Introduction
Over the past three years, whilst the incidence of antisocial behaviour (ASB) recorded by Police nationally and across Greater Manchester has reduced significantly, in Stockport there has been a very gradual increase in such incidents. Safer Stockport Partnership has therefore prioritised reversing this recent trend via a renewed focus on addressing ASB. This also reflects aspirations set out in the Safer Stockport Partnership Plan and the Stockport Borough Plan that all communities in Stockport should be safe and resilient and that people within them feel safe. It summarises the current local and national context associated with antisocial behaviour and outlines partnership activity which aims to achieve that reduction via interventions focussing on perpetrators, victims and locations as appropriate. The delivery plan that underpins the strategy is also set out. The strategy will be substantially reviewed two years from its adoption and the delivery plan will be incrementally reviewed (and updated as necessary) on a quarterly basis through the Safer Stockport Partnership Board.

Strategic Context
The Stockport Partnership has set a five-year strategy to build on our strengths and address key challenges (see www.stockportpartnership.org.uk for more details). The public service vision is one where “Communities in Stockport are Safe and Resilient”, one of four shared outcomes that partners are committed to. The Safer Stockport Partnership Plan is central to this strategy, and sets out how the SSP will prioritise its efforts to help create safe, resilient communities in which in which democracy thrives and people understand the impact of their decisions on others.

The SSP Plan has 4 priority themes, closely aligned to the Stockport Policing Strategy, these are:

1. Protecting Vulnerable People.
2. Public Safety and Protection.
4. Transforming Justice.

The Public Safety and Protection Theme includes a priority to “Reduce Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour”. This Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy and Delivery Plan will deliver against this partnership priority. The diagram in Appendix 1 sets out Safer Stockport Partnership’s structure and governance arrangements.
What is antisocial behaviour?

ASB is activity that impacts on other people in a negative way. In categorising behaviour as “anti-social”, it is crucial to consider its impact on others. The term “anti-social behaviour” therefore includes a range of selfish and unacceptable activity that can adversely affect the quality of life of individuals, households or communities. Other terms such as “nuisance”, “neighbour disputes” and “disorder” are also used to describe some of this behaviour. For the purpose of this Strategy, the working definition of ASB (based on the one set out in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014) is:

*Behaviour which is either capable of causing a nuisance or annoyance or behaviour which is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to individuals or communities.*

Recent ASB trends in Stockport

In the 3 years from 2014-2016, there has been a gradual (but significant) upward trend in the number of ASB incidents recorded by Police in Stockport, with a 4.8% increase in the number of ASB incidents between 2014 and 2016 (2014 – 11,900 incidents; 2015 – 12,242; 2016 – 12,468). This contrasts with downward trends in Greater Manchester (GM) and nationally between 2013/14 and 2015/16, with an 8.2% decrease between those years in GM and 14.4% in England\(^1\). The 12,468 incidents in Stockport in 2016 equates to a rate of 43.5 incidents per thousand population. This compares with 2015/16 rates of 48 in GM and 31 in England.

---

\(^1\) Anti-social behaviour incidents, by police force area, English regions and Wales, year ending March 2008 to year ending March 2016, ONS 16th November 2016
This chart illustrates incidence of ASB in each of the Borough’s nine localities in 2014, 2015 and 2016. The locality with the most recorded incidents was Central (with 20% of the total number of incidents in the Borough). Incidence was also relatively high in Edgeley (15%) and Reddish (14%). The localities with the fewest incidents were Heatons (8%), Bramhall (6%) and Marple (5%). The locality experiencing the highest % increase between 2014 and 2016 was Cheadle, which experienced a 23.9% increase in incidents (and a 29.6% rise between 2015 and 2016). Edgeley (10.8%) and Heatons (11.2%) also experienced significant increases between 2014 and 2016. Incidence reduced in four localities: Bramhall down 9.1%, Reddish 6.5%, Central 4.0% and Marple 0.9%.
Locality Workshops
Practitioner workshops were held in each locality. These involved staff from a range of agencies working in these localities. Participants were asked to identify the most significant community safety issues currently affecting the locality.

- ASB was identified as an issue in eight of the nine locality workshops (the exception was Heatons).
- Across all workshops, ASB was mentioned by more participants than any other issue.
- It was the top issue in four out of nine workshops, and featured in the top three in seven out of nine.
- Alcohol/drug misuse was the next most commonly-cited problem (raised at all nine workshops). This is likely to be a factor in at least some ASB.
- Substance misuse and ASB were significantly ahead of the next most commonly-cited issue (domestic abuse).

