

The Safe Durham Partnership

Altogether safer

Anti Social Behaviour Strategy

2011/14

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INTRODUCTION

Anti Social Behaviour covers a range of activities that affect peoples' enjoyment of their homes and communities. It includes noise, graffiti, environmental damage, abandoned vehicles, drug or alcohol related nuisance, verbal abuse and harassment.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 the Community Safety Partnership has to have a strategy for reducing crime and disorder, substance misuse, behaviour adversely affecting the environment, anti social behaviour and reducing re-offending.

Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) is defined in the Act as: ***'Behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people not of the same household.'***

Anti Social Behaviour exhibited by both young people and adults is of increasing concern to members of the public. It has a considerable negative impact on the quality of life for many people, reduces pride in the community and can be linked to other forms of offending. Surveys and other forms of consultation consistently show ASB to be one of the main concerns of residents.

In 2009, the Strategic Assessment identified ASB as a key priority for the Safe Durham Partnership to tackle. Widespread public and stakeholders consultation throughout County Durham identifies ASB as a high priority for our communities. The 2010 Strategic Assessment has again, identified ASB to be a prominent improvement area for the partnership.

ASB crosses into other areas such as vulnerability, alcohol and drug strategies, re-offending and gateways to criminal activity. We also recognise that in some cases there may be issues with tolerance of certain behaviours, and a lack of understanding across different groups within the community.

The Safe Durham Partnership are continually looking to improve the way we deal collectively with anti social behaviour and realise that we have areas of good practice, and also areas for improvement, both of which have been highlighted by recent inspections. Not only do we need to strive to improve, but we need to ensure that our services are streamlined and cost effective, and flexible enough to embrace the changes highlighted in the Home Secretary's speech.

To assist with this improvement, an action plan has been created to help ensure that good practice is shared, where relevant, and any necessary changes to working practices are made.

Key actions in the plan are;

- Development of services tailored to individual needs: 'citizen focus'.
- Developing a greater understanding of what influences different communities' perceptions of ASB.
- Ensuring our staff are properly trained and equipped and understand both the nature and causes of ASB and how their own and other agencies work.
- Develop a support package for repeat and vulnerable victims.
- Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools, utilising a range of tools to challenge anti social behaviour.
- To improve young people's understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities
- To continue with, and improve our 'Not in my Neighbourhood' action weeks.
- Improve communications, internally and externally.
- More joint working at a local level, including restructuring and co-location, where practicable.

WHERE ARE WE NOW

National context- a changing landscape

The first significant piece of legislation, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, placed a statutory duty on police and local authorities to work together to develop and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder. (See Policy Framework – Appendix 1) This saw the beginning of the intense national drive to tackle all anti social behaviour in communities. Since 2003 central government has made tackling anti social behaviour a top priority.

The Respect Action Plan was launched in January 2006 which placed greater responsibility on agencies to tackle ASB. The Action Plan set out the Government's approach to addressing ASB problems. It tackled the underlying causes, intervening early where problems occurred and promoting a 'modern culture of respect'. It had a particular focus on supporting young people and their parents, whilst also having clear expectations about their behaviour and responsibilities. The Youth Alcohol Action Plan was launched in June 2008. This outlined the steps that Government intended to take to address the drinking of alcohol by young people.

Key Facts – National

- 1 person in every 7 believes their local area suffers from high levels of ASB
- The financial costs of dealing with ASB is estimated at £Billions per year
- 25% of young people committing ASB in one year started to offend the very next
- Around 75% of ASB is unreported, due to a lack of confidence in the agencies dealing with the public's concerns
- Over 1 in 4 people in the most deprived areas perceive a high level of ASB – nearly five times higher than the level in the most affluent areas

The new coalition government have outlined their vision regarding the way forward in dealing with anti social behaviour. A review is currently underway into all aspects of anti social behaviour. This includes how we define ASB, the tools and powers available to tackle ASB and how we approach anti social behaviour as partners and within communities. The outcome of this review will determine future strategy within the Safe Durham Partnership.

In 2011/12 the Safe Durham Partnership (SDP) allocated £212,000 of Community Safety Fund (CSF) monies to support projects that tackle Anti Social Behaviour. This funding supports a Mediation Service, the STEP2 Intervention programme and a contribution towards the Council's ASB Team. This level of support will be maintained in 2012/13.

Tackling anti social behaviour is high on the Government's agenda, with the Home Secretary announcing reforms to the way we deal with anti social behaviour, and some of the legislation surrounding it. Key areas included in their reforms are;

- Including the community in solving local issues
- Reforming the Licensing Act to help tackle alcohol related problems

- Encouraging young people to take responsibility for their communities
- Reviewing anti social behaviour powers and tools to make them less complex and time consuming and to prevent criminalising young people unnecessarily
- Re-defining the definition of anti social behaviour

The Safe Durham Partnership has completed its consultation process following the 2010 Strategic Assessment. 78% of respondents placed tackling Anti Social Behaviour in their top 3 priorities.

For 2011/12 the Partnership will have a focussed approach on developing programmes of work around high impact households and high impact localities – building on the Think Family and Family Intervention Project (FIP) models and learning from Integrated Offender Management (IOM). Prioritising Anti Social Behaviour, as well as alcohol and drugs, as critical factors that lead to crime, and impact upon large numbers of people as victims and offenders and affect quality of life will also be a key area.

Local context – Anti Social Behaviour Across County Durham

Tackling Anti Social Behaviour requires the commitment and input of a wide range of agencies and organisations. This commitment is identified as a key priority within the Sustainable Community Strategy and Safe Durham Partnership Plan which contribute to the priority theme of an 'Altogether Safer' County as part of the Council's 'Altogether Better' vision.

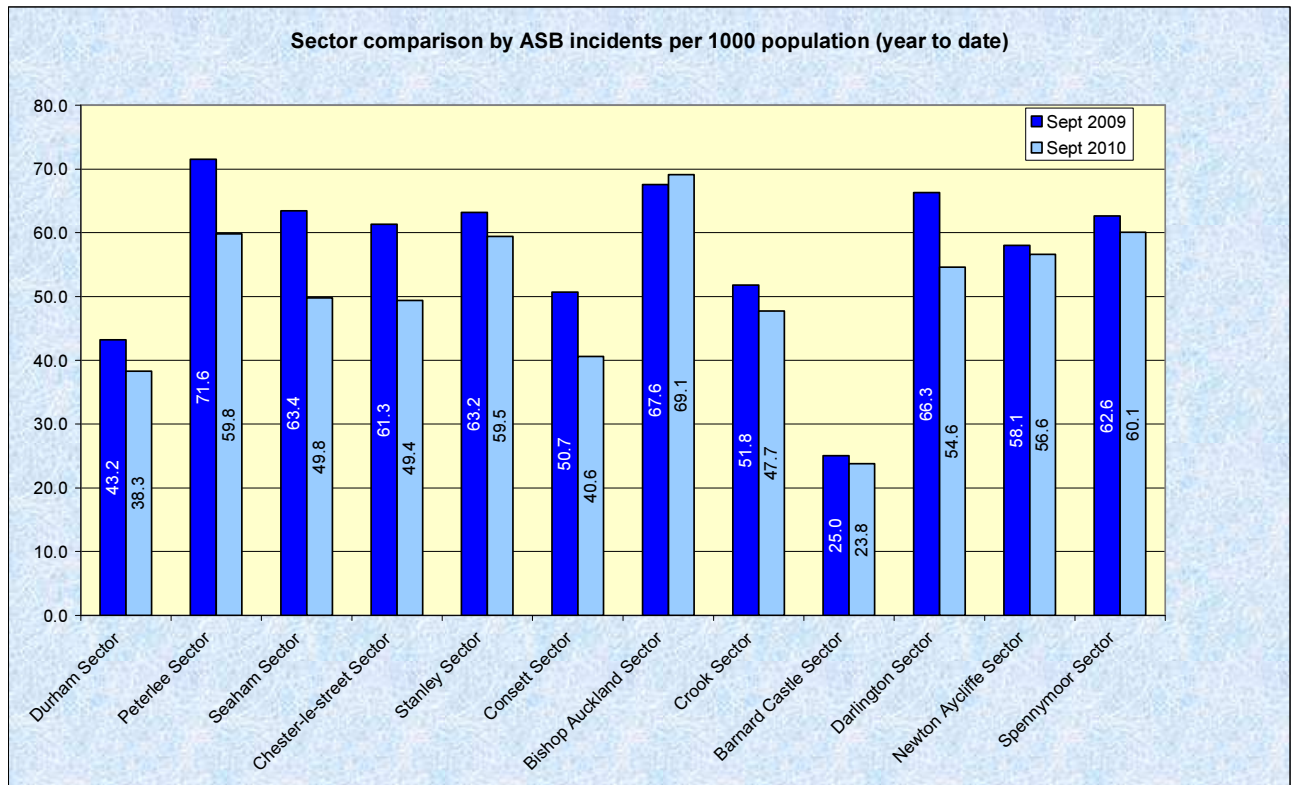
In addition, following extensive consultation, Durham Constabulary and Durham Police Authority have identified tackling ASB as a key priority, and a number of the Council's 14 Area Action Partnerships have identified ASB related issues within their top five priorities.

