



## **TILLEY AWARDS 2011 APPLICATION FORM**

Applications made to this year's Tilley Awards must be submitted electronically to the Tilley Awards mailbox at [TilleyAwards2011@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:TilleyAwards2011@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

All sections of the application form must be completed.

Please **ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form**. Guidance is available at [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/partnerships/tilley-awards/tilley-awards-11/](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/partnerships/tilley-awards/tilley-awards-11/)

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 2011 Awards Guidance will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

All entries for phase one themes must be received by 1:00pm on 13 June 2011. Late entries will not be accepted. Hard copies of the application form are not required.

All entries for phase two themes must be received by 1:00pm on 5 September. Late entries will not be accepted. Hard copies of the application form are not required.

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

Project Name: **Stopping the Rot**

Location: **Bonymaen, Eastside Sector, Swansea**

Theme Addressed: **Anti Social Behaviour**

## PART ONE – PROJECT SUMMARY

Information contained within this section is not assessed as part of identifying this year's national finalists and overall top three entries received in the 2011 Tilley Awards. The information contained within this section will, however, be used to identify the most popular national finalist entered into this year's awards.

This section should be used to describe your project in **no more than 400 words**. Advice about how to complete this section is contained within the 2011 Tilley Awards guidance. This section should be used as your social marketing opportunity.

### FOUR HUNDRED WORDS SUMMARY

Following media coverage of the Pilkington case, where persistent harassment caused a victim to take their own life and that of their disabled child, awareness of the seriousness of such cases was raised nationally. As part of a new approach to tackling Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) five repeat victims of ASB within Swansea Eastside were identified.

In Bonymaen, within Swansea Eastside sector, youths continually tormented residents, affecting their quality of life. One mother and her autistic son [Family A] were particularly targeted. They were suffering intimidation, stone throwing, damage to their vehicle and abusive chanting on a daily basis, and eventually this escalated to arson with intent to kill. The harassment went unreported and unchallenged before she eventually found the courage to seek help.

Following her confidence to do so other residents were encouraged to come forward, providing agencies with the information and evidence to take appropriate action.

To improve the residents' quality of life, increase public confidence and educate the young people within the community on the harm of ASB, which was becoming the 'norm' in Bonymaen, a long term sustainable solution was required. The Neighbourhood Policing Team and their partners adopted a robust approach clearly defining the root causes and associated triggers. It became evident that in this community disengaged youths were the main instigators of ASB.

To address the disorder, Police and Communities Together (PACT) devised a community action plan comprising of a number of tactical activities to help change the culture and behaviour. These included introducing a previously piloted early intervention scheme called 'So To Do' (Someone To Listen To, Something To Do) at Cefn Hengoed Community School offering support to disengaged youths at risk of becoming offenders. Another tactic was to raise sponsorship funding from local businesses to improve facilities to divert bored youths.

Through effective partnership working and identification of root causes of the disorder, development of a community wide strategy, early intervention and sustainable initiatives, levels of ASB within the area have been greatly reduced. The community report that their quality of life has dramatically improved.

The parent of the autistic child reported: *"There are no issues, it's fantastic, lovely. I would never have believed it could be so quiet."*

Mindful of privacy issues regarding reintegration of offenders into the community, this document has not included press cuttings naming offenders, but hyperlinks to numerous media articles can be provided to assessors on request. <sup>1</sup>

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- Glossary
  - **ASB** Anti-Social Behaviour
  - **PCSO** – Police Community Support Worker
  - **NPT** – Neighbourhood Policing Team
  - **ASB/U** – Anti social Behaviour/Unit
  - **NSU** – Neighbourhood Support Unit
  - **FIP** – Family Intervention Programme
  - **TSU** – Tenancy Support Unit
  - **CAST** – Social Services key worker to improve relations between young person and their family
  - **EIIS** – Engaging learners in Swansea – alternative curriculum project for pupils with low attendance
  - **EOTAS** – Education Other Than at School – providing education packages for vulnerable and disengaged young people
  - **EWO** – Education Welfare Officer
  - **FGC** – Family Group Conferencing – multi agency forum offering specific support to young people disengaged for education, home and or the community.
  - **PSP** – Patrol Support Plan
  - **YOS** – Youth Offending Services
  - **YIP** – Youth Intervention Project – under the remit of YOS
  - **YOT** – Youth Offending Team
  - **HO** – Home office
  - **LEAP** – Learn, empower, achieve, progress
  - **CAF** –Common Assessment Framework –standardised forms partners use for sharing information
  - **PISP** –Personal Information Sharing Protocol
  - **ESCAP** – Emergency Services Community Activity Programme
  - **NICHE** –Police Recording System

## PART TWO - 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

#### How we found out what the issues were.

Swansea is regarded as the “second capital of Wales” having a multicultural, resident population of 223,301 (2001 census) which is divided into 7 Police sectors, and covers a geographical area of 147 square miles.

Eastside Sector includes the locality of Bonymaen, and its ward profile evidences a population estimated as 6,366 (mid-2009 estimate).

See full ward profile <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=23375>

Since 2008 the ASB in Bonymaen caused concerns for local residents, being an ongoing PACT priority and featuring often in local media. Local anecdotal and historical information showed that those involved in ASB were young people aged 13 - 17years.

The Safer Swansea Partnership Strategic assessment emphasised the need to tackle ASB and to reduce the public's fear of crime and anti social behaviour. The Steering Group is the strategic group which holds the ultimate decision-making power for the Partnership. It meets quarterly and oversees the implementation of the Safer Swansea Strategy 2008-2011 and Strategic Assessment, with one of their aims being to reduce ASB.

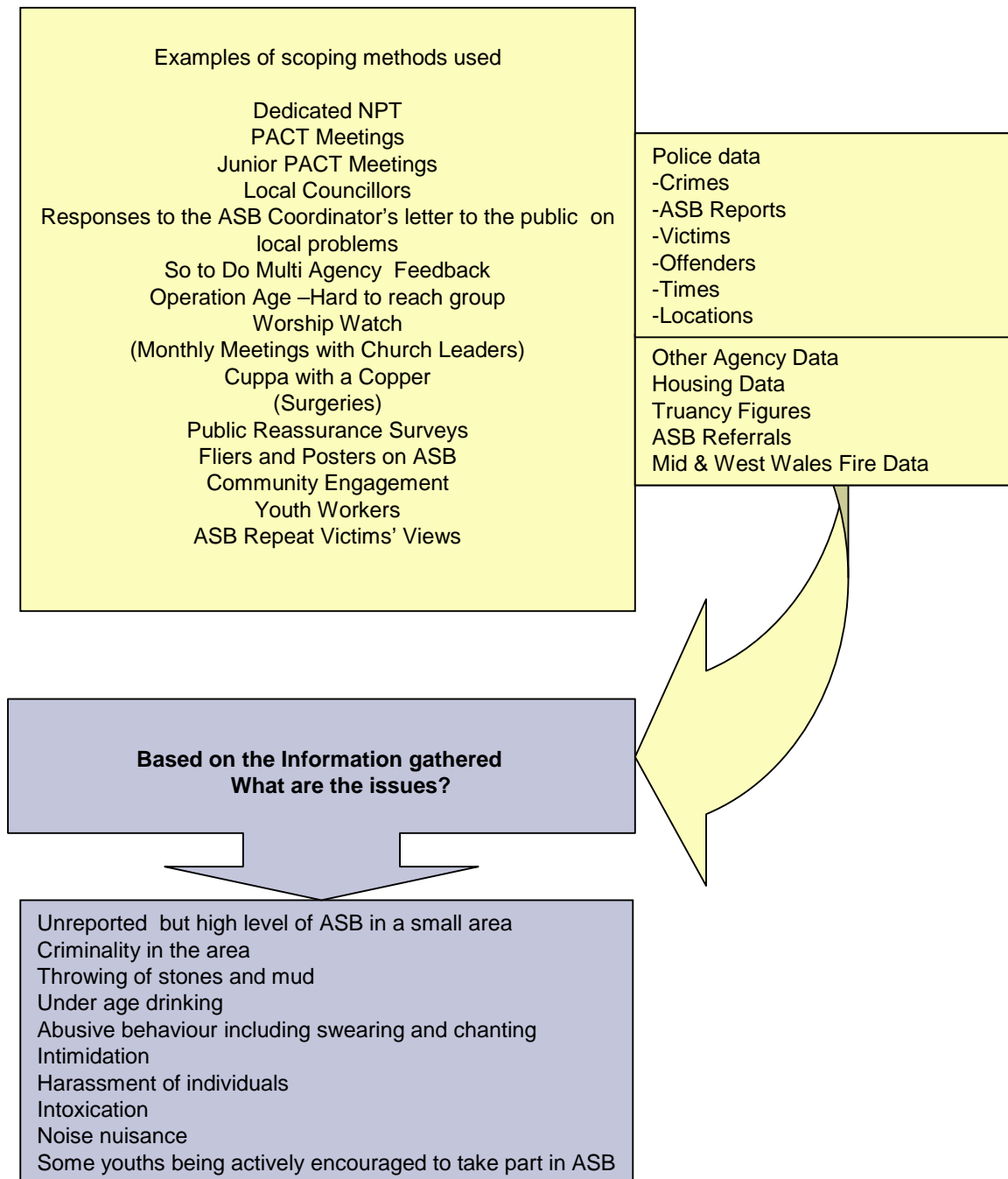
The group includes key decision makers from the council, police, health, fire and rescue service and probation. <http://www.saferswansea.org.uk/index.cfm?articleid=36439>

