

The Liverpool Citysafe Anti-social Behaviour Trailblazers Health Impact Assessment Summary Report

Report Authors:

Fiona Haigh, Alex Scott-Samuel

July 2006

IMPACT-International Health Impact Assessment Consortium

Division of Public Health

School of Population, Community and Behavioral Studies

University of Liverpool

Whelan Building

Quadrangle

Liverpool

L69 3GB

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all those who were involved in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) of the Liverpool Anti-social Behaviour Trailblazers for sharing with us their knowledge, experience and views, and for giving their time, support and enthusiasm.

In addition we would like to thank our Steering Group Members who provided advice and support throughout the HIA.

Alex Scott-Samuel	IMPACT, University of Liverpool
Angela Forshaw	Liverpool City Council, Neighbourhood Manager Alt Valley
Bill Morris	Liverpool City Council, Trailblazer Coordinator
Fiona Haigh	IMPACT, University of Liverpool
Jack Mahon	Community Representative Norris Green
Jeanette Walker	Netherley Valley Citizens' Jury member
Julie Aitcheson	Liverpool City Council, Head Enforcement Officer
Lesley Thompson	Liverpool City Council, Neighbourhood Manager South Liverpool
Mike Jones	The Children's Society
Soraya Meah	South Liverpool Primary Care Trust

Finally, we would like to thank rest of the IMPACT team, especially our administrators Fran Bailey, Anne Dawson and Chris McLoughlin, for all their support.

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1 Background

In 2004 Liverpool City Council was given funding by the Home Office to pilot innovative ways of reducing Anti-social Behaviour (ASB). Three areas in Liverpool were agreed with the Home Office as 'Trailblazer' areas to pilot these initiatives. Evidence from the pilot areas will be used to inform future programmes and activity relating to anti-social behaviour.

As part of the Trailblazer project Liverpool City Council commissioned IMPACT (The International Health Impact Assessment Consortium), which is based in the Division of Public Health at Liverpool University, to carry out Health Impact Assessments (HIA) of the Trailblazers. A project Steering Group was formed and it was decided that two concurrent Health Impact Assessments should be carried out. The first HIA was of the Netherley Valley Citizens' Jury while the second focussed on activities in the Norris Green Trailblazer area.

In the Netherley Valley Trailblazer area a Citizens' Jury was piloted. The Citizens Jury was made up of a group of 18 members of the community who met for four days in April 2004 to hear evidence from a range of people and discuss how to solve the problem of ASB (Breeze, Danczuk, & Patterson 2004). The jury then developed their own recommendations for how ASB should be dealt with within their community. They met three times over the next year to receive feedback on what was happening in their community and to refine their recommendations.

Norris Green was highlighted as a Trailblazer area following the national publicity surrounding the problems on the Boot Estate, which resulted in the then Home Secretary David Blunkett visiting the area. Within the Norris Green

Trailblazer area a range of activities aimed at reducing ASB are being carried out. The HIA focused on three main activities:

- A ban on consuming alcohol in public that is being piloted in the Norris Green and Woolton Trailblazer areas;
- Liverpool Anti-social Behaviour Unit's (LASBU) zero tolerance approach to addressing ASB in Norris Green. This involves a close working relationship between the different agencies, along with having two dedicated officers working within the area;
- The Norris Green Trailblazer Group which is a community led group that organised themselves in the Norris Green area to tackle issues around ASB in their community.

