



Haringey's Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy 2009-11

Foreword

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Foreword

We are pleased to introduce Haringey's second Anti-social Behaviour Strategy which covers 2008 – 2011.

In revising this strategy, we have held discussions with all key partners and colleagues, and have opened our findings up for public comment. We have established that our original priorities are still current and much of this strategy is a continuation of the good work already underway across the Borough.

We have re-defined our overall approach as a balance between prevention and enforcement. We have recognised the need to improve the co-ordination of targeted support to young people and to develop our approach within the context of area-based working, problem-solving and addressing the causes of anti-social behaviour at an early stage.

Our vision - which supports that of our general Safer for All Strategy - is to have 'a safer Haringey where residents, visitors and workers can have an improved quality of life without the fear of being subjected to anti-social behaviour'.

The ASB Partnership Board – referred to as the Partnership in this document - will work together to ensure that the community in Haringey feels secure and protected from the negative effects of anti-social behaviour. This strategy set outs a programme of delivery which includes the following areas of work:

- Improving the exchange of information about reported anti-social behaviour
- Accessing partnership resources to increase service provision and improve responses to complaints of anti-social behaviour
- Seeking the realignment of mainstream resources to improve multi-agency service delivery and responses to antisocial behaviour
- Improving multi-agency working by developing common protocols, assessment pathways and joint service delivery
- Building the skills, capacity and confidence of all key staff

As always, we will seek to work constructively with residents and to support and reward those who are willing to be courageous and take a stand.

Councillor Nilgun Canver
Cabinet Member
Enforcement & Community Safety
Haringey Council

David Grant
Acting Borough Commander
Haringey Metropolitan Police Service

Tracey Baldwin
Chief Executive
Haringey Teaching Primary Care Trust

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1. DEFINITIONS OF ASB

1.1 What is Anti-Social Behaviour?

The Partnership has to deal with a wide spectrum of anti-social behaviour (ASB), including activities that call for different legal remedies and informal solutions. The Partnership definition is:

“Anti-social behaviour covers the range of behaviours from low level nuisance to serious harassment, which can damage the quality of life and interfere with the ability of people to use and enjoy their home or community”

How each case is handled will vary on the specific circumstances of the victim and the perpetrator. We have, therefore, adopted a broad definition of ASB. The different types of ASB vary considerably in their seriousness and their potential impact upon victims. (See Annex A for the types of behaviour now classified as ASB).

The Crime and Disorder Act defines ASB in terms of its impact, or likely impact, on victims, as well as the actions of the perpetrators. A person is deemed to have committed Anti-Social Behaviour if he or she:

has ...acted in an anti-social manner, that is to say, in a manner that caused, or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not in the same household”.

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.1 The outcome of our evaluation, data, public consultation and partnership discussions have led to principal objectives for the coming three years. These are to:

- Co-ordinate prevention and early intervention, especially in support of young people
- Co-ordinate responses to ASB and problem-solving using the area based working model and joint intelligence
- Deliver co-ordinated communication, publicity and reassurance activity in support of perception targets (see final page for a full list)
- Continue the strategic use of partnership enforcement tools

Progress will be reviewed regularly by the ASB Partnership Board, reporting to the Safer Communities Executive Board.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 National context (since the last ASB Strategy of 2003)

Anti-social behaviour can blight the lives of residents and has been recognised as a serious issue for some time. For example, ASBOs were introduced by the 1998 Crime & Disorder Act (and developed further through the Police Reform Act 2002). In November 2003, the Anti-Social Behaviour Act came into effect and included new

powers to close problem premises, and extended the use of fixed penalty notices and dispersal orders.

The emphasis was on enforcement: Local Authorities and their local partners including the police and courts were encouraged to use all the powers available to them to discourage and punish perpetrators of anti-social behaviour. In particular, there was a focus on ASB in the public realm and the problem of nuisance neighbours. More recently, the focus (through the Respect Agenda) has shifted towards young people (through the Youth Taskforce Action Plan) and our own strategy reflects this shift.

3.2 Local Context (actions completed since the last ASB Strategy of 2003)

The priorities outlined in the previous ASB Strategy were:

- Safeguarding the environment, focusing on enforcement
- Tackling anti-social behaviour across the range of tenures
- Reducing the opportunity for anti-social behaviour, focusing on youth
- Supporting communities and local neighbourhoods

In response to these, *Better Haringey* was launched in 2003 with the aim of giving Haringey a cleaner and safer environment through the management of the public realm including parking, planning and cleaning services e.g. Graffiti Team and Environmental Enforcement Team. CCTV became an important tool in capturing evidence of ASB.

We recognised that ASB often demanded a multi-agency approach. We, therefore, developed common approaches and co-ordinated activity; ways of sharing information; joint protocols; and assessment pathways. Our most important innovation was the establishment of a specialist Anti-Social Behaviour Action Team (ASBAT) which continues to deal with persistent and serious ASB. The ASBAT has a case closure satisfaction survey result of 60% (against a target of 70%).

The MET Police have also introduced Safer Neighbourhoods Teams in all wards of the borough with the Safer Transport Team operating around priority transport hubs. In 2005, the Haringey Information Sharing Protocol was finalised and signed by key services dealing with ASB, including some Registered Social Landlords. The protocol allows data to be passed easily from one agency to another, facilitating joint working and helping eliminate duplication.

