

**South Derbyshire
District Council**



at the Heart of the National Forest

Anti-social Behaviour Strategy

2005-2008

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 South Derbyshire District Council is committed to significantly reducing anti-social behaviour across the District. To be effective, the problem of anti-social behaviour needs to be addressed as a whole, as addressing any part of the problem in isolation will not provide a long-term solution. In our efforts to reduce anti-social behaviour we will provide support, encouragement and education to individuals and families to improve their behaviour. Where this fails we will not hesitate to use the full range of enforcement powers open to us
- 1.2 It is recognised that victims of anti-social behaviour will often need support and protection. All agencies within the partnership are committed to supporting the victims of anti-social behaviour and will adopt a "zero tolerance" approach to any form of witness intimidation.
- 1.3 The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) placed a statutory responsibility on Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council and South Derbyshire District Council to work together in partnership to reduce Crime and Disorder. The Act also requires the Safer South Derbyshire Partnership to produce a plan every three years to achieve a reduction in crime and disorder and help tackle the causes.
- 1.4 This Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy, while a freestanding document in its own right, provides a structure for the work that needs to be carried out by the South Derbyshire District Council at a local level. It will be the responsibility of the Safer South Derbyshire Partnership's Support Team to monitor and co-ordinate the Strategy and the actions within it.

2. NATIONAL PICTURE

- 2.1 Anti-social behaviour is a key priority for all levels of Government. In October 2003, the Together campaign was launched alongside a national action plan 'Together: Tackling Anti-social Behaviour'. The campaign is about improving the response to anti-social behaviour across the country, putting victims and witnesses first, and generating a culture of zero tolerance for such behaviour.
- 2.2 On 20 November 2003, the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 received Royal assent. The Act along with the proceeding white paper "Respect and Responsibility – Taking a stand against Anti-Social Behaviour" promotes the right people having the right power to deal with local problems with local actions.
- 2.3 The Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 provided new tools to tackle anti-social behaviour more effectively, including:
 - Powers to close crack houses quickly and easily
 - Powers to disperse intimidating groups
 - Powers to tackle fly-tipping, graffiti, litter, fly-posting and nuisance vehicles
 - Powers to 'demote' tenancies and widening the use of injunctions
 - Expanding the circumstances in which parenting contracts and orders are used
- 2.4 These, along with a range of other tools, such as the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, Licensing Act 2003 and the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, enable local authorities, the police and other agencies to take action to put a stop to problems and protect individuals and communities whose lives are blighted by anti-social behaviour.

3. DEFINITION OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- 3.1 There have been many attempts to define anti-social behaviour. It can range from dropping litter to serious harassment including racial harassment. Serious and persistent perpetrators are small in number but their behaviour has a disproportionate impact on large numbers of ordinary people.
- 3.2 A definition of anti-social behaviour was included in the Crime & Disorder Act 1998. Section 1(1) of the Act defines acting in an anti-social manner as "a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the complainant."
- 3.3 This is the definition that has been adopted by South Derbyshire District Council. It clearly recognises that any behaviour, whether criminal or not, can be anti-social. It is dependent on a number of factors including the context in which it takes place, the location, the tolerance levels of the local community and their expectations about the quality of life in the area.
- 3.4 Whilst recognising that both individuals and communities have different tolerance levels of anti-social behaviour, the District Council is committed to reducing the levels of anti-social behaviour, whether the victims are residents, visitors or work in South Derbyshire.

4. THE EXTENT OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN SOUTH DERBYSHIRE

- 4.1 At present, the collation of data relating to anti-social behaviour in South Derbyshire is largely piecemeal and uncoordinated. The fundamental challenge with recording and analysing such data is that individual agencies collect data for their own needs. Many agencies have traditionally not shared data with other agencies or collected information on cross-cutting issues such as anti-social behaviour, which may fall outside the core and ancillary tasks of these agencies.
- 4.2 However, Crime and Disorder Partnerships are required by law to carry out audits and produce strategies. As part of the drive to deal with anti-social behaviour, Partnerships are required to audit the extent of anti-social behaviour in their area. The findings of the audit show that there was a large rise in damage and arson from 2001/2002 to 2002/2003, and a small reduction to 2003/2004. Levels of damage and arson have remained relatively stable over the last 10 months. Swadlincote, Newhall and Stanton have experienced the highest rates of damage and arson in each of the past 3 financial years. The problems appear to occur in the evenings and at night, with the majority of times and locations apparently linked to alcohol consumption. There are significant peaks in incidents on Friday and Saturdays that also suggests a link with alcohol. There are also peaks from August to October and also around May and June. These correspond to summer holidays and bank holidays.
- 4.3 On Wednesday 10th September 2003, the Home Office Anti-Social Behaviour Unit undertook the first national day count of reports of anti-social behaviour in England and Wales. All organisations that receive first hand reports of anti-social behaviour were encouraged to take part in the count. In South Derbyshire these included the Police, Parish, District & County Councils, Fire Service, Citizens Advice Bureau and local GPs. The results of the count can be seen below.

