



## Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

### Tilley Awards 2007 Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. **By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.** Please complete the following form in full, **within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB.** Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should **be e-mailed to [tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)**

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 27th April 2007**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811. Any queries regarding publicity of the awards should be directed to Chaz Akoshile on 0207 035 1589.

#### 1. Details of application

Title of the project: **CHANCE – Giving Youths the Chance to change their Behaviour**

Name of borough/agency/CDRP: **Newham**

Name of one contact person with position/rank (this should be one of the authors):  
**EO Rich Smailes – Safer Neighbourhood Analyst; PC Andy Whitfield – Problem Solving Advisor**

Email address: **Richard.Smailes@met.pnn.police.uk**

Full postal address:  
**Forest Gate Police Station, 350-360 Romford Road, Forest Gate, London E7 8BS**

Telephone number: **0208 217 5043**

Fax number: please telephone first.

Name of Borough Commander: **Chief Superintendent Nick Bracken**

Full address of Borough Commander:  
**Forest Gate Police Station, 350-360 Romford Road, Forest Gate, London E7 8BS**

**Please tick box 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):**

✓

## 2. Summary of application

In no more than 400 words please use this space to describe your project. Include details of the problem that was addressed a description of the initiative, the main intervention principles and what they were designed to achieve, the main outcomes of project particularly in relation to the problem, evidence was used in designing the programme and how the project is evaluated.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sergeant Darren Hepple heads Beckton Safer Neighbourhoods team, and whilst dealing with problematic local youths, encountered an issue:

*It became apparent to me after a few months that I was not the only agency that was sending out a form of warning letter to youths and their parents. Housing associations, local authority, schools and the Youth Offending Team were all sending letters to youths.*

Meetings with partners quickly confirmed that this issue, and the reasons behind it, had deep implications for our ability to deal effectively with problem youths. The lack of a coordinated approach between partners for identifying 'problem' youths at a sufficiently early stage, and intervening effectively together, was allowing problematic behaviour to be ill-managed, and antisocial behaviour was not being tackled at its root as effectively as it could.

Analysis provided detail on youth crime and antisocial behaviour, and explored the issues with current practices. These findings led to a multi-agency project to *develop a coordinated approach to identifying and managing youth problem behaviour across Newham Borough, and embed this into successful and sustainable practice.*

The CHANCE scheme was designed, with the following key elements:

- A single point of contact for information on 10-17 year olds, where data from all relevant agencies can be easily requested, collated and disseminated
- A multi-agency process for youth intervention based on a flexible programme of early support referrals, yellow and red warnings, and enhanced 'ABC+' element
- A sixth-month youth support programme
- A system of recording and monitoring activity

Implementation was carefully managed, focussing on achieving an effective and sustainable solution. This involved adjustments along the way, including enhancing the brand identity of the scheme.

CHANCE has been operational for several months, and over 40 individuals have already signed ABC+s through the scheme. Agencies can now be confident that for any individual, an effective balance between prevention and enforcement is now guaranteed.

*Sergeant Hepple said, "The CHANCE scheme shows that partnership working really does work. Looking at problem youths from a number of agency perspectives through CHANCE means we can send warning letters to youths knowing that we are not duplicating our efforts. It also allows us to pool information on those who cause the most problems and makes the information we present 'best evidence.' "*

The Home Office has recently committed to formally evaluating the scheme with a view to a wider implementation.

### 3. Description of project

Describe the project following the guidance above in no more than 4000 words

#### IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM

Many organisations in Newham have been working hard for many years to reduce the level and impact of antisocial behaviour, and to deal with the root causes.

Several agencies were beginning to notice, however, that their efforts to address antisocial behaviour were either duplicated or approaching the problem from differing angles of prevention and enforcement.