Although levels of Anti Social Behaviour recorded by Durham Constabulary show a reduction in recorded incidents from 73,823 in 2006/07 to 45,202 for 2010/11, ASB still accounts for 30% of all incidents reported to the Constabulary. Seasonality of ASB continues to mirror the national picture (low in winter – high in summer), particularly around school holidays and key events. The general reduction coincides with the end of a 'bedding in' period for the County's Local Multi Agency Problem Solving Groups (L-MAPS) and the delivery of Not in my Neighbourhood Weeks (NIMN) and Time Limited Projects (TLPs).

The rate of youth related ASB follows a fluctuating pattern of 'one year up, the next down'. In 2009/10 it increased by 12.8% compared with 2008/09. The most problematic category is 'Rowdy Nuisance Behaviour' which makes up approximately half of all recorded incidents.

58% of over 14,000 police recorded incidents of Rowdy Nuisance Behaviour are youth related. Of this 17% of incidents that were alcohol related, 12% related to adults

The following chart shows the number of ASB incidents, by area, reported to the police, year to date (September 2009/2010) per thousand population.



ASB recorded by the police has generally decreased with Bishop Auckland identified as the only area experiencing a slight upward trend. Peterlee has the highest rate of all ASB per 1000 population, although it features much less in terms of youth related ASB. Youth ASB is more problematic in the south of the county. When considering actual numbers of youth related ASB offences, 13 of the worst 20 performing wards are in the south. This is particularly significant, given that the south has a much lower proportion of 10-17 year olds than the rest of the county.

In the main, police recorded incidents show that ASB hotspots align to either town centres or densely populated residential areas. ASB hotspots do tend to align with crime hotspots. Long term hotspots include:- Evenwood, Pelton Fell, Brandon, Framwellgate Moor, and Shotton Colliery.

Town and city centre locations and, densely populated residential areas tend to suffer disproportionately from ASB categorised as 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour'.

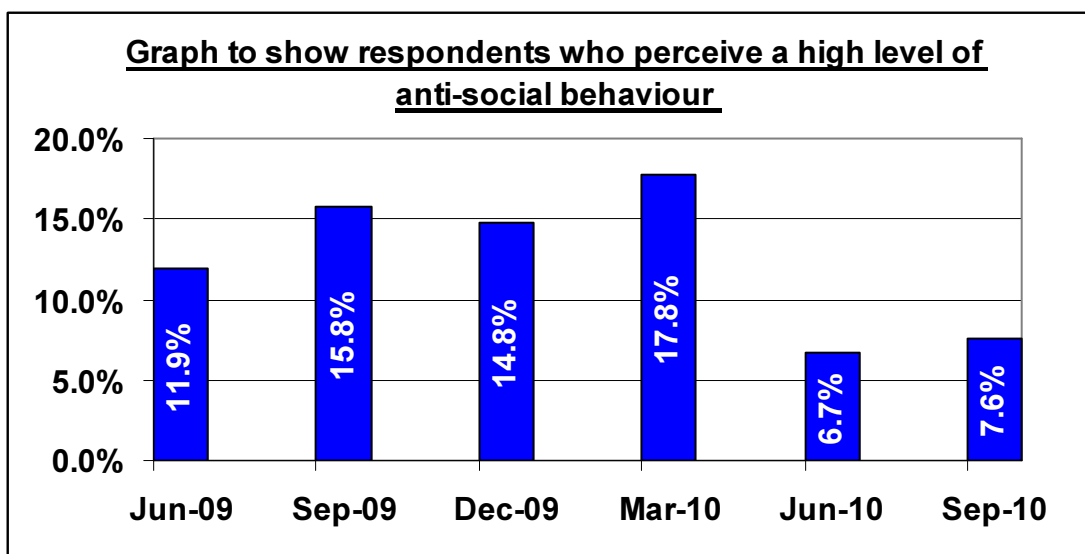
Hot spot areas often share the following commonalities:

- A large proportion of incidents occurring in and around the main service providers e.g. bus stations, large supermarkets, leisure centre and pubs/clubs.
- Fighting, aggressive or threatening persons and general drunken behaviour.
- Youth related incidents increasing after 15:00 and at weekends with problems including missile throwing and banging on windows and doors.

Densely populated residential areas which have not benefited from designing out crime initiatives tend to have higher levels of crime and disorder. The main hotspots of this type of locality have the following commonalities:

- Youth related incidents involving throwing missiles, banging on windows/doors and becoming abusive or threatening when challenged.
- Incidents linked to young people simply congregating or playing within their community, not something generally defined as ASB.
- As with town centre locations, local shops and amenities heavily affected.

The number of anti-social behaviour related incidents reported to the police are falling across County Durham, and the perceived levels of anti social behaviour currently reflect this, with Police Confidence Surveys revealing that the public perception of ASB has decreased from 17.8% to 7.6%. The decrease may be due to a number of Partnership initiatives, focused on public perception of anti social behaviour.



Those issues that impact on public reassurance include the things people can see and hear. Physical signs of damage, graffiti and rubbish along with visible signs of teenagers hanging around or people engaging in serious nuisance and crime can impact heavily on people's fears, concerns and perceptions.

Reducing environmental crime improves quality of life and can improve confidence and reassurance.

The 2010 Strategic Assessment identified that Durham County Council recorded approximately 14,000 incidents of environmental ASB. The council dealt with 7,348 incidents of Fly-tipping during 2009/10 costing £576,663. Of the 326 local authorities across England County Durham was the 22nd highest for incidents of fly-tipping. Key issues include:

- A lack of awareness of home owners regarding their duty and responsibility to ensure waste removed from their home was properly disposed of.
- A lack of knowledge of businesses regarding their need for a license.
- Unscrupulous businesses that collect waste for a cost then tip.
- Businesses wanting to avoid additional costs.
- Insufficient reporting and information/intelligence sharing.

Dog fouling is a major issue for residents. It is second in the list of environmental issues that the Council receives most calls (1,400) about and is classed as one of the biggest problems for Area Action Partnerships (AAPs). A national campaign is being run by 'Keep Britain Tidy' in which Durham County Council is an approved partner.

Criminal damage is the highest volume crime experienced across the County, accounting for one quarter of all crime. The Council recorded nearly 2,000 incidents of vandalism to street lamps in the period Oct 2009 to Sept 2010 at a cost of over £69,000. Persistent vandalism to street lamps has the potential of impacting on negative perceptions and reduced mobility and has a significant impact on reassurance. Stanley, Peterlee, Newton Aycliffe, Bishop Auckland and West Auckland are the most problematic areas. Missiles/pellets targeted at lamps is a key feature of the vandalism.

Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service dealt with 2,520 incidents of Secondary Fires in 2009/10 with loose refuse and small refuse /rubbish container fires accounting for half of all incidents.

Key Facts – Local

- 58% of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour is related to young people
- 48% of people in County Durham respond that they suffer from anti social behaviour
- Easington has the highest number of recorded incidents of ASB
- There are clear links between ASB and the Night Time Economy
- Evidence shows that areas which are vulnerable to incidents of ASB may also have vulnerabilities around perceptions of ASB, and levels of recorded Domestic Abuse, Serious Violent Crime and Hate Crime.
- Alcohol fuelled ASB is an issue within County Durham
- Approx 200 families and individuals within County Durham are currently receiving intensive support and enforcement measures to reduce ASB
- The vast majority of people subject to ABCs improve their behaviour without the need to progress to an ASBO
- 352 licenses have been issued to landlords to tackle the most severe problems in the private rented sector
- The Council dealt with 7,348 incidents of flytipping during 2009/10 at an estimated cost to the County of £576,663

Many of the behaviours and activities recorded as ASB are subjective and the sheer volume of incidents, coupled with research at a local level, suggest a problem with levels of tolerance. A tendency for older people to report children and young people may harm the relationship between the two groups. The six major Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) experience a higher number of complaints against children and young people by older residents. ASB Complaints are dealt with by Tenancy Enforcement Officers who open case files for each

complaint. Housing Support Officers respond to complaints that fall short of ASB; residents are encouraged to be tolerant and resolve conflicts themselves. Some RSLs have adapted their 'customer information' to describe how some complaints may not be perceived by others as ASB and that children playing games is a normal part of life. Residents are asked to resolve issues with a 'tactful word'.

