Young Men of The Vale

Formerly Youth Aid Programme | Mid-point progress report | August 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2026, The Vale Residents' Association (AVRA) was awarded a grant of £9,300 through the Your Voice Your Town – Acton Town Community Fund, under the theme of Clean and Pleasant Streets. The Youth Aid Programme was designed to address anti-social behaviour on The Vale estate by co-developing solutions with the young people most closely associated with it, targeting root causes rather than symptoms alone.

The programme's original design assumed NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) target group aged 18-24. Early engagement revealed this assumption to be incorrect: the young men gathering on The Vale were in fact aged 25-34, a cohort sometimes described as the 'Scarred Generation'. This group had no interest in the youth-club model the programme had originally been built around, prompting a significant change in delivery: rather than a weekly community centre session, AVRA conducted one-to-one street interviews with participants over a seven-week period from late June 2026.

Eleven participants completed the full survey, drawn from an estimated pool of 22-25 individuals, regularly present on The Vale. Findings point to a group that is largely working-class, living with family and strongly motivated by financial security and family wellbeing, but showing limited engagement with wider civic life and a marked gap between self-reported mental health and observed coping behaviours, including substance use. The most requested form of support was guided reflection, ahead of career-focused interventions such as mentoring and adult learning. It is also worth noting that most of the wider group observed at The Vale are not residents of the area; addressing their presence falls outside this grant's scope and is set out as a related but separate issue AVRA intends to address later, resources permitting.

Since the initial survey phase, AVRA has agreed the location of seven additional litter and cigarette bins (est. cost £3,536.91), achieved an estimated 44% engagement rate among the wider group observed, and established a working relationship with Ealing Council Youth Workers based at Bollo Community Centre. Approximately £600 has been ringfenced to deliver a co-design with participants — the programme's next milestone — focused on Drug Use & Mental Health and Career & Entrepreneurship, alongside guided reflection and continued engagement on community impact. As interventions have not yet been deployed, a resident satisfaction survey is also planned as an immediate next step, capturing residents' perception of ASB before the programme's interventions go live, so that a genuine before-and-after comparison can be made once they have. Based on costs estimated elsewhere in this report, just over £5,000 of the original grant is expected to remain, to be allocated to the mentoring and proceeding interventions.

1. INTRODUCTION

In May 2026, The Vale Residents' Association (AVRA) was awarded a grant of £9,300 through The Your Voice Your Town – Acton Town Community Fund.

The Youth Aid Programme proposal was intended to meet the grant theme of 'Clean and Pleasant Streets' by addressing a common complaint among The Vale residents: anti-social behaviour, including noise, littering and loitering. The proposal centred on co-developing solutions with the target demographic, thereby targeting the root cause of anti-social behaviour rather than its symptoms. Initially there was uncertainty around the precise age range of the target demographic, so the programme was designed with NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) 18–24-year-olds in mind.

The premise was that youth workers would be able to build rapport with the young people over time, allowing needs to be properly assessed, facilitated by a dedicated third space designed to feel inviting to this age group. The Youth Room at The Vale Community Centre was the selected location and in preparation some items, such as sofas, a tv and PlayStation were procured through donations to make the space more inviting to this demographic.

At the outset of the programme, AVRA recognised ASB as a challenge shared by communities across England & Wales[1], therefore, to strengthen the programme's impact, AVRA began outreach to neighbouring community groups and local organisations with aligned missions. However, as engagement with the young men on The Vale got underway, it quickly became evident that the target demographic was older than what was originally assumed (25-34). This age group is sometimes referred to as the 'Scarred Generation'[2] given the compounding impact of the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic on their early careers. This discovery, combined with the realisation that the target group had no interest in attending a 'youth club', meant the programme needed to pivot and adjust its delivery model significantly. Additionally, limited resource made it more prudent to focus our efforts on The Vale rather than expanding out to the rest of Acton.

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[1] 40.9% of people experienced or witnessed anti-social behaviour (ASB), a statistically significant increase from the previous year (35.5%) and levels are now similar to YE March 2020; although some of this increase was genuine, it was inflated because of changes to how questions in CSEW were asked from April 2025 - https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2026

[2] The term 'Scarred Generation' was coined by an economist, Hanan Morsy, in an article published in the IMF's Finance & Development magazine: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2012/03/morsy.htm. It refers to "the negative long-term consequences of early unemployment 'scarring effects.'" These scarring effects can last up to 20 years and are usually caused by entering the workforce during an economic downturn which exacerbates existing challenges for young people entering employment. Though this article was published in 2012, it is applicable to this demographic (aged 25-34) that would have been impacted by 2 significant economic shocks during the formative years of their work experience; they are the 2008 recession and Covid-19.

The remainder of this report sets out how the programme's delivery model evolved, the outcomes achieved to date, and the implications for the remainder of the programme.

2. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Upon discovering the target demographic was older than initial assumptions and that they were unlikely to voluntarily attend a weekly event at The Vale Community Centre, the approach was adapted to meet the target group where they were — while still holding onto the core aim of genuinely understanding their needs.

A survey was developed to explore their support needs, motivations, values and perceptions. From late June onwards, on a weekly basis at the same time originally reserved for the youth club, a local volunteer would approach the young men that congregated beside The Vale Playground to conduct 1 on 1 street interviews. The survey questions were designed to be conversational in nature, and the approach hinged on being fully transparent with participants about the programme's origins, purpose and aims[3]. This helped establish the programme as something being designed *with* them. An additional advantage was that the project lead was a local resident of similar age; the existing familiarity this created made it easier to establish trust. This approach had its own limitations, detailed further below.

The survey questions were designed around four themes selected for the focus of this research, as follows:

- Work & Money
- Purpose & Values
- Relationships & Community
- Understanding Your Needs

2.1 SURVEY DESIGN & THEMATIC FOCUS

The survey questions were structured around four themes selected to build a rounded understanding of the cohort's circumstances, motivations, and relationship to the local area.

