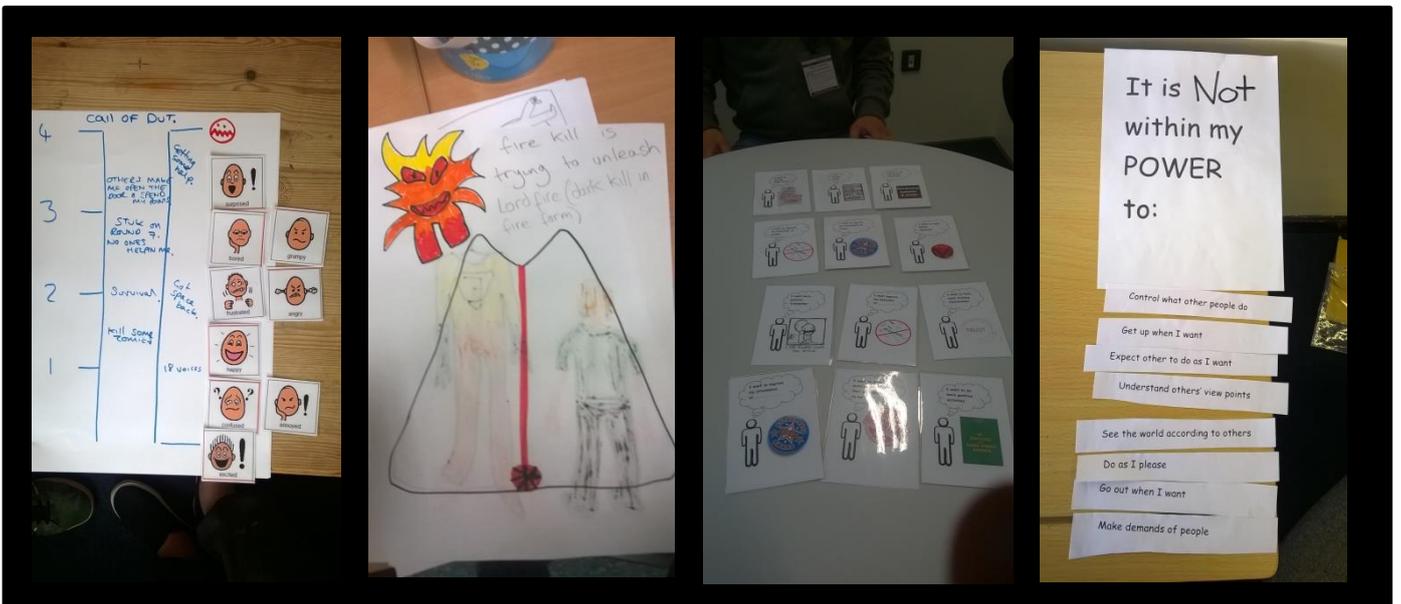


SAFE – Safer Action for Everyone - Progress Report March 2016



Base 25

SAFE – Safer Action For Everyone Progress Report March 2016

Introduction

The SAFE progress report will give a context to Base 25 and the SAFE project outlining how the project is delivered and the expected targets for the duration of the Henry Smith grant. This will be followed by an update on progress about the targets and outcomes together with a brief analysis of the data. In a range of tables the data will be displayed and the information features throughout the report in snapshot boxes will depict progress outcomes. Photographs will also be utilised to demonstrate examples of interaction. The report will conclude with a summary of key learning points.

Base 25

Base 25's overall aim is to support young people in Wolverhampton aged 11 – 25 in shaping their lives with targeted work with families and children under 11. The specific aims are to improve the early identification of young people at risk; ensure that young people have access to relevant support; improve early intervention; ensure that services continue to meet the needs of the young people and increase their confidence, self-esteem and emotional resilience. The areas of activity provided by Base 25 are an open access drop in service with key worker support; targeted support and specialised projects for young people; a basic assessment of need; partnership working with relevant organisations across the city; young people involved in shaping the services provided by Base 25 with continued monitoring and evaluation of services. Base 25 services include: Counselling, Anger Management, Gender based work, Gender based gangs work, Sexual Health services, School based group work, counselling, and a broad range of targeted and specialised projects such as Empower (sexual exploitation project) and SAFE (working with behaviours synonymous with domestic abuse).