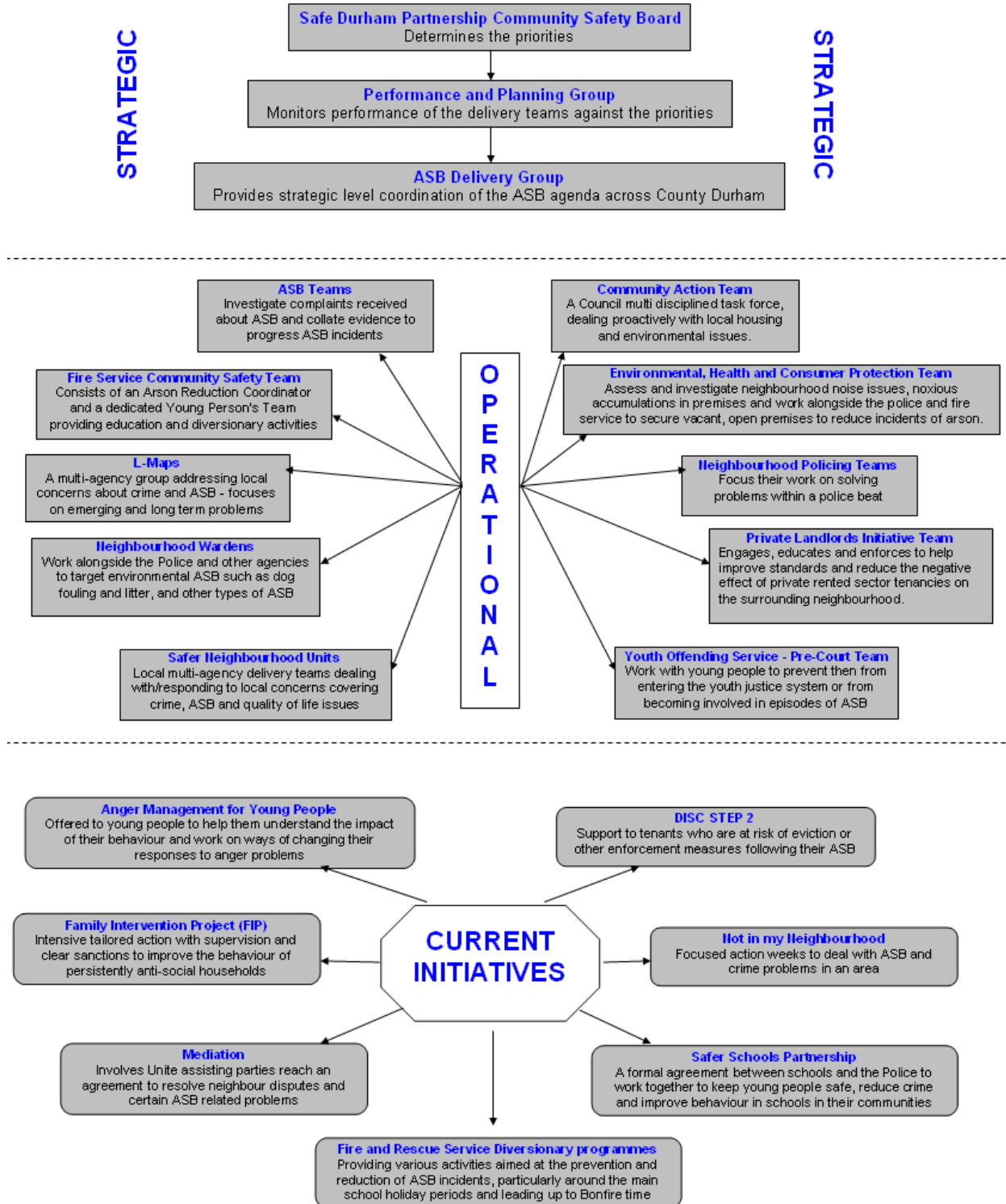
Incidents and perceptions of ASB are inter-linked and our aim is to tackle both. ASB is often not only about individuals or groups, but about a specific geographical area, shopping precinct, street, park or indeed a house. In order to be effective, our processes and action will seek to take account of the whole problem, from people to environment, and we will employ the full range of relevant agencies to reduce anti social behaviour.

Survey results reveal that the top 3 concerns relating to ASB within our communities are:-

- **Rubbish and litter lying around**
- **Teenagers hanging around the streets**
- **Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles**

In order to deliver an effective, co-ordinated response to anti social behaviour, we have a number of strategic and operational groups in place, as shown in the following structure diagram:-

Anti Social Behaviour Strategic and Operational Structure



WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE

The Desired Outcomes in relation to Anti Social Behaviour in the Partnership Plan are to:-

- **Increase public confidence in the ability of partners to deal with crime and anti social behaviour issues that matter to communities.**
- **Reduce police recorded incidents of anti social behaviour and low level crime that affect our communities- including criminal damage.**
- **Reduce the number of secondary deliberate fires.**
- **Create a high quality clean, green, attractive and accessible environment.**

This strategy and action plan has been shaped by recent inspections by the Home Office, HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies) and a SWOT analysis (looking at Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and possible Threats to achieving our desired outcomes), which was carried out by the ASB delivery group.

It was identified that a great deal had been achieved, with both structural and process change, and committed staff contributing towards continual improvement. Good partnership working exists, with robust partnership intervention locally through L-MAPS, and joint marketing under the 'Altogether Safer' and 'Not in My Neighbourhood' strap lines. It was also identified that feedback was provided to the public in a variety of ways, including posters, leaflets, PACT meetings, floodlit PACT meetings, press releases etc. The formulation of the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy and utilisation of selective licensing areas were also highlighted as being positive steps forward in tackling anti social behaviour in County Durham.

Some areas identified for improvement included reviewing the reporting, collation and sharing of ASB data across the agencies, more consistent use, and monitoring of problem solving approaches across all L-MAPS.

Some of the opportunities identified were the further development of the Council's CRM system and the Private Landlord Support Scheme to be widely publicised to increase participation, with threats including financial constraints in the current economic climate.

In May 2010 the Council's Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee established a working group to look at how the Council and its partners are tackling anti social behaviour in relation to Private Sector Landlords, Envirocrime and Parks and Open Spaces. The Group have made a number of recommendations which aim to improve methods to reduce anti social behaviour. These have been incorporated into our Action Plan.

Performance Management

Our desired outcomes will be measured by the following indicators

- Perceptions of anti social behaviour
- Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime issues by the local Council and Police
- Understanding of local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- Total secondary fires
- No of criminal damage offences
- Percentage of people who respond that they 'suffer from ASB'

The Partnership will adopt the following **Minimum Standards** of service:-

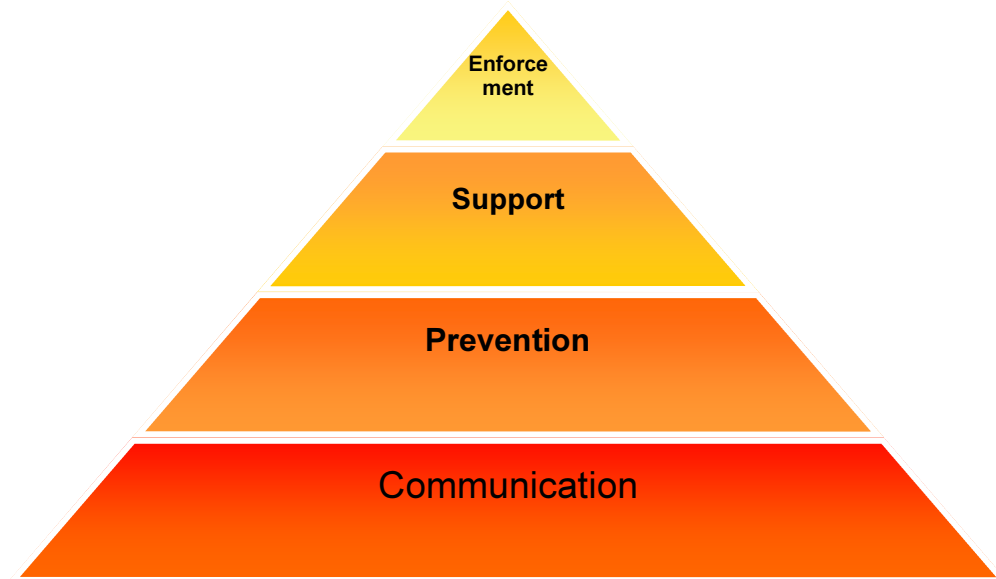
- **All reported cases of ASB will be taken seriously and investigated by the appropriate agency promptly.**
- **We will use all the relevant information available to Partners to resolve problems.**
- **We will use appropriate tools and powers to tackle problems as quickly and effectively as possible.**
- **We will support victims and witnesses of ASB throughout the case / investigation, and keep them updated about actions taken.**
- **We will tell the public what is being done to tackle ASB, and encourage communities to play their part.**
- **We will participate in community meetings, where appropriate, listen to problems identified and take actions where necessary.**
- **We will work with individuals and within communities to provide education around being a good citizen, and highlighting the consequences of involvement in ASB.**
- **We will raise awareness of residents' further right of complaint if they feel that effective action is not taken by local agencies and we will learn lessons from such issues.**

Linked to each of the standards will be a performance framework, allowing the standards to be monitored by partners.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET THERE

This strategy adopts the following framework for a Durham toolkit:

- **Communication**
- **Prevention of ASB**
- **Support for victims and witnesses as well as perpetrators and their families**
- **Enforcement, where necessary, to tackle the cause of ASB.**



The pyramid highlights an escalation approach to tackling ASB in County Durham. Underpinning our approach is **Communication**. Effective communication is critical to providing reassurance, ensuring people are aware of action being taken and getting the whole community involved in identifying and tackling local problems. Communication is at the heart of delivering responsive and accountable local services. Anti social behaviour is often the number one local issue and when people are informed about efforts to tackle anti social behaviour, they will have more confidence in public services.