Aim and objectives
The aim of this strategy is to achieve a reduction in ASB by improving the response to, and systems relating to, ASB in Stockport. It is intended that this approach will further enhance the collaboration between statutory and non-statutory agencies and the voluntary sector in dealing with ASB. The strategy and associated delivery plan set out actions designed to identify those individuals who are involved in ASB and any links they have to other activity, such as being a missing person, subject to CSE or involved in criminal activity etc. In addition, the strategy will promote resilience within communities suffering from high levels of ASB, enabling residents to establish more positive behavioural norms and to effectively challenge ASB. The outcomes envisioned within the strategy will be achieved by addressing the objectives set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1 – Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPLEMENTING MEASURES THAT PREVENT ASB FROM HAPPENING AND DIVERTING PEOPLE FROM ASB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Proactive work to anticipate potential problems and implement measures that prevent ASB from occurring in the first place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Introduction of facilities, activities, interventions and other measures that divert young people away from ASB towards more positive behaviours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Good design and regular maintenance of public spaces to deter ASB and encourage people to use them and feel safe when doing so, e.g. target hardening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Working with formal and informal community groups (such as Resident Associations, Friends of Parks, young people groups) to develop resilience, enabling greater positive role-modelling and confidence to challenge and report problems before they become embedded in an area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 2 – Enforcement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROPRIATE USE OF STATUTORY AND OTHER LOCALLY-AGREED MEASURES AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS ASB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Developing the local Threat, Harm and Risk meetings introduced by Police to enable early identification of ASB issues with partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Establishing new mechanisms to work with individuals who cause ASB and agreeing, implementing &amp; evaluating interventions that address their behaviour (see Appendix 2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing processes and measures to problem-solve and tackle ASB, including the range of available civil, legislative and restorative tools (see Appendix 3).
Increasing awareness amongst partners of the tools available to prevent and combat ASB.

**Objective 3 – Victims and Communities**

**PROTECTING AND SUPPORTING VICTIMS AND COMMUNITIES**

- Building on the community leadership role of Elected Members and Area Committees to develop resilience within communities.
- Providing protection and support for victims of ASB, especially those who are most vulnerable.
- Reducing the number of repeat victims.
- Providing protection and support for communities from ASB.
- Developing long-term sustainable solutions to identified ASB issues.

**Objective 4 – Confidence**

**IMPROVING AWARENESS, PERCEPTIONS AND CONFIDENCE**

- Raising awareness about ASB and how to report it.
- Engaging with Elected Members and Area Committees to promote successful work that is being undertaken.
- Highlighting the consequences of engaging in ASB.
- Promoting respect and more social forms of behaviour.
- Improving perceptions of young people and potential for positive contributions in their communities.

**Measurement of Success**

As part of the new mechanism to deal with ASB (Appendix 2) a borough-wide ASB group will be established. Part of the remit of this group will be to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the strategy and the implementation of the delivery plan. This will be achieved by having in place specific measures (to be agreed) against each of the objectives to evaluate success.

**Information Sharing Requirements**

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 information can be shared between agencies to prevent and detect crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment. Safer Stockport Partnership is covered by an information-sharing protocol developed in 2011 and any information exchanged within ASB forums will be done so in line with this protocol. SSP intends to review the protocol to ensure it remains fit for purpose and it is anticipated that the review will be completed before the end of 2017.
## STOCKPORT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR DELIVERY PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Key Actions – what will we do</th>
<th>Who will do it</th>
<th>Progress and evidence – how are we doing?</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>RAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1: Prevention</strong></td>
<td>Proactive work to anticipate potential problems and implement measures that prevent ASB from occurring in the first place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of facilities, activities, interventions and other measures that divert young people away from ASB towards more positive behaviours.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developing community resilience in key locations where high levels of ASB exist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Key Actions – what will we do</td>
<td>Who will do it</td>
<td>Progress and evidence – how are we doing?</td>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>RAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2: Enforcement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing the local Threat, Harm and Risk meetings introduced by Police to enable early identification of ASB issues with partners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing new mechanisms to work with individuals causing ASB and agree, implement &amp; evaluate interventions to address their behaviour.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement processes and measures to problem solve and tackle ASB, including the range of available legislative and restorative tools.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase awareness amongst partners of the tools available to prevent ASB.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Objective 3: Victims and Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Key Actions – what will we do</th>
<th>Who will do it</th>
<th>Progress and evidence – how are we doing?</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>RAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providing protection and support for victims of ASB, especially those who are most vulnerable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing the number of repeat victims.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing protection and support for communities from ASB.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing long-term sustainable solutions to identified ASB issues.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Key Actions – what will we do</td>
<td>Who will do it</td>
<td>Progress and evidence – how are we doing?</td>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>RAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 4: Confidence</strong></td>
<td>Raising awareness about ASB and how to report it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highlighting the consequences of engaging in ASB.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting respect and more social forms of behaviour.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improving perceptions of young people and potential for positive contributions in their communities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date agreed for sign off:
Date at SSP: 3rd August 2017
Appendix 1: Safer Stockport Partnership Structure and Governance 2016/17