Darren Hepple, Beckton Safer Neighbourhood Team Sergeant:

*"In June 2004 I was asked to take charge of Beckton Ward and introduce a new style of policing in the Safer Neighbourhood teams. I took on board this challenge and made the decision that any young person who came to our attention would be taken home and parents informed of their actions. This had a very positive impact as youths soon learned that bad behaviour would be brought to the attention of their parents.*

*I also devised a system of youth warning letters using a yellow and red card system for first and second warnings. It became apparent to me after a few months that I was not the only agency that was sending out a form of warning letter to youths and their parents. Housing associations, local authority, schools and the Youth Offending Team were all sending letters to youths. Some youths had received 3 or 4 warning letters from different agencies.*

*For example, on one occasion a youth I encountered who was on an ABC was sent a warning letter by a different agency, unaware of the ABC that was already in place.*

*I discussed with Laura Timms, [Antisocial Behaviour Manager from the Newham Youth Offending Team], how I dealt with young people and stated that she had also noticed a duplication in warning letters and how youths were dealt with by a number of different agencies."*

Following this initial diagnosis, other partnership agencies were invited to discussions to confirm and define the problem. These agencies included:

- Behaviour Support Development and Advisory Team (BSDAT)
- Youth Inclusion Programme
- Newham Homes/East Thames housing
- Crime & ASB Service
- Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP)
- Schools, and Safer Schools Police
- Children & Young People Services

#### Defining the Problem

Following discussions, the problem was defined as:

*The lack of a coordinated approach between partners for identifying 'problem' youths at a sufficiently early stage, and intervening effectively together, means that antisocial behaviour was not being tackled at its root as effectively as it could.*

## **ANALYSIS**

Two elements of the problem were analysed: youth crime/antisocial behaviour and existing intervention practices. Key findings on these topics are presented below.

### **1. Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour**

Below are excerpts from a report on youth crime by the Newham MPS Borough Intelligence Unit:

#### **Inference**

Youths represent 21% of all persons 'Accused' within the borough of Newham [compared to 13% of the population]. This is a sizeable proportion and any reduction would have a significant impact on overall figures. Robbery and Violent crime are particularly high and appear to be increasing, both in volume and in seriousness / degrees of violence. The damaging social effects of antisocial behaviour must also be considered as residents' concerns and fears are constantly being reiterated. Many youth offenders continue their criminal career into adulthood, with a cycle of criminality continuing into the next generation. The current statistic for youth re-offending rates is 82%.

Studies show the victimisation of young people leads to offending and offending to victimisation through the 'developmental process'. Youth crime should therefore never be ignored as a statistical minority; rather, seen as a potential opportunity to deter offenders and prevent future crimes.

#### **Key Recommendations**

- ❖ **Early prevention and intervention by all concerned partnership members.**
- ❖ Youths to be directed away from criminal activity wherever possible.
- ❖ Rigorous enforcement of ASBO's and Dispersal Orders to discourage offending.

*From the section 'Youths & Crime: Causation and offending behaviour':*

8% [of youth offenders] admitted committing 6 or more offences in the last 12 months (classified as "frequent offenders").

"Frequent offenders" were responsible for 84% of all offences measured in the survey and 80% of serious offences.

Evidence shows that custody does little or nothing to reduce re-offending or tackle the underlying causes of offending. Re-offending rates following custody stand at 82%, rising to 96% for those with more than seven convictions *(Some facts about children who offend, Youth Crime Briefing, NACRO, March 2006)*

#### **Community Perceptions**

Antisocial behaviour is persistently identified as the most pressing problem for local communities, in some specific areas, but significantly, across the borough.

Over the last 6 months, Safer Neighbourhoods teams around Newham have been gauging opinions of their communities through structured surveys/interviews with Key Individuals on their wards.

One section of the survey addresses antisocial behaviour specifically. Typical responses from the wards surveyed were that antisocial behaviour had got worse over the last two years. 'Youth congregation' (or words to that effect) was consistently identified as a primary concern. The table below summarises analytical findings from a representative selection of wards:

Ward Name	Question 6. 'Please indicate the change in level of ASB over the last two years' (response scale supplied)	Question 7. What are the three types of ASB you perceive to have got worse in the last two years?
West Ham	Responses suggest strongly that ASB has got worse over the last two years.	Respondents identified youths congregating, behaving in a threatening manner and making noise (including with motorcycles) as the types of ASB that have got worse.
Forest Gate North	Responses suggest strongly that ASB has got worse over the last two years.	Respondents identified youth congregation, noise, and drugs as the types of ASB that had got worse.
Forest Gate South	Respondents generally suggest that ASB has got worse rather than better over the last two years, however 72% of respondents said there had been little or no change.	Respondents identified a wide variety of types of ASB that had got worse, including youth congregation, drugs, spitting, prostitution, rubbish, and noise.
Green Street East	Responses generally suggest that ASB has got worse rather than better over the last two years, however 83% of respondents said there had been little or no change.	Youths loitering and behaving abusively was the main message from respondents regarding the types of ASB that have got worse.
Green Street West	Responses clearly suggest that ASB has got worse rather than better over the last two years.	Respondents identified a wide variety of types of ASB that had got worse, including gangs/youths, fly tipping, drugs, and spitting.
Plaistow South	There is a clear perception of worsening ASB – 70% of respondents perceive ASB to have "got a lot worse" over the last two years.	There were a wide variety of responses on the types of ASB that people perceived to have increased – drugs and youth congregation were most frequent, but also showing up were graffiti, litter, noise, cycling on footpaths, criminal damage, racism, and football.

Clearly, antisocial behaviour is perceived as a growing problem for Newham Borough, and youth-related activity is a primary element of this.

## 2. Existing Intervention Practices

### Poor coordination between agencies

When analysing what early intervention there was for tackling antisocial behaviour committed by youths in Newham it became obvious that there were huge gaps around information sharing and co-ordination of any action taken. There was:

- No co-ordinated approach around the tackling of antisocial behaviour;
- Repetition of action taken therefore diluting the importance of it;
- No monitoring system in place;
- No recording system in place.

We collected different lists of young people being worked with by individual agencies and found the majority all had different warning letter schemes and ABCs already existing.

One particular case was a prime example of the above. The Housing department had placed an ABC on a young

person who was causing havoc, but unbeknown to them the school the young person attended had also agreed an ABC with them. This was also to help tackle their antisocial behaviour around the same time period.

As information was not being shared between the two agencies, the impact of the ABCs was diluted. Also, without a common monitoring system, if a contract was breached it was unlikely the relevant agency would know.

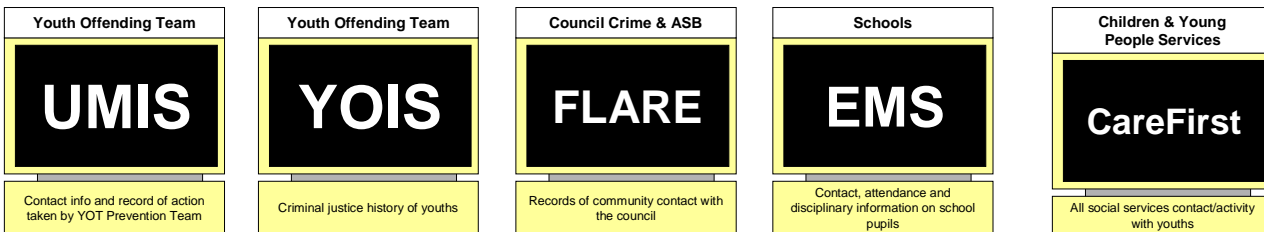
We also found that when individual agencies gave us lists of young people on ABCs they were often out of date, although there was no record of this as they were not being recorded anywhere.

### Disparate Systems

Part of the analysis was an assessment of what information on youths was stored, and by whom.

One central source could not be found where information such as who was on an ABC was kept nor did any kind of standardised paperwork exist to our knowledge, therefore we set about seeing what systems were in place within individual agencies.

As well as information on individuals held in police intelligence systems (CRIMINT, CRIS, PNC, NSPIS), a further five systems were identified where relevant information was stored. These are illustrated below:



### Analytical Conclusions

Finding	Implications
Youth crime and antisocial behaviour is a growing concern for Newham	Youth behaviour needs to be tackled early, and effectively, to benefit the community
Information about youths is held on several different systems	Individual agencies are not sufficiently equipped with the information they need to deal with people effectively
There is no common process agreed between agencies for dealing with problem youths	Separate agencies cannot benefit from a common approach; People perceive that public services do not effectively deal with problem youths.
There is no clear way of knowing what action is being taken by different agencies on individuals	Time and money are wasted through duplication; Individuals can breach their conditions without agencies knowing.
Current efforts by agencies tend towards enforcement	Benefits from a more preventative approach are not being realised

## **RESPONSE**

This section explains how a response to the problems identified by the analysis was formulated and implemented.