The majority of ASB involves relatively minor incidents that can be reduced and addressed through education and preventative work. A proportion of these cases require a level of support work with perpetrators or mediation to find solutions. Where **Prevention** and **Support** do not provide a solution a robust **Enforcement** policy utilising the full range of tools and powers will be adopted.

Underpinning the framework is the need for effective support and communication with individuals and communities affected by ASB. If the public are unwilling to come forward or to trust that we will deal with the problem effectively, we are unlikely to succeed. Confidence is built through engaging with our communities, finding out what issues are affecting them and letting them know what we have done to resolve those issues.

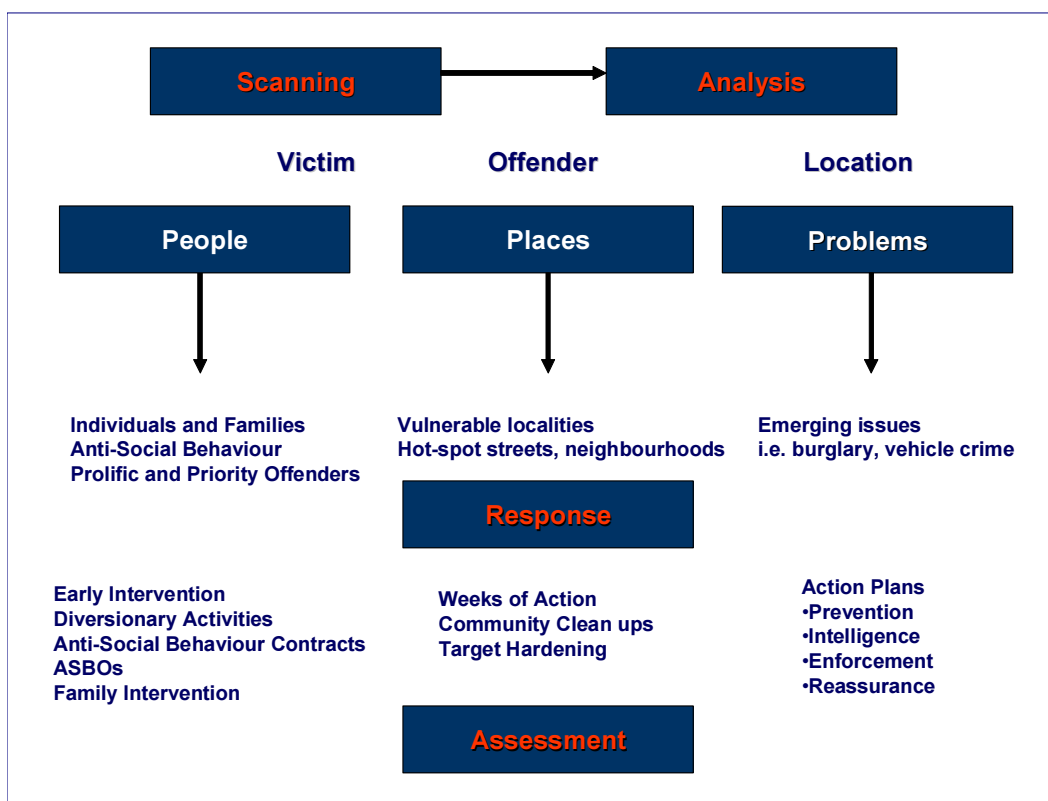
Various toolkits have been produced over recent years to provide guidance on how ASB can be effectively tackled. The toolkit approach is important because ASB is such a wide ranging subject matter and developing effective solutions requires educational, diversionary and enforcement strands.

Our L-MAPS operational groups follow the 'SARA' problem solving model which has been used for some time in problem-oriented policing as an established and successful process for problem solving. The groups focus on victims, offenders and locations to develop multi-agency responses to address the underlying cause of problems.

The four stages of SARA are:

- Scanning** Spot problems using knowledge, basic data and electronic maps.
- Analysis** Use partner information to give a better picture of the problems and dig deeper into problems' characteristics and underlying causes.
- Response** Devise a solution, working with the community, wherever possible; and
- Assessment** Looking back to see if the solution worked, whether it was value for money and what lessons can be learned.

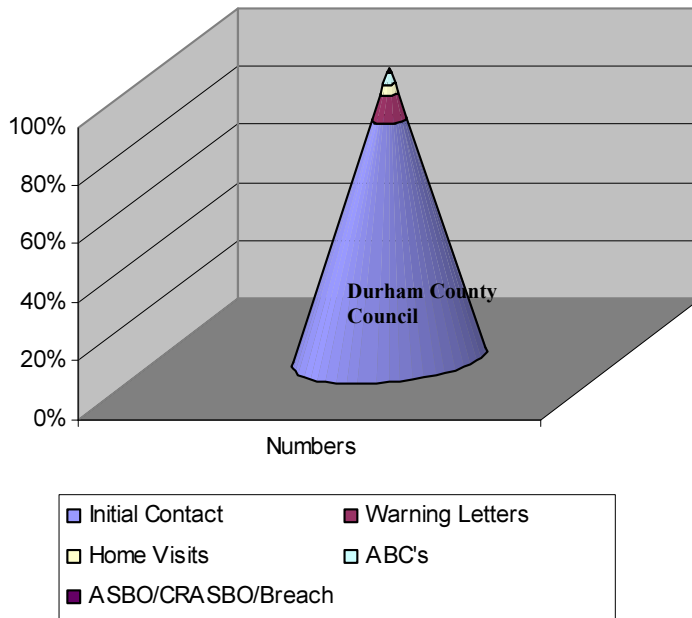
Problem Solving Model



Problems of a persistent nature that require additional resources beyond the scope of the L-MAPS will be escalated to the Performance and Planning Group of the Safe Durham Partnership.

An ASB Escalation Procedure for Perpetrators is used to provide a tiered approach to implementing interventions to deal with the perpetrators of 'Confirmed Incidents of ASB'. It involves the use of a range of measures including preventative and supportive interventions, in addition to enforcement tools. Interventions balance the needs of the victim against the needs of the perpetrator.

Out of a cohort of 500 individuals entered into the ASB escalation process, by Council ASB Officers, only 24 went on to require any more than a home visit. This intervention filtering process is repeated in other areas of the County and by RSLs where the same positive results are observed.



Information Sharing

L-MAPS are bound by the County Durham Information Sharing Protocol; this allows L-MAPS to share very detailed and personal information. Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provides the power to share and use information for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder. The Safe Durham Partnership has developed intelligence-led business processes to ensure that decision making is based on good, and up to date, information. A regional Information Sharing Protocol for Community Safety has been developed, covering the sharing of personalised and depersonalised information between partners. The Protocol fulfils the statutory requirements within the Police and Justice Act 2006.

Communication

The Safe Durham Partnership has a Communication Strategy and Media Protocol in place covering all thematic areas, including Anti Social Behaviour. The Communication Strategy and delivery plan gives the freedom required by local teams to communicate local messages, whilst keeping key partnership messages consistent throughout the county.

Communicating ways in which we tackle ASB includes letting the community know what to expect from the Partnership, what we are doing to solve local problems, and working with the community to identify and solve local problems, in line with the Governments 'Big Society'.

