

Tilley Award 2003 Summary

Project title: **Anti-Social Behaviour in Wear Valley and Teesdale-
An Individualistic Approach**

Name of Police Force (and partnership for partnership entries):

**Durham Constabulary - Wear & Tees Division
Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership**

Contact person:

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The nature of the problem addressed

Anti-social behaviour in the Wear Valley and Teesdale District Council areas, which together form the partnership.

This was identified as a major problem during the 1998 audit process but by summer 2000 no action had been taken due to a lack of knowledge of law and procedure.

The evidence used to define the problem

A generic definition of anti-social behaviour was developed for the first time. District Council recording procedures were aligned to this. Baseline data was produced giving a detailed profile of ward and beat areas. Public consultation, personal interviews and Beat Officer questionnaires provided additional data.

The analysis phase revealed: a multi-agency training need and a need to focus on specific individuals, particularly young people.

The response to the problem

A comprehensive evaluation model, based on a SMART Aim and Objectives and viewing SARA as a cyclical process, was developed, with a view to incorporating the project into the 2002-2005 Community Safety Strategies. The logistical problem of lack of co-terminosity between police beat areas and council wards was overcome with new mapping software.

A multi-agency Anti Social Behaviour Panel was established and, although police-dominated, proved effective in promoting information sharing and pursuing ASBO's.

Staff training was carried out with support from external funding.

A Young Persons liaison Officer was appointed and developed a computerised database to record police-young person interactions and prompt a 4 stage response.

The impact of the response and how this was measured

Further Scanning and Analysis, saw the integration of anti-social behaviour targets into partnership strategies.

In the past 2 years, £140,000 of Positive Futures funding has been obtained and over 200 extra young people have been able to access diversionary schemes.

The Anti Social Behaviour Panel is now truly multi-agency and has a large caseload.

Over 1,200 young people are now recorded on the database.

A partnership data analyst and the County Durham Data Warehouse collate multi-agency data in line with the aim and objectives of the project. The partnership strategies and the Divisional Policing Plan list specific anti-social behaviour targets in line with the problem-oriented National Intelligence Model.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN WEAR VALLEY AND TEESDALE - AN INDIVIDUALISTIC APPROACH

The area

Wear Valley and Teesdale are separate district council areas but have combined to form one Community Safety Partnership - the Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership - to achieve co-terminosity with the single police BCU covering both districts. The resultant area is geographically large, containing 55% of the total land area of County Durham, but predominantly rural and relatively sparsely populated - 14.5% of the resident population of County Durham (approximately 90,000 people). The main population centres are the market towns of Bishop Auckland, Crook and Barnard Castle.

Considerable poverty and deprivation exist, 12 of Wear Valley's 21 council wards are ranked in the top 20% most deprived wards in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000, (3/19 in Teesdale). 45% of the area's population live in these 15 wards.

Scanning

Anti-social behaviour was a problem well before the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 brought the term into widespread use and prompted the establishment of the Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership. Nearly 75% of those surveyed as part of the 1998 Audit process cited it as an issue of concern and both district councils had seen a large increase in the number of possession actions for anti-social behaviour, in line with the findings of the 1998 British Crime Survey, (Bibliography - Appendix A). The most deprived wards were experiencing the worst problems, with at least 20% of all requests for police assistance anti-social behaviour based. This figure was as low as 5% in more affluent areas.

Wear Valley and Teesdale appeared well placed to deal with this phenomenon however, as a structure of geographical policing centred on local Beat Officers had been established in 1996. Partnership working, particularly between Council Area Housing Officers and Beat Officers, was well established at a local level and 2 new Police Offices had been opened in deprived areas.

Nothing happened.....by the summer of 2000, no Acceptable Behaviour Commitments, Anti Social Behaviour Orders or formal information sharing procedures were in place! Anti-social behaviour, as then measured, was up 8% in the period 1/4/99 to 3113/00 from the period 114198 to 3113/99. Further scanning revealed anecdotal evidence of a largely unsupported and unrecognised problem oriented approach by some Beat Officers to specific local issues, but a general lack of knowledge as to law and procedure in relation to the new powers. Initial conversations showed partner agencies to be blissfully

unaware of the Crime and Disorder Act, particularly Section 17! Clearly, these issues needed further analysis if a solution was to be found.

