Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2008 Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. ***By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.*** Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should be e-mailed to tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 25th April 2008**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) 'Traffic Light System'

2. Key issue that the project is addressing: Antisocial behaviour, Youth Criminality

Author contact details

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Endorsing representative contact details

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: Ch Supt Paul Howlett

12. Endorsing representative's email address: paul.howlett@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk

13. For all entries from England & Wales please state which Government Office or Welsh Assembly Government your organisation is covered by : Wiltshire Constabulary, ACPO South West Region

14. Please mark this box with an X to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

X

Section B: Summary of application - *In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).*

Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) 'Traffic Light'

The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) was developed with multi agency consensus, as a protocol for dealing with youths engaging in antisocial behaviour. The system identifies youths coming to police attention at an early stage and then allocates a colour coded 'level' to them, depending on the seriousness and number of anti-social acts they commit. Each level has various interventions and sanctions attached to it. If the behaviour continues then the person is moved up the levels and the sanctions become more punitive.

Scanning

As part of the Neighbourhood Policing Teams roll out of in the Swindon, 18 out of 23 Swindon communities selected Antisocial Behaviour as one of their main concerns.

Residents were asked what their concerns were through community meetings, consultations and questionnaires.

For April – December 2007 Rowdy/Nuisance accounted for 68.8% of the total antisocial behaviour figure (18,749 incidents).

For Neighbourhood Policing Teams to be successful it was imperative they gained community support and acceptance.

Analysis

Current processes and systems were not geared to identify and record those responsible for Antisocial Behaviour.

The top 6 Antisocial Behaviour policing sectors are the same as those for recorded crime.

There was no early 'radar' identifying youths at risk of offending and when they were eventually dealt with it is too late to do anything meaningful.

Agencies were taking a fragmented approach, with little cohesion, for dealing with 'problem youths'.

Response

The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) was developed as a protocol for dealing with antisocial behaviour.

The concept is shown below.

Levels	Explanation	Possible Consequences	Focus
Blue level	Three low level incidents	- Incidents recorded. - System explained.	Prevention
Green Level	Four low level incidents.	- Police & Council letter - Visit to parents/guardians. - Intervention strategies considered - Youth Offending Team (YOT) notified	
Orange Level	Eight incidents.	- Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) applied for. - YOT notified	Enforcement
Red Level	Twelve incidents.	- Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) applied for. - Breaches robustly dealt with. - YOT notified	

The system was explained to residents and they were encouraged to call in with names of responsible youths.

Assessment

There are 1291 people on the System.

Steady decrease in incidents recorded (307 less ASB incidents for first three quarters of 2008).

Over nine months the two pilot sites for the System outperformed other policing beats by five positions for antisocial behaviour.

Longer preventative gains will still be realised.

State number of words: 400

Section C: Description of project - *Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover, in particular section 11.*

Antisocial Behaviour System (ASB) 'Traffic Light System'

There will be a fresh drive on the use of supportive interventions, including parenting contracts that address the underlying factors contributing to anti-social behaviour, alongside robust enforcement. 'Cutting Crime - a new partnership' - Home Office crime strategy 2008-11

With the roll out of Neighbourhood Policing Teams in the Swindon, 18 out of 23 communities selected Antisocial Behaviour as one of their main concerns. The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) 'Traffic Light System' was developed with multi agency consensuses as a protocol for dealing with youths engaging in antisocial behaviour. The system allows agencies to identify youths coming to police attention at a much earlier stage and then offers a co-ordinated and graded response to dealing with these youths. The system allows the police and other agencies to show local communities that one of their main concerns is being addressed.

1.   Scanning

With the roll out of Neighbourhood Policing Teams in the Swindon, Wiltshire, 18 out of 23 communities selected Antisocial Behaviour as one of their main concerns. Fig 1.1. shows that the main concern facing these communities was Antisocial behaviour.

Swindon Neighbourhood Priorities

| Priority	Value
Litter/Fly tipping	4
Youth Intervention	2
Drugs	6
Theft	1
Cycling	1
Police presence	2
Prostitution	1
Traffic/Speed/Parking	11
Graffitti	3
Criminal Damage	7
Antisocial Behaviour	26
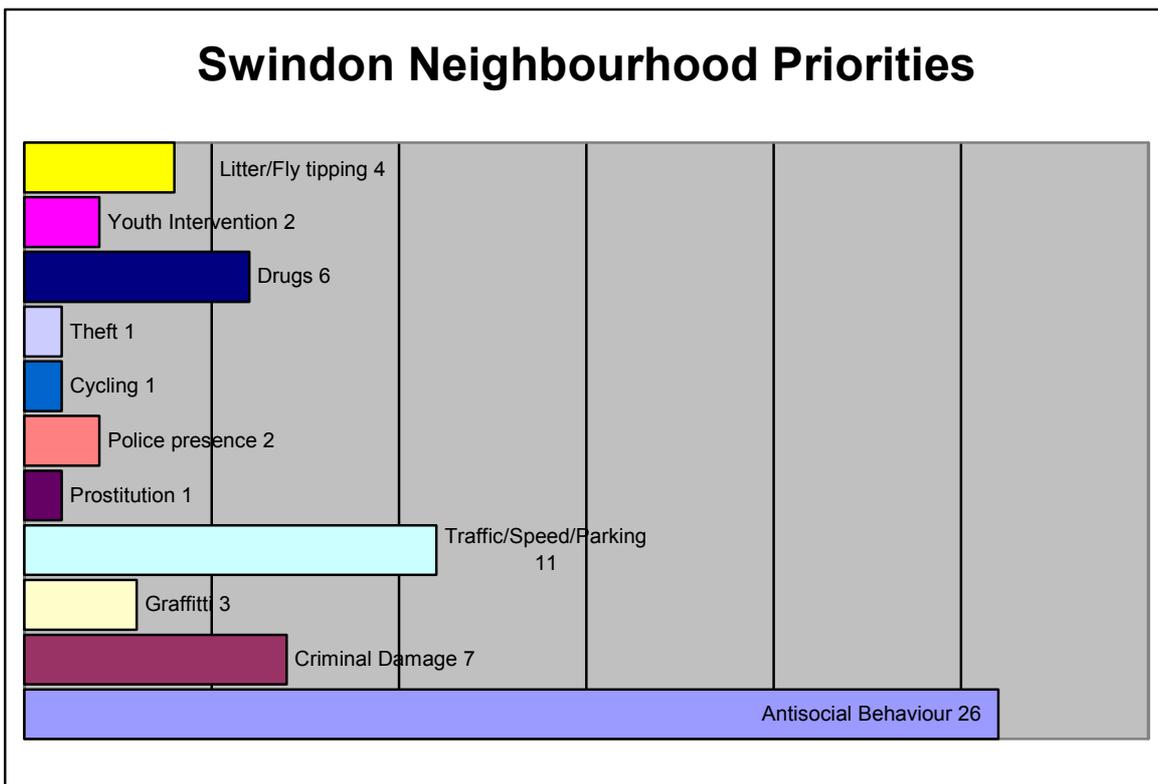
Fig 1.1. Top three community priorities per policing beat for Swindon, updated February 2008