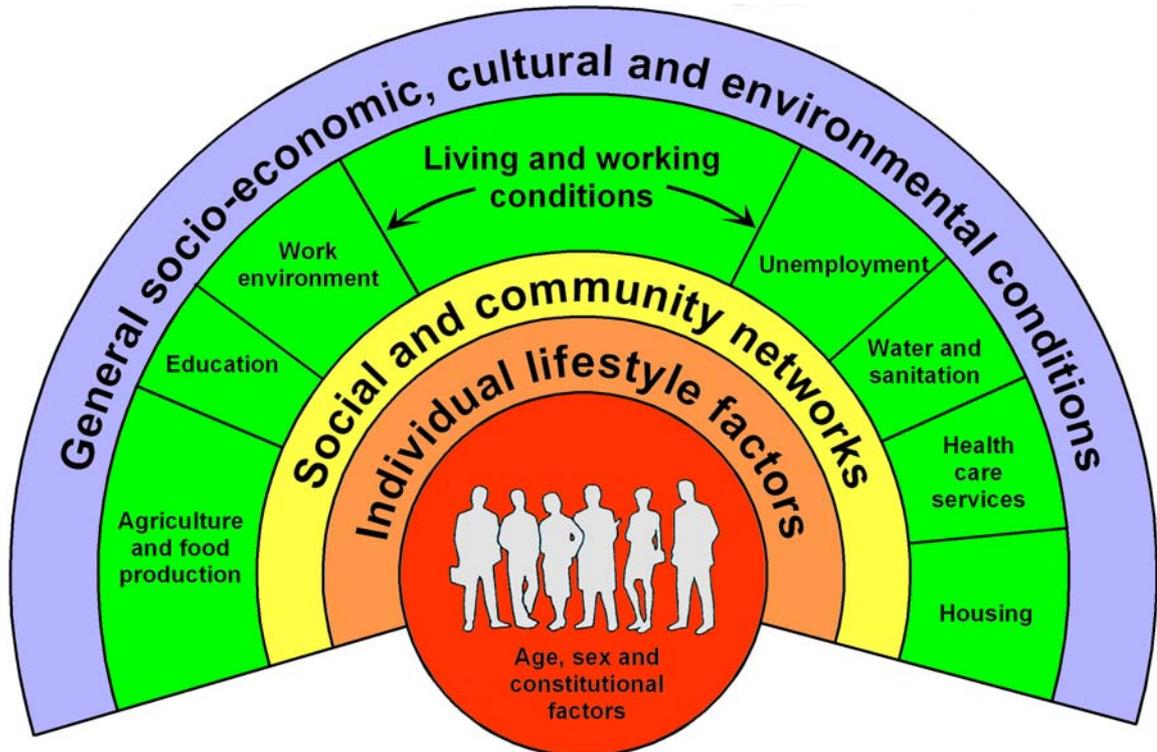
2 What we did

HIA is a way of identifying potential positive and negative effects on the health and well-being of those affected by the Liverpool Trailblazers. After identifying these health impacts a set of recommendations were developed which provide decision makers (such as the Liverpool Anti-Social Behaviour Unit, Liverpool City Council and the Home Office) with advice on how they can protect and improve health and wellbeing.

The HIA was based on the Merseyside Guidelines for HIA (Scott-Samuel, Birley, & Ardern 2001). These guidelines use what is called a social model of health (Dahlgren & Whitehead 1991) (see figure below). This includes;

- lifestyle factors such as smoking or exercise,
- social and community factors such as what kind of neighbourhood you live in and social networks,
- your living and working conditions such as whether you are employed, what kind of accommodation you live in, and also

- general socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions which can include factors like government policy.



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

The objectives of the HIA were;

- To identify potential health impacts of Trailblazers
- To identify impacts on different population groups
- To develop recommendations for maximising potential positive health impacts and minimising potential negative health impacts
- To involve stakeholders in the identification of health impacts and development of recommendations.

There were a range of methods used to identify the effects on health including; policy analysis, the development of a community profile, review of literature, observation, interviews, focus groups and workshops. All the evidence gathered was brought together and potential impacts on health and wellbeing were identified. This included;

- existing information which provides a picture of the Trailblazer areas,
- research evidence which indicates the possible links between health and the Trailblazer activities, and
- stakeholder knowledge and experience of the Trailblazer activities and the area.

3 Community Profile

The Norris Green Trailblazer area is situated in the Alt Valley Neighbourhood Management Area which covers the northeast edge of Liverpool around the course of the River Alt and Alt Brook. It is a residential area with approximately 23, 000 residents. The Netherley Valley Trailblazer area is part of South Liverpool Neighbourhood Management Area located on the south-eastern side of Liverpool bounded on 3 sides by green belts. It is also a predominantly residential area and is home to around 16,500 people.

A summary of community profile data for the Norris Green and Netherley Valley Trailblazer areas is presented below. Data for the Trailblazer areas is compared with Liverpool and England and Wales. Comparing the area with Liverpool provides an impression of how similar or dissimilar the area is to the rest of Liverpool. These differences should be taken into account when considering applying the outcomes of the HIA to other areas in Liverpool. Liverpool is, however, a very deprived city, ranking number one overall in the indices of multiple deprivation in 2004. Including national level data provides a further

baseline against which the Trailblazer area can be measured and puts the area within a national context.

This is a description of an area based on statistics. It may not however necessarily represent the views of the community by the people living there.