Type of Anti-social Behaviour	Number of Reports
Drug/substance misuse & drug dealing	5
Street drinking; begging	3
Prostitution; kerb crawling; sexual acts	1
Abandoned vehicles	13
Vehicle related nuisance & inappropriate vehicle use	29
Noise	15
Rowdy behaviour	17
Nuisance behaviour	19
Hoax calls	-
Animal related problems	9
Intimidation / harassment	10
Criminal damage / vandalism	18
Litter / rubbish	78
TOTAL:	217

- 4.4 It can be seen that 36% of all reports were about litter and rubbish. A further 17% involved complaints about rowdy or nuisance behaviour, whilst 13% concerned vehicle related nuisance and inappropriate use of vehicles.
- 4.5 During 2003/04, criminal damage cost the people of South Derbyshire £2.5 million. It accounted for 22% of all reported crime in South Derbyshire during 2003/04.

5. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CATEGORIES FROM THE ONE DAY COUNT
10TH SEPTEMBER 2003

5.1 MISUSE OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

- **Drug / substance misuse & dealing** – *Taking drugs, sniffing volatile substances, discarding needles / drug paraphernalia, crack houses and presence of dealers or users*
- **Street drinking**
- **Begging**
- **Prostitution** – *Soliciting, cards in phone boxes and discarded condoms*
- **Kerb crawling** – *Loitering and pestering residents*

- **Sexual acts** – *Inappropriate sexual conduct and indecent exposure*
- **Abandoned cars, Vehicle related nuisance & inappropriate vehicle use** – *Inconvenient / illegal parking, car repairs on the street / in gardens, setting vehicles alight, joyriding, racing cars, off road motorcycling, cycling / skateboarding in pedestrian areas / footpaths*

5.2 DISREGARD FOR COMMUNITY / PERSONAL WELLBEING

- **Noise** – *Noisy neighbours, Noisy cars / motorbikes, loud music, alarms (persistent ringing / malfunction), noise from pubs / clubs and noise from business / industry*
- **Rowdy behaviour** – *Shouting & swearing, fighting, drunken behaviour and hooliganism / loutish behaviour*
- **Nuisance behaviour** – *Urinating in public, setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property), inappropriate use of fireworks, throwing missiles, climbing on buildings, impeding access to communal areas, games in restricted / inappropriate areas, misuse of air guns and letting down tyres*
- **Hoax calls** – *False calls to emergency services*
- **Animal related problems** – *Uncontrolled animals*

5.3 ACTS DIRECTED AT PEOPLE

- **Intimidation / harassment** – *Groups or individuals making threats, verbal abuse, bullying, following people, pestering people, voyeurism, sending nasty / offensive letters, obscene / nuisance phone calls and menacing gestures.*

Can be on the grounds of: Race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, disability and/or age

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

- **Criminal damage / vandalism** – *Graffiti, damage to bus shelters, damage to phone kiosks, damage to street furniture, damage to buildings and damage to trees / plants / hedges*
- **Litter / rubbish** – *Dropping litter, dumping rubbish, fly-tipping and fly-posting*