Neighbourhood priorities were elicited from all 23 Beats in Swindon, by a consultation process for the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) roll out. Consultations consisted mostly of community meetings, in which residents were asked what their main concerns were. Surveys and questionnaires were also used in some areas.

The most frequently reported type of antisocial behaviour in Wiltshire was Rowdy/Nuisance Behaviour, which is 68.8% of the total antisocial behaviour figure (18,749 incidents). Table 1.1. details the top 5 recording types of antisocial behaviour recorded across the Force.

1	Rowdy/Nuisance	18749
2	Vehicle related Nuisance	1834
3	Nuisance Neighbours	1706
4	Malicious Communications	1673
5	Abandoned Vehicles	1270

Table 1.1. Top 5 recording types of ASB for April – December 2007

Antisocial behaviour data is also recorded by Swindon Borough Council (SBC) and is categorised similar to those of the Police.

As mentioned, Neighbourhood Policing Teams were newly established and to be successful it was imperative to get community support. What was needed was a tool to classify and track individuals engaging in antisocial behaviour. This tool would need to offer early intervention and allow seamless enforcement.

2. Analysis

Traditionally the emphasis of the criminal justice system has been on recordable crime and therefore processes and systems are not geared to identify and record those responsible for Antisocial Behaviour. Table 2.1. shows that the top 6 recording Antisocial Behaviour policing sectors are exactly the same as the top 6 policing sectors for recorded crime.

Antisocial Behaviour			Crimes		
1	Northern Sector	3978	1	Northern Sector	4899
2	Swindon East	3661	2	Swindon East	3950
3	Swindon Central	2436	3	Swindon Central	3779
4	Sailsbury	2400	4	Sailsbury	3670
5	Trowbridge	2181	5	Trowbridge	2622
6	Chippenham	2081	6	Chippenham	1882

Table 2.1 Recorded ASB and Crime ranked by policing sector for the same period.

This indicates that if antisocial behaviour is effectively dealt with, there should be a positive impact on crime. This analysis hold true as two youths named as being responsible for the majority of the antisocial behaviour were also classified as Persistent Young Offenders (PYO's) in Penhill (pilot selected for the Antisocial Behaviour System). Many youths were 'slipping through' the criminal justice system, so that when they were eventually dealt with it is too late to do anything meaningful. This came to light when putting a youth forward for an Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO). In this case the various agencies had to backtrack to ensure interventions had taken place and that this was the only viable option left. There was no early 'radar' informing the various agencies who the youths at risk of offending were. The traditional way of dealing with these youths was when they became 'known' through criminal activity. Agencies were missing an opportunity to prevent some of the resulting problems.

These youths were not being effectively dealt with when they were found committing antisocial acts. Police responded to calls of antisocial behaviour and in most instances moved the 'groups' on with no follow up. Different officers on different shifts were dealing with the same individuals and not recording this fact. If an individual's details were put on Police logs, these were being lost, as there was no way of collating the information. Local knowledge regarding the youths was lost when local beat officers move on. The youths responsible for antisocial behaviour often also caused trouble over many neighbourhoods and thus evaded detection.

The Community Safety Partnership's, Antisocial Behaviour Unit (ASBU) is tasked with resolving anti-social behaviour and uplifting communities and were being approached by the police in a uncoordinated and varied manner, to request civil remedies, such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's) and Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBO's).

The various agencies such as the Youth Offending Team (YOT), the local Antisocial Behaviour Unit and the police were not 'talking to each other' effectively and were taking a fragmented approach to dealing with 'problem youths'. This was even happening within agencies themselves, such as Police response officers not taking details for Neighbourhood Policing Team officers to follow up on. There was no clear point at which interventions took place

and this also varied across neighbourhoods.

Local communities were the victims of anti-social behaviour and residents reported feeling intimidated to walk around their own areas, especially at night. This was particularly the case in deprived areas where vulnerable groups such as the elderly, single parent households and vulnerable adults were housed by the council. A large number of residents, most at risk from anti-social behaviour are dependent on the Council for their housing needs, and do not have the option of moving away from the problem. Many of the residents spoken to in the two pilot areas (Penhill and Toothill) mentioned that they were not prepared to make a stand against the youths involved in anti-social behaviour as they were afraid of the repercussions and intimidation. Throughout the year victims and informants of antisocial behaviour are surveyed, regarding the following areas.

