



Safer Halton **PARTNERSHIP**  
a member of the Halton Strategic Partnership

**Promoting Positive Behaviour –  
Halton’s Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy  
2007 - 2009**

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**Signatures and logos of key partners to be added**

## FOREWORD

Social responsibility, respect for others and appropriate community behaviour are fundamental requirements of a thriving and successful community. The majority of residents recognize this and contribute positively to community life.

However, a minority does not. The conduct of this minority adversely affects the ability of people to enjoy the communities and facilities where they live, work and visit. This is not acceptable. **Anti-Social Behaviour is not welcome in Halton and will not be tolerated.**

The multi-agency Safer Halton Partnership has developed this strategy, which builds upon the existing work of the partnership.

The Strategy advocates a **holistic approach** to achieving safer communities where people are not only safe but also feel safe, and where they are confident those who do not contribute positively to their community and behave inappropriately are dealt with quickly and effectively.

The Strategy focuses on three specific areas

- **Prevent & Deter**
- **Protect & Punish**
- **Rehabilitate**

Central to the strategy are the principles of prevention, education and community building, enabling communities to take action, supporting victims and taking quick and robust action against those who behave inappropriately.

The strategy is designed to adapt to changing circumstances and partnership actions, which support the strategy, are continually monitored and reviewed.

Central Government continues to take a clear position in terms of tackling anti-social behaviour, backed up by new legislation and support for local partnerships. This strategy has been developed within this framework.

**include photos and signatures of David Parr, Peter Fahy, Tony McDermott**

## **Executive Summary**

Within this strategy we will seek to address not only the effects of anti-social behaviour on the lives of residents of Halton, but also to review the causes of anti-social behaviour.

Our approach is to concentrate on three specific themes: Prevent & Deter, Punish & Protect and Rehabilitate. By working within these three themes we believe we will achieve an improvement in residents' lives, creating safer neighbourhoods and town centres.

Through these three themes we have identified a number of actions that we hope to deliver during the two-year life span of this strategy. These include: the development of community watch schemes; providing a rapid response to anti-social behaviour; enhancing our public protection responsibilities to protect communities by taking the necessary legal action against persistent anti-social behaviour offenders; working with communities to address the experience and effects of anti-social behaviour; and providing diversionary activities for young people, as well as improving our support for families. Family support will be key to looking at the causes of anti-social behaviour, as we need support from parents and carers to address some young peoples' behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour is not predominantly a youth problem and young people are more likely to be a victim of crime than commit crime themselves. In 2006 Halton's young people contributed over 14,000 hours of volunteering. The Safer Halton Partnership wants to help build on this and be more inclusive to all sectors of the community, to encourage stronger intergenerational links and to build in a cultural of respect for all.

We have consulted with our partners within Cheshire Police, Cheshire Fire & Rescue, Youth Offending Team, Drug and Alcohol Action Team, Registered Social landlords, Elected Members, Young People and Halton residents during the development of the document: many views and comments from these groups have aided and added value to the completed strategy and action plans.

The action plans contained within the appendix tackle the wide nature of anti-social behaviour, from taking action around litter and youth nuisance to family support and education.

Anti-social behaviour takes many forms, and it will need the increased commitment of all our partners and community to help promote the positive behaviour that will help bring Halton people together as a community.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this strategy is to:

- Clarify ways of encouraging acceptable behaviour;
- Solve the problems, which lead to anti-social behaviour;
- Respond rapidly and effectively to incidents of anti-social behaviour;
- Make perpetrators aware their behaviour is not acceptable and that they will face robust enforcement action if it continues; and
- Protect and enhance the local environment.

1.2 It is our aim to improve quality of life for all residents, creating safer neighbourhoods and town centres. We have thus focused our work within this strategy on the three key areas, Prevent and Deter, Punish and Protect and Rehabilitate, which we believe will contribute to sustained reductions in nuisance and anti-social behaviour. We believe that by basing our response on the three strategic themes we will help the communities of the borough to feel safer and improve their quality of life.

1.3 Anti-social behaviour is directly linked to many causal and risk factors as well as being an active choice for some individuals and groups. There is indisputable evidence that deprivation; poverty, unemployment, poor education/misinformation, and a lack of access to facilities/services are factors. Similarly a lack of opportunities for positive association through *social places to go and social things to do*, addiction, alienation or a sense of not belonging, peer pressure or deviant family expectation, and mental health problems, are some of many other more personal factors. Thus, prevention needs to be seen as an amalgam of reducing causal factors and creating personal change in individuals who are most “at risk” of engaging in anti-social behaviour.

1.4 Whilst we have identified locally that anti-social behaviour is a problem, it is also acknowledged as an issue for communities nationally. The Government has recently launched its campaign to address this problem, and we will work within this to provide a local response to a national problem.

1.5 The members of the Safer Halton Partnership want to encourage respect for the areas we live in, for families and for individuals. We cannot achieve this alone, however, we need the community to support us in this. We are determined as a partnership to address the problem of anti-social behaviour and are working together to provide a first class quality of life for people in Halton. The Safer Halton Partnership are engaged in a long term commitment to promote community safety and foster confidence in the community they serve, making a real difference to the quality of life for everyone living in the borough.

## **2. STRATEGIC LINKS**

2.1 Halton Borough Council's Corporate Plan and the Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategy seek to improve the quality of life for all who live and work in the Borough. They set out a vision for Halton: -

“Halton will be a thriving and vibrant Borough where people can learn and develop their skills; enjoy a good quality of life with good health; a high quality, modern urban environment; the opportunity for all to fulfil their potential; greater wealth and equality, sustained by a thriving business community; and safer, stronger and more attractive neighbourhoods.”

2.2 Five strategic themes have been agreed as a focus for activity, which are listed below: -

- A Healthy Halton
- Halton's Urban Renewal
- Halton's Children and Young People
- Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton
- A Safer Halton

2.3 These priorities were developed in consultation with partners and the wider community and were based on facts and figures, about the conditions within the Borough.

2.4 Since the inception of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, local authorities and the police have a statutory duty to work together to develop strategies to tackle crime and the fear of crime and produce three-year community safety plans, setting out how they intend to tackle the key issues in their areas.

### **3. BACKGROUND TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUES FROM A NATIONAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVE**

- 3.1 The Government White Paper *'Respect and Responsibility: Taking a Stand Against Anti-social Behaviour'* explored the difficulty of agreeing a definition, and the importance of acknowledging this: "Anti-social behaviour means different things to different people - noisy neighbours who ruin the lives of those around them, 'crack houses' run by drug dealers, drunks taking over town centres, people begging, litter and graffiti, young people using airguns to threaten and intimidate, or people misusing fireworks."
- 3.2 A successful Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy is one that can assess the level of intervention and deliver responses tailored to each issue whilst being flexible enough to respond quickly to new reports of anti-social behaviour. The strategy should be based upon a clear assessment of local patterns of anti-social behaviour and community consultation but also allow scope for responding to newly emerging 'hotspots' of anti-social behaviour based upon the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and community reporting mechanisms.
- 3.3 Following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Government has continued to develop measures for partnerships so they can respond effectively to unacceptable behaviour. The White Paper stresses the "absolutely vital" role of local authorities in tackling anti-social behaviour and states that agencies such as Youth Services, Connexions, Social Services and Environmental Health departments "all need to share responsibility for tackling the anti-social behaviour of those with whom they are working and play their part in enforcement."
- 3.4 It is also relevant to acknowledge the important role of youth work in helping to reduce anti-social behaviour emphasised in the Green Paper 'Every Child Matters', "Taking sports, constructive activities includes, groups or classes and volunteering during teenage years has a positive outcome in late life. There is also evidence that involvement in positive activities help prevent teenagers from being drawn into anti-social behaviour and crime."
- 3.5 In November 2003 the Government's anti-social behaviour unit undertook the first ever-national day- count of reports of anti-social behaviour in England and Wales. "A Day to Count". During this 24 hour period over 72,000 reports of anti-social behaviour were recorded – one report every 2 seconds.
- 3.6 In Halton in August 2004, a similar local exercise was conducted across the borough, over a 7-day period. During this period 526 incidents of anti-social behaviour were reported to Halton police. A further 389 incidents of anti- social behaviour were recorded by other agencies.



#### 4. THE LOCAL CHALLENGES

4.1 The Safer Halton Partnership has a wide-ranging remit focused on two major concerns of Halton people. Crime and the local environment have consistently been two areas the public have raised as high priorities in successive consultations over the last few years. We want to make Halton a great place to live with an attractive quality of life and excellent local environment. However, this is very much dependent on reducing current levels of crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and improving the local environment in our neighbourhoods. Recent years have seen reductions in total recorded crime and for key crimes such as burglary and car crime. However, this remains the most pressing problem for most people in Halton, and fear of crime remains at unacceptable levels and impacts upon too many lives. At the same time, whilst general satisfaction levels are rising with Halton as a place to live, it is the condition of the local environment, which is of most concern to residents.

4.2 What is the extent of the problem in Halton?

The Halton 2000 Citizens Panel is made up of around 2,500 local residents who have agreed to receive and respond to quarterly questionnaires on a variety of issues and topics. The panel was used in November 2005 and January 2007 and questions were asked about their experience of anti-social behaviour. The most common aspects of anti-social behaviour that concerns people about their neighbourhood were:

November 2005		January 2007	
Anti-social behaviour	Percentage %	Anti-social behaviour	Percentage %
Litter	48%	Dog fouling	46.2%
Youth disorder	42.7%	Litter	41.2%
Inconsiderate parking	41.8%	Inconsiderate parking	40.2%
Dog fouling	39.1%	Youth disorder	29.2%
Drinking alcohol	36.8%	Drinking alcohol	28.3%
Criminal damage	36.3%	Criminal damage	25%

4.3 Halton has identified three neighbourhood management areas, Central Widnes, Castlefields & Windmill Hill and Halton Lea. Residents in each of the three areas were asked what their main priorities were with regard to community safety, the main findings are listed below.

4.4 Residents in Central Widnes (53%) feel that youth disorder is a big problem. This is the highest in all three NM areas. A further 39% feel it is a slight problem. Reasons given are mentioned in the Children and Young People section. 70.1% of respondents feel safe in their own home but only 49.2% feel safe in their local area.

38.7% of respondents have become more afraid of crime in the last two years. The most concerning behaviours include anti-social behaviour, drunken disorder and drug related issues. Respondents see these behaviours as being priorities for actions to make the area safer.

4.5 Respondents generally feel safe in their local area and in their homes. However, when outdoors in Halton Lea after dark 46.0% of respondents feel very or fairly unsafe. Reasons given for this include the presence of gangs of young people, young people drinking / taking drugs and crime rates / fear of crime. 29.5% of respondents have become more afraid of crime over the last twelve months due to anti-social behaviour (77.3%), drug related issues (47.2%) and drunken disorder (42.2%). 53.5% of respondents were dissatisfied with the visible levels of police / CSOs patrolling in Halton Lea.