	Norris Green	Netherley Valley	Liverpool	England and Wales
Population (Census 2001)	22, 899	16, 353	439, 469	52, 000, 000
BME (Census 2001)	3%	5%	8%	9.1%
No. of households (Census 2001)	9, 226	6, 995	187, 867	21,660,475
Lone parent households (Census 2001)	25%	22%	16%	10%
Lone pensioner households (Census 2001)	16%	17%	16%	14%
Household tenure				
Owner occupied	35%	44%	53%	70%
Renting from council	55%	37%	17%	13%
Other social rent				
Private rent	3%	12%	15%	6%
(Census 2001)	7%	7%	15%	12%
Households with no car (Census 2001)	55%	52%	48%	27%
Total unemployed (Census 2001)	9%	7%	8%	3%

	Norris Green	Netherley Valley	Liverpool	England and Wales
Employed (Census 2001)	39%	44%	46%	61%
Average Household Income (MIS, 2001)	£17, 285	£19, 280	£22, 511	£23,200 (UK)
Population living in the top ten% most deprived areas in England (2004)	100%	75%	59%	N/A
Population living in the top ten% most deprived areas in terms of health (2004)	100%	83%	75%	N/A
Total crime rate (Citysafe, 2003)	124 per 1000 people	89 per 1000 people	156 per 1000 people	28 per 1000 people
Violence (Citysafe, 2003)	20 per 1000 people	14 per 1000 people	26 per 1000 people	5 per 1000 people
Criminal Damage (Citysafe, 2003)	48 per 1000 people	29 per 1000 people	32 per 1000 people	6 per 1000 people
No qualifications (2001)	52%	49%	38%	29% England
Persons with limiting long term illness (2001)	28%	28%	25%	18.2%
Persons with good / fairly good health (2001)	82%	85%	86%	91%

4 What we found out

This is a summary of the main findings of the HIAs. Detailed reports of the HIAs are available on the IMPACT website (<http://www.ihia.org.uk>).

4.1 The Netherley Valley Citizens' Jury

The Citizens' Jury is an innovative approach to tackling anti-social behaviour. As well as being a forum for the development of strategies for reducing ASB, the Citizens' Jury has promoted active citizenship and a partnership approach between the community and statutory partners. Working with communities to solve problems potentially impacts positively on the health and wellbeing of the individuals involved and the wider community.

The health impact assessment has highlighted a number of ways in which the health of people living in the Netherley Valley Area could be affected by the Citizens' Jury. These include;

- health impacts resulting from the recommendations on how to reduce ASB made by the Jury, and
- health impacts resulting from the process of carrying out the Jury on the Jurors and on the wider community.

4.1.1 Health impacts of the Citizens' Jury recommendations on how to reduce ASB

The Jury made a range of recommendations on how ASB should be tackled in their community. Potentially these recommendations could impact positively on the community's health and wellbeing. However, the way in which the recommendations are implemented will significantly influence this effect.

- A reduction in ASB would result in reduced levels of stress and anxiety and improve access to services and resources. ASB tends to affect already vulnerable people. Decreases in ASB could therefore potentially benefit these people and contribute to reducing health inequalities.
- Recommendations made by the Jury about increasing access to complaint mechanisms and publicising initiatives to reduce ASB would also potentially result in decreased levels of fear of crime, stress and anxiety and improved access to services and resources. However, in order for these positive impacts on health and wellbeing to occur, publicity needs to be effective and target vulnerable groups.
- Recommendations made by the Jury about preventing ASB by engaging with young people, providing sports facilities and empowering the community to access funding for community projects, would result in positive impacts on health and wellbeing. Consideration needs to be given to how these strategies could be made accessible to all groups in the community.

4.1.2 Health impacts resulting from the Citizens' Jury process

The health impacts were assessed at individual level (impacts on the health and well being of the Jury members) and also at community level. There are, however, likely to be interactions and links between the two levels. Being involved in the Citizens' Jury potentially positively impacted on the health and well-being of the Jurors by:

- increasing feelings of control,
- reducing anxiety and stress, and
- increasing community participation and feelings of inclusion.

These potentially positive impacts could have also been negative if the jury was carried out in a way that decreased feelings of control and added to anxiety and stress.

Having the Citizens' Jury in the Netherley Valley area could also have positively impacted on the community by:

- reducing levels of fear of crime, and
- adding to social capital¹

The impact analysis suggests that the potential for improving health has not been fully realised. Although the Jurors generally did not expect that their recommendations would all be implemented, they expressed a clear desire to know what had happened to the recommendations they had made for how ASB should be addressed in their community. There was a perceived lack of feedback to the Jury on the outcomes of their recommendations. This resulted in some Jurors feeling frustrated, disappointed and lacking in control and influence. The potential impacts on the wider community were also limited due to the low level of awareness in the community of the Jury and limited integration of the Jury into the community. This also impacted on the Jury members.

Jury members did, however, report that they had gained a better understanding of how the council and related services work and how they can access those services. They felt able to support other members of their community if asked. They also generally felt proud to have been involved in helping their community deal with ASB.

¹ While definitions of social capital vary, key indicators of social capital include trust, civic engagement and social networks (van Kemenade 2003).