A set of early assumptions shaped the initial brainstorm of questions:

- The majority of these young men were likely currently unemployed or not in secure employment.
- The majority of these young men were part of a 'scarred generation' which fell through the proverbial 'cracks' at pivotal stages in their development.
- The majority came from cultural backgrounds in which mental health carries stigma.

[3] In other words, explaining that AVRA had been awarded a grant to meet both their needs (which were yet to be discovered and dependant on them completing the survey) and the needs of the rest of the community who perceived their 'hanging out' as antisocial behaviour.

- The majority of these young men still live at home and so have a limited sense of independence.
- Their socio-economic backgrounds and systemic biases have limited their access to opportunities.
- Their sense of self-reliance limits their willingness to ask for help.
- They hold limiting beliefs about what they see as possible for themselves.

From this, the question set was grouped under four themes:

2.1.1 WORK & MONEY

The questions grouped under this theme were designed to test assumptions stated above, specifically around participants' current employment status, understanding how they perceived their own career prospects and what their future ambitions were. The questions were as follows:

- Are you currently in Education? If so, what are you studying?
- Are you currently in Employment? If so, please describe your work or job title
- What, if any, career or work opportunity are you looking for?
- How would you describe where you are in your career right now? (Just starting out, further along, established)
- What does building a successful life look like to you?

2.1.2 PURPOSE & VALUES

Based on our research on NEETs conducted during the development of the programme's original design, this set of questions was designed to understand participants' intrinsic motivations[4]. It was thought that understanding this would enable us to be better support participants, not only into work but into long-term, fulfilling career paths and secure employment. Questions included:

- What gives you a sense of purpose?
- Are there any causes or issues you care about on a local, national or global scale?
- What do you enjoy doing in your spare time, what hobbies do you have?

2.1.3 RELATIONSHIPS & COMMUNITY

Questions under this theme were aimed at understanding the participants' existing support networks and sense of civic mindedness as it was thought this would enable us to better engage them on an on-going basis. Questions included:

- Who do you turn to when things are difficult? Do you feel you have people you can rely on?
- Do you have dependants – children or others you're responsible for caring for?
- If you could change one thing about the physical environment on The Vale, what would it be and why?

[4] Institute for the Future of Work & EY Foundation (2026), Motivating Futures. https://www.ifow.org/publications/motivating-futures

- What skill, experience or qualities do you think you could offer to others in your community?

2.1.4 UNDERSTANDING YOUR NEEDS

Finally, the questions in this section were designed to enable participants to tell us directly what they felt they needed support with. This was arguably the most important set of questions, as they established a starting point from which the delivery of support could be prioritised. Given the programmes limited resource, they also served the purpose of reducing risk of not being able to deliver against the programme's objectives. Questions included:

- How often do you come here, and why?
- How would you rate your mental health right now and have you ever sought support for it? Is this something you would be open to?
- What kind of support would make a difference to your career, life or in general?
- What would make you want to continue participation in this programme?
- If you could describe your ideal life 5-years from now, what would that look like?

The survey also captured demographic data for the main purpose of demonstrating compliance with the grant conditions, i.e. that the majority of the cohort were Acton residents.

Another grant requirement was to demonstrate how littering was being targeted and reduced, therefore part of the engagement process focused on behaviour change through repetition (direct messaging that littering disturbs residents) and through consultation, i.e. asking what would support participants to stop littering, and where additional bins would be best placed. This consultation has now concluded, and engagement with Ealing Council is resuming to ensure installation of additional bins.

2.2 LIMITATIONS OF SURVEY RESULTS

The survey questions were designed to be conversational, reflecting the programme's core challenge of building rapport and trust with the target group. As part of the early thinking, it was assumed that the opportunity to ask questions would arise when participants attended the weekly youth club at the community centre; in practice however, surveys were conducted as street interviews. In some cases, participants were asked to complete a physical form, after which their initial responses were discussed and expanded upon through further prompts. Responses were gathered from 11 participants, although a regular rotation of at least 22-25 individuals was observed – many were not known to be residents of The Vale.

Due to the way the surveys were conducted, the resulting data had to be made uniform after the fact to allow analysis; this was done by assigning themes to responses rather than using the verbatim text.

Additionally, a 22-question survey would typically be considered too long by best-practice standards for self-report design. In this context it proved beneficial as it allowed key information to be captured in a conversational manner and gave

participants multiple opportunities to share their thoughts across the four themes, helping further establish trust.

A further limitation worth stating directly is the role of trust in shaping what participants were willing to share. This is a group with limited reason to trust outsiders, particularly those perceived as representing authority. Several responses were, in the researcher's judgement, shaped as much by this scepticism as by the question being asked. For example, when asked directly why they attend The Vale, only one participant openly named coming out “to smoke” as a reason. Yet as the conversation continued and trust built, all but one participant went on to admit, unprompted, that they do come out to drink or smoke — discussed further in section 3.4 The gap between the initial, guarded answer and what emerged later illustrates why responses cannot always be taken at face value on a single question alone, and why sustained rapport across a longer conversation, rather than a single direct question, was often what surfaced the more honest picture.

Navigating this required cultural fluency. Being a local resident of similar age and background to participants, noted above, was not incidental to the research design; it was often the difference between a guarded, surface-level answer and a genuine one. Reading tone, hesitation, and what was left unsaid required an insider's understanding of the cultural context, and this shaped the analysis throughout.

Participants also frequently volunteered remarks outside the scope of the question being asked. Where relevant, these unprompted comments have informed the researcher's interpretation alongside direct responses and are noted as such where they appear. This adds interpretive depth that the structured questions alone could not have captured. Some of the conclusions in this report reflect this - resting on researcher judgement rather than directly quotable survey data. This is a trade-off made deliberately, and one the reader should bear in mind when weighing the report's more interpretive claims against its numerical findings.

