

The London Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy

2005-2008

Association of London Government

British Transport Police

City of London Police

Government Office for London

Greater London Authority

Housing Corporation

**London Fire & Emergency
Planning Authority**

Metropolitan Police Authority

Metropolitan Police Service

Transport for London

Youth Justice Board

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in collaboration with Association of London Government, British Transport Police, City of London Police, Government Office for London, Housing Corporation, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority, Metropolitan Police Authority, Metropolitan Police Service, Transport for London, Youth Justice Board

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Foreword

[to be signed by Liz Meek/Lee Jasper/both?]

Summary

This strategy has been produced by 11 cross-London agencies with shared responsibilities at a regional level for tackling anti-social behaviour - either directly or indirectly. As the partners in this strategy, we are committed to building on our existing work on anti-social behaviour (ASB) and to developing new initiatives where necessary. The strategy will be a regional framework for action on ASB, which will bridge the gap between the national ASB strategy and the local programmes being implemented by London's 33 crime and disorder reduction partnerships.

The London ASB Strategy reflects our commitment to the following principles:

- ASB must be tackled effectively. If it is ignored, it can ruin people's lives and weaken communities.
- Solutions to ASB must be long-term and sustainable.
- This means balancing rigorous enforcement with prevention.
- Enforcement measures are needed to respond to ASB that has occurred.
- Preventive measures are needed to stop ASB occurring in the first place.
- Measures to tackle ASB must be consistent with human rights legislation, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Remedies for ASB must promote, rather than undermine, social inclusion.
- The ability to celebrate a diversity of lifestyles is the hallmark of a civilised city.

The strategy is focussed on five key objectives, which are the basis of a wide-ranging programme of action:

1. We will energise and support local action by CDRPs and their partners.

Most work to tackle ASB is carried out at a local level, as it should be. We already support this work in a wide variety of ways: through the provision of funding, training and technical support. We are committed to strengthening and extending this support.

2. We will improve co-ordination and co-operation between local agencies and between partnerships.

Effective action against ASB depends on co-operation between local agencies and between partnerships. We will encourage partnership working at a local level and will promote and facilitate co-ordination across borough boundaries.

3. We will supplement local action with cross-London work, where needed.

Those regional agencies involved in the delivery of 'front-line' services are launching a range of initiatives that address ASB. The delivery of programmes on a regional rather than a local basis can bring benefits in terms of efficiency or effectiveness. Under this strategy, front-line ASB work is to be undertaken by the regional agencies in the areas of:

- Community policing
- Transport
- Fire
- Housing.

4. We will ensure consistency and sustainability in policy responses to ASB across London.

Different strands of social policy can pull against each other, as can different approaches to tackling ASB. We aim to ensure that: a) the London ASB strategy is internally consistent; and b) other work and strategic initiatives undertaken by the cross-London agencies are in harmony with this strategy.

5. We will identify regional structures for tackling ASB.

We will only achieve Objectives 1-4 if responsibility for this strategy is allocated to regional bodies that are competent to pursue them. We will ensure that this happens.

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October 2004

1. The London Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy

This document sets out the London Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy for 2005 to 2008. The strategy has been produced by 11 cross-London agencies with shared responsibilities for tackling anti-social behaviour (either directly or indirectly) at a regional level. As the partners in this strategy, we are committed to building on our existing work in this area and to developing and implementing new actions where necessary. The strategy will identify, co-ordinate and direct the many strands of our developing work on anti-social behaviour (henceforth ASB).

The strategy partners	
Association of London Government	London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority
British Transport Police	Metropolitan Police Authority
City of London Police	Metropolitan Police Service
Government Office for London	Transport for London
Greater London Authority	Youth Justice Board
Housing Corporation	

What is anti-social behaviour?

ASB covers a very wide range of behaviour. Acts of minor thoughtlessness and rudeness are 'anti-social'. So too, of course, are serious crimes. However this strategy focuses not on the extremes, but on behaviour in the middle-range – behaviour that people find seriously upsetting, but which is not best dealt with through the criminal courts. Serious crime in London is dealt with in other strategic initiatives. For example the growing problem of drug-dealing from crack-houses is covered by the crack strategy being developed by the Greater London Alcohol and Drug Alliance (GLADA).

For the purposes of this strategy we define anti-social behaviour as:

Behaviour that

- causes harassment, alarm or distress
- to individuals not of the same household as the perpetrator, such that
- it requires interventions from the relevant authorities; **but**
- criminal prosecution and punishment may be inappropriate
- because the individual components of the behaviour:
 - are not prohibited by the criminal law **or**
 - in isolation, constitute relatively minor offences.

Most Londoners encounter ASB from time to time. It can take many forms – boisterous behaviour on public transport, rowdy drunks on the streets, litter and graffiti, abandoned cars, noisy neighbours. For some of us, it is an occasional irritant. For others it is more intrusive, and some people’s lives are blighted by relentless, intrusive ASB. In some cases individuals are singled out as targets, and this is particularly unsettling. The corrosive and debilitating effect of persistent exposure to ASB cannot be underestimated.

ASB can affect whole communities, not just individuals. Where it is frequent, it can amplify people’s worries about crime, and lead to a sense that crime and disorder is spiralling out of control. If this sense becomes widespread in a neighbourhood, it has tangible consequences. Investment in the area – whether financial or emotional – may be withdrawn. Regeneration may be hampered or blocked. Where problems of disorder are brought under control, on the other hand, people may regain a sense of optimism about their neighbourhoods, and communities’ capacity to regulate crime and disorder may increase. Tackling anti-social behaviour effectively is the first step towards civil renewal.

The main forms of ASB

Interpersonal/malicious ASB is behaviour directed against specific individuals or groups, that causes harassment, alarm or distress. Examples include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| intimidation/threats by neighbours | vandalism directed at individuals or groups |
| minor violence | serious verbal abuse (eg directed at public sector workers) |
| hoax calls | |

Environmental ASB is behaviour that – deliberately or through carelessness – degrades the local environment, such as:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| dog-fouling | graffiti (eg on the transport network) |
| allowing animals to roam | abandoned vehicles |
| noise nuisance | littering |
| setting fire to rubbish | fly-tipping |

ASB restricting access to public space refers to threatening or physically obstructive behaviours that stop people using public spaces, such as:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| intimidating behaviour by groups of youths | aggressive begging |
| drug abuse in public places | soliciting and kerb-crawling |
| under-age drinking | street drinking |
| use of motor-bikes on pavements/in parks | obstructive use of vehicles. |

The national strategy for tackling ASB

Various factors have produced today's problems of ASB in London and elsewhere. There have been some broad cultural shifts in urban life in Britain over the last half-century. City-dwellers now tend to lead more anonymous lives, with a reduced sense of community. Traditions of deference to authority have weakened – whether it is the authority of the family head, the teacher, the employer or the police officer. Binge-drinking and use of illicit drugs have increased. We live in a more affluent age, with great emphasis on individualism and on consumerist values, and this has brought both benefits and costs. A growth in levels of ASB can be seen as one of the least desirable consequences of the combined effects of these social trends.