During 2007, the Closure Order Protocol was also signed off by key partners thus continuing effective work surrounding the closure of premises linked with the production, use and/or supply of class A drugs and ASB. More recently, Section 118 and Schedule 20 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, introduced new powers for the courts to temporarily close premises associated with significant and persistent disorder or persistent serious nuisance. These new powers will commence on the 1st December 2008. Based on the existing crack house closure powers and the Scottish closure power, the order is designed to tackle serious and persistent forms of anti-social behaviour. This includes excessive noise and rowdy behaviour related to frequent drunken parties or high numbers of people entering and leaving a property at all times of the day or night. It can also be used where anti-social residents are intimidating and threatening their neighbours and criminal families are running illegal business from their properties. It is an order of last resort to be used only when all other options have been tried and failed to work. Significantly, it is tenure neutral so it can be used to close homes that are privately

owned.

Underpinning all work is strong corporate leadership through the ASB Partnership Board and Cabinet Member involvement in setting the strategic and policy agenda for ASB which increasingly crosses departmental boundaries and business units. Implementing the new ASB communications strategy will help residents keep in touch with services and will help service delivery to respond more effectively to their concerns.

3.3. Enforcement of ASB

Haringey has developed a balanced and proportionate approach to dealing with ASB. The key services for enforcement are Safer Neighbourhood Policing Teams, Environmental Enforcement and the Anti Social Behaviour Action team (ASBAT). The ASBAT pilot was established in N17 to focus on serious and persistent cross-tenure ASB. The service was rolled out across the borough in 2004. Very well established and valued both internally and externally, the ASBAT primarily but not exclusively deals with enforcement using all available ASB powers, remaining focused on serious, complex and persistent ASB.

In 2007, the ASBAT extended its preventive role by employing a parenting worker with two support workers funded from Supporting People. This parenting support is focused on those families who have been identified as the most prolific ASB offenders. In addition, the team has recently acquired its own mobile CCTV vehicle. The DCSF (Youth Task Force) has praised the ASBAT in meeting all of the objectives of the programme and delivering best practice. The ASBAT Parenting Service is funded by the DCSF until 2011.

At the Social Landlords Crime & Nuisance Group (SLCNG) annual conference on the 7th and 8th October 2007, the ASBAT and a Haringey resident received a total of three awards for making a major contribution to tackling ASB. Membership of the SLCNG is made up of a mixture of Local Authorities and Housing Associations who are involved in dealing with ASB issues at a national level and there are over 350 members nationwide.

A key part of maintaining pressure on ASB remains undertaking joint operations – drawing on Council services, the police and other agencies where appropriate. Joint-working successes recently have been in dealing with abandoned vehicles, dumped waste and controlling drinking in public through controlled drinking zones. The aforementioned Crack House Closure protocol was also agreed between all relevant enforcement agencies. Since 2004, there have been a number of on-going joint enforcement initiatives including Operation Stop; Early Bird; Humbug; Christmas Cracker; Tailgate; Clean Sweep.

Enforcement intervention/ figures (December 2008)

Injunctions	128
ASBO	19
ABC	134
Closures	149
Evictions	33
Closures of brothels	12
Parents in parenting classes	31

Home office statistics show that the ASBAT are well above the London and National average for taking action legal action to protect residents.

3.4 Young people, children and families

Haringey's Youth Offending Service which includes the Youth Offending Team (YOT) and the Youth Inclusion and Support Panel (YISP), has well developed and stable specialist support services for young people who have been in contact with the criminal justice system: In addition to generic youth service provision through the three youth centres and detached youth work, our youth service includes the Youth Inclusion Project, summer play schemes, after hours sports and football, counselling and the Positive Futures programme.

Guidance from the Department for Children, Schools and Families emphasises the need to target youth support towards those most at risk. We will therefore be ensuring that all our services for young people address identified needs, no matter where the young people are first identified.

There is a considerable amount of work to be done in this area, especially as schools now control a large part of their own budget. The Youth Summit provides a forum to start developing a more co-ordinated approach. We already have a nationally recognised and well-developed programme for primary schools around restorative approaches and an anti-bullying policy. This comprises a template for schools which they may adopt and amend, or to have their own policy. The underlying requirement is for every school to have a policy in place

3.5 Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy

We have a new strategy for the whole of Haringey. The aim is to make lasting improvements to all by tackling the issues that present barriers to success for many local people. The main focus is on improving the life chances for young people by addressing deprivation and social exclusion. Substantial resources will be directed at worklessness, which is a major contributor to ASB. The following priorities will guide how all services are delivered:

People at the heart of change

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all

Healthier people with a better quality of life

An environmentally sustainable future

Safer for all

People and customer focused services

Hate Crime & Harassment

Acts of, or threats of violence

The work in this strategy and in the new three-year Community Safety will support the *Safer for All* strand.

3.6 Community Justice Courts

The Community Justice Court is a partnership initiative between the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service and the Council along with a number of services including Probation and the Witness Service. In Haringey, this also involves Sexual Health on Call (SHOC), the Drug Intervention Programme and Helpdesk Charity which is a one-stop shop referral agency. The four wards covered as pilots were chosen based on demographic and crime statistics and community engagement: These were Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park. The Court deals with issues of an anti-social nature, affecting quality of life for the local community, as well as breaches of ASBOs and certain crime types that occur within the four wards. The Court will also deal with prostitution and kerb crawling across the whole borough. As a general guide, the Court will deal with cases which would usually have a maximum of a six-month sentence.

Community justice is about improving local quality of life with all the criminal justice agencies joining with the community to combat the anti social behaviour and quality of life crime that makes lives miserable. It is an integral element of the Government's 'Respect' agenda, which has been described by the previous Prime Minister as parents, local communities and local people joining law makers and law enforcers to make a difference - Statement to Parliament 17/05/05.