Final note: most of the wider group observed at The Vale — beyond the 11 formal participants — have been identified as not residents of The Vale or Acton. They reportedly attend specifically because the location is seen as having minimal police intervention and safe from gang-related violence.

As this grant is scoped to Vale and Acton residents, any intervention targeted at this wider, non-resident group falls outside its remit. It is important to state plainly, however, that without addressing this group, ASB on The Vale is unlikely to be fully resolved by this programme alone — the interventions above can meaningfully improve outcomes for resident participants, but cannot, on their own, close this gap.

AVRA has identified this as a related but distinct issue, to be addressed separately if and when appropriate resources become available.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

This section presents the researcher's analysis and interpretation of not only survey results from 11 participants but also of interaction with a larger group of young men which this cohort is a part of, and personal observations over a 7-week period (starting late June).

Analysis and interpretation have been summarised under sections broadly following the question categories described in the methodology section (work & money; purpose & values; relationships & community; and understanding your needs) but there is some variation where the information seemed significant enough to call out separately or where interpretation of results was enhanced by re-ordering questions.

Note - Several questions allowed more than one answer; therefore, some figures are presented as a percentage of respondents (out of 11) rather than a percentage of total responses given – this is noted under each chart.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS & CIRCUMSTANCES

All participants were male, and all but 2 were living in Acton at the time of interview. Those not living in the area reported regularly spending time on The Vale estate and all participants were living with their families (at least one parent in the home they grew up in). 9 out of the 11 participants described their socio-economic background as 'working-class'. Only one participant had any dependents, and this was reflected in their responses to the survey questions, particularly their support needs.

3.2 WORK & MONEY

Despite the circumstances leading to this grant project and contrary to the assumptions stated in the methodology section, 5 of the 11 participants were in employment and 2 in education at the time of the interview. Of the 9 participants, not in education, only 1 described themselves as being 'established' in their career (fig 1).

Interestingly, regardless of how participants described their employment status or how far along they were in their career, almost all felt the programme could offer them some sort of support relating to continual professional development, e.g. adult learning opportunities, support into work, or mentoring/networking opportunities, discussed in later sections.

Of the five in employment, three were in secure employment,[5] 1 in gig work and 1 was self-employed (fig 2).

[5] Secure employment is defined here as a paid job that offers a high expectation of continuity, predictable hours and reliable income.

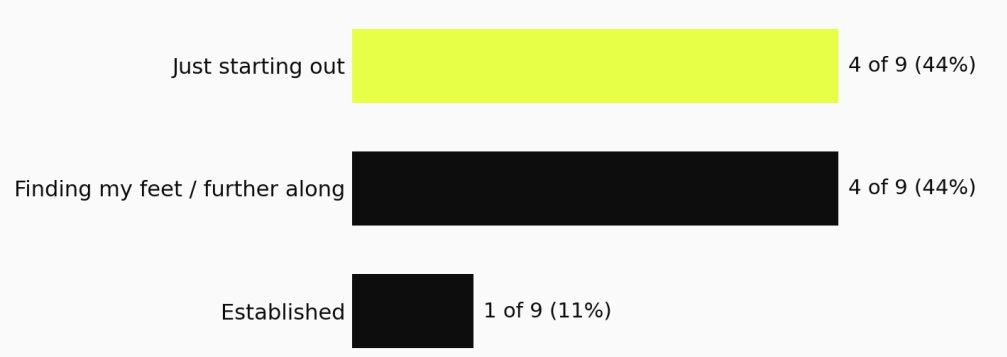


Figure 1 – Career Stage



Figure 2 - Types of Employment

Similarly, in response to the question ‘what a successful life looks like to you’, financial security emerged as the clearest thread ahead of a healthy family and an established career (fig 3). This response is characteristic of a demographic experiencing scarring effects, as described in the introduction to this report.