The SAFE project

The SAFE project works with children and young people displaying behaviours synonymous with domestic abuse. The SAFE project initially built on the success of piloting the RESPECT toolkit (during its development stage) for young perpetrators of domestic violence. The primary aim of the SAFE project is to support young people that were child victims or witnesses of domestic abuse to make changes in their behaviour by challenging their underpinning values and attitudes with a structured negotiated programme of work that uses a range of cognitive activities to challenge perceptions and underpinning negative behaviours. By tackling the underpinning perspectives, the programme has the potential of having long-term positive impacts rather than just tackling the behaviours, enabling young people to gain an understanding and therefore more control of the behaviour choices they make. SAFE use the RESPECT toolkit within its programme and the model of intervention involves an assessment of need, a bespoke 10 session programme followed by low intensive support to monitor impact.

Initially young people are engaged through informal dialogue on a voluntary basis around issues presenting. The language of domestic abuse is not used at this stage as young people often identify domestic abuse as an adult issue (SAFE Report 2014, Boys to Men Report 2013). The initial stages of the process are intended to establish trust and emotional 'buy in' to the project. The assessment is then delivered over 2/3 sessions; this involves the worker engaging the young person in a process to explore their situation utilising tools such as genograms, life lines and story boarding. A programme of work is then discussed and negotiated with the young person to enable them to be a part of the process; resulting in the development of a 10 session informal educative programme to meet the identified needs. Initially the focus is on developing the relationship between worker and young person. The first part of the programme aims to develop confidence and self-esteem to enable the young person to explore the more complex issues around their behaviours or situation in the latter part of the programme. Following the 10 sessions there is a period of less intensive work to support the young person in using what they have learnt. The SAFE model has also been adapted to work with under 12's where a more creative method is applied to engage children in an age appropriate way. Throughout the process, the parents and those affected are also supported.

Almost a million children witness domestic violence each year (YouGov, 2012). Child victims and witnesses of violence risk normalising what they see; developing a gender role identity based on this and develops anxieties about transitioning into adulthood (SAFE 2013). The Economic and Social Research council funded research around young males that were impacted by domestic abuse who then went on to become domestic abuse perpetrators through a project titled From Boys to Men (Fox et al, 2013). Phase 1 of the project surveyed over a thousand children aged 13 -14. Over half that had been impacted by domestic abuse went on to use perpetrator behaviours. The Government's Violence against Women and Girls strategy (2009) highlighted fears that if people under 20 committed domestic violence, it would become the norm for them in later life. Often support for domestic violence has been targeted at the victims or adult perpetrators through prison or probation programmes (Herrenkohl et al, 2008). Other support packages available tend to be gendered and targeted at female victims (NSPCC, 2010; Worrall et al, 2008). The SAFE project works with children and young people that were child witnesses or victims of violence who display behaviours synonymous with domestic abuse that require intervention at the earliest stage to prevent them from going on to normalise and use abusive behaviours.

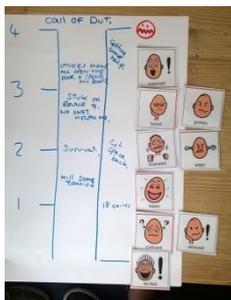
The new SAFE project will benefit a total of **360** children/young people as detailed below. **120** benefiting from individual interventions and **240** from the interactive workshops.

Table 1

Year	Area of activity	Number of beneficiaries	Progress on targets
Year 1 (7 months) September 2014 to March 2015	SAFE programme for 13 - 16 year olds	10	11
	Creative SAFE programme for under 12's	5	12
	support programme for 16 - 17 year olds	5	4
	Total number of individual programmes	20	27
	Interactive awareness raising workshops	40	132
Year 2 April 2015 to March 2016	SAFE programme for 13 - 16 year olds	20	14
	Creative SAFE programme for under 12's	10	22
	support programme for 16 - 17 year olds	10	4
	Total number of individual programmes	40	40
	Interactive awareness raising workshop	80	47
	Total number of beneficiaries for end of year 2	180	246
Year 3 April 2016 to March 2017	SAFE programme for 13 - 16 year olds	30	
	Creative SAFE programme for under 12's	15	
	support programme for 16 - 17 year olds	15	
	Interactive awareness raising workshops	120	
	Total number of beneficiaries	360	246

The overall aim of the new SAFE project is **‘to reduce the use of behaviours synonymous with domestic abuse in children and young people.’** The outcomes of which will result in: increased self-esteem, confidence and emotional resilience; improved decision making skills; improved family life with healthier relationships and a reduction in harm to self and others. The areas of activity delivered by the SAFE project will be: structured individual programmes for 13-16 year olds; Creative SAFE programme for under 12’s; programme of support developed for 16-17 year olds; Interactive awareness raising workshops delivered in schools and community venues and support for those affected by the behaviour.

