

STREETWISE SOCCER

**A Partnership Response to
'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour'
Summer School Holiday 2004**



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Summary

Preston is a city in NW England with a population of 130,000. 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour' (**YAB**) rose in 2002 (10.2%) and in 2003 (25.7%). Residents' perceptions were captured by Preston's 'Community Safety Forum', which placed youth-crime and fear of crime in the 'top priorities'. School summer holidays were hotspot-periods rising yearly 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 between 18.00-22.00 in 5 Wards.

Provision of youth activities 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ crime) was completed and 'referral' gap identified.

Other aspects considered:

Criminal Justice, 'Formal pre-criminal' and non-criminal processes aimed preventing/diverting youth-offending.

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.

170 'at risk' youths referred through 'Streetwise-Referral-Scheme', 124 engaged 40% of time or more, none arrested from control group. 3-case studies evidenced offenders' reformed-behaviour. 9 additional venues included because communities asked to be involved. Sport-related clubs established where previously none.

Outputs-pointing-to-outcomes:

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

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

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

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

Lessons-learned: 3 priorities identified.

SCANNING

The Problem

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, Constabulary analysts provided a percentage figure to each crime category, indicating an approximation of crime 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

Identification Of The Problem

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 governmental 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:

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 vandalism	Harassment including racist and homophobic incidents
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

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).

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

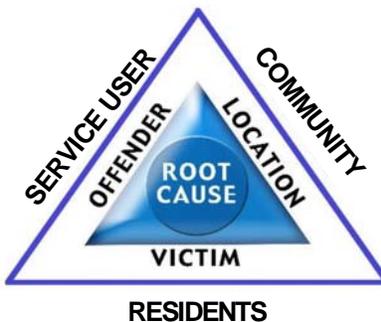
The link between a lack of 'constructive' youth-activities and subsequent 'Youth-related Anti-social Behaviour, whether malicious or not is made out and consequently the effect upon 'Fear of Crime'.

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)	
Coaching-(considered)	YP engaged 40% + (ISSP)	
	YP engaged 40% + (PF)	
Social counselling-(considered)	YP engaged 40% + (PCC)	
	YP engaged 40% + (LF&R)	
Parenting Skills	YP engaged 40% + (Disability)	

'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

Tackling The Problem

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', which was ultimately to deliver the 'Streetwise Soccer' project. Preston police and Preston City Council Sports Development Team 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.

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 the restrictions of the 'narrow-band' approach (ISSP), as well as limited numbers of staff able to refer (police only refer) ensured that the group was able to identify a gap in current 'referral' schemes, 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

Assessing Our Approach

Outputs:

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

'Youth-crime' figures for summer 2004 showed 33 less offences 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%+. 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. **This represent cost effectiveness at about £1 per youth, £13,453.24.**

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 counsellors 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.

Appendix

**Supporting case studies and
statements from Community
Groups and statutory partners**

Two case studies – Police Constable 360 Carl Ingram

Case 1

A 10 year old male from West Cliff has recently signed up to an ABC. He has been responsible for damage, trespass and acts of anti-social behaviour over the past year. He has attended all of the sessions, and has been an enthusiastic participant of Streetwise Soccer. He has approached me to ask 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.

Case 2

A 16 year old male from Christ Church Street had been a regular attendee of Streetwise Soccer during the summer holidays of 2002 and 2003, when it was held at Hartington Courts. He was always a disruptive influence during those sessions and influenced other children to misbehave. He is from a large family and has an older brother who is regularly in trouble with the police.

This year, he has made a positive contribution, not just by participating in the sessions, but assisting in the coaching. He is a member of the Hartington Courts Committee and is setting an excellent example to the younger children in the area, who look up to him with respect.

Streetwise Soccer - Lancashire Youth Offending Team (ISSP) Case study

The Lancashire Youth Offending Team were provided with packs/timetables, referral and consent forms. LYOT were informed that a member of staff should accompany each young person referred, on their initial visit to a session. If following the young person's initial visit, LYOT felt that the young person is responsible, they could attend on his or her own. However, Streetwise Soccer advised it would be beneficial to this initiative, if support/presence from the referring agencies was made available.