### **Project Mobilisation**

A joint project was mobilised between partners in July 2006 with the following objective:

*To develop a coordinated approach between partners to identifying and managing youth problem behaviour across Newham Borough, and embed this into successful and sustainable practice.*

Laura Timms, (Antisocial Behaviour Manager from the Newham Youth Offending Team) and Sangeeta Bhuhi (Youth Crime Manager from the Newham Crime & ASB Service) agreed to manage the project once the scope and objectives had been established, and the full support and participation of partners agreed.

A project plan was agreed to manage resources and timescales. From initial discussions in April 2006, a target date of July 2006 was established for a fully operative system. The implementation plan included regular scheduled workshops to monitor progress, where ongoing evaluation of impact could inform any necessary development of the process.

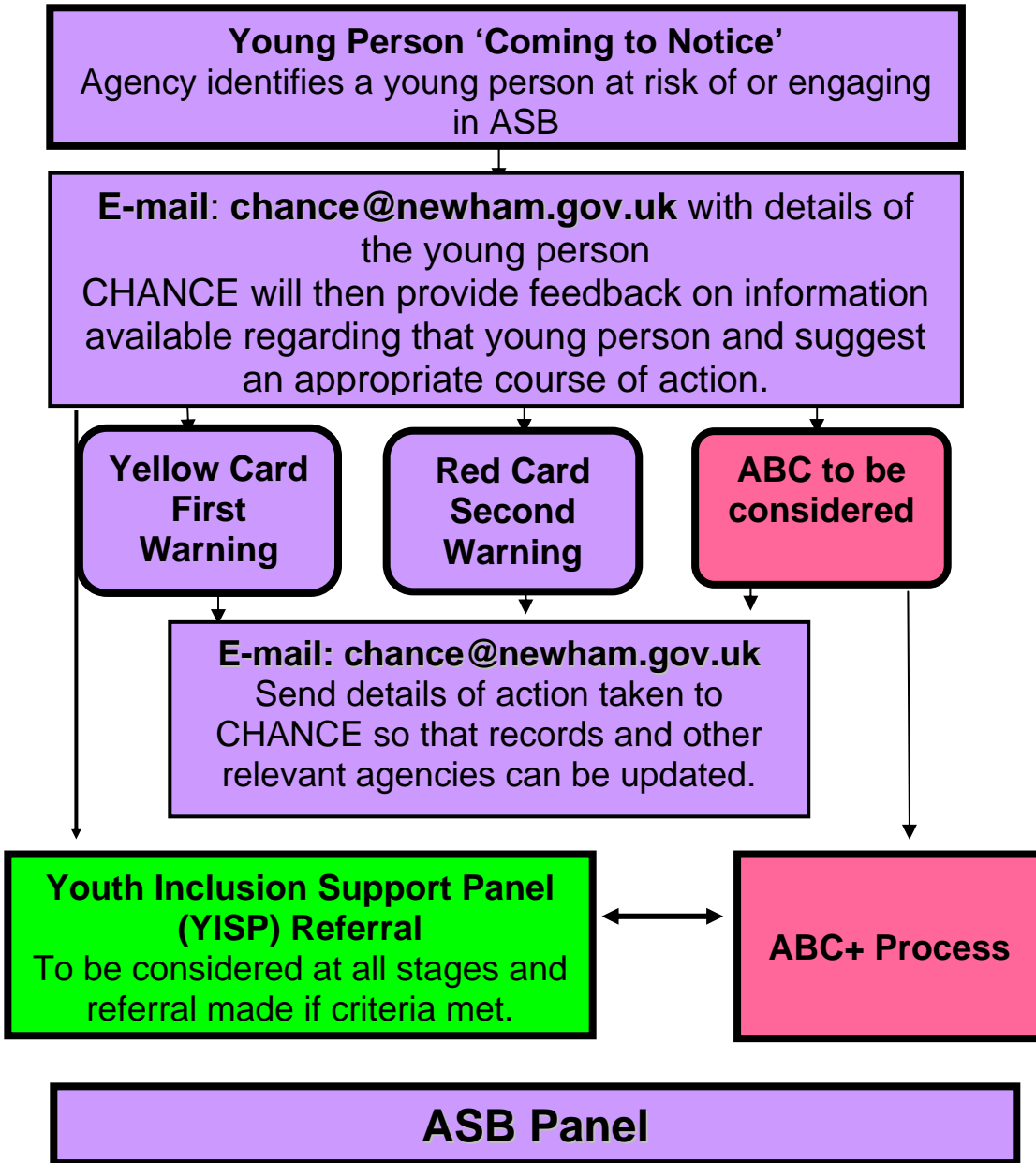
### **Solution Design**

The analytical conclusions contributed directly to the design of the response, as outlined below:

<i>Analytical Conclusions</i>	<i>Design Objective</i>
Information about youths is held on several different systems	Establish a single point of contact for information, where information from all relevant agencies can be easily requested, collated and disseminated
There is no common process agreed between agencies for dealing with problem youths	Develop existing practices into a common, effective multi-agency process for youth intervention
There is no clear way of knowing what action is being taken by different agencies on individuals	Establish a system of monitoring and recording multi-agency activity
Current efforts by agencies tend towards enforcement	Include a strong programme of youth support

All relevant agencies (as mentioned earlier) were directly involved in the design of the solution through a series of consultations. Applying the design objectives above, the CHANCE scheme was born. It is described below:

An overview of the CHANCE scheme





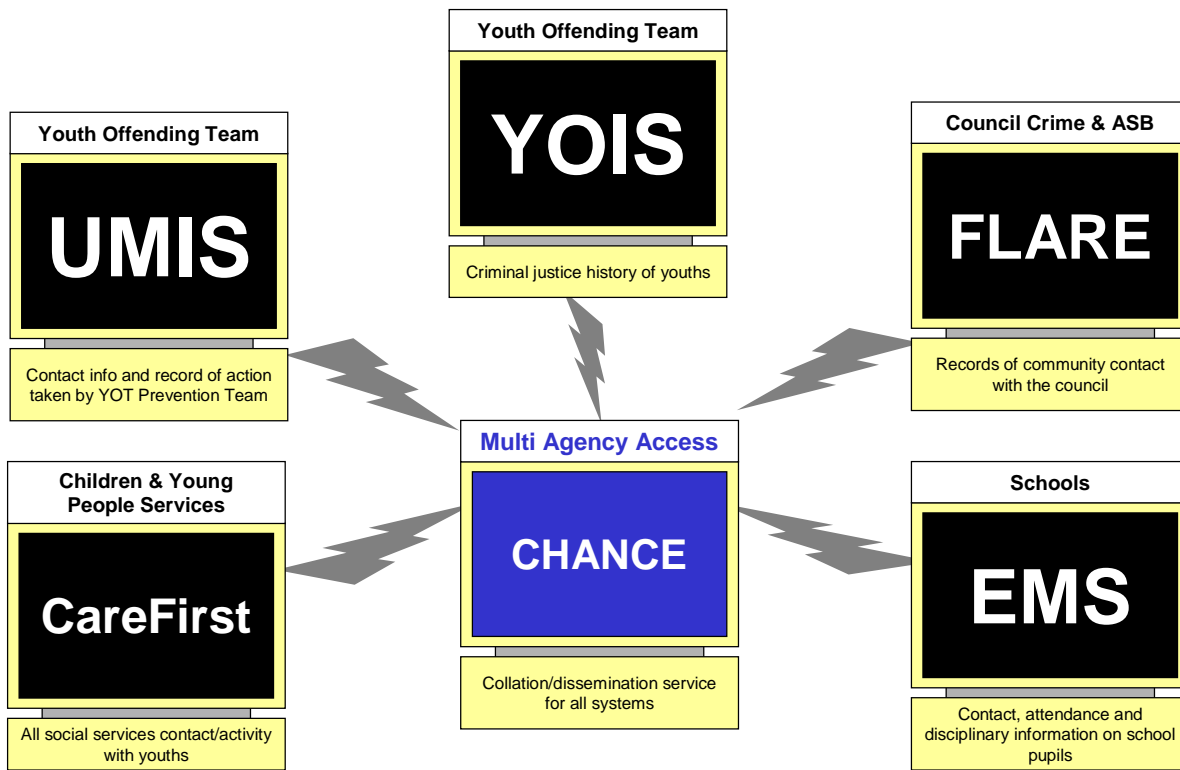
**Explanation of the CHANCE Scheme.**

**Young Person ‘Coming to Notice’**  
Agency identifies a young person at risk of or engaging in ASB

When a young person comes to the notice of an agency due to criminal activity or for antisocial behaviour, part of the initial decision making process should include the CHANCE scheme, to obtain the support and services of the other agencies involved, and to ensure that work is not duplicated.

**E-mail: [chance@newham.gov.uk](mailto:chance@newham.gov.uk)** with details of the young person  
CHANCE will then provide feedback on information available regarding that young person and suggest an appropriate course of action.

A CHANCE operative checks partner agency databases to see if they are known, and what action they have taken with the young person.



CHANCE also checks with their records to see what action has been taken under the scheme previously.

This information is then fed back to the agency that was requested the information, and recommendations are made as to the correct level of CHANCE intervention that should take place. If CHANCE has already been invoked, and further action is required, as below, then further information will be requested for the agency themselves.

**Typical first recommended response by CHANCE:**

**Yellow Card  
First Warning**

If the young person has been brought to notice for the first time, it may be advised that a first warning letter be sent. A letter will be sent to both the young person and their parent/carer. The letters will highlight that their behaviour has been noticed and outline possible consequences if this continues. Agencies are encouraged to tailor this letter to adhere to their policies as relevant.

**Typical second recommended response by CHANCE:**

**Red Card  
Second Warning**

If the young person comes to notice again, it may be advised that a second warning letter is appropriate and be sent to both young person and parent/carer. The letter will state that unacceptable behaviour has continued and strongly indicate that further action will be considered if the behaviour does not cease. Agencies are encouraged to tailor this letter to adhere to their policies as relevant.

**Typical further recommendation or if an immediate response is required:**

**ABC+ to be  
considered**

If the young persons antisocial behaviour has continued, agencies are to consider an ABC+