Community Justice is not prescriptive in how it should be implemented at a local level, but has a clear set of principles;

- **Courts and Judiciary connecting to the community through regular engagement**, finding out their views on crimes that are of most concern, the impacts of those crimes and the way offending is tackled
- **Justice seen to be done.** Compliance with the court's orders or other penalties should be seen and recognised by the community
- **Cases handled robustly and speedily**, harnessing the combined potential of a range of agencies working together
- **Strong independent judiciary**, leading the problem solving approach, and maintaining oversight over offenders' progress post-sentence

3.7 Links to other local Strategies

The following Haringey strategies have links to the *Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy*:

Haringey Strategic Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy

Safer for All Community Safety Strategy 2008-2011

Youth Justice Plan

Children and Young Peoples Plan: stepping on towards excellence

Children and Young People: Anti Bullying policy

Housing Strategy 2003/08

Drug and Alcohol Action Plan

Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy
Haringey Councils ASB Policies and Procedures
Local Area Agreement 2007/10
Employment and Skills Strategy
Regeneration Strategy
Youth Justice Plan
Sports and Physical Activities Strategy

4. ASB IN HARINGEY

4.1 Disorder (National Indicator 21)

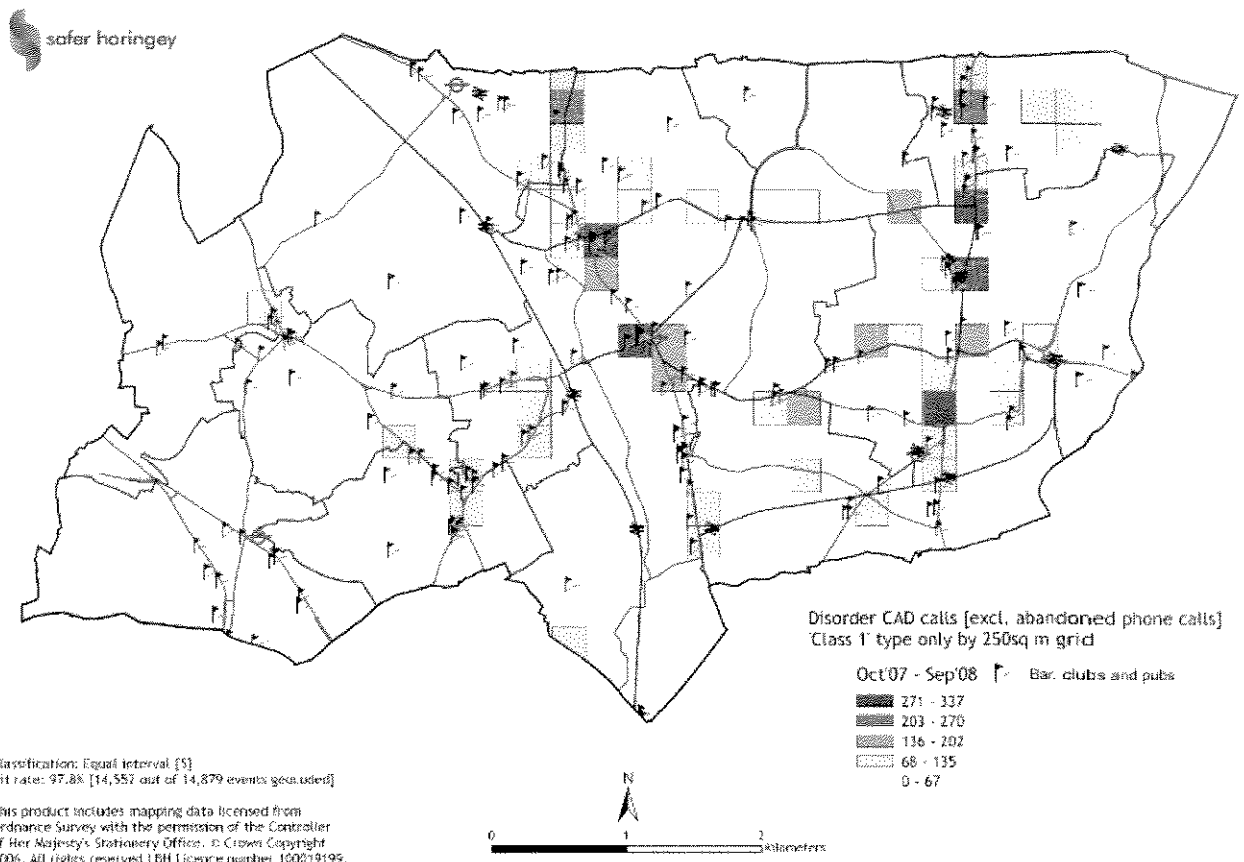
The MPS collects disorder data by recording the number of 999 calls which fall under one or more of a range of pre-determined categories. These are:

- Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
- Licensing
- Rowdy / nuisance neighbours
- Domestic incident
- Civil dispute
- Hate incident
- Trespass
- Industrial dispute
- Street drinking
- Abandoned phone calls
- Noise
- Prostitution related activity
- Begging / vagrancy
- Fireworks

For this section we have excluded 'abandoned phone calls' to help provide greater clarity to the mapped incidents and to help focus our problem solving on the remaining disorder issues. In the initial dataset, 'abandoned phone calls' accounted for 5% of the total number of disorder incidents recorded.

4.2 Disorder data from 1st October 2007 – 31st September 2008

There were 14,879 disorder calls made to the MPS throughout the period. The top 3 initial classification types were 'rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour' (48%), 'domestic incident' (21%) and 'civic dispute' (12%). The top 3 wards were Noel Park (9%), Tottenham Hale (8%) and Tottenham Green (7%), although from the dataset there were 353 incidents which couldn't be matched to a ward. This accounts for only 2% of all incidents recorded. The greatest number of calls to the police were made during May (10%), June (9%) and July (9%) 2008. Peak days were Saturday (17%), Sunday (15%) and Friday (15%), and looking at the same weekend window peak hours ran between 21:00-00:59 (24%) and 17:00-20:59 (22%).