Outcomes of the project will be monitored and evaluated, young people will be involved in the planning of the programme of work that is to be delivered with them and those affected by the behaviour and other professionals involved will be consulted. This will feed into the design of the individually tailored programme. Feedback on progress will continue to be obtained from those involved, those affected by the behaviour, and other professionals involved to give a broader perspective on the impact of any changes that have taken place. The SAFE goal-setting tool that measures well-being and risk factors will be used at various stages during the work with each young person. This gives a well-being and risk factor score, analysing this data will enable identification of any progress; the aim will be to increase the well-being score and reduce the risk factor score. After the initial 10 sessions, there will be less intensive support for the young person and the family; this will enable the monitoring of any changes and will provide the opportunity for either any additional work to ensure that any positive changes can be sustained. The success of the SAFE programme will be measured by an increase in well-being (increased well-being score) with the young person having improved relationships with family and friends, more engaged at school and in positive activities. It will also be measured by a decrease in the risk factors regarding abusive behaviours (reduced risk factor score) with a reduction in violent, controlling, jealous, manipulative and emotionally abusive behaviours. The SAFE project is not a perpetrator programme as clients are under the age of 18 however, SAFE does adhere to the Respect’ Statement of Principles and Minimum Standards of Practice (2004).



Progress on Targets

Overall progress has been good; 40 individual programmes have been delivered this period as projected in the original plan and detailed in table 2. There is a variance however regarding the age groupings, the project has seen a substantial increase in the number of individual programmes for under 12’s.

table 2

Year	Area of activity	target number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries worked with during this period
Year 2 April 2015 to March 2016	SAFE programme for 13 - 16 year olds	20	14
	Creative SAFE programme for under 12’s	10	22
	support programme for 16 - 17 year olds	10	4
	Interactive awareness raising workshops	80	

SAFE programme for 13 - 16 year olds

Progress regarding the SAFE model of intervention with 13 – 16 year olds has continued in a similar way to year one regarding the number of those involved. Still represented within this age group again reflecting year 1 are girls at 36% of the total. 91% of those in year 1 were identified as living in single matriarchal parent households; this has dropped to 60% in year 2 with 20% representing those in care, 24% those living with extended family and 12% living with dad. 92% of this age group identify as being White/British, an increase on the previous year. The project continues to have limited impact in engaging those from black/Asian/Eastern European communities. The project will continue to explore this as a key action for the following period.

Gender	Code	TOTAL
Male	1	16
Female	2	9
TOTAL		25

Age	Code	TOTAL
13	13	7
14	14	7
15	15	11
TOTAL		25

Care Status	Code	TOTAL
With both Parents	1	9
With mom	2	15
With Dad	3	0
Foster Care	4	0
LAC	5	0
Extended Family	6	1
TOTAL		25

Ethnicity	Code	TOTAL
White British	1	23
White Irish	2	0
Other White Background	3	0
White Not Known	4	0
White + Black Caribbean	5	0
White + Black African	6	0
White + Asian	7	0
Other Mixed Background	8	1
Black Caribbean	9	0
Black African	10	1
Other Black Background	11	0
Indian	12	0
Pakistani	13	0
Bangladeshi	14	0
Other Asian Background	15	0
Chinese	16	0
Other	17	0
Not Known	18	0
	TOTAL	25

Snap Shot

Oliver is 15 although his lifestyle was more in line with 18/19 year olds. He rationalised this in the context of what he had been exposed too. Oliver was genuine, open and honest. Oliver commented that his friends and he adhered to a collective code that they default too and this influences their behaviour choices. There was symmetry with how stories of his grandad being a fighter had influenced his learning about reputation and expectation. Football violence glorification was something that he referred too. He revelled in being able to share stories and this opened up opportunity for further discussion and learning. Oliver commented on the value of being able to do this.