4.2 The Norris Green Trailblazer

The Norris Green Trailblazer has piloted innovative approaches to tackling anti-social behaviour. The HIA focussed on three activities in the Norris Green Trailblazer; the alcohol ban, LASBU's zero tolerance approach to dealing with ASB and the Norris Green Trailblazer Group. The health impact assessment has highlighted a range of potential impacts on the health of people living in the Norris Green Area.

4.2.1 Health impacts of the alcohol ban

The alcohol ban was introduced to reduce alcohol related ASB in Norris Green. The main potential impacts on health and wellbeing are:

- A reduction in alcohol related ASB and violence would positively impact on health and wellbeing. A reduction in ASB would result in reduced levels of stress and anxiety and improve access to services and resources. ASB tends to affect already vulnerable people. Decreases in ASB could therefore potentially benefit these people and contribute to reducing health inequalities.
- If the ban reduced consumption of alcohol then this would impact positively on health. However a reduction in alcohol consumption is not an intended outcome of the alcohol ban and the evidence indicates that the ban is unlikely to have any impact on levels of alcohol consumption.
- The alcohol ban could also potentially positively impact on health by reducing noise, improving the physical environment and increasing access to services.
- There is, however, a risk that the ban could encourage unsafe drinking. For example; speed and secretive drinking, displacement into unsafe areas (e.g. out of public eye, by waterways) or parks (potentially reducing access). Shifting drinking into the private sphere could further isolate problem drinkers and may negatively impact on families.

4.2.2 Health impacts resulting from LASBU's zero tolerance approach to dealing with ASB

Although the focus of this part of the HIA were the potential health impacts of LASBU's approach to dealing with ASB in Norris Green, it was not always possible to distinguish between actions that LASBU were responsible for and actions carried out by or with other agencies. Therefore it should be noted that some of the potential impacts identified are not specific to LASBU's approach but are impacts of national level policy and also other agencies. The main potential health impacts identified were:

- A reduction in ASB would result in reduced levels of stress and anxiety and improve access to services and resources. ASB tends to affect already vulnerable people. Decreases in ASB could therefore potentially benefit these people and contribute to reducing health inequalities.
- The approach used to respond to reports of ASB could potentially have both positive and negative impacts. The use of dedicated enforcement officers and their approach of early intervention could potentially improve trust and access to services within the community and may result in offenders and families being provided with support. There is however a risk that enforcement may negatively impact on already vulnerable groups such as children and young people, women and people with (mental) health problems.
- Partnership working and communication could potentially; improve services and access to services, increase feelings of control, reduce anxiety and stress, and increasing community participation and feelings of inclusion.

4.2.3 Health impacts resulting from the Norris Green Trailblazer

Group

The Trailblazer Group is community initiated and led. It works with a range of stakeholders in the Norris Green area to develop solutions to problems with ASB in their community.

Being involved in the group has positive benefits for the individuals involved by providing practical and emotional support, improved access to services and increased feelings of control, participation and inclusion in the community. However, it is also a potential source of stress and frustration. This was seen to be caused particularly by perceived barriers to accessing resources.

The group also potentially positively impacts on the wider community by; adding to social capital, bringing together different neighbourhoods within the Trailblazer area, acting as a source of community empowerment, acting as a catalyst for multi-agency working and providing a forum for communication between the community and agencies.

Stakeholders identified some barriers to these potentially positive health impacts:

- The positive impacts on the individuals involved are not widely shared with the wider community.
- Bureaucratic difficulties in accessing funding.
- The group relies on the enthusiasm and passion of the individuals involved which might not be sustainable without support.
- Practical issues around meetings and information sharing restrict the group's performance.

5 Recommendations

It is recommended that Citysafe sets up a working group to consider the recommendations of the HIA. The working group should identify the feasibility of the recommendations, how they might be acted on, identify lead people or organisations and ensure that key stakeholders (including the communities involved) receive timely feedback from this process. The implementation of the HIA recommendations should be monitored and evaluated. A detailed list of recommendations can be found in appendix 1.

Recommendations have been developed around how to **implement the Citizens' Jury recommendations** in a way that maximises the potential positive impacts and minimises the risk of negative impacts. These include:

- the use of effective communication strategies;
- ensuring equity in access to services and actions;
- community involvement in planning strategies to reduce ASB;
- alternative funding mechanisms for community led projects;
- consultation and involvement of young people in ASB policy development and identifying barriers to involvement; and
- linking sports facilities to health promotion.

Recommendations were made for the **current Citizens' jury process**. These include:

- establishing response to Citizens' Jury recommendations;
- providing feedback to the Jurors on the response to their recommendations;
- sharing this information with relevant partner agencies;
- investigating options for the future of the Citizens' Jury.