Percentage of victims satisfied
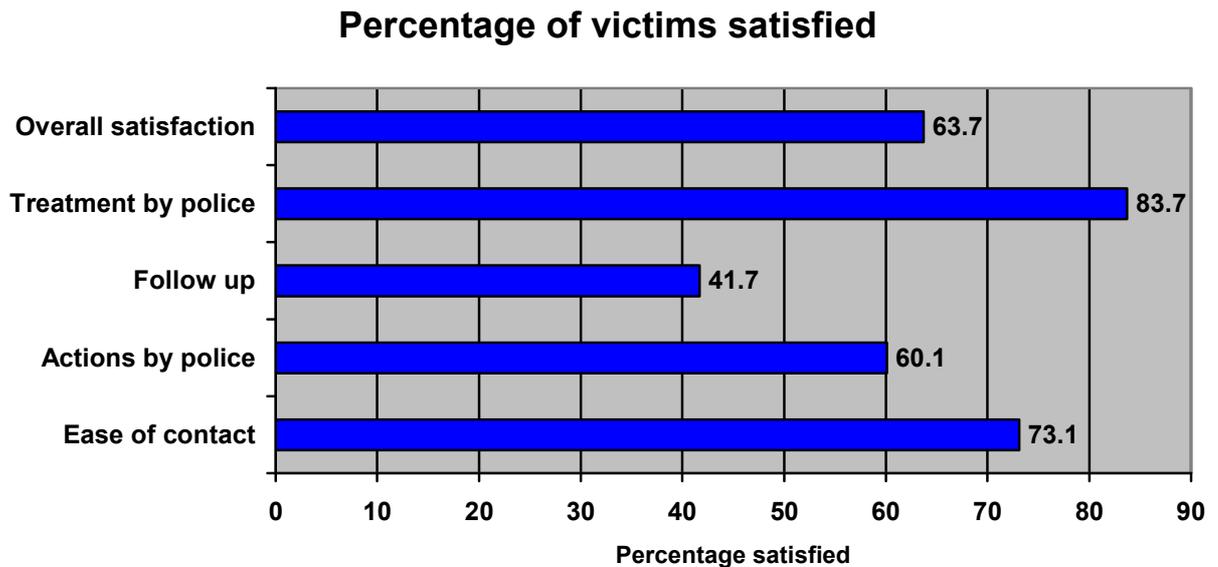
Fig 2.1. Percentage of victims satisfied, year to date - November 2007

If these areas are improved upon and addressed correctly, overall satisfaction will improve. Only 60.1% of people surveyed were satisfied with action taken by the police. Follow up actions were even more disappointing at 41.7%. The previous approach did not work as is evident from the number of residents stating that antisocial behaviour is their major concern.

Although anti-social behaviour occurs throughout Swindon, higher concentrations tended to be located in traditionally 'council estate' areas. This behaviour also tended to be in or near parks and alleyways where youths could hang around, drinking, taking drugs and being abusive to local residents and foot traffic. There was little or no fear of the consequences of their actions (or of their parents being informed). Local beat officers were finding youths 'hanging around' these areas from across the town, as they had been invited to do so by friends, allowing them to misbehave with impunity.

Although the youths responsible for anti-social behaviour came from a wide and varied background, the more 'hard core' youths tended to be out of (or excluded from) mainstream education. Schools often referred to these youths as having 'challenging behaviour'. Many of them were being dealt with for criminal offences or were under investigation. Some of the youths had the classification of 'Persistent Young Offender' (PYO). This was the case for the two youths that were put on Antisocial Behaviour Contracts (ASBO's) in Penhill. Another factor was that these youths came from the more deprived areas and there was little parental control, with the youths being allowed out until early hours of the morning (some residents referred to them as being 'feral'). This synopsis has been ratified by the fact that these 'hard core' youths are quickly moving through the various levels of the Antisocial Behaviour System. Another issue is that there is a group of 'up and coming' youths that are taking their lead from the youths mentioned above. This is escalated by the apparent lack of action against these 'ring leaders' and of effective control measures. In effect the group of 'up and coming' youths aspire to imitate these ring leaders.

3.   Response

The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) 'Traffic Light' was developed with multi agency input and is an agreed protocol for dealing with antisocial behaviour. The system allows agencies to identify youths coming to attention at a much earlier stage and offers a co-ordinated and graded response to dealing with these youths. The system's main focus is on early intervention with the ability to escalate to enforcement if necessary.

The table below explains the graded response agreed by the police and other agencies.

Levels	Explanation	Possible Consequences	Focus
Blue level	Individual has come to police notice for up to three minor incidents. If incidents are serious, go to next level.	- Name and incidents are recorded by the police. - System explained to individual and parents/guardians.	Prevention
Green Level	Four low level incidents, if incidents are serious, go to next level.	- Letter from police and Council. - Visit to parents/guardians to explain system and consequences. - Details sent to Youth Offending Team. - Intervention strategies discussed with parents/ guardians and various agencies.	Prevention
Orange Level	Four more (8) incidents, if incidents are serious, go to next level. Apply for Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC).	- Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) applied for. - Details sent to Youth Offending Team.	Enforcement
Red Level	Four more (12) incidents. Apply for Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO).	- Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO). - Details sent to Youth Offending Team. - Breaches robustly dealt with.	Enforcement

Table 3.1. Antisocial Behaviour System (ASB)

Intelligence was being lost from Police Logs, however Neighbourhood Policing Teams now search the records for their area, transferring names onto the ASB system and submit intelligence reports concerning individuals who continue to be a problem (blue level).