Stockport Business Management Group

Statutory Community Safety Partnership Board

- Transforming Justice
  - Through the Transforming Justice Board
- Protecting Vulnerable People
  - Through the Governance arrangements in place across a number of boards
- Public Safety & Protection
- Serious & Organised Crime
  - Through the Partnership Business Group
- Operation Challenger Meetings

SSP Theme Leads Planning Group

Children’s & Adults Safeguarding Boards

Radicalism and Extremism

Prevent Steering Group
Appendix 2: New arrangements for addressing ASB

The analysis above suggests that ASB remains a priority across the Borough. It also suggests however that recent GM-wide and national trends for reducing incidence of ASB are not currently reflected in Stockport. SSP is therefore proposing to introduce new multiagency arrangements for identifying ASB using the latest available intelligence from a range of agencies and agreeing & implementing measures to counter these emerging issues. The process involve two new mechanisms:

- **ASB Local Groups**: a set of groups that will be convened within each of the Borough’s localities as and when necessary to consider issues of ASB identified by via the locality’s Threat, Harm and Risk Group².

- **ASB Borough Group**: which will meet monthly to consider interventions with individuals assessed as being particularly serious or prolific perpetrators of ASB who require a more intensive response.

## Anti-Social Behaviour and Related Forums

### Threat, Harm and Risk Groups
- Police-led.
- Cover a range of crime and community safety issues.
- Identify individuals causing ASB.
- Identify locations and hotspots.
- Implement plans and actions.

### ASB Local Groups
- ASB-specific.
- Multi-agency: e.g. Police, YOS, Council, Housing, Third Sector.
- Informed by intelligence from all agencies.
- Deal with ASB when “above norm”.
- Identify individuals (perpetrators and victims).
- RAG ratings.
- Determine preventative and enforcement tactics.
- Consider location-based ASB demand reduction.

### ASB Borough Groups
- ASB-specific.
- Multi-agency.
- Deal with complex “red” cases.
- Signposting and managing “red” cases.
- Identify borough-wide ASB patterns.
- Co-ordinating Borough-wide initiatives.
- Assessing funding bids and central co-ordination of ASB budget.

---

² These are Police-led meetings which can consider a range of local crime and community safety issues, including ASB.
The main responsibilities of these groups are set out below.

**ASB Local Group**
These will be aligned to, but separate from, the monthly Threat, Harm and Risk (TH&R) meetings that currently take place in each of the Borough’s localities. When issues of ASB requiring a multiagency response are identified by the TH&R meetings, the ASB Local Level process will be triggered.

Aspects of this group include:

- Joint Police and Council chairs.
- Other agencies attendance will vary according to the issues identified, but are likely to include Youth Offending Service, Schools, youth engagement agencies, Stockport Council Public Protection and Housing providers.
- Minuted by police.
- Confirm the extent and nature of ASB problem being presented using the best available intelligence from a range of agencies.
- Agree interventions and assign responsibilities for actions to address the problem relating to locations, victims or perpetrators, whichever are appropriate. For example, enforcement and prevention tactics, such as implementing dispersal orders, restorative justice approaches, “target-hardening”, CCTV or prevention work in schools, addressing needs of vulnerable individuals etc.
- Monitor implementation and evaluate success of interventions.
- Where individuals are identified as being responsible for perpetrating ASB and requiring interventions specific to them, the Group will apply a RAG rating (i.e. as “Red”, “Amber” or “Green” – see below for definitions). Interventions to address the behaviour of those assessed as amber and green will be determined by the ASB Local Level Group. Those assessed as red however, requiring a more serious or intensive intervention, will be referred onto the ASB Borough Level Group.
- Maintain an overview of RAG ratings to ensure they remain appropriate.
- Close cases in which it is determined that ASB is no longer a significant issue.

