

# Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy

## Purpose of this Strategy

This strategy sets out how Doncaster deals with anti-social behaviour and focuses on the approach to be taken over a three year period from 2012-2015.

Anti-social behaviour is an issue that impacts significantly both on individuals subjected directly to it and on the general sense of wellbeing, confidence and satisfaction of whole communities. A failure to prevent anti-social behaviour or deal effectively with it when it happens creates not only individual victims but also the conditions that generate or worsen other issues such as crime and fear of crime; poor physical environment; economic decline, and poor outcomes for children.

The Safer Doncaster Partnership recognises the huge effect that anti-social behaviour has on communities and therefore has made reducing anti-social behaviour one of its key priorities. Whilst this strategy is owned by the Safer Doncaster Partnership, given the inter-relationship of anti-social behaviour with other issues referred to above, there is a clear recognition that the work of other partnerships (i.e. Children's Trust Board, Health and Wellbeing Board and Enterprising Doncaster) contributes to tackling anti-social behaviour.

Ensuring that anti social behaviour is effectively and robustly tackled is both a Doncaster Council corporate objective and a Mayoral priority. By implementing the approach and services described in this strategy where they are required, we ensure an appropriate, co-ordinated response to a variety of issues and concerns.

In dealing with anti-social behaviour, Doncaster's approach is directed within three distinct strands: prevention (including education), intervention and enforcement. By focusing on these 3 themes, inevitably much attention is directed at the perpetrators and potential perpetrators of anti-social behaviour. This approach runs the risk of minimising the needs of victims and witnesses. Consequently, this strategy makes a commitment to consider the needs of victims and witnesses throughout its range of activities.

The types of behaviour falling within the sphere of anti-social behaviour are wide ranging in nature and severity and are presented in the next section. This strategy also recognises, however, that in any society or community, differences in lifestyle will be present which, on occasion, lead to friction. Not all of this friction will result in a clear *victim* and *perpetrator*. It is reasonable to expect a degree of tolerance between different lifestyles: **it is when behaviour falls below that which a reasonable person or community finds acceptable that anti-social behaviour is occurring.**

Those reporting behaviour that they consider to be anti-social can be assured that **all** reports of anti-social behaviour are recorded as such. The resulting response by the local authority, police and other partners will be determined by the approaches contained in this strategy, appropriate to each case.

## What is Anti-Social Behaviour?

There are a range of definitions of anti-social behaviour. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 refers to 'an act or acts causing or likely to cause alarm, distress, or harassment to one or more persons not of the same household'.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 refers to 'behaviour causing or likely to cause nuisance or annoyance'.

South Yorkshire Police adopt both the above Crime and Disorder Act definition as well as a further definition, namely "anti social behaviour is an aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person's quality of life".

All 3 definitions steer the types of behaviour deemed to be anti-social away from behaviour which is clearly criminal. For example, the act of robbing a bank would go well beyond causing nuisance or annoyance and would be rightly judged to be exclusively a criminal matter. However, there are areas of both anti-social and criminal activity that intermingle. For example, vandalising a bus shelter is both criminal damage and an anti-social act. Given the vagueness of legal definitions and the consequent tendency for a huge range of acts to fall within its parameters, this strategy provides practical examples of the types of behaviour that constitute anti-social behaviour. The following is by no means exhaustive. As mentioned above, an effective barometer on whether any act represents anti-social behaviour is to view it from the perspective of whether it is acceptable to a reasonable person.

Types of anti-social behaviour include:

- Excessive residential noise ( from music, parties etc)
- Use of foul and abusive language
- Threatening / intimidating behaviour
- Harassment
- Street drinking
- Rowdy behaviour
- Improper use of vehicles (e.g. annoying use of motorcycles close to residential premises, riding bi-cycles on pavements, regular repair of vehicles, abandoning vehicles)
- Inappropriate use of space for leisure/play (e.g. ball games close to property)
- Littering
- Graffiti

- Fly-tipping
- Allowing dog fouling
- Damage/vandalism to public and private property (e.g. damaging play equipment, snapping wing-mirrors)
- Setting fires
- Hoax phone calls
- Inconsiderate or improper parking
- Inappropriate use of fireworks
- Improper sale of age restricted products (e.g. alcohol, solvents)

As a general point it is important to recognise that whilst anti-social acts can in the main be objectively categorised as either sub-criminal or low level criminal, their impact can be extremely wide, ranging from slight annoyance to a fundamental impact on the quality of life of an individual victim or community.