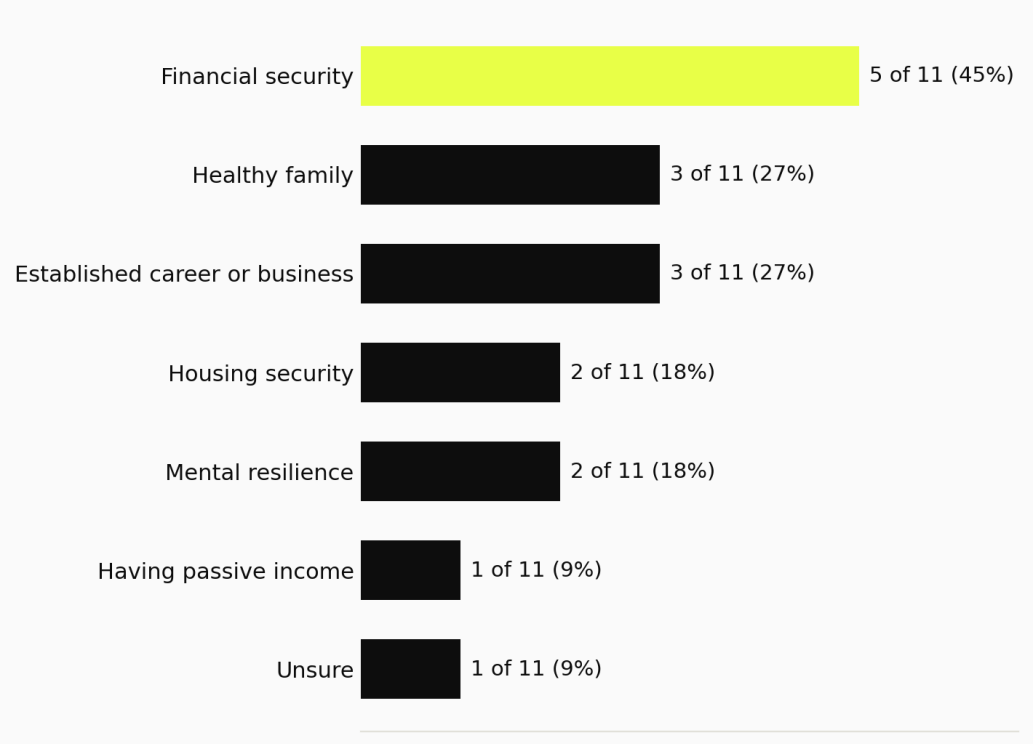


Figure 3 - Measures of Success

3.3 PURPOSE & VALUES

As described in the methodology section, questions grouped under 'purpose & value' were designed to enhance deeper understanding of the participants and so covered a broad range of topics including what gave them a sense of purpose, their personal interests and causes they cared about.

Broadly, participants displayed apathy towards social causes at any scale which arguably is reflective of societal trends. In response to the question 'are there any causes or issues you care about – locally, nationally or globally', 6 out of 11 said 'none/unsure'. Of those that named causes, responses were mixed (fig. 4) however none of the participants elaborated on their response despite being prompted. The researcher's observation was that the responses given appeared to be less about the issue or cause stated, and more about identity-signalling.

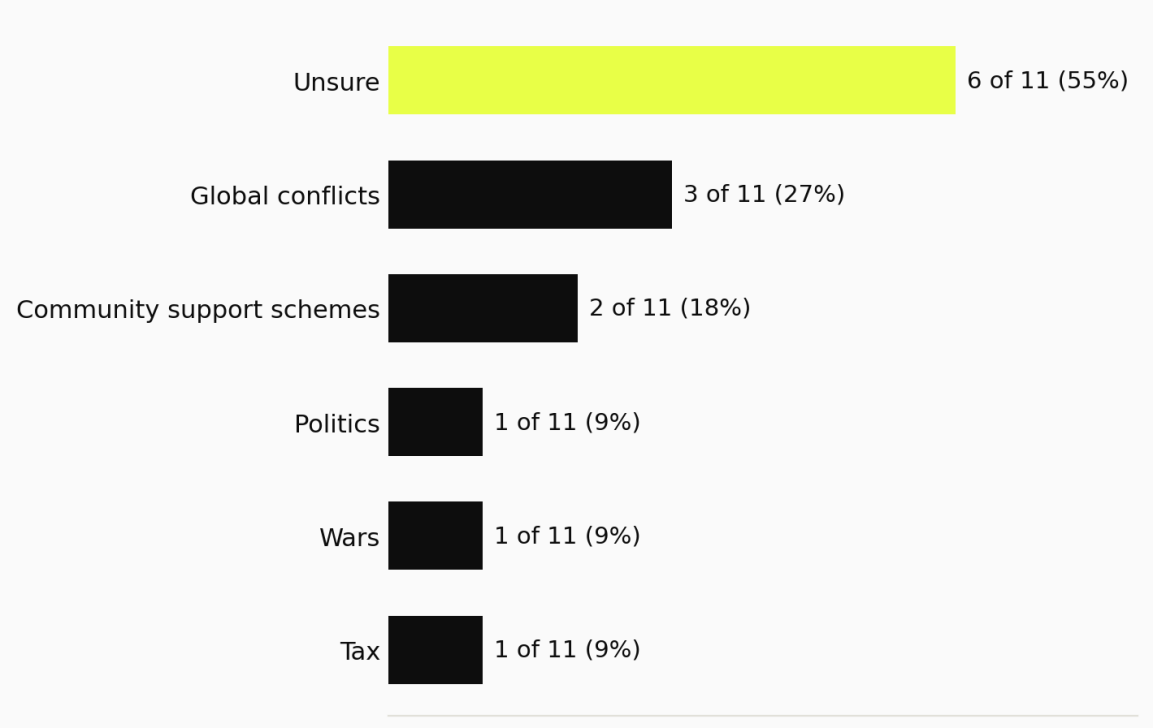


Figure 4 - Causes/Issues of Interest

It is the researcher's opinion that the apathetic attitudes of participants pose a significant challenge which will need to be overcome for behaviours to be changed. This is mainly because a sense of apathy could be indicative of a lack of civic mindedness and would make any bids for behaviour change - i.e. stopping littering and loitering - based on 'the greater good', ineffective.