Map showing hotspot grid squares from the disorder dataset. 5 areas have been identified as having between 271 and 337 incidents within them. These are Turnpike Lane (22%), Wood Green (21%), Lansdowne Road (20%), Bruce Grove (19%) and Seven Sisters (18%).

Throughout every identified hotspot area 'rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour' accounted for more than 50% of all incident types. This is to be expected because of many sub-categories within this group.

Wood Green was the only hotspot area to hold 'street drinking' in second place after 'rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour' ('domestic incident' was prevalent in the remaining areas). Looking at these incidents in more detail they all pertain geographically to the area in front of Hollywood Green, at weekends and within the time range 21:00-00:59. More specifically Broadway, Buller Road, Gladstone Road, and Redvers Road. The bus stand outside Hollywood Green features frequently, as do bus routes 29 and 67. The MPS Safer Transport team have confirmed that neither of these routes, nor any other across the borough, currently suffers from issues with alcohol. It is highly probable that calls to the police have been linked with these bus routes via association; both routes occupy the stand outside Hollywood Green.

SNT officers are keen to encourage local retailers to agree to stop selling high-strength alcohol to street drinkers. Barking and Dagenham police tried a similar strategy in the past and enjoyed a short-lived success before retailers returned to old habits. Research shows that an intervention such as this would target the daytime street drinkers who are, statistically, less frequently the reason behind calls to the police.

See Annex A-C for the current data categories and picture as captured by housing.

5. RESOURCES

The Safer Communities theme board allocates a significant amount of funding to preventing and dealing with Anti-social behaviour. Among other things, this work contributes to one of Haringey's 35 improvement targets: NI 21 Perceptions of how well the police and local authority deal with crime and ASB in their area. Proposals for 2009/10 have yet to be finalised but include the following:

- Responding to serious and persistent ASB via the ASBAT Service (£324,500*)
- A contribution towards policy co-ordination for ASB and Hate Crime (£ 20,000)
- Capital improvement fund (£121,000)
- The Home Office will be funding a post up to 2010 to raise confidence and co-ordinate all programmes with a public interface that impact on perceptions of crime and justice locally (£ 50,000)

* This is a proposed increase on 08/09 to address the higher case load. Homes for Haringey currently funds the work of the ASBAT to the amount of approximately £300,000 annually.

A problem-solving pot (£100,000) will be reserved for multi-agency use on an area-based model which is likely to deal largely with ASB. In the interests of value for money, Safer Communities is looking to use budgets from Neighbourhood Management to match fund investment in agreed solutions.

Like other areas of the country, all wards in Haringey have a dedicated Safer Neighbourhood Team policing team. The annual budget for 08/09 this service was just over £6 million.

The Youth Summit recently agreed to fund a Youth At Risk Co-ordinator for 09/10 for £50,000 and this will directly support one of the main recommendations in the ASB Strategy that there be co-ordinated youth support.

Enforcement services and, in particular, the Tactical Enforcement Team contributes to the ASB agenda significantly in delivering high quality and targeted services dealing with waste, trading standards, litter/dumping/graffiti and the Eyesores programme.

During 08/09, several new funding streams have come on line from central Government departments in support of families, parenting support and youths at risk including those committing or at risk of committing ASB and lower level crime. Haringey's Youth Offending Service will be the beneficiary of a considerable portion of these funds (e.g. under the Youth Taskforce Action Plan).

6. CONSULTATION

6.1 How we are doing?

We asked residents and our partners what they thought had made the most difference to preventing and reducing anti-social behaviour over the past few years and they responded as follows:

- The increase in partnership working
- Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams in all wards, consulting and working closely with residents
- The cleanliness of the borough
- The careful use of ASB legislation and the work of the ASBAT to resolve serious cases
- Joint enforcement operations

6.2 Priorities/Actions

We also asked partners to identify the key challenges/priorities. These aligned with intelligence gathered from the partnership strategic assessment and public consultation feedback have been included in our annual Action Plan 2008/09 (see Annex F) and detailed below:

- Strengthening parenting support by supporting families whose members are at significant risk of committing ASB
- Finding solutions to problems at the local level in a more structured and efficient manner
- Safeguarding the environment through enforcement
- Improving communications and public perceptions of ASB and young people
- Dealing with the issues facing new communities in the borough
- Problems relating to alcohol misuse and excess
- Improved working with the voluntary sector
- Improving outcomes for victims and perpetrators with mental health problems
- Promoting self and third party reporting for hate crime and harassment
- Reducing the opportunity for ASB, focusing on young people
- Tackling ASB across housing tenures and working with RSLs where appropriate concerning their properties
- Continued improvement in our methods of data capture
- Mapping and joining up young peoples services for targeted youth support, looking at assessments, referral pathways, gaps and overlaps

We have already identified residents' priorities in two local areas: Bruce grove and West Green through consultation (see Annex D). The priorities above fit with the priorities residents have told us are important for them. We also know from local survey data that effectively dealing with violence and anti-social behaviour is young peoples' number one concern. Positive feedback from the public following consultation on this strategy affirms the priorities detailed above (see also Annex E – Challenges - for further detail regarding the approach to be taken).

7. DELIVERY / MONITORING / EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY

7.1 The range of services available to deal with ASB in Haringey is given in the table (pages 17 & 18). In it, the priority each service addresses is listed along with the national indicator that we are being measured against. Many services address more than one priority, especially those concerned with children and families.

