

Working together to build stronger, safer and more attractive communities

***The Antisocial Behaviour Strategy for the Stirling
Council area
2005-2008***



28 NOVEMBER 2005

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- A. Summary of the provisions of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004
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Section 1 Introduction and Summary

- 1.1 Stirling's Community Planning partners, in particular Stirling Council and Central Scotland Police invite you to comment on this draft Antisocial Behaviour Strategy 2005-08.
- 1.2 Antisocial Behaviour Strategies are a requirement of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004. The Act places a statutory duty on each local authority and relevant Chief Constable to prepare a strategy for dealing with antisocial behaviour in the authority's area.
- 1.3 The Act itself is very wide ranging and provides a range of new legal options in the areas of justice, the environment, housing and child welfare, which are intended to enable local authorities and their community planning partners to tackle antisocial behaviour more effectively. More detailed information on the provisions of the Act is included in chapter 2 of this strategy document.
- 1.4 Antisocial Behaviour Strategies are expected to be produced by Community Safety Partnerships and as such be integrated into the framework of community planning. Through this framework, strategies should be closely referenced to other strategic partnership plans, including those covering community safety, regeneration, housing, children's services, criminal justice, health improvement, homelessness, community learning and development and equal opportunities. More detailed information on how the strategy is firmly placed within the community planning framework is included in chapter 3 .
- 1.5 Stirling's draft strategy has been prepared via the Community Safety Partnership's strategy development group involving representatives from all Council Services, Central Scotland Police, local registered social landlords, the Reporter to the Children's Panel, Victim Support and Stirling University.

The strategy's content is statutorily required by the 2004 Act, namely:

- An assessment of the extent of occurrences of antisocial behaviour in the authority's area
 - An assessment of the types of antisocial behaviour in the authority's area
 - Arrangements for consulting community bodies and others, including young people, in areas where antisocial behaviour is a problem or becomes a problem, about how it will be dealt with
 - The range and availability in the authority's area of services for people generally , but also for people under 15, victims and witnesses of antisocial behaviour and people involved in neighbourhood disputes
 - Arrangements for how the local authority and the Chief Constable will work jointly to deal with antisocial behaviour, how they will co-ordinate their functions and how they will exchange information in relation to antisocial behaviour
- 1.6 The context of this Antisocial Behaviour Strategy is important. In general terms, the strategy supports the underpinning principles of the legislation as detailed in chapter four and given in summary below:
 - Everyone has the right to live without the scourge of antisocial behaviour, but everyone also has responsibilities
 - Build on what has gone before

- Prevention is better than cure
 - Tackling antisocial behaviour is not about stigmatising particular groups of people.
 - Antisocial behaviour is best tackled through joined up action at the local level within a national framework
- 1.7 Within this general context, Stirling's strategy takes care to address the conception which occurs both locally and nationally around the part that young people play in the safety of our communities. It is unhelpful to see young people merely as perpetrators of crime and antisocial behaviour. Young people are in fact more likely to be victims of crime. A positive approach to working with young people can provide an essential ingredient to feelings of community safety in local communities.
- 1.8 Implementation of this strategy will attempt to re-enfranchise young people within their communities. It will try to avoid an increase in criminalisation of young people as this has serious implications in the longer term for their employability, their transition to independent living and ultimately their own ability to be active 'social' citizens in their own communities.
- 1.9 The strategy will strengthen positive relations between adults and young people, building on examples of good practice currently undertaken by partners singly and collectively, in for example formal and informal learning, the Children's Hearing System and in community and voluntary organisations.
- 1.10 The strategy however does recognise that where persistent antisocial behaviour occurs it has a detrimental impact on the lives of people and how they feel about their communities. It can lead to the decline of areas and affect whole communities. Fear of antisocial behaviour and crime also affects people's health and wellbeing. Antisocial behaviour manifests itself in many different ways, but its effects on the individual and on the community are almost always the same; detrimental, debilitating and destructive.
- 1.11 The cost of antisocial behaviour, in both monetary and human terms cannot be underestimated. The most recent Scottish Crime Survey (2003) shows that there has been an increase in fear of crime and in concerns about antisocial behaviour since the last survey, carried out three years previously.
- 1.12 The strategy attempts to discourage and prevent types of antisocial behaviour which are costly and damaging to the quality of life in communities, and which rightly should be tackled through a broader recourse to fines and extension of powers. At the same time, the strategy tries to guard against a strategic approach to young people which may impinge upon their human rights and bring them into contact with a Criminal Justice system which currently around 92% will never enter.
- 1.13 This balanced strategic approach will be supported by an equally balanced and co-ordinated approach to implementation, based on 3 main types of intervention, namely:-prevention, education and enforcement. Interventions will, in practice, be likely to include a mixture of all 3 approaches, and will be targeted at three levels; universal, groups or neighbourhoods particularly at risk, and individuals at risk. The holistic mix of interventions is critical. It is clear from experience locally and elsewhere that a focus upon one element of intervention over another can only result in a quick fix at the expense of any long-term solutions.
- 1.14 Interventions will be very much based on current good practice in partnership working. A key benefit of our strategic approach will be more effective communication, information sharing and co-ordination across key partners.

Section 2 The Stirling Council area: some facts

Geographical

- 2.1 Stirling lies at the very heart of Scotland providing a focal point between east and west and the highlands and lowlands of Scotland. The land area covers 2,196 square km., from Tyndrum and Crianlarich in the southern Highlands, to the Glasgow commuter villages of Killearn and Strathblane in the south west and the former mining villages of Plean, Cowie Throsk and Fallin in the east.
- 2.2 City status was granted to Stirling in 2002, making it the newest city in Scotland. Part of the area is now covered by Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.
- 2.3 At 86,370 the area has the third fastest growing population in Scotland. The population is spread over an area of 2196 square kilometres, with 32,673 living in the City of Stirling. Approximately 30% of the population live in areas that can be described as rural.
- 2.4 The National Park and the cultural heritage of Stirling city attract tourists and make the Stirling area a desirable environment in which to live and work.