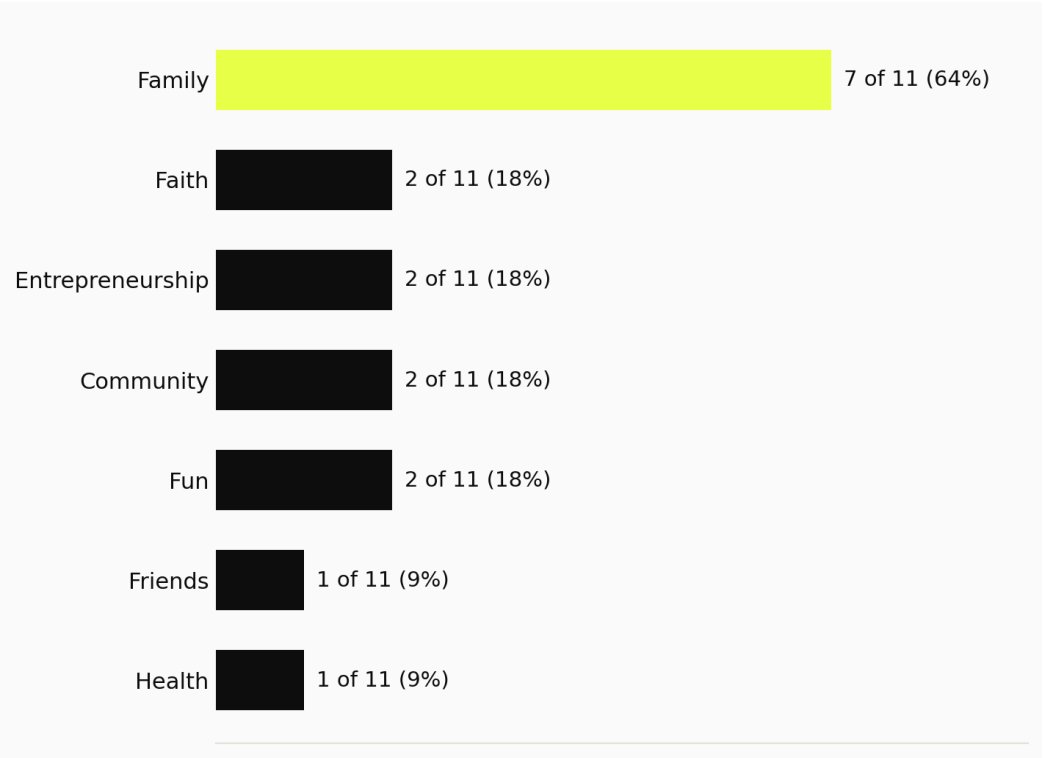


Figure 5 - A sense of Purpose

In contrast, in response to the question ‘what gives you a sense of purpose’, 7 out of 11 participants responded ‘Family’, although there was also a range of responses to this question (fig. 5) including, community, friends, faith, amongst others. These responses are not out of the ordinary and pose potential opportunities to connect with these young men.

3.4 RELATIONSHIPS & COMMUNITY

This category of questions explored how participants perceived themselves as part of the community and what support networks they felt they had.

Despite displaying disinterest in participating in community-based activities and limited engagement with their environment, the researcher observed participants seeming offended but not surprised to hear that residents had complained about loitering and littering. They explained that a resident had recently made their feelings known by spilling an indistinguishable dark liquid (presumed to be used cooking oil) over their usual seating area, pointing out that this was unnecessary and far worse behaviour than their own.

Additionally, they noted that police enforcement notices and CCTV warning signs had been put up, see image below, and expressed their distaste. Their continued gathering in the area is arguably evidences that legal enforcement alone may not be the most effective solution to anti-social behaviour and is in keeping with the premise of this grant project.



Figure 6 - Legal Enforcement Notices

It is also worth noting that congregating in public spaces is not inherently anti-social and this is in part the challenge of pursuing legal enforcement however, these young men are causing a public nuisance to residents who complain of noise late at night and alcohol and drug use. The distinction - between participants' socialising and genuine anti-social behaviour – is likely to matter as much to the programme's long-term success as any individual support pathway. It will be explored as part of further interventions.

On the loitering behaviour itself: most participants attended two to three times a week or more (fig 7), and socialising was the most stated reason among those who gave one — though roughly half of participants either did not provide a reason or preferred not to elaborate (fig 8). Only one participant openly admitted to coming to the vale to 'smoke weed' although the researcher observed alcohol and drug use first-hand across the group.[6]

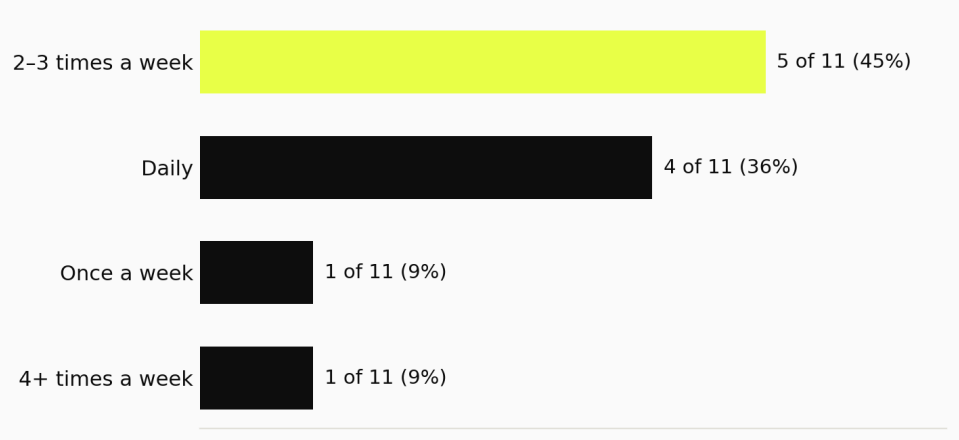


Figure 7 - Attendance on The Vale

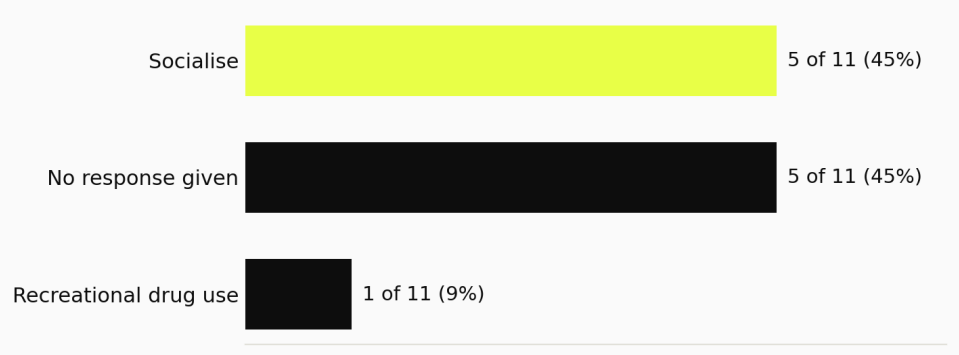


Figure 8 - Reasons for Attending The Vale

3.5 MENTAL HEALTH & WELLBEING

Note- this was not a separate category of questions but is called out separately in this report as it was a point of interest and will be explored in further interventions.