4.6 Community 'spirit' can have a big impact on how people view life on an estate and 37% of residents from Castlefields & Windmill Hill agreed that there was a "real sense of community spirit" in their area. Community spirit between immediate neighbours increased to 58%. A sense of belonging and feeling of safety are incredibly important for residents and they felt much safer inside their properties than they did out in the local area. 73% of residents felt safe in their own home, compared with just fewer than 50% of people feeling safe in the local area. When introducing the time of day variable, it was clear that residents were more likely to feel unsafe whilst in the local area in the evening. 77% of residents felt safe in the daytime compared to just 32% in the evening. Fear of crime, large gangs of youths hanging around, lack of street lighting and many dark areas on the estates were the most common reasons for the perceived lack of safety. Residents also told us that the biggest cause for concern in Castlefields & Windmill Hill is anti social behaviour (65%), including vandalism, intimidating behaviour and excessive noise. The next most significant issues were drugs related (43%) or drink related (35%).

4.7 Taking into account the various number of consultations around anti-social behaviour from different sectors of the community over the last couple of years, the main forms of anti-social behaviour we will deal with in this strategy revolve around two broad categories:

- Interpersonal/malicious behaviour directed against individuals or groups, which includes:
  - Intimidation/threats by neighbours
  - Hoax calls
  - Criminal damage
  - Public disorder
- Behaviour restricting the use of shared (public) space, which includes:
  - Intimidating behaviour by groups of youths
  - Street drinking/drunkenness
  - Off road motor vehicles
  - Burnt out cars
  - Fly tipping, litter and graffiti
  - Small deliberate fires

4.8 The Local Strategic Partnership and Halton Borough Council share a common goal in their strategic vision of creating “place where people want to live” and are committed to “tackling anti-social behaviour.” To deliver this goal, Halton Borough Council and its partners have entered into a three-year Local Area Agreement with the Government to reduce the perception and reports of anti-social behaviour being an issue of concern by residents.

4.9 Halton’s Local Area Agreement has targets in place from 2007/08 until 2009/10 and helps provide a further tool for the Partnership to develop its strategic leadership role and to tackle some of the big crosscutting challenges that Halton faces. It forms the delivery plan for Halton’s sustainable community strategy focused on a relatively small number of priorities for improvement.

4.11 Some of the targets we aim to achieve are:

- To reduce the perception and reports of anti-social behaviour being an issue of concern by residents from 33.6% to 27%.
- Increase the percentage of people who feel informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in their local area.
- Increase the number of abandoned cars removed within 24hours to 100%
- Increase the responds of removal of offensive graffiti within 24hours to 100%
- To increase the reported perception of safety after dark by at least 15%
- To increase to 25% the number of 13-19 year olds that are reached by the youth service, and who have a youth centre or project open at least one night each week within a mile of their home
- To reduce male and female hospital admissions through alcohol.
- To improve the satisfaction rate of residents on quality of the built and natural environment by 10%
- To reduce the proportion of adult and young offenders, and prolific and other priority offenders who re-offend:
- To increase number of young people and their families accessing specialist support services

## 5. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ACT 2003

### 5.1 What is it?

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 introduces a number of measures that build on the work started by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It gives local authorities, working in co-operation with the police and key local agencies, increased power to act - and act swiftly - to tackle the causes of anti-social behaviour.

### 5.2 Examples of anti-social behaviour include:

#### ***Misuse of Public Space***

- **Drugs/substance abuse:** under-age drinking, taking drugs, sniffing substances, discarding needles
- **Drug dealing:** crack houses, dealing in communities
- **Prostitution:** soliciting, cards in phone boxes, discarded condoms
- **Kerb crawling:** loitering, pestering residents
- **Begging/rough sleeping/street drinking:** aggressive begging
- **Vehicles causing obstruction:** car repairs in the street, inconvenient parking
- **Disregard of limitations on use:** ball games, skate boarding, and alcohol restrictions.

#### ***Inconsiderate Behaviour***

- **Noise:** loud music, noisy cars/ motorbikes, alarms, noise from pubs, clubs
- **Nuisance behaviour:** urinating in public, fire-setting, inappropriate use of fireworks, climbing on buildings, disturbing the peace
- **Inappropriate vehicle use:** joyriding, racing cars, off road motorcycling on footpaths
- **Rowdy behaviour:** shouting, fighting, drunken behaviour, hooliganism/loutish behaviour
- **Animal-related problems:** dangerous animals, noisy animals, and cruelty to animals.

#### ***Acts directed at people***

- **Harassment:** racial, homophobic, sexual, religious etc.
- **Intimidation:** making threats, bullying, following people, offensive comments, insulting/pestering
- **Hate crime:** racial incidents, homophobic incidents
- **Verbal abuse:** using obscene and offensive language
- **Hoax calls:** nuisance calls, false calls to emergency services
- **Neighbour nuisance:** excessive noise, misuse of communal areas, disputes, and domestic incidents

#### ***Environmental damage***

- **Criminal damage/vandalism**
- **Graffiti:** defacing public/private property
- **Litter/rubbish:** dropping litter/chewing gum, fly tipping, fly posting
- **Abandoned/burnt out cars**
- **Dog fouling:** not cleaning up after dogs, allowing dogs to roam
- **Run down properties:** broken/boarded up windows, unkempt gardens

## 6. HALTON'S PRINCIPLES TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

6.1 For Halton's anti- social behaviour strategy we are using the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 definition of anti-social behaviour as acting:

**“In a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress or has caused or is likely to cause.”**

6.2 The work of Safer Halton Partnership aims to provide a holistic approach to tackling anti-social behaviour based upon 'Prevent and Deter', 'Punish and Protect' and 'Rehabilitate', which are not always mutually exclusive. In this way, the Partnership seeks to deliver the most appropriate response to complaints of anti-social behaviour. The support of the local community is vital in reporting and identifying individuals who cause anti-social behaviour and, in some cases, providing evidence to assist the Partnership in its efforts to prevent the unacceptable behaviour from continuing. There is confidence that, given the tools that are currently available, the Safer Halton Partnership will continue to deliver positive action to tackle anti-social behaviour.

### **Prevent and Deter**

The aim of this strand is to encourage (or if necessary deter) those who might otherwise commit acts of anti-social behaviour not to do so, by identifying the causes and putting in place positive, joined-up solutions that will prevent incidents from arising in the first instance or tackle it as soon as it arises.

### **Punish and Protect**

Once anti-social behaviour has occurred, the focus must move to the victim, who needs confidence that they will be protected from further harm and the offenders punished. The intention is to deliver a rapid, robust and effective response using current legislative powers, targeted towards the more serious incidents of anti-social behaviour.

### **Rehabilitate**

Finally, there needs to be concerted action to ensure that offenders do not continue to offend. This can be done by tackling the causes of offending behaviour with the offenders and their families to break the cycle of anti-social behaviour.

## 6.3 Prevent and Deter

6.3.1 The Halton Local Area Agreement (LAA) commits us to Prevent & Deter anti-social behaviour and thus increases pro-social behaviour. We can do this by

- Identifying those engaged in, or at risk of being engaged in, anti-social behaviour;
- Intervening at an early stage to encourage behavioural change;
- Identifying positive activity to engage or divert the focus of groups and individuals;
- Minimising anti-social behaviour by addressing the physical factors that affect it; and
- Using data to target interventions within the community.

6.3.2 There are many things that can be done to prevent & deter anti-social behaviour, such as providing positive activities for young people, family support and mediation. There is also the need for partners to show **additionality, common focus** and **alliance**.

6.3.3 **Additionality** can be achieved by engaging or educating people within our usual organisational activity. **Common Focus** ensures that our combined efforts are targeted on the same geographical area or most-at-risk group and that we are all committed to a well-organised plan of joint action. **Alliance** means that partners undertaking within their normal agenda work that can impact positively on the prevention of anti-social behaviour can expect to receive the necessary support, from other partners within the anti-social behaviour network, whether that is in terms of enforcement or of other support.

6.3.4 Prevention can be delivered in a variety of ways (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Education
- Provision of adequate facilities
- Provision of engagement activities for all people as a right of all age groups
- The promotion of good conduct e.g. volunteers young and old make to their communities. Promoting the roles of peers and mentoring
- Promotion of mutual understanding and respect, particularly through school community programmes

6.3.5 Examples of prevention could include:

- Early years interventions with families, including parenting skills
- The promotion of good citizenship
- Involving young people in decision making, including appropriate representation
- Social Education in schools
- Development of role models and positive images
- Encourage positive options through volunteering, sporting and leisure facilities

- The role of Youth and Community Workers especially in outreach settings
- Substance misuse and sex education
- Other life –skills education (for e.g. money management, employment, housing)
- Planning and design measures, including CCTV and street lighting
- Survey of “hotspots” to design out difficulties
- Maintenance of ‘street scene’ – (e.g. removal of graffiti, cutting of bushes, maintenance of derelict properties, dumping etc)
- Re-invigorating Community Watch, Business Watch, etc

## 6.4 Protect and Punish

6.4.1 The Enforcement section of this strategy provides information on the structure and decision making processes that can be used to take action against anti-social behaviour, which causes repeated misery and distress to its victims.

6.4.2 Enforcement will only be successful as part of a multi agency approach that aims to impact on the underlying issues and problems that may be hindering a long-term change in behaviour.

6.4.3 It is important for communities to set the standards of behaviour by which they expect people to live. If these standards are to be credible and respected, the police, local authorities and other agencies should work with local people to take swift and effective action to uphold them if they are breached. The key aim of any intervention is to:

- Protect victims, witnesses and the community and by dealing with the offender appropriately, show that the harm to the victim has been recognised by society;
- Ensure offenders change their behaviour; and
- Enable the individual to recognise the consequences of their behaviour

6.4.4 The range of remedies has been designed to be as flexible as possible and many different combinations of tools may be appropriate for different individuals, locations and families. There are a number of stages at which different levels of intervention and enforcement are appropriate, which vary according to the nature, frequency and persistence of offending.

6.4.5 At each stage it is vital that the individual concerned is made fully aware of the consequences should they refuse to change their behaviour.

6.4.6 Enforcement can be delivered in a number of ways including:

- Action by Multi Agency Meetings
- Local Child Curfews
- Enforcement of tenancy agreements in relation to standards of behaviour [demoted tenancies]
- Warning letters
- Environmental enforcement
- Fixed Penalty Notices
- Test purchasing of Alcohol and robust application of licensing legislation
- Respect based legislation:
  - Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) and Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)
  - Parenting orders and contracts
  - Individual Support orders [10-17yrs]
  - Premises Closure Orders [used for the Sale and Taking of Drugs]
  - Dispersal Orders
  - Housing Injunctions



## **6.5 Rehabilitate**

6.5.1 The Rehabilitate section of this strategy provides information on the structure and decision making process that can be used to help develop services to change perpetrators' behaviour. This is particularly aimed at those who have already been subject to legal action (and their families) in order to try and break the cycle and re-occurrence of anti-social behaviour and to avoid further negative outcomes and exclusion.