Socio-economic

- 2.5 The overall economic indicators for Stirling appear healthy. It has a lower unemployment rate than Scotland as a whole and more people having a first or higher degree or professional qualification than the Scottish average.
- 2.6 A succession of United Kingdom quality of life studies confirm Stirling as one of the top twenty places to live with clean air, low crime rates, a good range of jobs, schools and nursery provision, and a thriving local economy. Stirling has experienced job creation four times the Scottish average. The area has attracted the headquarters of major companies and national agencies, and is a key international tourist destination.
- 2.7 The city centre itself has seen exponential growth in the last few years with average footfall figures within the Thistles Shopping Centre increasing from 90,000 per week in 1997 to 240,000 in 2002.
- 2.8 Stirling is also a major visitor destination with the urban area attracting 1.8 million visitors per year. Stirling Castle attracts 450,000 visitors per year and is the second most popular heritage attraction in Scotland, after Edinburgh Castle. Scotland's first National Park at Loch Lomond and the Trossachs also brings a substantial increase in the number of tourists to our area.
- 2.9 Stirling is a University city. The University has contributed significantly to the increasing popularity of the city's evening/night time economy. University student numbers have increased year on year and now stand at 8,500. Consequently the demand for increased leisure provision means that Stirling is fast becoming a 24 hour city.
- 2.10 As our population grows, we must work to address the imbalances and inequalities that can lead to individuals and groups becoming socially excluded, and can lead to a rise in anti-social behaviour.
- 2.11 The Stirling area exhibits a definite polarisation of its economy. Areas of significant urban deprivation have been highlighted in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation published recently by the Scottish Executive. This shows that Stirling has a total of eight areas within the 20% most deprived Data Zones in Scotland and that 1% of the population live in the 5% most deprived zones in Scotland. Disadvantage can impact upon antisocial behaviour and some statistics which these communities share are relevant:

- All regeneration areas have proportionately more unemployed residents than the Stirling area as a whole
- All regeneration areas have a higher proportion of economically inactive residents due to permanent sickness or disability
- 44% of all Stirling residents living in lone parent families are living in regeneration areas
- In Raploch and Cornton more than 4 in 10 parents are not working
- In Raploch almost 6 in 10 residents aged 16-74 have no qualifications

However antisocial behaviour can occur anywhere. Rural communities also face issues of isolation and difficulties accessing services:

- 16.8% of Stirling Highland households do not have a car
- It is 51 miles from Tyndrum to Stirling city centre
- Rural employment is very dependent on a few industries including tourism, characterised by low pay and seasonality

- 2.12 The mixed urban and rural nature of the Stirling Council area presents particular service delivery challenges in respect of antisocial behaviour, making partnership working all the more essential to ensure effective and appropriate action in all communities.

Overview of housing system

- 2.13 The local housing strategy for the area identifies as a key issue, the mismatch between supply and demand in the housing market. There is a strong demand for affordable housing in many locations but low demand for certain unpopular house types in particular locations within the social rented sector.

- 2.14 Whilst the population of the area is increasing, the number of households is increasing faster. There has been a consistent shift in the tenure balance towards owner occupation. Around 68% of housing is owner occupied, 24% social rented and 8% private rented. Stirling Council itself has recently agreed to pursue whole stock transfer as part of a community ownership initiative. Subject to tenant support for these proposals, the Council's entire stock of 7,000 houses could transfer to a new Council sponsored Registered Social Landlord in 2006. This will present a new challenge for the management of antisocial behaviour as well as offering some real opportunities for diversification and investment in under-performing areas.

Demographic

- 2.15 The main urban area - where over half of the population live - is the city of Stirling and the neighbouring communities of Bridge of Allan and Dunblane. Overall, the Council area is sparsely populated, with a population density of 39 people per square km. Unlike the majority of local authority areas in Scotland, Stirling is experiencing a period of sustained population growth. This trend is predicted to continue over the next 15 years.

- 2.16 Current projections show that Stirling has one of the fastest growing populations in Scotland. Projections by the General Register Office (Scotland) estimate a population increase within the Stirling Council area from 83,310 in 1998 rising by 9.5% by the year 2016.

- 2.17 In terms of physical development, the Stirling area is continuing to undergo a major change and growth with the Raploch Regeneration Company, and the Forthside project which is a 45 acre mixed use extension of the city centre.

- 2.18 Stirling is also undergoing significant expansion in residential provision and a major growth area within easy striking distance of the city centre is currently being identified.

Conclusion

This context brings its own antisocial behaviour challenges. The city itself and in particular the city centre night time economy can create noise, excess drinking, litter and vandalism. Increasing visitors to the rural hinterland can create both the perception and the reality of an increase in noise, litter, vandalism etc.

The high level of growth presents exciting opportunities for Stirling along with some tensions to be resolved. A 'critical population mass' is key if Stirling is to continue to grow and at the same time sustain a viable economy capable of ensuring the city and the city region's longer term sustainability.

However, the benefits of growth need to be planned for and properly managed. The delivery of public services must anticipate and meet the demands of expansion. The importance of tackling antisocial behaviour through community safety as 'core business' of all partner agencies increases as challenges on service delivery heighten. Growth will increase the pressure on all public services and so we must improve and refine existing services to enhance the quality of life not just for today's citizens but for future generations.

Section 3 Stirling's Community Planning Framework

Vision

- 3.1 Community Planning provides the context for a co-ordinated, layered and multi-phased approach to tackling antisocial behaviour. Stirling Community Planning Partnership is the local Community Planning Partnership (CPP) for the Stirling Council area. Its membership comprises representatives from key agencies and organisations from the public, community, voluntary and private sector which are active in the area. The vision of the Community Planning Partnership is to 'work together to provide a good quality of life for all our citizens and communities.'

Partners

- 3.2 The Stirling CPP is an unincorporated body. Certain of its key partners however, are bound by a statutory duty of Community Planning, as detailed in the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. Those statutory partners are:

- Stirling Council
- NHS Forth Valley
- Scottish Enterprise Forth Valley
- Central Scotland Police
- Central Scotland Fire & Rescue Service
- Communities Scotland

Strategic Priorities

- 3.3 CPP partners have agreed a community plan which contains the shared strategic vision for the future of Stirling. Partners will work together to progress the vision and the eight shared strategic priorities. These priorities provide the focus for the work of the CPP and are:

- Health improvement
- Community Safety (including antisocial behaviour)
- Regeneration
- Economic development
- Sustainable development
- Lifelong learning
- Citizenship
- Community engagement

- 3.4 The CPP works to share ideas, knowledge, skills, resources and information amongst all partners across all sectors, to develop a shared understanding and commitment to the future of Stirling. All partners work singly and collectively to:

- Provide a good quality of life
- Promote inclusion and reduce inequalities
- Deliver improved, more efficient services that best meet community need

- 3.5 The work of the CPP is guided by underpinning principles of social inclusion, sustainability and quality services; and by core processes of communication, citizen and community involvement and performance management.