Police Strategic plans also aimed to help identified repeat vulnerable victims, and improve disorder levels for the whole community, using the GETOUT standard actions.

A newly established Eastside NPT (Neighbourhood Policing Team) engaged with residents, partner agencies and community to establish the extent of the problem and to improve reporting mechanism.



The Problem Scoping Plan included a variety of engagement activities:



During the scanning phase a number of priorities were established, to stop ASB and this operation was called "Stop the Rot".

The scanning identified that issues in Bonymaen were far worse than first thought, with crime and disorder being under-reported and misbehaviour becoming the norm.

The aims of 'Stop the Rot' were to

- Reduce ASB and sustain reduction
- Support vulnerable repeat victims
- Encourage reporting of ASB & Crime
- Achieve earlier intervention to prevent youth disorder
- Improve Community Engagement and devise a community plan
- Enhance Partnership working
- Problem solving with the community & partners
- Bring high level offenders to justice
- Publicise success to maintain trust and confidence within the partnership to maintain reporting continuity
- Overarching vision was to 'Keep South Wales Safe and ensure the area is a safer place to live, work and visit'

What responses would be sustainable and help to reduce the ASB involving young people and vulnerable victims?

First analysis of the issues was needed.

## ANALYSIS

Problem Analysis Triangle P.A.T. was used to identify the problem, looking at relationship between Victim, Offender and Location.

Analysis considered Who, What, When, Where, and Why?

There were various reasons why ASB happened including fear to report, bored youths, peer pressure, lack of facilities, and unchallenged misbehaviour had led to a youth culture of annoyance being the norm.

### **Who were the victims?**

Between 01/07/2008 – 06/09/2010, 4,855 ASB occurrences have been reported in Eastside Sector, which included 1368 in Bonymaen. Of these, 92 were reported by just 5 repeat victims, an average of 18 calls each.

Most vulnerable victim, Victim A, with 41 reports, was a single parent of a 19 year old autistic son residing at Brokesby Road. Over a period time this female appeared to have been targeted by a group of local youths native to the Bonymaen area. This victim experienced high levels of ASB over a period of months, she became the primary target of their actions which in turn escalated into criminality.

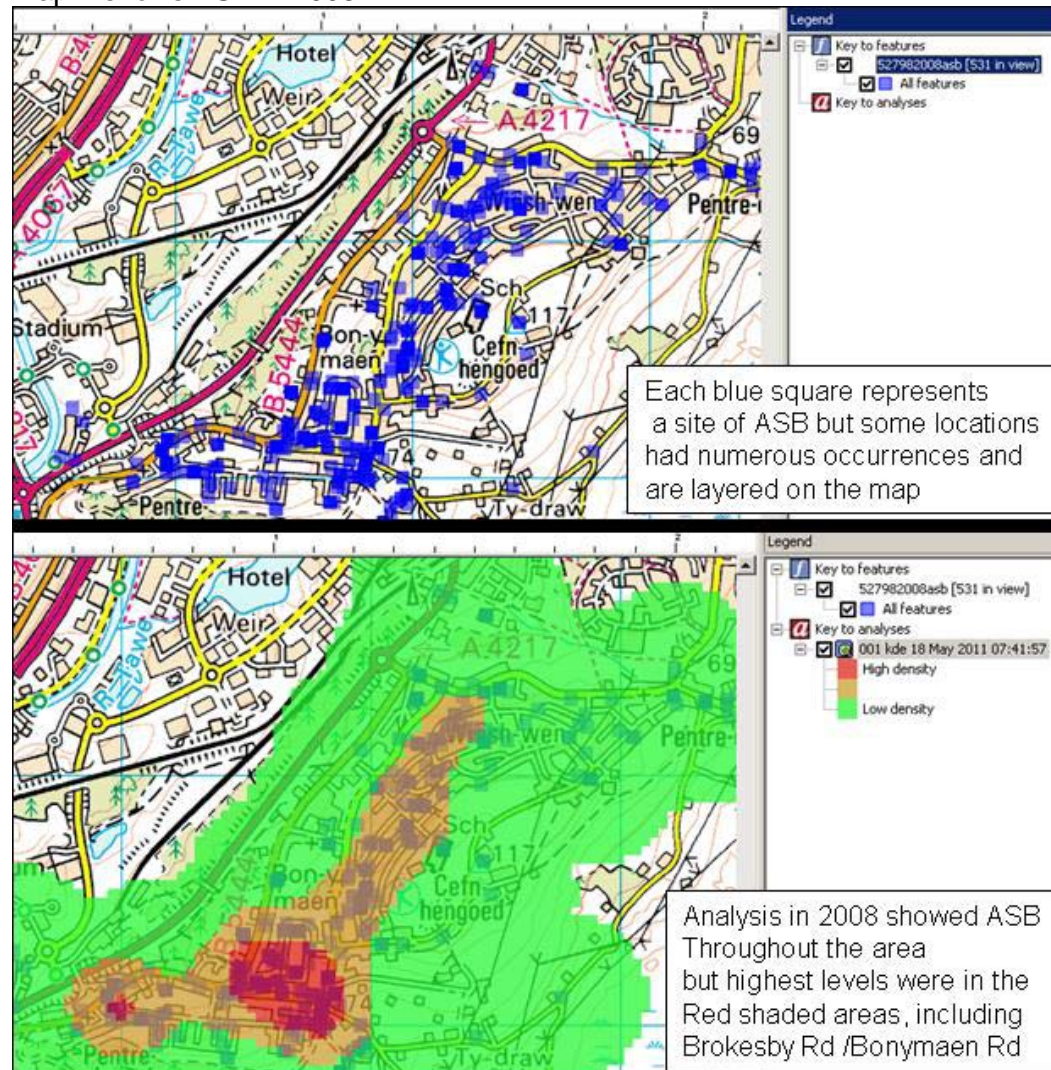


### **Location - Where was the ASB being reported from?**

Within Bonymaen crime and disorder levels in 2008 /2009 identified certain streets with higher levels including Bonymaen Rd, Brokesby Rd, Llanerch Rd, Mansel Rd, Tydraw Place and Tydraw Rd

Beats 7801 Bonymaen and 7702 St. Thomas/Port Tennant suffered the highest reported levels of ASB in period 01/07/2008 – 06/09/2010, with 1368 which is extremely high for such a small ward area, and 1099 occurrences respectively. Both areas are served by Cefn Hengoed Community School and some youths at the school were believed to be involved in ASB.