Defining the Problem

The initial stage of the analysis was a return to first principles, i.e. what do we mean by and how do we record anti-social behaviour? Unlike, for example, House Burglary, there was no single Incident Log heading for this subject. A meeting was arranged involving Police-Partnership Liaison Officers from all 6 Divisions of Durham Constabulary at which it emerged that each Division used one or more Incident Log headings to provide data. This made benchmarking impossible and would seriously devalue baseline data and any evaluatory framework. A common definition was therefore agreed involving 6 Incident Log headings:

- Youths Causing Annoyance
- Complaint Breach of the Peace
- Complaint Civil Dispute
- Complaint Community Problems
- Complaint Vehicle
- Complaint Damage

The 2 district councils agreed to align their complaint recording procedures to these categories. This is very much a non-crime approach which seeks to address problems outwith or on the fringes of the criminal justice system. Application of these new categories to police data revealed a 10% fall in anti-social behaviour across the whole partnership area in the year to 31/3/00, compared to the previous year, even though, as mentioned above, Youths Causing Annoyance incidents rose 8%. Further analysis revealed a 16% fall in total figures in Wear Valley and a 60% rise in Teesdale. Hotspots were identified and matched areas of deprivation.

Further analysis involved public consultation, personal interviews and a detailed questionnaire to local Beat Officers. We wanted to know how we could promote, support and sustain use of new measures to combat anti-social behaviour. As well as a lack of knowledge of law and procedures, a lack of responsibility and accountability emerged in all agencies without exception. Respondents did not know what to do with information in their own organisations or who to share it with in others.

Additional work was needed to identify the most appropriate and sustainable responses to these issues. Micro-analysis of individual incidents in hotspot areas established time and day of the week patterns and the use of the Problem Analysis Triangle revealed location, caller and, in particular, offender features.

Offenders were seen to be mainly under 18 (on average 80%) and to display a number of risk factors - low school achievement and family problems, such as lack of supervision or parental criminality, were principal among these. As with crime in general, patterns of a few people committing a large number of offences emerged.

As a follow up to the above, young people were consulted via existing bodies such as school councils and youth clubs. Key causes of anti-social behaviour which they cited were: lack of facilities, lack of transport, boredom and adults' hostility towards them. The first 2 factors were seen as crucial to explaining the massive rise in anti-social behaviour in the mainly rural Teesdale area.

In summary, the analysis phase revealed: the need to consistently record data on anti-social behaviour; the need to educate key staff on a multi-agency basis; the need for joint working based on information sharing; the need for leadership and direction within the partnership; and, the need to focus on specific individuals, particularly young people. Analysis of early ASBO cases supported the need for evidence against each individual as opposed to a whole group.

Response

A response that was readily measurable was seen as being of fundamental importance at a multi-agency meeting - attended by Police, Social Services, Wear Valley and Teesdale District Councils, Probation Service, Youth Offending Team and the LEA - held in August 2000. **Evaluation** was essential to comply with the key Policy Action Team 8 recommendations regarding co-ordination, auditing and giving anti-social behaviour a separate identity within Partnership Crime and Disorder Strategies. Considerable emphasis was thus placed on the evaluation model to be applied to the project. It was recognised that the application of SARA would be cyclical with on-going appraisal and refinement of actions taken. As the audit process, which would lead to the next District Council Community Safety Strategies in 2002, was underway, it was recognised that the project would make an important contribution to that strategy in delineating key aims and objectives and showing 'what works'. If successful, it would, in effect, be incorporated into the 2002-2005 strategies and annual Divisional Policing Plans.

The **aim** of the project was established as:

To reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour on individuals, businesses and communities.