The following national performance indicators relate to the whole service delivery table:

NI 1: Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

NI 2: Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood

NI 3: Civic participation in the local area

NI 4: Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality

NI 5: Overall/general satisfaction with local area

NI 17: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police

NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area

NI 25: Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour

NI 27: Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police

N195: Improved Street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)

N196: Improved street and environmental cleanliness fly tipping

7.2 Delivery activities

(NB: National indicators are only provided where they are different from those listed above)

	Universal	Priority	NI	Group	Priority	NI	Individual	Priority	NI
Prevention	Youth spaces/shelters	1	57	Community mediation	ALL		Acceptable behaviour contracts	1	86
	Youth clubs and other provision for young people	1	57 11 0	Cross-generational work	1		Parental control agreements	3	86
	Warden schemes	2					Mentoring	1	
	Situational prevention/designing out crime	2		Summer play schemes	1	57	Restorative justice	ALL	86
	Improving street lighting	2		Tuancy projects	1	87	Mediation service	ALL	
	Education, training and employment schemes for those over 17	1	91 11 7	Youth inclusions programmes	1	11 0	Behaviour Agreements in schools	1	86
	Research and develop responses to local alcohol use		41	Sports projects	1	57	Diversions activities	1	11 0
	Fire education		33 49	Diversions activities	1	57	Parenting support projects	4	50
				Detached youth work	1				
Education	Citizenship lessons	1	11 3	Work with excluded children	1	87	Work with excluded children	1	87
	Anti-bullying strategy roll out	1	69	Informal educational activities	1		Informal educational activities	1	
	Drug and alcohol education	1	41 11 5	Peer education	1	11 0			
				Literature	1				

Enforcement	Litter removal	2			Introductory & Starter tenancies	3	160	Anti-social behaviour orders	ALL	
	Graffiti and fly posting removal	2			Good neighbour agreements	3	160	Parenting orders	4	86
	Removal of abandoned vehicles	2			Dispersal orders	ALL		Reparation orders	ALL	
	Test purchasing	2			Regulating houses of multiple occupation (HMOs)	3	12	Fixed penalty notices	ALL	
	Safer neighbourhood policing	ALL						Injunctions	ALL	
	Controlled drinking zones	ALL								

See also BVPI 199 and targets in Every Child Matters

7.3 Evaluation

As with the previous strategy, a detailed action plan has been developed and will be progressed and monitored (and reviewed every six months) through the Anti-Social Behaviour Partnership Board. The Action Plan for 08/09 is detailed in Annex H. Priorities for 2009-2011 will be agreed by the board early in the New Year according to the priorities in this strategy and results from the Place Survey.

The Place Survey will also be used as a measure for performance against the perception indicators detailed above and in the table (pages 17 - 18). The Survey is focused on the local area and looks at satisfaction with and the quality of local public services, in addition to the following:

- Satisfaction with the area and with accommodation
- Social cohesion and belonging to a neighbourhood
- Voluntary activities and participation
- Feeling safe, being treated with respect and perceptions of local policing

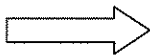
Annex A: Anti-Social Behaviour – Agreed OHMS checklist details

Table 1: Agreed main ASB ‘Types’ and related ‘Sub-types’

	ASB TYPE	ASB SUB-TYPE
A	Noise	Noisy neighbours [Domestic] Noisy cars/motorbikes [Vehicles] Loud music Alarms (persistent ringing/malfunction) Noise from pubs/clubs [Licensing & Commercial/Leisure] Noise from business and industry [Construction/Demolition & Equipment in Street] [Animal – Miscellaneous] (Bold text denotes Noise Team definitions, see table 4 below)
B	Verbal abuse / harassment / intimidation / threatening behaviour	Groups or individuals making threats Verbal abuse Bullying Following people Pestering people Voyeurism Sending nasty or offensive letters Obscene / nuisance phone calls Menacing gestures Rowdy Behaviour (see H & J below) Shouting & swearing Hooliganism / loutish behaviour Nuisance behaviour Abuse based on sexuality Throwing missiles Misuse of air guns
C	Vandalism and damage to property	Graffiti Damage to bus shelters Damage to phone kiosks Damage to street furniture Damage to buildings Damage to trees, plants, hedges Nuisance behaviour Letting down tyres
D	Pets and animal nuisance	Uncontrolled animals Breeding & management of pets Dangerous dogs Animal related smells Dog fouling
E	Nuisance from vehicles	Abandoned vehicles Inconvenient / illegal parking Car repairs on street /in gardens Setting vehicles alight Joyriding Racing cars Off-road motorcycling Cycling / skateboarding in pedestrian areas /footpaths

F	Litter/rubbish/fly-tipping	Dropping litter Dumping rubbish Fly-tipping Fly-posting
G	Garden nuisance	Untidy / unkempt garden Garden fence/hedge disputes
H	Misuse of communal areas or public space / loitering	Urinating in public Setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property) Inappropriate use of fireworks Climbing on buildings Impeding access to communal areas Games in restricted/inappropriate areas Begging Gangs of youths 'hanging out' Smoking in public / communal areas
I	Prostitution / Sexual acts / kerb crawling	Soliciting Cards in phone boxes Discarded condoms Kerb crawling Sexual acts Inappropriate sexual conduct Indecent exposure

Table A: Agreed cross-cutting YES/NO questions applicable across all proposed ASB 'Type1' categories

	YES / NO QUESTIONS (cross-cutting themes)	If YES additional 'check box' descriptions
1	Is mental health a factor? <u>YES/NO</u>	
2	Is the issue/complaint Youth related? <u>YES/NO</u>	
3	Alcohol related? <u>YES/NO</u>	
4	Are drugs involved? <u>YES/NO</u>	Taking drugs Sniffing volatile substances Discarded needles /drug paraphernalia Crack houses Presence of dealers or users
5	Hate related <u>YES/NO</u> If YES 	Race Gender Disability Age Faith/Religious Homophobic

Annex B: Local Data

Haringey Safer Communities Executive Board now receives data every six months to help plan and understand trends in ASB. We can compare some sets of data over a relatively long period (although the way data is collected has changed for some categories, so we may not be measuring the same phenomenon). It is clear that, for some categories of ASB, Haringey has made significant improvements especially for arson, abandoned vehicles and complaints about refuse, all of which have decreased, and the amount of fly posting and graffiti removed which has increased (see table below).