A combined Police/ Community Safety Partnership, letter is personally delivered by the police and an Antisocial Behaviour Unit member (green level). The letter explains the consequences of continuing with the problem behaviour and also that continued antisocial acts could jeopardise the tenancy for the family if they reside in social accommodation. The letter is supplemented by an explanation of the Antisocial Behaviour System (ASB) and the next steps that will be taken.

The Youth Offending Team (YOT) is informed of the details, and intervention strategies requested.

If the behaviour persists an Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) is applied for, normally by the Police Officer/PCSO who has ownership of the individual (orange level). A multi agency meeting is convened where an Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) is discussed and any intervention strategy such as parenting classes agreed. The system allows a printout of the pertinent information to be produced as well as any preceding steps that have been taken (Fig 3.1.)
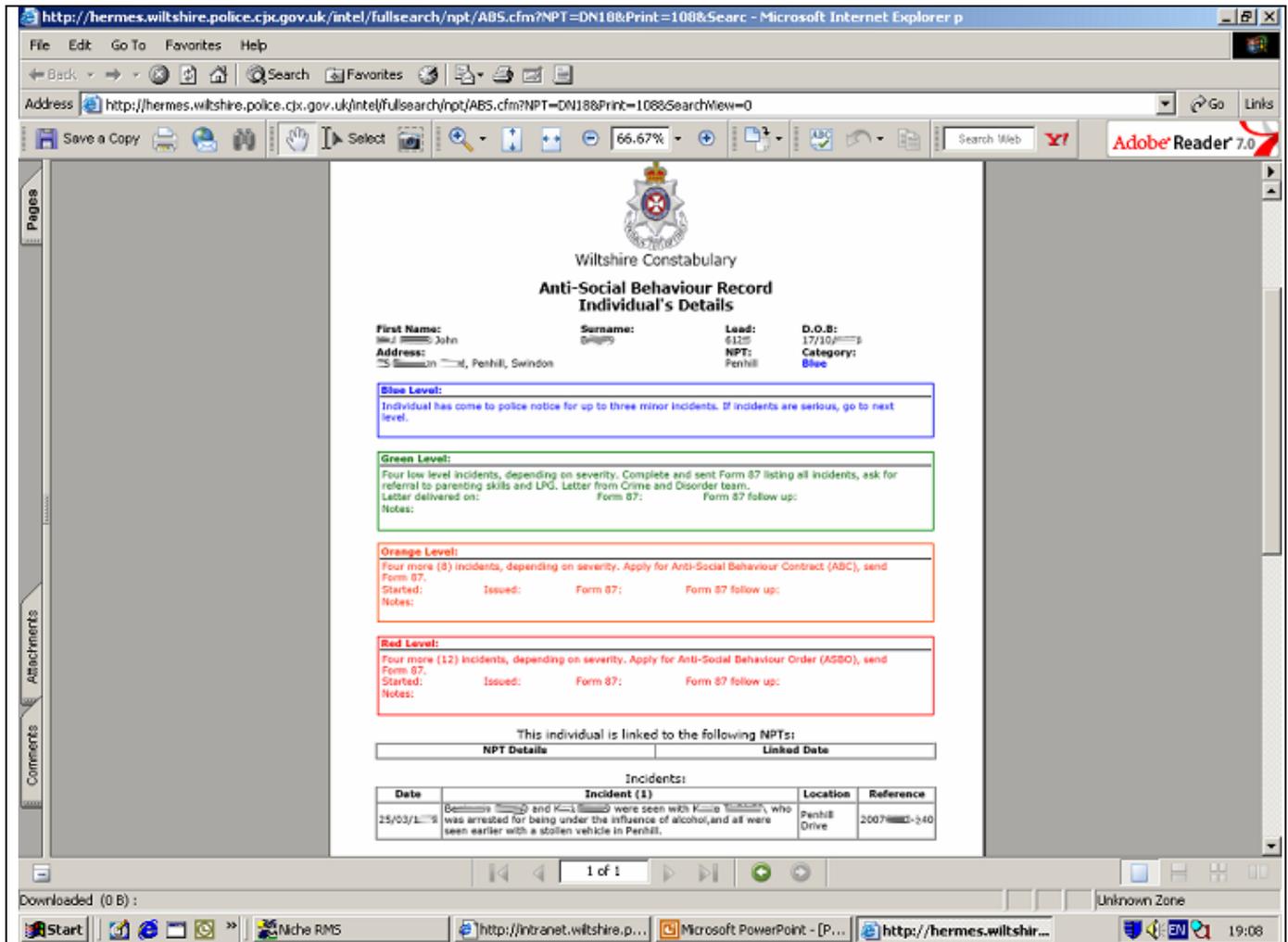
Fig 3.1. ASB print out

If the behaviour still persists, a further muti-agency meeting is called to consider an Antisocial Behaviour Contact (Red Level). The possibility of success is much greater as all the evidence concerning the individual's behaviour and any intervention strategies has already been recorded. This evidences that this is the only viable option available to curb the individual's increasingly anti-social behaviour. The system continues collecting information in the background and any breaches of the contract enable appropriate action to be taken.

Once the protocol was established as part of the initial trial, a spreadsheet was developed to track individuals, in Penhill in March 2007. Penhill is one of the most deprived areas in Swindon with over 50% of the housing stock owned by the council. When any levels were breached, the Penhill Beat manager ensured that the various actions agreed with agencies for the various levels was followed. In June 2007 the pilot was extended to Toothill to see if system could be transferred.