What we do now

- **Police and Community Together Meetings (PACT)** Local community meetings, which allow the local community to determine the partners' priorities in the area, and jointly look at ways to resolve the problems. This gives members of the community a chance to come along and speak to members of their local Neighbourhood Policing Team and members of the Council. Updates on the priorities are given at the following meeting, and in a number of other formats, for example on posters in the area. PACTs are carried out in some local schools, to ensure the views of young people are gathered.
- **Surveys** A number of surveys are carried out by the Police, Council and the Home Office to identify problem areas, and gauge public confidence and satisfaction with the service we provide
- **Walkabouts** are carried out by partners, giving them the chance to identify any environmental and other local issues.
- **Not in my Neighbourhood Weeks** These are focussed action weeks, looking to deal with anti social behaviour and crime problems in an area.

Case Study

Realising young people in the area were not attending formal PACT meetings, Peterlee's Neighbourhood Policing Team set up its own Facebook page, aiming to inform younger members of the community about anti social behaviour, local crime issues and police operations in their area. It also gives information regarding keeping themselves safe, and police-backed young people's events.

The site has over 650 'fans', and includes the ability to have 'web chats' with members of the policing team.

What we are going to do differently

- **Increased use of Mosaic** (a community profiling tool) alongside other geodemographic classification tools. These tools will allow the partnership to identify and tailor our methods of communication that are appropriate for local communities.
- **Increase the effectiveness of partners** and their contribution in local and countywide campaigns and events. Maximising the communication coverage we have available both to internal stakeholders and external audiences.
- **Expand PACT meetings-** to ensure they are at the times and places suitable for the community, with improved community participation.

Prevention

The 'prevention' theme includes activity that aims to prevent or reduce ASB. The activity includes education and awareness raising, providing advice and frameworks for action, community involvement, diversion initiatives and environmental actions.

What we do now

- **ASB Warning Letters** Warning letters are sent to Adult Perpetrators, or to the parents/carers of a person under the age of 18yrs, identifying the incident they have been involved in and the consequences of further anti social behaviour.
- **Alcohol Seizures** Where alcohol is confiscated from a person under the age of 18yrs the parents/carers are informed of the incident by appropriate methods. Where appropriate, a referral is automatically made to an Alcohol Brief Intervention Worker to ensure that we intervene at the earliest opportunity.
- **'Best Bar None' Scheme** We have received national recognition for our award scheme which encourages licensees to be responsible, and help to reduce problems of anti social behaviour in areas with a thriving night time economy.
- **Common Assessment Framework** The CAF is a standardised approach to assessing young people's needs for services. It assists in identifying factors which may contribute towards a young person's involvement in ASB. The CAF provides an opportunity for early intervention to identify and meet needs for young people and families.
- **Deliberate Fire Prevention Activity** A partnership agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Fire and Rescue Service, Police and Local Authority to identify vulnerable at risk premises which may be a target for deliberately started fires and other forms of ASB.
- **Fire and Rescue Service Diversionary programmes** The Fire Service Community Safety Young People's Team carry out various activities aimed at the prevention and reduction of ASB incidents, particularly around the main school holiday periods in addition to the period leading up to Bonfire time. Fire Service staff also provide a high visibility presence by using officers on bikes to target areas suffering from deliberate ASB fires usually involving areas of grassland and countryside. Educational information and engagement is provided to young people.
- **Long Term Empty Homes** Empty homes are often the focus of ASB, particularly youths, and often become damaged by arson attacks. The Councils Empty Homes Team responds to requests for help as well as proactive work. They are often successful in instigating further enforcement action or bringing the property back into use. The Council currently has a range of enforcement powers including Empty Dwelling Management Orders and enforced sales.
- **Memorandum of Understanding** between County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service, Durham County Council and Durham Constabulary for the removal of abandoned/end of life motor vehicles; the security of unoccupied properties; the removal of flammable refuse and for the development of improved partnership working to reduce arsons and deliberate fires.

- **‘Not In My Neighbourhood’ Weeks** These are focussed action weeks, looking to deal with anti social behaviour and crime problems in an area.
- **Pride in County Durham** We have developed an educational campaign for schools and community events which highlights the benefits of looking after your local area.
- **Private Landlords Support** The Council operates a support scheme for private landlords across County Durham who are experiencing problems with either their tenants or properties. An extensive range of help and advice is available to encourage ‘professionalism’ in the sector and reduce the incidences of ASB, illegal evictions and housing standards. Physical decline in a community is often accompanied by ASB and a rise in crime particularly when it is associated with areas containing significant levels of private rented accommodation.
- **Publicity Campaigns** We run campaigns locally to highlight issues in areas around fly tipping, litter and graffiti. We also hold educational events to encourage the responsible use of vehicles, such as ‘Bikewise’.
- **Street Cleansing** As well as general street cleansing, we target hotspot areas, removing litter, graffiti, fly posters and fly tipping. Any abandoned vehicles which may cause problems in ASB hotspot areas are removed.
- **Time Limited Projects** are commissioned by L-MAPS Chairs to resolve problems which are long-term and complex and require more discussion and deeper problem solving outside of the L-MAPS meetings. Members develop multi agency action plans with short, medium and long term actions for response and consider prevention, early intervention, enforcement and rehabilitation/support. If the problem is in a specific geographical area, the TLP will engage with the local community to obtain sustainable solutions to the problems.

Case Study – Time Limited Project

Youth-related ASB in Pelton Fell was identified through Chester-le-Street LMAPS as an issue towards the end of 2009 and subsequently a Time Limited Project (TLP) was set up. Figures showed that there had been an 81% increase in ASB figures from July-Dec 2009 compared to 2008 and 75% of all ASB recorded was youth related.

The first TLP meeting was held in November 2009 and approximately 6-weekly thereafter; meetings included input from Education, Police, housing associations, Neighbourhood Services, County Councillors, Pelton Fell community centre, Positive Futures, Extended Services and others. A detailed action plan was put together and initiatives included a membership card and code of conduct for young people attending the community centre, provision of DERIC youth bus and street-based teams, targeting of problematic individuals for engagement and referral to support services, targeting of activities towards days and times which had been identified as problematic, launch of the Tidy Ted scheme in a local primary school, and establishment of ASB surgeries for vulnerable residents. At every stage residents were kept informed through residents meetings, letter-drops and articles in the “Pelton Fell People”, a newsletter delivered to every household in the village.

A key benefit of the TLP was to establish close working relationships between partners, especially ones who were newly established such as the community centre. The community centre was able to use the ongoing multi-agency work to support funding applications for further youth workers and a youth co-ordinator.

The TLP concluded in April 2010. Much of the work and processes established by it have continued as core business. Evaluation showed that March and April 2010 had the lowest figures for ASB in the past 4 years, with a constant decrease in incidents accompanied by positive feedback from residents. The evaluation also suggested activities provided by the community centre and Positive Futures had proved to be an alternative to ASB, illustrated by the high numbers now attending activities (on average 166 children per week) and the reduction in ASB around the community centre. A follow-up evaluation showed that May and June 2010 had seen a continued low level of youth-related ASB since the TLP finished, with June showing a decrease in incidents of 53% compared to 2009.

- **Youth Provision** Throughout County Durham, a diverse range of provision for young people is provided by partners and voluntary organisations.

Case Study – Youth related ASB

Pelton was identified as an ongoing youth-related anti-social behaviour hotspot within Chester-le-Street's L-MAPS Part 1. A problem-solving approach was used to look at tackling this issue, using the Victim/Offender/Location triangle, alongside extensive consultation work with key individuals, including youth workers and community leaders, in order to establish the root causes and help create short and long term solutions.

Pelton Community Centre was also having problems with the behaviour of young people in and around the centre. The management committee had placed a bid into the My Place Big Lottery Fund in order to design and develop a youth centre with and for young people, but continued to have problems whilst this was being built, and approached LMAPS for support. The same group of young people causing problems for the centre were also reported as making threats towards staff at the local secondary school, and then involved in a serious assault on a local resident on Pelton Front Street. This had a serious detrimental impact on local community confidence.

The highlighted issues were addressed through educational packages in all the schools in the area. Each school received a presentation on anti-social behaviour, and in some cases more in depth workshops on this and other subjects, including drug awareness. Cestria Homes undertook work to deal with specific individuals involved in ASB, around reinforcing tenancy agreements, and warning letters were sent where appropriate. An ASBO was obtained against one of the ringleaders, and numerous ABCs were signed voluntarily which included putting additional support in place where needed. A Safer Schools Partnership was established in Roseberry Sports and Community College, Pelton. This included school surgeries and Police Officers attending during school break time in order to foster better relations between the students and Police.

Through L-MAPS, the Safe Durham Partnership commissioned the DERIC (Durham Education Resources in the Community) Bus in order to provide youth sessions and diversionary activity for young people during the building work. Neighbourhood Police Team PCSO's attended street-based sessions to support youth workers and further build relationships with the young people who attended the sessions. Their time was funded through the Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP) funding, which meant that they could be dedicated to these sessions without risk of being detailed to other jobs.