Due to re-structuring within LYOT, an allocated worker was not available to specialise in LYOT taking advantage of this much-needed service. Therefore, there were not as many young people referred as would have been preferred by LYOT and Streetwise Soccer.

Presently, Debbie Hornby, YOT Worker (LYOT) will be attending all future meetings of the Streetwise Soccer Initiative together with the Positive Activities for Young People (PAYP) Worker(s). The LYOT will pro-actively seek to engage relevant young people via the Streetwise Referral Scheme.

The LYOT fully support the future of this scheme to positively engage young people, and as a deterrent to juvenile crime and anti-social behaviour.

Although LYOT did not fully access this scheme in 2004 LYOT are confident that this scheme was a contributing factor to the changing behaviour of a young person subject to the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) in Lancashire. This young person resides in a crime 'hot spot' area and prior to being subject to ISSP, the young person was a prolific young offender. **The young person was subject to an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), a Restraining Order and a Curfew Order. This young person was referred to Streetwise Soccer via a supporting agency of the LYOT. Following the young person completion of two ISSP orders and a Curfew Order, this young person is now coaching football to other young people residing in the area of Preston and the success of this young person, has recently been highlighted in the Lancashire Evening Post. This young person has been complimented regarding their change in behaviour and had the support of residents in the area and partnership agencies.**

With the provision of Streetwise Soccer Initiative, this has had a profound effect on this young person's progress into adult life and feel strongly that this scheme continues with the support of all agencies involved.

Streetwise Soccer – Street Crime Wardens – Chris Todd

During the six-week period over the school summer recess, both the Street Warden Service and the Street Crime Warden Service were heavily committed to the Streetwise Soccer Initiative.

During the scheme Street Wardens attended 84 separate soccer events and Street Crime Wardens attended a further 60. On top off this we also attended the final tournament and offered the support of the Street Warden's mini bus as additional transport for those teams, which missed their main pick up. In total as a service we committed 192 staff hours to the scheme over its duration.

Both sections of the Street Warden service were able to engage with young people who had previously declined to speak with Street Wardens. The Street Wardens were able on occasions to join in with the football coaching sessions, which enabled us to break down some perceived barriers between authority figures and young people. The coaching sessions also allowed communication bridges to be built between Street Wardens and communities, which up until the creation of Streetwise Soccer had stereotyped Street Wardens as "only there to spoil the fun". One site, which would act as a catalyst for the scheme, which truly demonstrated a holistic approach, would be the sessions at Farringdon Park, which provided some excellent outcomes/outputs for all organisations involved.

If we had to highlight a major success for our department and involvement in the scheme it would be a young person living in the area of Willow Crescent Housing estate, Ribbleton, who actively engage in the sessions. The same young person after attending the first session then returned to the Street Warden's Office to request more consent forms for their friends to attend. We have continued to keep in contact with this group of young people, who are now volunteering their own time to help improve their estate and engage with our department on a more regular basis. On the day of the final the Farringdon Park team requested an early bus home from the competition as they did not make the final stages, on arrival at the community centre; one young person threw a ball back into the mini bus, saying "That's not ours". While it seems like a trivial incident, this is a major step forward in the attitudes between the Street Wardens and the young people on such a problem estate.

The only cause for concern from the Street Wardens Service must be the roll call issue on the final day at the tournament, when a number of young people left the competition early. A more formal accountability must take place next year.

Preston North End Football in the Community

Overview of Streetwise Soccer 2004 – Ian Johnson

Venues: The community based venues ranged in design between 'improvised' grassed areas to purpose built 'REC Zones'. All venues were suitable for purpose although the exceptionally wet weather this summer caused a potentially dangerous situation on the 'all-weather' pitches, when water lay on them. This issue was catered for in the venue risk assessments.

The venues were generally sited in the correct places, thereby enabling young people to access them with relative ease. The only observation contrary to this was the Ashton Park site, which due to its location may have been a little too far from its target group.