It soon become apparent that the spreadsheet used for the pilot was not up to the task and a database was developed that could be accessed through the police intranet (Fig 3.2. & Fig 3.3.). This gave the added benefit of the system being able to track youths anywhere across Wiltshire. The system has now rolled out to every neighbourhood policing team in Wiltshire.
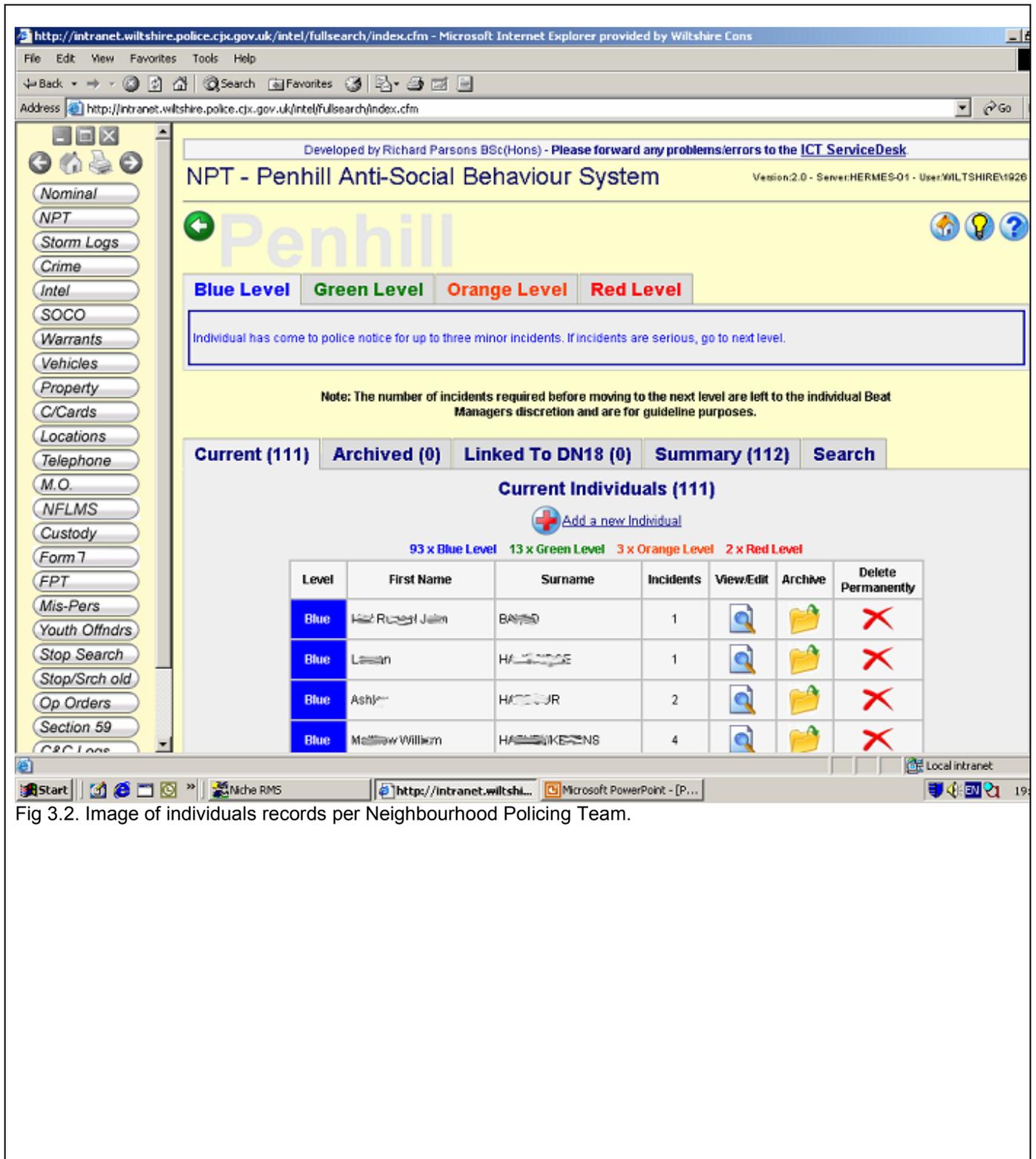
Fig 3.2. Image of individuals records per Neighbourhood Policing Team.

http://intranet.wiltshire.police.cjx.gov.uk/intel/fullsearch/index.cfm - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Wiltshire Cons

File   Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Back | Search   Favorites

Address http://intranet.wiltshire.police.cjx.gov.uk/intel/fullsearch/index.cfm   Go

Nominal
NPT
Storm Logs
Crime
Intel
SOCO
Warrants
Vehicles
Property
C/Cards
Locations
Telephone
M.O.
NFLMS
Custody
Form 7
FPT
Mis-Pers
Youth Offndrs
Stop Search
Stop/Srch old
Op Orders
Section 59
C&C Logs

Four more (8) incidents, depending on severity. Apply for Anti-Social Behaviour Contract (ABC), send Form 87.

Started: Issued: Form 87:   Form 87 follow up:

Notes:

Red Level:

Four more (12) incidents, depending on severity. Apply for Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), send Form 87.

Started: Issued: Form 87:   Form 87 follow up:

Notes:

Update

Link this individual to another NPT: ExampleCDRP, ExampleNPT, 0

Save Link

NPT Details	Linked Date	Linked By	Delete Link

Add a new Incident

Date	Incident (1)	Location	Reference	Edit	Delete Permanently
25/03/1 97	Benjamin ▓▓▓ and K▓B▓▓D were seen with Kevin T▓▓▓, who was arrested for being under the influence of alcohol, and all were seen earlier with a stollen vehicle in Penhill.	Penhill Drive	20070325-▓▓		✕

Local intranet

Start | Niche RMS | http://intranet.wiltshi... | Microsoft PowerPoint - [P...] | EN

Fig 3.3. Image of individual's record.

The process is explained to residents and they are encouraged to call in with names of responsible youths. This to a large extent will assist the overall satisfaction for victims of Antisocial Behaviour that was mentioned previously.