In terms of recording anti social behaviour, as a result of changes to national incident recording standards with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011, anti social behaviour is now placed within three distinct categories. These are:

**Personal:**

This category is designed to identify incidents that the caller, Call Handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the Community at large.

**Nuisance:**

This category captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local Community in general rather than to individual victims.

**Environmental:**

This category deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments.

## Where are we now?

We measure anti-social behaviour both in relation to its incidence and how communities perceive the issue.

### *The Incidence*

The statistics currently used to measure the incidence of anti-social behaviour have been drawn from incidents reported to South Yorkshire Police, the local authority and South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue. These incident figures are displayed in the table below:

Category of anti-social behaviour	No. of incidents April 10 – March 11	No. of incidents April 11 – March 12	Source of Statistics
Total number of police-recorded ASB reports	24,462	21,614	South Yorkshire Police
Reported Fly tipping	4,170	3,728	DMBC
Reported Litter	1,033	1,194	DMBC
Reported Abandoned Vehicles	376	259	DMBC
Reported Graffiti	507	320	DMBC
Reported Primary Arson <i>“Primary” fires include all fires in buildings, non- derelict vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues, or fires attended by five or more appliances.</i>	317	254	SYFRS
Reported Secondary Arson <i>Secondary” fires are the majority of outdoor fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or five or more appliances attend. They include fires in single derelict buildings and derelict vehicles.</i>	1,149	1,250	SYFRS
Fly tipping proactively dealt with	4,765	3,056	DMBC
Litter proactively dealt with	709	586	DMBC
Abandoned vehicles proactively dealt with	104	47	DMBC
Graffiti proactively dealt with	3212	3,433	DMBC
<b>Public Perception Measure</b>			
% of residents who feel that anti social behaviour is a problem in their area.	23%	23% <i>(as of Q2 – latest figures available)</i>	Your Voice Counts

Reports of anti social behaviour have seen significant reductions compared with those detailed in the 2009-2012 strategy, which continue to improve with each reporting period. This impressive reduction in figures follows a period of stubborn stagnant performance. Police recorded incidents totalled 24,462 between April 2010 and March 2011 – a 7% reduction compared with the previous year. Police recorded incidents totalled 21,614 between April 2011 and March 2012 – a 12% reduction compared with the previous year, against a 5% reduction target. The table above reflects the arrangements in monitoring both the number of reports of Anti-Social Behaviour and the public’s perception of the issue. The proactive figures displayed in the table above demonstrate the degree of positive work being undertaken to ensure issues are dealt with before a member of the public has the need to report it.

Public perception regarding anti social behaviour is measured through South Yorkshire Police's Your Voice Counts survey to assess the percentage of residents who perceive anti social behaviour to be a problem in their area. As the table above shows, performance for 2010/11 shows that 23% of residents felt this to be the case, against a target of 24%. In 2011/12, 23% of residents (as measured in quarter 2 of 2011/12) still felt this to be the case, against the same 24% target. It is clear from these figures that the positive and impressive performance which is evidenced in the reduction of actual recorded anti social behaviour is not necessarily reflected in public perception. Improving this perception thus remains a key part of this strategy.

### Overview of Current Services

A wide range of services and activities are currently delivered within Doncaster to prevent the emergence of anti-social behaviour and tackle it when it has occurred.

This strategy captures the main services and activities and, through effective performance management arrangements detailed in a later section, aims to maximise and co-ordinate optimum outcomes from these resources.

As a general point, it is the case that over recent years some of the individual services that have an input into dealing with anti-social behaviour have co-located with other individual services in order to manage anti-social behaviour and associated issues in partnership at a neighbourhood level. The continued work of Safer Neighbourhood Teams in which police officers, police community support officers and Doncaster Council's Area Teams work together, is a practical example of this unified service delivery. This partnership approach at a local level provides practical solutions to dealing with initial incidents, crime and anti-social behaviour to prevent escalation and identify and support vulnerable victims. In addition, it enables the use of available tools and powers to deal with people committing these offences through approaches of prevention and early intervention.