Recommendations were also made for **future community engagement** including:

- issues to consider when planning community engagement;
- development of a community involvement strategy;
- development of a communication strategy;
- linking community consultation forums with existing community groups and the general community;
- using process mechanisms to ensure that there are outcomes to community consultation and feedback provided to stakeholders as well as monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of achievement;
- clear identification of the roles of people involved;
- allocating time to creating a good working atmosphere;
- commitment to the process.

Recommendations have been developed around how to implement the **Norris Green Trailblazers** in a way that maximises the potential positive impacts and minimises the risk of negative impacts. These recommendations are also of relevance to other agencies that engage with communities. The following is a summary of the key recommendations.

Recommendations were made for the **alcohol ban**

These include:

- Examining the effectiveness of the alcohol bans in reducing alcohol related harm.
- Using enforcement of the ban (confiscating, issuing fixed penalty notices etc) as an opportunity to provide brief interventions and advice or refer people to other sources of help or expertise.
- Identifying initiatives that provide activities for young people that offer an alternative to drinking alcohol (e.g. Mischief Night Disco).
- Identifying opportunities for Children and Young People to be involved in decision making and communicating key messages to their peers.

Recommendations were made for **ASB reduction strategies**

These include:

- In partnership with stakeholders developing a clear action plan for the Trailblazer initiatives.
- Evaluate and monitor the action plan by developing indicators for measuring the Trailblazers impacts on perceptions and levels of ASB and agencies performance in addressing ASB
- In response to the national level focus on number of ASBOs issued, identify methods that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the diversionary and preventative initiatives used in Liverpool in reducing ASB.
- Include Stakeholders in the planning of Trailblazer activities and to use their input to develop effective processes for implementation.
- Ensure that strategies designed to reduce ASB are developed in partnership with stakeholders and are integrated with other relevant strategies and policies by adopting a holistic approach.
- Investment should be used flexibly to focus on measures that create a balance between enforcement and other activities that are preventative, positive and inclusive.
- Ensure approaches that take account of the needs of vulnerable groups are used when dealing with ASB.
- Ensure the Trailblazer initiatives have as a priority engagement with young people
- Give members of the community the opportunity to produce media that informs the community about how ASB is being tackled and provide opportunities for comment and feedback within a social enterprise model.
- In response to concerns that were raised during the HIA, a consultation process should be undertaken to explore the implementation of dispersal orders (s.30) and their impact on communities.

Recommendations were made for the **Trailblazer Group**

These include:

- Identifying resources to enable the group to develop efficient and effective mechanisms of operating.
- Practical recommendations that could improve the functioning of the group.
- Suggestions for how the positive impacts of the Trailblazer group may be rolled out to the wider community.

6 Beyond the Trailblazers

The Trailblazer HIAs have provided an opportunity for shared learning that is applicable to a wide range of agencies that engage with communities. The following recommendations aim to address issues that need further investigations and which were highlighted within the HIA. These include;

- Maximising potentially positive health impacts by establishing effective methods of communication that are appropriate to all key stakeholders and reaches all members of communities.
- Agencies that want to work with communities should adopt a problem based learning approach which puts communities on an equal footing.
- Agencies demonstrate a commitment to empower and promote community responsibility, thereby developing systems that support power sharing with communities. There are a range of examples of good practice and innovative ways of doing this that can be drawn on (e.g. citizens' juries).
- Forums are developed where a mix of stakeholders can discuss issues and strategies in a safe and comfortable environment.
- Agencies provide training for members of communities to enable community members to be effective participants in specific agendas.

- Agencies take account of timing when carrying out health impact assessments, and engaging with communities to ensure the findings are used to develop policy and influence decisions.
- Evaluation and monitoring must be incorporated into projects so that there is adequate time and resources available.
- Processes are put in place to ensure that the results of Health Impact Assessments are used to inform decision making and are made available for people to learn from. Linking the monitoring of the implementation of the Trailblazer HIAs to that of other HIAs undertaken in Liverpool could form part of this process.

Report

This is a summary of the results of the HIAs. A full report covering the findings and recommendations in detail is available. If you would like a copy please contact IMPACT.