6.5.2 Rehabilitate will be delivered through a targeted approach, working with a small number of identified repeat offenders. Individuals will have been through a judicial process and will be known to multiple partner agencies. Appropriate intervention will be delivered to individuals and their families, who have not modified their behaviour and who are at high risk of re-offending. Needs will be addressed on an individual basis and all agencies will work together to deliver timely and appropriate interventions. These may include training, drug or alcohol treatment, re-housing or other activities, which have the best chance of changing behaviour. Essentially partners are presenting offenders with a simple choice – the opportunity to change behaviour or face a very swift return to court should they re-offend.

6.5.3 It is anticipated that in some cases the rehabilitate intervention(s) may not be successful in changing behaviour the first time and some persistent offenders may go on to re-offend. This is not necessarily a failure in the process, as by continuing to work with these individuals, we would hope to be able to reduce their re-offending and lessen its severity and therefore its impact on others. However where re-offending continues, then all partners must work together to issue appropriate enforcement action and ensure a swift return to court. This should not only make rehabilitation a yet more attractive option next time round for repeat offenders, but will also help protect the community that suffers from repeat offending behaviour.

6.5.4 Rehabilitate is undoubtedly the most difficult part of the process, but by targeting partner resources effectively both in terms of a carrot and stick approach, then it is hoped that a significant improvement can be made to the lives of offenders and their families and more importantly for the local community.

6.5.5 Rehabilitate can be delivered in a number of ways including:

- Links with the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders scheme (PPO)
- Support to those at risk of continuing to offend, social exclusion or in need of specific services (Housing Floating support, Drug Intervention Programme, Aftercare)
- Providing appropriate specialised support to help maintain a sustainable suitable accommodation
- Involvement of the community where appropriate
- Links to Adult Services- mental health
- Promotion of responsible behaviour through education, advice and support
- By improving support and parenting skills where appropriate for parents and carers

## **7. WHAT PARTNERS WILL DO TO TACKLE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

7.1 The partners involved in the development of the Anti-Social Behaviour strategy document are numerous and diverse. Other than Cheshire Constabulary and Halton Borough Council as a whole, there are departments within Halton Borough Council, agencies and interested parties involved in the preparation of the strategy. These include Housing, Fire Service, Youth Offending Team, Environmental Services, Waste Management, Victim Support and Voluntary Agencies.

### **7.2 Halton Borough Council will:**

Halton Borough Council believes that residents are entitled to live in neighbourhoods where they feel good about themselves and their communities. In order to achieve this, we strive to work in partnership with others to reduce the level of crime, anti-social behaviour, neighbour nuisance and harassment, and operate effective procedures to support victims and to take action against those who cause problems for their neighbours.

Our aim is 'to reduce and eradicate anti-social behaviour committed by children, young people and adults throughout Halton, using a combination of methods including prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation, education and enforcement.'

### **7.3 Halton Neighbourhood Management Partnership will:**

The issue of anti-social behaviour was raised as one of the major concerns by the residents of each of the three neighbourhood management pilot areas of central Widnes, Halton Lea and Castlefields & Windmill Hill during a survey earlier this year. Also, the baseline data collated for the three pilot neighbourhoods has shown these communities suffer higher levels of anti-social behaviour than do most other parts of Halton.

Therefore, tackling anti-social behaviour will be one of the key priorities over the coming years of the neighbourhood management partnerships. The Halton Anti-social Behaviour Strategy will be a key tool that will make a contribution to achieving this.

At the neighbourhood level the neighbourhood partnerships' contribution will be to:

- Agree challenging but realistic targets to reduce anti-social behaviour in the pilot neighbourhoods and 'close the gap' with the rest of Halton.
- Help residents and service providers to develop ways to deter, prevent and deal with anti-social behaviour that deliver results in their neighbourhoods.

- Support new ways of working across organisational and sectional boundaries, sharing 'what works' and disseminating good practice to tackle anti-social behaviour in all our communities and neighbourhoods.

#### 7.4 Halton Voluntary Action will:

Use their membership of Voluntary and Community groups in Halton to recognize the impact of anti-social behaviour on our neighbourhoods and is in full support of any initiative that tries to drive down cases of anti-social behaviour.

Halton Voluntary Action will:

- Continue to support and assist partnership agencies with joined up working strategies.
- Continue to facilitate access to the sector for partners who wish to consult and work with the voluntary and community groups in Halton.
- Seek and develop Voluntary and community intervention and diversionary activities.
- Seek and develop new opportunities in order to expand partnership working in relation to anti-social behaviour.
- Develop the role and understanding of the voluntary and community sector in relation to anti-social behaviour, linked to prevention-based activities.
- Be pro-active in sharing data relating to incidents of anti social behaviour monitored within the sector

#### 7.5 Youth Service

The Youth Service fully supports the commitment to reduce crime and disorder in the Borough. Staff is committed to working across all agency boundaries to implement the key objectives of the Prevent and Deter strand of the Anti-Social Behaviour strategy. The Youth Service recognises its significant role in making Halton a safer place to live and work.

A fundamental principle in delivering Anti-Social Behaviour objectives is clear and accountable working partnerships. The Youth Service will work in partnership with the Safer Halton Partnership including the Cheshire Constabulary as we recognise our pivotal role in the area of youth crime reduction and anti-social behaviour.

Through planned programmes of youth work, the service offers the following products and services;

- **Centres & Projects** – offering personal, social, and health opportunities through exciting activities and events that are open to all young people within one mile of their home
- **Special groups** – where we target the service especially for disadvantaged and socially excluded young people. E.g. young carers, disabled young people, young people who are NEET.

- **Young people’s VOICE and decision making** – through the UK Youth Parliament, Borough Youth Forum and Area Youth Forums as well as in every youth club and project. We are now helping the forum set up a Halton Youth Bank to roll out the Youth Opportunity and Youth Capital Fund.
- **Duke of Edinburgh Award** – in schools, colleges, and Youth Service provision which includes work with disadvantaged groups & volunteering opportunities for all
- **Information, Advice & Advocacy** – in Youth Information Centres, and through the Youth Service Youth Info CD ROM, which is a helpful resource for parents as well as young people. There is a directory of up to date “Places to Go & Things to Do” in these YAPs (Youth Access Points in all Youth Service drop-in centres and projects). There will be a YAP within a mile of every young persons home.
- **Street Work** – where young people “hang out” on the streets.
- **Community Cohesion projects** – helping young people and adults to work together to improve their community and to develop more community based youth activity

#### **7.6 Cheshire Fire and Rescue Service will:**

Recognise that some instances of anti-social behaviour may be related to fire. In an effort to drive down cases of anti-social behaviour, Cheshire Fire and Rescue Service will:

- Continue to support and assist partnership agencies with joined up working strategies.
- Seek and develop youth intervention and diversionary activities.
- Seek and develop new opportunities in order to expand partnership working in relation to anti-social behaviour.
- Develop the role and understanding of fire fighters in relation to anti-social behaviour, linked to prevention-based activities.
- Be pro-active in sharing data relating to incidents of anti-social behaviour.

#### **7.7 Halton and Warrington Youth Offending Team will:**

The Youth Offending Team is committed to promoting positive behaviour and the principle that individuals are responsible for their own actions and that consequences of behaviour, positive and negative, will impact directly on the individuals concerned.

- Offer assistance, guidance and controls to young people aged 10 – 17 years who are under the supervision of the Organisation.
- Promote intervention, such as the Youth Inclusion and Support Panel, which shall seek to address poor behaviour at the earliest point of concerns being identified by the YOT and partner agencies.
- Encourage intervention proven to reduce the risk of criminal behaviours
- Ensure that our most intensive and restrictive interventions are targeted at those young people who are most criminally active.

The Youth Offending Team works with young people aged 10 – 17 who have been in contact with the Criminal Justice System through their anti-social or criminal behaviour. The YOT also works with the victims of such behaviours in attempts to 'repair' the damage of such actions whilst ensuring personal responsibility for poor behaviours are considered.

The Youth Offending Team works to promote respect for individuals and will take all enforcement actions within its authority should young people on Court Orders not respond positively to interventions designed to assist them to refrain from poor behaviour.

## **7.8 Cheshire Constabulary will:**

Recognise the importance of addressing anti-social behaviour in all its manifestations. We recognise that many issues of anti-social behaviour are dealt with on a statutory basis by its partner agencies such as Trading Standards and Environmental Services and have undertaken to support these partner agencies by working with them and sharing relevant information where appropriate.

Cheshire Constabulary is committed to resource agreed interventions such as ABCs, ASBOs and CRASBOs. We are also committed to effectively sharing information on reported anti-social behaviour with partner agencies and working with them at all levels to address anti-social behaviour locally.

Halton Neighbourhood Policing Units are responsible for resourcing local police activity to address anti-social behaviour and will adopt a multi agency problem solving approach. Where issues require prioritizing due to demands on resources, priority will be given to those areas where the information we have collected with our partners shows that the problems are greatest, as well as taking into account the need for public reassurance and community cohesion.

## **7.9 Registered Social Landlords will:**

- Investigate all initial complaints of ASB within 24 hours if an emergency or 7 days for non emergency cases
- Work with other agencies on an individual and multi-agency basis to tackle ASB
- Support witnesses and complainants in their homes by maintaining regular contact and offering additional security measures as appropriate
- Work with other agencies to support perpetrators in modifying their behaviour to enable them to maintain their tenancy or that of their host.
- Take legal action as appropriate to stop ASB including injunctions demotions ASBOs and possession action
- Exchange information with all relevant agencies to limit and prevent ASB

- Commit to working in partnership with the Police Service and the community to tackle ASB and restore confidence to the community
- Implement the Respect Action plan and meet the standards of The Housing Management Respect standard
- Work with our customers to develop an environmental improvement programme giving appropriate priority for security measures and action to design out crime and ASB
- Work with other agencies to develop preventative services and activities to promote positive behaviour for all members of the local community
- Use its communication and participation strategies to engage with hard to reach groups including young people
- To maintain the environment around estates that is under its control in a clean and pleasant condition

### **7.10 Cheshire Probation Service**

Cheshire Probation Area- (Halton) works with offenders sentenced by the Courts and during and following release from imprisonment to:

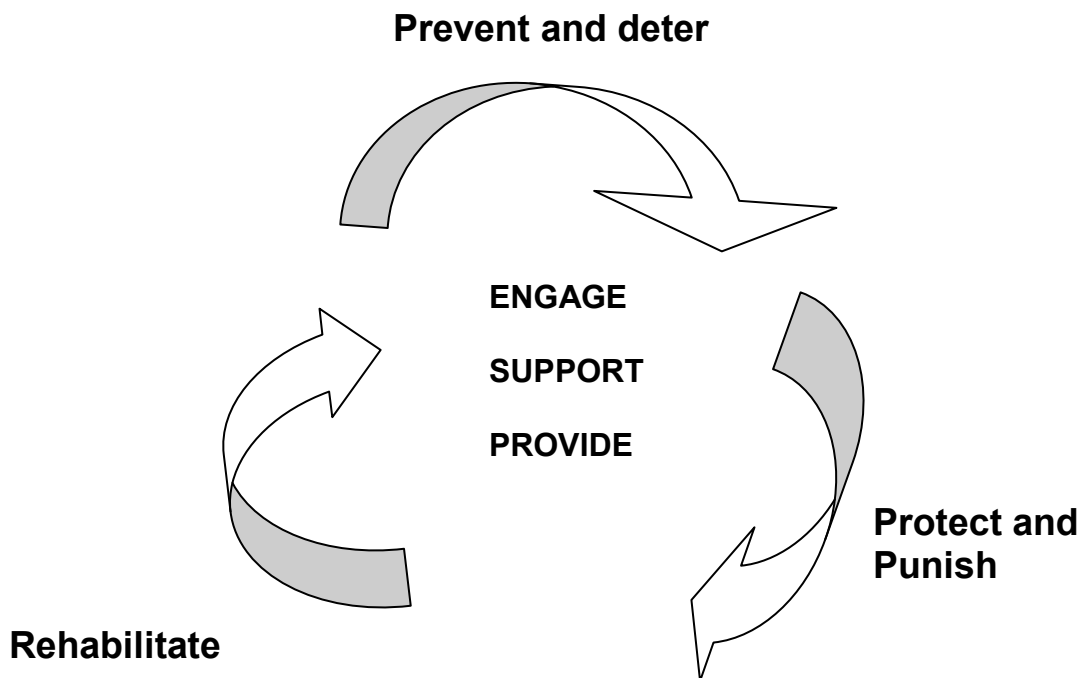
- Protect the public from harm
- Rehabilitate offenders and re-integrate them back into the community
- Reduce re-offending and its impact on the community
- Enforce Court Orders to ensure offenders are held to account
- Ensure the concerns of victims are taken into account

We achieve these objectives through some of the following means:

- Working closely in Halton with statutory, voluntary and other agencies to achieve these goals.
- Supervising offenders according to strict national standards and addressing their offending and risks through a wide range of other individual interventions
- Contacting victims of violent or sexual offending where the offender has received 12 months imprisonment or more
- Close involvement and participation with the Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme through a PPO Probation Officer and operational management of the scheme.
- Joint charring of local MAPPA with the police to manage the risks of those presenting the highest risk of harm to the local community.

## 8. CO-ORDINATING THE STRATEGY

- 8.1 An essential feature of the strategy is the emphasis on multi agency working, close co-operation and involvement with a range of other local groups and organisations. In order to pursue the options available, joint working is an integral part of the approach taken. In Halton we have a structure that incorporates anti-social behaviour through the Current and Repeat Crime Group, which over sees the work taken place by the Multi Agency Meetings and Tasking and Co-ordination process (See Appendix A). It is the Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator's role to co-ordinate the efforts of the community and the borough partners within the Multi Agency Meetings and Tasking and Co-ordination process to provide a structured and transparent response to tackle anti-social behaviour.
- 8.2 This model ensures organisations, services and policy makers take account of the way their decisions affect people and this agenda when planning services or making decisions. It recognises that the aim of all aspects of the Anti-Social Behaviour strategy is to move individuals into the Engage/Provide/Support area where we all positively co-exist.



### **8.3 Community involvement**

Individuals, families, neighbourhoods and communities are encouraged to become involved in the development of a solution to the problem of anti-social behaviour. Action taken by the statutory and voluntary agencies will play a major part in controlling and preventing instances of anti-social behaviour. Communities, victims and witnesses also have a critical role to play by:

- Empowering and enabling individuals and communities to challenge instances of ASB when it happens.
- Informing people about what may or may not be anti-social behaviour, what they can do about it and what we can do as well.
- Reporting instances of unresolved anti-social behaviour to the council, police and other relevant agencies.
- Observing and recording full details of all incidents of anti-social behaviour and supplying this information to the agencies concerned.
- Making statements and appearing in court to give evidence if required to do so.

In some cases it will be difficult for agencies to pursue and sustain effective action without the involvement, support and co-operation of individuals or groups within the local community.

### **8.4 Victim and Witness Support**

Witnesses need to be supported when agreeing to give evidence against those accused of anti-social behaviour. There is a need to ensure that witnesses do not suffer and are supported and protected when they come forward to make a complaint. Key actions to support this include:

- Use of officers as witnesses with special reference to collection of evidence in support of concerns.
- Responding immediately and effectively to suggested attempts at intimidation whether made directly or indirectly.
- Every effort will be taken to limit any intimidation, reprisals and perceived fear of violence of those who come forward to testify in court.
- We will look at the best ways in which a witness can be supported and continue to develop this support.
- Special measures available for victims and witnesses through the court witness service.

Problems with anti-social behaviour can begin to be resolved only when the perpetrators of anti-social behaviour get the message that their community will not tolerate their behaviour and that a system is in place that punishes the guilty quickly and decisively.



## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX A – Anti-Social Behaviour Problem Solving Groups**

#### **Multi Agency Meeting**

The function of the MAM is to make recommendations and decisions on approaches to be adopted in cases presented by partner agencies. The role of the MAM group is to create a plan of action to tackle ASB that will normally include a range of the activities stated below as a response, emphasising the need for joint working and multi-agency action.

Front line officers from all partner agencies will attend the MAM to discuss individual cases and situations. In addition the group will:

- Map and target hotspot areas
- Hold individual case conferences to decide upon appropriate action
- Consider the nature and extent of problems
- Ascertain the views and interests of the agencies and stakeholders Concerned
- Agree to objectives
- Evaluate options
- Decide upon a course of action to be followed, as well as the part each agency will play
- Agree to a timetable and mechanism for feedback to any complaints
- Agree to a timetable to review action.

Core membership of the multi agency meeting is:

- Halton Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator
- Halton Borough Council Social Services
- Youth Offending Team Manager (if under 17)
- Halton Borough Youth Services
- Cheshire Police Service
- Registered Social Landlord representatives
- National Probation Service
- POPO officer
- Education
- Floating Support Agencies
- Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service

(Other agency representatives, for example, Mental Health, Mediation, Substance Misuse Services will be invited as appropriate in individual cases.)

## **Tasking and Co-ordination**

Tasking & Co-ordination is the process by which the police analyse current crime trends and then set out plans to tackle problem areas. The Northern Area holds Tasking & Co-ordination meetings on a fortnightly basis to discuss crime across Halton and Warrington. It was decided that Halton needed its own Tasking & Co-ordination meeting to address the lower level Partnership issues that are of concern to the local communities across the borough. The issues discussed are then addressed through a multi-agency partnership approach.

The group has discussed and addressed issues of anti-social behaviour, youth nuisance and lower level crime within the local community. The intelligence being used by the group to inform its decisions is coming from the Northern Area Intelligence Unit, Cheshire Fire and Rescue Service and individual agencies bringing information to the meetings. A standard report form has been devised to allow each agency to bring issues to the meeting.

Issues discussed at each meeting include:

- Burglary
- Vehicle Crime
- Violent Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Criminal Damage
- Community Priorities

## **APPENDIX B - RESPECT LEGISLATION 2006**

### **Anti- Social Behaviour Orders**

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) are civil orders that protect the public from behaviour that causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress. Orders can be made on anyone aged 10 years or over who has displayed anti-social behaviour in the previous six months.

### **Acceptable Behaviour Contracts**

An acceptable behaviour contract (ABCs) is a non-legally binding written contract between one or one agency and an individual outlining what the perpetrator should or should not do.

### **Parenting Orders**

Parenting orders can be made by a criminal court, family court or magistrates' court, acting under civil jurisdiction when there has been a problem with a young person's behaviour.

### **Parenting Contracts**

Parenting contracts are voluntary agreements made between local agencies and the individual parent(s). They can be used alongside ABCs or interventions and can set out what parents will do to address the anti-social behaviour of a child or children for whom they are responsible.

### **Individual Support Orders (for 10-17 year olds)**

Individual support orders (ISOs) can be attached to an ASBO on a young person and contain positive obligations which are designed to tackle the underlying causes of a young person's anti-social behaviour.

### **Community Agreements**

Community agreements are settlements reached between the residents of a community to resolve disputes. They are put in writing and each household or individual has a copy. The agreement, which is aimed at tackling the issues that affect people's quality of life, is based on the wishes of the majority and clearly states how those involved would like life to be within their community.

### **Crack House Closure Orders**

A senior police officer can issue a closure notice on premises that they have reason to believe are being used for the production, supply or use of Class A drugs and are causing serious nuisance or disorder.

## **Dispersal of Groups**

A senior police officer can designate an area where there is persistent anti-social behaviour and a problem with groups causing intimidation to be a dispersal area. The local authority must also agree to the designation of the area.

## **Anti- Social Behaviour Injunctions**

An injunction is a civil order obtained from the county court that can control and remedy anti-social behaviour. An injunction made by the court can compel an adult over the age of 18 to do something and/or prevent a particular action or behaviour.

## **Demotion Orders**

Demotion orders allow landlords to apply to the courts to reduce the security of tenure for tenants and can be precursor to possession. Demotion orders remove a number of tenancy rights, including the right to buy and the right to exchange.

## **Intervention Orders (for drug misusers over 18yrs)**

Intervention order (IO) are civil orders to be used alongside ASBOs. The IOs require that the individual comply with positive conditions (e.g. treatment) that tackle their anti-social behaviour through the treatment of their drugs misuse.

## **APPENDIX C - ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ACT 2003**

The following information provides a comprehensive guide to how the ASB Act 2003 impacts on Council's and Registered Social Landlords. The following points detail the changes:

### **Premises where drugs are used unlawfully**

From 20th January 2004 the Police have the powers to close down any premises that they believe to have been used for supply, use or production of Class A drugs and where there is serious nuisance/disorder. The Superintendent or above must issue a Closure Notice and the Local Authority must have been consulted, and reasonable steps must have been taken to establish who lives at the property and is responsible for the property. The property can be closed for up to 48 hrs, and in that time the Magistrates Court must decide whether to close the premises for up to 3 months, if the conditions set out above are made out (this can be extended to 6 months). For the Breach of a Closure Notice a fine of up to £5000 and/or a 6 months prison sentence can be imposed. The Court must consider the effect the behaviour is having, and is likely to have on others and the effect if the conduct is repeated. This is an attempt to direct the Judges attention not just to the inconvenience of eviction and personal circumstances of the tenant and their family but also the position of witnesses and the wider community who have had to live with the ASB for some time.

### **Injunctions**

The old S152 and S153 are being completely revoked and replaced by S153 A-E. RSL's and LAs will all have access to the same powers.

**S153A** – You can get a general ASB injunction against anyone whether a tenant or not. Conduct, which is capable of causing a nuisance or annoyance and which affects the Landlords housing management function, directly or indirectly.

**S153B** – There is a new injunction specifically to deal with unlawful use of a property. This permits social landlords to take out an injunction to restrain a tenant or visitor from using or threatening to use accommodation for an unlawful purpose.