The following points are relevant:

- The process is standardised and an agreed protocol gives agencies a form of 'short hand'. Agencies are persuaded to commit to the course of action agreed upon.

- The process of dealing with youths coming to attention is now clear, transparent and 'spelt out'.

- The Antisocial Behaviour Unit is more accountable and expected to take positive action with other partners. The team is now insisting that decisions and requests for civil measures are based on the system.

- The procedure is prescriptive and agreed, therefore arguments are less likely to occur, between agencies.

- Time is saved as agencies can respond quicker saving time, effort and money.

- This approach has been build into the way Neighbourhood Policing Teams now operate, which has been relatively easy to do as the Neighbourhood Policing concept is fairly new and still evolving.

- The process has been streamlined and has increased the quality of applications received for civil remedies.

- Police officers are more confident to start the process, whereas before they tended to wait for the situation to escalate before taking action.

4.   Assessment

At the initiation of the project it was important to decide what success would look like. The project was continually evolving and although it was only tested and 'developed' in one beat area (Penhill), it was always envisioned that the system would be rolled out to other areas. The potential of the system soon became apparent and this was reinforced by other beat managers requesting the system. Before the system could be rolled out to other Neighbourhood Policing Teams, it was decided that another area with a different 'makeup' be selected to see whether the system could be transplanted to another area, without major modifications. For this purpose the Toothill area, which has a high level of antisocial behaviour and crime, was selected.

The following was considered as criteria for measuring whether success had been achieved.

1.   <u>All Neighbourhood Policing Teams had implemented and were using the system in the Swindon Area and then throughout Wiltshire.</u> This is now the case and a monthly update is sent to the responsible officer for Neighbourhood Policing in Wiltshire to monitor usage of the system. At present the system is 'dipped sampled' to ensure compliance and identified issues are addressed with individual beat manager. The next stage is to ensure that this forms part of the internal inspection process for Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
2.   <u>Partner agencies in Swindon understand and are 'on board' and using the system.</u> The system is now used in the majority of multi agency meetings to consider the use of measures such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's), injunctions and Antisocial Behaviour Contacts (ASBOs). The Antisocial Behaviour Unit plan to insist that the agreed protocol be used by any Police officers seeking these civil remedies.
3.   <u>The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) 'worked' and this was backed up by positive results.</u> This was the most difficult criterion to satisfy. As the system was measuring something 'youths responsible for antisocial behaviour', that was not measured in any meaningful way before, there was no established baseline. Another factor that could skew results was the fact that Neighbourhood Policing Teams had rolled out across Wiltshire. The very nature of Neighbourhood Policing Teams, being based close to neighbourhood problems meant that they were having an positive impact on antisocial behaviour incidents. Another issue is that the system is preventative in nature and the benefits would be difficult to measure and might only become apparent over the long term. Whether the Antisocial Behaviour System (ASB) worked or not, will be discussed below.

4.1   Establishing a base line

As mentioned there was no efficient way of determing which 'youths were coming to attention', or which people had been sent warning letters, or were on ABC or ASBO. The persons receiving these sanctions were not 'known', making any planning and intervention difficult. At present (11/02/2008) there are 1291 people on the systems database. Of these:

1078 - blue level - Individual has come to police notice.

123 - green level – Warning letter and visit to parents/gaurdian.

58 - orange level – Apply for Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC).

32 -red level - Apply for Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO).

These levels are only guidelines and are left up to individual beat managers discretion. Reasons for not proceeding with the agreed protocol needs to be recorded and justified. Work is in progress to show the actual ABC's and ASBO's granted by each Neighbourhood policing Team.

4.2 Neighbourhood Policing Teams Established

The fact that Neighbourhood Policing Teams had been rolled out across Wiltshire could make it difficult to link successes back to the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS).

During the second half of 2007, when the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) was becoming established in selected policing beat areas, warning letters increased by 12% and Acceptable Behavior Contracts (ABC's) doubled form 9 to 18. As mentioned it is difficult to separate which figures were attributable to the Antisocial Behaviour System (ASB) and those to Neighbourhood Policing.

Swindon Quartely ASB Analysis
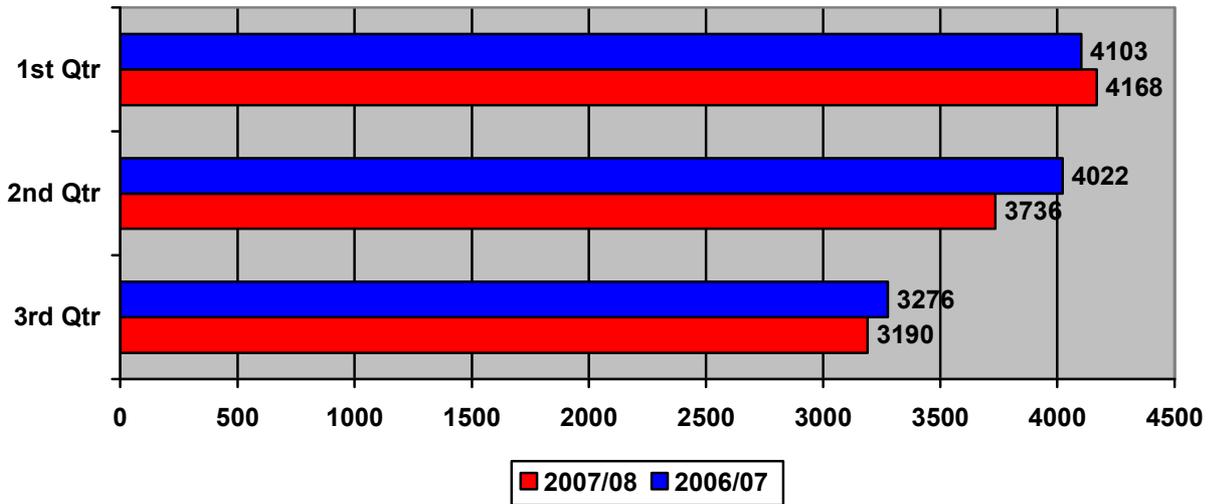
Fig 4.1. ASB Incidents Recorded in Swindon