However, that is only one part of the picture. Over the last fifty years, the ways that the economy has evolved, and some of the policy responses to this evolution, have accelerated problems of disorder. These problems are at their worst in large cities. Within cities, deprived neighbourhoods suffer most. Areas of public housing are vulnerable, especially where large concentrations of poor, socially excluded families have developed. It can be argued that a consequence of many social and economic developments over the last half-century has been a decline in the social capital of these areas.

Until recently, many of the resultant problems of ASB were not 'owned' by any single agency. The police had a responsibility to tackle crime, but ASB was not a performance priority. Schools' responsibilities for the behaviour of their pupils did not necessarily extend far beyond the school gate. Housing departments often took a relatively narrow view of their responsibilities to their tenants. Dealing with ASB was 'core business' for none of these agencies.

In recognition of the high levels of public concern about ASB, central Government has undertaken a large number of initiatives that encourage and help key agencies to tackle ASB effectively. Legislative measures include the passing of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, which introduced new powers and extended existing powers for taking enforcement action. In January 2004, the Home Office Anti-Social Behaviour Unit launched the 'Together' campaign to support delivery of ASB action. This campaign includes:

- The Together Action-Line and Together Academy
- Funding of local action against ASB
- The introduction of ASB Prosecutors
- The establishment of Together Action Areas tackling nuisance neighbours, begging and environmental crime, and putting victims and witnesses first.

In line with the national strategy, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) throughout the country are now engaged in an impressive and varied range of activities focused on local problems of ASB.

ASB in London

London is one of the world’s most populous and diverse capital cities. It is a city with an immensely rich history and vibrant cultural life, which attracts vast numbers of tourists and other visitors. London is Europe’s premier financial centre, and contains both large concentrations of wealth and large concentrations of poverty (often alongside each other). Like any large, modern city, London also has its share of problems of ASB.

Indeed, at a general level, concern about ASB appears to be higher in London than elsewhere in England and Wales. For example, the 2003/4 British Crime Survey found that 25 per cent of London respondents perceived the levels of disorder in their area to be ‘high’, compared to 17 per cent across England and Wales as a whole. Within London there is a marked inner-outer split, with 32 per cent of people in inner London perceiving disorder as ‘high’, compared to 22 per cent in outer London.

What are the specific concerns of Londoners with respect to ASB? The findings of the 2002 London Household Survey, conducted by the GLA (and part funded by the Housing Corporation), provides some insight into this. When asked about problems in their neighbourhoods, a number of ASB issues were described as a ‘serious problem’ by respondents:

ASB issue	% respondents describing as ‘serious problem’
Litter & rubbish in the streets	28%
Vandalism and hooliganism	24%
Graffiti	18%
Presence of drug dealers/users	17%
Troublesome teenagers/children	16%

In the areas covered by the 96 Metropolitan Police ‘safer neighbourhood teams’ established since April 2004, the police have been consulting local people about their concerns and the problems that make local people feel unsafe. The most frequently mentioned issues were:

- Youth crime
- Anti-social behaviour in general
- Anti-social behaviour by motorists
- Graffiti.

It is difficult to assess the extent to which Londoners' perceptions of ASB reflect actual incidents, because of the limitations of current methods of measuring ASB. A national one-day count of ASB was conducted in September 2003, drawing on information from a range of statutory and voluntary organisations. Across London almost 13,000 incidents of ASB were reported, over half of which related to environmental ASB. This included rubbish (17%), criminal damage and vandalism (16%), noise (11%) and vehicle nuisance (10%). The remainder comprised: nuisance (9%), rowdy behaviour (8%), begging (6%), abandoned vehicles (6%), harassment (6%), drugs/substance misuse (5%), prostitution (2%) and animals (2%). On the basis of the day-count figures it is estimated that over 3 million incidents are reported in London annually, with estimated costs of £60 to £150 million.

Another source of information on ASB in London is calls recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service Computer-Aided Dispatch Management Information System (CADMIS). In the three years to March 31st 2004, just under 2.5 million CADMIS incidents related to ASB (of a total of 23 million). Of these, almost three-quarters (73%) involved ASB that restricted people's use of public space, the rest being interpersonal/malicious ASB (15%) and environmental ASB (12%). These ASB incidents were concentrated across the inner London boroughs with the highest densities being in Westminster and Camden.

Londoners' views on ASB

Qualitative research conducted to inform this strategy, in the form of focus groups with Londoners from different backgrounds, demonstrates that an enormously wide range of behaviours can fall under the heading of ASB – from dog-fouling, littering and general rudeness through to intimidation, homophobic and racist abuse, and drink-related violence. But it appears that while ASB takes many specific forms, there is a common thread in much of it. This common thread is a **lack of respect**: more specifically, ASB is said to reflect the perpetrators' lack of respect for other people and/or for their environment.

Notwithstanding survey and police data which indicate relatively high levels of ASB in London, it seems that a substantial majority of Londoners are happy with where they live.

Both the GLA Annual London Survey of 2003 and the London Household Survey of 2002 found that just under 80% of respondents were fairly or very satisfied with their local neighbourhoods. This suggests that local problems of ASB have only a minor impact on the lives of most Londoners. It is clear, however, that the consequences of ASB can be devastating for the individuals and communities who suffer the most.

Why have an ASB strategy for London?

The eleven bodies that have signed this strategy are committed to tackling ASB in London in a co-ordinated and effective way. We share a concern to ensure that efforts to reduce ASB are properly tailored to the unique needs of this city. London is set apart from other large cities in Britain by its sheer scale and the resulting complexity of its local government and community safety structures. The great diversity of London's population, and the city's role as a seat of government, and a tourist and financial centre, also make the task of developing effective and comprehensive ASB policies more challenging. ASB solutions that work elsewhere may not necessarily be right for London

This strategy provides a regional framework for ASB work. As such, it will bridge the gap between the national strategy on ASB and the local programmes of action being developed and implemented by the 33 CDRPs that exist across London. Most front-line work on ASB in London is carried out by these partnerships, as it should be. Each CDRP has an ASB co-ordinator, and has developed an ASB strategy as part of its general crime and disorder strategy. But we, the cross-London agencies, also have vital roles to play in relation to ASB:

- We provide strategic direction for local services
- We provide funding, training and support for local services
- We provide front-line services ourselves.

The London ASB strategy will clarify and enhance these roles. In so doing, it will also help to ensure that gaps in provision are filled, and that duplication of effort in ASB work is avoided. It will support regional-level action against ASB where this is deemed more cost-effective and efficient than local action. Perhaps most importantly, the strategy will facilitate a co-ordinated approach to ASB both within and between the London boroughs.