**S153C** – This gives the Court a specific power to exclude a person from entering, or being in any area specified in an injunction, and allows a power of arrest to be attached if there has been:

- The use or threatened use of violence, OR
- There is a risk of significant harm

**S153D** – This allows Social Landlords to take out a power of arrest as part of an injunction to stop breach of Tenancy Agreement. This can be against a tenant in respect of their conduct, or the behaviour of a resident or visitor to their Tenancy that they can control AND there is actual, or the threat of violence, or a risk of significant harm.

**S153E** – confirms injunction provisions:

- Orders should last for a specific time
- A person can be excluded from their normal place of residence
- Can be granted on an emergency basis if just and convenient.

Power of arrest and exclusion orders can be attached to one of the Injunctions. The exclusion order can exclude the person from a specified area or property, including their own home, and this includes non-tenants. Where the incidents take place is irrelevant – what matters now is whether the conduct affects the Landlord's Housing Management Function and who it is to (there are a few exclusions).

Injunctions now have a power of arrest attached where there has been a use or threat of violence or a significant risk of harm. Under the old S152/153 both violence and significant risk of harm was required.

### **Demoted Tenancies**

Under S15 of ASB Act we can ask the County Court to make a demotion order in respect of a secure Tenancy. This is where the tenant or a person residing in or visiting the property has:

- Engaged in or threatened to engage in conduct to which S153a and B applies AND:
- It is reasonable to make an order.

This order lasts for 1 year but would be extended if possession proceedings were commenced during that time. On a claim for possession, provided the Court is satisfied that the Landlord has served the Notice in the correct way, the Court **MUST** grant a possession order. Any review should also have been carried out properly and the decision of the Review must be communicated to the tenant **BEFORE** the date in the Notice given for when possession proceedings can be issued by. Some believe the demoted tenancy is an unsatisfactory “half-way house” between an immediate or a suspended possession order. Others feel a Court would be more likely to make a demotion order than give immediate possession. If problems persist the Court **MUST** give Possession, an attractive proposition to most social landlords compared to allowing the Court discretion to decide on possession.

### **Possession Proceedings**

Under Ground 2 of Housing Act 1985 the Court must have regard to:

- The effect of the nuisance of people in the local neighbourhood or locality
- The continuing effect of that behaviour
- The effect of repeated nuisance on people in the locality

### **Anti-Social Behaviour Orders**

Enacted by the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, amended by Police Reform Act 2002, ASBO's enable certain bodies to take out an order where:

- A defendant aged 10+ has acted in an anti-social manner (a manner that

causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm of distress to persons not of the same household as himself, AND

- An order is necessary to prevent further acts of ASB.

An ASBO allows the Court to make an order stopping the offender from engaging in any kind of conduct linked to the offending behaviour. Terms can include curfews and exclusion zones and terms can be individually tailored for specific cases. Breaching an ASBO is an arrestable offence, the maximum sentence being 5 years. Youths aged between 10 and 11 years of age can receive a community penalty, and individuals aged between 12-17 can receive a detention or training order. Councils can now bring proceedings for ASBO's. For ASBO's on under 16's the Court must make a parenting order so that the relevant conditions of the order are fulfilled.

### **Dispersal of Groups**

Part 4 of ASB Act allows Police to disperse groups of 2 or more people where a Police Officer has reasonable grounds to believe:

- Any member of the public has been intimidated, harassed or distressed because of the conduct in public places in the past AND
- The ASB is a significant and persistent problem in the locality.

They can then not return for up to 24 hours. A suspected breach carries a power of arrest and a criminal penalty of a fine and up to 3 months in prison.

### **Firearms**

Part 5 of ASB Act introduces changes to 1968 Firearms Act:

- It will be a criminal offence to carry an air weapon or imitation firearm in a public place without lawful authority.
- A young person may only own an air weapon when 17 years old
- It is an offence to give an air weapon to anyone under 17 years old
- Certain weapons with self contained gas cartridges systems have now been banned.

### **Sale of Aerosol Paint**

It is an offence to sell the above to anyone under 16 yrs old.

### **Parental Responsibilities**

- Local Education Authorities can apply for free standing parenting orders
- YOTs can also do this for parents of children who have engaged in or are likely to engage in criminal or ASB.
- Both LEA's and YOT's can enter into a parenting contract for parents of excluded children displaying criminal or anti-social conduct. This is a voluntary agreement for parents to sign.
- Parenting contracts have always been around, the new Act does not enforce them just highlights their availability.
- Fixed penalty notices to parents of truanting children.

## **Penalty Notices for Graffiti & Fly Posting**

Local Authority Officers can issue fixed penalty notices on people committing acts of graffiti or unlawful fly posting.

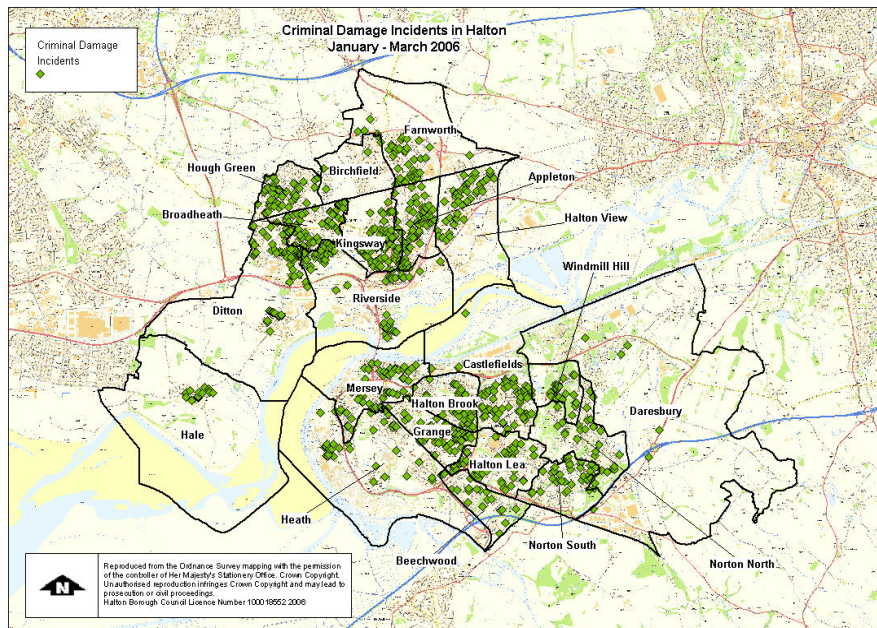
## **High Hedges (Oct 2004)**

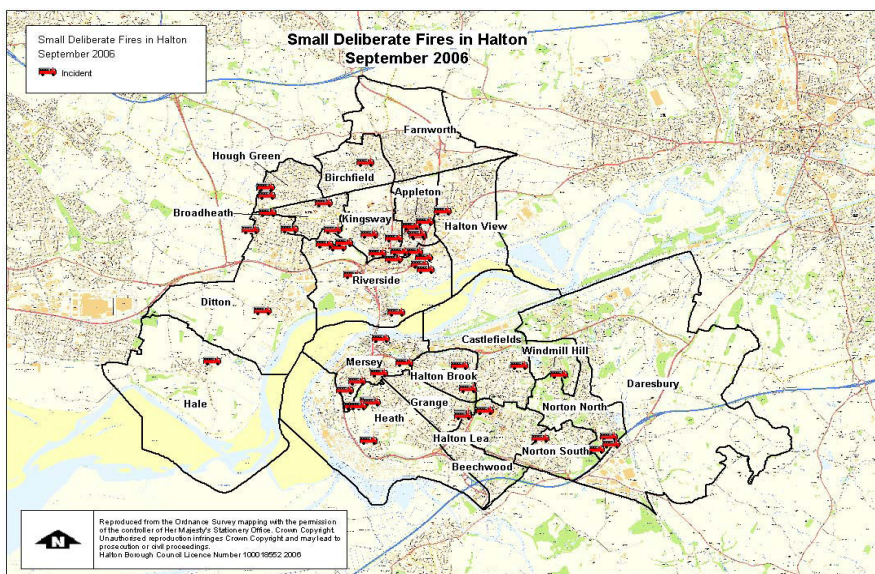
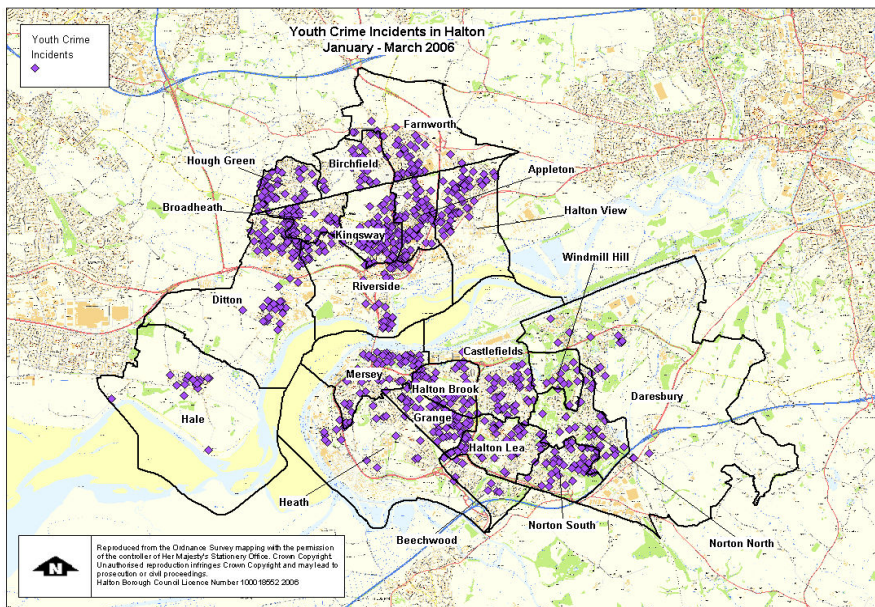
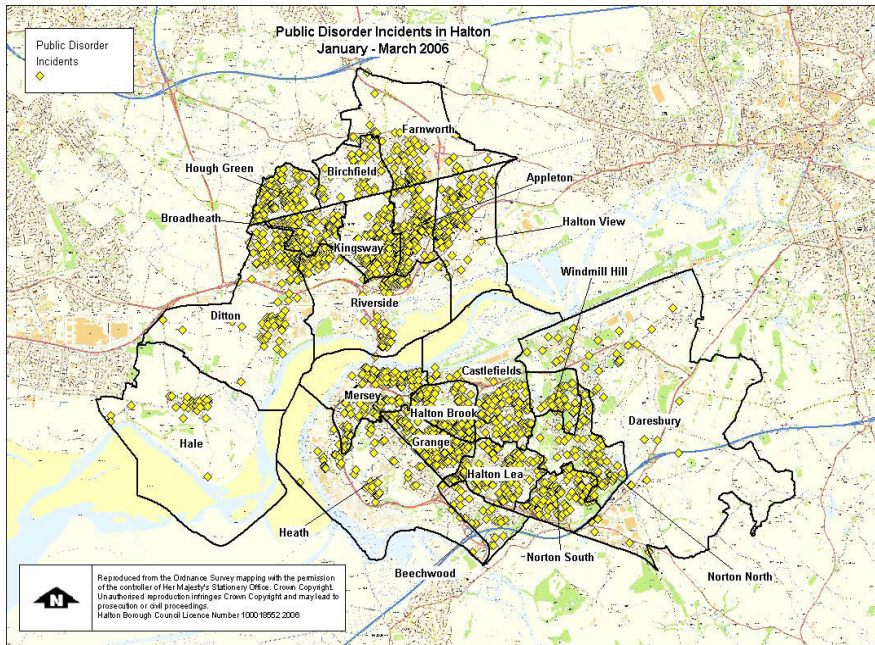
Local Authorities will have a power to deal with complaints about high hedges adversely affecting a neighbour's enjoyment of their property. If other steps have failed to resolve the issue and the complaint is made out, the LA can serve a remedial notice on the owner/occupier of the hedge, setting out what is required to rectify the complaint. Failure to comply is a criminal offence.