Cross cutting issues

- 3.6 Community Planning can be of best effect in tackling cross cutting issues which are not the sole responsibility of one partner agency. Stirling CPP has done a lot of work to maximise the role of Community Planning in linking a number of strategic developments. This has resulted in positive exploitation of linkages and dependencies, and a reduction in duplication. Community planning provides the route whereby the Antisocial Behaviour Strategy, can be implemented with due regard to other complementary strategies and approaches. Particularly relevant in this context will be:

- Community Safety Problem Solving Plan
- Regeneration Strategy
- Youth Justice Plan
- Local Housing Strategy
- Integrated Children's Services Plan
- Community Learning and Development Strategy
- Youth Plan (emerging)
- Dialogue Youth
- City Vision
- Safer City Centre
- Community Governance
- Forth Valley Criminal Justice Strategic Plan

Local community planning

- 3.7 SCPP has defined local community planning as a neighbourhood process whereby a geographical or thematic community works to identify legitimised community concerns and develops a prioritised action plan in response to same. The approach to local community planning in Stirling to date has offered every Community Council area, and recognised areas of disadvantage within urban Stirling, the opportunity to produce its own local community plan. There is therefore the potential for upwards of 35-40 plans; currently there are 29, including 2 youth futures plans.
- 3.8 Local community planning, at both community and area level, will be crucial for the implementation of the Antisocial Behaviour Strategy. It will enable partner agencies to work with communities to identify and record types and frequency of incidents, and will also provide a framework for effective implementation of interventions, monitoring and review.

Section 4 *The Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004*

(source: The Scottish Executive's Guide to the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004)

- 4.1 The Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 is one of the main priorities of the Scottish Executive. The Act gives local authorities and the police an extensive range of new powers to deal with antisocial behaviour. It is concerned however not just with enforcement issues, but also with issues of prevention, support and early intervention.

Definition

- 4.2 The legislation says that a person is involved in antisocial behaviour if they:

- Act in a way that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress to anyone; or
- Behave in a way that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress to at least one person not of the same household as them

In this definition, conduct would include speech, and a course of conduct must involve conduct on at least two occasions.

- 4.3 The expression “likely to cause” means that someone other than the victim of the antisocial behaviour can give evidence about whether behaviour is antisocial or not. It is the effect or likely effect of the behaviour on other people that determines whether the effect is antisocial. The authority applying for the order does not have to prove that the defendant intended to cause alarm or distress.
- 4.4 While an authority does not have to prove intention, it would not be appropriate to use the powers in the Act where an individual cannot understand the consequences of their actions. If an individual has a disability or a medical or developmental condition, or it is suspected they may have such a condition, authorities should get advice from medical experts on what support is available.
- 4.5 In practice, antisocial behaviour can mean different things to different people. It can cover a wide range of things from litter to serious harassment, from dog fouling to criminal damage to property. Behaviour regarded as acceptable by some can be seen as antisocial and completely unacceptable to others. Expectations of standards of behaviour can also vary between communities and groups within communities. In addition, antisocial behaviour is not necessarily behaviour that is merely different, or that which is the result of a medical or developmental condition or a mental health problem. So, tolerance and awareness of others needs is an important part of tackling antisocial behaviour.

Types of antisocial behaviour

- 4.6 Antisocial behaviour for the purposes of the new legislation includes but is not restricted to:
- Noise
 - Rowdy behaviour
 - Nuisance behaviour
 - Hoax calls
 - Animal related problems
 - Intimidation/harassment
 - Criminal damage/vandalism
 - Litter/rubbish
 - Drugs/substance misuse and dealing
 - Street drinking
 - Prostitution
 - Kerb crawling

- Abandoned cars
- Vehicle related nuisance and inappropriate vehicle use

Powers to intervene and tackle antisocial behaviour

4.7 The additional powers agencies have to tackle antisocial behaviour are now wide ranging and include the following:

- Antisocial behaviour orders (ASBO's) to 12-16 year olds
- Dispersal of groups
- Closure of premises
- Graffiti removal
- Fixed penalties
- Action on noise nuisance
- Parenting orders
- Electronic monitoring

More detailed information on the provisions of the Act is included at Appendix A to this Strategy.

The National Strategy

4.8 The national strategy for tackling antisocial behaviour aims to bring about a step change in people's attitudes and behaviour. The strategy focuses on four themes:

- Protecting and empowering communities
- Preventing antisocial behaviour by working with children and families
- Building safe, secure and attractive communities
- Effective enforcement

4.9 The strategy is underpinned by five key principles:

- Everyone has the right to live without the scourge of antisocial behaviour, but everyone also has responsibilities - to respect themselves, their immediate neighbours and the community generally
- Building on what has gone before. There is a lot of good work being done across Scotland to tackle antisocial behaviour. Many individuals, local authorities and agencies already invest considerable energy, commitment and resources to address antisocial behaviour, its causes and effects. The 2004 Act and the wider antisocial behaviour strategy are designed to give added impetus to this work, so that antisocial behaviour can be tackled more effectively wherever it occurs.
- Prevention is better than cure and voluntary or negotiated solutions usually better than sanctions. Preventing antisocial behaviour and tackling it at the earliest possible stage continue to be essential. But enforcement is still needed and there have to be effective sanctions to deal with those who persistently fail to respond and for the most serious cases.
- Tackling antisocial behaviour is not about stigmatising particular groups of people. The 2004 Act and wider strategy are about supporting the great majority of people who want to live harmoniously with others in safe and secure communities. But we also need to tackle the small minority in communities whose present behaviour undermines the safety of communities
- Joined up action at a local level within a national framework. Action to tackle antisocial behaviour must respond to local needs and priorities, and must take into account differences between communities in local authority areas. It is only agencies, working together in a concerted and co-ordinated way with local people that can tackle antisocial behaviour effectively.