It was also identified that there was a gap in provision for young people aged 8–12 years. Local councillors were approached and funded a youth session for this age group once a week for two years; this continues and is supported by the Beat PCSO, who has developed a productive working relationship with the young people in the area. The KICKZ programme was commissioned by L-MAPS with funding through Positive Futures, as an exit strategy to maintain the diversionary activities for young people, and was launched in January 2010.

Recorded levels of youth-related ASB reduced dramatically – in the first 6 months of the action plan activity there was a 36% reduction compared with the previous year and this reduction has been maintained, with ongoing positive feedback from the community and young people.

What we are going to do differently

- **Continue ‘Not in My Neighbourhood’ Weeks** and improve the process. All campaigns to incorporate environmental action, alcohol enforcement and awareness raising.
- **Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools** using a range of tools to engage with pupils and challenge anti social behaviour.
- **Expand the ‘Civic Pride’ campaign** linked to areas highlighted during the L-MAPS process and utilising a variety of media.
- **To improve young people’s understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities.** We will co-ordinate current ASB/crime prevention programmes for young people to ensure the full range of issues are addressed.
- **Scope the availability of risk assessment tools** specifically for ASB cases, to help identify vulnerable victims and perpetrators as early as possible.
- **Implement Community Action Teams** A Durham County Council dedicated, multi disciplined task force dealing proactively with local housing and environmental issues. The CAT would work alongside Neighbourhood Wardens, Durham Constabulary and Fire and Rescue teams and other partner agencies as part of a rolling programme delivering key interventions and targeted actions within the 11 L-MAPS areas.

Support

Support work is provided for both victims and perpetrators. Work with perpetrators is focused on changing behaviour which often involves extended support to families. Victim support is provided through mediation and restorative justice.

What we do now

- **Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)** This is a written agreement between the individual and the Safe Durham Partnership which provides the individual with a clear understanding of what behaviour is acceptable, the consequences of their behaviour, and the impact it has on others. It should last for 6 months.
- **Anger Management for Young People** This service can be offered to young people who are having problems managing their anger. The facilitator will visit the young person and assess which anger management approach will suit them. This will depend on factors such as the young person's needs, their interests, the sorts of behaviour that are causing concern and their age. The facilitator will work with the young person over a number of weeks to identify the triggers for their anger, understand the impact of their behaviour and work on ways of changing their responses. If appropriate, a meeting with the family to help them support the young person will be arranged.
- **Community Payback in Partnership Agreement** between the Council and the Probation Service for offenders to carry out unpaid work which will benefit their local communities.
- **DISC STEP2** provides support to tenants who are at risk of eviction, or other enforcement measures, following their anti social behaviour. The new 'Tackling Anti Social Behaviour' (TAB) project, funded until end of March 2011, offers support to people who have been involved in committing anti social/violent and aggressive behaviour.
- **Family Intervention Project (FIP)** uses a twin-track approach which includes help for families to address the causes of their behaviour, alongside supervision and enforcement tools to provide them with the incentives to change. The project uses intensive tailored action, with supervision and clear sanctions, to improve the behaviour of persistently anti social households.

FIP Case-study : Family X

Family X was renowned for its anti-social behaviour by the police, local authority, external agencies and neighbours. Gangs of youths were always gathering at the property, drinking, being abusive, and displaying rowdy behaviour. The family also had a history of illegally using motorbikes off-road. The sons had a history of aggression and were frequently involved in fights or trouble whilst the father is a registered alcoholic. All family members were unemployed. The family also kept their property in a poor state and were in rent arrears and had received a 'Notice Seeking Possession' from their housing provider. At this point, the family refused to engage with agencies. In response, a multi-agency FIP Referral meeting was convened and the FIP intervention aims were agreed along with a plan of action:

- The FIP worker visited the family daily to further assess their needs.
- The FIP worker encouraged the family to clean the interior and exterior of the property. New beds were sourced for the family.
- The FIP worker helped manage tenancy and rent issues.
- Substance misuse treatment was agreed and arranged.
- Health needs were addressed.
- The FIP worker made referrals for training and volunteering.
- Anger management intervention was offered and accepted.
- Alcohol services were offered and accepted.
- FIP Support Plan/Contract signed by family members

There have been no more complaints of anti-social behaviour involving the family. Further, there has been a major improvement in the cleanliness and condition of the property. School attendance has improved for the children and the family have responded well to group FIP activities. Some of the family have now entered full time training and are engaging with drug services. The family have achieved positive lifestyle changes with sustained improved behaviour resulting in a more structured family environment and are no longer at threat of becoming homeless.

- **Mediation** Unite provides this service which is utilised as a voluntary early intervention tool in resolving neighbour disputes and certain community ASB related problems, and involves Unite assisting the parties involved in coming to an agreement. The main issues dealt with are behavioural and noise.
- **Parenting Contracts** This is an agreement between a parent or parents and an agency about improving the behaviour of a child or young person to prevent them engaging in ASB
- **Parenting Programmes** Parenting skills training is an important part of tackling ASB as it empowers the parent to take responsibility and implement long term positive changes. A wide menu of courses is being delivered by highly trained practitioners, such as Family Nurturing, Positive Parenting Programmes (Triple P) and Strengthening Families 10-14. These courses are targeted to age group, behaviour or level of need so they are of the greatest benefit for the family. Triple P Pathways is for parents at risk of harming their child and SF10-14 builds stronger bonds by working with the parent and young person together. Through a Team Around the Child (part of the CAF process) or at the L-MAPS the right course for the individual family is identified.
- **Safer School Partnership** An SSP is a formal agreement between a school or partnership of schools and Local Criminal Justice Board agencies to work together in order to keep young people safe, reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve behaviour in schools and their communities. This involves a Police Officer or PCSO and other Partners regularly working at a school or across a number of schools on a full time or part time basis. As well as assisting the school, it has an impact within the wider community, by educating and supporting pupils at an early stage. Problematic behaviour can be challenged and work done with groups and individuals about the consequences and dangers of involvement in ASB.

What we are going to do differently

- **Review existing support mechanism** - for individuals, families and communities suffering from ASB and involved in ASB
- **Develop minimum standards of service procedures** - which includes an escalation of response (high, medium and low), prescribing an agreed course of action within set timescales, in relation to victims and locations.
- **Develop a standardised support package** - for repeat and vulnerable victims
- **Restorative Justice** This gives victims the chance to tell the perpetrator the real impact of their crime, to get answers to their questions and to receive an apology. It gives the perpetrator the chance to understand the real impact of what they have done and to do something to repair the harm. Restorative Justice holds the perpetrator to account for what they have done, personally and directly, and can help victims to get on with their lives. RAIN (Restorative Approaches in Neighbourhoods) is the tool being utilised by Durham Constabulary and Durham County Council to deal with low level criminal offences and community issues.
- **Victim Support for ASB** This is a service currently being piloted in Stanley by the Victim Support charity, to those suffering from problems of ASB. Victims are offered practical and emotional support, and this can be maintained from complaint, through interventions, to legal proceedings as necessary.
- **DISC STEP2** – develop a proposal to link STEP2 with the Gypsy and Traveller and County Durham Floating Support services so that this support can continue to be offered to tenants at risk of eviction, or other enforcement measures, following their anti social behaviour.
- **Family Intervention Project (FIP)** This service will continue, although with a capacity reduction of around 45%. There will be a need to look at referral procedures to prioritise interventions. There will be a Team Leader and 7 key workers who will offer intensive tailored support to families whose housing situation is vulnerable because of anti social behaviour. Intervention will address the causes of their behaviour, provide support and monitoring, often in tandem with enforcement tools, to provide them with the incentives and resources to change.
- **Mediation** – The aim of this project is to provide a free at source, high quality, independent, impartial and confidential community mediation service, which is open to all residents within the County Durham area. The outcomes so far suggest that this service has not been used to best effect. Focussing the service on a smaller cohort with more robust referral criteria could reduce costs and improve outcomes. ABG funding for this project comes to an end on 31 March 2011. There is potential for this service to continue with support from the Office for Civil Society Transition Fund. This is National Lottery funding which is available to support the transition of voluntary sector projects that have been supporting public sector partnership initiatives. Further options will also be developed in respect of pooled partnership budgets to maintain a level of service for the programme.
- **Anger Management for Young People** ABG funding for this project comes to an end on 31 March 2011. There is potential that the service may continue to be offered with support from the Office for Civil Society Transition Fund and/or alternative funding sources.

Enforcement

There are a number of tools and powers available. However, the following are the most commonly utilised in County Durham. Part of the Action Plan included within this Strategy involves reviewing all available tools and powers to ensure that we are using those available to the best effect.