Map 1 shows ASB in 2008



### Which Offenders were involved?

Subject 1, a teenager who lives in a local authority rented house opposite Victim A was known to be the main instigator, who encouraged other youths to participate in annoying the victims. He first came to Police attention at the age of 9 in 2003, and by 11 had been issued 4 Stage 1 letters by the ASB coordinator.

Offences included, throwing fireworks at school, and posting lit fireworks through the police station letterbox. His ASB escalated between Nov 08 and May 09, throwing stones at property and vehicles, and by June 09 he had signed an Acceptable Behaviour Contract.

He was registered at Cefn Hengoed School and had been a very difficult pupil to engage in the learning process. As his behaviour and attitude became more challenging he was referred to an EOTAS <sup>2</sup>

Due to his unacceptable attitude and lack of engagement, he was re-referred to EOTAS on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2008. In the meantime, he received home tuition.

<sup>2</sup> EOTAS - Education Other Than at School – providing education packages for vulnerable and disengaged young people

He was then placed on a motor mechanics course at the 'Leap'<sup>3</sup> project' to engage him and provide him a skill for life.

Subject 2, was a close associate of Subject 1, but was no longer in full time education due to his age. He was known to the youth offending team and other partners had tried to engage him several times. He engaged with FACE<sup>4</sup>. He attended several fire fighting courses as at this time he showed an unhealthy interest in fires. Whilst at the courses he attended, he showed enthusiasm and commitment, however he returned to his old ways of committing ASB and crime.

He was referred to in South Wales Evening Post headlines:

**"ASBO youth is a "nuisance" says his own solicitor".**

The other offenders identified, were all close associates of Subject 1 and appear to have been under his influence.

### **What was the nature ASB calls?**

In 2008, Bonymaen had only 148 reported ASB occurrences on Niche<sup>5</sup> but scanning confirmed the reporting was understated and not a true reflection of what was going on in the area. Calls involved throwing fireworks, and stones taken from a Chapel wall. There was concern of some deliberate fires as well as ten calls referring to "threats". Tolerance levels of youths were poor in some areas, where youths playing ball were reported as ASB.

### **When were most reported?**

Most ASB occurrences over the whole period 01/07/2008 – 06/09/2010 showed the peak time for ASB in beat 7801, Bonymaen, was identified to be Sunday afternoons between 16:00 – 17:00 and Fridays between 20:00 – 21:00 hours.

### **What did the public feel?**

Public surveys in 2011 showed 36% felt there was less ASB, 50% felt it was no worse, 14% did feel it was worse.

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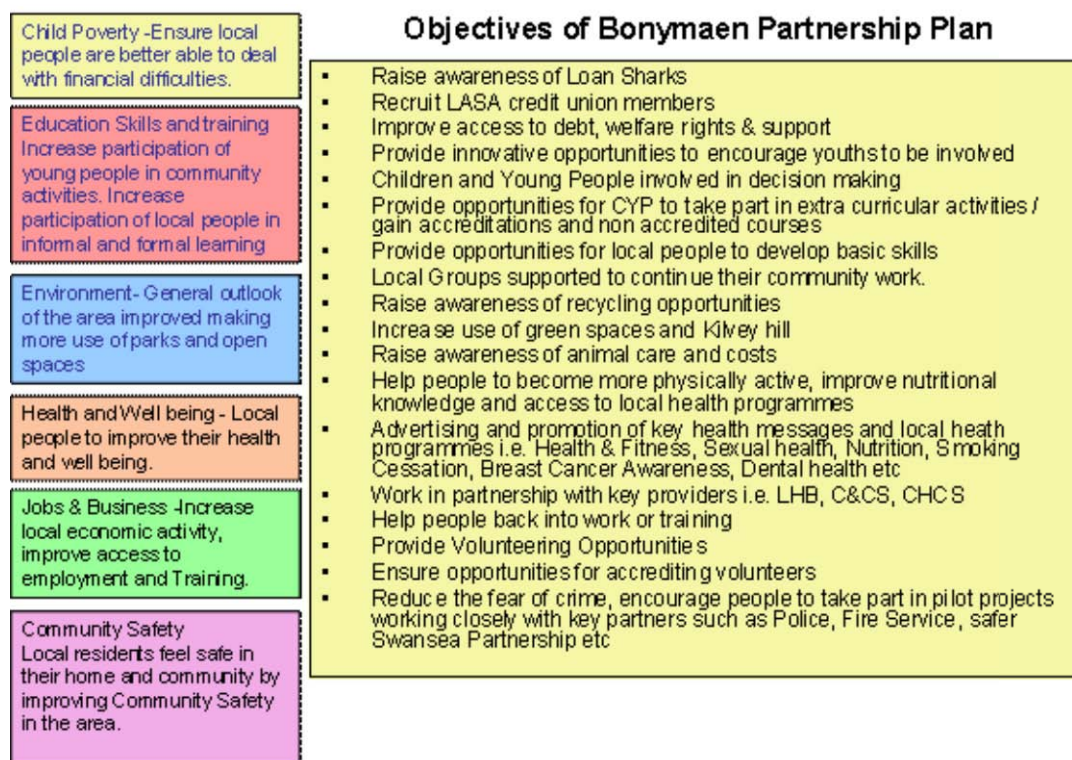
<sup>3</sup> LEAP- Learn Empower Achieve Progress

<sup>4</sup> FACE - Facing the Challenge

<sup>5</sup> NICHE –Police recording system

## RESPONSE

The scanning showed the root causes identified, and Eastside NPT took the lead on dealing with the issues. Urgent action was needed, and specific partners were consulted to devise a robust community plan. Each outcome utilised the skills of the partners, within their fields of expertise, to benefit the whole community in Bonynmaen delivering immediate results.



Immediate reduction of ASB was needed, and after scanning and analysis, a list of responses was made. They included appropriate and cost effective suggestions, defining key stakeholders who could share the responsibilities. The aim of each was to ensure that each agency involved fully responded to the problem considering target hardening, education, enforcement and publicity thereby resulting in long term achievable solutions.

Problem	Response	Agency Involved
ASB levels within Bonynmaen was a concern, and issues such as having little respect for one another, rubbish in the area, parking inconsiderately as well as general youth annoyance was a concern	Letter written by ASB coordinator to all residents within the "hot spot" streets	ASB Coordinator, Housing officers and local police delivered and engaged with the residents and encouraged reporting of issues
ASB repeat victims were identified	Discussed at local ISTAM ( Information Sharing Tactical Action Meetings)	Multi agency meetings chaired by the Police Inspector, attended by ASB Unit, Housing, Councillors, Social Services, Education
Repeat victim identified and an action plan devised	Patrol Strategy implemented. Inspector notified of any reports from that address. Increased regular patrols, Safety measures put in place, enhanced CCTV at premises fitted, full reassurance provided	Police, Housing, NSU
Some of the attacks were perceived as Hate Crime as attacks were against the son of the victim who had a disability	Subject 1 lived with a disabled niece but appeared to willingly to attack a disabled victims	Hate Crime Officer wrote a report on issues
Letter box of victims - threat of fire damage	Fire Service conducted a home safety check, intumescent fire bags fitted. Property further target hardened. .	Police crime prevention tactical advisors and Arson reduction team