The number of venues may need to be addressed, or provision of coaches increased to meet this demand.

Coaches: The project initially set a goal of establishing 10 venues. However, due to the project's popularity with community residents' groups, 19 venues were

eventually identified. This stretched coaching provision to the limit. To achieve the desired coaching numbers both our own and community-based coaches would need to be employed.

As expected, problems with coaching staff arose with none attendance. Although this was not a common issue, some coaches exacerbated the problem by NOT informing the relevant coaching co-ordinator. These issues were generally addressed quickly and did not significantly affect coaching provision.

Feedback showed that PNE FIC coaching staff coped well with some challenging situations and provided an excellent service.

PNE FIC coaching staff this year were required to provide additional roles for which they would not normally be required to provide. For example, co-ordinating teams for the tournament. This is additional responsibility, which in my view should be financially catered for by increasing the coach's pay to meet this responsibility.

Admin: the additional role played by PNE FIC with regards to recording/ monitoring and forwarding information to Beyond Sport was particularly time consuming. The resources needed to meet this need are not adequately covered. This was an additional financial burden for us and would need to be addressed before engaging again.

Partner

Agencies: PNE FIC believes we have a good working relationship with Preston Sports Development Team, Preston police and Positive Futures. These agencies worked together to meet the project's needs. This was, in my view successfully completed. Unfortunately, a number of key partners were unable to commit. This should be addressed for the future.

Streetwise Soccer – The Grange - PNE football Coach's View

The Streetwise Soccer at Grange astro-turf facility began in a very positive manner with an encouraging attendance of willing participants. The facility used was more than adequate in both dry and wet weather.

There was a police presence at initial session, but this was just a one off. The community coach was a good help at the sessions, always willing to take charge of the sessions when required and make a positive contribution to the smooth running of the sessions.

Overall the young people that took part did so with a good work ethic and were always willing to help each other and encourage one another if mistakes were made. There were no inter-group problems which enabled the group to become a tight knit unit.

For future sessions in this area it would be helpful if there was a police/ street warden presence at each activity to build up links between themselves and the local youths.

Streetwise Soccer - Preston Sports Club - Broadgate – PNE Football Coach's View

Streetwise Soccer at Preston Sports Club (Broadgate) started off with the first two midweek sessions attracting 27 and 28 young people respectively. The attitude of the young people during these initial sessions was excellent. However as the weeks progressed the numbers declined but a core group attended the vast majority of sessions.

The facility at Preston Sports Club was excellent; it was large enough to split the group into smaller groups yet still maintaining sufficient area to work in. It was also beneficial that the facility was enclosed. However for the last two weeks there was some confusion with the

hockey club as to who had use of the pitch, this was overcome due to low numbers, attending the hockey sessions, enabling the pitch to be shared.

The community coach was willing to work independently and had a good rapport with the children. There was a Police presence at every session with PC Ingram attending the majority of sessions, this enabled the young people to view the Beat Officer as more than just someone who enforce the law, the young people really responded to his input at the sessions.

Overall the sessions were a success with the children attending gaining new skills and developing existing ones. For future years it would be beneficial to obtain ideas from the children participating as to what they want from the sessions to maintain the initial interest. This would reduce the number of young people who dropped out after the initial sessions. Towards the end of the sessions the children involved only wished to play matches and the interest in the skills coaching had waned. Also it was extremely pleasing for the coaches involved in this venue that the Under 16's team that represented Broadgate won the Streetwise Soccer Tournament, held at the end of the six week coaching programme.

Streetwise Soccer - Savick Recreation Zone – PNE Football Coach's View

The Streetwise Soccer scheme based at Ashton Junior School started off extremely encouragingly. Good initial numbers grew as word spread about the scheme and the attitude of the participating young people was encouraging. Numbers dropped in the final few sessions due to adverse weather conditions; however we were still getting a core group of young people attending whatever the conditions were.

The facility at Ashton Junior School was adequate and did become unplayable when wet, to combat this; we were in the position that we had access to the school football pitch so sessions were never cancelled.