The following represent just two examples of specific services that are co-located:

- The Neighbourhood Response Team, which combines a team of DMBC Officers and PCSO's, work throughout the day and night to provide a first response to reported anti social behaviour across the Borough. The Team manages a range of calls received from the public by both the Council and South Yorkshire Police. Their prompt response to a wide range of incidents makes a significant impact on reducing the number of repeat calls made by members of the public and increases public confidence and satisfaction.
- The Anti Social Behaviour Team, established in 2010, consists of a co-located group of officers from Doncaster Council, South Yorkshire Police and St Leger Homes. The Team work together to tackle the behaviour of the most serious and persistent offenders, through the use of appropriate enforcement measures and form a key part of the wider multi agency response to Anti Social Behaviour. A recent change to the way services are delivered has resulted in the anti social behaviour team being incorporated within DMBC's larger Enforcement Team.

A variety of other services and activities directed at anti-social behaviour operate outside of co-located teams. However, effective multi-agency working is achieved throughout every level of Doncaster's approach to anti-social behaviour from strategic, borough wide performance management at the Safer Doncaster Partnership Executive through to multi-agency participation drilled down to a neighbourhood level at Neighbourhood Action Groups.

Key to ensuring a robust partnership approach to managing anti social behaviour at a neighbourhood level is the use of an appropriate delivery structure. In Doncaster the structure developed is that of the Neighbourhood Action Group. There are 5 Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGS) within the five geographical Area Teams (North, West, South, Central and East). The meeting itself is facilitated by the Area Teams Facilitator and Investigations Officer (FIO). The role of the FIO is to ensure that within this multi agency meeting, agencies jointly deal with victims and perpetrators, consistently utilising the appropriate tools and powers and that a problem solving approach in terms of early intervention and prevention measures are utilised as well as ensuring that issues are escalated for enforcement action by all members of the NAG. In all circumstances the necessary investigations are carried out by the FIO and relevant, appropriate feedback is given to complainants, victims and / or vulnerable victims and witnesses and the referring agency.

The following summarises the main services and activities currently addressing anti-social behaviour in Doncaster, though it is not intended to be exhaustive. In line with the overall three pronged approach, these are split into prevention (including education), intervention and enforcement.

<b>PREVENTION (Including education)</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
<b>Summary of service/ activity</b>	
Integrated Family Support Service (IFSS) – providing a range of services for young people aged 11-19 years.	DMBC
Delivery of accredited parenting programmes	IFSS
Street based outreach work directed at young people.	IFSS
Youth Clubs.	IFSS
Positive Futures – national inclusion programme using sport and leisure to engage.	DMBC
What's On Calendar to signpost communities to positive activities across their areas.	Area Teams
Range of positive activities targeted at localised hotspots.	SNT's / Area Teams
School lunch time and after school patrols, including signposting to available activities.	SNT's / Area Teams
Truancy patrols.	Police / Education Authority / NRT
Operation Anticipate - a wide ranging initiative in the run-up to and during the 'Mischief' period.	Multi agency – led by Police / Area Teams in conjunction with a range of partners.

<b>PREVENTION continued</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
Effective communications strategy aimed at deterring anti-social behaviour.	DMBC Corporate Communications and SYP Communications, St Leger Homes
Responsible retailer scheme - directed at retailers selling age restricted products.	DMBC Enforcement
Test purchasing operations to deter under-age sales of age restricted products, including test knife purchase operations.	DMBC Enforcement and Police
Delivery of education programmes to all schools around reducing road traffic casualties (year 11) and reducing hoax calls (year 7)	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Embedded Fire-fighters	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
'LIFE' courses	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Fire Cadet Scheme (Adwick and Edlington)	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Bike patrols by South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue to target potential fire risks in public areas , other types of asb and encourage positive engagement	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (and sometimes in conjunction with other agencies)
Firewatch Crew	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Regular multi agency estate walks - regular multi-agency walk led by St Leger to identify a range of issues or emerging problems.	St Leger, SNT's, Area Teams, Elected members, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue, Community members
Clear conditions in tenancy agreements in relation to anti-social behaviour.	St Leger, RSLs
Adoption of Respect Standard for Housing Management which includes preventative measures.	St Leger and some smaller RSLs
Use of overt CCTV to deter anti-social behaviour and mobile cameras at hotspot locations.	DMBC (incl NRT) and Police
Designing out crime / anti-social behaviour - including St Leger Homes Decency Works and use of repairs and maintenance budget, involvement in planning application processes, conditions and design.	St Leger / DMBC / Area Managers / Police
Prompt identification and removal of graffiti, litter, fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles to maintain acceptable standards in line with 'broken window' philosophy.	FLAG / Area Teams / DMBC Enforcement
Neighbourhood Response Team, including a team of PCSO's – specifically deterring anti-social behaviour throughout the day and night.	NRT within DMBC + SYP
Regular and visible patrols by SNT and other staff.	SNTs/ NRT/ St Leger/ FLAG / Area Teams