6. TARGETS & OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The objectives of this Strategy are:
- To work with, and in communities to reduce anti-social behaviour
 - To use legislation, where appropriate, to tackle anti-social behaviour
 - To gather data and share data on anti-social behaviour to identify problem locations
- 6.2 A diverse range of methods for dealing with anti-social behaviour exists and it is necessary to show how anti social behaviour complaints reduce based on the interventions used. It would be wrong to count the number of arrests, the number of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders or the number of evictions to show performance or set targets.
- 6.3 South Derbyshire District Council's main target is a reduction in anti-social behaviour, not an increase in legal orders. The following targets have been adopted in line with the Safer South Derbyshire Partnerships 2005/08 Crime and Disorder Strategy:
- To reduce criminal damage by 16% from 1140 to 960 by 2007/08
 - To reduce the number of deliberate secondary fires by 5% from 217 to 206 by 2007/08
 - To reduce Police calls for service by 5% from 4293 to 4078 by 2007/08
 - To reduce the extent to which South Derbyshire residents think anti-social behaviour occurs in their neighbourhood by 10% by 2007/08 (based on Citizens Panel responses)
- 6.4 The remaining targets within this Strategy have also been agreed but baselines need to be determined:
- To reduce the litter visible on the streets
 - To reduce the period that abandoned vehicles are visible on the streets
 - To reduce the number of fly-tipping incidents

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 This Strategy will be financed through the funding that the Council has already committed for tackling crime and disorder issues. External funding will be sought to match the Councils' financial contribution.

8. INFORMATION GATHERING & DATA SHARING

- 8.1 Reports about anti-social behaviour are received from a variety of sources. These include direct reports from community forums such as Local Crime Reduction Groups and Neighbourhood Watch, Parish Councils, or individuals who have to live and/or work with these problems. Complaints about perpetrators are usually made to a relevant front line service, such as a Housing Department or Association, Environmental Health Officers or the Police who will initially investigate problems directly.

ACTION 1

To carry out a feasibility study into establishing a single telephone reporting line for incidents.

ACTION 2

To carry out a feasibility study into establishing an on-line reporting system for incidents

- 8.2 The development of an effective information system for measuring and monitoring incidents is key to tackling anti-social behaviour. It depends on partners having a common information system to gather baseline data; analyse problems and trends; support decisions on the allocations of resources and assess the impact of initiatives. Work is currently underway at a county level to determine the systems used to collect data by various departments and agencies, to facilitate the sharing of good practice and to identify gaps in the availability of data.
- 8.3 When looking for evidence about how anti-social behaviour is affecting an area, a number of methods can be used. A count of the number of reported incidents could be used but this would only provide a general overview, allowing possible hotspots and trends to be identified. Using this data by itself will not give a true picture. A report of anti-social behaviour is not the same as a report of burglary. Anti-social behaviour is far more subjective and reporting it is often related to a person's tolerance level, normally a burglary is fact and does not require any interpretation.

ACTION 3

To improve the recording of anti-social behaviour incidents to provide a baseline figure, and allow monitoring to take place.

ACTION 4

To ensure that anti-social behaviour information on the Council and Safer Derbyshire websites is up-to-date

- 8.4 Anti-social behaviour prevention and reduction depends upon robust information exchange between those agencies whose role it is to tackle this issue. Perceived difficulties in exchanging information should not be seen as an excuse not to tackle anti-social behaviour. Such an attitude encourages a culture of tolerance rather than one of tackling the problem, and fails to support and protect victims and witnesses.
- 8.5 The exchange of information should not be seen as a barrier to successful action – information can be shared with confidence and within the framework of existing legislation through the use of tried and tested information exchange protocols.

ACTION 5

To develop and publicise an anti-social behaviour information sharing protocol for South Derbyshire.

ACTION 6

To ensure that e-Government targets and Priority Service Outcomes are established and progressed.

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9. PREVENTION

9.1 Preventive work on anti-social behaviour is one element of wider community safety activity. Thus it is important to link action on anti-social behaviour with local community plans and the work of the Local Strategic Partnership.

9.2 **EDUCATION**

9.2.1 Parents have to set limits; they have to ensure that their children understand the difference between right and wrong. The most important influence on a young person's life is their family and friends, but teachers, the police and other professionals have a role to play in early prevention of anti-social behaviour. All parents and families experience problems but extended family members, friends and the wider community are often able to give support and advice. But sometimes this is not enough or not available.

ACTION 7

To promote training, support & guidance available to parents/carers to help them manage their children's behaviour.

9.2.2 Responding to anti-social behaviour is not simply a matter of addressing poor behaviour, but is also about promoting tolerance and respect for others. What one person may feel is anti-social behaviour may be perfectly acceptable behaviour to another. It is, therefore, an extremely complicated issue to tackle.