In order to develop a strategy that will meet the needs of local partnerships as well as reflect the policies and goals of our own agencies, we have developed this strategy in a two-stage process. The first stage entailed discussion among the signatory agencies, and initial contact with CDRPs and other interested bodies, with the aim of producing a consultation document. The document 'The London Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy: Proposals for

Consultation with Stakeholders' was produced in April 2004. This document set out the strategy's key elements, and invited the views of stakeholders – that is, statutory and non-statutory agencies and partnerships engaged in tackling ASB across London – about the details of the strategy.

The second stage of strategy development involved the collection and analysis of responses to the consultation document. (Respondents to the consultation are listed in the appendix to this document.) These responses were then assessed against the capacity and resources of the signatory bodies. This strategy document represents the outcome of this process.

2. Principles of the strategy

As the signatories to this document, we have a shared vision on tackling ASB. This vision is expressed in the following principles.

Principles of the London ASB Strategy

- ASB must be tackled effectively. If it is ignored, it can ruin people's lives and weaken communities.
- Solutions to ASB must be long-term and sustainable.
- This means balancing rigorous enforcement with prevention.
- Enforcement measures are needed to respond to ASB that has occurred.
- Preventive measures are needed to stop ASB occurring in the first place.
- Measures to tackle ASB must be consistent with human rights legislation, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Remedies for ASB must promote, rather than undermine, social inclusion.
- The ability to celebrate a diversity of lifestyles is the hallmark of a civilised city.

Any strategy for tackling ASB needs to be clear about what it is trying to do. It needs to define ASB, so that the parameters of the strategy are clear, and the different agencies involved know that they are using the same language and have the same objectives. The strategy must also be clear about the reasons for tackling ASB, and the end results that are desired.

The need for balance

In a city with a population as large and as culturally, socially and economically diverse as London's, it will always be a challenge to maintain standards of civil behaviour. The challenge lies in striking the right balance between orderliness and tolerance. People need to feel safe and secure – but not at the cost of the personal liberties that Londoners currently enjoy.

ASB often involves clashes of values and standards. Young people look for excitement and action; their elders may prefer peace and quiet. People have different levels of tolerance for noise, for untidiness, for rowdiness. Some ASB is so grossly thoughtless, or so obviously malicious, that most people would want and expect the authorities to take firm action against it. But matters are often less clear-cut. How intimidating do groups of young people

have to be before action is needed? How loud can a neighbour play music before it becomes an unacceptable intrusion? What level of rowdiness at pub-closing time can just be put down to harmless high spirits?

Work to tackle ASB must balance the demand for order and civil behaviour against the need to tolerate a diversity of lifestyles. If the right balance is to be struck, there has to be sensitive negotiation over what *is* order; and what levels of tolerance can be demanded of those exposed to disorder. Definitions of order, and levels of tolerance, differ widely within and between the various communities that make up London's population. Negotiating levels of acceptable behaviour has to be done in an even-handed and open way.

This points to the need for a socially inclusive approach to anti-social behaviour – and an avoidance of methods or approaches that will worsen social exclusion. There must be sensitivity about fostering equality. There needs to be a recognition both that some social groups are more sensitive than others to the impact of ASB, and that measures to curb it can bear down disproportionately on some social groups.

The sense that enforcement action against ASB can be discriminatory emerged in some of the focus groups conducted in support of this strategy. For example, a participant in a group for Londoners with mental health problems commented:

Every Friday night I walk in Soho and I see [people] kicking the shit out of each other and the police don't seem to be handing out anti-social behaviour orders to them. They're handing out anti-social behaviour orders to people who are homeless and badly dressed rather than people in suits ...They're effectively isolating people who are already pretty isolated. These are social discrimination orders; another little step along the way to going to prison.

Enforcement and prevention

It is important to strike the right balance between enforcement and prevention. Enforcement is bound to be an important element of efforts to tackle ASB. When ASB is creating a problem, the first action must be to put a stop to it. ASBOs, in particular, are powerful tools for tackling ASB. There are, however, risks and limitations associated with the use of ASBOs and other enforcement remedies:

- Enforcement can simply displace problems from one area to another.

- Over-reliance on enforcement may further alienate certain sectors of local communities who are already distrustful of the authorities, or may increase tensions between groups.
- Enforcement action against individuals may exacerbate their existing problems. For example, some ASBO conditions may make it harder for a perpetrator to find, or keep, a job; where tenants are evicted from social housing they may become homeless, or may move to the private rented sector where their behaviour is subject to fewer controls.
- While some boroughs have found that the naming of ASBO recipients may help to increase community confidence, it may also make perpetrators more socially excluded – or, on the other hand, may enhance their status among their friends.
- Effective enforcement often depends on the willingness of witnesses to step forward, which may necessitate action against witness intimidation or the use of professional witnesses.
- When an ASBO is made following sentence for a criminal offence, or after release from custody, this may result, in effect, in disproportionately severe punishment.

Overcoming the limitations of enforcement depends on agencies' capacity to bring preventive measures into the framework. Achieving a balance between enforcement and prevention is a matter of:

- Putting in place **sustainable** programmes of action, involving long-term as well as short-term solutions.
- Tackling the **underlying causes** of ASB (eg in terms of family problems as well as wider social, cultural and economic factors) as well as the symptoms.
- Tailoring responses to ASB according to whether it reflects offenders' lack of **awareness**, a lack of **willingness** or a lack of **ability** to change their behaviour.
- Combining enforcement action against individuals with **packages of care and support**.
- Using strategies of **mediation** and **reparation** wherever this are appropriate
- Ensuring that responses are **proportionate** to the seriousness of the behaviour, and that they **graduate** from less to more stringent measures, as required.

Children and young people

In a great deal of public debate about ASB, it is a spoken or unspoken assumption that ASB is essentially misbehaviour by children and young people. In fact, ASB is committed by people of all ages; and children and young people are frequently victims rather than perpetrators. The stereotyping of children and young people as inherently troublesome and potentially criminal can only be counter-productive in efforts to reduce levels of ASB.

Where children or young people *are* perpetrators of ASB, particular sensitivity is needed in responding to it. Tough enforcement may often be the simplest and the best way of dealing with ASB committed by competent adults. When young people are the perpetrators, however, it must be recognised that there can be serious costs in stigmatising and criminalising them. The commission of serious ASB by a child may be an indicator that he or she has serious problems – for example, relating to family or education – that need to be addressed if the behaviour is to be stopped. Over-zealous enforcement, or enforcement carried out in the absence of supportive measures, may have the effect of exacerbating the existing problems.