<b>PREVENTION continued</b>	<b>Service Provider</b>
Work by Education Welfare Officers to minimise school absence.	Education Welfare Service
Appropriate licensing conditions.	DMBC Enforcement
Delivery of education programmes to all schools around citizenship and public services.	SNT's / Police CYPO's / Area Teams
Delivery of community education programmes, Junior Wardens / Junior PCSO schemes	SNT's / Area Teams
School Safety Calendar – developing educational products across a range of subjects, including ASB for delivery in schools.	SYP + support from partners
Shared communication processes to focus hotspots and patrol needs.	SNT's / SLHD / NRT / Area Teams
High profile events e.g. Love Where You Live	Multi Agency
Lifewise Centre – interactive, scenario based learning centre.	SYP + SYFRS
DARTS – participatory community arts.	Community Organisation
Community Engagement (targeted via door knocks and part of daily business and community meetings)	Area Teams
'Have Your Say' organised events	Area Teams
Promotion, organisation and delivery of diversionary activities	Area Teams
Daily Patrols in all areas	Area Teams

<b>INTERVENTION</b>	
Integrated Family Support Service (IFSS) – providing a range of services for young people aged 11-19 years.	DMBC
'Yellow' warning letter through ABC Plus scheme.	ABC plus Team within IFSS with buy in from agencies incl police / St Leger Homes
'Red' warning letter through ABC Plus scheme.	ABC plus Team within IFFS with buy in from agencies incl police/St Leger.
Alcohol warning letters	ABC plus Team within IFFS.
Warning letters from a range of other services including in relation to tenancy conditions, noise nuisance etc.	St Leger, Public Protection, DMBC Enforcement.

<b>INTERVENTION continued</b>	
Acceptable Behaviour Contracts - setting out poor behaviour not to be repeated and confirming support to be offered for those under 18.	ABC plus Team within IFFS with buy in from agencies incl police / St Leger Homes.
Parenting Contracts	IFSS
Accredited Parenting Programmes	IFSS
'LIFE' courses	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Fire Cadet Scheme (Adwick and Edlington)	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
'One to Ones' between the Fire Service and young people involved in fire setting, focusing on consequences	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Use of Fire Stations for a range of positive activities, particularly in 'hotspot' areas	South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue
Operation Anticipate - a wide ranging initiative in the run-up to and during the 'Mischief' period.	Led by police in conjunction with a range of partners
Youth Offending Service - working with young offenders across a range of court orders to address offending behaviour.	YOS
Party Patrol - Environmental Health Officers linked up with NRT to deal with noisy weekend parties.	Party Patrol within DMBC Enforcement
Issuing 'S.171' notices for motorcycle nuisance.	Police
Issuing 'First Course of Conduct Warning' under public order legislation.	Police
Training for front line officers to enable them to be more proactive in mediating, particularly relating to neighbour issues.	SNT's / Area Teams
Operation Alliance - focused multi-agency activity building in ongoing sustainability. Rolling programme of work in areas of identified crime and anti social behaviour.	Multi-agency
Community Clean-ups and Youth Reparation Litter Pick programme.	Multi-agency
Hit Squad programme to work in identified hotspots and deliver across environmental improvements.	Multi-agency
Neighbourhood Response Team, including a team of PCSO's, working throughout the day and night engaging with those causing and suffering from anti-social behaviour.	Neighbourhood Response Team (DMBC) + SYP
Referrals to specialist services where a specific condition is a factor in anti-social behaviour.	CAMHS, adult mental health services. Alcohol services