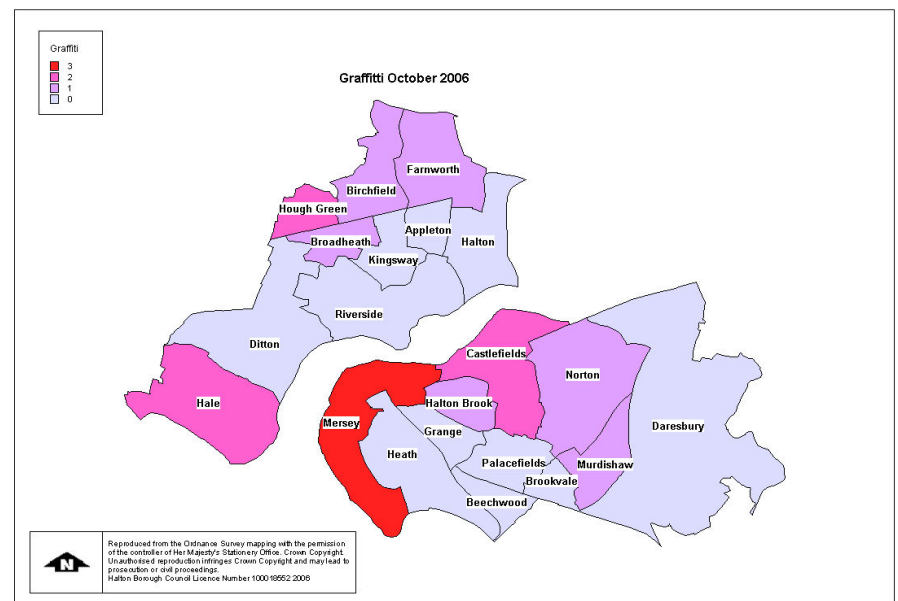
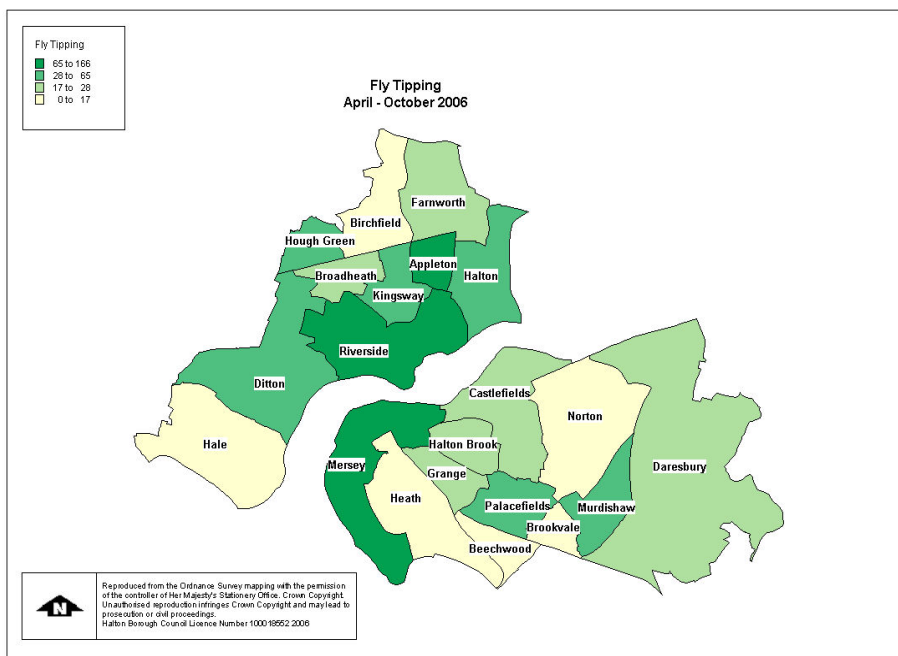
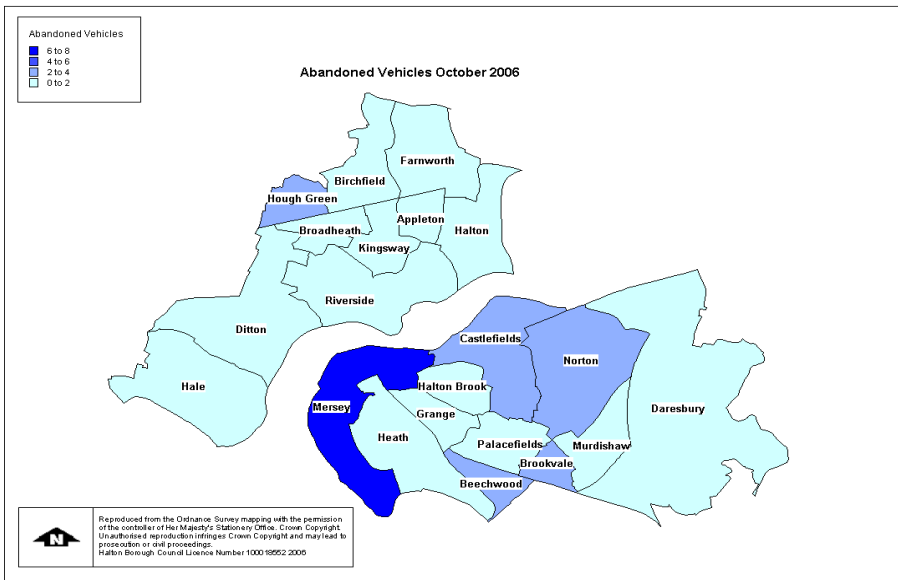


## APPENDIX D – DATA MAPS

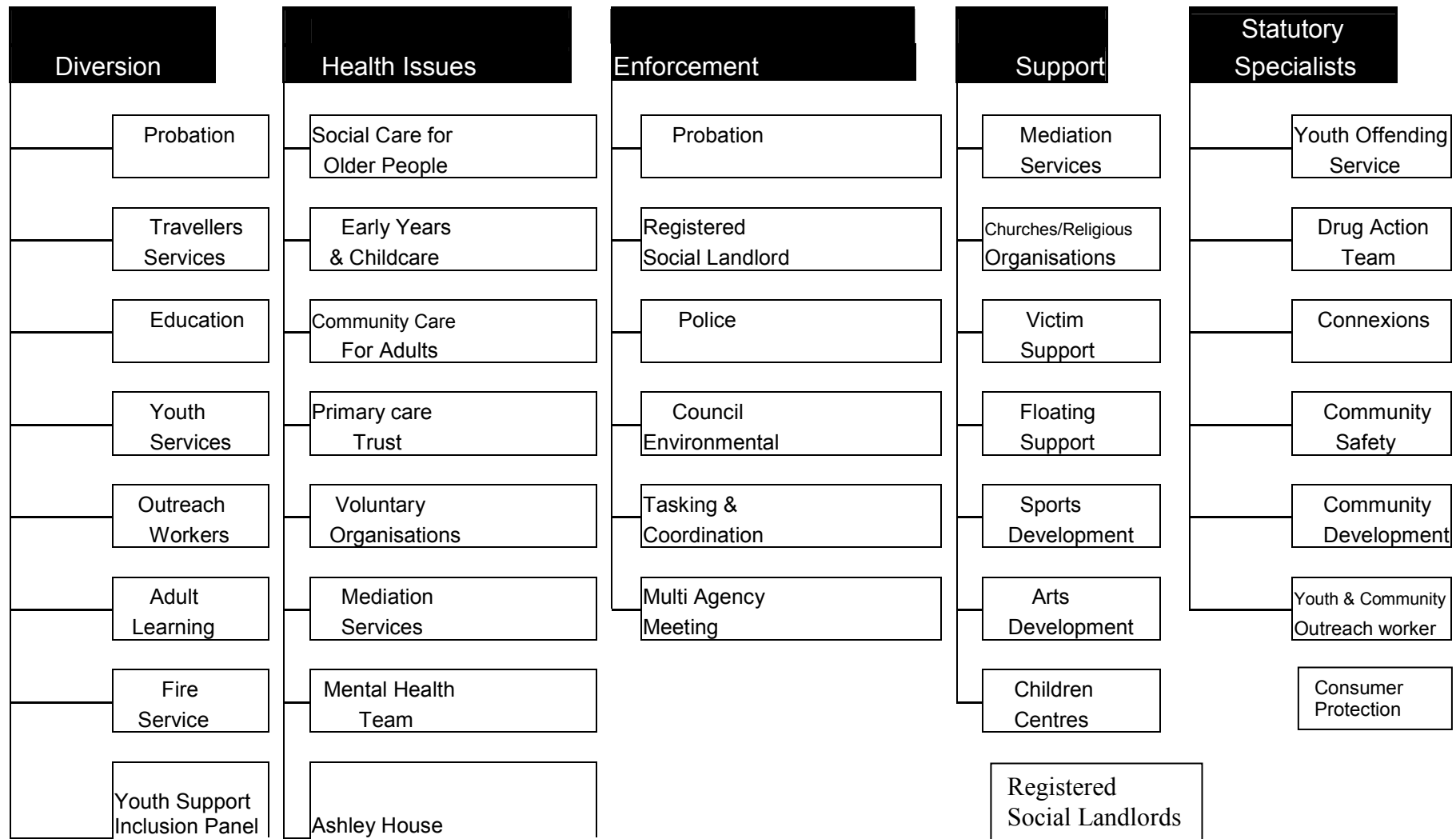
The following seven maps use data from 2006 that show criminal damage, public disorder, youth crime, small fires, abandoned cars, fly tipping and graffiti. The data has been collected from the Halton police, Halton Fire service and Halton Borough Council environmental services.







**How Agencies can get involved to combat Anti Social Behaviour (Agencies are often involved in more than one strand)**



## **APPENDIX F ACTION PLANS**

The Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator Clare Myring and the Safer Halton Partnership Inspector Andy Ross will be performance monitoring the action plans on a quarterly basis and reporting the information into the Safer Halton Partnership.