SMART objectives were developed. These were designed to address the issues highlighted during the analysis stage. Foremost amongst these issues was the use of new legislation in a consistent and intelligence-led way. It was decided that for the Police and District Councils simply to consult as and when

a possible case arose would not promote its use or encourage regular, multi-agency information sharing. The **Anti Social Behaviour Panel** was therefore formed as an operational arm of the Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership (Appendix B):

Objective - To establish a multi-agency, problem-solving group to co-ordinate action in relation to individuals exhibiting anti-social behaviour.

The panel meets on a monthly basis and considers individual cases in accordance with an agreed protocol, incorporating Terms of Reference and Nomination/Removal Criteria. Copies of the terms and the criteria are Appendices C and D, respectively:

Objective - To share information, in accordance with Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, for the purposes of combating anti-social behaviour.

To promote positive action in relation to anti-social behaviour by individuals and leadership within member agencies and the partnership, the following objective was agreed:

Objective - To increase staff knowledge, in agencies which are members of the partnership, to enable them to recognise, gather evidence in relation to and make decisions to deal with anti-social behaviour.

The need to address the specific issue of **young people and anti-social behaviour**, which emerged during the analysis phase led to several objectives:

Objective - To more accurately record police interactions with young people committing anti-social behaviour.

Objective - To increase police interaction with young people and promote the use of schemes designed to divert them from crime and disorder/anti-social behaviour.

Objective - To increase the number of young people participating in diversionary schemes in the Wear & Tees area.

It was decided not to set out extensive financial objectives at the outset of the project as it was perceived as long term - early intervention and continuing support - but clearly on a case by case basis, the amount of police officers' time saved by not having to respond to calls regarding a person could be calculated and the opportunities gained thereby were measurable. Similarly, costs involved with training and in the appointment of the Young Persons Liaison Officer were easily ascertainable. Offsetting costs was vital, hence a further objective:

Objective - To identify funding sources and obtain funding to support the aim and objectives of the project.

Objectives were supported by **baseline** data, established due to the 're-definition' of anti-social behaviour within the Durham Constabulary incident recording system, as outlined above. This 're-definition' also made **benchmarking** against other Police Divisions and Community Safety Partnerships possible. In 're-defining' anti-social behaviour it was considered important to also **baseline** it as a percentage of all reported incidents.

Each objective was also supported by **performance indicators** based on **inputs** and **outputs**, for example, in relation to the objective concerning staff knowledge:

Inputs	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding from GO-NE to purchase training equipment 	purchase of equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training equipment • police and LA staff time 	preparation of training course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding to hire training centre • training materials and equipment • police and LA staff time to deliver • multi-agency staff time to receive 	delivery of training course

Principal **outcomes** in relation to the above were:

- enhanced compliance with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- increased inter-agency information exchange about anti-social behaviour
- number of referrals to the Anti Social Behaviour Panel

The main inputs regarding the objective 'to more accurately record police interactions with young people committing anti-social behaviour' were the appointment of a **Young Persons Liaison Officer** and the creation by him of a computerised database to retain quantitative and qualitative data regarding interactions. This, in turn, enabled the inception of a four stage programme of interventions based upon the number of police-young person interactions.

Initial Results and Assessment

Data collection and analysis were relatively straightforward, following the establishment of the common standard for anti-social behaviour in police incident logging systems. Collection was primarily through this system, the computer database established by the Young Persons liaison Officer and council housing office records.

There were a number of logistical issues to overcome in analysing data, particularly, the lack of co-terminosity between police beat areas and council wards. This was exacerbated by the fact that 1 police division covered 2 district council areas. A solution emerged with the advent of 'Prophecy' mapping software which allowed wards to be overlaid onto beat areas. Differences in areas covered between agencies also posed problems and meant that some data could not be broken down to beat areas from the divisional area level. It is important to emphasise that this was not the case for the most important police and district council data however. A lack of internal analytical support was countered with support from Durham County Council, as part of the audit and strategy development process.

The **Anti Social Behaviour Panel** was established to support multi-agency action against anti-social behaviour where applications for and enforcement of new orders was called for. Membership in its first year (up to September 2001) comprised representatives of the Police (Chair), the District Councils (Housing and Community Safety Officers), the County Council (Community Safety Team), Probation, Social Services, Education Welfare (LEA) and the Youth Offending Team. An Information Sharing Protocol, incorporating operational procedures for the panel, was drawn up and detailed, confidential minutes and decision sheets produced after each monthly meeting. Two Acceptable Behaviour Commitments, 1 of which was complied with, were put in place and 2 successful ASBO applications made.