Problem	Response	Agency Involved
Subject 1 who was now identified continued to harass victims and the neighbourhood	Eviction order hindered as Subject 1 shared his home with a disabled niece and his mother. However housing served injunctions and threatened the offender with a notice to seek possession.	Local Authority Housing Officers, ASB Core Group, Police
Alternative measures to be considered prior to eviction as Subject 1 disabled niece lived at the address	Family intervention project	FIP is under the remit of housing and the aim is to prevent eviction due to anti social behaviour in the community
There was a need for a coordinated approach to tackle ASB on repeat victims	Regular Partnership minuted meetings were held and actions allocated	Housing, ASB Unit, Police, PCSO, Legal Services, Family Implementation Programme, NSU, Deputy head of cefn hengoed School, CAST,
ASB order applied for Subject 1	Evidence gathered, analysis undertaken, problem profile of the area prepared, subjects reviewed, case files prepared	Analysts, Police, ASB Team, Housing, Education, Social Services, Safer Swansea Partnership, Youth Offending team
Funding the cost for the ASBO expensive for agencies	Housing secured the funding and paid for the ASBO and legal costs	Local Authority Housing
Victims who were neighbours refused to go to court	Single mum in adjoining property needed reassurance	Meeting with prosecuting lawyer who spoken personally with victims and witnesses and talked to them about court procedures and expectations. Full reassurance provided.
Subject 1 continued to harass the victims	Conditions not to enter certain parts of the area or to contact specific people were set, and the subject put on an electronic tag	Police
Interim ASBO granted by the court with a date of the full hearing given as March 2009	Subject 1 immediately breached interim ASBO and placed on further conditions with a curfew	Court, Police, Youth Offending Team
Subject 2 continued to harass the victim and her neighbours	Subject 2 put on interim tenancy agreement , later threatened with eviction	Housing Officers
Subject 2 continued to breach bail and made attacks on the victims property	Electronic tag fitted	Police / Probation
Full ASBO on Subject 1 granted by the court	Various conditions on Subject, prohibiting him for entering certain areas, non association with 4 key members of the group, not to be intoxicated, not to cause harassment alarm and distress to the victim or her son, curfew	Police, Court, Safer Swansea Partnership, Housing, Education, Youth Offending Team, Social Services
CRASBO on Subject 2 sought	Evidence gathered, analysis undertaken, problem profile of the area prepared, subjects reviewed, case file prepared	Analysts, Police, ASB Team, Housing, Youth Offending Team
Subject 2 continued to harass the victim and her neighbours	Subject 2 put on interim tenancy agreement , later threatened with eviction	Housing Officers
CRASBO on Subject 2 granted	Conditions placed on subject, not allowed to associate with key members in the group causing ASB, curfew, electronic tagged and a 6 month youth rehabilitation order given	Court, Police, Youth Offending Team
Victim terrorised by serious arson attempt	Incident room set up at Morriston Police Station	Police
Subject 1 conspired with two others and put an industrial firework through victims letterbox	Subject 1 initially bailed and moved out of the area for 4 months, he was later found guilty of conspiracy to cause damage and was sentenced to a Youth Rehabilitation Order as part of his sentencing and for breaching his ASBO. Subject 1 ALLOWED TO RETURN BACK TO THE AREA	Court, Fire Service, Police, Youth Offending Team
Arson attacks by young people with fireworks	Fire Service in conjunction with the police and pupils from Cefn Hengoed School organised a Phoenix Course. This is team building for youths, training on fire fighting. Encourages youths to recognise the dangers of fire, and possibly encourage some to join the Fire & rescue services	Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Officers. Course funded by Welsh Assembly Government as part of national project. Encouraged to keep skills maintained and kept for CV

## Re-Scan

On re-scanning it was recognised that some Subjects involved in the ASB were identified too late, for the intervention of schemes such as 'So to Do'. They were already in a reoffending cycle.

Subject 1 had gone past early intervention, re-offending was the norm, and despite all Partnership help afforded to him and his family, the only way to deal with him was through the judicial system. Some of his associates were dealt with by diversionary tactics such as 'So to Do' and FACE.

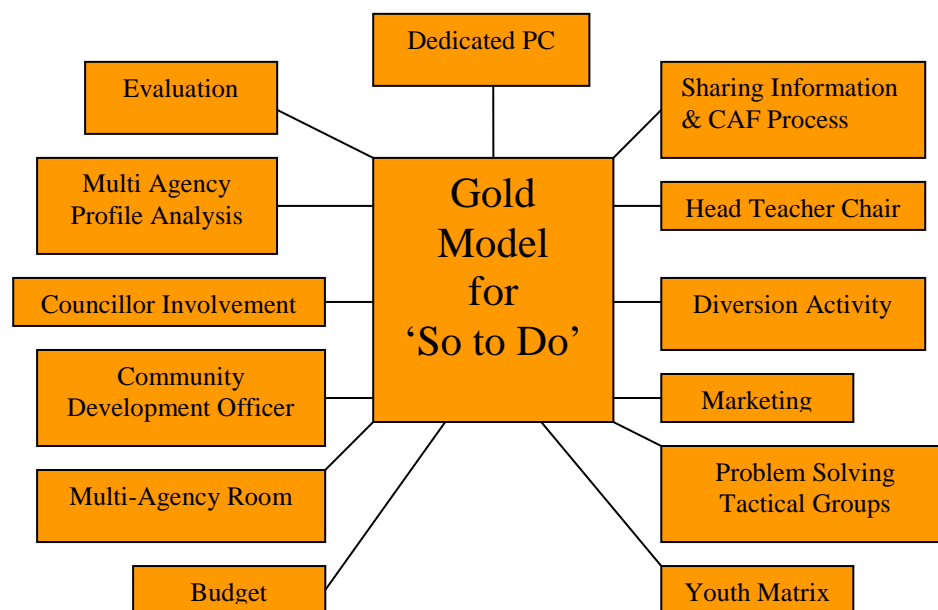
Despite stringent conditions imposed on Subject 1 not to enter specific areas or contact specific people, the misbehaviour continued. Headlines read **"Teen is banned from crossing his own street"** and later **"Street cross ban teen accused of breaching ASBO"**

The breaches were managed robustly and in a timely manner.

It was agreed that in the future earlier intervention at primary feeder schools would be helpful. The head teacher of Trallwn feeder school, attended a "So To Do" meeting at Cefn Hengoed, and stated:

*"I recognised many of the youths were my former pupils who were not engaging at primary school, but there was no assistance forthcoming at that time. If only we had the 'So to Do' in place then, lives for them and their victims would have been far better."*

A further result of the rescan identified that the 'So to Do' at Cefn Hengoed had to progress to the next stage, with a multi agency room for use by all agencies. This has now been established at the former caretaker's house meeting the Gold Module standard. This will provide all agencies the opportunity of displaying dynamic partnership work in order to educate and rehabilitate the young persons.



Best practice also identified it was imperative to work with young persons at an earlier stage in their life, keeping them out of the judicial system. It was important that “So to Do” was implemented into primary schools, one feeder schools of Cefn Hengoed were chosen for the pilot.

At Trallwn Primary School, the pupils helped design posters for the future of “So to Do”, together with a poem of their philosophy.