As signatories to this document, we recognise the critical importance of ensuring that all action on ASB complies with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This Convention requires that:

In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

3. Aims and objectives

The goal of maintaining standards of civil behaviour runs like a thread through the work of all public services. Education, social services, leisure services, youth services, transport, housing, the police, probation and fire services all play a part in minimizing ASB. The range of local and regional programmes in London that impact on ASB in some way – or promote socially acceptable behaviour – is vast.

The London ASB Strategy is not intended to review or even chart the totality of local and regional action that has a bearing on ASB. Nor does it intend to ‘performance manage’ work being carried out by London’s 33 crime and disorder partnerships that specifically focuses on ASB. The strategy recognises that these local partnerships, and the agencies that comprise them, are best placed to identify local problems and concerns, and to design and implement responses.

The overarching aim of the London ASB Strategy is to promote effective, co-ordinated action against ASB at both local and regional levels. This entails providing various forms of practical assistance and support to local partnerships, and building capacity for communication and co-operation within and between boroughs. It also involves identifying gaps in existing provision, and filling these gaps with regional work where this brings benefits in terms of efficiency or general effectiveness.

The strategy is focussed on five key objectives, outlined in the box below. These objectives are the basis of a wide-ranging programme of action to which all the strategy partners are committed. Although some elements of the work are already underway, the main part of the programme of action will run for three years from April 2005, so as to coincide with the timetable for production of crime and disorder strategies by CDRPs. Details of the programme of action are provided in Chapters Four and Five of this document.

THE FIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE LONDON ASB STRATEGY

6. To energise and support local action by CDRPs and their partners

Most work to tackle ASB is carried out at a local level, as it should be. We already support this work in a wide variety of ways: through the provision of funding, training and technical support. We are committed to extending and strengthening this support.

7. To improve co-ordination and co-operation between local agencies and partnerships

Effective action against ASB depends on co-operation between local agencies and between partnerships. We will encourage partnership working at a local level and will promote and facilitate co-ordination across borough boundaries.

8. To supplement local action with cross-London work, where this is needed

Those of the regional agencies involved in the delivery of 'front-line' services are launching a range of initiatives that address ASB. The delivery of programmes on a regional rather than a local basis sometimes brings particular benefits in terms of efficiency or effectiveness. The four broad areas in which front-line ASB work is to be undertaken by the regional agencies are:

- Community policing
- Transport
- Fire
- Housing.

9. To ensure consistency and sustainability in policy responses to ASB across London

Different strands of social policy can pull against each other, as can different approaches to tackling ASB. We aim to ensure that: a) the London ASB strategy is internally consistent; and b) other work and strategic initiatives undertaken by the cross-London agencies are in harmony with this strategy.

10. To identify regional structures for tackling ASB

We shall only achieve Objectives 1-4 if responsibility for the strategy is allocated to regional bodies that are competent to pursue them. We shall ensure that this happens.

4. Programme of Action

Objective 1: To energise and support local action by CDRPs and their partners

Regional agencies are already engaged in a large amount of work to support local action against ASB. However, more needs to be done in order to:

- energise local action and maintain the momentum
- help local partnerships locate funding
- provide training for practitioners
- develop resources for practitioners.

a. Maintaining the momentum in tackling ASB

We will ensure that the subject of ASB remains high on the local crime and disorder agenda, and that proactive policies to tackle ASB are implemented locally.

- The MPS, City of London Police and LFEPAs are represented on CDRPs and are therefore well-placed to influence local strategies. As providers of front-line services, these agencies are fully engaged in community-based consultation and the development and implementation of local initiatives on ASB.
- The MPA is also represented on CDRPs, and can thereby seek to ensure that local community safety work is consistent with the ASB priorities set out in the London Policing Plan, and with the priorities of the London ASB Strategy.
- ALG will ensure that ASB remains high on the local political agenda by placing ASB as a standing item for consideration by the ALG's Crime and Public Protection Steering Group, and through ongoing work to shape future policy and legislation, e.g. work on the London Local Authorities Bill.
- ALG Members groups and forums will allow representatives from the London boroughs to come together to share experiences and expertise in tackling ASB, and thereby help to maintain their boroughs' focus on the key issues.
- ALG is well-placed to develop councillors' awareness and knowledge of ASB issues. Over the next three years ALG expects to include ASB amongst the topics covered in its programme of conferences and training.
- GOL will ensure that ASB is prioritised in CDRP crime and disorder strategies for 2005.
- GOL will ensure that CDRPs are linked into the national Together campaign on ASB and will support CDRPs which are nominated as Trailblazers or Action Areas as part of the Together

campaign.

- TfL will ensure that considerations of transport-related ASB are incorporated within CDRP strategies and processes.
- YJB, through Crime Concern, will support key ASB preventive remedies that are locally-based, including Youth Inclusion and Support Panels (YISPs) and Youth Inclusion Programmes (YIPs) - for example through training, quality assurance and providing networking opportunities.

b. Helping local partnerships to identify funding opportunities for ASB work

There is an extensive amount of funding available to local agencies and partnerships for (directly or indirectly) tackling ASB. However there are untapped sources, both from central government and elsewhere. Additionally there local resources may already be available but could be deployed more effectively to tackle local ASB problems.

- ALG will work with its members to highlight the need for targeted and flexible funding sources for locally-led initiatives to tackle ASB.
- In the medium term there may some scope for directing ALG grant aid for community organisations to ASB work.
- GOL will continue to distribute and oversee funding (under the Building Safer Communities and Neighbourhood Renewal programmes) that can be directed towards local ASB work.
- For the future, it is expected that Local Area Agreements will result in simplified and more flexible funding streams to local authorities via regional government; a key theme will be Building Safer and Stronger Communities.
- YJB has secured funding for expansion of YISPs and YIPs through Spending Review 2004; this will be used to expand provision in London from April 2005.

c. Providing training for ASB practitioners

Many ASB practitioners, including ASB Co-ordinators, are new to the work, and need training. Whilst there is some national provision, much training is best provided regionally; it sustains networks of local practitioners whilst providing economies of scale.

- GOL will develop its training programme for ASB co-ordinators, started in January 2004, and will extend this to other appropriate groups throughout 2005 and beyond.
- GOL will ensure CDRPs are accessing and linked into the Home Office Together Academy training programme.

- The MPS ASB Team are committed to a continuing programme of training for multi-agency groups, the new Safer Neighbourhoods teams and local police managers. Their work also includes the exchange and collation of initiatives across London and the UK.
- The MPS ASB Team have established a practitioners' forum comprising police practitioners from most London boroughs. Other legal and professional practitioners are also becoming involved in the forum.
- The GLA will co-ordinate training provision for practitioners within local and regional structures with responsibility for children. Training will cover issues such as child protection, children's rights, and referral information.
- The ALG provides training and guidance on ASB and a broad range of public realm issues through its Transport and Environment Committee.
- YJB will ensure YOT staff receive briefings on the use of new ASB powers, and participate fully in their implementation with respect to young people.

d. Developing guidance for ASB practitioners

There are many new resources available to deploy against ASB, and practitioners are often unaware of all that is available or of how best to use the new tools.