Qualitative data suggests that the second application is worthy of detailed examination as the case which established the worth of the panel across a range of agencies.

CASE STUDY

X was in his late 40's and had been behaving anti-socially in the Wear Valley area for around 15 years when the panel was formed. His behaviour was alcohol induced and involved threats and abuse to members of the community and workforce, including Police Officers, hospital staff, Social Services' staff and council employees. The hospital had an Exclusion Notice against him and his own mother a Restraining Order (breached 20 times). He was homeless having 'trashed' both council and private accommodation. He had 145 previous convictions, almost all for public order offences. The criminal justice system was clearly no deterrent to him. Police officers were, on average, spending 50 hours (£1,000) a month in dealing with him.

Police evidence was greatly enhanced by council housing office records, Social Services' case notes and information from the hospital, in line with the agreed information sharing protocol, and an ASBO was granted for a period of 5 years. The Force Solicitor declared the application, "a model for future applications in this county."

X has breached his ASBO 12 times since its inception and has served a total of over 18 months in prison as a result. This amounts to a saving of some 900 police hours (£18,000)! Clearly, repeated breaches in themselves call for a problem oriented approach to be adopted and the local Social Services Drug and Alcohol team are now working with X to 'dry him out' as a first step to re-housing him. This solution complies with the government's favoured **prevention - enforcement - resettlement** model regarding anti-social behaviour.

The establishment of the panel and its co-ordination of the above case, in particular, met the initial objective but a maximum of 5 cases were considered in any 1 month in its first year and all cases were referred by the Police. There was a need for referrals from other agencies before it could be said that the panel was holistic in its problem solving scope.

Information sharing developed, in support of the objective, not only through the protocol for the panel, but also through the establishment of a monthly Beat Officer-Council Housing Officer meeting structure.

The **increase in staff knowledge** was achieved through 3 one-day training courses, facilitated by NACRO and the Chair of the panel, for which £18,000 in support funding was obtained from the Government Office North East.

The appointment of a **Young Persons Liaison Officer** and the development by him of the computerised database revolutionised police-young persons interaction. Prior to the creation of the database, officers were frequently dealing with young people, 'moving them on' for their anti-social behaviour but not obtaining their names or other personal details - no disincentive to future anti-social behaviour. A problem oriented, 4 stage approach based on obtaining details and diversionary action was therefore devised.

Young Persons Informal Warning I Diversionary System

The system has 4 stages for when a young person comes to police attention and there is evidence of anti-social behaviour:

- 1) Personal, parental and, where applicable, school details are obtained by the police officer and submitted to the Young Persons Liaison Officer, via the designated pro forma, and recorded on the database for future reference.
- 2) The young person has a letter sent to their home informing their parent(s)/guardian(s) of the second incident and stating that the local beat officer will visit to discuss the behaviour involved in both incidents. If the property is council owned, the local housing officer will be asked to attend with the beat officer and reinforce the tenancy agreement.
- 3) The Young Persons liaison Officer will liaise with the Youth Offending Team regarding the young person and his/her family circumstances and then visit their home to discuss their conduct and assess their suitability for any diversionary scheme. The Young Persons liaison Officer will also write to the senior housing officer of the relevant district council should he be visiting a tenant.
- 4) The young person and a parent/guardian will be asked to attend the local police office to speak with the sector inspector.

A young person will be weeded from the system if a period of 1 year passes or they reach 18 years of age, whichever is the sooner.

In the first year, 300 young people were entered onto the database. The information proved invaluable in focusing responses to crime and disorder and identifying appropriate people for **diversionary schemes**, such as the Youth Inclusion Programme. Several other new schemes were started, including Summer Splash and Youth Voice, and an increase of 50 referrals was achieved over the previous year. Whilst laudable, this was only a small proportion of the ~~initial~~ requirement and many schemes were only temporary in duration, often running only during school holidays. There was still a need to increase numbers and sustainability.