### *A Child Learns what they live*

*If a child lives with criticism, he learns to condemn  
 If a child lives with hostility, he learn to fight  
 If a child lives with ridicule, he learns to be shy  
 If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel guilty*

*If a child lives with tolerance, he learns to be patient  
 If a child lives with encouragement, he learns confidence  
 If a child lives with praise, he learns to appreciate  
 If a child lives with approval, he learns to like himself  
 If a child lives with acceptance and friendship, he learns to find love in the world.*

Other positive outcomes included:

Other Positive Outcomes	Response	Agency Involved
Reassure of the public that partnership working within the community is benefitting Bonymaen	Road Show for 2 days in Bonymaen organised by local officers and community first to encourage local residents to attend the event and speak to numerous agencies about services available within the community.	The event was a Community Partnership Road show involving Bonymaen Neighbourhood Policing Team, Communities First Partnership and local residents. It involved Policing team, Cefn Hengoed Community school, Eastside family Support, Kilvey Hill Community Woodland Volunteers, Red Cross, Bonymaen Kids Play Initiative, Youth Services, Roots 'n Fruits Coop, Race equality Council, LASA Credit Union, Citizens Advice Bureau, Gateway /Workways Action 4 Employment team, Trading Standards, Sustainable Swansea and Keep Wales Tidy
Youths aged 16 -17 had an active interest in off road cycles, driving vehicles etc and were at the age of applying for driving licences	Two day Mega Drive initiative was organised, this involved local comprehensive pupils to attend the event which involved road safety advice, off road driving sessions. Images of traffic accidents at 40mph were impactful and gave hard hitting messages regarding safety and speed. Event now funded by local business and run annually.	Pupils of Birchgrove and Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive schools had input from St John's ambulance, MWW Fire Road safety Team, City & County of Swansea, Driver Training Wales, Bonymaen BPT
Younger children identified as in need of support at feeder schools	Junior So to Do started at three local feeder schools ensuring early intervention is provided at the first opportunity.	Multi agency meetings include Education, Social Services, Police, Safer Swansea, Youth Offending Team, Fire Service.
Need for central office for "So to Do" at Cefn Hengoed	Caretakers House now established as a learning house, to work with Cefn Hengoed pupils within the So To Do project. Partners agencies are working from the location which include youth inclusion team, police, ASB key workers and youth offending team. A memo of understanding for its use has been issued to partners.	Youth Implementation Team moved in, Beat officers and PCSOs use, Partners helped decorate and do minor repairs
National recognition for the Victim	Awards won by the victim	South Wales Evening Post
National recognition for the case solution	Victim invited to speak to HO crime Fighters, but a video of her was made and sent instead	Community Engagement officer filmed the victim for the H O Crime Fighters team
National recognition for the Landlords handling of the case	Won local heat and runner up in national final.	Social Landlords Crime and Nuisance Group
Stop the Rot - ASB document	A report highlighting best practise in relation to ASB for South Wales Police submitted to the Home Office.	Police
Local residents complained about ASB in PACT Meetings	Action plans were devised and following arrests and ASBO, calls re ASB fell and PACT no longer had ASB as a priority	Police and communities together

It was further identified that youths were bored and needed diversionary activities to keep them focused and interested, so numerous activities were set up to help reduce ASB, not only in Bonymaen.

The Youth Forum for whole of Swansea had guest speaker Scary Guy<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> SCARY GUY –Motivational speaker see <http://www.thescaryguy.com/main.php>

The below is a snap shot of engagement and diversionary activities within Bonymaen:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth connection Team was formed in Oct 2009 with 15 members aged 14-25 year of age , meeting monthly to discuss policing matters and getting involved in community events
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Target hardening to houses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth competition, ASB Radio campaign to devise a jingle to help tackle and explain ASB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mid & West Wales Fire Officers addressed school assemblies
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> So to Do scheme at Community and feeder schools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth PACT Meetings Implemented
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASB Poster Campaign - GETOUT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mega Drive 2 day youth driving scheme to raise awareness of safe motoring and ASB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deputy Sheriff Scheme introduced to all primary schools, to encourage children to care for their school
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Several community events with Key Stakeholders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phoenix courses on fire fighting and team building
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCAP-Week of activities for youths
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Police managed Blue Light Discos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal Discos-Halloween / Easter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Set ASB lesson plans devised and delivered to all pupils

The encouragement of good role models has also been utilised, with former World Boxing Champion Enzo Maccarinelli encouraging youths to box at Bonymaen Boxing Club



## ASSESSMENT

### Have the call rates for ASB fallen? Yes

Between 01/07/2008 – 06/09/2010 4,855 ASB occurrences have been reported within the Eastside Sector. 4 time periods were requested to be analysed for comparative purposes and can be seen in the below chart.

Chart 1. Number of ASB occurrences in Eastside Sector by time period

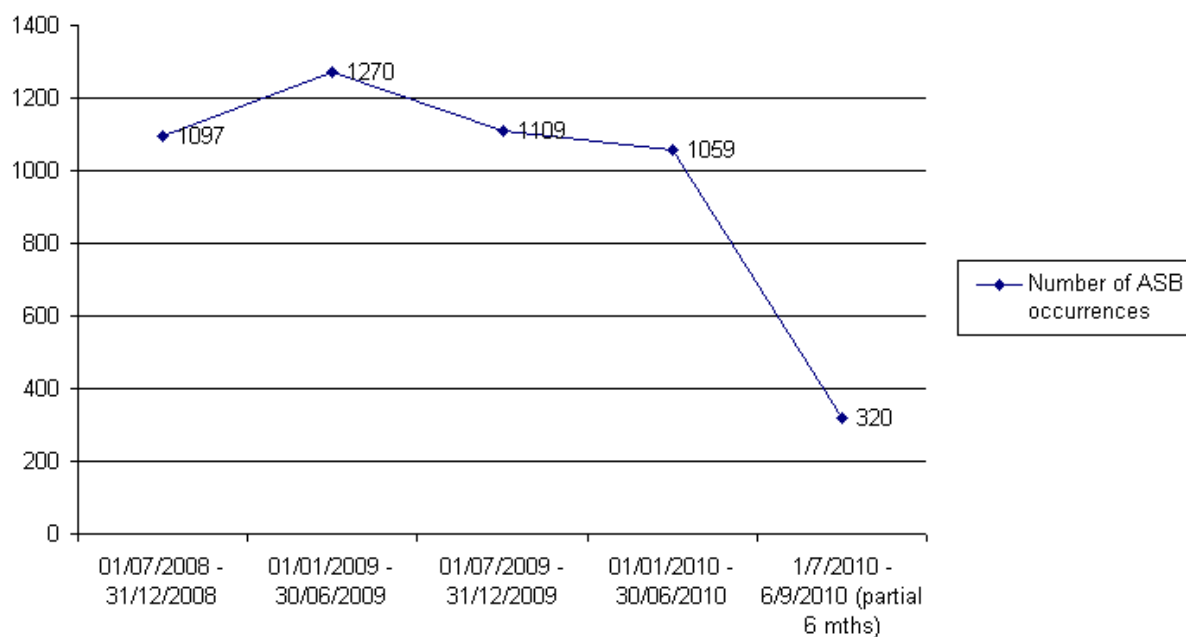
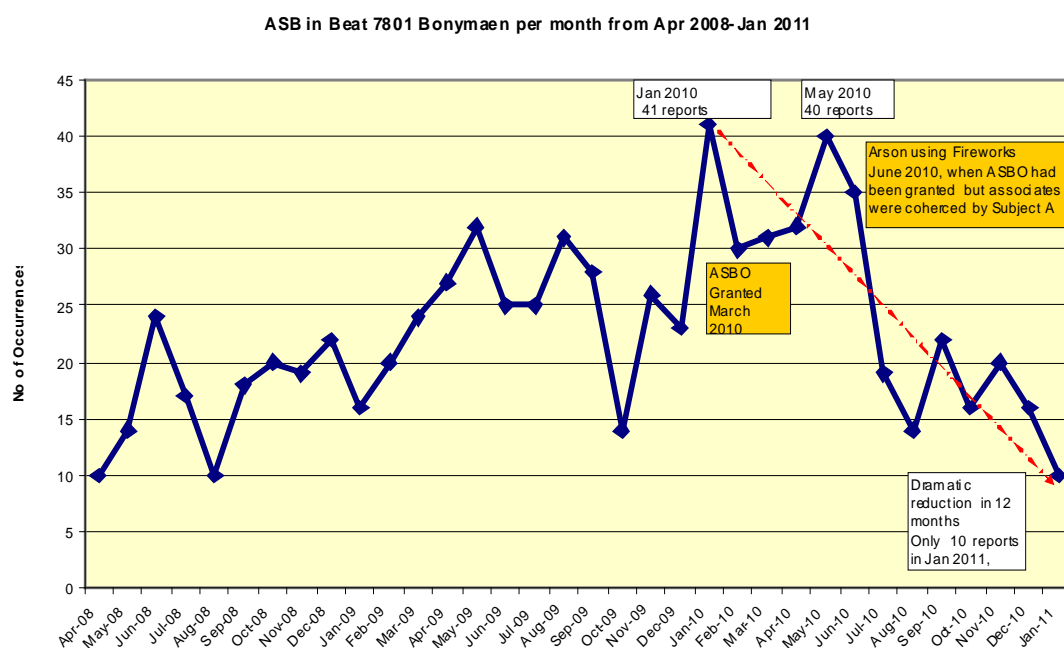