<b>INTERVENTION continued</b>	
Victim Support –able to offer limited support to victims of anti-social behaviour.	Victim Support
Effective communications strategy aimed at informing the public about interventions made in respect of anti-social behaviour.	DMBC Corporate Communications and SYP Communications.
Neighbourhood Action Groups	Multi agency
Taking children to a place of safety-Children Act 1990 allows police officer to remove children out at night to a place of safety. Operation Staysafe continues to be in place.	Police and partners in YOS, Social Services, IFSS
Anti Social Behaviour Panel – protecting vulnerable victims and taking enforcement action against offenders.	Multi agency
Established Community Crime meetings, PACT's to raise awareness, reporting and action on reported issues.	SNT's / DMBC
Improved social networking site usage for quicker community updates on local incidents of crime / anti social behaviour.	SNT's
Designated Public Place Orders to deal with alcohol related ASB.	DMBC Power to designate – evidence required is gathered by Area Teams and SNT's
Carry out vulnerable victim assessments	Area Teams, Police, St Leger Homes
Regular contact with perpetrators and vulnerable victims to ensure all relevant support processes are in place.	Area Teams / SNT's / NRT
School engagement to educate young people regarding local issues.	Area Teams
Community Impact Assessments – co-ordination and analysis of results.	Area Teams
Community Tension Co-ordination and monitoring	Area Teams / Community Safety Team

<b>ENFORCEMENT</b>	
Fixed Penalty Notices for a range of behaviour e.g. litter, dog fouling, graffiti, sale of age restricted products.	DMBC (FLAG, NRT, Area Officers, DMBC Enforcement) / Police.
Court action for non-payment of fine and more serious environmental anti-social behaviour e.g. fly-tipping.	DMBC
Penalty Notices for Disorder.	Police
Youth Reparation Litter Pick Programme	SNT's / DMBC Enforcement / Area Teams
Service of Environmental Protection Act Notice for residential noise and motorcycle noise.	DMBC Enforcement
Removal of abandoned and untaxed vehicles.	DMBC (FLAG)

<b>ENFORCEMENT continued</b>	
Seizure of noise making equipment and prosecution of offenders.	DMBC Enforcement
Multi-agency operations to control illegal off road motorbikes.	Police / DMBC Enforcement / Neighbourhoods / NRT / Area Teams
Seizure of motorcycles and prosecution of offenders.	Police / DMBC Enforcement / SNT's / NRT
Designated Public Place Orders to control public drinking.	Local authority power to introduce a DPPO - police power to enforce.
S27. (Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006) directing a person aged 10 or over to leave an area for a specified period where alcohol is a factor in anti-social behaviour.	Police
Dispersal Orders - power to direct one or more people in a group causing or likely to cause anti-social behaviour to leave a designated area for a specified period.	Police power to enforce following consent from the local authority to designate an area.
Power to close premises associated with class A drugs for a 3 month period (extendable to 6).	Police following consultation with local authority)
Operation Alliance - focused multi-agency activity building in ongoing sustainability.	Multi-agency
Operation Anticipate - a wide ranging initiative in the run-up to and during the 'Mischief' period.	Led by police in conjunction with a range of partners.
Power to close premises associated with significant and persistent disorder or persistent serious nuisance for a 3 month period, extendable to 6).	Police or local authority – applicant must consult with the other party able to make an application
Injunctions – Housing Act and s 222 Local Government Act / Planning Legislation (ASBI's).	St Leger Homes, RSLs, DMBC + ASB Team.
Anti-Social Behaviour Orders - free standing or on conviction for criminal offences	DMBC, police, St Leger, other RSLs, British Transport Police, a court of its own volition
Anti Social Behaviour Team – multi agency team working together to implement appropriate enforcement arrangements for the most persistent perpetrators of ASB.	Multi agency (DMBC / SYP / SLHD)
Anti Social Behaviour Panel – undertaking the legal duty to consult in relation to decisions to pursue Anti Social Behaviour Orders.	Multi agency