IMPACT

International Health Impact Assessment Consortium

Division of Public Health

Whelan Building

University of Liverpool

Liverpool L69 3GB

Tel: 0151 794 5570/5303

Fax: 0151 794 5588

Email: impact@liv.ac.uk

www.ihia.org.uk

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Appendix 1 Recommendations resulting from the Liverpool Citysafe Anti-social Behaviour Trailblazer Health Impact Assessments

Implementation of Citizens' Jury's recommendations to reduce ASB	Agency
<p>1. Use effective communication to inform the community of available services and to reduce anxiety around ASB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Publicity around measures to reduce ASB should be tailored to fit local circumstances (for example low levels of literacy in Netherley Valley) and target vulnerable groups. b. These communication strategies should be developed in partnership with public services and communities. 	<p>LASBU, Police, Neighbourhood Management</p>

<p>2. When planning services and actions to reduce ASB ensure there is equity in access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LCC should conduct a local audit of hard to reach and vulnerable groups. Use this information to target resources towards neighbourhoods/ groups who are at greater risk of victimisation, deprivation and exclusion. b. Consider access issues such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Netherley Valley covers a large geographic area, ii. availability of services out of working hours, iii. accessibility with public transport, iv. availability to all the community (51% of residents either own their own home or privately rent and so do not automatically have the same level of services as those in social housing). 	<p>LCC, LASBU</p>
<p>3. Continue to involve the community in planning how to tackle anti-social behaviour to ensure that community as well as strategic needs are responded to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide opportunities for local communities to steer, prioritise and monitor delivery of services in their neighbourhood alongside service partners. b. Provide support and training opportunities to enable communities to do this. c. Involve socially excluded groups (such as children and young people) to ensure that these services are reflective of their needs. 	<p>LASBU</p>

<p>4. Agencies in Liverpool which allocate funding to community groups should investigate whether there are alternative ways of allocating funding that have been identified as good practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure funding processes incorporate structures that would empower communities through having discretion over how money is spent. b. Investigate using Community Service Agreements as a way to give communities more control over tackling ASB (Pike 2004). c. If training is provided for community groups or individuals on how to identify and access funding, consideration should be given as to how to include in the training development of skills that could benefit the participants personally and their wider community. d. Ensure people who may not normally get involved or have the opportunity to get involved in this kind of process have access to it. 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>5. Agencies should have a policy of consulting and involving children and young people in ASB policy development and service delivery which affects them. This is already being encouraged in the Youth Matters green paper (Department of Education and Skills 2005) and Every Child Matters: Change for Children (HM Government & HM 2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that hard to reach children and young people are included, and the process used, is suitable for the whole range of children and young people who should be consulted. b. Before carrying out the survey of local children and young peoples needs/wants, the purpose 	<p>All agencies that engage with children and young people</p>

<p>and expected outcomes of this should be identified. Results of the survey should form part of a dialogue where young people are given the opportunity to respond to the findings and results are communicated to the wider community.</p>	
<p>6. Identify what are the barriers that restrict the accessibility and acceptability of mainstream services for children and young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate whether this can be done in conjunction with the youth survey. b. Target outreach work for children and young people who have difficulty accessing mainstream services. 	<p>Children and Young Peoples Partnership, Children's Services</p>
<p>7. Identify whether there is a need for additional sports facilities in the Netherley Valley area. If additional sports facilities are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. during planning stage identify ways of making facilities accessible to all groups in the community; b. identify other health promoting activities that could be combined with sports and exercise facilities (advice and support); c. target facilities/ use of facilities for vulnerable groups; 	<p>Neighbourhood Management</p>

<p>d. investigate options for linking in the creation of new sports facilities to a campaign to encourage people becoming more active in general.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify barriers to activity (poor lighting, lack of cycling paths, support needed, fear of crime etc.). ii. Develop strategies for overcoming these barriers. 	
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<p align="center">Recommendations for the current Citizens' Jury Process</p>	
<p>8. Establish the response to the original jury recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What process was carried out to consider the recommendations? b. Have any of the recommendations been implemented? Provide details. c. What was the reasoning behind which recommendations were/ or are going to be implemented and which are not. 	<p align="center">LASBU</p>
<p>9. Feed back the outcomes of the Jury's recommendations to the Jury members</p>	<p align="center">LASBU</p>

<p>10. Consider who else should be given this information. For example;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partner agencies, b. Netherley Valley Trailblazer Area residents, c. Council, d. Home Office, e. Local voluntary groups, f. Citysafe partners. 	<p>LASBU</p>
<p>11. Investigate options for continuing the Jury in some form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish whether the Jury Members would like to remain involved. b. If so, in what form. c. Investigate options for funding for setting up new group. d. Identify any training needs. 	<p>LASBU</p>