ACTION 8

To continue to develop projects such as Liberation Day that help to bridge the gap between young and older members of the community.

ACTION 9

To support the delivery of initiatives that work with children and young people to improve their understanding of their social responsibilities and anti-social behaviour.

9.2.3 Tackling anti-social behaviour is a challenge for all public authorities. It is important to ensure that all areas and everyone involved, including police officers, housing officers, Councillors, community workers, court staff and environmental health officers, have the knowledge and support to enable them to deal with anti-social behaviour.

ACTION 10

To promote this Strategy & provide appropriate training on request.

9.3 DIVERSION

- 9.3.1 Anti-social behaviour is not limited to young people, however, this section looks at particular issues around the behaviour of young people. Some members of the community view groups of youths as being frightening and blame them for damage, graffiti and nuisance behaviour. To these people, three or four youths sitting on a park bench, at a bus stop or cycling or skateboarding in the town centre, appear intimidating. This can affect everyone's quality of life and causes conflicts between generations.
- 9.3.2 Diversion channels the energies of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of anti-social behaviour into more constructive activities. Some diversionary activities are targeted specifically at those at most risk of offending, while others have a broader scope. As a result of the Youth Needs Survey (2004) and the Junior Needs Survey (2005), several recommendations were made which should impact on levels of anti-social behaviour in the District.

ACTION 11

To ensure that recommendations from the Youth Facilities Plan are implemented.

ACTION 12

To provide support to new and existing voluntary youth organisations.

ACTION 13

To support the provision of diversionary activities for teenagers.

9.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- 9.4.1 Environmental management is about planning and design that reduces opportunities for anti-social behaviour, makes it harder to commit or easier to detect. It is also about the maintenance of clean and orderly environments by the relevant agencies. Environmental changes can make an area feel safer and reclaim it for the community.
- 9.4.2 Examples of this are changes to the features of communal or landscaped areas, closing off alleyways, the use of vandal resistant materials or components and the installation of door entry systems and CCTV and the introduction of traffic calming measures.
- 9.4.3 As a result of planning decisions in the past, many housing estates have large, grassed areas of open space. A significant number of the anti-social behaviour complaints that are currently received relate to the playing of ball games on such areas. There are also insufficient resources to landscape and maintain such areas with shrubs that would help to prevent these problems.

ACTION 14

To design out the social and physical causes of anti-social behaviour when new developments are being planned.

ACTION 15

To establish an Open/Green Spaces Group to establish policies and procedures in relation to these areas.

9.4.4 Neglected and damaged environments give the message that somehow it is acceptable to behave badly in such areas, because no-one cares or is going to do anything about it. The 'broken window' theory has shown that neglect attracts abuse. If graffiti and litter is dealt with quickly, it is less likely that there will be more of the same.

ACTION 16

To ensure that environmental schemes and messages e.g. Clean Team and the removal of abandoned vehicles, the threat of enforcement etc are well and regularly publicised.

10. WORKING WITH AND IN COMMUNITIES

10.1 Local communities are often the most important agents for change in areas facing problems of anti-social behaviour. Whilst action by 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:

- not accepting or tolerating anti-social behaviour
- personally challenging and confronting instances of anti-social behaviour where it is appropriate to do so. It is recognised that many instances of anti-social and unacceptable behaviour can be dealt with quickly and effectively by informal agreement between the parties concerned.
- reporting instances of anti-social behaviour which remain unresolved 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 and when required

10.2 VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT

10.2.1 Victims and witnesses of anti social behaviour often experience repeated incidents, day after day. In many cases, the victim and the perpetrator live in close proximity to each other, often as neighbours. Many people do not come forward or feel able to carry through their complaint. This may be related to fear of reprisal, concern that action will not be taken or that they will not be protected.

10.2.2 Both local authorities and the police can collect, collate and present evidence on behalf of vulnerable witnesses of anti social behaviour. In all cases, however, witnesses are crucial to taking effective action. It must be appreciated that frequently it will not be possible for the Council, Police and other agencies to pursue and sustain effective action without the involvement, support and co-operation of individuals or groups within the local community.

10.2.3 The need to provide support to victims & witnesses of anti social behaviour is seen as an important feature of this Strategy. South Derbyshire District Council will continue to work with other stakeholders, to develop and implement procedures to ensure that adequate measures are in place to provide practical support. This work will be undertaken on both an individual case basis to respond to specific needs and also at a strategic level.