A total of £25,000 in **funding** was obtained in the first year of the project. This was primarily used to develop a knowledge base and strategic support structure within the partnership. It was recognised that significant additional funding was needed to promote alternatives to anti-social behaviour.

Scan and Analysis 2

Anti-social behaviour rose by 4% in Wear & Tees in the year to 31/3/01, with Youths Causing Annoyance rising by 13%, as a constituent element of this total rise. The success of the anti-social behaviour project was recognised by the partnership and clear objectives regarding anti-social behaviour were written into the 2002-2005 strategies. Both have the same **aim** and **performance indicator**, supported by a range of short and long term **objectives**:

Aim - To reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour on individuals, businesses and communities.

Performance Indicator - To reduce the number of complaints recorded by the police by 10% by 2005.

Analysis suggested that whilst the panel and the young persons database provided a strategic framework for the management of anti-social behaviour issues, the development of full multi-agency involvement, an increase in the number of diversionary schemes and more action on the ground were the keys to future success.

Response 2

Problems with in house **data analysis** have been addressed by the appointment of a dedicated Crime and Disorder Analyst, funded through monies made available centrally to BCU Commanders to support partnership activity.

The **Anti Social Behaviour Panel** has added representatives from Mental Health - 50% of those referred have mental health issues - and Health to its standing membership.

Further **training** has taken place, with regular training events based on problem-solving and developing legal and procedural knowledge being introduced.

The **Young Persons liaison Officer** has continued to expand the database and has established more formal links with the Divisional Intelligence Unit, to ensure a consistent problem-solving approach is adopted in line with the National Intelligence Model.

The number of places available on existing **diversionary schemes**, such as the Youth Enterprise Scheme, has increased and the area has successfully attracted £140,000 of Positive Futures funding. Positive Futures is a sports-based scheme designed to divert young people aged 10 to 16 from anti-social behaviour and drug use. A police officer has been seconded to the scheme and works from Wear Valley District Council offices to ensure it is linked to existing multi-agency community work.

Including the Positive Futures **funding**, a total of £250,000 has been obtained in the past 2 years to support the project.

Results and Assessment 2

The newly-appointed **data analyst** has further enhanced improved information sharing and established an important link with the County Durham Data Warehouse.

The **Anti Social Behaviour Panel** has developed both in terms of workload and in terms of multi-agency involvement. The number of referrals has steadily increased, especially in recent months, as the chart at Appendix E illustrates. The panel is currently considering over 20 individual cases. Referrals are now multi-agency, with both district councils, the Youth Offending Team and Education Welfare submitting cases on a regular basis. The individual contributions of each agency are summarised below:

Police - chair of panel; maintenance and preparation of all records; preparation and prosecution of cases; enforcement and diversion (number of beat officers has increased from 9 to 31 in past 2 years); and, evaluation.

Wear Valley District Council - appointment of Tenancy Enforcement Officer and strengthening Tenancy Agreement; case referral; and, visits to problem tenants.

Teesdale District Council -development of Exclusion Policy; case referral; and, visits to problem tenants.

Youth Offending Team - one-to-one case work and case referral.

Probation Service - mentoring and case referral.

Education Welfare/Social Services/Mental Health - one-to-one case work and case referral.

Health - new member of panel - reluctant to share information.

The following cases illustrate the panel's holistic approach, which is far broader than a simple reliance on obtaining ASBO's:

- A youth responsible for 10 to 15 complaints of anti-social behaviour per week received intensive support from the Youth Offending Team, on behalf of the panel, which has resulted in a sustained improvement in his behaviour - no complaints for over a year, (a financial saving of at least £1040).

- A single young man with learning difficulties was housed in a bungalow complex occupied by elderly people and attracted youths to the area who took advantage of and harassed the other residents. The panel arranged for him to receive counselling from the Mental Health Team and a free home security upgrade and as a result all problems ceased.