**Enquiring Agency action:**

**E-mail: [chance@newham.gov.uk](mailto:chance@newham.gov.uk)**  
Send details of action taken to CHANCE so that records and other relevant agencies can be updated.

Once the agency has received the information from the CHANCE scheme, reviewed the recommendations and decided what action to implement, then they will send another email to the CHANCE scheme detailing their response. If they feel an ABC is required, then CHANCE will assist with the organisation required.

The  
**ABC+**  
Process

**ABC Signed**

**Y-Pac Assessment**  
Initial assessment

**Awareness session**  
One off session

**Y-Pac**  
8-week programme

**3-Month Review**  
Partners & YP to communicate

**6-Month Panel**  
Endings session, all partners & YP involved, to celebrate successes and address any remaining issues. To identify onward referrals & aftercare.

## **Awareness session**

One off session

An 'Awareness Session' which focuses on what Anti Social Behaviour is, its causes and consequences, and what ABC's are and the consequences of breaching them.

## **Y-Pac**

8-week programme

'Young People Affected by Crime' (YPAC) programme including an assessment to identify further needs and a 6-week course. The course focuses on self-confidence, conflict resolution and effective communication through artwork, drama, games and group discussions. (See below for more details on this course.)

### **Observations on Aspects of Implementation**

#### *Resources*

It was agreed in the design of the solution that running the scheme would require certain additional resources:

Two part time practitioners to run the youth groups;  
One full time admin support assistant;  
Training costs for users.

However, the majority of the scheme would be incorporated into existing roles and resource budgets, and the information-sharing element required no complicated system programming.

#### *Evolution during implementation*

Part way through the implementation process, it became clear that the branding of the scheme was particularly important in the identity of the scheme. Thus additional costs were incurred in logo-design, however these were absorbed into the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

Issues that emerged during implementation also included the management of the referral process, data protection, the variety of spellings of people's names, and tracing activity back to the original research request. Each was overcome through adjustments and additions to the design of the scheme.