What we do now

- **Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)** There are 3 types of ASBO – Interim, Stand-alone, and Orders upon conviction of Criminal Offence (CRASBO). They are Court Orders and an application may be considered by the Local Authority or Police on the basis of evidence collated. Where an Order is issued, conditions are applied seeking the prohibition of certain behaviours. Breach of any of the terms of an ASBO are Criminal Offences for which an individual can receive a fine or imprisonment. An ASBO application can be made based upon a rolling 6 month period of evidence gathering. An ABC does not have to be in place before an ASBO application can be made.
- **Premises Closure Orders** These can be used to temporarily close premises for a period of 6 months, which are responsible for significant and persistent disorder or persistent serious nuisance to a community.
- **Persistently Possessing Alcohol in a Public Place** Young people under the age of 18 years will be prosecuted for this offence if they have been found to be in possession of alcohol on 3 or more occasions within a period of 12 consecutive months.
- **Community Speedwatch** Where speeding is highlighted as a problem within a community, volunteers use a speed matrix to check vehicle's speeds, note down registrations and send warning letters to offending motorists.
- **Demoted Tenancies** Demoted Tenancies were introduced in 2003 by the Anti Social Behaviour Act. A demotion order reduces the security of tenure of a secure (local authority) or assured (registered social landlord) tenant so that the landlord can take possession proceedings and not have to prove the grounds for possession. In principle a demoted tenancy is similar to an introductory tenancy. It imposes a probationary period for 12 months where the tenant is given the opportunity to mend his/her ways and demonstrate that he/she will abide by the terms of the tenancy agreement. During the demotion period the tenant loses certain rights such as the right to buy. As with introductory tenancies, before a landlord can take action against a demoted tenancy, the tenant must be served an appropriate notice and given an opportunity for review. Unless court proceedings have begun, at the end of the 12-month period a demoted tenancy is automatically promoted back to secure status. A tenant of a registered social landlord, however, will find their tenancy relegated to a demoted assured shorthold tenancy, capable of being promoted only to assured tenancy status, regardless of whether the original tenancy was secure or assured.
- **Fixed Penalty Notices for environmental crimes such as dog fouling and litter** Fixed penalty notices are an opportunity for an individual to discharge their liability when they accept they have done something wrong and wish to avoid getting a criminal record. The Council uses fixed penalty notices for a wide variety of environmental

crimes including littering, dog fouling, fly-tipping, the illegal transportation of waste, and abandoning a vehicle. Fixed penalty notice use is based on a zero tolerance approach and, as a result, where an individual commits an offence or fails to comply with a legal notice related to such offences, they will receive a fixed penalty notice on both the first and any subsequent occasion. Any individual who fails to pay the fixed penalty notice will be summonsed to court. Enforcement patrols for these offences will primarily be based on intelligence provided by the community regarding offenders.

- **Housing Injunctions** The Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 amended the Housing Act 1996 in respect of anti social behaviour injunctions, sometimes referred to as 'stand alone' injunctions. All social landlords can now apply to county court for anti social behaviour injunctions against perpetrators of ASB. Perpetrators can be excluded from areas including in extreme cases their own homes, where they have been causing trouble if it is affecting the housing management function of the landlord. Injunctions can be used on any person, tenant or not, aged 18 or over, to protect staff, contractors of the landlord and tenants. There are two conduct conditions:
 - The behaviour must be **capable** of causing nuisance or annoyance to any person,
 - It must directly or indirectly relate to or affect the housing management functions of the relevant landlord.

If there has been the use or threatened use of violence or significant risk of harm to a victim then the courts may grant a power of arrest with the injunction. Courts have to give careful consideration to the scope of the injunction to ensure that it is justified by the evidence and appropriate and proportionate to the facts of the case. Breach of an injunction can be dealt with by way of committal to prison or a fine.

- **Injunctions for Public Nuisance** In cases of anti social behaviour, local authorities can use Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 to apply for Injunctions for Public Nuisance, where they consider it "expedient for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of their area to:
 - a) prosecute or defend or appear in legal proceedings and, in the case of civil proceedings, institute them in their own name, and
 - b) in their own name, make representations in the interests of the inhabitants at any public inquiry held by or on behalf of any Minister or public body under any enactment".

Injunctions can prohibit the individual from entering the area where the nuisance has been committed and may also contain other prohibitions designed to restrain the type of anti social behaviour which has caused the public nuisance.

Case Study - S222 INJUNCTION FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE

Over a period of two years, Durham County Council and Durham Constabulary received dozens of complaints from residents about the behaviour of female X and visitors to her address. Problems reported included fighting and urinating in the street, shouting and swearing, verbal abuse and threats towards residents, loud music and noise from vehicles revving their engines. Numerous interventions, including warning letters and home visits, two Acceptable Behaviour Contracts which were both refused, a noise abatement notice, offers of referrals to support agencies, and attempts to work with the landlord to enforce the tenancy agreement, were tried and failed. The frequency and severity of reports escalated and partners agreed that enforcement action had become the only option.

Although numerous residents had complained, all were fearful of making first party statements due to the reputation and behaviour they had witnessed of the female, her family and her acquaintances. However, some residents agreed to make 3rd party statements and for their

contact details to be passed to the judge should he/she wish to question them further, with the condition that they were not disclosed to the female or her solicitor. An interim Injunction was granted, with written agreement from the judge for a separate list of resident witnesses to be supplied at the full hearing the following week. The female failed to attend Court for the full hearing, and the full Injunction was granted for a period of 6 months, with conditions for the female to have no more than 2 visitors between 8am and 9pm, no visitors except her parents between 9pm and 8am, and to play no loud music that could be heard outside her property or in adjacent properties. Power of arrest was attached to all three conditions. A press release was issued the same evening, and articles in the local paper and local and national radio followed.

To date the Injunction has not been breached and feedback from residents is hugely positive.

- **Introductory Tenancies (Local Authority tenancies)** - With the introduction of the Housing Act 1996 local authorities were given discretionary powers to establish introductory tenancies. To bring an introductory tenancy to an end the local authority must serve a notice on the tenant saying that they will be asking the court to make an order for possession for the dwelling house and giving reasons for the action. Where the authority has sought possession of the dwelling, through the courts, the court must grant possession of the dwelling to the authority. (If the courts are not satisfied that the notice and review procedures have been followed correctly then possession proceedings would fail). The Housing Act 2004 gave an additional power to local authorities to extend the 12-month period of introductory tenancies for a further 6 months if there is evidence of anti social behaviour. To do this the tenant must be served with a notice and given the opportunity of a review in the same way as the procedure for ending an introductory tenancy.
- **Off Road Bikes/ Seizure of Vehicles** - As well as general and targetted patrols, off road bikes are utilised in hotspot areas to catch those involved in the anti-social use of motor vehicles. Following a warning notice, any person continuing with the activity (at the time or a future time) has their vehicle seized.
- **Parenting Orders** - These are Court Orders which can direct the parent/s of a young person aged up to 17 years to attend parenting courses and can specify ways in which the parent is required to exercise control over their children's behaviour. They can be applied for where there is non attendance or criminal proceedings are taking place.
- **Selective Licensing** - A local housing authority (LHA) may declare a licensing scheme for privately rented accommodation in its area providing the following conditions are met:-
 - An area has low housing demand (or is likely to become such an area) with a significant level of privately owned houses let on short term arrangements and where the LHA is satisfied that the introduction of a scheme along with other measures would lead to an improvement in the social or economic conditions in the area.
 - An area is experiencing significant or persistent problems caused by anti social behaviour (where private landlords in the area are not taking appropriate action to combat the problem) and where the LHA is satisfied that the introduction of a scheme along with other measures would lead to a reduction or elimination of the problem.

Once an Area has been declared, an Authority has the power to prosecute landlords who are operating without a License or where a License holder is breaching the conditions. For example, not referencing a tenant before the tenancy is established or poor management practises such as not dealing with ASB.

- **Starter Tenancies (Registered Social Landlords)** - Used by RSL's, a Starter Tenancy is a periodic assured shorthold tenancy that runs initially for twelve months. Provided that the tenancy is conducted satisfactorily, it will automatically default after twelve months and become an assured tenancy. Starter tenancies are not used for all new tenancies but are used in those areas where they can be effective in tackling anti social behaviour. The power available, in respect of starter tenancies, for registered social landlords differs from that of local authorities. A local authority must decide if they want to adopt 'introductory tenancies' for all new tenants however a registered social landlord is governed by the Housing Corporation's code of guidance. This allows them to adopt a probationary scheme for new assured tenants as a tool to tackle anti social behaviour, either in a defined geographical area or across their whole stock. A tenant with an RSL starter tenancy can be evicted by way of the standard assured shorthold tenancy grounds. This means that the landlord must give the tenant two months written notice, under section 21 of the Housing Act 1988. Should the tenants fail to leave, the RSL can apply to the Courts for possession and, as with introductory tenancies, unless the court can show a procedural failure, they must grant the possession. Whilst a local authority can end an introductory tenancy at any time, a starter tenancy cannot normally be ended within the first 6 months; the notice cannot be served less than 4 months into the tenancy. Unlike a Local Authority, an RSL tenant has no legal right of review of the decision. In practice most RSL's will have a review process available to demonstrate fairness.
- **Test Purchasing of Alcohol** - We run intelligence led operations to identify on and off licence premises that sell alcohol to under age people. As well as a fine, this can have an impact on their licence to sell alcohol. Alcohol is also seized from under age drinkers, or those who are supplying drink to them.