During the work, Oliver demonstrated an ability to show a degree of sensitivity and spoke about being able to challenge his friends when they made comments around the objectification of others. He was also able to show empathy towards others that were often portrayed negatively by his group of friends. Oliver was able to contextualise Johari's window in regards to feelings and provided a very personal example that enabled him to comprehend how emotions can affect him in his choices and behaviours.

The outcomes identified in the table below are the key outcomes that the SAFE intervention aims to bring about.

Outcomes	Code	TOTAL number of young people
Less violent	1	9
Manages anger better	2	12
Improved communication	3	12
More trusting in their relationships	4	9
Improved confidence	5	11
Increased self-esteem	6	12
Making better decisions	7	16
Using less abusive behaviours	8	11
Reduction in criminal activity	9	2
Increased involvement in positive activities	10	4
Increase in positive friendships	11	5
Improved attendance/punctuality in school	12	3
Improved behaviour in school	13	9
Improved knowledge in topics of relevance	14	8
TOTAL		123



123 of the 14 possible outcomes have been achieved

Main outcomes achieved for 13 to 16 year olds are improved decision making at 13% of the total followed closely by improved anger management, better communication and improved confidence and self-esteem at 9% each; followed by less violence and more trust in relationships at 7% each.

The project monitors these behaviours through the use of a self-assessment tool (goal setting grid) that involves the young people scoring themselves against a set of statements relating to their emotional wellbeing (confidence, self-esteem, motivation, supportive) and their risk factors relating to their negative behaviour (jealousy, anger, violence, controlling). The assessment aims to support the young person to increase their wellbeing score and reduce their risk factor score.

- A mean average of 10.6% in the well-being score has been achieved.
- A mean average of 12.2% decrease in risk factor score has been achieved

“People didn’t understand me, they just saw trouble, and I didn’t know why I was doing what I was doing. It wasn’t until someone took the time to get to know me and listen to me; that I was able to make sense of my behaviour choices”.

Young man aged 15

Creative SAFE programme for under 12's

Progress regarding intervention with children aged 12 or under has been excellent and the project has significantly overachieved again on its target by 120%. 79% of those engaged are boys, a slight decrease on the previous year. Academic research highlights the need to work with young boys where there has been a history of domestic abuse at the earliest opportunity to prevent abusive behaviours being normalised in later life (Fox et al, 2013). Interestingly, boys engaged in the project have spoken about access to the internet providing them with information (often negative) that has affected their behaviour. Boys are increasingly affected by the information that they receive as they transition into adulthood and this consequently frames their outlook and behaviour choices. Research supports this perspective with the increased access to violence via social media (Hughes 1998, Cockbain & Brayley 2012, BLAST 2014,). Research has identified that males are at greater risk of teenage parenthood, failing exams, isolation, unemployment, mental health problems, suicide, addiction, aggressive behaviours and criminal activity as a result of accessing information that frames their perspective on masculine identity (PACE 2013, Safe & Sound 2013, Berelowitz 2012). What has emerged from this work with boys engaged in the project reflects the research that boys are making choices based often on an outdated patriarchal model of masculinity that endorses objectification of others and the acceptance of anger and violence as they develop aspects of their identity. Boys engaged in the project where this was discussed have requested positive role models to engage them to explore some of the information that they are in contact with to gain a more balance perspective and to be challenged about the values and beliefs.

There has been a significant change in care status for year 2 in contrast to year 1 where 83% of the total represented those living single in matriarchal parent households. By year 2 this has fallen to 61%; 32% of the total was identified as living with both parents. The number of referrals for boys can exemplify an explanation for this change where the reference for behaviour is influenced by the internet as discussed above and not necessarily by parental domestic abuse. This will be an area for further exploration during the next stage of the project.

White/British represent 76% of the total. This reflects the population of Wolverhampton that has a BME population of 35.5% (Wolverhampton Equality Analysis 2014 .



