 40% + (PCC)	
	YP engaged 40% + (LF&R)	
Social counseling-(considered)	YP engaged 40% + (Disability)	
Parenting Skills		

'YAB' – Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour.

Recognising the difficulties drawing links between any given activity on one hand (inputs) and reductions in 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour (outputs) on the other a number of 'assessment tools' were considered.

Interviewing every participating youth and asking directly whether this project prevented them committing any of the relevant anti-social behaviour would have been inappropriate, especially as our research indicated that the 'offender' was typically unknown and not a repeat offender. It would also have assumed that each youth understood the relevant definitions in law, as well as potentially 'stigmatising' each as a 'potential offender!'

However, it WAS imperative to draw from our outputs evidence, which could 'point-towards' our desired outcomes. Having identified the project's outputs a number of assessment process were considered. It was imperative to be able to monitor youths' attendances, identify any aspects of anti-social behaviour and ultimately record the impact of the project on an individual's behaviour. The first lent itself to a referral system, the second to inter-agency information sharing and the latter to case studies.

Given the possible scope of the project and anticipated numbers, these assessment processes needed to be relevant to those youths whom, partner agencies and (especially) community groups deemed to be 'most at risk'.

Project outcomes summarised

- Reduce related youth crime by 5% (Damages, UTMV and Arson) summer 2003 v summer 2004.
- Reduce related youth disorder by 5% (juvenile nuisance, motorcycle nuisance etc) summer 2003 v summer 2004.
- Enhance Community Reassurance by receiving 50% positive feedback from questionnaires and 'positive impact statements' from community representatives.
- Enhance Community Cohesion by engaging 10% females, Black and Minority Ethnic groups and 'positive impact statements' from community representatives.

Outputs summarised

- Establish 10 venues in hotspot locations.
- Cost-effective football-based activity engaging 200 youths.
- Refer 50 youths and engage for 40% time or more, both required to be success.

Response

In summary:

- Establish 'constituted' group to seek funding for project.
- Design/ implement dual-entry football-based youth diversion scheme for summer.
- Implement/maintain Streetwise-Soccer Referral Scheme.
- Utilise National Intelligence Model to inform/enable appropriate tasking to address developing reassurance issues.
- Ensure Citizen-Focus by pro-actively engaging local communities.
- Provide drug/alcohol awareness inputs for youths engaged in project.
- Engage Disabled, Black and minority youths.
- Deliver the Final Tournament.

Constituting-an-independent-group:

Preston police and City Council officers created 'Streetwise-Youth-Issues-Committee' for the 'Streetwise Soccer' project. The 2-partner agencies led a group consisting of 15 separate agencies. The group met regularly, produced minutes and sought funding (£14,420) to deliver services.

Venues:

Based on youth/national feedback football was chosen focusing on youths 10 to 16years, (offender profile). Two 1½hour football sessions were to be delivered twice a week, for 6-weeks in 10 separate venues at 'hotspot'

times/areas. A 19th venue was delivered youths with disabilities to take part.

The-Streetwise-Referral-Scheme:

Recognising the benefits of targeting, monitoring and assessing through referral schemes, the partnership sought to draw knowledge from existing schemes. **The 'tiered response'** of service providers, such as ISSP and GRIP were reviewed, as well as the Youth Referral Scheme.

Understanding our offender-profile and recognising restrictions of the 'narrow-band' approach (ISSP) or numbers of staff able to refer (police only refer) a gap was identified, which Streetwise Referral Scheme could fill.

The SWS Referral Scheme sought to support the tiered response by implementing a process that would 'sit' below the Youth Referral Scheme. This would provide all partners (not just police) the ability to refer young people to the streetwise activities within their own areas. The flexibility of the process also enabled young people to be referred when they hadn't actually committed an anti-social activity, but simply had been suspected of one.

The referral scheme was to be used to 'focus' on those young people who wouldn't ordinarily engage with such activities, whether that was due to peer pressure or other related factor. If the young person was likely to attend sessions at a venue there was no need to refer them.

Due to the wide partner base it was also necessary to enable partners to make referrals where personal information was not needed (initially) from the young person. This was provided by the ability to make an anonymous referral.