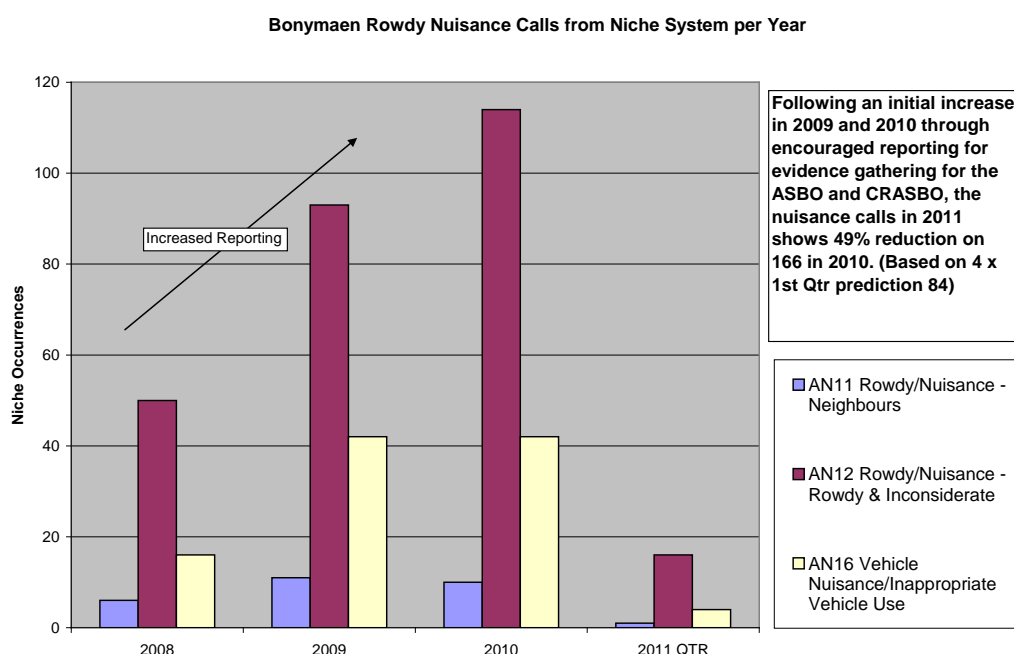
Chart 2. Monthly ASB in Bonymaen



After the ASBO was granted, Subject A “tested” the system, by coercing associates to continue with ASB which culminated in the industrial fireworks incident against Victim A.

The incident was dealt with robustly and a patrol strategy put in place. Subject A was moved from the area by the courts whilst awaiting trial, but was re-housed there subsequently, despite a guilty verdict. Because of stringent conditions imposed, and joint partnership work, ASB decreased in Bonymaen, and more importantly Subject A now appears to be reformed, and has the community recognise he is quiet and records show no activity since September 2010.

## Have rowdy nuisance occurrences reduced in Bonymaen? Yes



ASB Call Types in Bonymaen reported to Police	2008	2009	2010	2011 QTR
AN11 Rowdy/Nuisance - Neighbours	6	11	10	1
AN12 Rowdy/Nuisance - Rowdy & Inconsiderate	50	93	114	16
AN16 Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate Vehicle Use	16	42	42	4
<b>Total of these AN Codes</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>21</b>

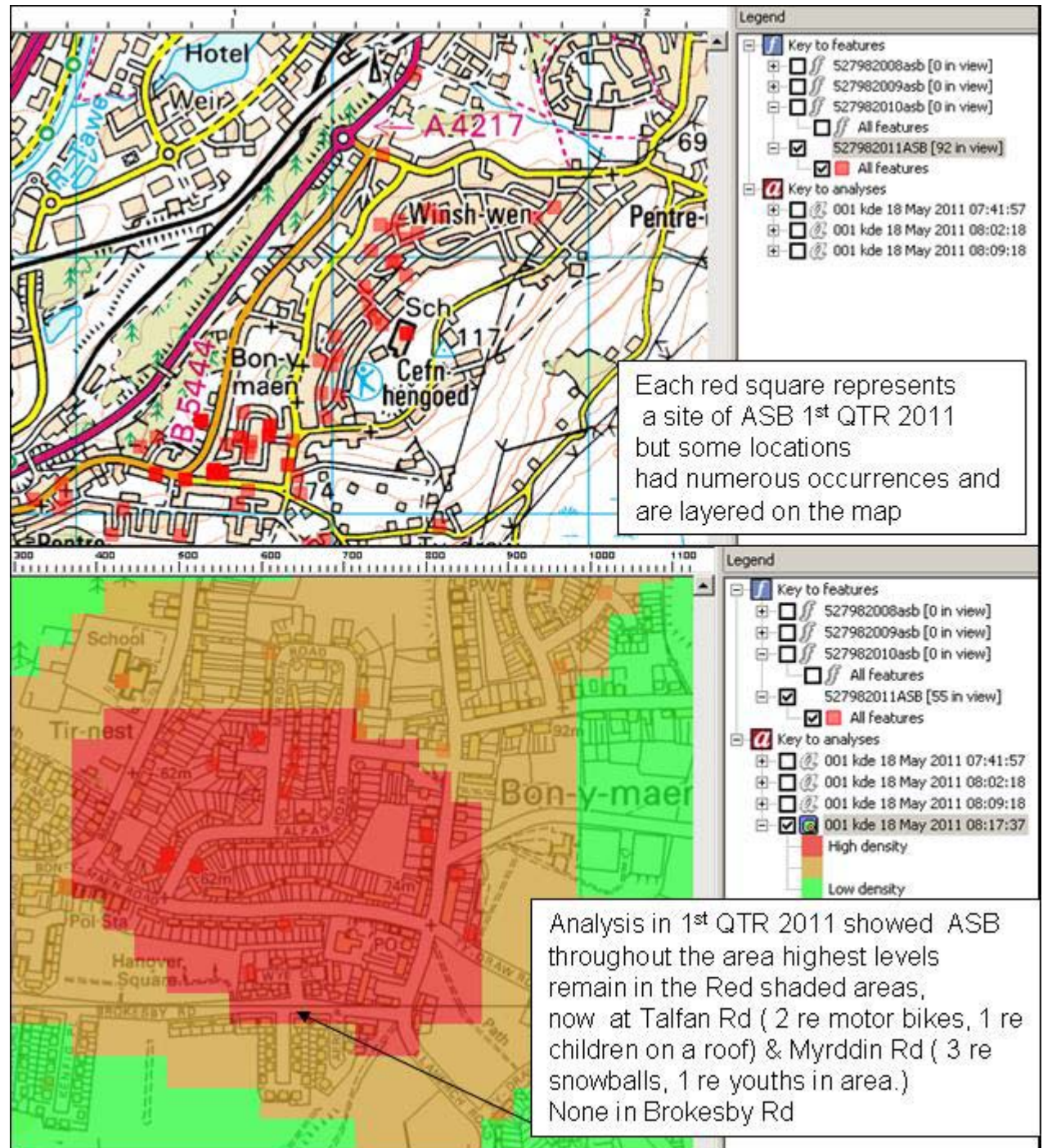
## Not all calls relate to noise, all ASB has been reduced in Bonymaen, but has any been displaced? No

It appears there has been a reduction of all ASB for other Eastside Sectors not just Bonymaen

Year	All Niche ASB Occurrences Eastside Sectors of Trallwn, Llansamlet & Enterprize Zone	All Niche ASB Occurrences in Beat 7801 Bonymaen
<b>2008</b>	714	549
<b>2009</b>	604	562
<b>2010</b>	481	471
<b>2011 – 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr</b>	61	95

## What does the mapping of ASB show?

Although there are ASB calls in the red area, in 2011, they are notably lower in number and tend to be minor ASB issues rather than serious harassment of vulnerable people or youth annoyance.