Recommendations for future community engagement	Agency
<p>12. In choosing approaches to community involvement and engagement consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifying beforehand who it is that you want to engage with; b. using random sampling to involve people who would not usually get involved; c. ensuring the process is accessible to all relevant groups (e.g. children, young people, people in employment); d. identifying barriers to involvement and ways of overcoming these. 	<p>LASBU, All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>Develop a Community Involvement Strategy for Netherley Valley, which defines formal and informal mechanisms and an infrastructure for residents who wish to be engaged in decisions about their neighbourhood.</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Management</p>
<p>13. Develop a communication strategy so that information, such as measures to reduce ASB and community consultation, reaches the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Specific consideration should be given to ways of communicating activities to hard to reach groups that may be particularly affected by ASB (e.g. elderly people, young people). 	<p>LASBU</p>

<p>14. Future Citizens' Juries or other forms of community consultation should be linked to existing community groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Invite and support jurors to attend meetings in their community. b. Involve existing community groups in the jury process. c. Establish ways of linking with children and young peoples' groups. 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>15. When carrying out forms of community engagement such as Citizens' Juries, create links between the jury and wider community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proactive communication and awareness raising to support public awareness and participation (for example through having an open meeting - 'meet the jury'). 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>16. Before beginning the process ensure basic process mechanisms are in place such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Feedback for the participants but also other partners and the public.; b. Process for considering and reacting to recommendations and other issues arising out of Jury meetings; c. Monitoring and evaluation and dissemination of achievement. 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>17. Make sure there is clarity about the role of the people involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be clear about limitations. b. Prepare witnesses so that they are able to tailor their presentations to the Jury and so that they also have an idea of what to expect. 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>

<p>18. Allocate time to creating a good working atmosphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Include time for team building exercises. b. Consider whether participants need any capacity building (e.g. taking notes, effective listening, speaking out). c. Make support available throughout the process (e.g. Jurors' friend). d. Avoid using adversarial language to describe different roles (Jury, Witness). 	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>
<p>19. Be committed to the process. Only engage with the community if you are prepared to respond to the findings and committed to feeding the results into the decision making process.</p>	<p>All agencies that engage with communities</p>

<p>Recommendations for the Alcohol Ban</p>	<p>Agency</p>
<p>20. Examine the effectiveness of the alcohol bans in reducing alcohol related harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Request that the Liverpool Alcohol Steering Group consider the alcohol ban and make a recommendation on whether alcohol bans are an effective tool for reducing alcohol related harm 	<p>Liverpool Alcohol Strategy Group</p>
<p>21. Use enforcement of the ban (confiscating, issuing fixed penalty notices etc.) as an opportunity to provide brief interventions and advice or refer people to other sources of help or expertise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify opportunities for carrying out innovative actions such as engaging with local off licences providing them with training in brief interventions. 	<p>Enforcement Officers, Police, Community Wardens, Off Licences</p>

<p>22. To identify initiatives that provide activities for young people that offers an alternative to drinking alcohol (e.g. Mischief Night Disco).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carry out local level focus groups with children and young people within the Trailblazer area to identify initiatives b. These activities should be linked to existing strategies and resources. For example, Active Liverpool and Capital of Culture. c. Link in with agencies which are already carrying out work with CYP such as the Norris Green Youth Centres, Merseyside Fire Services, 3 Churches, Trailblazer group 	<p>Neighbourhood Management, Agencies that work with CYP</p>
<p>23. Identify opportunities for Children and Young People to be involved in decision making and communicating key messages to their peers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase the profile of the Children's' Council and consider ways of increasing accessibility to it. b. Carry out local level focus groups with children and young people within communities (e.g. Trailblazer area) to identify key messages and ways of communicating them specific to the area. 	<p>Children's Council Youth Services etc</p>

Recommendations for ASB Policy & Strategies	Agency
<p>24. In partnership with stakeholders develop a clear action plan for the Trailblazer initiatives. This would include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Aims, objectives and intended outcomes c. Resources available d. Timeframes e. Methods and reasons for selecting them 	<p>LASBU, Citysafe, Home Office</p>
<p>25. Evaluate and monitor the action plan by developing indicators for measuring the Trailblazers impacts on perceptions and levels of ASB and agencies performance in addressing ASB</p>	<p>LASBU, Citysafe</p>
<p>26. In response to the national level focus on number of ASBOs issued, identify methods that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the diversionary and preventative initiatives used in Liverpool in reducing ASB.</p>	<p>LASBU</p>

<p>27. Include Stakeholders in the planning of Trailblazer activities and to use their input to develop effective processes for implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Provide opportunities for local communities to steer, prioritise and monitor delivery of initiatives in their neighbourhood alongside service partnersb. Provide training opportunities to develop skills in HIA and community development to enable members of the communities to be effective partners and leadersc. Include socially excluded individuals and groups by identifying their needs and ways of meeting them.	<p>LASBU, Police, Cobalt Housing</p>
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28. Ensure that strategies designed to reduce ASB are developed in partnership with stakeholders and are integrated with other relevant strategies and policies by adopting a holistic approach.