[6] This included those that did not participate in the survey.

Most participants rated their mental health 'good' or 'very good' (fig 9), yet when asked about drug use outside the formal scope of the survey, the majority expressed sentiments consistent with using substances to manage stress. Without further research it is difficult to draw firm conclusions, but the researcher's assessment is that cultural stigma and limited self-reflection likely both play a role in the gap between self-rating and observed behaviour. This was in keeping with the assessment of responses to 'why participants attend The Vale', above.



Figure 9 - Self-Report (Rating) of Mental Health

Asked who they turn to when things are difficult, faith and prayer was the most common answer — cited more than twice as often as any other source of support. Two participants said they had no one to turn to (fig 10).

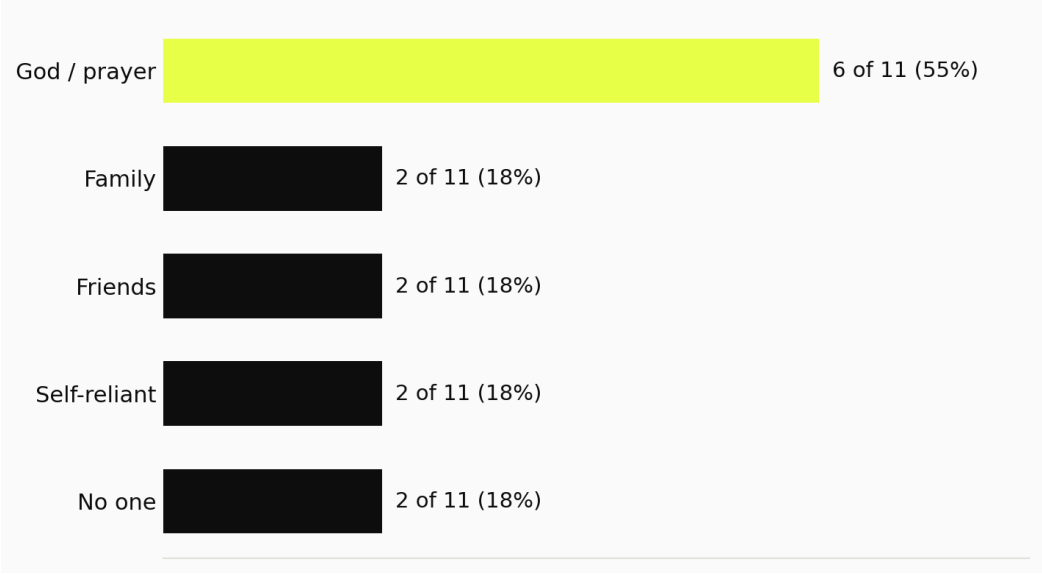


Figure 10 - Support Channels

Faith and prayer are well-documented sources of resilience, though the literature also shows this isn't uniform.[7] Coping strategies rooted in religion can be protective or, in some forms, counterproductive, and it's difficult to say from this data alone which applies here. It would be wrong to dismiss the cultural weight behind the frequency of this response; however, this is juxtaposed with substance use that was observed across this group as a stress response.[8]

3.6 UNDERSTANDING YOUR NEEDS

In a bid to understand participants' aspirations, they were asked to describe their ideal life in 5 years' time – notably, their responses were largely undifferentiated from the response given to the question 'what does success look like to you?'. While it is possible for participants to reach their desired outcomes in a 5-year timespan, there is little evidence to suggest they are on the trajectory to do so. It is also possible that this is a limitation of the survey design or could suggest that participants have dedicated limited time to reflection and forward planning of their lives. This is somewhat supported by the response given when asked 'what kind of support would make a real difference?' Guided reflection was the most frequently requested form of support, ahead of networking/mentoring, support into work, adult learning, and business support, which were tied (fig 11).

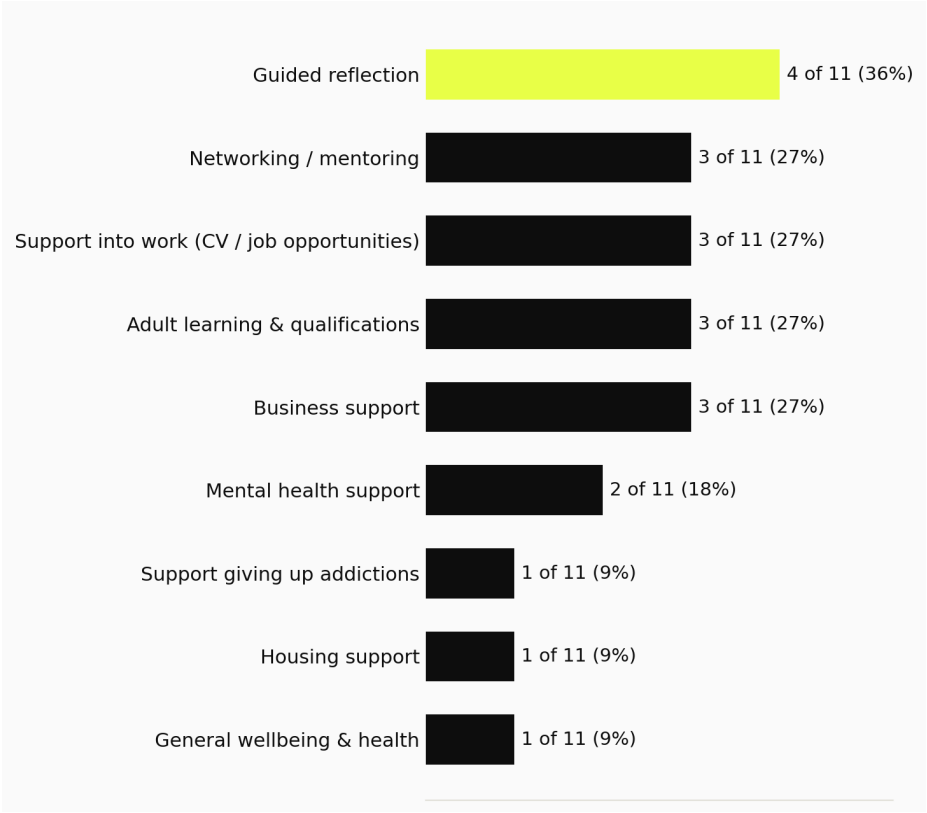


Figure 11 - Support Needs

[7] Pargament, K. I. (1997). The Psychology of Religion and Coping: Theory, Research, Practice. Guilford Press.