While the referring agency might never know the 'referred' young persons name, the coordinating agency, 'Beyond-Sport' would, and then forward the anonymous persons attendance, (NOT PERSONAL DETAILS). This allowed partners to monitor their impact (input) upon the youth and monitor the number of times they attended (output).

The same system applied where a known youth was referred but additional checks, on partners' recording systems could also establish whether an individual had been involved, or suspected of having been involved in anti-social activity. If this was the case, the referring partner was able to draw on the support of other referral partners by sharing information under an agreed Data Protocol.

This process enabled all partners to focus on 'at risk' youths, monitor them not only regarding their attendances, but enable a swift response when/if the individual appeared to be offending.

National-Intelligence-Model:

The daily-tasking process provided Geographical Inspectors the opportunity to focus geographic/divisional resources to support the partnership in delivering services 'on the ground'.

Supporting-Community-Engagement-through-the-Community-Venue-Panels:

Leading to and during the summer nine local business/residents were co-opted in each venue. The community contact was spoken to weekly to find what the current youth-issue was, cause appropriate action and then inform/receive feedback from the contact. Throughout the media strategy was to keep communities informed of the Streetwise-Soccer activity in their areas.

Drug-Alcohol-smoking-awareness-inputs:

Specially trained football-coaches delivered drug awareness inputs, making youths aware cannabis was still illegal (down-graded) while the Smoking-Cessation-Unit provided inputs.

Engaging-Disabled-Black-and-Minority-Ethnic-groups:

The project intended to impact upon Community Cohesion. This was to be achieved by including local minority groups in the partnership.

Tournament:

In September a daylong 7-a-side tournament was to be held within the division. This would encourage further community-integration/cohesion while being viewed as a reward by youths.

Assessment

Outputs:

- **Overall crime figures** –Comparing the summer periods between 2003 and 2004 ‘all crime’ rose in 2004 by over 15%.

The aggregate ‘Youth-crime’ figure for summer 2004 was 33 less than in summer 2003. While too insignificant to affect the ‘all crime’ figure for summer 2004, 33 less crimes amounted to 1¼ % reduction in real terms. ‘All crime’ reduction was still thought to be worthwhile because **the general concept behind the Streetwise project is CRIME and disorder reduction.**

- **Criminal Damage Other Buildings** – The number of criminal damage to buildings offences in Preston increased by 4.5% (or 3 offences) compared to the summer period 2003, (from 89 to 93). Of the 12 detected, half came from the target age group. 4 were previous offenders and charged, 2 were not known and reprimanded/warned. None were known to be SWS referrals.
- **Criminal Damage Other** - The number of criminal damage other offences in Preston decreased by 40.7% (or 33 offences) compared to the summer period 2003, (from 81 to 48). Of the 6 offences detected, 2 came from the target age group. 1 was a persistent offender and the other not known and was reprimanded. None were known to be SWS referrals.
- **UTMV** - The number of theft of vehicle offences in Preston increased by 5.5% (or 3 offences) compared to the summer period 2003, (from 54 to 57). Of the 9 offences detected, 3 came from the target age group. 1 was a persistent offender and the other 2 were reprimanded. None were known to be SWS referrals.
- **Arson** – The number of arson offences in Preston decreased by 15.7% (or 6 offences) when compared to the summer 2003, (from 38 to 32). At present, there are no recorded detections.
- **Juvenile Nuisance** - The pattern of juvenile nuisance incidents is similar to the pattern of all juvenile-related incidents and crimes. When compared to the weekly average over the 18 weeks prior to the summer holiday the number of incidents recorded during the summer holidays decreased by 3.1%. **There were 43 (5%) more incidents than in the summer 2003**, (from 837 to 880). From available data, 5 SWS referred young people were subsequently recorded as being involved in juvenile nuisance incidents during the summer. No formal complaints were recorded and the youths engaged with the project throughout the summer. All 5 are known to the local CBMs as being at risk of offending, primarily due to their associates and/or sibling activity.
- **Motorcycle Nuisance** - When compared to the weekly average over the 18 weeks prior to the summer holiday the average weekly number of motorcycle nuisance incidents recorded during the summer holidays decreased by 6.8%. There were 62 (28%) less incidents compared to the summer 2003, (from 194 to 132). From the available data no SWS referred young people were recorded committing this type of incident.
- **Deliberate Fires and Hoax Calls** – Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service statistics were able to show that between 18.00 and 21.00 during summer 2004, there were 38 less deliberate secondary fires (a reduction of nearly 41%) and 10 less malicious calls (a reduction of nearly 43.5%) when compared to last summer. Unfortunately Fire and Rescue Service information isn’t available to directly link SWS activity to these reductions.
- **SWS Referral Engagement Targets** - A total of 687 young people registered and attended the youth diversion activity, 124 (from 170) were Referrals attending 40%+. **This represent cost effectiveness at about £1 per youth, £13,453.24.**