Gender	Code	TOTAL
Male	1	27
Female	2	7
TOTAL		34

Age	Code	TOTAL
7	7	3
8	8	2
9	9	7
10	10	8
11	11	3
12	12	11
TOTAL		34

Care Status	Code	TOTAL
With both Parents	1	11
With mom	2	21
With Dad	3	0
Foster Care	4	1
LAC	5	0
Extended Family	6	1
TOTAL		34

Safeguarding Status	Code	TOTAL
Child Protection Plan	1	5
Child in Need	2	2
CAF	3	3
TOTAL		10

Outcomes	Code	TOTAL number of young people
Less violent	1	15
Manages anger better	2	20
Improved communication	3	13
More trusting in their relationships	4	3
Improved confidence	5	17
Increased self-esteem	6	17
Making better decisions	7	14
Using less abusive behaviours	8	19
Reduction in criminal activity	9	3
Increased involvement in positive activities	10	7
Increase in positive friendships	11	11
Improved attendance/punctuality in school	12	8
Improved behaviour in school	13	11
Improved knowledge in topics of relevance	14	4
TOTAL		162

Ethnicity	Code	TOTAL
White British	1	26
White Irish	2	0
Other White Background	3	1
White Not Known	4	0
White + Black Caribbean	5	3
White + Black African	6	1
White + Asian	7	0
Other Mixed Background	8	2
Black Caribbean	9	0
Black African	10	0
Other Black Background	11	0
Indian	12	0
Pakistani	13	0
Bangladeshi	14	0
Other Asian Background	15	0
Chinese	16	0
Other	17	1
Not Known	18	0
	TOTAL	34



162 of the 14 possible outcomes have been achieved for this age group.

Main outcomes achieved for the under 12's are improved anger management and a reduction in abusive behaviours each at 12% of the total followed closely by, improved confidence and self-esteem at 10% each; followed by less violence and better decision making at 9% each.

With this age group, where appropriate the project continues to monitor these behaviours through the use of a self-assessment tool (goal setting grid) that involves the young people in scoring themselves against a set of statements relating to their emotional wellbeing (confidence, self-esteem, motivation, supportive) and their risk factors relating to their negative behaviour (jealousy, anger, violence, controlling). The assessment aims to support the young person to increase their wellbeing score and reduce their risk factor score.

- A mean average of 30.6% in the well-being score has been achieved.
- A mean average of 17.8% decrease in risk factor score has been achieved

By comparing the mean average scores achieved across the age groups the scores for the under 12's are better. This exemplifies that the work is more effective when delivered at an earlier stage of intervention as the research and project data suggests (Fox et al 2013).

Snap shot

Michael did not like talking. He did not understand why he could not see his father. He often had nightmares. Michael could best be described as someone that was scared; but who hid behind a mask of anger so that others would not know. Michael loves his mother but sometimes he loses it and hits out at her. He cannot understand this because he loves her.

Michael did not like talking. The worker used creative tools to engage Michael so that he did not have to talk. The worker encouraged Michael to play with characters, to draw them, to draw his dreams/nightmares, to draw emotions. Michael sometimes spoke; sometimes he just played. Michael was able to work things out for himself. He was able to explore his feelings.

Michael did not like talking. Nevertheless, he has learnt how. When he feels angry or scared, he is able to express this. School have commented that he has 'come out of his shell'. Mom is pleased. Mom says that Michael is sleeping better. Michael says that he is happy.

Snap Shot

Elliot had outbursts at school that saw his rage escalate to the extreme in seconds with him attacking other pupils. Elliot had an incredibly complex understanding of the science fiction that informs his favourite Ben Ten cartoon universe. He could describe the intricacies of this sci-fi in detail and could easily discuss the complexities of some of the storylines involved. The work with Elliot was therefore delivered through the development of a personalised folder that focussed on the similarities between Elliot's self-invented Ben Ten Aliens and his own personal qualities and positive characteristics. As the worker continued to explore this with Elliot, it became clear that his sci-fi fantasies often overlapped into both his everyday perception of the real and his sense of self, as he regularly described his thoughts and actions within the context of his Ben Ten alien personas. Elliot often described one of his own aliens as Dark/Black killer. Black killer was Elliot in his Ben Ten 'ULTIMATE' form. He described having to keep Black Killer locked up or else it takes over his body and controls him. Elliot would have to press all four buttons on his OMNITRIX to release Black Killer. He also described his opposite alien to Black Killer as The Light Emperor. It was though Light Emperor that the worker was able to emphasise Elliot's personal qualities and positive characteristics. As the work continued, School reported improvements in Elliot's behaviour and an increase in his ability to make new friends and maintain friendships without conflict. School also reported an improvement in classroom achievement. He has also begun joining in with school football team.