- GOL will draw together the substantial body of existing guidance and good practice on ASB (e.g. guidance provided by the Together Campaign) in the form of a single web-site, and develop new guidance where there are gaps. The website will cover issues such as:
 - ASB prevention and enforcement tools and resources
 - Examples of good practice in tackling ASB
 - The legal context of ASB enforcement
 - Templates for enforcement procedures
 - Tackling racist and homophobic ASB
 - Referral and case management systems for dealing with ASB incidents
 - Supporting ASB victims
 - Responding to ASB when children are the victims of perpetrators
- The ALG provides regular guidance on all aspects of enviro-crime, including ASB, through its Transport and Environment Committee.
- The Housing Corporation has issued Statutory Management Guidance (August 2004) for housing associations which covers the production of ASB policies and procedures. It has produced separate guidance (July 2004) on eligibility for housing, tenancy demotions, and evictions on grounds of ASB.
- The Housing Corporation will continue to use its web-based Bank of Good Practice (www.bankofgoodpractice.org) to promulgate housing association good practice in tackling ASB.

Objective 2: To improve coordination and cooperation between local agencies and partnerships

There is a need for better co-ordination within and especially between local partnerships. This will involve:

- Improving information on local ASB activity
- Improving information on regional ASB activity
- Co-ordinating enforcement within and across boroughs
- Co-ordinating support for ASBO perpetrators
- Improving links between CDRPs and the court process and improving support for victims and witnesses
- Facilitating data exchange
- Helping to get local people engaged in ASB work
- Helping to get local agencies engaged in ASB work.

a. Tracking borough activity on ASB

There is now an impressive amount of local action against ASB, but little shared knowledge about what is in hand. Boroughs need to know what their neighbours are doing to respond to ASB, so that they anticipate displacement and coordinate activities where possible. They also need to be able to contact relevant personnel in other boroughs.

- GOL will develop its existing system of tracking borough activity on ASB to ensure that information on local initiatives and programmes are available to all London ASB co-ordinators, and other relevant practitioners. This information will be placed on a secure, password-restricted website which may be incorporated within the London Analysts' Support Site (LASS).
- The website will include contact details of relevant personnel.

b. Tracking regional activity on ASB

The range of service provision at regional level that has relevance to ASB is enormous and complex. Local practitioners need to be fully aware of regional initiatives that have a bearing on their work. An overview of regional activity is also needed for strategic development.

- In parallel with the local mapping exercise described above, GOL will mount a mapping exercise of regional activity.
- As with the tracking of local ASB activity, relevant information will be available on a password - restricted website, and will include contact details of personnel.

c. Co-ordinating enforcement within and across boroughs

Those responsible for ASB do not confine themselves to a single borough, and increasingly, conditions attached to ASBOs are general, rather than place-specific. Local areas need to have access to information on all current ASBOs, including the conditions they impose. Regionally, it is also important to monitor the profile of those who are subject to orders in terms of age, ethnicity and gender.

- GOL will develop an ASBO register of people subject to ASBOs in London (including ASBOs that are passed as part of criminal proceedings.. The register will include particulars of the individual, the conditions attached to the order, the duration of the order, the authority that sought the order and the court that granted it.
- Entries will be submitted and updated by ASB co-ordinators, and the website will be located in the London Analysts' Support Site which has secure, password-restricted access.
- The ASBO register will be used to assist ASBO enforcement across London, and also to carry out monitoring of ASBO recipients in terms of age, ethnicity and gender.

d. Co-ordinating support for perpetrators

Those who are responsible for ASB, especially young and other vulnerable people, often need support. Whilst their behaviour is unacceptable, they themselves may experience a range of problems, for example relating to mental health, substance misuse or special educational needs. They risk falling through gaps in service provision, by falling on the boundaries between boroughs or between services' referral criteria.

- The task of developing new mechanisms for co-ordinating support for perpetrators is complex. A working party to take forward this task will be established; the regional agencies that will be involved in this working group are yet to be identified.
- The working party will first identify the key issues that need to be addressed, and then consider possible ways of tackling these issues (e.g. through building on current provisions for Individual Support Orders which can be made with respect to ASBO recipients aged 10 to 17).
- There is a particular need for mechanisms for co-ordinating a) packages of care for ASBO recipients and b) referral procedures between housing authorities with respect to evicted ASBO perpetrators.
- A key issue to be addressed here is the provision of training to key workers – including ASB practitioners – on how to recognise signs of mental distress in young people; this ties in with work under the Mayor's Children and Young People's Strategy.

e. Improving local co-ordination with the courts and CPS and support for ASB victims and witnesses

ASB practitioners need closer links with the Crown Prosecution Service and the courts, to improve their confidence in the capacity of these agencies to respond to ASB. Practitioners need to feel confident that:

- The courts are responsive in imposing ASBOs and determining ASBO conditions;
- ASBO breaches are effectively and consistently dealt with;
- Serious offenders are dealt with through criminal proceedings, where required – thus obviating the need to use civil ASBOs as a last resort.

It is also critically important that victims and witnesses of ASB are supported, and that this support takes into account their particular needs (for example, relating to the fact that they often live in very close proximity to perpetrators).

- The cross-London agencies are committed to developing a framework for improved liaison between local ASB practitioners, the CPS and the courts. The lead agencies for this work will be identified by Crime and Disorder Plus.
- This project may involve collaboration with the London Criminal Justice Board; and court user groups attached to courts may provide suitable forums for local liaison. The project will build on ongoing work by the CPS to extend CPS involvement in CDRPs.
- The project will also explore ways of extending community-based victims support schemes and court-based witness services to ASB victims and witnesses.
- The MPS is leading on a pan-London ASBO training project encompassing the CPS, barristers, court staff, YOTS, RSLs and police. The training will cover the application process, ASBO hearings, and the policing of ASBOs.
- The pan-London ASBO project will also involve the standardisation of all ASBO case papers, to ensure consistency in ASBO applications and policing across London, and the production of a CD-ROM containing all relevant information and templates.
- YJB will promote the involvement of YOT staff in court proceedings relating to ASBO applications, Individual Support Orders and ASBO breaches.
- YJB will encourage the use of restorative justice options with victims of ASB that has been committed by young people referred to YOTs.

f. Facilitating data gathering, analysis and exchange

Within CDRPs there needs to be better information exchange on ASB problems and perpetrators. Local agencies are often poorly equipped to measure and map local ASB

incidents. Furthermore, there is still a degree of reluctance about the exchange of personal data on ASB perpetrators between CDRP agencies – which increases the chances that action will be taken only when enforcement brings perpetrators in front of the courts.