Police Community-Beat-Managers served 50. 19 attended 40%+ and only 2 (jointly-charged other-stealings) 18/07/04. Local CBMs targeted youths, engaged them and CONTINUED to engage. Neither was recorded on police data systems for rest of summer.

Outcomes:

- **Reduce ‘Youth Issues’ by 5% across 2004 & Reduce Summer 2004 compared to Summer 2003** – Between 01/01/04 and 03/11/04, excluding the summer holiday period, the number of juvenile-related crimes and incidents recorded in the Division showed an increase of 19%, compared to the same period of 2003.

This compares to a decrease of 3% in the number of incidents and crimes recorded during the six weeks of the summer holidays, compared to the summer holiday period of 2003.

During the 2004 summer holiday period, the weekly average number of juvenile-related crimes and incidents recorded in the Division increased by just 0.3%, compared to the remaining weeks of the year. This compares to an increase of 23% over the summer holidays in 2003, 4% in 2002, and a decrease of 14% in 2001.

The increase of 0.3% in the weekly average number of juvenile-related incidents and crimes in Central Division, during the summer, compares to an increase of 6.4% in the Force as a whole.

The above comparisons indicate that the number of juvenile-related incidents and crimes recorded in Central Division during the 2004 summer holidays was lower than would be expected, from the Force and historical trends.

A case-study by PC Ingram indicating 'changed-offender-behaviour. (3-case studies exist)

A 10year old male recently signed up to an ABC. He has been responsible for damage, trespass and acts of anti-social behaviour over the past year. He attended all sessions and was an enthusiastic participant of Streetwise Soccer. He asked me if there are any more similar activities planned for the future.

His mother also attended the sessions and offered her support. She believes that the initiative has helped in giving West Cliff Terrace, its most trouble free summer.

This male was not complained about, nor arrested by Police throughout the summer holiday, and his good behaviour has continued to date.

- **Enhance Reassurance through SWS Community Engagement** – the processes placed to capture this information have worked well when implemented. Police can evidence effective and continuous engagement with local communities. Informal feedback from residents at PACT and Area Forums has been very positive. Area Forums and PCC Community Safety Officers have commented very positively on this matter. SWS initially intended to provide 10 venues, however, due to local residents' groups ASKING to be involved, a further 9 venues were identified and delivered. Informal feedback was obtained by questionnaires. The returns were from local residents in the Sector D area. About a third did not know of the project before hand. Of these the majority 50%+ commented positively. Of those that were already aware, the vast majority commented positively.
- **Enhanced Cohesion through 'all-inclusive sport'** – BME attendance at venues was measured. The success criteria of 10% attendance was achieved and young people have fed back their comments on the service provided and impact upon local cohesion issues. Feedback has been positive.

Lessons Learned:

Learning points identified are:

- Too much time was taken 'booking young people in'. Qualified coaches are limited and the summer period places a heavy demand upon them. Volunteers were considered (who needn't be football-coaching qualified), however, numbers needed/voluntary status might mean inconsistency. The most effective option is to extend session times.
- SWS Referrals proved very successful. Partners/youths found them simple however, receiving (PNE) and co-coordinating (Beyond Sport) proved to be a mammoth. The lesson learned was that a greater administration function was needed.

Parenting skills were considered as a very positive option. Parent, youths and family counselors were consulted. A learning point identified was the 'documentary' process. This specialised work requires confidentiality and the need to document SWS activity was not fully understood and without it, made it more difficult to draw positive links.