There are 11 categories reported for ASB at present, but this will change with the new agreed reporting system. Examining the degree to which these different types of ASB are persistent (reported levels relatively constant over time), consistent (degree of geographical change) and age related (although this has not been generally recorded) is useful.

Annex C: Types of Anti-Social Behaviour and key observations

	Persistent	Consistent	Age	Observations
ASBAT calls	Persistent	primarily east	mainly 25-44yrs	primarily victim or suspect home, with reducing numbers from street and housing estates
Arson	Decreasing	north east	ND	
Environmental crime	persistent	ND	ND	
Graffiti and fly posting removal	Increasing	Not geographical	Graffiti: most under 18 Fly posting: mainly older	The services has changed its focus, from 33% reactive to 80% reactive
Social clubs	Not clear if persistent	main roads in east	Over 18	
Nuisance garages	not clear if persistent	mainly Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park	Over 18	
Noise complaints	reducing	primarily east and south	ND	Remains predominantly domestic.
Refuse complaints	Reducing	Hard to tell but remains mainly east	Over 18	
Abandoned vehicles	Decreasing	Northumberland Park	ND	related to open space in both east and west

Disorder	Persistent	main roads and transport interchanges	Primarily east	DARIUS categories appear to be related to adults with exceptions of rowdy behaviour, and fireworks.
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ASB incidence data July 2003-June 2007

	Jul-Dec03	Jan-Jun 04	Jul-Dec04	Jan-Jun05	Jul-Dec05	Jan-Jun06	Jul-Dec06	Jan-Jun07
ASBAT calls					404	334	377	325
Arson	234	153	153	125	114	128	111	74
Malicious calls	241	176	211	131	105	58	52	48
Hate crime						295	383	317
Disturb public			2994	2991	3140	3151	3760	3979
Disturb licensed			147	150	121	169	146	154
Disturb private			852	859	920	980	617	324
Domestic disturbance			726	892	1189	1111	1271	1280
Civil disturbance			382	506	606	495	629	590
Racial disturbance			37	28	47	36	64	40
Community disturbance			247	371	372	358	204	64
Drunk			216	355	421	357	362	338
Abandoned phone				1165	2011	2004	1834	1799
Noise							146	147
Begging							43	103
other						88	226	10
London Ambulance Services calls to pubs			128	148	147	134	167	155
Code red bus calls						1285	904	1674
Environmental calls total						3479	2769	nd
Abandoned vehicles					1985	1453	1505	1402
Graffiti removed(sq metres)					6807	9342	7727	15514
Fly posting removed (sq metres)					59	97	274	236
Noise complaints					4100	2821	2250	2250
Fly tipping							9731	8693
Refuse complaints					744	658	408	484

Annex F: Residents priorities (perceived needs)

The priorities set in Bruce Grove in November 2007 were:

Youth crime/disorder
Fly tipping
Personal safety/violence

The priorities set in West Green in December 2007 were:

Youth crime/youth disorder
Personal safety/violence
Vehicle crime

The overall priorities, condensed from the consultation in each ward, are:

Youth related violence
Youth related ASB
Youth related alcohol and drugs

Annex G: CHALLENGES

We believe that keeping a balanced and proportionate enforcement response especially in relation to younger people is a key challenge.

Patterns of ASB

Levels of ASB in most categories have remained relatively stable with the exception of arson, abandoned vehicles and complaints about refuse which have all decreased significantly. Most types of ASB move location, although most hotspots remain in the east of the borough. We can assume that the ASB we have historically collected data about is a result of adult behaviour, except for graffiti (although even here there is anecdotal evidence that a significant proportion is created by those aged over 18 years).

A potentially worrying trend is the increase in alcohol related ASB, i.e. ASB is likely to be affected by alcohol use. We will be researching the links and developing a more nuanced local approach to alcohol use and all crime especially ASB remains a key issue from the last strategy. (See annex G for figures on ASB over time).

Maintaining and improving area based problem solving

There are some ASB problems that can be dealt with at a Borough or even London level, but most will be solved at a sub-borough neighbourhood assembly level. The range of services and interventions provided in the borough will keep a lid on ASB at its current levels, and where it is decreasing will continue to push these levels down. Further, the whole range of services provided needs to continue the work they currently undertake especially in the east of the borough, but there needs to be a way of problem solving when there is a 'crisis'. Providing enforcement and

maintenance services which have enough flexibility to ensure a rapid response is an important quality for reassuring residents. While we want to see a re-emphasis on helping young people and their carers, we do not want to lose the focus of work already underway. There is work to be done here on ensuring residents do not take improvements in tenure related ASB and environmental enforcement for granted.

These points imply keeping those 'universal' services that are in place now, as long as there is sufficient willingness and capacity to allow for area based work. We need to use local research and data to generate more detailed and evidence based approaches especially at an area level.

Understanding residents concerns

Resident opinion and research, both in the UK and internationally points to ASB being primarily a youth related issue. However, given the categories used in the data collection and the services available to deal with ASB in Haringey it is not surprising that young people are not seen as the major focus for intervention, as the focus has been on ASB caused by adults. There appears to be a disjunction between what residents perceive to be priorities around ASB and the way services respond and data is collected.