- a. Identify the most effective local forums to address the underlying causes of ASB and to prevent minor problems from escalating (e.g. Alt Valley Crime and Community Safety Strategic Issues Group/ Problem Solving Group). These forums should consider:
 - Carrying out a mapping exercise to identify which agencies are currently involved in tackling ASB in the Norris Green/ Alt Valley area
 - Identifying agencies that have a potential role in addressing ASB.
 - Establishing links with relevant agencies and groups (such as Children's' Centre, Youth Offending Team, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Schools and MIND) and explore possibilities for joint working
 - Exploring possibilities of joint funding using the HIA findings as a starting point for discussion.
 - Exploring options for linking Trailblazer activities into other initiatives or creating joint initiatives. For example, stakeholders have identified potential links between North Liverpool Primary Care Trust, Merseyside Fire Services and the Trailblazers.
- b. Investment should be used flexibly to focus on measures that create a balance between enforcement and other activities that are preventative, positive and inclusive

Neighbourhood management-
Strategic Issues Group,
Citysafe partners (including
Police, LASBU, neighbourhood
management), Cobalt

<p>29. Ensure approaches that take account of the needs of vulnerable groups are used when dealing with ASB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify vulnerable groups. For example vulnerable groups within Norris Green include single mothers, people (particularly young males) suffering from depression, people with learning difficulties (particularly children) and older people.b. Utilise appropriate mechanisms of support that are sensitive to their needs (e.g. people with depression, learning disabilities, older people).c. Invest in a programme that enables staff responsible for responding to reports of ASB to understand health issues and needs of vulnerable groups as expressed by the people themselves by engaging with groups such as MIND and Age Concern.d. Ensure tools and materials are sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups and look for alternatives. For example, the use of Dictaphones or oral accounts for people with literacy problems as an alternative to incident diaries.e. Evaluate the tools and methods to be used to ensure they do not increase stress or cause additional stress and anxiety of victims	<p>Cobalt Housing, LASBU, Citysafe</p>
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<p>30. Ensure the Trailblazer initiatives have as a priority engagement with young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consultation with children and young people has shown that they often have similar concerns as adults. They also have different perspectives on some issues. Identify the means to explore children and young peoples concerns in comparison to concerns expressed by adults b. Provide opportunities for children and young people to exchange views with other members of communities including vulnerable groups c. Promote intergenerational work and activities using models of good practice already in existence (e.g. Intergenerational Programme Parklands Speke) d. Explore how the Trailblazer could positively engage with young people 	<p>LASBU, Cobalt, Neighbourhood Management, Trailblazer Group</p>
<p>31. Give members of the community the opportunity to produce media that informs the community about how ASB is being tackled and provide opportunities for comment and feedback within a social enterprise model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an opportunity to communicate positive messages that will encourage community pride, a sense of belonging, as well as information b. This enterprise should take into account the needs of hard to reach groups that may be particularly affected by ASB (e.g. elderly people, young people, and people with mental health problems). 	<p>LASBU, Cobalt, Neighbourhoods management</p>

<p>32. In response to concerns that were raised during the HIA a consultation process should be undertaken to explore the implementation of dispersal orders (s.30) and their impact on communities.</p>	<p>Police</p>
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<p>Recommendations for Trailblazer Group</p>	<p>Agency</p>
<p>33. Identify resources to enable the group to develop efficient and effective mechanisms of operating. For example; administrative support, support in identifying and accessing funding sources, publication and dissemination of the groups work.</p>	<p>Cobalt, Neighbourhood Management, LASBU, Trailblazer group</p>
<p>34. Key issues that were identified for the group to consider were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fixing dates of meetings well in advance and providing notice of this to relevant agencies/ people to ensure that relevant stakeholders can engage with the group b. Identifying other agencies/groups to invite and involve in the group (e.g. Youth Services) c. Options for including young people in the group 	<p>Trailblazer Group</p>

<p>35. Members of the Trailblazer Group identified positive impacts on their health and wellbeing associated with group membership. These included perception of increased access to services and support. Positive health benefits could be generated in the wider community by the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Setting up Trailblazer subgroups for particular population groups. It would need to be considered how to do this in an appropriate, sustainable way. If the Trailblazer group idea is rolled out, these groups (particularly hard to reach groups) may need more support, encouragement and a different format.b. Targeting people that are particularly affected by ASB or that normally do not engage with community groups.c. Raise awareness in the community of the Trailblazer Group. This would make accessing the group easier but would also keep people informed, potentially increasing community pride, social capital and reducing fear of ASB and crime.	<p>Trailblazer Group, Neighbourhood Management, Cobalt Housing</p>
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