5 Stirling's approach

- 5.1 Improving the quality of life of Stirling's citizens and communities is the agreed vision of our Community Planning Partnership. Tackling antisocial behaviour is central to realising this vision. Antisocial behaviour manifests itself in different ways in all our communities, some more serious than others. Stirling's community planning partners understand that this strategy document is not an end in itself. It is intended to outline the context for the ongoing planning and delivery of services that will ultimately build strong, safe and attractive communities and realise our vision of maintaining and indeed bettering our already high quality of life.
- 5.2 The right to live in peace and safety, to live in a clean and well looked after area, including streets, parks, play areas, shops etc is an important and shared aspiration. Antisocial behaviour has a detrimental impact on the lives of people and how they feel about their neighbourhood. It can lead to the decline of areas and affect whole communities. Fear of antisocial behaviour and crime also affects people's wellbeing. Developing a specific strategy to tackle antisocial behaviour and to improve the infrastructure and environment for communities, is an important step forward. It is recognised that such an approach needs to be a balance of individual and community rights and responsibilities. The Antisocial Behaviour Act gives agencies more power to protect those rights, but equally important is a commitment to upholding single and collective responsibility. Community planning partners, including communities, need to work together to intervene and prevent the complex issue of antisocial behaviour.
- 5.3 The public's sense of community safety is linked to beliefs about the chances and consequences of becoming a crime victim. However, despite preconceptions, the reality in Stirling is that most people have a low chance of becoming a victim of crime, with young people aged 16-24 being most at risk. Reducing the fear of crime is a major local challenge. People's expectation that they will be a victim of crime is many times greater than the actual chances of becoming a victim.
- 5.4 Community Safety though is not only influenced by serious crimes and higher level acts of antisocial behaviour. Activities such as graffiti, vandalism and minor types of anti social behaviour increase the fear of crime and adversely affect the quality of life of all our citizens. A balanced approach to tackling antisocial behaviour therefore has a pivotal part to play in building community cohesion, and challenging misperception.
- 5.5 Increasingly in the Stirling area, antisocial behaviour such as vandalism, graffiti and youth disorder or perceived disorder are having a detrimental affect on fear of crime and community safety. In many communities, young people are perceived to be the main perpetrators of antisocial behaviour.
- 5.6 Much misperception occurs around the part that young people play in the safety of our communities. It is unhelpful to see young people merely as perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour. Young people are in fact more likely to be victims of crime. A positive approach to working with young people can provide the essential ingredient to increased feelings of community safety in local neighbourhoods. Young people are an essential part of Stirling's future.
- 5.7 However we cannot escape the fact that when antisocial behaviour does occur, the effects on individual and community quality of life are highly damaging. We judge that critical to the success of our strategy will be a measured approach to intervention with positive measures to prevent anti-social behaviour, and a range of partnership responses to manage it when it occurs.
- 5.8 Persistent types of antisocial behaviour like petty crime, substance misuse, vandalism, graffiti, litter and nuisance neighbours can cause an inexorable decline in community wellbeing. The decrease in people's quality of life is marked. One of the reasons that Stirling is such an attractive place to stay is that it has low crime rates

and a consistently high quality of life. We cannot allow antisocial behaviour to impact upon the many positive benefits of living in the Stirling Council area.

5.9 Partners to this strategy recognise that when it occurs, antisocial behaviour is a serious problem that has a negative impact on individuals and communities. All partners have a vital role to play in tackling Anti Social Behaviour and working with communities to build stronger, safer and more attractive communities. Partners know that the occurrence of antisocial behaviour is often the manifestation of more complex issues in the lives of individuals and families, and that dealing with these complex issues will require joint working and a measured approach.

5.10 Our approach will take antisocial behaviour seriously when it occurs. We know that antisocial behaviour can aggravate more serious crime and disorder. Several studies have suggested that if antisocial behaviour is not addressed, it can act as a catalyst for more serious crimes. This has been referred to as the broken windows theory (Wilson and Kelling). It suggests that an area with existing deterioration such as graffiti and vandalism conveys the impression that:

- Nobody cares so apprehension is less likely
- The area is already untidy so one more act will go unnoticed

Because of its existing deterioration the area is not only an easy target, it is also fair game.

The Children's Hearing System shall continue to be the primary forum for dealing with behaviour beyond parental control or offending behaviour by under 16's.

5.11 The existence of litter, graffiti and vandalism can encourage more antisocial behaviour. As a means of addressing this contagious effect, our strategy will implement measures to reduce the timescale during which litter, graffiti or minor acts of vandalism can be removed from an area. The Community Warden Scheme is important in this regard.

5.12 Our approach is clear that a focus upon one element of intervention will not succeed in the long term. Our strategy will seek to address antisocial behaviour using a comprehensive holistic approach. We completely endorse such an approach as outlined in the Executive's national strategy. That approach, and ours, is based on four key areas:

- *Prevention:* putting in place measures that will create a physical and social environment where antisocial behaviour is less likely to arise in the first place and dealing quickly with the first signs, e.g. vandalism and graffiti; putting in place and developing services and productive programmes to help young people avoid getting drawn into antisocial behaviour.
- *Intervention:* putting in place measures that will help to identify problems early on, both in relation to individuals and communities, and activities that will divert people from antisocial behaviour, warnings, mediation, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, referral to the Children's Reporter, enforcement of tenancy agreements.
- *Enforcement:* making use of the new powers in the Act, and other laws and powers, for example in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001
- *Rehabilitation:* putting in place measures that will break the cycle of repeated antisocial behaviour, for example support to young offenders on release from prison, and that will minimise perverse outcomes such as homelessness

Section 6 An assessment of Antisocial Behaviour in the Stirling Council area

6.1 Informal partner analysis prepared in the development of the Strategy reveals the following from various sources:

6.2 *Housing Services Estate Management Complaints*

An assessment of the trends over the last four years is complicated due to the altered categories for recording complaints over the course of the period. It should also be stated that systems are not standardised. A key action arising from this Strategy will be to adopt a formal quality assurance programme to record and review types and levels of antisocial behaviour. This should, as far as possible, be adopted by all partners.

With this caveat to the legitimacy of current trends, an informal observational analysis reveals the following:

Behaviour Type	General Observation
Nuisance behaviour – drying greens, and gardens, boundary disputes	The number of reported complaints on the whole tend to fluctuate slightly year on year
Dumped rubbish, vandalism, graffiti, noise, abandoned cars	It is difficult to generalise trends, but over the last two years vandalism and abandoned cars have slightly reduced. Noise complaints have increased
Dog fouling/pets	Figures appear to fluctuate year on year, with no major increase
Violence/abusive behaviour	Figures suggest an overall increase
Threats	Apart from a significant drop in 2002/03, reported complaints have slightly increased
Harassment	Appear to be on the increase
Visitors/children	Although still relatively high in numbers, there appears to be a slight decline in reports in recent years
Drugs	Significantly dropped last year
Racial Harassment	The figures suggest that reports are on the increase
Communal area, open areas	The most noticeable change in pattern regards open space/communal areas and dumped rubbish which appears to be in a general decline

6.3 *Mediation Services Annual Report 2003/04**Source of referral*

Source of Referral	Number
Housing Service	13
Other Service	1

Main nature of dispute

Main nature of dispute	Noise	Boundaries	Children	Harassment	Pets	Garden Issues	Partying
Number of disputes	6	2	2	1	1	1	1

Tenure mix of cases

Tenure Type	Council Council Tenant	Tenant & Council Tenant	Council Owner	Tenant & Occupier	Owner Occupier & Owner Occupier
Number of cases	9		4		1

Case outcome

Agreement reached/situation improved	7
Party withdrew from process	3
Unsuitable cases	3
Ongoing at end of year	1

6.4 *Antisocial Behaviour Orders issued to date*

Number of ASBO's granted	24
Interim ASBO	14
Full ASBO	10
Interim orders granted to full orders	4
Active orders (both interim and full)	16
Non-active orders (sisted or expiration of period)	4

Frequency and location of disputes (by Local Housing Office)

Area Office	Cornton	Raploch	St Ninians	Bannockburn	Fallin
No. interim ASBO	1	7	0	1	5
No. of full ASBO	2	0	2	0	6

Nature of ASB

Nature/ ASBO's	Shouting / Yelling	Music/ Noise & Parties	Swearing/ Verbal Abuse	Exposure of Body Parts	Causing Damage	General Disturbance
1.	√		√	√		
2.	√	√				
3.	√	√				
4.	√	√	√			
5.	√	√	√			
6.	√	√	√			
7.	√	√	√			
8.	√	√	√			
9.	√	√	√			
10.		√	√			√
11.			√			
12.						√
13.	√		√			
14.	√	√				
15.	√					√
16.	√					√
17.		√			√	√
18.		√			√	√
19.		√			√	√
20.		√			√	√

6.5 All Antisocial Behaviour Orders granted to date were pursued by Housing Services. Although shouting and music/noise are the largest two groups, very few ASBO's involve singular behaviour. Most are very complex in nature. It should also be stressed again that a lack of a standard procedure for dealing with ASBO's corrupts the data. The need for a common approach is once more highlighted and will be delivered through the implementation of this Strategy.