ACTION 17

To ensure that victims and witnesses are given full and clear information at all stages of the investigation, and signposted to support services as necessary.

10.3 MEDIATION

10.3.1 It is recognised that it is more appropriate for certain disputes to be dealt with through direct and informal involvement of the parties concerned, facilitated by an independent mediator rather than as a result of formal action. This is particularly the case where the dispute has arisen out of a clash of lifestyles.

10.3.2 In order to achieve this, a pilot mediation scheme was launched in South Derbyshire in May 2004. It is managed by the South Staffordshire Family Mediation Project. Its purpose is to resolve anti social behaviour caused by conflicts, arguments, misunderstandings, different life styles and/or poor communication. The service is free, impartial, independent and available to all residents in the District. To date, referrals to the scheme have been limited. However several of those that have taken place have resulted in positive outcomes.

ACTION 18

To actively encourage and promote referrals for mediation in appropriate cases.

10.4 UNIFORMED PRESENCE

10.4.1 It is extremely important to the District Council that the residents of South Derbyshire feel safe where they live. Even though District is one of the safest places in the country, it is often the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour that prevents people from feeling secure. Tackling anti-social behaviour but also working positively to build relationships, restore people's confidence and pre-empt problems before they arise.

ACTION 19

To establish an increased uniformed presence in South Derbyshire.

11. ENFORCEMENT

11.1 Since the mid-1990s, legislation has broadened the scope and potential impact of enforcement targeting the perpetrators of anti-social behaviour. Most recently, the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 introduced many new powers. It is important to appreciate that these may be used in a variety of ways, either singly or collectively, rather than representing a step-by-step guide or an incremental approach. It is essential that each case be dealt with on an individual basis, so that the most appropriate remedy is employed having regard to the specific circumstances, rather than adopting a blanket approach. The major enforcement tools are:

11.2 Criminal Prosecution

- A perpetrator of criminal anti-social behaviour, e.g. criminal damage, may be arrested, charged and punished.

11.3 Civil Enforcement

- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs): Magistrates' courts can give ASBOs to perpetrators over the age of 10. Post-conviction ASBOs can be passed following a sentence for a criminal offence. Breach of the conditions of an ASBO can result in a five-year prison sentence for adults.
- Individual Support Orders: From May 2004, a court making an ASBO on a young person will be obliged to make an Individual Support Order if this will help prevent further anti-social behaviour.
- Parenting Orders: Local authorities can apply for orders requiring parents to attend counselling or guidance, with respect to children who have truanted or engaged in anti-social behaviour. Where a 10-15 year old receives an ASBO, a parenting order must also be made in cases where this will help bring an end to the anti-social behaviour.
- Child Safety Orders: These can be issued by magistrates' courts to prevent children under ten getting involved in anti-social behaviour or crime. Children are placed under the supervision of a Youth Offending Team (YOT) or social worker.
- Injunctions and evictions: Social landlords can apply for anti-social behaviour injunctions where tenants have engaged in behaviour causing nuisance. Social landlords can apply for possession on the grounds of anti-social behaviour in the locality of the property or by visitors to the property. Social landlords can apply for ASBOs as part of eviction proceedings.

11.4 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs)

- Police and police community support officers (PCSOs) can impose FPNs on adults for offences such as disorderly behaviour in a public place.
- Authorised local authority officials can issue FPNs for acts of graffiti or fly-posting.
- Local community safety schemes, e.g. Neighbourhood Wardens, can be 'accredited' by the police, and given the power to issue FPNs for dog fouling, littering and riding a bicycle on a footpath. PCSOs can also issue FPNs for these offences.

- Police and authorised local education authority and school staff can issue FPNs to parents of truants.

11.5 Voluntary Contracts

- Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs): These are agreements between perpetrators of anti-social behaviour and the relevant authorities. If a perpetrator subject to an ABC continues to behave anti-socially, this is often regarded as grounds for an application for an ASBO.
- Parenting Contracts: Schools, LEAs and YOTs can arrange Parenting Contracts for parents of children who have been excluded from school, truant, or are engaged, or likely to be engaged, in anti-social behaviour.