**ASB Borough Group**
The purpose of this forum will be to address the ASB perpetrated by the red risk individuals, draw up action plans for these individuals and ensure that they are signposted to all appropriate agencies. Key agencies that sit on the Group will be Police, Youth Offending Service, Housing and Public Protection Unit. The Group will meet monthly and it will:

- Be jointly chaired by Police Chief Inspector and Head of the Youth Offending Service.
- Include other members to such as joint chairs (Police and Council) of ASB Local Groups, plus representatives from other partners as necessary.
- Review progress with currently-open red cases.
- Assign additional actions, re-classify as amber/green or close cases as appropriate.
• Consider red cases newly referred by local ASB Groups and confirm (or otherwise) their red rating.
• For newly confirmed “red” cases, determine the most appropriate agency (and officer) to lead on the case – for example, if the individual is already known to services and has a case worker, that worker is likely to be the person best placed to assume this lead role.
• Agree interventions and assign responsibility for actions relating to newly-referred “red” individuals.
• Refer individuals reassessed as amber or green back to the local groups for monitoring.
• Ensure that more structural and functional issues, such as hotspot areas, are identified and agree co-ordinated responses.
• Monitor performance and trends.
• Consider funding bids for ASB providers in the borough.

Governance
The ASB Borough Group and Local Groups will be central to discharging the responsibilities of the SSP’s Public Safety and Protection Theme (see SSP Structure and Governance diagram in Appendix 1).

RAG Ratings

**RED**
- Involved in ASB on 3 occasions during a one-month period and/or
- Previous involvement in criminal activity.
- Previous/pending cases within CJ system.
- Previous concerns regarding behaviour/family life.

**AMBER**
- Involved in ASB on 2 occasions during a one-month period and/or
- Known to Police or partner agencies.
- Identified as ASB/crime offender.
- Issued with dispersal notice.
- Concerns raised by partner agency regarding behaviour/family life.

**GREEN**
- Little or no prior involvement with Police or partner agencies.
- Named as part of a group attending an ASB hotspot.
Appendix 3: Measures to address Anti-Social Behaviour

Legal powers

The Antisocial Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 introduced changes to ASB legislation that replaced 19 ASB-related powers with six simpler and more flexible ones that give victims a say on how agencies tackle the problem. These measures are intended to make it easier and quicker to deal with ASB, to provide better protection for victims and communities and to act as a real deterrent to offenders. These powers are:

Civil Injunctions
These replaced Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) in January 2015. They are based on the civil burden of proof (balance of probabilities). They can contain both prohibitions and positive requirements. The court can compel those subject to an injunction to do certain things, for example attend parenting classes, dog training, and drug/alcohol treatment.

Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)
Replaced the ASBO on conviction (CRASBO), and are sought when an individual is convicted of a criminal offence. The ASB does not need to be linked to the offence for which they have been convicted, and as with the injunction, both prohibitions and positive requirements can apply.

Community Protection Notice (CPN)
A new power aimed at stopping a person, business or organisation from committing ASB. Where there is unreasonable behaviour affecting the quality of life of those in a locality, a warning can be given. If there is no improvement, then a notice can be issued which can make clear the requirement to stop doing things, to do specific things, or to take reasonable steps to achieve specific results.

Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)
These replaced the Designated Public Places Order (DPPO), and will be led by the Local Authority. More than one restriction can be added to the same PSPO, meaning that a single PSPO can deal with a wider range of behaviours than the orders it replaces, such as no open alcohol containers, dogs having to be kept on a lead, no skateboarding, etc.

Closure Powers
These are designed to allow the police or council to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder. Closure of licensed, residential or business premises can be authorised for up to 24 hours by a Police Inspector or for 48 hours by a Superintendent. This can be extended to a further three months or a maximum of six months by applying to the courts.
Dispersal Powers
These replaced previous dispersal legislation and require a person committing, or likely to commit, antisocial behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an area for up to 48 hours. Use of the dispersal power must be authorised by Police officer of at least the rank of Inspector before use. Any Police Officer (or PCSO where designated) can give a direction to anyone who is, or appears to be, over the age of 10.

Non-statutory interventions
As well as the legal interventions summarised above, there are a range of non-statutory measures, often involving preventative work, including:

- Work with young people in supporting the change of behaviour by attending meeting with schools, social workers and/or visits to parents/guardians.
- Youth Offending Service’s Targeted Youth Support and prevention.
- Courses and activities for young people, for example Fire Start, Fly, MAP and Savvy initiatives run by Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service.
- Warning letters to young people and/or their parents/guardians (Stockport Homes and Stockport Council Public Protection Service).
- Home visits (e.g. from Stockport Homes and Stockport Council Public Protection Service).
- Tenancy warnings from Housing providers.
- Acceptable Behaviour Contracts.