Support programme for 16 - 17 year olds

Work with 16 and 17 year olds continue to be slow concerning referrals. The work however tends to take place over a longer period and the behaviour presented is more self-inflicted (anxiety/self-harm). These young people have been affected by parental domestic abuse but the assessed behaviours are not necessarily related to perpetrator behaviours. This will continue to be an area of study for the project.

Progress regarding developing work with 16 and 17 year olds has reflected year 1 in the number of those engaged. The difference however is that girl's now represent 38% of the total.

"It's difficult to find someone to talk to about things that have happened in your family, especially when it's about your parents and how they were with each other. SAFE has helped me to explore my thinking about this; I feel I can move forwards in my life now".

Young woman aged 17

Gender	Code	TOTAL
Male	1	5
Female	2	3
TOTAL		8

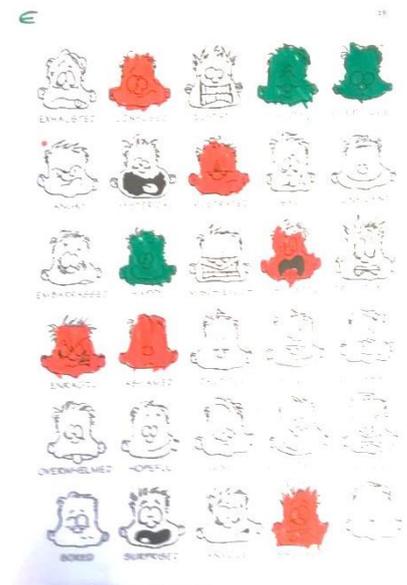
Age	Code	TOTAL
16	16	6
17	17	2
TOTAL		8

Care Status	Code	TOTAL
With both Parents	1	3
With mom	2	2
With Dad	3	2
Foster Care	4	0
LAC	5	0
Extended Family	6	1
TOTAL		8

Safeguarding Status	Code	TOTAL
Child Protection Plan	1	0
Child in Need	2	1
CAF	3	1
TOTAL		2

Ethnicity	Code	TOTAL
White British	1	8
White Irish	2	0
Other White Background	3	0
White Not Known	4	0
White + Black Caribbean	5	0
White + Black African	6	0
White + Asian	7	0
Other Mixed Background	8	0
Black Caribbean	9	0
Black African	10	0
Other Black Background	11	0
Indian	12	0
Pakistani	13	0
Bangladeshi	14	0
Other Asian Background	15	0
Chinese	16	0
Other	17	0
Not Known	18	0
	TOTAL	8

Outcomes	Code	TOTAL number of young people
Less violent	1	0
Manages anger better	2	1
Improved communication	3	1
More trusting in their relationships	4	0
Improved confidence	5	2
Increased self-esteem	6	1
Making better decisions	7	1
Using less abusive behaviours	8	0
Reduction in criminal activity	9	0
Increased involvement in positive activities	10	2
Increase in positive friendships	11	0
Improved attendance/punctuality in school	12	0
Improved behaviour in school	13	1
Improved knowledge in topics of relevance	14	1
TOTAL		10



Snap Shot

Lisa does not eat toast in public. In fact, Lisa struggles with the concept of food all together. There are concerns about Lisa's eating habits and she is receiving a number of interventions regarding this. People are concerned about Lisa's eating. Lisa openly talks about these concerns. Removed from her birth parents due to domestic violence, Lisa was then adopted; she spoke to the worker about a history of self-harm and eating disorders. The worker agreed to meet Lisa at the café by where she lived and the work focused on her identity and self-concept. During the work, Lisa identified that some of her negative behaviour choices were impacted by not knowing birth mom. The worker agreed to advocate on behalf of Lisa with adopted mom and dad as well as Lisa's social worker to explore the possibility of Lisa meeting birth mom prior to her 18th birthday. The outcome resulted in an agreed meeting for Lisa to meet birth mom. Lisa asked if the worker would support her to attend the meeting. The worker agreed and the meeting took place. Following the meeting, the worker has continued to see Lisa. Lisa appears more positive in her presentation and is more optimistic about the future. She is now working and has started her driving lessons. At the café during the last meeting with Lisa, Lisa ate toast.