These action plans are not set in concrete. It is the first time that the Safer Halton Partnership has sought to produce a document of this kind. We are not only fully committed to much closer working on community safety issues across the borough but to closer working with our local partners too in a shared and joint endeavour. So over the coming months, at both a strategic and operational level, we want to discuss the content of the action plans fully with all those who have a part to play in implementing it. We will reflect their views in a revised version, which we intend to publish in a year's time.

## KEY AREAS

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
1.1 Develop intelligence led area profiles to identify hot spots, highlight emerging problems and target preventative measures	Existing resources from Cheshire Constabulary  Safer Halton Partnership	Hotspots and problems identified via the ASB Multi Agency Meeting and Tasking & Co-ordination.  Number of hotspots identified and number successful interventions issued within one month	National Community Safety Plan  LAA  HBC Community Strategy	Bi monthly reports to Current & Repeat Crime Strategic Group  3 successful interventions within 12 months. Consultation to be carried out in each case	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Inspector Andy Ross Safer Halton Partnership
1.2 Victims of ASB receive appropriate support by referral to identified support agencies e.g. mediation.	Existing resources from Registered Social landlords	Increase appropriate support for victims of ASB by receiving referrals from ASB Co-ordinator via the MAM.  Number of cases referred and resolved from mediation  Number of cases referred to victim support services	National Community Safety Plan  Housing Strategy	Record number of cases referred to both agencies	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Registered Social Landlords
1.3 To ensure we engage with our partners and communities to identify specific hotspots for anti social behaviour and take remedial action to tackle them and monitor outcomes	Existing resources form Cheshire Constabulary  Safer Halton Partnership	Set-up Tasking & Co-ordination Solving groups to make long term changes to tackle ASB in particular geographical areas  Qualitative Community Satisfaction surveys will also be carried out in targeted area after intervention has been completed.  Links with Ranger Service – 3 year pilot for 6 PCSO in parks	National Community Safety Plan  LAA  HBC Community Strategy  Sport and Leisure Plan	Template of survey to be complete by May 07  Performance Monitoring Framework for PCSOs	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Inspector Andy Ross Safer Halton Partnership  Tim Booth HBC Parks & Countryside

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
1.4 Provide crime prevention surveys in selected hot spot areas using principles of 'Secured by Design' to 'design out' crime and antisocial behaviour	Cheshire Constabulary Fund and deliver	To design out opportunities for crime and ASB in hot spot areas.  Number of surveys complete Number of repeat victims  Mapping of Alley gates within the borough complete by June 07	National Community Safety Plan	Record number of surveys complete and number of visits  Baseline figures to be complete by June 07	Phil Buckley Crime Prevention Officer  Current and Repeat Crime Co-ordinator
1.5  To reduce alcohol related to ASB  There are several key tasks that are related to this point and these can be found in Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy	Safer Halton Partnership  Cheshire Constabulary  Halton & St.Helens PCT	Currently being developed	Halton Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy  National Community Safety Plan  Local Policing Plan  Children and Young People's Plan  Choosing Health	Currently being developed  Quarterly performance monitoring will be in place by summer 07	Sarah Ashcroft Alcohol Intervention Officer  Clare Myring Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator  Jenny Owen Preventative Services Commissioning Manager  Insp. Hill / Insp. Bailey Cheshire Constabulary  Linda Smallthwaite Trading Standards  Isabelle McFadden Halton & St. Helen's PCT
1.6 Ensure new and existing tenants are given adequate advice and information on ASB procedures and other good neighbour protocols.	Registered Social Landlords Existing resources	Emphasise importance of being a good neighbour at tenancy sign up.  Reduction in ASB complaints  Reduction in movement of ASB tenants	Housing Strategy  Homelessness Strategy	Data to be collected quarterly broken down by ward  Baseline data July 07	Dwayne Johnson Housing Partnership Group  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
1.7 Support and promote safe methods of using public transport	Halton Borough Council	Promote the use of public transport for moving about Halton Borough Council  Promote safety messages particularly around vulnerable individuals.  Ensure PCSOs actively use Public transport	Halton Borough Council Transport Plan	Record safety messages used annually  Record number of journeys made by PCSOs	David Hall Transport Halton Borough Council  Cheshire Constabulary
1.8 Work in partnership to involve local tenants & residents groups in the problem solving process.	Registered Social Landlords Existing resources	Number of community initiatives developed via Tenants & Residents groups  Links to private landlord accreditation scheme	Housing Strategy  Homelessness Strategy	Record Initiatives via Community Development Team  Introduce MAM protocol by June 07	Dwayne Johnson Housing Partnership Group  HBC Community Development Team  Lucy Hardcastle Halton Borough Council
1.9 To provide support for victims of race/hate ASB incidents	Cheshire Constabulary Existing resources	Number of incidents reported  To provide a prompt and effective service for victims of race/hate ASB incidents  Results from Customer Satisfaction Survey  Information sharing protocols established	National Community Safety Plan  HBC Community Plan  Race Qualities Strategies	Record and monitor number of incidents  Quarterly reports from Race Hate Panel	Sergeant Jackie May Diversity  Inspector Andy Ross Safer Halton Partnership



Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
1.10 To proactively support positive action against perpetrators of domestic abuse where ASB is involved.	Funding from Domestic Abuse Budget	Increase the number of incidents of domestic abuse, which result in sanctioned detections  100% of referrals were domestic abuse is known from the ASB MAM to the Relationship Centre	Domestic Abuse Strategy  National Community Safety Plan	Data collected quarterly  Quarterly reports to Safer Halton Partnership	Cheshire Constabulary  The Relationship Centre
1.11 To reduce ASB crime and substance misuse amongst adults referred to Ashley House for treatment and support	DAAT Pool Treatment Budget	100% of referrals were substance misuse is known from the ASB MAM to Ashley House  Information sharing protocols established	DAAT Treatment Plan  National Community Safety Plan	Record number of referrals made	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator

PREVENT AND DETER					
Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b> 2.1 To reduce the incidence of graffiti across Halton and improve feelings of safety	Halton Borough Council  Safer Halton Partnership Existing resources  ASB NRF Funding 07/08	Increase by 5% people's perceptions who say they feel safe after dark from baseline for 2005/06  8% increase in the number of offensive graffiti incidents removed from baseline from 2005/06  Promote the reporting of graffiti through the 'Name that Tag' Campaign and engage with young people, general public and Trading Standards in a programme of detection, enforcement, prevention and education.	National Community Safety Plan  Waste Management Plan  Children and Young Persons Plan	Annual Survey  Quarterly reports to the Safer Halton Partnership  Action Plan to be complete by May 07	CDPR Analyst  Brian Leacy Environmental Services  Inspector Richard Hill Runcorn NPU  Jane Cummins School Liaison Officer  Linda Smallthwaite Consumer Protection  Dave Williams Youth Service
2.2 Provide quick response to local environmental problems in hot spot areas caused by vandalism littering rubbish dumping etc	Halton Borough Council and Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service Existing resources	Reduction in litter and detritus year on year  Reduce recorded incidents of fly tipping by 7% from 2100 to 1890 by 07-08 (LPSA2)  Reduce small deliberate fires by 10%	Waste Management Plan  LAA  Cheshire Fire Service Plan	Quarterly performance monitoring via Engagement and Liveability	Brian Leacy Environmental Services  Alan Briggs Fire & Rescue Service  Andy Williams Community & Liveability Co-ordinator

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
2.3 To reduce the number of abandoned or untaxed vehicles across Halton	Operation Car Clear Halton Borough Council	15% increase in the number of abandoned vehicles removed  Reduce deliberate vehicle fires by 5% (Baseline 273)	Waste Management Plan  HBC Community Plan	Quarterly performance monitoring reports from Engagement & Liveability	Brian Leacy Environmental Services  Alan Briggs Fire & Rescue Service
2.4 To take effective action against environmental crimes recorded by CCTV	Environmental CCTV cameras Halton Borough Council  Covert CCTV Community Safety	Reduction in reports from HBC of environmental ASB  Provide covert CCTV cameras for targeted deployment against environmental crimes.  Increase number of FPN served or successful prosecutions based on camera evidence and intelligence.	Waste Management Plan  HBC Community Plan	Quarterly performance monitoring reports from Engagement & Liveability  Training for officers on FPN complete by September 07	Brian Leacy Waste Management  Simon Walker Enforcement Officer  Inspector Richard Hill Runcorn NPU  Inspector Nick Bailey Widnes NPU
<b>GENERAL</b> 2.5 To improve knowledge and information sharing for professionals and the wider communities in dealing effectively with anti-social behaviour crime and disorder.	Safer Halton Partnership to fund event	ASB Consultation Event Number of attendees  Event evaluation shows that attendees are better informed about ASB, prevention and enforcement in Halton. Service gaps are highlighted and the CDRP identifies how these gaps may be filled.  Actions arising from conference	National Community Safety Plan  HBC Community Plan	12 <sup>th</sup> February 2007  Evaluation report complete April 07	Safer Halton Partnership  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Matt Atherton LSP Communications Officer
2.6 To obtain CCTV footage of crime hot spot areas, identify offenders and provide evidence for arrests and convictions	Cheshire Constabulary  Halton Borough Council Remploy	Record number of incidents detected from use of CCTV  Mapping of hotspots feeding into Tasking and Co-ordination	National Community Safety Plan	Quarterly report from Remploy with breakdown of data  Quarterly Statistical Report to Safer Halton Partnership	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  CDRP Analyst  Su Dawber CCTV Halton Borough Council

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
2.7 To follow-up on ASB issues raised by the community at Police Forums, PADS and CAMS	Cheshire Constabulary Existing resources	Record numbers of issues successfully addressed.  3% Increase in the number of people who say they are able to influence local decisions, as measured by Community Safety Survey  Record and promote the number of community engagement activities in each ward	National Community Safety Plan	Quarterly Statistical Report to SHP  Police/ Partnership surgeries in each ward by Sept 07	Inspector Nick Bailey Widnes NPU  Inspector Richard Hill Runcorn NPU  CDRP Analyst
2.8 To provide high profile policing, targeting seasonal crime anti-social behaviour issues.	Cheshire Constabulary Existing resources	Reduced crime in areas deployed (compared to figures from the same period last year)	National Community Safety Plan	Quarterly Statistical Report to Safer Halton Partnership  Annual Programme created by Tasking & Co-ordination by April 07	Inspector Nick Bailey Widnes NPU  Inspector Richard Hill Runcorn NPU  Inspector Andy Ross Safer Halton Partnership
<b>COMMUNICATION</b> 2.9 To initiate CDRP 'Face the People' sessions with the roll out of Neighbourhood Policing forums and increase local knowledge and awareness of the CDRP.	Safer Halton Partnership	CDRP electronic newsletter produced quarterly  Number of actions arising that result directly from community consultation  3% increase in the number of people who say that they are able to influence decisions affecting their local area	National Community Safety Plan  LAA	Face the people sessions from summer 07  Annual Survey to be complete	Matthew Atherton LSP  Inspector Andy Ross Safer Halton Partnership  CDPR Analyst
2.10 To initiate a programme of media opportunities to promote 'good news' articles and crime reduction achievements to reduce fear of crime and promote CDRP.	Safer Halton Partnership	8% reduction in people's perception of ASB being an concern as measured by annual survey  Produce an event calander  At least 1 positive press article released per month. Numbers of press articles used by local media.	Halton Borough Council Community Plan	Annual Survey to be complete  Complete March 07  Record articles from Jan 07	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Michaela Hall Community Safety  Martyn Platts Press Officer Halton Borough Council