Of course, legal options have also been taken with 7 ASBO's, 8 ABC's and 2 Parenting Orders being granted in the past 2 years. The panel has been replicated in 3 of the other 5 police divisions of Durham Constabulary and has also received recognition for its development of a final warning letter (see Appendix F) to 'offenders', which outlines the unacceptable nature of their conduct and explains ASBO's to them.

The **young persons database** has continued to expand and now contains the following numbers of young people at each stage:

Stage 1 - 971
Stage 2 - 201
Stage 3 - 49
Stage 4 - 5
Weeded - 369

Information has proved invaluable in ensuring the correct young people are targeted for diversionary schemes. The Young Persons Liaison Officer also now attends Reprimand and Final Warning surgeries to promote diversionary activities. Several serious crimes have been solved due to information contained on the database.

Over 200 additional young people have been placed on **diversionary schemes** due primarily to the success of the County Durham Positive Futures bid, which was co-written by the Chair of the Anti Social Behaviour Panel. The accreditation of the panel as best practice by the Youth Justice Board has, in turn, helped to attract additional funding to Wear & Tees to support the partnership's anti-social behaviour strategy.

The success of the problem-oriented approach to anti-social behaviour is illustrated by the fact that this approach to policing has become enshrined in divisional and partnership planning, along with specific anti-social behaviour objectives. The onset of the National Intelligence Model has assisted in this process. The Wear & Tees Division's current anti-social behaviour priorities are shown at Appendix G to demonstrate this.

Where next?

Anti-social behaviour levels are still rising in Wear & Tees, although incidences of Youth Causing Annoyance fell by 2% in the year to 31/3/03. Clearly, the achievement of the partnership's strategic target is still some way off and the formation of beat officers into a team to target hotspot areas is proposed. The anticipated appointment of a full time case officer to support the work of the Anti Social Behaviour Panel is testimony to its multi-agency recognition and effectiveness!

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Read T. and Tilley N. **Not Rocket Science? Problem-solving and crime reduction** 2000

Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership **Community Safety in Wear Valley - Wear Valley Crime Audit to Strategy** 2002

Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership **Community Safety in Teesdale - Teesdale Crime Audit to Strategy** 2002

Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership Steering Group
Chair – Ch. Supt. Robin Trounson