Interactive awareness raising workshops

47 interventions have been made through eight interactive workshops. The initial target was for 80 interventions however, due to the volume of workshops delivered in the previous period, fewer interventions have been made during this period. The workshops have all focused around young people, domestic abuse with other thematic areas discussed to ensure relevance to the client group. This will continue to be an area of development for next year.

Interactive workshop theme	Number of young people
12/08/15 CSE and DV delivered at Base 25	1
14/09/15 healthy/unhealthy relationships delivered at Base 25	3
18/08/15 Gangs and DV delivered at Base 25	2
19/08/15 Protective behaviours around technology delivered at Base 25	2
08/12/15 Behaviour choices delivered in primary school	6
01/02/16 Protective behaviours and goal setting delivered in secondary school	19
26/06/16 Behaviour choices delivered in primary school	5
02/03/16 Young people and DV delivered at the WAY	9
Total	47

Snap Shot

The Way is the new Youth Zone in Wolverhampton, The B-SAFE young people's safe guarding board were delivering a peer presentation to raise awareness of the issue of domestic violence and young people. The Base 25 SAFE team agreed to support the event and went to present alongside them.

One of the SAFE workers delivered an interactive quiz around statistics relating to young people and domestic violence with the B SAFE team. The other worker delivered a presentation/speech around what constitutes a 'victim' of domestic violence.

The session was well received and young people/professionals commented on how informative the session was.

Summary and conclusions

- The project has achieved its target for delivering 40 individual interventions although there is a variance regarding the numbers in each of the age groupings. There has been a substantial increase in the referrals for under 12's.
- A total of 295 outcomes have been recorded from those accessing the project.
- 123 of the 14 possible outcomes have been achieved for 13 to 16 year olds.
- Main outcomes achieved for 13 to 16 year olds are improved decision making at 13% of the total followed closely by improved anger management, better communication and improved confidence and self-esteem at 9% each; followed by less violence and more trust in relationships at 7% each.
- A mean average of 10.6% in the well-being score has been achieved with 13 to 16 year olds.
- A mean average of 12.2% decrease in risk factor score has been achieved with 13 to 16 year olds.
- Progress with children aged 12 or under has been excellent and this continues to be the biggest growth area of the project.
- 79% of children aged 12 or under are boys. Academic research highlights the need to work with young boys where there has been a history of domestic abuse at the earliest opportunity to prevent abusive behaviours being normalised in later life (Fox et al, 2013).
- A new development for boys engaged in the project relates to boys accessing the internet providing them with information (often negative) that has affected their behaviour choices. This will be a new area of study for the project about how it relates to them using potentially abusive behaviours.
- 162 of the 14 possible outcomes have been achieved for this age group.
- Main outcomes achieved for the under 12's are improved anger management and a reduction in abusive behaviours each at 12% of the total followed closely by, improved confidence and self-esteem at 10% each; followed by less violence and better decision making at 9% each.
- A mean average of 30.6% in the well-being score has been achieved with the under 12's
- A mean average of 17.8% decrease in risk factor score has been achieved with the under 12's
- By comparing the mean average scores achieved across the age groups the scores for the under 12's are better. This exemplifies that the work is more effective when delivered at an earlier stage of intervention as the research and project data suggests (Fox et al 2013).

- Work with 16 and 17 year olds continue to be slow concerning referrals. The work however tends to take place over a longer period and the behaviour presented is more self-inflicted (anxiety/self-harm). These young people have been affected by parental domestic abuse but the assessed behaviours are not necessarily related to perpetrator behaviours. This will continue to be an area of study for the project.
- 47 interventions have been made through eight interactive workshops during this period.
- The project is on target for achieving its outputs and outcomes for the final year of the project
- During the final year, Base 25 will be exploring options for future funding
- Base 25 is currently in the process of applying for funding for a research/evaluative study in measuring the longer-term impact of the SAFE project with clients that have accessed the project over the last 6 years.



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