- The MPA and MPS will collaborate with GOL and the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group to develop guidance on data-related issues, for example on:
 - how to record and measure ASB incidents
 - the management of case work information
 - general performance measurement and monitoring and evaluation of specific ASB initiatives.
- It is important that local agencies should gather data in forms that allow for cross-borough comparisons and analysis. In collaboration with the MPA and MPS, GOL will develop a minimum functional specification for local ASB information systems.
- GOL will develop model protocols for the exchange within (and between) partnerships of data on individuals subject to ASBOs, ISOs and ABCs. Effective information exchange on ASB perpetrators does not only play a crucial part in enforcement activity, but also in preventive work with individuals at risk of engaging in crime and ASB.
- Local agencies and partnerships should be able to carry out equality impact assessments on their ASB work, as there are risks that enforcement tools could serve to amplify discrimination and social exclusion. The GLA will develop guidance on mounting these assessments.
- The Housing Corporation will collect (from May 2005) annual data on housing association lettings, tenancy demotions and evictions related to ASB.
- The MPS is exploring ways in which police ASB data can be collected from London boroughs, to gain insight into the levels and kinds of ASB being perpetrated in different areas.

g. Helping to get local people on board

Local efforts to address ASB will only have a significant impact if they draw in local people. Community engagement and community capacity building is a regional, as well as a national, priority.

- At the regional level, the MPA and MPS are shifting their community engagement agenda from consultation and securing consent to providing much fuller involvement of communities in local work on crime and ASB.
- The locally-based Safer Neighbourhood policing teams, currently being established under the MPA/MPS Safer Neighbourhoods Programme, aim to engage directly with local communities and agencies in order to identify local problems and foster a shared sense of responsibility for tackling them.
- The MPA will develop a Community Engagement Strategy, which will take full account of the

need to involve local people and businesses in the policing of ASB. This will provide a framework within which local police and CDRP plans for community involvement can be developed.

- The MPA will ensure that the diversity agenda is addressed as part of the Community Engagement Strategy; the ALG and GLA will work with regional partners to support this development.
- The GLA will co-ordinate work to promote dialogue between younger and older members of local communities, to improve social cohesion and reduce perceptions and fear of ASB.

h. Helping to get local agencies on board

Effective local work on ASB depends on the full commitment of all CDRP partners. In the past, some partners have been less engaged than others. The cross-London agencies will exert what levers they can to encourage fuller participation of relevant local agencies in CDRPs.

- ALG will work through the relevant committees to encourage fuller engagement of local education authorities, social services and other local authority departments in CDRPs.
- To encourage greater involvement of health agencies in CDRPs, GLA will work through the London Health Commission.
- GOL will support GLA and ALG's efforts to promote local partnership; for example, GOL will encourage the engagement of health agencies by working through the five London Strategic Health Authorities.
- The Housing Corporation will encourage housing associations to engage with CDRPs, either directly or through bodies that represent several associations.

Objective 3: To supplement local action with cross-London work, where this is needed

Those of the regional agencies involved in the delivery of ‘front-line’ services are launching a range of initiatives that directly or indirectly address ASB. Some forms of ASB are best tackled by regional as well as local agencies. This is especially true when displacement is an issue, or when perpetrators are highly mobile. Regional action can also bring benefits in terms of cost-effectiveness or efficiency. Under the London ASB Strategy, the four broad areas in which front-line ASB work is to be undertaken by the regional agencies are:

- Community policing
- Transport
- Fire
- Housing.

The Mayor is responsible for setting the budget for policing, transport and the fire brigade in London, and will ensure that addressing ASB is a funding priority over the lifetime of this strategy.

In addition to the regional work described here, the cross-London agencies are engaged in many other regional programmes that have a bearing on ASB. These other programmes are not, however, covered by this strategy because they address ASB only as one dimension of wider community safety and social welfare concerns. The wider programmes include work to tackle alcohol-related violence under the GLA’s London Agenda for Action on Alcohol, which ties in with the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. Much regional work addressing issues of children, young people and education also has an important ASB dimension; key initiatives include the DfES London Challenge which aims to improve secondary schools in London and encompasses work to reduce truancy and exclusions.

a. Community policing

Effective ASB work must address specific local concerns and problems, and one of the best ways of doing this is through dedicated teams of community-based officers.

- The joint MPA/MPS Safer Neighbourhoods Programme is part of the National Reassurance Programme. It aims to reduce the fear of crime and disorder and improve the environment and quality of life in local communities, through the provision of dedicated, community-based policing teams.

- Each safer neighbourhoods team will consist of at least 1 sergeant, 2 constables and 3 PCSOs. When the programme is fully rolled out, there will be 624 teams covering all of London.
- By working in partnership with other agencies and carrying out consultation, the teams will identify the issues of most concern to local people and will respond to these issues through focused policing activity.
- The GLA and other agencies will work with the police to develop regional responses to problems associated with begging.
- Through the Capital Standards programme, the GLA will work with partners to support a consistent response to environmental crime and provide tools for schools and other organisations to make London cleaner and greener.
- Locally-based neighbourhood and street warden schemes have an important role to play in local work to combat ASB. Schemes that are funded by ODPM will continue to receive support and guidance from GOL.

b. Transport

Transport-related ASB can seriously disrupt the lives of Londoners. By its nature, it must be responded to at regional as well as local level.

- BTP and TfL/London Underground have produced a joint Community Safety Strategy for 2004-2005. ASB issues addressed by the strategy include begging, ticket touting and inconsiderate behaviour by groups of youths in stations.
- TfL has funded a transport-focused Operational Command Unit (TOCU) in the MPS that targets low level crime and disorder issues on London's surface transport.
- TfL will continue to support and fund existing transport policing resources on London Underground and the Docklands Light Railway.
- TfL is funding 200 additional BTP officers to provide high visibility reassurance policing on the underground, major transport interchanges and Docklands Light Railway
- TfL is drafting a Policing Plan (encompassing the work of BTP and TOCU) to include plans for common approaches to transport policing and ASB issues in London, such as anti-graffiti tactics, the use of ASBOs, co-ordination of CCTV facilities and ways of tackling ticket touting.
- TfL will ensure that there is co-ordination of bus CCTV activities with the MPS and bus operators.

c. Fire

A significant proportion of ASB in London takes the form of arson and fire-setting. Hoax calls to emergency services is also a large problem. A regional response to these problems is required.