The community coach, Ian Mackie, had an excellent rapport with the young people and staff and would confidently lead the session without hesitation. There was police presence at initial sessions, which provided a great opportunity for the police to engage the young people on a more informal basis, unfortunately due to other commitments and shift patterns the Beat Officers could not attend all sessions; which a concerned parent remarked upon.

In future a continued Police and Street Warden presence at all sessions would ensure that children taking part in the sessions were not disrupted by non-participating locals.

Streetwise Soccer – Ribbleton Recreation Zone – Community Coach – Adam Ward

The Streetwise Soccer scheme in the Ribbleton area was a huge success. This was evident from the numbers we had coming down to the recreation zone. Each session we had at least 25 young people attend from different backgrounds and with different abilities. They enjoyed the coaching sessions and were happy with the variety of coaching on offer. To keep the young people interested we often finished with a game or penalty shoot out, we had a good variety of age groups coming down and they were able to play together as teams. The young people were very enthusiastic even when it was raining, the attendance levels were still very good, and they didn't want the sessions to be cancelled so we played on the grass pitches at the side of the recreation zone. We only had to cancel one session because of thunder and lightning. It was good to have the local police officers and street wardens attending the sessions because they built up a good relationship with the young people. We entered a team into the final competition, which was also very successful, the young people have said they can't wait for next years scheme to start.

Streetwise Soccer – Smith’s Recreation Zone – Community Coach – Faz Khan

Over the summer holiday period, young children from the age of 12 – 16 took part in a scheme to allow better opportunities for them over this busy and vacant period of their academic calendar.

These children took part in football coaching sessions delivered by quality football coaches over a period of six weeks. There were many positives as a result of this scheme: -

- Energies being diverted into sport
- Children taking part while being supervised to ensure the safety of the children.
- Better awareness and unity created with children from different cultures.
- Children enjoying fun coaching sessions
- Children being able to develop their skills and as a result train and work hard towards a final soccer tournament which was scheduled after the six week training programme.

From a coaches point of view a couple of issues which arose were; children under the age of 10 were not allowed to enter this scheme, which saw a number of young children being deprived of fun and quality football coaching sessions. Hopefully in the future there can be measures introduced in order to cater for all age groups and allow a greater inclusion for these children. Also with living in England, there is no guarantee of a summer and a week of torrential rain can hamper the motivation of these young children even though they continued to attend. It would be good to have the option of indoor facilities.

Streetwise Soccer – Ashton Primary School – Community Coach – Iain Mackie

The Streetwise Soccer scheme in the area representing Larches and Savick estates at Ashton Primary School was a massive success. Each session we had at least 20 young people from the community taking part. Even when the weather was poor, there was a great turn out and when we cancelled the session to the wet weather, they stayed behind and played amongst themselves. The young people attending the site were just keen on playing football for the time they were there, and were even requesting more sessions throughout the summer. We managed to have a number of mini competitions and penalty shoot-outs to keep the sessions interesting and interactive. It was also good having the local police officer present most sessions in order to build up a relationship with the young people and also assist in diffusing any possible conflicts – fortunately there were none. We also entered a team into the final competition and the young people said they can’t wait until the scheme runs next year.

Streetwise Soccer - English Martyrs - Community Coach Paul Osborne

The Streetwise Soccer programme was no doubt well organised through the community this was evident through the number of young people attending sessions on a regular basis. The average number was 20 young people each session. It was particularly good to see residents and parents coming along to the sessions to support and encourage the young people. The sessions were organised, fun and in a comfortable non hostile environment with the young people enjoying sessions. The Police, Community beat managers and street wardens provided great support and encouragement with coaches and especially the young people, overall the site was well attended and supported by the police/community.

The areas of improvement for future programmes would be providing the young people with more structured coaching sessions, for example a lot of the time they played small-sided games where as a more structured coaching outline with skill development playing a key role would be more beneficial. This would assist and provide both the young people and the

coaches a record of how the young person has progressed over the six weeks. A more comprehensive planning and evaluation form for coaches to complete after each session would be a good indicator.