Co-ordinating Unit

Elaine Baker
Vicky Battell
Sgt. Chris Reeves

Violent Crime
Chair: Ch. Insp.
Jane Spraggon

**Domestic
Violence**
Chair: Hazel
Willoughby

Hate Crime
Chair: Sgt.
Mick Hutchinson

Burglary
Chair: DCI
Bruce Turnbull

**Anti-social
Behaviour**
Chair: Ch. Insp.
Jane Spraggon

Vehicle Crime
Chair: Mark
Oliphant

**Theft &
Handling**
Chair: Insp.
Ivan Wood

**Drug related
crime &
Substance Misuse**
Chair: David Cliff
DAT

**Anti-social
Behaviour Panel**
Chair: Insp.
George
Osborne

ANTI SOCIAL ~BEHAVIOUR PANEL

TERMS ~~OF REFERENCE

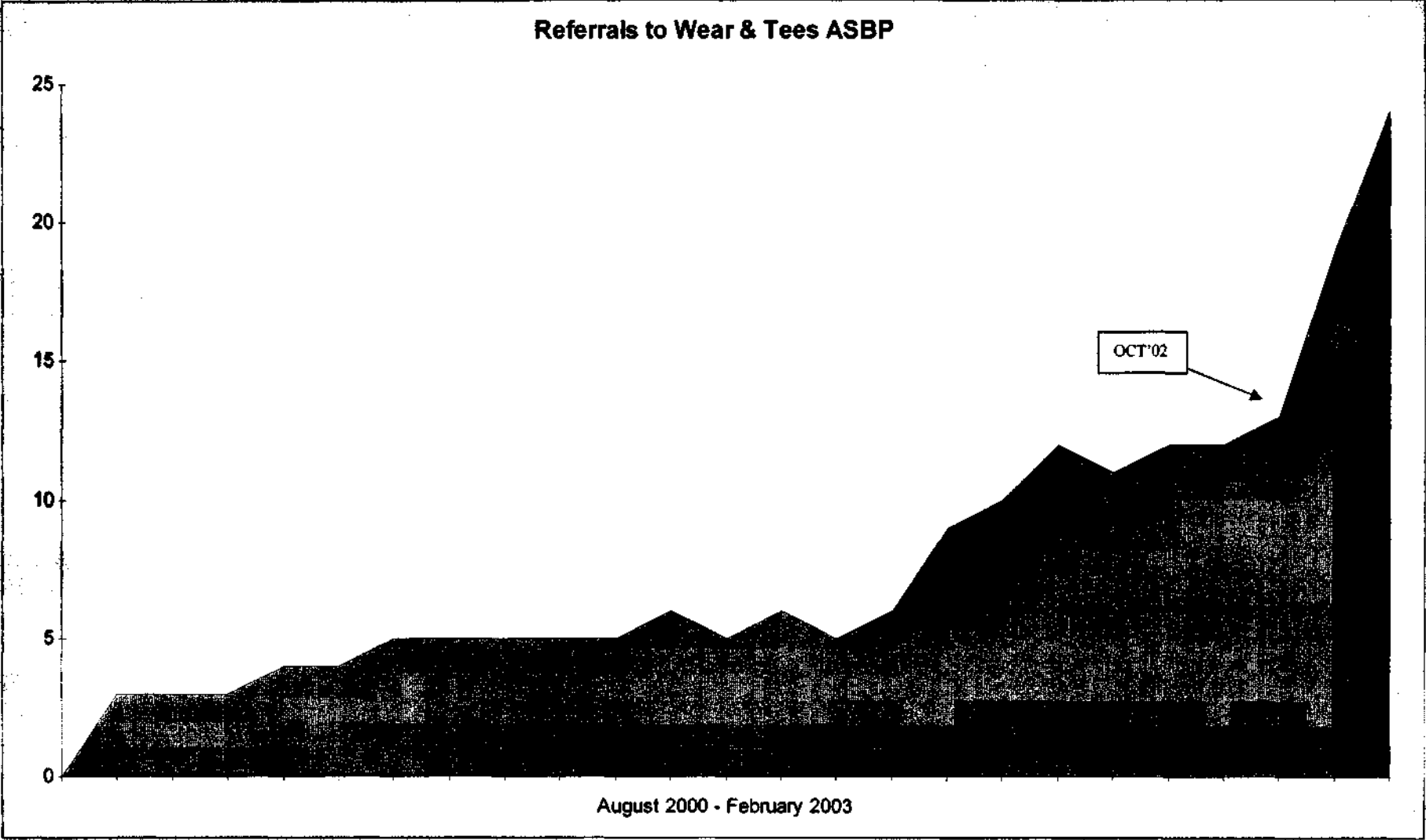
1. The group will be known as the Anti Social Behaviour Panel.
2. The panel will act as an operational arm of the Wear and Tees Community Safety Partnership.
3. The panel will provide feedback to Strategy groups.
4. The panel will inform all other task groups of the existence and purpose of the multi agency forum.
5. All agencies may nominate individuals for consideration by the panel.
6. Any agency may nominate individuals for consideration by the panel. The panel will nominate individuals for or remove them from consideration against agreed criteria.
7. Core agencies will collectively consider and take appropriate action regarding individuals whose anti-social behaviour requires a multi agency response. Each agency will commit resources and contribute fully to the information exchange process in respect of such individuals.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PANEL

NOMINATION/REMOVAL CRITERIA

1. Any agency may nominate individuals for consideration/removal from consideration.
2. Individuals must have exhibited behaviour which falls within the definition of Anti Social Behaviour given in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and referred to in the protocol.
3. A nominating agency must supply appropriate evidence to support nominating.
4. The panel will consider whether individuals should be carried forward for consideration at the next meeting at each meeting, reasons being fully documented in the minutes.

Referrals to Wear & Tees ASBP



Durham Constabulary

Bishop Auckland Police Office,
Woodhouse Lane,
Bishop Auckland,
Co. Durham,
DL14 6LB.