Fig 4.1 shows a steady decrease in antisocial behaviour incidents over the previous year (first 3 quarters), with 307 less incidents for the period. Although there is little doubt that the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) had an impact on these figures a better way of measuring the system's success is to measure 'like with like'. In other words if the system was a success and capable of effectively dealing with and lowering levels of antisocial behaviour then it would be expected that the two policing beats (Penhill and Toothill) that trialled the system would show superior results when compared with their peer beats.

Information gathered from police storm logs and analysed by Swindon Borough data analysis's, (Table 4.1), shows that over the period of nine months the two beats chosen as pilot sites for the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) outperformed other beats (by five positions).

Table 4.1. Rank of Incidents by Beat - April 07 to December 07

BEAT	Apr-07	Dec-07	Move
Penhill	3	8	+ 5
Toothill	7	12	+ 5
Old town	14	10	+ 4
Park North	2	5	+ 3
Kingshill & Rushey Platt	6	3	+ 3
Broad Street Area	9	6	+ 3
Pinehurst	4	2	+ 2
Town Centre	1	1	0
Park South	7	7	0
Walcot East	5	4	-1

This achievement is further borne out in Table 4.2 which averages out the Antisocial Behaviour incidents from April 2007 to November 2007 for each policing beat and then compares the result with the December 2007 figure.

Table 4.2. Number of Average ASB Incidents by Beat compared with Dec 07

BEAT	Ave	Dec 07	Difference
Penhill	58	33	+43%
Toothill	41	23	+43%
Park North	55	38	+31%
Gorse Hill	25	18	+28%
Town Centre	115	89	+23%
Walcot East	51	40	+22%
Old town	31	27	+12%
Pinehurst	62	55	+11%
York Road	22	22	0%
Broad Street Area	37	29	-1%

As can be seen the two pilot sites (Penhill and Toothill), which trialled the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) outperformed the next best performer by a comfortable 12%.

4.3   Qualitative measures

As previously mentioned the longer-term benefits will take a long time to be realised. The following are a range of comments regarding the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS):

'At the Penhill NeST (Neighborhood Safety Group) meeting on the 24th July 2007 it was said that Penhill is much better since Conway (APS Duncan) and his team have been in place. From my perspective I have seen Conway and his team building good relationships with the NeST and the wider population. There has been some good examples of two way information sharing'.

Jane Dudley - Community Development Worker, Swindon Community Safety Partnership Team

' The implementation of the traffic light system has ensured that all agencies are aware of the level of intervention appropriate to an individual, it has made the process of tackling anti-social behaviour more coordinated and efficient which ultimately ensures that victims of ant-social behaviour are protected quicker and perpetrators stopped from committing further problems'

Cheri Wright – Community Safety Partnership, Antisocial Behaviour Unit Manager

'The system is an integral part of evidence gathering and supports the incremental process designed to divert, support or apply probative sanctions to reduce ASB'.

Teresa Johnson Youth Offending Team (YOT), Parenting/Family Support Worker

'I have found the ASB system to be a fantastic aide in monitoring Anti social Behaviour occurring in the area. It has helped me monitor individuals closely linked to ASB, in order to identify early on, those who need official warnings given to them. This system enables any officer to record in an easily identifiable format, ASB incidents conducted by individuals, to present as evidence in ASBO hearings, which not only saves officers valuable time but more importantly, clearly portrays which individuals need to be actioned'.

Maryam JAFARI - Community Beat Manager, West (North) Swindon, NPT, Beat 12

'I have used the ASB system to give out Warning letters, ABC's, and ASBO's. From speaking to youths who are involved in ASB I have noticed that they are starting to change their ways. I usually explain the process to them if they require a warning letter, and this does seem to have a strong affect on them. The System is really easy to use and is really quick to update the information. I like the concept as it gives people a chance to change their ways and enables us to give them as much help as we can before a ASBO is needed'.

Richard Lane – Community Support Officer, West (South) Swindon NPT Beat 11

'The anti social incident database developed by NPT officers appears to be an impressive and useful tool, enabling comprehensive records to be maintained.'

HMIC, Inspection of Swindon BCU, April 2007

Future developments and lessons

The Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) is managed and maintained by Wiltshire police and although Antisocial Behaviour Unit staff have access to Police Computer systems, it would be an advantage if other partnership staff could update and access the System. The logistics and data protection issues are being clarified regarding this.

There is a need to promote the system to shift officers so that when responding to antisocial behaviour calls, they take details of individuals involved, which will later be picked up and put on the system by the Neighbourhood Policing Teams. Further training is also being planned for Neighbourhood Policing Teams.

The system can be used to track and collate information for civil remedies such as injunctions (crime was dramatically reduced in an area by 'injuncting' an abusive partner away from a victims address). The system could also be used to collect incidents concerning 'problem addresses' so that civil eviction proceedings can be considered.

More though will need to be given concerning how the system can be integrated with the National Intelligence Model (NIM).

As many of the youths are either excluded or do not go to school, it is imperative that the Antisocial Behaviour System (ABS) is managed with input from schools so that joint early intervention strategies have the support and expertise of the schools.