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
2.11 To provide support to Community Watch	Safer Halton Partnership	Increase the number of community watch co-ordinators  Training sessions to start April 07 1 session per month  To provide a medium to make the Community Watch network aware of crime reduction initiatives and their successes and to take a problem solving approach, working with local communities.	National Community Safety Plan	Training package complete by April 07  Website launched by May 07  Number of training sessions complete and number of hits recorded by website	Current and Repeat Co-ordinator  Phil Buckley Crime Prevention Officer
<b>YOUNG PEOPLE</b> 2.12 To reduce anti-social behaviour by targeting young people who are causing high proportions of anti-social behaviour where conventional intervention has not effected positive change.	Safer Halton Partnership	Record number or referrals to YSIP and Positive Futures  60% of participants to successfully complete the programme  Number of young people positively engaged with Youth Service 'On streets Respect team'  To reduce by 5% the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System	Children and Young Peoples Plan  National Community Safety Plan  National Youth Justice Board	Record number of cases within 12 months  Record number of young people that are engaged for 12 weeks or more  Evaluation of on streets	Jenny Owen Preventative Services Commissioning Manager  Colin Hughes Positive Futures  Dave Williams Head of Youth Service  Gareth Jones Youth Offending Team
2.13 To reduce youth offending and anti-social behaviour by improving support for parents and carers.	RESPECT task force funding for Senior Parenting Practitioner  Supporting People funded ASB Floating Support Worker	Full mapping of parenting provision including that available to benefit C&YP who are at risk of offending completed by May 07  Referral route secured through to parenting programmes by May 07  Track number of referrals of families to RESPECT Senior Parenting Practitioners Post as a result of ABC/ASBOs and map outcomes to identify reduction in offending behaviour	Children and Young Peoples Plan  National Community Safety Plan  Supporting People Plan	Quarterly performance monitoring from ASB co-ordinator	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Kate Banbury Halton Borough Council  Abigail Escreet ASB Parenting Practitioner  Emma Webster ASB Floating Support Worker

		50% of young people whose families attend Parenting sessions do not re-offend/ do not break ABC/ASBO conditions			
2.14 To provide targeted diversionary activities and adopt a preventative approach that will directly contribute to a reduction of young people offending or becoming involved in ASB.	Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service  Neighbourhood Management Team  Halton Borough Council Parks and Country services  ASB NRF Budget 07/08	Continue to support a 'Kooldown+' scheme (i) 3 Programmes held. (ii) 12 students entering the scheme. (iii) 85% of students completing the scheme.  Full evaluation following completion of the scheme  Provide activities during school holidays to target all young people (PAYP)  Signpost individuals to Canal Boat Project, Positive Futures, Splash	Children and Young Peoples Plan  Neighbourhood Management Plan  National Community Safety Plan  Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service  Sport and Leisure Plan	Report to be complete by July07  Record number of young people accessing activities  Record police ASB data for the same period last year  Programme Plan to be complete by May 07	Alan Briggs Fire & Rescue Service  Nick Mannion Neighbourhood Management Director  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Jenny Owen Preventative Services Commissioning Manager  Dave Williams Head Of Youth Service  Tim Booth Parks & Countryside
2.15 Increase awareness in schools of the impact of ASB by young people and their families. Prevention of homelessness information	Safer Halton Partnership  ASB NRF budget 07/08  Youth Service  Homelessness Forum	Number of positive stories/ campaigns produced by young people  Develop a programme of activities that promotes positive behaviour 100% of primary and secondary schools to be involved.  Mediation and education packages around homelessness prevention	Children and Young Peoples Plan  National Community Safety Plan  Youth Service Plan  Homelessness Strategy	Record number of campaigns carried out and number of young people involved in producing campaigns  Record number of young people accessing Splash programme.  Record police ASB data for the same period last year	Dave Williams Head Of Youth Service  Jane Cummins Police School Liaison Officer  Tim Booth Parks & Countryside  Homelessness Forum  School Advisory Service

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
<p><b>ADULTS</b></p> <p>2.16 Involve volunteers/ parents/ carers in providing targeted diversionary activities for young people.</p>	CEN Safer Halton Partnership	<p>Increase the number of people recorded as reporting in volunteering</p> <p>Number of young people involved in seeking solutions and making decisions</p>	<p>National Community Safety Plan</p> <p>Youth Service Plan</p>	Record number of volunteers recruited on quarterly basis	<p>Andy Guile Halton Voluntary Action</p> <p>Youth Forum- Dave Williams Youth Service</p> <p>Kate Storer YOT</p>
<p>2.17 Make early contact with parents of young people at risk of offending and develop appropriate links with support agencies</p>	<p>RESPECT task force funding for Senior Parenting Practitioner</p> <p>Supporting People funding for ASB Floating Support Worker</p>	<p>Numbers of parents and young people referred to the programme.</p> <p>Number of successful referrals where offending has reduced/stopped.</p>	<p>National Community Safety Plan</p> <p>Supporting People Plan</p>	Quarterly Performance monitoring in place from June 07	<p>Abigail Escreet ASB Parenting Practitioner</p> <p>Emma Webster ASB Floating Support Worker</p> <p>Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator</p>
<p>2.18 Conduct Multi Agency Meeting and implement appropriate action</p>	<p>Safer Halton Partnership</p> <p>SSCF for ASB Co-ordinator</p>	<p>Number of cases brought to the monthly MAM</p> <p>Agreed action plans for 100% of referrals to MAM</p> <p>Creation of database by May 07 showing number of police warning letters</p> <p>Database showing number of legal and non legal interventions carried out by agencies by May 07</p>	National Community Safety Plan	<p>Record number of cases</p> <p>Complete quarterly home office returns</p>	<p>Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator</p> <p>PC John Campbell Widnes NPU</p> <p>PC Anthony Donoghue Runcorn NPU</p>

## PROTECT AND PUNISH

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
3.1 Use Antisocial Behaviour ACT 2003 and RESPECT legislation where prevention/diversion has failed	Safer Halton Partnership ASB Co-ordinator ASB Existing Funding Police Resources	Number of legislative processes used  Number of ASBOs granted against application and also number of other positive interventions made with offenders	National Community Safety Plan  HBC Community Plan	Data base to be complete quarterly  Bi monthly reports to Current & Repeat Crime Strategic Group	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  CDRP Analyst
3.2 Take appropriate enforcement action in relation to: Dog Fouling Littering Fly Tipping Graffiti Abandoned Vehicles Underage Drinking Noise Nuisance where identified through problem solving process	Cheshire Constabulary PCSOs  Blue Lamp Officers  Halton Borough Council Enforcement Officer	Reduction in number of complaints to Police and Halton Borough Council  Reduction in Noise complaints  Increase in positive satisfaction from public perceptions  Increase alcohol seized from underage drinkers	National Community Safety Plan  HBC Community Plan  LAA  Children and Young Persons Plan	Annual LOGUS DATA  Set baseline for noise complaints by June 07  Baseline to be set by June 07 figures collected monthly	CDRP Analyst  Simon Walker Enforcement Officer  Isobel Mason Environmental Health  Cheshire Constabulary  Jenny Owen Preventative Services Commissioning Manager
3.3 Use antisocial behaviour legislation & existing housing legislation to reduce evictions due to anti social behaviour	Registered Social Landlords  Supporting People funded ASB Floating Support Worker	Record use of Demotions  Reduction in number of evictions  Referrals to MAM and ASB Floating Support Worker	National Community Safety Plan  Housing Strategy	Data collection quarterly  Performance Monitoring quarterly	Housing Partnership Group  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Emma Webster ASB Floating Support Worker
3.4 Centralised and improved reporting of ASB enforcement through the ASB Co-ordinator from all partners.	Continue to fund the post of Anti-social Behaviour Co-ordinator.	Record number of ASBOs and CRASBOs on home office quarterly returns  Three month review of cases with ABCs/ ASBOs/CRASBOs	National Community Safety Plan  LAA HBC Community Strategy	Bi monthly reports to Current & Repeat Crime Strategic Group	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator



## REHABILITATE

Key Tasks/ Actions	Resources/ Funding	Outcomes/ Measures	Strategic Links	Milestones	Lead Officer / Agency
4.1 When appropriate work with the relevant agency to support young people attending court for ASB related offences	Existing YOT Funding ASB NRF Funding 07/08 YOT Substance Misuse Worker YSIP Co-ordinator	Number of young people supported  Number of case conferences attended	Youth Justice Strategy  Children and Young People's Plan	Record number of young people that are engaged	Gareth Jones Head of Youth Offending Team Jenny Owen Preventative Services Commissioning Manager  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator
4.2 To achieve a co-ordinated and effective POPO scheme	Safer Halton Partnership and Probation existing funding	Monitor the three POPO strands to ensure that they continue to link up and that appropriate interventions are taking place.  Reduction in re-offending rates	Probation Plan  LAA	Quarterly POPO data	Neil Burdekin Pete Shaw POPO Team  David Wallace Probation
4.3 To reduce re-offending in those young POPOs already known to the YOT.	Existing YOT funding	YOT to identify and maintain a list of POPOs, carry out regular review and interventions  Reduced offending by the individuals on the YOT PPO list by 10%.	Youth Justice Strategy  LAA	Quarterly reports to the SHP  Record offending rates	Gareth Jones Head of Youth Offending Team
4.4 Monitor and review of individuals who have been subject to an enforcement option (ASBO)	RESPECT task force funding for Senior Parenting Practitioner  Supporting People funded ASB Floating Support Worker	Number of referrals to ASB parenting practitioner and ASB Floating Support Worker where appropriate	National Community Safety Plan  LAA  Supporting People Plan	Quarterly performance monitoring by ASB Co-ordinator  Report to the SHP Supporting People monitoring	Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator  Abigail Escreet ASB Parenting Practitioner  Emma Webster ASB Floating support worker
4.5 Work in partnership to support tenants previously known to have difficulties sustaining tenancies.	Registered Social Landlords Existing resources  Supporting People funded ASB Floating Support Worker	Reduction in number of breached tenancies  Reduction in number of abandoned tenancies  Number of cases referred to ASB Floating Support Worker	Housing Strategy  Homelessness Strategy	Quarterly reports to Housing Partnership  Quarterly Performance Monitoring	Dwayne Johnson Housing Partnership Group  Clare Myring ASB Co-ordinator Emma Webster ASB Floating Support Worker