- LFEPA has published its first London Safety Plan for 2004/05, which includes plans for tackling fire-related ASB.
- LFEPA's youth engagement programme, Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE), currently operates in 5 London boroughs. It is a week-long course aiming to improve young people's lives, and primarily targeted at young people who have engaged, or may be at risk of engaging, in ASB. The programme is to be extended across London.
- A pan-London Arson Task Force has been established with funding from the ODPM. The initiative involves LFEPA and other agencies, and aims to find sustainable solutions in the 60 wards with the highest arson levels.
- LFEPA's Juvenile Fire-setters Intervention Scheme seeks to address the fire-setting behaviour of children and young people across London, by working with the young people in their own homes.
- In addition to the above, LFEPA is involved in various other projects focussing on young people, including a course provided in partnership with the Prince's Trust, the Prison Me No Way and Best Buddy projects, and Junior Citizens Events.
- LFEPA has reached agreements with telephone companies which allow for the disablement of telephones regularly used to make hoax calls to the fire service. LFEPA are also establishing social interventions to reduce incidents of hoax calls further.

d. Housing

The nature of social housing is such that many of the most severe ASB problems tend to occur within this sector. As a growing proportion of social housing is now managed by housing associations, these agencies – with the support of the Housing Corporation – have a vital role to play in addressing problems of ASB, alongside local authority housing departments.

- The Housing Corporation will continue encouraging housing associations to undertake to preventive work on ASB, as part of their contribution to neighbourhood management.
- Under Section 12 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, housing associations must produce and publish policies and procedures on ASB by 30 December 2004. As the lead strategic body in relation to London's housing associations, the Housing Corporation issued guidance in August 2004 on the production of ASB policies.
- The Housing Corporation issued guidance to housing associations in July 2004 on the eligibility of housing applicants with a history of ASB, or previous convictions; the use of starter and demoted tenancies; and the use of evictions (only to be considered when other interventions have failed to protect the wider community).
- The Housing Corporation requires housing associations to plan new developments with proper

attention to crime and nuisance reduction measures. The Housing Corporation's design quality initiatives offer practical, physical ways of preventing or reducing ASB. Future assessments of the impact of investment decisions on communities and neighbourhoods will involve both subjective and objective measures, including those associated with crime and nuisance reduction.

- The Housing Corporation will also expect to see consideration of play-space and community facilities in the design of new developments and regeneration projects.

Objective 4: To ensure consistency and sustainability in policy responses to ASB across London

Different strands of social policy can pull against each other. Stimulating the late-night economy is desirable, for example, but there are risks associated with ASB. There can be tensions between promoting the welfare of children and carrying out enforcement with respect to children engaged in ASB. We aim to ensure that:

- the London ASB strategy is internally consistent; and
- other work and strategic initiatives undertaken by the cross-London agencies are in harmony with this strategy.

a. Ensuring the internal consistency of the London ASB Strategy

All work carried out under this strategy must be fully consistent with the principles that underpin this strategy, as set out in Section 2 of the document:

- ASB must be tackled effectively;
- There must be sustainable and long-term solutions, combining prevention and enforcement;
- ASB measures must be consistent with human rights legislation;
- ASB measures must foster, rather than undermine, social inclusion and cultural diversity.

- In April 2006, all the strategy partners will assess the extent to which their work on ASB to date has been consistent with the principles of the strategy.
- The GLA will mount an equality impact assessment to assess the impact of this programme of work on minority groups such as BME groups, refugees and asylum seekers, religious minorities.
- This impact assessment will pay particular attention to whether enforcement has the effect of further marginalising and stigmatising vulnerable groups (e.g. children, the homeless and the mentally ill) and how any such negative effects can be mitigated.
- In carrying out work under this strategy, we shall ensure that stereotypes of young people as 'anti-social' are challenged and that the work is consistent with the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- YJB will consider the impact of ASB legislation on the use of custody for young people, in line with the need to reserve custody for the most serious and persistent young offenders.

b. Ensuring harmony between the London ASB Strategy and other regional programmes

The cross-London agencies are collectively responsible for a wide range of policy issues, inevitably different agencies - and departments within agencies - have differing priorities. It is essential to minimize the tension between different policy agendas.

- The GLA (through Crime and Disorder Plus) will co-ordinate the auditing of London-wide programmes to identify inconsistencies and tensions between these and the ASB strategy.
- Key issues to be addressed by this audit of London-wide programmes include:
 - Ensuring that the voices of children and young people are heard in developing and implementing work that has a bearing on ASB in London;
 - Ensuring that local responses to ASB involving children and young people are consistent with the Mayor's Children and Young People's Strategy; and that potential conflicts of interest between care and control of children are resolved.
 - Reviewing youth provision, school exclusion policies and school admission policies in London, especially in the light of recent legislative changes and the forthcoming Youth Green Paper (autumn 2004), to address the deficit in out-of-school provision for children and young people.
 - Resolving the contradictions between stimulating the late-night economy in commercial areas of London and reducing alcohol-related crime and disorder;
 - Ensuring that the implications for ASB are taken fully into account in decisions made throughout London relating to housing allocation, land use and building design.

Objective 5: To identify regional structures for tackling ASB

We shall only achieve Objectives 1-4 if overall responsibility for the strategy is allocated to a regional body that can drive it forward and review progress.

The Crime and Disorder Plus Steering Group will take on this responsibility. The Group is chaired by the GLA, and brings together London-wide agencies to co-ordinate work on crime and disorder.

Crime and Disorder Plus will identify appropriate working groups to take forward detailed elements of the work outlined in this strategy. If and when it is necessary, it may establish new working groups: for example, to take forward complex tasks such as developing new mechanisms to co-ordinate support for ASB perpetrators. However, the guiding principle will be that it is preferable to use existing viable structures than to create new ones.

Crime and Disorder Plus will need to develop systems for ensuring that this strategy is implemented effectively, and is reviewed. Decisions about the precise shape of the systems must wait until the strategy has been launched.

5. Implementation plan

Objective 1: To energise and support local action by CDRPs and their partners

	Agency	Actions	Time frame
a. Maintaining the momentum in tackling ASB	MPS/LFEPA/ City of London Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As CDRP partners, these agencies will continue to ensure that action on ASB is prioritised by the partnerships, and to engage fully in local consultation and the design and implementation of initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA members sitting on CDRPs will seek to ensure that local community safety strategies reflect ASB priorities in the London Police Plan and the priorities of the London ASB Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure prioritisation of ASB in workstreams and ensure that ASB remains high on the local political agenda. Promote the sharing of experiences and expertise of local authority Members through ALG groups and forums. Include ASB amongst topics covered in programme of conferences and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8 2005-8 2005-8
	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure prioritisation of ASB in CDRP strategies Ensure that CDRPs are linked to the national Together campaign on ASB Support CDRPs nominated as Trailblazers or Action Areas under Together campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 Ongoing Ongoing
	TfL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that considerations of transport-related ASB are incorporated within CDRP strategies and processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-6
	YJB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support locally-based preventive remedies e.g. YISPs and YIPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8

b. Helping local partnerships identify funding opportunities for ASB work	ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise ASB issues in the next funding round and consider scope for directing ALG funding to ASB work in the medium term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-8
	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to distribute and oversee funding that can be directed towards ASB work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing
	YJB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use funding to expand provision of YISPs and YIPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-6
c. Providing training for ASB practitioners	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop existing training programme for ASB co-ordinators ... • Ensure CDRPs are linked into Together Academy training programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04-05 • 04-05
	MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue involvement in multi-agency training on ASB; the exchange and collation of information on ASB initiatives; and the development of the ASB practitioners' forum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-8
	ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing guidance, advice and training in public realm issues through its Transport and Environment Committee and to organise an ASB event for members in 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-8
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate child-specific training provision for practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-6
	YJB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure YOT staff are briefed on new ASB powers and participate in their implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-6
d. Developing guidance for ASB practitioners	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ASB guidance website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early 05
	ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on all aspects of enviro-crime through Transport and Environment Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005-8
	Housing Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued Statutory Management Guidance to housing associations on the production of ASB policies, and guidance on dealing with applicants, evictions, starter tenancies and demoted tenancies. • Continue to develop web-based good practice bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 • Ongoing