<b>ENFORCEMENT continued</b>	
Individual Support Orders – an order obliging a young person to engage in a specified support package following the issuing of an ASBO.	ASB Team in consultation with other agencies
Parenting Order – an order obliging a parent to engage in specified activities in the following circumstances involving their child: following an ASBO, criminal conviction, non-attendance at school, anti-social behaviour.	YOS, DMBC, Schools, Education Authority, courts of their own volition
Notice of Seeking Possession - served when the landlord intends to apply for possession of the property.	St Leger / RSLs / ASB Team
Notice of Seeking Possession proceedings – served when the landlord intends to end an introductory tenancy.	St Leger / RSLs / ASB Team
Demotion Order - served when the landlord wishes to remove security of tenure. If court agrees to demote tenancy and a further breach of tenancy occurs, court will have no discretion to consider grounds on which possession is being sought nor reasonableness in granting a possession order (though a landlord will have to show that actions are proportionate).	St Leger / RSLs / ASB Team
Possession	St Leger, RSLs, private landlords + ASB Team.
Drink Banning Orders – free standing and on conviction.	Police

### Where do we want to get to?

The three pronged approach with all its constituent elements set out above represents a wide ranging, multi-agency response to anti-social behaviour. Over the last 2 years, anti social behaviour has seen significant reductions. Despite such significant performance improvements, there is still work to be done to continue the reduction in anti social behaviour and to improve public perception about the extent of the problem and how agencies are dealing with it. Extensive and robust multi agency work will continue to further improve performance and public perception.

This strategy therefore aims to achieve the following high level objectives:

1. Continue to reduce the number of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour.
2. Continue to reduce the number of people who perceive anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their neighbourhood.
3. Involve the public more in how anti-social behaviour is tackled.
4. Continue to review and improve the support given to those who are victims and/or witness anti-social behaviour.

The specific quantitative and qualitative targets set for objectives 1 and 2 are detailed in the table overleaf. There are no set qualitative or quantitative performance targets in respect of objectives 3 and 4, however, specific actions to support achieving these objectives are captured in the delivery plan.

Type	ASB Strategy Objective	Name	Data Source	Reporting Period	2011/12 Baseline	2012/13 Target
REACTIVE	1	Total number of police-recorded ASB reports	PROCAD	Monthly	21,614	20,533 5% red.
	1	Reported Flytipping	Mayrise		3728	3542 -5% reduction
	1	Reported Litter	Mayrise		1194	1134 – 5% reduction
	1	Reported Abandoned Vehicles	Mayrise		259	246 – 5% reduction
	1	Reported Graffiti	Mayrise		320	304 – 5% reduction
		Reported Primary Arson	SYFRS		254	229 10% red.
	1	Reported Secondary Arson	SYFRS		1250	1188 5% red.
PRO - ACTIVE	1	Flytipping proactively dealt with	Mayrise		3056	3208 – 5% increase
	1	Litter proactively dealt with	Mayrise		586	615 – 5% increase
	1	Abandoned vehicles proactively dealt with	Mayrise		47	49 – 5% increase
	1	Graffiti proactively dealt with	Mayrise		3433	3605 – 5% increase

<b>YOUR VOICE COUNTS</b>	2	% of residents who feel that anti social behaviour is a problem in their area.	Your Voice Counts	Quarterly	23%	24%
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## How are we going to get there?

The specific details of the actions to be taken to achieve the above objectives are provided in the Delivery Plan aligned to this strategy. The Delivery Plan is a living document and therefore subject to change. The latest version of the Delivery Plan is available online at [www.doncaster.gov.uk](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk). These actions have been identified to implement the overall approach. The key elements of this approach are:

- A focus on supporting the needs of victims and witnesses. Once anti-social behaviour has occurred, the overriding objective is for it to stop as quickly as possible and until it does, for those affected by it to be supported appropriate to their needs. This includes being kept regularly informed of relevant developments, having processes explained clearly, knowing who they can contact and being told about final outcomes. The continued use of the now embedded multi agency anti social behaviour panel ensures an improved, more co-ordinated service to better meet the needs of vulnerable victims, with the involvement of the local Area Team (predominantly Area Officers and the Facilitator and Investigation Officer) and Safer Neighbourhood Team.
- To continue to hold monthly 'Partners and Communities Together (PACT) meetings and setting priorities in their neighbourhood to ensure communities are kept informed of what is being done to tackle anti social behaviour in their area.
- An acknowledgement that the causes and effects of anti-social behaviour are complex in nature and consequently responses to both must be equally varied. This is precisely the rationale driving the three pronged approach of activities based around prevention, intervention and enforcement. These three elements are not mutually exclusive but, conversely, form a seamless range of activity to be selected and used appropriately to suit the circumstance. Experience shows that a particular supportive intervention may result in one individual's unacceptable behaviour ceasing but fail to impact on a different person's conduct. For this reason, this strategy incorporates a comprehensive tool-kit of available measures including tough enforcement.
- The multi agency Anti Social Behaviour Team, recently incorporated within DMBC's wider Enforcement Team, continue to work together to tackle the behaviour of the most serious and persistent offenders, through the use of appropriate enforcement measures and forms a key part of the wider multi agency response to Anti Social Behaviour.
- An aspiration to prevent anti-social behaviour before it occurs in order to reduce the number of victims but once it has occurred, a commitment to prioritise early intervention. The National Audit Office found that after the first early intervention (such as a warning letter), 65% ceased their anti-social behaviour. This rose to 93% after a third early intervention (such as an Acceptable Behaviour Contract with appropriate, parallel support).

- A recognition that other partnerships, namely Children's Trust Board, Health and Well Being Board and Enterprising Doncaster, contribute to creating the conditions that prevent anti-social behaviour as well as supporting actions that deal with it when it has occurred. For example, high quality universal and targeted services for young people which are the responsibility of the Children's Trust Board and directly support the 'Every Child Matters' agenda, also have a major bearing on the management of anti-social behaviour.
- To anticipate and respond to national policy around anti social behaviour, for example managing the demands of the anticipated changes to anti social behaviour tools and powers (as detailed in the Home Office White Paper "More effective responses to anti social behaviour" May 2012).

This strategy therefore contains elements within its Delivery Plan which cross-over into the work of other Partnerships. Consequently, both in its development and ongoing implementation this strategy has been and will continue to be shared with other Partnerships.

### Performance Management

The Safer Doncaster Partnership has overall responsibility for managing the priorities set within the Community Safety Strategy including that relating to anti-social behaviour.

The monthly Safer Doncaster Partnership Performance meeting manages the overall performance of the partnership, including performance in relation to anti-social behaviour.

Accountable to the Safer Doncaster Partnership Performance meeting, the Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group, meeting bi-monthly, is responsible for delivering the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy both in relation to all elements contained within the Delivery Plan and performance in achieving the strategy's high level objectives.

Borough wide statistics in respect of reported incidents broken down into different types of anti-social behaviour are scrutinised at each Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group meeting. Hotspots and the nature of problems are identified, often drilled down to a small geographical area, so that appropriate responses from the range of options available can be targeted to best effect. This forum also allows for the wide range of agencies present to share good practice and so drive up performance. The performance templates for the Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group are completed and submitted by Area Managers and SNA Inspectors prior to each bi-monthly meeting and record a range of quantitative and qualitative information, including the use of tools and powers to tackle identified issues of concern. These templates facilitate focused, productive discussion and allow for actions to be assigned to officers as required.

Sitting beneath the Theme Group at a neighbourhood level, and meeting monthly, are 5 Joint Action Groups (JAGs) each with an accompanying Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG). Both are made up of representatives from the police (from SNTs), key staff from the local authority's Area Management Team, other council departments, St Leger Homes, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue and other agencies.

The JAG scrutinises performance across its geographical area of responsibility, directing activity to drive good performance and addressing areas of concern through the range of options available. The NAG has responsibility for scrutinising activity down to a micro level, to include actions in respect of individual perpetrators of anti-social behaviour and individual witnesses/victims. The NAG and JAG processes cover all of the 3 strands within this strategy (Prevention, Intervention, Enforcement).

In addition to the above structures, an additional ASB function has recently been introduced in the form of a regular tasking meeting. This meeting is attended by Area Managers, SNA Inspectors and the Neighbourhood Response Team and focuses exclusively on tasking police and partners as part of a reactive response to the assessment of anti social behaviour and criminal damage at that time, to ensure resources are directed in 'real time' to where they are most needed.