[8] By admission of participants although not a formal part of the survey question and responses.

This is consistent with assumptions held prior to this research: most participants felt they needed support with better career prospects, regardless of whether they were currently in employment. Requests for housing support were notably low despite every participant living with family, only the participant with dependents requested this, and requests for general wellbeing support were also low — though several participants separately named sport as a recreational interest (fig 12) and requested calisthenics equipment (fig 13), suggesting appetite for physical activity even where it wasn't framed as a 'wellbeing' need.

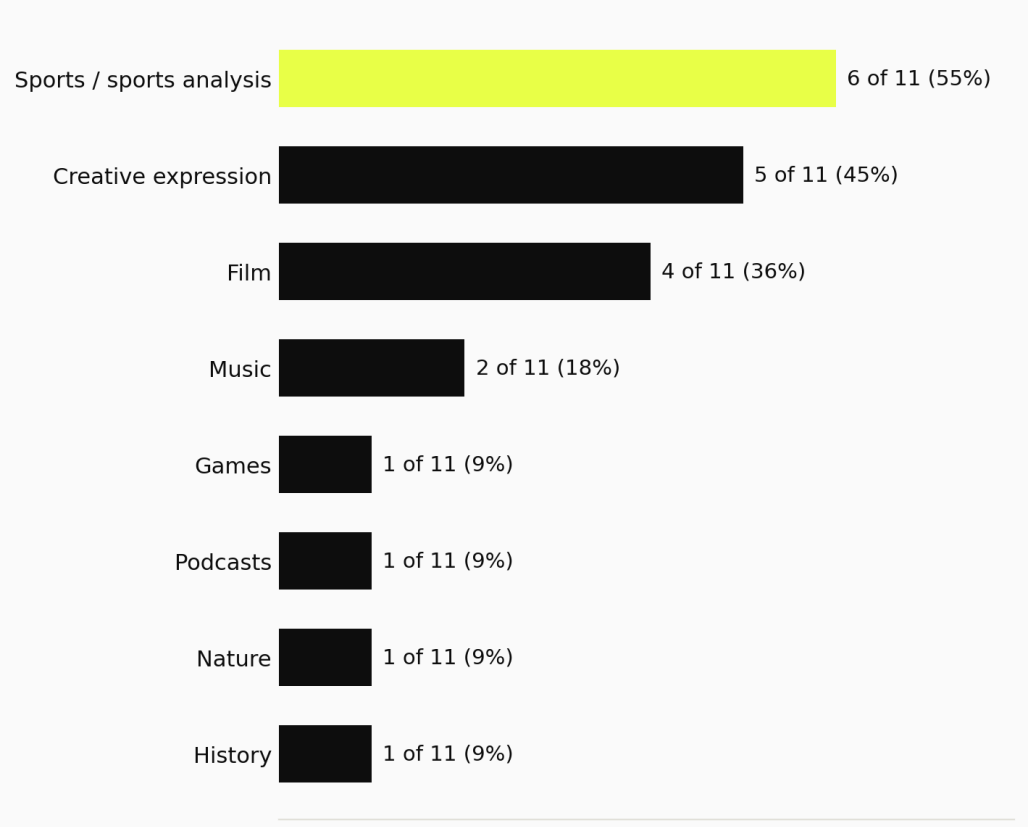


Figure 12 - Hobbies & Interests

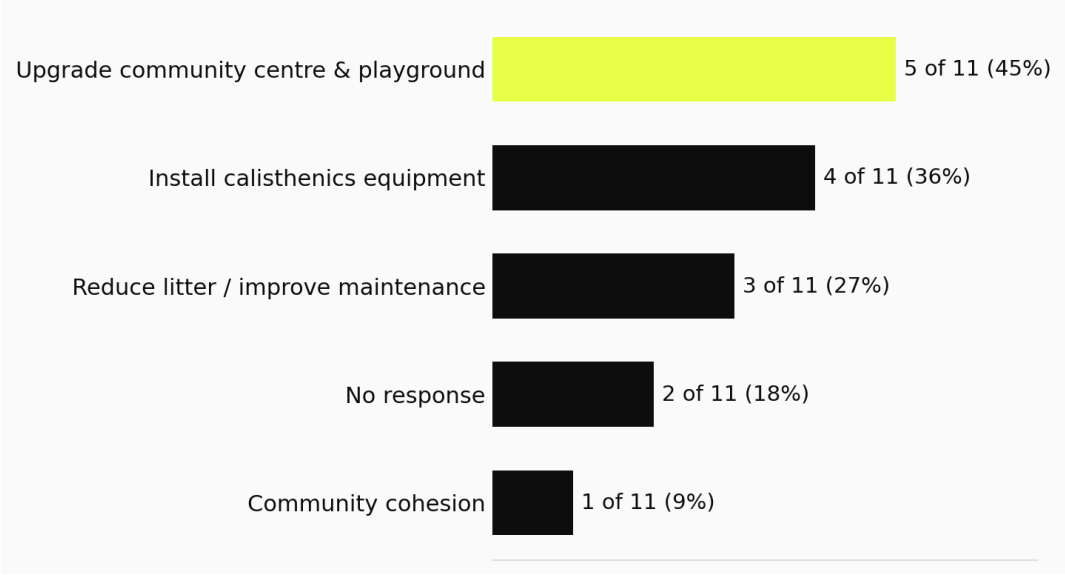


Figure 13 - Suggested Improvements to Neighbourhood Environment

The researcher's observation was that not all responses carried equal weight. Participants who said the community centre and playground should be upgraded often seemed to be redirecting attention away from themselves – implying that time, effort and resources were better spent on shared spaces than any support they might need personally. Those who cited reducing litter or improving maintenance came across, in several cases, as offering the answer they assumed the researcher wanted to hear, rather than a genuinely felt priority. The remaining responses appeared more sincere and are treated accordingly in the analysis above.