6.6 *Central Scotland Police Statistics*

Assessment of Antisocial Behaviour from police records (crime recording system and Command & Control system) was carried out and data was grouped into the following headings roughly equating to Scottish Executive Guidance on the Antisocial Behaviour legislation.

Data from the crime recording system was taken for a three year period 2002/2003/2004, however, data taken from the Command & Control system (that records calls made to the police and action taken) was limited to a three month period due to technical changes to the system. This data carries a health warning that over

such a small time period some perceived priority areas identified may have been seasonal or a short-term problem.

The table below lists crime data collection areas under each heading

Affecting Community Well Being & Misuse of Public Space	Acts of Damage	Acts directed against People
Breach of the Peace	Damage (vandalism, reckless damage, malicious mischief, damage to post box / telephone box)	Assault
Drugs (supply & Possession)		Assault with intent to rob
Drunkenness	Litter / waste (abandoned vehicles, abandon refuse in open land, littering, sort over items in receptacle for waste)	Attempted robbery
Urinate/defecate in public		Robbery
Weapon offences		Attempted Murder
Indecency	Fires (attempted fireraising, culpable & reckless fireraising, reckless fireraising, wilful fireraising)	Act in a racially aggravated manner with intent to cause distress and alarm
Culpable & Reckless conduct		Pursue racially aggravated harassment
False Calls	Noise (operate radio etc. to annoyance, sound musical instrument)	

The assessment revealed some general trends accepted by the partners as supporting current perceptions of the problem:

- That certain communities in urban Stirling suffer more serious and persistent problems in relation to antisocial behaviour than those in rural Stirling
- In general, disadvantaged communities have higher levels of incidents
- Stirling City Centre itself is a problem, particularly related to alcohol mis-use
- That most antisocial behaviour occurs in public space
- That most antisocial behaviour occurs between 5pm and 11pm on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays
- That offenders are predominately white males 13-19 years of age with a peak of offending at 15 years of age for crimes committed against people and crimes of damage
- That the profile changes to males aged 15-20 for crimes affecting community wellbeing and misuse of public space with a peak at 17 years of age
- That the age range of complainers show peaks in age ranges 11-19 in relation to crimes against persons and 16-22 in crimes affecting community wellbeing and misuse of public space; indicating that young people are more likely to be victims of crime
- That people from minority ethnic communities suffer disproportionately from crime

6.7 Local Community Plans

The majority of geographical communities in the Stirling Council area now have their own well developed local community planning process and have published a plan. An

informal analysis of the issues in these plans which are pertinent to this strategy reveals the following main areas for action:

- Litter
- Fly-tipping
- General environment maintenance
- Alcohol misuse
- Facilities and activities for young people
- Estate management
- Drugs misuse
- Fear of crime

6.8 It is also useful to remind ourselves of the current state of our communities, and their future aspirations, as defined by local people themselves. These show that although there are pockets of antisocial behaviour which must be tackled, on the whole the communities in the Stirling Council area like their surroundings and have high hopes for their future standing.

Local community plan community survey results

What we like about our communities

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenery and the environment • Peace, quiet and tranquillity • Community spirit and friendliness • Local activities • Existing shops and services • Access to Stirling • Walks, access to the countryside | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Heritage • Good environment for children • Small, safe and unspoiled • Excellent schools • Peaceful, crime free relaxed atmosphere |
|--|--|

What we don't like about our communities

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor condition of roads • Speeding traffic • Poor pavements/paths • Untidy hedges and verges • Poor state of the village hall • No community hall • Litter, dog fouling • Scruffy, run down, lack of cleansing • Shortage of affordable housing • Lack of facilities • Traffic, parking and road maintenance • Environmental problems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of things for young people to do • Too many houses • Poor state of the Village Square • Poor public transport • Community/social relations • Lack of services and distance to services • Dependence on tourism • Inconsiderate visitors/lack of visitor control • Limited local shops • Lack of open space • Unsocial behaviour |
|--|--|

The types of places we want our communities to be

- A good community in which to bring up a family
- An enterprising, connected community
- A welcoming community, proud of its environment and heritage
- A community in charge of its own future
- An inclusive community
- Better mix of housing, social and community facilities, economic and commercial development
- A beautiful well kept village
- A community organised to shape its own development
- A place where young people have fun
- Effective tourism and visitor management
- A diverse community and a diverse economy
- A safe community
- A well connected community
- A learning community
- A community working in partnership for the benefit of all

Conclusion

This initial informal assessment of the levels and types of antisocial behaviour in the Stirling Council area shows that although the extent of the problem is not hugely widespread, where antisocial behaviour does occur, it has a detrimental effect on community and individual wellbeing. Although both urban and rural communities suffer antisocial behaviour, the type and number of incidents is greater in urban Stirling. Although young white males are often the perpetrators of antisocial behaviour, they are also very likely to be victims of certain types.

The assessment also highlights the pressing need to develop a common, high quality, flexible and comprehensive system for recording, analysing, sharing and reviewing the levels and types of antisocial behaviour. This will be a key action arising from this Strategy and will ensure that future actions are based on robust data, and that progress and trends can be meaningfully monitored over time.

Good records can help provide valuable intelligence for other agencies. They can help identify repeat victims and offenders. They can also provide invaluable evidence to a court and demonstrate that the legal action is reasonable and proportionate. A common recording system will facilitate reporting and inter-agency working. The system will ensure that the confidential nature of the information shared is protected through the development of protocols for information sharing.

Section 7 **Current Work**

7.1 Stirling's community planning partners are currently working individually and together in a wide range of service provision which has a positive effect on antisocial behaviour, through prevention, education and rehabilitation. Currently within the Stirling Council area, antisocial behaviour is managed by a number of Services and Community Planning partners, including Housing Services, Children's Services, Environment Services, the Children's Hearing System and Central Scotland Police. Community and Voluntary sector partners also provide indispensable services. Appendix B to this strategy gives a summary of all the work which partners currently assess to be effective in a holistic approach to antisocial behaviour.