Streetwise Soccer – Joyce Archer - PCC Neighbourhood Team South

As a Neighbourhood Housing Office we feel it important to assist our tenants and resident groups to access varied activities for both young and old.

The Summer Programme involving Streetwise Soccer was a tremendous success on the Thirlmere Estate, Farringdon Park.

The Estate has a history of youth nuisance and anti-social behaviour, however during the summer programme approximately 74 young people both boys and girls engaged, which ultimately kept them off the streets.

The tenants and resident's group (R.A.F.T.) were so impressed by the standard of coaching and the amount of young people attending that they have bid for funding to develop a local soccer team and to provide the team with their own soccer strip.

Three adults from the estate are now involved in coach training and it is felt that this can only go from strength to strength.

Streetwise Soccer in Preston – Dave Newton - Chair of Jigsaw

Jigsaw is a group of organisations working in partnership to reduce anti-social behaviour in designated wards in Preston. The group works in and around the areas of St Matthews, Fishwick and Callon with the aim of supporting each other and the community in many different ways.

Having the Streetwise Soccer project operate in these three areas over the six week summer period, whilst the schools were on holiday, was a great benefit to those that live in these communities as well as the members of Jigsaw.

It gave young people the opportunity to engage in a regular sporting activity that was on the doorstep at a venue that was known to them. It is my opinion that young people are territorial and feel safer being close to their own homes and surroundings, which they are familiar with. So by offering the same project in most of the wards in Preston enabled all those who wished to take part the chance to do so without feeling under pressure or threatened.

Over one hundred young people, between the ages of eight and sixteen, both male and female, took part in the scheme each week. A tournament was held at the newly built University of Central Lancashire Sports Arena at the end of the six week period bringing all those that took part from eighteen different wards in Preston together.

Feedback from the young people was positive. They felt they had something to look forward to each week and worked together as a team whilst making new friends and learning new skills.

Streetwise soccer also offered an opportunity to us as community workers and organisations to get involved and engage with young people in a positive activity where relationships could be built for the future benefits of the communities involved.

Residents Association of Farringdon and Thirlmere (RAFT) – June Killeen

The Streetwise Soccer scheme proved to be a big hit in the Farringdon Park area. Approximately 74 young people took part in the twice-weekly sessions.

The kids absolutely enjoyed themselves and were telling people how 'wicked' they thought the sessions were.

Natasha Killeen who took part says, 'The sessions were really good. We learned loads of skills and coaches were really helpful. We all can't wait until the next one.'

Laura Clayton (Treasurer from RAFT), 'The scheme really provided value for money. All the kids from the area were on the school field for 2 nights a week instead of walking around bored and getting into trouble. We hope that we see more of these schemes in Preston. The RAFT committee would like to thank everyone that was involved in the organisation of the scheme.'

One Voice Neighbourhood Management Scheme - Working Together for Brookfield and Ribbleton – Annette Stevens.

The "Streetwise Soccer" initiative benefited our residents of Brookfield and Ribbleton in a number of ways. Firstly, the summer holidays are a time when young people do get bored and also when parents cannot afford to keep young people entertained, as some leisure activities can be very costly for families. Streetwise Soccer provided professional coaching for young people over the holiday in the heart of their estates, by making use of recreation zones and open space. Feedback from young people in our area suggests that facilities are better used if they are based locally, as there are sometimes difficulties in getting transport. They also need to be continuous, i.e. the same time every week, instead of "one off".

Also, when young people are bored they can be perceived as a "nuisance" by other sectors of the community. Streetwise soccer helped to keep many young people from being bored over the holidays.

Feedback from local people has been very positive. The activities have a health benefit, as young people are all too often watching TV or playing computer games. This helped them to become active and run off stored energy. They also help young people to improve their sporting skills and develop an interest in football.

One Voice would like to support the continuation of the streetwise soccer initiative. Our suggestions to build on it are:

- Include other sports such as boxing, dancing, netball and basketball.
- Increase the frequency of the activities and no. of venues.
- Provide more youth activities in areas suffering from anti social behaviour, as a priority over tactics such acceptable behaviour contracts or ASBO's.