Tel No: (01388) 603566
Fax No: (01325) 742310

This matter is being dealt with by Inspector Osborne, 01325 742317

Dear Mr.....

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS

I write as Chair of the **Wear & Tees Anti Social Behaviour Panel**, which considers those individuals whose behaviour is so bad as to warrant intervention by one or more of the member agencies and has the authority to apply for one of the above orders in suitable cases.

I have to advise you that the panel is considering applying for such an order against yourself. Further information about Anti Social Behaviour Orders is attached.

Free text

The persistence of your behaviour has led the panel to issue you with this letter which you must consider a **final warning**. There is a very strong possibility that we will apply for an Anti Social Behaviour Order against you if there is not an immediate improvement in your behaviour. This improvement will need to be sustained over a period of time once initiated.

I would emphasise that the panel has not yet started proceedings for an Anti Social Behaviour Order against you and will not do so if the required improvement in behaviour takes place.

The officer issuing you with this letter will explain its contents and significance and ask you to sign in receipt of it. You are, of course, free to seek independent legal advice in respect of this matter, should you wish to do so.

Yours sincerely,

**G S OSBORNE INSPECTOR
CHAIR – ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PANEL**



Section 4 (ii)

Control Strategy Priority 6

To work in partnership with other agencies to develop and implement effective multi-agency solutions to anti-social behaviour.

Intelligence Requirement			
Action (Input)	How we intend to measure the action	Expected result (output) of successful action	Divisional Lead Responsibility
1. Provision of intelligence to patrol Officers/ DBO's to ensure patrols are targeted in hot spot areas	No of intelligence packages/ briefings and taskings provided for ASB hotspots No of returns provided to DIU on activities undertaken in hotspot areas	More accurate picture of nature and incidence of ASB	Operations Manager
2. Increase quality of information provided on offending persons	Dip Sample 20% of incident log entries relating to ASB % of entries where accurate reporting and recording of information occurs	More accurate picture of nature and incidence of ASB	Operations Manager
3. Improve information network with partner agencies, particularly local authority regarding ASB	No of intelligence meetings held with partner agencies	More accurate picture of nature and incidence of ASB	Operations Manager



Prevention Priorities			
Action (Input)	How we intend to measure the action	Expected result (output) of successful action	Divisional Lead Responsibility
1. Collate information to identify anti-social behaviour by young people in support of four-stage programme of multi-agency interventions to divert young people from future offending.	No. young people entered on Divisional database at stage 1. % database entries who are at stage 2. % database entries who are at stage 3. % database entries who are at stage 4.	Reduced levels of anti-social behaviour measured by: • No. of incidents categorised as anti-social behaviour; and no. such incidents expressed as % of all incidents.	Community Safety Inspector
2. Second officer to co-ordinate provision of sporting activities for young people through Government's Positive Futures programme.	No. referrals from police and % who undertake a programme of activity.	As above	Community Safety Inspector
3. In partnership with Traffic Department and local parish councils, implement weekend programme of bikewise events to improve road safety of motorcyclists and reduce complaints of anti-social behaviour.	No. of Bikers' Café events. No. of reported road traffic collisions involving motorcycles. No. of complaints from local residents and road users about anti-social behaviour by motorcyclists.	25 events 05.04.03 to 28:09:03. Fewer RTCs. Fewer complaints.	Area Inspector Teesdale

Enforcement Priorities			
Action (Input)	How we intend to measure the action	Expected result (output) of successful action	Divisional Lead Responsibility
1. Multi-agency anti-social behaviour panel to review offenders, obtain legal orders and institute diversionary programmes.	No. of Orders obtained to reduce ASB No. of Diversionary programmes	Reduced levels of anti social behaviour measured by: No of incidents categorised as anti-social behaviour; and no such incidents expressed as % of all incidents	Community Safety Inspector

Wear and Tees Divisional Policing Plan 2003/04



2. Implement action plan of Wear & Tees Community Safety Partnership Anti-Social Behaviour Task Group.	No. of actions and % completed.	As above.	Operations Manager
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