## More measures of success

- 76% reduction in reported ASB in Bonymaen in the month of Jan 2010 v Jan 2011 (41 reports v 10 reports)
- ASB Referrals from other agencies for Bonymaen 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2010 reduced by 94% (31 to 2)
- Brokesby Road was identified a main hotspot street. Levels of all reported occurrences on Niche shows a reduction:  
01/01/2009-31/12/2009=168  
01/01/2010-31/12/2010=119  
01/01/2011-30/04/2011=11
- ASB reporting has decreased for all 5 repeat victims since March/April 2010. In 2011, the ASB unit records show no repeat victims in Bonymaen.
- Public surveys confirmed ASB in Eastside was a concern but reassured the public that it was being tackled. 36% in 2011 thought levels were lower, and it has not been a PACT priority since Sept 2010

## Have referrals to the ASB Unit reduced? Yes

Anti social behaviour referrals to the ASB Unit from Eastside show that in 2011 no reports have been made in the 6 streets where most reports were being made in previous years.

ASB Incidents referred to ASB Unit from Housing					
Street	2008	2009	2010	2011 -1st Qtr	Total
Brokesby Rd	7	11	12	0	36
Ty Draw Place	0	0	0	0	0
Ty Draw Close	0	0	0	0	0
Llanerch Rd	12	3	6	0	0
Mansel Rd	3	9	5	0	18
Bonymaen Rd	3	3	4	0	11

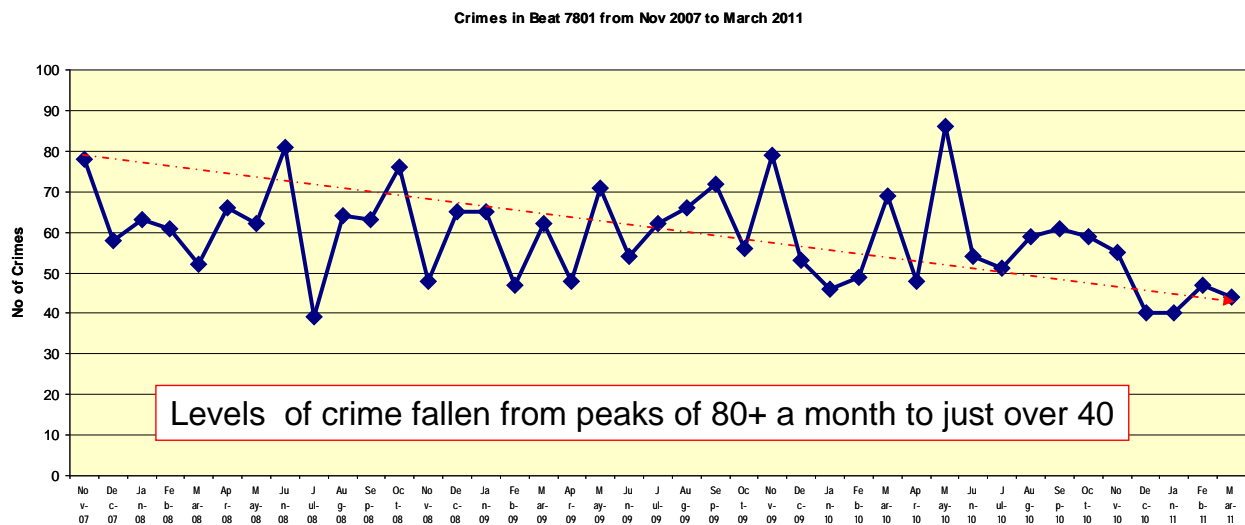
The offenders originally problematic in these streets, are listed below as subjects 1-5 together with the total number of referrals made for each. Only two referrals on them have been made in 2011 but not in the streets listed above:

Subject	2003-7	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	5	6	16	11(09)	0
2	8	5	10	12	2(02)
3	2	4	5	3(08)	0
4	2	6	6	3(05)	0
5	0	0	0	2(02)	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>

- Figures in brackets are the month of the last referral

## Has recorded crime level reduced? Yes

The whole beat area, of 7801, has seen a reduction in recorded crime since Nov 2007 as at March 2011.



## Is there a reduction in numbers of Deliberate fires? Yes

In 2010 there were 116 deliberate fires in Bonymaen, and although there have been 20 in the first quarter of 2011, a reduction is predicted by year end.

MAWWfire<sup>7</sup> and Police have a joint "Off road bike team", tackling "off road bikers" and deliberate fires on grassland.

Crime prevention tactical advisors have visited specific addresses to target harden where arson threats or fireworks have been used.

The Fire Service has also provided 'So to Do' scheme with £1000 funding.

## How effective was the intervention work of the 'So to Do' Scheme at Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive School?

In 2009/10, 21 Young persons were identified by the school, police, youth offending services and other agencies by working collaboratively and in partnership together.

Intervention programmes/techniques ranged from PSW<sup>8</sup>, FGC<sup>9</sup>, identified and allocated individual YIP<sup>10</sup> workers, ASB unit, ELiS, EOTAS, and involvement in several engagement initiatives with local officers and staff from the school.

e.g. an 8 week certificated angling and environment awareness course giving youths a fishing licence and a skill for life. The courses were also helpful as a discipline tool as misbehaviour meant leaving the course.

Of the 21 pupils identified, 15 have now finished on the 'So To Do' project due to their school leaving age and one has left through improved behaviour.

<sup>7</sup> MAWWFire- Mid & West Wales Fire and Rescue Service

<sup>8</sup> PSW - Pastoral Support Workers

<sup>9</sup> FGC - Family Group Conferencing

<sup>10</sup> YIP-Youth Intervention Programme, uses youth engagement workers

Nine of these young adults have placements in full time college for various vocational courses including plastering, engineering and sports science, with a further three participants now in full time employment.

Other outcomes are improved attendances of young persons at school, engagement between the school and the parents also continued, and attitudes of individuals clearly improved (both inside and outside of school) with greater respect being shown their peers. Subjects have clearly started planning for their transition into adulthood.

Information sharing in the 'So To Do' forum between partner agencies, police and the school has given professionals current relevant information about young persons so informed decisions can be made in the best interests of the youths concerned.

During 2010-11 'So to Do' has a further intake of subjects.

### **Have attendance levels improved at Cefn Hengoed Community School for those involved in 'So to Do'? Yes**

Data provided shows the 15 pupils, involved 2009/10, improved attendance on average from 88.61% in Yr 05/06 to 91.07% in Yr 09/10, with 4 achieving 100% attendance.

For the 16 pupils involved 2010/11, their attendance on average increased from 79.10% in Yr 09/10 to 80.28% in Yr 10/11, and one achieved 100% attendance.