Objective 2: To improve co-ordination and co-operation between local agencies and partnerships

	Agency	Actions	Time frame
a. Tracking borough activity on ASB	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend and develop electronic tracking of borough activity on ASB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-5
b. Tracking regional activity on ASB	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount a mapping exercise of regional activity on ASB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-5
c. Co-ordinating enforcement	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop ASBO register. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 05
d. Co-ordinating support for perpetrators	Working group to be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new mechanisms for co-ordinating support for ASB perpetrators, including ASBO recipients and perpetrators who have been evicted for ASB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
e. Improving local co-ordination with the courts and CPS and support for ASB victims and witnesses	To be identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop framework for liaison between local ASB practitioners, courts and the CPS – possibly using local court user groups; including improved provision for ASB victims and witnesses. Implement new framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-6 2006-8
	MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead on pan-London ASBO project involving multi-agency training on ASBOs and the production of standardised ASBO case papers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Apr 05
	YJB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote involvement of YOT staff in ASB court proceedings Encourage use of restorative justice options with victims of ASB committed by young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8 2005-8
f. Facilitating data gathering, analysis and exchange	MPA/MPS/GOL GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance on data-related issues e.g. recording and measuring ASB incidents, management of case-work information, evaluation etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-6

	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a minimum functional specification for local ASB information systems Develop model protocols for information exchange (within and between CDRPs) on ASB perpetrators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 05 Early 05
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance on equality impact assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Jun 05
	Housing Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual data collection from housing association on range of ASB-related activities, e.g. evictions, demoted tenancies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and review police data on ASB incidents from all boroughs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-6
g. Helping to get local people on board	MPA/MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the new Safer Neighbourhood policing teams fully engage with local communities and agencies in identifying and tackling ASB issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	MPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Community Engagement Strategy to promote the involvement of local people and businesses in the policing of ASB; and ensure that the diversity agenda is addressed as part of this work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By July 05
	GLA/ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an emphasis on the diversity agenda in work to promote community engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate work promoting dialogue between younger and older members of local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005
h. Helping to get local agencies on board	ALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work through Member groups to encourage the engagement of local education authorities, social services and other local authority departments in local work to tackle ASB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the involvement of relevant health agencies in the work of CDRPs, through the London Health Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005
	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support ALG and GLA's promotion of local partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
	Housing Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage housing associations to engage with CDRPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8

Objective 3: To supplement local action with cross-London work

	Agency	Actions	Time frame
a. Community policing	MPA/MPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish safer neighbourhood teams across London which will engage in focused, community-based policing. The teams will work in partnership with local communities and agencies, and will identify and tackle those issues that are causing the greatest concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2006
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead multi-agency work to develop regional responses to problems associated with begging. Work with partners to support a consistent response to environmental crime, building on the Capital Standards programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-6 2005-8
	GOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support established warden schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-8
b. Transport	TfL/MPS/BTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Community Safety Strategy, developed by BTP and TfL/London Underground. Continue to support and fund the MPS Transport OCU. Continue to support and fund existing transport policing resources on London Underground & the Docklands Light Railway. Support and fund 200 additional reassurance police to augment current BTP resources on the Underground, major interchanges and DLR; these to be in place by beginning of 2005/6. Develop and implement TfL-wide Policing Plan. Co-ordinate bus CCTV activities between TfL, MPS and bus operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004/5 to 2007/8 Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing 2004-9 2005-6
c. Fire	LFEPa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement London Safety Plan. Extend LIFE programme. Continue work of Arson Reduction Task Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-5 By Mar 05 2005-6

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue work of Juvenile Fire-setters Intervention Scheme. • Continue work to tackle hoax calls. • Undertake other young people's initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing • Ongoing • Ongoing
d. Housing	Housing Corp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue encouraging housing associations to undertake preventive work on ASB. • Promote good practice in ASB work by housing associations through guidance on production of ASB policies, and guidance on housing eligibility and the use of starter and demoted tenancies and evictions. • Ensure that housing associations take ASB issues into account in the design of new housing developments and regeneration projections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing • Ongoing • Ongoing

Objective 4: To ensure consistency and sustainability in policy responses to ASB across London

	Agency	Actions	Time frame
a. Ensuring the internal consistency of the London ASB Strategy	All signatories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the extent to which the cross-London agencies' work on ASB is consistent with the principles of the London ASB Strategy. Ensure that the work on ASB of the cross-London agencies does not conflict with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2006 2005-8
	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount an equality impact assessment to assess the impact of the strategy's programme of work on minority groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006
	YJB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider impact of ASB legislation on use of custody for young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006
b. Ensuring harmony between the London ASB Strategy and other regional programmes	GLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate the auditing of London-wide programmes to identify and address inconsistencies between these and the London ASB Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-7

Appendix: Participants in the Consultation

London CDRPs

Barking and Dagenham
Camden
Corporation of London
Croydon
Enfield
Hackney
Hammersmith and Fulham
Haringey
Harrow
Havering
Hounslow

Islington
Kensington and Chelsea
Lewisham
Merton
Richmond
Southwark
Sutton
Tower Hamlets
Waltham Forest
Wandsworth
Westminster

Housing associations/Housing association representatives

Family Housing Association
G17 Anti-Social Behaviour Group
Gallions Housing Association
Genesis Housing Group
Hyde Group
Notting Hill Housing Group
Orbit Bexley Housing Association
Richmond Housing Partnership
Southern Housing Group

Other

Home Office
ODPM Neighbourhood Renewal Unit
Crown Prosecution Service, London

ASBO Solutions
Black Londoners Forum
Camden LGBT Forum
Crimestoppers
Croydon Churches
EC1 New Deal for Communities
Groundwork
Mediation UK
NSPCC
Revolving Doors Agency
Royal Parks Police