4. OUTCOMES TO DATE

The following section sets out AVRA's progress against the original aims of this grant programme, viewed through the significant change in delivery approach described earlier in this report. As the programme remains ongoing, these are the interim outcomes rather than a final account; a fuller assessment will follow at the programme's close.

4.1 LITTER & ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

Littering has been residents' most frequently reported form of anti-social behaviour, making its reduction a critical success factor for this programme from the outset.

As set out in Methodology, the grant requires demonstrated outcomes. The photographs below were taken before engagement sessions and represent the baseline volume of litter left behind after these young men's regular gatherings on The Vale.



Figure 14 - Example of Litter on The Vale



Figure 15 - Example of Litter on the Vale

These photos are only representative and do not show litter across all 'hotspots' on The Vale.

Following consultations with a small group of residents and all participants, the locations of seven additional bins – Glasdon 110L bins with Ashtrays – have been agreed. Ealing Council is now being engaged on associated costs (est. £3,536.91), permissions and installation timelines.

However, bins alone will not be sufficient to curb littering. A significant part of our strategy has therefore focused on targeted behaviour change through repeated

messaging[9] (section 2.1.4). Though we have been mindful to avoid excessive repetition which has been shown in literature[10] to produce the opposite effect. The account participants gave of their reaction to a resident's aggressive response (section 3.4) supports this approach.

4.2 ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

A 44% engagement rate among the wider group observed (i.e. 11 participants out of a potential 25[11]) is a significant achievement. This has provided us with a wealth of insights to inform further interventions and means the programme remains on track to meet its core objective: cleaner, more pleasant streets achieved by co-designing solutions to The Vale's ASB problem with the target demographic itself.

Though this may appear to fall short of the original target, that target was set before the pivot in target demographic and delivery model described earlier in this report, and did not reflect the realities of street-based engagement with this group. Judged against what was achievable given those realities, 44% represents a strong result.

Due to the significant change in delivery model, a significant proportion of our funding remains, which means there is now greater opportunity to offer direct support to participants where appropriate. Approximately £600 has been ringfenced to support delivery of a launch event and dinner, the next significant milestone of this project and will focus on prioritising and developing interventions based on the survey results discussed above.

4.3 PARTNERSHIP OUTCOMES

Outreach to partner organisations has been limited due to an adjusted delivery model. We have been supported by Ealing Council Youth Workers based at Bollo Community Centre in South Acton, whose many years of experience and expertise in dealing with ASB amongst vulnerable groups has been invaluable and it is through this support that we have been able to identify further partnership opportunities which we intend to capitalise on as further interventions are developed and as appropriate to the needs of the programme.

5. IMPLICATIONS & NEXT STEPS

[9] Repeated, low-key prompts are a recognised behaviour-change technique but are most effective when paired with a wider intervention strategy rather than used alone. consistent with this programme's approach of combining repeated messaging with direct consultation. - Michie, S., Atkins, L. & West, R. (2014). *The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions*. London: Silverback Publishing. www.behaviourchangewheel.com

[10] Repeated public health messaging is effective up to a point, but higher message volume and frequency has been shown to reduce recall and undermine the effectiveness of the message being communicated — a phenomenon known as "alert fatigue." - Baseman, J.G., Revere, D., Painter, I., Toyoji, M., Thiede, H. & Duchin, J. (2013). Public health communications and alert fatigue. *BMC Health Services Research*, 13, Article 295. https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6963-13-295

[11] Once the programme was re-designed to focus on The Vale, the number of potential participants was limited to those observed to be loitering, approximately 25.

Despite limited outreach to partner organisations and community groups, we believe this process is repeatable in other neighbourhoods.

Key factors in the programme's success so far have been engagement led by known, established members of the community and a consistently transparent approach. AVRA would be happy to advise other communities wishing to undertake a similar process. However, the programme is ongoing, and its overall success will ultimately depend on the effectiveness of the interventions developed in later stages. We hope this report serves as a case study in the interim.

Due to limited resources some of the original proposals for monitoring progress have not come to be. Therefore, as part of the adjusted programme model, a satisfaction survey is planned to be distributed to residents via existing channels. As the ASB issue has not yet been resolved and interventions are still in development, there remains an opportunity to establish a genuine before/after comparison; measuring residents' perception of ASB (littering, loitering and noise) both ahead of and following the interventions now being deployed.

Therefore, next steps for the programme are as follows:

- Satisfaction survey to residents.
- Finalise agreement with Ealing Council for bin Installations.
- Host a launch event and dinner with participants to co-develop solutions based on the findings above.

Based on the estimated costs given in the 'Outcomes to Date' section we estimate just over £5,000 will remain to be allocated to the design and delivery of interventions that result from the planned launch event and mentoring with participants.

Over 2-hours with an expert facilitator, we will seek to explore possible interventions with participants and get their commitment to 6-weeks of mentoring to develop upon initial ideas. The focus will be on career & entrepreneurship interventions. The mentoring also aims to address the need for guided reflection, as requested by participants and encourage the group to consider their impact on the community and environment.