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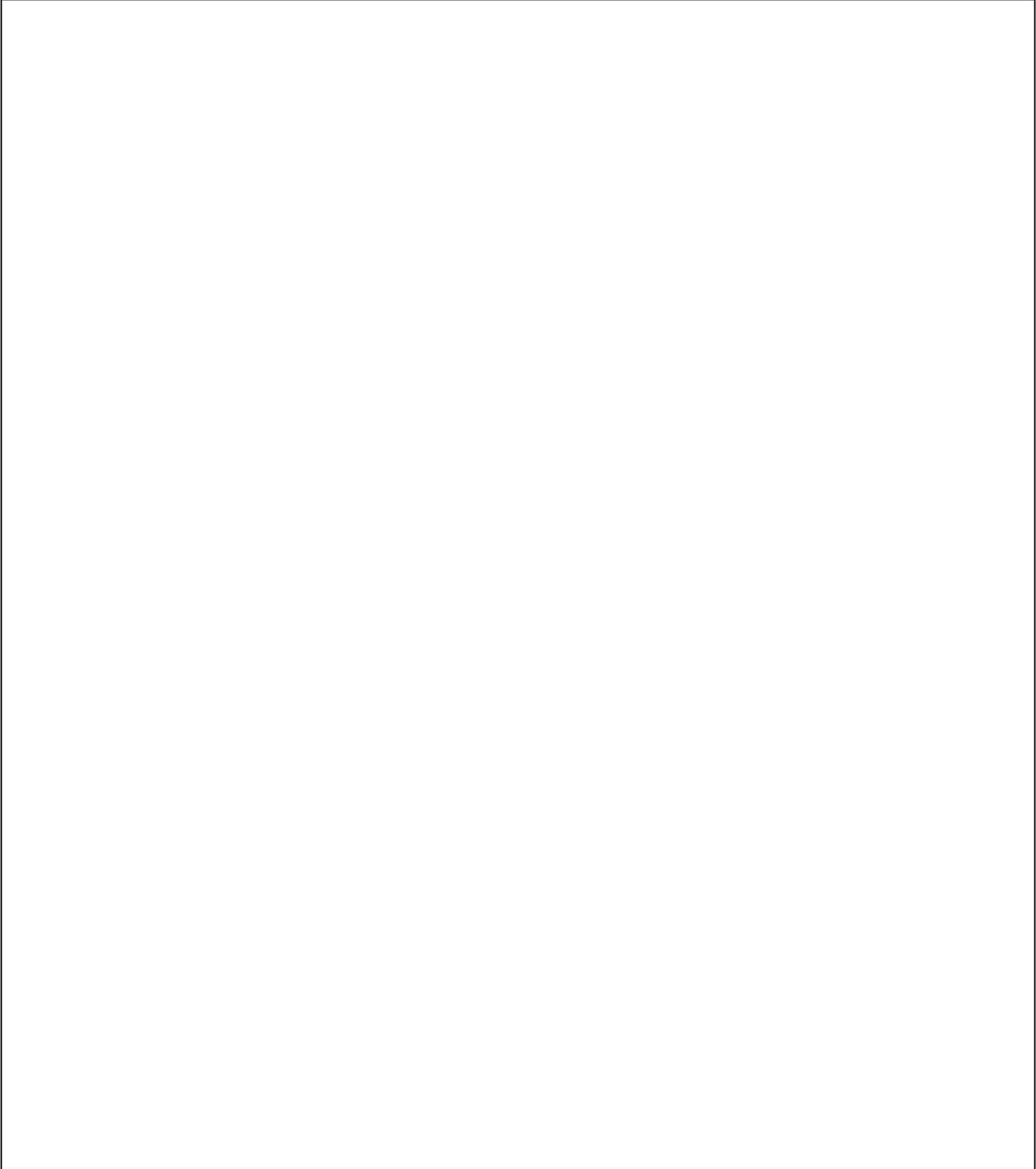
Section D: Endorsement by Senior Representative - *Please insert letter from endorsing representative, this will not count towards your word or 1MB size limit restriction*s.

I am delighted to endorse this entry as it demonstrates an innovative approach to coordinating an effective Partnership response to an issue that is of significant concern to communities, which erodes community confidence and has the propensity to falsely inflate the fear of crime.

The evidence demonstrates that this initiative has had a positive impact in reducing anti-social behaviour but there are also further benefits:

- Early interventions can prevent the criminalisation of young persons through diverting them from the criminal justice system.

- The process encourages responsible parenting and the sign posting of support for parents through reference to appropriate agencies.

- The incremental approach to sanctions is open and transparent and ensures consistency in decision making and the escalation of individual cases.

- The effective intervention of the NPT staff and Partner agencies will engender community confidence in the Police and wider Community Safety Partnership as well as public satisfaction.

The process has been rightfully commended by HMIC and is an excellent example of effective problem solving.
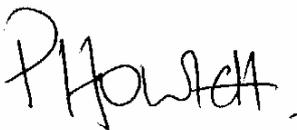
Paul A Howlett
Swindon BCU Commander

19 February 2008

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you completed all four sections of the application form in full including the endorsement from a senior representative?
3. Have you checked that your entry addresses all aspects of the judging criteria?
4. Have you advised all partner agencies that you are submitting an entry for your project?
5. Have you adhered to the formatting requirements within the guidance?
6. Have you checked whether there are any reasons why your project should **not** be publicised to other police forces, partner agencies and the general public e.g. civil or criminal proceedings pending in relation to your project?
7. Have you inserted your project name as a footer note on the application form? Go to View-Header and Footer to add it.
8. Have you saved you application form as a word document and entitled your message **'Tilley 08 entry (followed by project name in brackets)'** before emailing it?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please email it to Tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. One hard copy must also be posted to Alex Blackwell at Home Office, Effective Practice & Communication Team, 4th Floor, Fry Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF and be received by 25th April 2008.