11.6 Other Measures

- Removal of truants: In schemes agreed with the LEA, the police have the power to pick up truants and return them to school or another safe place.
- Child curfew schemes: Local authorities can apply to establish schemes prohibiting unsupervised children aged under 10 from public places between 9 pm and 6 am
- Dispersal of groups: The police can disperse groups of two or more in areas where there has been serious and persistent ASB. In designated areas, the police can return to their homes people under 16 who are unsupervised in public after 9 pm
- Bans on street drinking: The consumption of alcohol can be prohibited in public places designated by the local authority.

11.7 Many of these enforcement measures are already being utilised within South Derbyshire. However there is often a lack of clarity in terms of the roles and responsibilities of different departments and agencies when action is being taken. In order to maximise the effectiveness of the legislation, the following actions are proposed.

ACTION 20

To research the feasibility of establishing an anti-social behaviour unit within the Council

ACTION 21

To increase the enforcement of low level legislation through Fixed Penalty Notices in relation to dog fouling, litter, flytipping, etc accompanied by extensive publicity.

11.8 The Licensing Act 2003 was fully implemented in November 2005 and introduced a new licensing regime that includes a statutory objective on the prevention of crime and disorder. It is recognised that this Act cannot be used as a vehicle for the general control of the anti-social behaviour of individuals, once they are outside licensed premises and beyond the

direct control of the licensee of any premises concerned. However, other mechanisms may be utilised, where appropriate, to tackle unruly or unlawful behaviour of patrons when beyond the control of premises.

ACTION 22

To work in partnership with Derbyshire Constabulary to promote enforcement of the law, including the issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices.

ACTION 23

To consider the designation of areas where alcohol may not be consumed in public.

ACTION 24

To work with partner agencies, including businesses, transport providers and other Council departments to create a safe and clean environment.

- 11.9 As part of its overall policy, the Council expects every holder of a license or Temporary Event Notice to be responsible for minimising the impact of their activities and any anti-social behaviour by their patrons within the immediate vicinity of their premises.

12. RESETTLEMENT

- 12.1 There will always be a number of perpetrators whose behaviour needs to change if they are to live in peace with their neighbours. They need to be housed appropriately with suitable support, and with tenancy conditions that encourage them to behave acceptably. There is currently little guidance on how to deal with perpetrators who have been evicted. There are concerns about the lack of services aimed at helping perpetrators to change their behaviour. Offering support services to tenants evicted as a result of anti-social behaviour will often avoid problems of displacement, and address the underlying causes of the anti-social behaviour.
- 12.2 There is clear evidence to suggest that providing ex-prisoners with stable environments once they have been released helps to reduce the risk of them offending again. In order to provide adequate support with housing and other personal needs, agencies need to work with offenders while they are still serving their sentences, prior to release. They must deal with housing benefit payments and tenancy management and help ex-offenders find suitable accommodation to move into on release.

ACTION 25

To support the delivery of the rehabilitate and resettlement strand of the prolific and other priority offenders strategy.

12. SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

NO	ACTION	LEAD OFFICER	SUPPORTING OFFICERS	OUTPUT	TIMESCALE
1	To carry out a feasibility study into establishing a single telephone reporting line for incidents.	Sue Haslett	Pam Carroll & Nigel Glossop,	Report completed Recommendations implemented	Sept 05 Mar 06
2	To carry out a feasibility study into establishing an on-line reporting system for incidents	Karen Talbot	Shiela Dixon & Nigel Glossop	Report completed Recommendations implemented	Mar 06 Mar 07
3	To improve the recording of anti-social behaviour incidents to provide a baseline figure, and allow monitoring to take place.	Sue Haslett	Karen Talbot & Nigel Glossop	System in place	Feb 06
4	To ensure that anti-social behaviour information on the Council and Safer Derbyshire websites is up-to-date	Karen Talbot	Sue Haslett	Websites up-to-date	Mar 08 (ongoing)
5	To develop and publicise an anti-social behaviour information sharing protocol for South Derbyshire.	Sue Haslett	Karen Talbot	Protocol publicised	Mar 06
6	To ensure that e-Government targets and Priority Service Outcomes are established and progressed.	Stuart Batchelor	Nigel Glossop	Targets established	Mar 06
7	To promote training, support & guidance available to parents/carers to help them manage their children's behaviour.	Karen Talbot	Bob Ledger	Targets progressed Services identified	Mar 07 June 06
8	To continue to develop projects such as Liberation Day that help to bridge the gap between young and older members of the community.	Phil Marriott		Services promoted 3 events held	Mar 08 (ongoing) Mar 08 (ongoing)
9	To support the delivery of initiatives that work with children and young people to improve their understanding of their social responsibilities and anti-social behaviour.	Karen Talbot	Sue Haslett	3 events held	Mar 08