Providing appropriate services for young people

'Hanging around' does not necessarily imply ASB or crime. There may continue to be a gap between resident's perceptions and the reality of young people lives. This needs addressing against a backdrop of national and media coverage which continues to demonise all young people.

There is evidence that there are at least 2 types of young people who commit ASB: 'life course persistent' offenders and 'adolescent limited' offenders. There is some evidence that early family focused interventions will protect children 'at risk' of 'life course persistent' ASB as they grow up using targeted interventions. Family focused interventions and services for those young people at some risk might need strengthening. Haringey has a strong record in dealing with those most at risk through YOS, and with adult perpetrators in the public realm through enforcement and ASBAT.

It is harder to identify those young people who engage in 'adolescent limited' ASB and research suggest that universal services which support young people in their transition to adulthood are important. Out of school hours youth services play a key role here, in the context of targeted youth support. Rolling out the anti-bullying strategy and improving school based mediation and reparation schemes are crucial. Linking universal support services including schools and colleges with specialist services might also need attention

There is a real problem with definitions here, as it is not at all clear what residents mean by 'young people' when they identify 'young people hanging around' as an issue. Do they mean males? Do they mean anyone aged less than them; anyone aged less than 30 (i.e. anyone who wears trainers, jeans and hoodies); those aged more than 10? Without more detailed work on whom residents are identifying, the solutions will remain elusive. Further, statutory services provided by the Local Authority have age related entry criteria, and those that are focused on 'young people' usually stop at 18 years old. There are many services for those aged between 5 and 18 but there is a gap for the 18+ age group being engaged in structured activities.

Involving residents

Effectively involving residents including our new European immigrant communities is a key challenge. Research suggests that ASB is at its most problematic when there is a high turnover of residents and incomes are low. While there is high satisfaction with our specialist case work, including that provided by the ASBAT and YOS, Homes for Haringey and Better Haringey services, the final priority in the last strategy needs reinvigorating especially when the first priority in our Sustainable Community Strategy is 'people at the heart of change'.

Key Individual Networks were developed during 2005 when the first eight Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams became established. Since then the membership has risen with many more people, partners and organisations to ensure that the KIN list is as representative as possible of both ward geographically and in terms of ethnicity and gender. They include partners and businesses as well as local people. Members receive regular updates regarding police activity and the Police also try to encourage them to provide information regarding what is happening on the ward.

Annex H: ASB Action Plan 2008/9

NB: National Indicator 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (PSA 23)
- to be delivered through all actions

Issue/Objective	Activity/Output	Timeframe	Lead	National Indicator (21 and)
Priority 1: Co-ordinate prevention and early intervention, especially in support of young people				
1. Deliver Youth Taskforce Action Plan locally - (i.e. through work surrounding early intervention and positive activities for young people)	<p>See <i>Youth Taskforce Action Plan (available upon request)</i></p> <p>Co-ordinate cross-cutting bids and matched resources according to need and opportunity</p> <p>Co-ordinate and secure additional resources for parenting support programmes</p> <p>Strengthen the commissioning role of the Youth Inclusion and Support Panel (YISP)</p> <p>Refer those at high risk of involvement in ASB to proven diversionary schemes e.g. LIFE project</p>	-	CST / Children & Young peoples Service/ ASBAT	<u>Action Plan NIs</u> NI 17 - PSA23 NI 24 - PSA23 NI 25 - PSA 23 NI 111 - PSA 14 NI 110 - PSA 14 NI 114 - DCSF - DSO NI 3 - PSA 15
2. Address the correlation between alcohol & ASB	<p>Monitor Alcohol Strategy Action Plan, working closely with the Drug and Alcohol Action Team</p> <p>Monitor trends and responses to street drinking</p>	Tbc Quarterly	DAAT Enforcement	NI 41 - PSA 25 NI 115- PSA 14

3. Establish a business case for greater use of mediation services in low level ASB cases in the borough	Scope current use and research best practice (e.g. in-house; Southwark Mediation Service) Report findings and options to the ASB partnership board for a decision to be made on the way forward	October 2008 November 2008	CST CK/OW	NI 24 – PSA 23
4. Establish a system of Introductory Tenancies as a prevention measure (subject to consultation outcome)	Formally agree change in policy Complete consultation exercise Introduce new policy	October 2008 December 2008 March 2009	CST Urban Env/HfH	
5. Improve front-line information exchange and response in relation to mental health issues affecting perpetrators and victims of persistent ASB	Mental Health Trust to sign Information Sharing Protocol Session held to promote understanding of mental health assessment system and possible responses Ensure that relevant protocols are in place and used Monitor use of mental health flag in data capture and analysis	October 2008 October 2008 Dec 2008 quarterly	MHT MHT/ CST MHT/ ASBAT et al CST	
Priority 2: Co-ordinate responses to ASB and problem-solving using the area based working model and joint intelligence				
6. Embed the problem solving approach to tackle hard to resolve ASB issues (e.g. where more than one agency is required to resolve on-going problems)	6 area based working groups to be trained on problem solving process Inclusion of all relevant partners, including	October 2008	CST/ Police	NI 27 – HO DSO