What we are going to do differently

- **Improve effectiveness of L-MAPs** – and ensure all relevant agencies are fully involved in the process
- **Greater co-ordination with Housing** to ensure an effective joint approach to tackling anti social behaviour
- **Develop a protocol covering littering and dog fouling issues** – including the power to issue fixed penalty notices
- **Review the use of current tools and powers** – and their effectiveness at reducing ASB.
- **Ensure any changes to ASB tools, powers and protocols by the new coalition government** are effectively implemented and monitored
- **Develop joint working procedures** between Environmental Health, ASB Teams and other departments of the Council for dealing with noise related anti social behaviour

THE WAY FORWARD

The Safe Durham Partnership has in place a number of effective structures to prevent, and deal with anti social behaviour. Good feedback was received from a recent Home Office Inspection and an Overview and Scrutiny Committee report and a recent inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC) found that the agencies work together effectively to tackle short, medium and long term ASB issues.

We will continue to work with the community and partners to improve our performance and increase public confidence in our ability to tackle Anti Social Behaviour effectively.

The Strategy will be subject to an annual review which will feed into a 3 yearly assessment process.

An Action Plan has been developed in conjunction with this Strategy which details the Objectives which will enable the Partnership to achieve its outcomes. These have been grouped under the headings of Communication, Prevention, Support and Enforcement as follows:-

Communication

- Objective 1.1 Develop an improvement plan for PACT processes and extend Street PACT
- Objective 1.2 Voice Connect messaging system to be implemented across whole county
- Objective 1.3 Develop dedicated Community ASB website, incorporating ASB Toolkit
- Objective 1.4 Develop countywide and local 'Facebook' sites
- Objective 1.5 Smarter marketing using MOSAIC
- Objective 1.6 Fully review ASB performance information currently made available to communities

Prevention

- Objective 2.1 Continue 'Not in My Neighbourhood' campaigns and improve the process. All campaigns to incorporate environmental action, alcohol enforcement and awareness raising
- Objective 2.2 Promote Neighbourhood Watch
- Objective 2.3 To promote all Watch Schemes (ie Farm, Business, Pub, Shop and Garage)
- Objective 2.4 Promote and implement Minimum Standards
- Objective 2.5 Develop internal procedures between departments and agencies for escalation of ASB issues. Develop a standardised format and consistency of approach to ASB issues
- Objective 2.6 Develop closer links to Environment Partnership and Pride in Durham group to improve the way we tackle quality of life issues

- Objective 2.7 Expand the current 'Civic Pride' campaign (including 'Tidy Business' award scheme and 'Responsible Retailer Agreements'), utilising a wide range of electronic and other media, and link it to L-MAPS
- Objective 2.8 Develop and implement an education and enforcement programme in schools, utilising a range of tools to challenge anti social behaviour
- Objective 2.9 Support the full implementation of the Safe Durham Partnership Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy
- Objective 2.10 Develop a protocol to enable the creation of Designated Public Place Orders
- Objective 2.11 Expand the 'Insight' programme to include alcohol as well as drug education
- Objective 2.12 Implement the recommendations in the DCC Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee Report
- Objective 2.13 To improve young people's understanding of the harm that can be caused by ASB in their communities
- Objective 2.14 Explore the feasibility of further developing Safer Neighbourhood Units including a range of agencies and sections
- Objective 2.15 Develop the description of referral pathways, by way of diagrams, for different types of service needs
- Objective 2.16 Undertake a training needs analysis of DCC staff in respect of Adult and Children's Safeguarding issues and other processes such as MAPPA, MARAC, CAF and ensure all staff access the appropriate training
- Objective 2.17 Develop a programme to raise the profile of L-MAPS in other service areas
- Objective 2.18 Scope the availability of risk assessment tools specifically for ASB cases
- Objective 2.19 Contribute to the audit of the ASB Escalation Procedure to address identified gaps
- Objective 2.20 Undertake an audit of case management and recording procedures to identify good practice and provide a gap analysis
- Objective 2.21 Co-ordinate the Bonfire Strategy
- Objective 2.22 Co-ordinate a range of interventions to tackle deliberate secondary fires
- Support**
- Objective 3.1 Develop a multi agency best practice database
- Objective 3.2 Consider sustainability of interventions to ensure families receive full support, ie FIP, STEP2, Mediation Service, etc

- Objective 3.3 Review existing support mechanism for individuals, families and communities
- Objective 3.4 Introduce a Problem Orientated Partnership approach to deal with Anti Social Behaviour, identifying vulnerable victims, locations and offenders
- Objective 3.5 Develop a support package for repeat and vulnerable victims, including a victim and perpetrator risk assessment tool for all practitioners
- Objective 3.6 The County Council to deliver protocols with the RSLs/ALMOs to ensure effective joint approach to tackling ASB

Enforcement

- Objective 4.1 Roll out Restorative Justice countywide as an alternative to existing criminal justice disposals
- Objective 4.2 Improve effectiveness of L-MAPS and agency involvement in the L-MAPS process
- Objective 4.3 Develop a protocol covering littering and dog fouling issues, including the power to issue fixed penalty notices
- Objective 4.4 L-MAPS to ensure that environmental issues become a standing item on Part 1 of their agenda
- Objective 4.5 'Community Action Teams' driven by L-MAPS, to be established
- Objective 4.6 Expand the use of 'Community Speedwatch' campaigns across the whole county
- Objective 4.7 Review the use of tools and powers and their effectiveness for reducing ASB
- Objective 4.8 Produce directory showing key responsibility for services linked to legislative tools and powers

The Anti Social Behaviour Delivery Group will closely monitor the Action Plan at quarterly intervals.

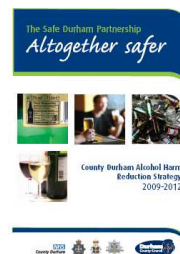
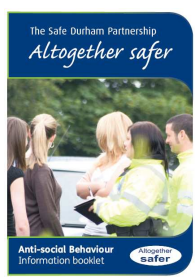
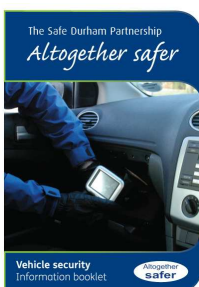
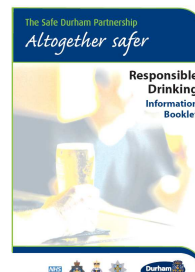
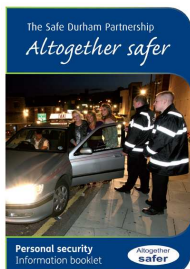
APPENDICES

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Acts/Strategies/Guidance

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Licensing Act 2003
- Housing Act 2004 – Housing Standards, Selective Licensing, Management Orders
- Respect Action Plan 2006
- Youth Taskforce Action Plan 2008
- The Casey Review ‘Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime’ June 2008
- Youth Alcohol Action Plan 2008
- Youth Crime Action Plan 2008
- National Community Safety Plan 2008/11 (Home Office) – updated
- Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders: Final Evaluation Report, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2008
- Communicating Confidence: A practical guide, Home Office 2009
- Confidence Route Map 2009
- A Tiered Approach to tackling young people drinking alcohol in public places 2009
- A guide to Anti Social Behaviour Tools and Powers – April 2009
- 2009 Strategic Assessment
- Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009-2023
- Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009-2012
- Policing and Crime Act 2009
- White Paper – ‘Protecting the Public: Supporting the police to succeed’ – Dec 2009
- Partnership Plan 2009 - 2011
- Crime and Security Act 2010
- Safe and Confident Neighbourhoods Strategy 2010
- NPIA Local policing guide for early intervention and prevention of youth crime and anti social behaviour 2010
- Places to go – Things to Do Action Plan 2010
- East Durham Homes Anti Social Behaviour Strategy
- 2010 Strategic Assessment
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010/2011

Information Leaflets which are available to the public:-



Please ask us if you would like this document summarised in another language or format.

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safer.communities@durham.gov.uk
 (0191) 370 8838

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