### **Has school attainment for all pupils improved? Yes**

Cefn Hengoed Community School pupils, staff, parents and Governors are celebrating the school's best ever GCSE results which finishes a year when the school has reached many 'bests'. The school has had its best ever attendance, over **90% in 2009-10**, its best ever Key Stage 3 National Curriculum levels and has now topped it with these results. **26% of its Year 11 pupils gained 9 GCSEs or more at A\*-C** and a stunning 13% gained 11. 47% gained 5 A\*-C grades and 89.7% gained 5 A\*-G.

### **Working Together Improved**

Data sharing for problem solving has evolved, with resources and costs also being shared. E.g. Costs of processing the ASB order, totalling £10559.40, shared between Housing department and Local Authority.

Since then a standard file template is being used to help reduce the hours spent on processing each file, on any subsequent ASBO

Businesses e.g. Wyevale, are also supporting local interventions.

### **National recognition**

The Partnership working in relation to the victim's case was recently been nominated for an award within the Social Landlords Crime and Nuisance Group, whereby it is one of the three finalists in the resident's category. The entry won the local award but was runner up nationally.

Victim A also won the South Wales Evening Posts Victim champion award.

She was also invited to go to the Home office crime fighter's committee in October 2010 to speak to them about the ASB she had suffered and why her case was successfully resolved. Instead her interview was videoed and sent to the H.O. team.

The "Stop the Rot" was a report, on identifying best practice for dealing with ASB, this has been submitted to the Home Office.

## **Conclusion**

The Project "Stop the Rot" has helped Bonymaen support the vision of Safer Swansea Partnership –"to make Wales's second largest city a safer place to live, work and visit, where there is reduced crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB), and where we embrace diversity and develop thriving communities through increased and strengthened community engagement."

<http://www.saferswansea.org.uk/index.cfm?articleid=24334>

Did we achieve our aims? Yes

- ✓ ASB reduction sustained
- ✓ ASB at an all time low throughout the Bonymaen ward
- ✓ Crime levels reduced to a record low
- ✓ Improvement in overall behaviour of pupils at 'So to Do' Schools
- ✓ ASB no longer a PACT priority
- ✓ Victims' quality of life significantly improved
- ✓ No repeat victims within Bonymaen
- ✓ Public confidence in local Policing and handling of ASB improved
- ✓ Vibrant partnership work
- ✓ Effective problem solving through shared aims, funding & resources,
- ✓ Root causes of ASB identified and resolved
- ✓ Early intervention developing 'So to Do' to Gold Model standard
- ✓

In addition other successes:

- ✓ Junior So to Do developed at Trallwn Primary School
- ✓ Attainment levels best ever at Cefn Hengoed Community School
- ✓ Attendance levels improved at Cefn Hengoed Community School
- ✓ Additional funding and businesses to support youth engagement
- ✓ Community plan evolved to include regeneration of the area

Victim A would say 'Yes' and she has sent several letters of thanks.

Headlines of the local paper sum it up

### **"Bonymaen Mum hails ASBO effect as gang is now silent"**

On May 18<sup>th</sup> 2011, during her weekly ASB contact call, the former victim said "There are no issues, it's fantastic, lovely. I would never have believed it could be so quiet"

### PART THREE – PROJECT DETAILS

Project name: **Stop the Rot**

Project location: **Bonymaen, Eastside Sector, Swansea**

#### Contact Details

Application Author's name: **Trudi Meyrick**

Organisation: **South Wales Police Authority**

Telephone Number: 01792 456999 Extn 88300

Email address: trudi.meyrick@south-wales.pnn.police.uk

Alternative contact for application:

Organisation: Safer Swansea ASB Coordinator Nicci Southard-Stewart

Telephone number: 01792 562847

Email address: Nicci.Southard@swansea.gov.uk

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#### Dates and location of project

Start date: November 2008

End date: April 2011, but ongoing

Please indicate whether the project is:

Ongoing ☒ Y Completed ☐ Current ☐

CSP name: Safer Swansea

CSP area or region<sup>11</sup>: Wales

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<sup>11</sup> Greater London, East Midlands, West Midlands, NE England, NW England, SE England, SW England, Yorkshire/Humber, Eastern England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland

### Partners actively involved in your project

Please list key partners contributing to the project:

- A. Nicci Southard-Stewart ASB Coordinator
- B. Dave Thomas City & County of Swansea Housing Manager
- C. Sue Hollister Headteacher Cefn Hengoed School
- D. Amanda Taylor Head of Trallwn Primary School
- E. PS Jo Jones Arson Reduction Team, Mid & West Wales Fire Service
- F. Phil Bowen Youth Offending Team
- G. Jodie Davies Family Intervention Programme
- H. Steve Matthews Youth Implementation Team Manager
- I. Eastside Neighbourhood Policing Team
- J. Steve Walker Social Services
- K. Western Crime Prevention Tactical Advisors
- L. Katy Miller Educational Welfare Officer
- M. Beth Carlisle South Wales Police Analyst, supporting Safer Swansea CSP

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### Crime type(s) addressed

You have told us about the theme within which your project should be entered. Please use this section to set out which specific crime types your project addressed (Crime types could include<sup>12</sup> anti-social behaviour, burglary, domestic violence, gang activity, hate crime, knife crime, night time economy, violent crime and criminal damage).

- Anti social behaviour and disorder
- Hate crime
- Criminal Damage / Arson

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### Resources required for project

Financial budget (£): Ongoing “So to Do”, approx £15,000 for “Stop the Rot”

Resource budget: Cost of time of partners not included, but considers time of Police officers, Staff hours, Education, YIP, Social Services, Mid and West Wales Arson Reduction Team, Staff at Youth Offending Services.

Source of budget: ASBO legal costs £10,559.40p met by Housing and Local Authority ; Angling Initiatives and other activities supported from local businesses Safer Communities fund administered by YOS approx £5k also contributed to So to Do in 2010-11

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<sup>12</sup> The list of crime types provided is not exhaustive

## Sharing learning

### Other Benefits

*Were there any other benefits e.g. community outcome, from the project not directly linked to the problem as it was initially defined?*

- ✓ Joint working with partners using knowledge and expertise can help identify the key issues. Enforcement powers of all need to be utilised e.g. Housing enforcement such as breach of tenancy agreements can be useful tools in tackling disorder in specific neighbourhoods
- ✓ Significance of early intervention at primary age has been recognised and addressed. Ambition is critical and wherever possible “Gold Model” So to Do standards , needs to be the goal
- ✓ Under reporting can hide an issue and lead to misbehaviour or acceptance of it to become the norm
- ✓ Costs remain a concern in relation to submission of ASBO cases and further action is needed to secure funds for future cases.

### Lessons Learned

*What were the three most important lessons from the project and three things you would do differently if you were to do the work again?*

- ✓ Other organisations can have impactive powers but only through improved data sharing can they help resolve issues.
- ✓ Specialists such as YIP can achieve life changing results through early engagement with youths.
- ✓ Publicising success can enhance the reassurance of the public and also encourage partners to maintain standards set by the project.
- ✓ **If project had to be re done it may be wise to consider**
  - a) Taking the hit of increased reports, by actively encouraging people to report minor anti social behaviour, and using the GETOUT process to clearly define issues early on.
  - ✓ b) Appoint a nominated “ So to Do” Coordinator for the County to ensure lessons learnt at each school are shared
  - ✓ c) Get a good base line of data such as attendance and attainment in order to clearly show the change achieved.

#### PART FOUR - 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 –It needs to be noted that the document includes reference and photos of Victim A who is happy to share her details.

The names of 5 subjects considered main offenders is not stated, but hyperlinks to numerous media articles about them can be provided to assessors on request.

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 CSP/LCJB Chair is content for this project to be entered into the Tilley Awards

☒

Please mark the box below with an X to confirm that this project has only been entered into the 2011 Tilley Awards once.

☒