7.2 This section provides a snapshot of some of the pieces of work undertaken by the Council and its community planning partners. It demonstrates one of the main aims of this strategic approach to antisocial behaviour - that is to identify, share and build upon the work of current partners. In addition to these operational links, the Strategy and Outcome Agreement have been developed in the strategic context of Community Planning and therefore is specifically linked to a number of key partnership strategies, as noted at item 3.6.

7.3 *Housing Services*

Housing Services are heavily involved in complaints regarding neighbour behaviour, where at least one of the parties is a Council tenant. A range of possible actions can ensue, depending on the severity of the dispute. Actions can include:

- Record complaints
- Advise what actions are possible in line with Council procedure
- Investigate non severe incidents, with Police involvement
- Refer to independent mediation (within Community Services) as appropriate
- Ensure action is taken when tenancy agreements are breached
- Pursue legal remedies (interim and full Anti-Social Behaviour Orders) where appropriate
- Provide support to witnesses

7.4 Housing Services also recognise however that enforcement alone will not effectively tackle antisocial behaviour. The Service provides balanced support including preventative, early intervention, enforcement and rehabilitation procedures, as shown in the table below:

Current antisocial behaviour measures used within Housing Services

Preventative	Early Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek references for all tenancy applications • Provide a support package for vulnerable tenants • Explain rights and responsibilities at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out New Tenancy visits within first 4 weeks of a tenancy • Remind new tenants of their rights and responsibilities as appropriate • Possible referral to mediation services (within Community

tenancy sign up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain and agree sign up to Good Neighbour Contract 	Services), if appropriate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a case conference approach if appropriate
Enforcement	Rehabilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate all complaints • Visit and investigate all non severe complaints • Advise of Breach of Tenancy and possible future measures which will be taken if conduct does not improve • Take out interim and full Antisocial Behaviour Orders • Convert tenancy to Short Scottish Secure Tenancy (SSST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a case conference approach where appropriate • Identify an appropriate support package (under Housing Support Services Regulations) • Review progress informally with tenant at agreed intervals • Convert tenancy back to Scottish Secure Tenancy (SST)

7.5 Housing Services are also at the early stages of developing new approaches, principally around Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and the use of Professional Witnesses. Acceptable Behaviour Contracts will also be used in conjunction with individuals whose behaviour is identified as causing an unacceptable level of disruption. The Contracts will be used in conjunction with SSST's and will provide a clarity of expectations of acceptable behaviour, and will give support for breach of tenancy conditions.

7.6 Housing Services already operate joint protocols with Children's Services regarding assessment of care leavers, evictions etc. It is hoped that a specialist ABC for young people will be developed and used where appropriate to build on this approach.

7.7 With regard to the Professional Witness work, the Service is looking into the available options for delivering a 24 hour witness service, for cases where this approach is deemed necessary.

7.8 *Environment Services*

Environment Services combines the regulatory functions, roads, waste and planning teams of Stirling Council. Essentially the work of the Service will provide a safe, secure and healthy environment which will discourage the onset of antisocial behaviour. Some specific areas of service delivery which will be developed in response to this Strategy will be:

Planning

- Application of Secured by Design criteria
- Development Advice Notes on layout and design of new housing developments and for play and informal recreation areas
- Planning Enforcement in respect of improper use of land or property
- Application of Health Impact Assessments

Trading Standards

- Enforce the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004 relating to the sale of spray paint to under 16s (from April 2005)
- Enforce legislation relating to the sale and storage of fireworks
- Enforce legislation relating to the sale of butane gas/cigarette lighter fuel to underage persons

Environmental Health

- Enforce legislation relating to stray and barking dogs
- Enforce legislation relating to dog fouling
- Enforce legislation and licensing conditions relating to loud music emanating from licensed premises
- Enforce legislation where appropriate and give advice in relation to domestic noise complaints (not noisy parties or music- see next point) e.g. DIY or use of domestic appliances at inappropriate time of the day or where laminate flooring is used
- Work as part of this strategy implementation to assess the appropriate approach in relation to out of hours noise response

Streetscape

- Enforce legislation relating to the removal of graffiti
- Enforce legislation relating to abandoned vehicles
- Enforce legislation relating to litter
- Enforce legislation relating to fly tipping in partnership with SEPA
- Provide line management to the Community Warden Initiative
- Removal of dog fouling litter from public areas
- 24/7 service for the removal of discarded syringes
- Remove and reduce fly-posting especially from city centre area
- Removal of chewing gum deposits from city centre pavements

Street Lighting

- Provide and maintain street lighting to a standard compliant with BS 5489 across the Council area

7.9 *Stirling's Community Wardens*

Stirling has a team of five wardens and a warden co-ordinator. The Community Wardens operate from within the Streetscape division of Stirling Council's Environment Services with strategic guidance from Stirling's Community Safety Partnership. The Wardens provide a uniformed, semi-official presence in selected areas, with the aim of identifying and reporting on instances of antisocial behaviour to

improve the quality of life of those who live, work and travel in these communities. Their role is to patrol designated areas to deter vandalism and antisocial behaviour; to identify environmental problems; increase public confidence and diminish fear of crime.

7.10 Currently the wardens work in 2 teams of 2, covering the following areas:

1. Raploch and Top of the Town
2. The Eastern Villages of Cowie, Fallin, Plean and Throsk

The availability of the 5th Warden, plus the Co-ordinator, provides added resilience to cover absences arising from annual leave and illness.

7.11 General Functions:

- Be visible in the local community providing re-assurance to residents
- Report incidents of ASB or crime to the relevant community planning partner agency
- Actively seek incidents of vandalism, damage to communal areas and environmental problems and report them appropriately
- Develop good relations with the Police
- Form a rapport with local young people and with their parents/carers
- Carry out visits to older/vulnerable residents and known victims of crime or ASB and offer support and advice
- Identify potential improvements for the area which would serve to reduce ASB, crime and fear of crime
- Provide information on Council Services
- Directly access environmental back up resources
- Be a point of contact for local communities' concerns about environmental issues

7.12 Short-term aims:

- Provide reassurance to residents
- Increase reporting of crime
- Increase reporting of antisocial behaviour
- Increase reporting of environmental problems
- Improve co-ordination between Council Services and other agencies

Longer-term aims:

- Reduce crime and the fear of crime
- Reduce the number of antisocial behaviour incidents
- Reduce the severity of antisocial behaviour via early reporting leading to early intervention
- Reduce environmental problems
- Enhance community confidence and participation

7.13 *Safer City Centre*

As Scotland's newest city, Stirling is now in a position to define itself as a modern, vibrant city, as distinct from a historical town. The increasing prominence of Stirling as an economic, tourism and residential growth area brings with it however a number of antisocial behaviour challenges which have particular resonance to the city centre itself. These include problems associated with alcohol misuse, litter, noise, and retail crime.