10	To promote this Strategy & provide appropriate training on request.	All Officers	All Officers	Strategy publicised	Dec 05
11	To ensure that recommendations from the Youth Facility Plan are implemented.	Ian Duckmanton		Training provided	Mar 08 (ongoing)
12	To provide support to new and existing voluntary youth organisations.	Ian Duckmanton		Recommendations implemented	Mar 08
13	To increase the provision of diversionary activities for teenagers.	Ian Duckmanton	Stuart Batchelor	Support provided to 5 groups	Mar 08 (ongoing)
14	To design out the social and physical causes of anti-social behaviour when new developments are being planned.	Gill Hague	Ian Bowen	Youth Engagement through Sport Project mainstreamed	Mar 08
15	To establish an Open/Green Spaces Group to establish policies and procedures in relation to these areas.	Chris Mason	Stuart Batchelor, Karen Talbot	Get Active Project mainstreamed	Mar 08
16	To ensure that environmental schemes and messages e.g. Clean Team and the removal of abandoned vehicles, the threat of enforcement etc are well and regularly publicised.	Pete McEvoy		System in place	Mar 08 (ongoing)
17	To ensure that victims and witnesses are given full and clear information at all stages of the investigation, and signposted to support services as necessary.	Karen Talbot, Bob Ledger & Pete McEvoy		Group established	Dec 05
18	To actively encourage and promote referrals for mediation in appropriate cases.	Karen Talbot, Pete McEvoy & Bob Ledger		Recommendations implemented	Mar 07
19	To establish an increased uniformed presence in South Derbyshire	Sue Haslett	Stuart Batchelor, Mark Alflat, Bob Ledger & Pete McEvoy	3 publicity campaigns per year	Mar 08 (ongoing)
				Systems in place	Dec 05
				Scheme promoted	Mar 08 (ongoing)
				Scheme in place	Mar 06

20	To research the feasibility of establishing an anti-social behaviour unit within the Council	Karen Talbot	Stuart Batchelor, Bob Ledger, Pete McEvoy, Mark Alflat	Report completed Recommendations implemented	Mar 06 Mar 07
21	To increase the enforcement of low level legislation through Fixed Penalty Notices in relation to dog fouling, litter, flytipping, etc accompanied by extensive publicity.	Pete McEvoy		Baseline established Scheme implemented	Dec 05 Mar 06
22	To work in partnership with Derbyshire Constabulary to promote enforcement of the law, including the issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices.	Carl Jacobs		Contacts established Initiatives delivered	Dec 05 Mar 08 (ongoing)
23	To consider the designation of areas where alcohol may not be consumed in public.	Carl Jacobs		Areas considered Designations made if appropriate	Mar 08 (ongoing) Mar 08 (ongoing)
24	To work with partner agencies, including businesses, transport providers and other Council departments to create a safe and clean environment.	Carl Jacobs		Contacts established Initiatives delivered	Dec 05 Mar 08 (ongoing)
25	To support the delivery of the rehabilitate and resettlement strand of the prolific and other priority offenders strategy.	Andy Wright	Karen Talbot	System in place	Mar 08 (ongoing)

13. CONCLUSION

- 14.1 This Strategy aims to bring about a reduction in anti-social behaviour across the whole of South Derbyshire. Anti-social behaviour is often a symptom of much wider long-term problems in a community. It is essential that interventions are well planned and co-ordinated taking into account both the short and long-term needs of a particular individual or area. The work is resource intensive and requires a long-term commitment at both strategic and operational levels. It is hoped that this Strategy will enable this to happen.
- 14.2 It should be recognised that this anti-social behaviour strategy is a dynamic document. It is therefore subject to change should national guidance be altered or other evidence becomes available to South Derbyshire District Council. Additionally all actions will be continually monitored and adapted as deemed necessary.