#### *Design Alternatives*

The Home Office development of the Child Index was carefully considered in the solution design. The existence of such a system shows considerable potential for supporting the CHANCE scheme, however since the system is not projected to be operational until well into 2007, it was decided to develop a flexible system that will be able to dovetail with a single Child Index once operational, rather than wait indefinitely and lose momentum on partnership involvement.

#### *Project Milestone*

The design and rollout of the scheme was completed on time, going live in July 2006 as planned.

## EVALUATION

Evaluation of the CHANCE scheme is shown below in two sections – an early evaluation by partners based on observations on progress so far, and a structured set of performance indicators to quantify the activity and impact of the scheme.

### Intermediate Evaluation

Opinion from partners was canvassed at an open day, and the following feedback on benefits and emerging issues was provided:

#### Benefits of the scheme

- Systematic way of looking at ASB
- Early identification and intervention
- Integrated approach
- Central point for information, not dependant on contacts
- Saves time
- Prevents duplication
- Prevents surprise relationships
- Comprehensive approach
- Cost effective (re-offending/ court costs)
- Can be used as evidence for ASBO applications
- Impact on preventing serious adult offending
- Assists with initial assessment process
- Enables joint responsibility- sharing intervention packages
- Confirm/disprove doubts around behaviour
- Bigger picture/ holistic view
- Saves resources
- Sign posted to specific workers with in agencies
- Saves frustration
- Benefits service users
- Positive impact on meeting targets therefore leading to future funding

Emerging Issues	Suggestions
Cross agency boundaries	Training will be provided for all agencies and the process can be adapted to fit individual concerns. The scheme will not be asking individuals to change their current processes rather, to further inform any decisions that are to be made regarding young peoples ASB.
Data protection	Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) covers the CHANCE scheme. The Act states that information can be shared providing its aim is to address crime and disorder. There will also be a paper trail of all information shared. The CHANCE scheme will only feedback minimal information about the young person. If there are other agencies that are working with that young person, contact details will be provided. Information then shared between these agencies will be subject to their information sharing policies.
Agency buy in	Individual training has been offered to the different service areas in order to enable the trainers to concentrate on the areas most relevant to that team. The agencies will be made aware of the benefits that were highlighted during the away day. A number of agencies have been involved in the implementation of the CHANCE scheme, it is not owned by any one agency, it is a collaboration between, Crime & Antisocial Behaviour Service, Youth Offending Team,

	Newham Homes, East Homes, Safer Neighbourhoods Police, Education Welfare, Safer Schools Police, Youth Inclusion Programme, Culture & Community and many others. CHANCE is a scheme that is 'up for adoption' by any agency that would like to be involved.
Turn around time	The CHANCE mailbox will be monitored daily by dedicated support officers. All e-mails will have a response within 3 working days.
How individual agencies will adopt process (as opposed to individuals in the agency)	CHANCE training will be available at all times to any agency at no cost. The agencies will be strongly encouraged to imbed this process into their procedures.
Compliant with fair process? Ian Gibbs	The Crime & Disorder Act will cover the scheme for any information sharing difficulties. CHANCE will meet with Ian Gibbs as advised to ensure that the process is 'fair process compliant' for the Children's and Young People's Service.
Linking into schools during transition period	Farzana Khan will advise CHANCE regarding young people highlighted as causing concern in Yr 6. Measures for the transition period from yr 6 to yr 7 are being considered for future actions.
Awareness for parents and PSHE sessions	Having ASB awareness sessions for the parents of young people coming to notice will be discussed with the Parenting Support Programme to see whether this could be something that they could provide in conjunction with CHANCE. Schools will be able to access the awareness sessions as required. We can suggest that a similar workshop be offered to young people during PSHE lessons.
Are the young people/parents aware of CHANCE and details sent?	We actively encourage agencies to gain consent/inform young people that information will be shared for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder. This will be addressed in further detail in the training session
YISP referral form attached to email	A YISP referral form will be attached to the CHANCE reply to the agencies when a YISP referral is recommended.
Threshold for referral from Children's and Young Peoples Services	A meeting will be arranged with Mayank Joshi to discuss the threshold for Children's and Young Peoples Services to send information to CHANCE, as there are such high volumes referrals to them.