One Voice would like to be involved in supporting any proposals for next year. We would also like to express our support for Sports development Officers who play a crucial role in our neighbourhoods and support communities at grassroots level.

Preston Tenants Umbrella Group – Rose Caine – Secretary

Preston Tenants Umbrella Group consists of thirteen, Local Community Residents Associations, throughout Preston, most of which are located within the most deprived wards of the city. Under the Umbrella banner we provide a united front when tackling some of the complex issues surrounding our estates. The umbrella group provides the weight of all thirteen resident groups which generates a louder voice than one; we can represent the views of all the communities below the strategic umbrella, to create more cohesive communities.

When we were approached by members of the Streetwise Committee about the scheme and possible links and funding, we were very sceptical about the whole concept and we believed that it would be another tokenistic programme based around number crunching. After

attending a presentation delivered by Sports Development and the police, it was clear that this scheme was bigger than just participation and delivery.

The philosophy behind the project was to address local problems at a local level surrounding young people and the use of sport as the engagement tool to do this; there was a clear link between our agenda and that of "Streetwise Soccer".

The feedback that we have had has been excellent having this scheme has meant that communities have come together by the children from different estates interacting with each other. This has meant that it has reduced the number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour to both the Local Community Associations and the Preston Tenants Umbrella Group, while providing a platform on which to build communication links between residents, young people, voluntary and statutory agencies.

The amount of young people that have benefited from this scheme has been amazing and we hope that this project will be available in the near future as it has helped all the groups across Preston and the young people develop better links and improve the way delivery of activities should happen.

Streetwise Soccer – Group Intervention Panel - Lisa Gorst (GRIP Co-ordinator)

I think that Streetwise Soccer is a great initiative and a good example of partner agency work. From GRIP's point of view the project was successful, as out of approx 70 -80 leaflets given out, 23 young people attended over 40%. Some also attended on one or so occasions, but I do not have the figures available for this. I guess that the lessons to be learnt are, or should I say, what we can do better next time, is to offer a variety of activities instead of just football, and maybe look at ways in which these can be spread out across the year, instead of just holidays - allowing for young people to have access to the activity chosen throughout the year. This would help with engagement, and allow the young people to get a good, consistent interest in something.

Streetwise Soccer – Preston Panthers – Marilyn Gregson

Sports and leisure opportunities for young people with a disability in Preston are limited and in some cases non-existent. It was identified in 1999 through consultation work with parents of young people with a disability that there was a need for activity club for children, their families and friends. In partnership with the Disability Information Service Centre (DISC) and the Sports Development Team of Preston City Council "Preston Panthers" Multi Sports Club was launched at West View Leisure Centre in June 1999. The club gives young people with a disability, the opportunity to socially interact with mainstream children based around physical activity and play.

Since its launch the club operates on a weekly basis, every Saturday and over the years has provided a support network for the young people and their families. Like most clubs we have had ups and downs, and more recently the club was almost closed for good as we did not have the funds to support its continuation, however thanks to a contribution from Sports Development and further support on writing our own bids we have steady the boat and are enjoying the best period of the club in terms of finance and numbers attending. It is very rare that we are ever invited or ever involved in other inclusion outside of the club, because some times we feel people don't know we exist. So when we were approached by Sergeant Mike Chadwick from Preston Police to be part of the Streetwise Soccer concept as a dedicated site for young people with a disability we were thrilled to be included and considered as a fundamental part of the scheme.

Over the six week period of the summer programme our numbers increased by 10 new members, we are unaware if those children have been referred via the scheme or whether they have been referred by other referral agencies. When speaking to the young people they

all have been aware of the Streetwise soccer in their own communities, but feel part of it due to the fact that "Preston Panther" their club have been included in the scheme.

It would be great in the future if all the sites across Preston could be accessible for young people with a disability, but at present we are very grateful to the Police and other services for just thinking of us and including us in the project.