7.14 The Safer City Centre Initiative has been developed as part of the work of the Community Safety Partnership and will be a vital component of our developing approach to antisocial behaviour. The remit of the Safer City Centre Initiative is to develop a range of measures to reduce the incidence of crime and fear of crime, tackle environmental issues and improve community safety for the mutual benefit of the business community, the residential community and individuals.

7.15 In essence the Initiative provides a safe city centre making best use of the expertise and resources of a number of key partners from the public, private and voluntary sectors and focused on the key commercial area within Stirling. The main partnership objectives to be delivered via Safer City Centres are:

- To create a safe and secure Stirling City Centre
- Build a stronger community through effective partnership
- Reduce crime and violence
- Reduce criminal opportunity
- Reduce antisocial behaviour
- Reduce fear of crime
- Utilise resources effectively
- Promote the positive image of Stirling City Centre
- Secure the future prosperity of Stirling as a vibrant shopping and entertainment centre

7.16 *Mainstream Service provision for children, young people and their families*

A stated aim of our approach to antisocial behaviour in Stirling is to avoid inappropriate criminalisation of our young people. Whilst being sure to tackle antisocial behaviour appropriately where it is serious and persistent, we are also committed to early intervention to prevent antisocial behaviour occurring or escalating. The mainstream work of Stirling Council's Children's Services, Regeneration Services, Community Services, Central Scotland Police, the Children's Panel and many of our voluntary and community sector partners is absolutely invaluable in this approach. We can demonstrate a large, diverse range of service provision which will continue to be our best intervention in dealing with antisocial behaviour causes and effects.

7.17 Central Scotland Police has set operational goals in its Business Plan 2005/2006 which fully support this Antisocial Behaviour Strategy through its Safer Central philosophy by:-

- Providing high visibility interactive policing
- Preventing and detecting violent crimes
- Focusing on youth issues
- Reducing antisocial behaviour
- Responding timeously to urgent calls
- Detecting drug offences
- Reducing road casualties

These operational goals reinforce the Force purpose, which is to listen to our communities and thereafter address their concerns and expectations and to continue to tackle those activities, which erode the quality of life and general wellbeing of the public. Central Scotland Police will do this by undertaking what the Force regards as core policing activities:

- Prevent crime and the fear of crime
- Pursue and detect those who break the law
- Preserve peace and public order
- Promote safety and reassurance in our communities

The Force will do this through:

- Public - Consultation to address community needs
- Partnership – Working with key agencies

- Profile – Maximising our presence and public accessibility

7.18 *Mediation Services*

Neighbour Mediation was established, as part of Advice Services, in 2001. It has a proven track record in resolving such disputes. There are currently 19 volunteers and a full-time Mediation Co-ordinator. This includes seven staff undertook mediation training with funding from *Building Stronger, Safer, Attractive, Communities* resources.

- 7.19 Neighbour mediation is a voluntary and confidential process. It operates independently of the referring service, i.e. housing providers. Mediators act impartially; they assist neighbours find workable and lasting agreements. It is available to tenants across all tenures.

The service has recently expanded to include two full-time Mediation Officers. Working in partnership with Quarriers and Homelessness Services, they will be working to assist with the prevention and alleviation of homelessness using mediation techniques.

Mediation can be effective in reducing antisocial behaviour in the wider community. It is particularly effective when the service is accessed at an early stage: preventing escalation of the conflict and the need for an expensive legal remedy.

Conclusion

There is a large amount of effective work currently in place. This Strategy will seek to continue and extend proven effective provision. We do however need to join up current provision more effectively. This Strategy will help to focus delivery and align systems and processes to present a more consistent approach. Partners recognise that there are some gaps and improvements in service provision which we can also fill through implementation of this Strategy. These are explored in detail in section 8.

The new legislation affords greater powers to the Police and local authorities to tackle and deal with issues of anti social behaviour in a more strategic manner. A summary of the New measures within the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004 is as follows. More detailed explanation of the measures is included at Appendix A.

Summary of Measures

- Anti Social Behaviour Orders
- Anti Social Behaviour Orders for use on Adults
- Anti Social Behaviour Orders for use on 12-14 year olds
- Interim ASBOs
- Closure of Premises
- Dispersal of Groups
- Noise nuisance
- Fixed Penalty notices for littering and fly-tipping and additional power to remove graffiti in certain circumstances
- Parenting Orders
- Housing—registration of private landlords, antisocial behaviour notices

- Further criminal measures—Community reparation orders, restriction of liberty orders, ban on selling spray paint to under 16s, vehicles used in a way that causes alarm, distress or annoyance.
- Children’s hearings
- Disclosure and sharing of information
- The role of the Procurator Fiscal

8 Gaps in Service Provision

8.1 Key partners have identified from their own knowledge and experience some early notifications of gaps likely to be filled via the implementation of this Strategy:

8.2 Partners have agreed that the following table represents the outcomes of their work (things that should be different as a result of their work) and the range of activities (outputs) which will be necessary in order to achieve these outcomes.

Outcome	Outputs
Improved understanding of agency actions on other agency services and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet on a regular basis to share information • Develop secure information and IT systems • Prepare basic multi-agency guide secured on intranet system • Develop and offer a secure IT forum
More efficient and focussed services. Better services for communities. A clearer understanding by communities of responses by service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Acceptable Behaviour Contracts • Develop consistency of approach amongst agencies and all staff • Develop a communications strategy • Use Plain English • Develop realistic and appropriate responses in partnership with communities
Improved understanding between agencies of what each agency does and what contribution they make, including clarity of roles and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use community planning to develop an understanding and appreciation of joint working • Share knowledge with front line staff • Shared training, particularly around legislative constraints
Fair outcomes for victims and perpetrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce Neighbourhood Compacts • Ensure clearly identified processes applied fairly • Support Workers
Improved co-ordination of service planning and delivery among agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a shared knowledge of the legislation and agreement on how to interpret and implement • Develop joint procedures for

	<p>responses to complaints and issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an Antisocial Behaviour team supported and used by all main partners
Develop dialogue between perpetrators and victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote mediation and early intervention as well as diversionary activities • More use of restorative justice through expanding the successful pilot • Neighbour Compacts via local community planning
Improved quality of life for individuals and communities and for households subjected to and engaging in antisocial behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop responsive services that are available when incidents occur
Develop early intervention methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend range and type of services
Appreciation of wider range of interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop protocols, procedure and opportunities to learn and extend best practice
Improved recording and tracking of ASB complaints across all partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop shared data collection, analysis and review • Agree protocols for use • Maintain information
Improved service provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and maintain database of all current service provision cross partner and multi tenure • Include the commercial sector • Target provision at legitimate need
Fewer young people as both perpetrators and victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target intervention at appropriate times and with appropriate age groups • Extend mediation and victim support to young people • Use restorative warnings
Respond holistically to communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ASB neighbourhood compacts as part of local/area community planning approach

- 8.3 In addition to exploring these outcomes and outputs, the over-riding priority is to develop partnership communication, information sharing and pooling of resources and skills, with the singular aim of removing the blight of antisocial behaviour when it is clearly occurring. The main output of this will be a dedicated Antisocial Behaviour Team which will be responsible for implementing this strategy and its associated outcome agreement.
- 8.4 The Team will work closely with all partners, and specifically with Central Scotland Police. As an adjunct to this approach, the Police has prepared specific procedures for two main aspects of the Antisocial Behaviour legislation which firmly fall within its remit on Dispersal of Groups and the Closure of Premises.