## Comments

*"CHANCE is a good opportunity for all agencies to work together to reduce ASB. I can see it helping to stop young people fall through the net"*

*"Glad it's all starting to take off....brilliant to have a process pre-ASB"*

*"Excited, pleased and relieved that there will be communication tracked between agencies"*

*"Opportunity for closer working"*

*"Improved information sharing process"*

*"CHANCE needs to be given a CHANCE to work"*

*"Balance"*

*"Innovative"*

*"Fun, informative and worthwhile"*

Safer Neighbourhoods Sergeant Darren Hepple:

*"The CHANCE scheme shows that partnership working really does work. Looking at problem youths from a number of agency perspectives through CHANCE means we can send warning letters to youths knowing that we are not duplicating our efforts. It also allows us to pool information on those who cause the most problems and makes the information we present 'best evidence'."*

## **Structured Evaluation**

Systems are in place to monitor all key performance indicators of the scheme:

- Number of enquiries received
- Number of ABC+ contracts signed
- Number of ABCs recorded with CHANCE
- Number of young people attending awareness sessions
- Number of young people attending and completing YPAC
- Number of warnings (yellow and red) given
- Re-offending rates
- Number of first time entrants to the scheme
- Number of breaches of agreements
- Reduction in complaints about individuals

*Project Manager Laura Timms notes:*

"The CHANCE scheme continues to work extremely well and seems to be very popular with all agencies using it. The majority of responses continue to be provided within the agreed time frame although the UMIS (IT system) managers post is vacant and this has caused some delays when technical problems have arose. This role being vacant has also meant the IT system has not been programmed to make information available that will be of use for monitoring CHANCE. For example in the near future we will be able to monitor which partner agencies are making referrals and those that are not.

There have been no breaches reported for the young people who have completed the full ABC+ sessions (from signing the ABC+, to assessment, to ASB awareness session and then YPAC). All young people signing an ABC have continued to be offered the ABC + support package to date. ABC + continues to be recognised nationally as a good practice model for working with young people signing ABCs.

As the scheme is developing we are discovering challenges that need to be addressed. One issue is agencies not always reporting back to us when action is taken following a CHANCE recommendation. This is needed in order for CHANCE to run smoothly and therefore publicity packs, which have only just been made available, will be distributed through a major publicity run meaning all agencies will be reminded of their role within this scheme. Meeting the growing demand was a previous concern but in order to meet the increased demand, one of the CHANCE practitioners was employed full time during Q4 as planned. This has helped considerably in making sure enough workshops are running for all the young people."

Available measures so far (April 2007):

- 418 enquiries received
- 55 ABC+ contracts signed
- 95% of young people on contracts attending awareness sessions & completing YPAC
- 2 breaches of ABCs, 3 breaches of ABC+ contracts

Once sufficient time has passed, full population of these figures will show clearly how the scheme is progressing.

The Home Office has also committed to an evaluation of the scheme, with a view to a potential wider rollout.

#### **Section 4: Endorsement by Senior Representative**

*Dear Judging Panel,*

*I am delighted to enclose with my full support, this years entry to the 2007 Tilley Award, from the London Borough of Newham. As I am sure you will see this is a true partnership approach to one of the biggest problems facing not only the Metropolitan Police Service, but all community focused partners.*

*Many organisations within our borough and members of the community themselves have been working hard for many years to reduce the level and impact of Anti-Social Behaviour, and to deal with the root causes.*

*CHANCE not only tackles the root causes of ASB, at the earliest stage, but also offers the support and commitment of the various organisations involved, to the younger person who is at significant risk of causing more ASB within the borough. In doing this CHANCE supports Government key priorities, Police strategy and Council aims, of tackling anti-social behaviour, but also preventing it by offering the support package, mentioned in the ABC+ scheme, by multiple agencies.*

*The effort made by all the partners and the results that the scheme is producing leaves me with no difficulty in endorsing this entry into the award.*

*Yours faithfully,*

**Derrick Griffiths**  
**Chief Inspector, Newham**