Streetwise Soccer – The Final

The streetwise soccer final took place on Sunday 5th September 2004 at Preston Sports Arena. The football event attracted over 400 young people boys and girls aged between 12 and 16 years. The four hour long tournament brought together the 18 sites from right across Preston to one huge venue.

The competition was an opportunity for all the young people involved throughout the six week coaching programme to put their football skills, knowledge and teamwork into practice within a competitive atmosphere. This was also a chance for young people to integrate and meet others from different communities

The huge success of the tournament was a result of the number of organisations working together to achieve one goal. The planning and delivery of the tournament was a combination of the sports development unit and Preston North End ensuring that the fixtures and matches ran smoothly throughout. The street wardens, Police and Community Beat officers played a vital role in ensuring that all young people throughout the competition and to and from the venues were controlled and supervised, this prevented any potential problems and difficult situations arising.

The competition highlighted the huge success of the streetwise Soccer programme through the integration of young people from a diverse range of cultural backgrounds in addition young people from neighbouring estates where traditionally there has been history of racial tension and anti-social behaviour were able to come together.

Through the six week programme it enabled the committee to draw in a number of valuable volunteers this was crucial for the success of the final, the referees for the event were young people brought from communities on a voluntary basis to referee the games, this reinforced the importance of investing and engaging with communities.

Overall the Streetwise Soccer Final achieved a number of key outcomes including improving levels of performance, improving health and well being, providing diversionary activities for a large number of young people by providing challenge and adventure as well as addressing issues of community safety and anti-social behaviour.

The Streetwise Youth Issues Committee would like to take the opportunity to thank Preston Community Chest whom helped to support and finance the Streetwise Soccer Finals.

Agency and officer Information

- Following a number of similar small-scaled (Sector) initiatives, sufficient knowledge and experience existed within local operational policing circles to cascade the concept to non-police partners. Having seen the potential value of the project other key agencies and community groups committed themselves. This enabled a Community Beat Sergeant to prepare and deliver a presentation to Senior Police Managers. The project was fully supported by management and as a result decided that the project would be delivered on a Divisional level.
- Through the Crime and Disorder Partnership the Problem Solving concept has, and continues to be practised. This provided some key members with a good knowledge of problem solving, but many partners didn't readily 'fall' within the Crime and Disorder Partnership. A police Community Beat Manager (PS Chadwick) help raise problem solving awareness within community and voluntary partners by explaining the need to identify problems, respond effectively and ultimately assess our activity, which was done during Committee Meetings and at informal public surgeries.
- No other incentives were offered or provided to police officers to engage in problem solving. In fact, the concept is understood and practised as 'core role' activity, where ever possible.
- A number of resources and guidelines were used including:
 1. Lancashire SLEUTH POP data base,
 2. www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits
 3. www.popcenter.org
 4. Governmental Initiative 'Street Games'
 5. Governmental Research Document s 'National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal'
 6. Local Government 'Crime Audit 2002'
 7. National agencies such as 'Beyond Sport' and 'Supporting Life Chances'
- There were no problems or issues with the problem oriented policing model.
- All partner organisations provided staff members 'free of charge'. Costs for 'football coaching, venue hire, additional sport equipment and publicity documentation was necessary. This had been identified early, as participating organisations would not be able to meet the anticipated £14,000 to £15,000 budget. By constituting a group, the Streetwise Youth Issues Committee was able to attract funding in its own right through recognised funding streams and sponsors, independent of the individual participating organisations.
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29th June 2005

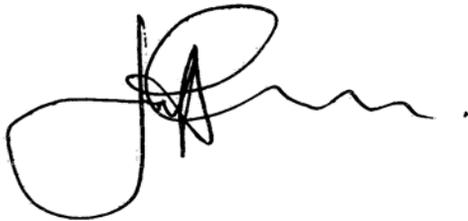
Rob T. Guerette
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Dear Mr Guerette

The Goldstein Award 2005 - (Streetwise Soccer)

I am delighted to personally endorse and forward the attached entry in respect of the 16th Annual Goldstein Award, 2005.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rob T. Guerette'. The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and a wavy line extending to the right.

Acting Deputy Chief Constable