	Community Justice Courts	Monthly	ASBAT	
7. Improve links between the evidence base and resource allocation for preventing and tackling ASB	<p>Co-ordinate intelligence between SNTs, ASBAT, Neighbourhood Management and Enforcement (e.g. around new communities) with clear roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Data needs to be captured in annual strategic assessment with key findings. Survey data to be analysed</p> <p>Recommendations for action and investment reported to the board</p> <p>Commissioning plan to be agreed by SCEB</p>	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Sept. 2008</p> <p>Nov 2008</p> <p>Dec 2008</p>	<p>ASBAT</p> <p>CST</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>	
Priority 3: Deliver co-ordinated communication, publicity and reassurance activity in support of perception targets (see final page for a full list)				
8. Challenge perceptions of ASB through targeted work, increasing the level of publicity surrounding multi-agency ASB successes (to assist reducing the fear of crime & ASB/provide re-assurance)	<p>Challenge unfair perceptions, e.g. concerning young people and ASB in all planned community engagement</p> <p>Promote inter-generational activity to build trust and understanding</p>	<p>Promotion of Say Yes Challenge – September 2008</p> <p>Peace week activities – September</p>	<p>CST/ Comms/ Police</p> <p>CST/ Comms</p>	

	<p>Plan an Awards Scheme to recognise and celebrate people who make a significant contribution towards building safer communities (particularly young people and good neighbours)</p> <p>Agree themed quarterly communications forward plan and monitor at board</p>	<p>2008</p> <p>For delivery in 09/10</p> <p>September 2008</p>	<p>Comms / CST with key partners</p>	
<p>9. Monitor and respond to surveys and emerging concerns in support of NI 21 improvement target (How well the public believes the Local Authority and Police deal with ASB and crime in their area)</p>	<p>Establish quarterly monitoring of relevant surveys (inc. satisfaction surveys) and prompt responses to emerging concerns</p> <p>Respond promptly to local priorities around ASB voiced through ward consultation and feedback results, and publicise successes</p>	<p>Place Survey - In place by September 2008</p> <p>Tracker Survey from December 2008)</p>	<p>ASB P'ship Board</p>	<p>To be agreed at September ASB P'ship Board meeting</p>
<p>10. Implement the fear of crime/ASB actions in the Greenest Borough Strategy</p>	<p>Deliver high quality environmental improvements around transport hubs</p> <p>Focus enforcement action on ASB and enviro-crime</p> <p>Respond to local communities concerns</p>	<p>Urban Env. CST lead to update board</p>		

	through e.g. Eyesore programme, wardens and Clean Sweep			
Priority 4: Continue the strategic use of partnership enforcement tools				
11. Tackle nuisance associated with Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) in the private rented sector	<p>See HMO strategy.</p> <p><i>There are two action plans being formulated for Myddleton Road and Ladder Roads. These will bring forward actions to reduce ASB associated with this type of housing. Specifically these will introduce additional licensing to restrict and regulate properties.</i></p>	Tbc	UE – Strategic and Community Housing	
12. Reduce dumped and fly tipped rubbish	See Dumping Action Plan. Board to monitor progress	2 year plan from August 2008-2010	UE – Front Line Services	
13. Continue to take action to tackle hate crime in the borough	<p>See Hate Crime Action Plan 2008 – report to board</p> <p>Key aspects include – third party reporting and awareness raising in schools</p>	Actions to be monitored quarterly by the Hate Crime Steering Group	Hate Crime Steering Group	NI 1 - PSA 21 NI 23 - HO DSO NI 35 - PSA26
14. Maximise results from the use of CCTV in the borough	<p>CCTV strategy to include key recommendations for ASB</p> <p>Flexible and targeted use of cameras</p> <p>Co-ordinate assets, investment, training and</p>	<p>Oct. 2008</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 09</p>	<p>CST</p> <p>ASBAT/</p> <p>CCTV</p>	

	marketing of results		steering group CCTV steering group	
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Glossary:

National Indicators (re ASB)

- NI 1: Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area PSA21
- NI 3: Civic participation in the local area PSA 15
- NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour PSA 23
- NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police PSA 23
- NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area HO DSO
- NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity HO DSO
- NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour HO DSO
- NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour HO DSO
- NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police HO DSO
- NI 33 Arson incidents HO DSO
- NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism PSA 26
- NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25
- NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem PSA 25
- NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem PSA 25
- Children & Young People:
- NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities PSA 14

NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 PSA 14
NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusions from school DCSF DSO
NI 115 Substance misuse by young people PSA 14
NI 195 Improved Street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) Defra DSO
NI 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness fly tipping Defra DSO

Annex I: Glossary of Terms

ASBAT: Refers to the corporate ASB Action Team based in Housing

Anti Social Behaviour Partnership Board: Based on the local authority area, the ASB Partnership Steering Board is a multi agency forum. Led by the Council it has the responsibility for overseeing and promoting inter-agency co-operation and for monitoring and implementation of the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy and Action Plans

CCTV: The term CCTV refers to closed circuit television cameras and covers all the public cameras managed by Environmental Services that are placed in the streets, town centres and bus lanes of the borough. It also refers to work undertaken by the Police using CCTV on crime surveillance activities.

YOT (or YOS): Youth Offending Service – a multi agency team located in Social Services which co-ordinates all the work relating to youth offending.

YISP: Youth Inclusion Support Panel is managed by the Police and located within the Youth Offending Service and is responsible for co-ordinating the youth diversionary and preventative activities for individual young people at risk of anti social behaviour or offending activities.

ASBO: Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

ABC: Acceptable Behaviour Contract

ALMO: Arms Length Management Organisation

Assessment: The process for identifying the needs of a person referred to the ASBAT who determines the appropriate service

HMOs: Houses of Multiple Occupancy

RSL: Residential Social Landlords (mainly housing associations)

Neighbourhood Services: Is located in Environmental Services and has the responsibility for co-ordinating services operated at a local level as well as supporting local area assemblies and forums

Better Haringey: Is a term used to describe the borough-wide campaign to improve the environment