#### Links to Other Strategies

This strategy links to other strategies and processes listed below:

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Doncaster's Parenting Strategy

Doncaster's Housing Strategy

Doncaster's Supporting People Strategy

Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment

## How are we going to get there?

The specific details of the actions to be taken to achieve the above objectives are provided in the Delivery Plan aligned to this strategy. The Delivery Plan is a living document and therefore subject to change. The latest version of the Delivery Plan is available online at [www.doncaster.gov.uk](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk). These actions have been identified to implement the overall approach. The key elements of this approach are:

- A focus on supporting the needs of victims and witnesses. Once anti-social behaviour has occurred, the overriding objective is for it to stop as quickly as possible and until it does, for those affected by it to be supported appropriate to their needs. This includes being kept regularly informed of relevant developments, having processes explained clearly, knowing who they can contact and being told about final outcomes. The continued use of the now embedded multi agency anti social behaviour panel ensures an improved, more co-ordinated service to better meet the needs of vulnerable victims, with the involvement of the local Area Team (predominantly Area Officers and the Facilitator and Investigation Officer) and Safer Neighbourhood Team.
- To continue to hold monthly 'Partners and Communities Together (PACT) meetings and setting priorities in their neighbourhood to ensure communities are kept informed of what is being done to tackle anti social behaviour in their area.
- An acknowledgement that the causes and effects of anti-social behaviour are complex in nature and consequently responses to both must be equally varied. This is precisely the rationale driving the three pronged approach of activities based around prevention, intervention and enforcement. These three elements are not mutually exclusive but, conversely, form a seamless range of activity to be selected and used appropriately to suit the circumstance. Experience shows that a particular supportive intervention may result in one individual's unacceptable behaviour ceasing but fail to impact on a different person's conduct. For this reason, this strategy incorporates a comprehensive tool-kit of available measures including tough enforcement.
- The multi agency Anti Social Behaviour Team, recently incorporated within DMBC's wider Enforcement Team, continue to work together to tackle the behaviour of the most serious and persistent offenders, through the use of appropriate enforcement measures and forms a key part of the wider multi agency response to Anti Social Behaviour.
- An aspiration to prevent anti-social behaviour before it occurs in order to reduce the number of victims but once it has occurred, a commitment to prioritise early intervention. The National Audit Office found that after the first early intervention (such as a warning letter), 65% ceased their anti-social behaviour. This rose to 93% after a third early intervention (such as an Acceptable Behaviour Contract with appropriate, parallel support).

- A recognition that other partnerships, namely Children's Trust Board, Health and Well Being Board and Enterprising Doncaster, contribute to creating the conditions that prevent anti-social behaviour as well as supporting actions that deal with it when it has occurred. For example, high quality universal and targeted services for young people which are the responsibility of the Children's Trust Board and directly support the 'Every Child Matters' agenda, also have a major bearing on the management of anti-social behaviour.
- To anticipate and respond to national policy around anti social behaviour, for example managing the demands of the anticipated changes to anti social behaviour tools and powers (as detailed in the Home Office White Paper "More effective responses to anti social behaviour" May 2012).

This strategy therefore contains elements within its Delivery Plan which cross-over into the work of other Partnerships. Consequently, both in its development and ongoing implementation this strategy has been and will continue to be shared with other Partnerships.

### Performance Management

The Safer Doncaster Partnership has overall responsibility for managing the priorities set within the Community Safety Strategy including that relating to anti-social behaviour.

The monthly Safer Doncaster Partnership Performance meeting manages the overall performance of the partnership, including performance in relation to anti-social behaviour.

Accountable to the Safer Doncaster Partnership Performance meeting, the Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group, meeting bi-monthly, is responsible for delivering the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy both in relation to all elements contained within the Delivery Plan and performance in achieving the strategy's high level objectives.

Borough wide statistics in respect of reported incidents broken down into different types of anti-social behaviour are scrutinised at each Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group meeting. Hotspots and the nature of problems are identified, often drilled down to a small geographical area, so that appropriate responses from the range of options available can be targeted to best effect. This forum also allows for the wide range of agencies present to share good practice and so drive up performance. The performance templates for the Anti Social Behaviour Theme Group are completed and submitted by Area Managers and SNA Inspectors prior to each bi-monthly meeting and record a range of quantitative and qualitative information, including the use of tools and powers to tackle identified issues of concern. These templates facilitate focused, productive discussion and allow for actions to be assigned to officers as required.

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