Headline implementation objectives

In implementing this strategy, the emphasis will very much be upon the need for all partners to maximise the potential of both new and existing resources to reshape mainstream service provision. There are two inter-related types of provision which we would seek to support via the implementation of this strategy:- strategic process and informed operation.

Process

- Develop a dedicated partnership Antisocial Behaviour Team to work on behalf of relevant partners and across tenure/sector (including commercial)
- Include possibility of 24 hour ASB telephone helpline as part of the Team's work
- Develop a shared system for recording, tracking, analysing and reviewing all partner data relevant to antisocial behaviour
- Develop shared protocols for access and use of the data within this system
- Develop a directory of all current cross partner provision in relation to antisocial behaviour
- Develop shared partnership training and awareness raising programmes

Operational

- Extend use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts
- Ensure multi-agency case conferences when appropriate as part of ASB team approach
- Review professional witness pilot and extend if merited
- Establish and maintain relationships with private sector
- Develop ASB neighbourhood compacts with communities as part of local/area community planning
- Extend Community Warden initiative
- Expand mediation service
- Expand victim support to target young people and people from minority ethnic communities

- Ensure targeted intervention with young people to prevent antisocial behaviour starting and/or increasing
- Develop clear communication methods for agency and community partners
- Expand restorative justice pilot

This balance of approaches will stress the importance of strategic partnership working which is focussed on supporting informed and appropriate service delivery. We will develop comprehensive high quality systems which support and inform a balanced approach of interventions, as exemplified by the matrix of interventions below:

Matrix of possible interventions

	Universal	Group	Individual
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth spaces and shelters • Youth clubs and other provision • Warden schemes • Application of Secured by design criteria • Improved street lighting • Litter enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosstalk • Community mediation • School citizenship • Summer programme • Positive activities projects • Local Action fund projects • Anti-truancy, anti-bullying initiatives • Youth inclusion programmes • Diversionary activities • Detached youth work • Youth futures • School Holiday activity programmes • Supported Accommodat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable Behaviour Contracts • Parental Control Agreements • Agreements in Schools • Restorative Justice • Mediation • Mentoring • Diversionary activities • Parenting projects

		ion	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship lessons • Anti-bullying strategies • Drug and alcohol education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with excluded children • Informal educational activities • Peer education • Leaflets • Work with Adult Offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with excluded children • Informal educational activities
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter removal • Graffiti removal • Removal of abandoned vehicles • Closure of premises • Dispersal of Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starter tenancies • Tenancy agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antisocial Behaviour Orders • Parenting Orders • Reparation Orders • Fixed Penalty fines • Injunctions

9 **Accountability Framework and Outcome Agreement**

- 9.1 The Scottish Executive has developed an Accountability Framework that will be used to monitor and evaluate both the national strategy for tackling antisocial behaviour and the individual strategies prepared and delivered at local authority level.
- 9.2 In order to determine the success of the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004 and the wider strategy, the Executive wishes to assess over time- at national, local authority area, and neighbourhood levels – whether:
- a) incidents of antisocial behaviour- and especially different types of such behaviour- have reduced
 - b) people's perceptions of antisocial behaviour as a problem have reduced
 - c) the performance of agencies in tackling antisocial behaviour has improved; and
 - d) people's perceptions of the performance of agencies have improved

Realistically, it is expected that significant changes in a) and b) will not be seen in less than three years, but that those in c) and d) should be measurable in the shorter term i.e. 1-3 years.

- 9.3 The framework will operate at a number of levels, geographically and in terms of objectives (outcomes, outputs, performance monitoring and the use of the legislation).
- 9.4 Both core and optional performance indicators will be adopted as part of the framework. Core indicators are attached as Appendix F to this strategy. Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) will be responsible for monitoring and will be expected to use some of these core indicators, in addition to optional indicators more closely tailored to local problems and priorities.
- 9.5 The Executive will conduct ongoing participatory research in a number of communities, with the agreement of relevant CPPs, to gain greater understanding of how the package of legislative and non –legal measures work and the processes and factors that affect change. Stirling CPP will prepare for this work by ensuring that monitoring of the neighbourhood effects of this strategy is developed through local/area community planning.
- 9.6 **Outcome Agreement**
The Antisocial Behaviour Outcome Agreement and associated tables (Appendix E) represent the Action Plan for the implementation of this Action Plan. It details the outcomes we want to achieve, over particular timescales. It also shows where we link the implementation of the Strategy to existing service provision and strategic approaches. The Outcome Agreement will be the responsibility of the CPP.
- 9.7 The ASB Outcome Agreement will cover a 3 year period from 2005 to 2008. Together the ASB Strategy and the Outcome Agreement will provide the strategic and operational framework for CPPs and individual partners to deliver the national antisocial behaviour strategy. Neither the strategy nor the outcome agreement is an end in itself. They are intended to set the course for the ongoing planning and delivery of services that will ultimately achieve the national and Stirling's local objective of building stronger, safer, more attractive communities where fewer people suffer from problems caused by antisocial behaviour.

9.8 The ASB Outcome Agreement will set out:

- clear measurable and time-bound outcomes to be achieved by the ASB strategy, with clear, measurable and time-bound milestones
- clear, measurable and time-bound outputs that will be delivered to achieve these outcomes, with clear, measurable milestones
- robust baselines for the outcomes and outputs
- means of monitoring and assessing progress towards outputs and outcomes
- evidence that partners, especially those with a duty to participate in the preparation and delivery of ASB strategies, are targeting mainstream resources towards the achievement of the outcomes and outputs collectively; and
- a rigorous risk assessment of factors which could negatively impact on ability to achieve outcomes and outputs

Conclusion

The development of Stirling CPP's ASB Outcome Agreement is currently underway Its development is informed by a number of other performance systems, including the Partnership's Regeneration Outcome Agreement, the Community Safety Problem Solving Plan and Stirling Council's Youth Justice Plan.