

Community Safety Resource Pack

Drug and alcohol related crime

March 2005

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Section 1

Introduction

Drug and alcohol related crime impact upon the life of almost everyone in society. How much, who with and where a person drinks can strongly influence the likelihood of them becoming a victim, or perpetrator, of alcohol related crime. Tackling the supply and effects of drugs is an important feature of most Crime and Disorder Strategies and many local partnerships have committed to addressing the violence, nuisance and criminal damage related to binge drinking, drunken behaviour, the supply of drugs and drug misuse, alongside increasing the services available to those who are dependent on drugs or alcohol.

Through the Government's National Drug Strategy¹ and Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England², support and guidance are provided for local partnerships to tackle drugs and alcohol related crime, and help increase the quality of life for communities affected by these anti-social activities.

1.1 Drugs

Nottingham's position as a major urban area, and the associated problems of deprivation, mean that the prevalence of substance misuse is high.

The problems of drug misuse are complex and require integrated solutions and co-ordinated delivery of services involving education, intelligence and enforcement, social and economic policy, and health. Additionally, central Government has identified Nottingham as a city with a significant drugs and crime problem and tackling drugs requires effective joint working between government departments at national level and similar partnership working between agencies at local level.³

Drugs – some National facts:

- about four million people use at least one illicit drug each year
- treatment is key to reducing the harm drugs cause to users and communities
- nationally, almost 50% of young people have experimented with cannabis
- drug related crime is usually acquisitive – e.g. shoplifting or burglary
- drug users tend to commit offences near to the local drugs market
- open street markets, where drugs are visibly sold, are most common in city centre shopping areas or bus and train stations etc.
- high profile drug markets attract related anti-social behaviour and crime (including sex markets).⁴

¹ see www.drugs.gov.uk

² see www.homeoffice.gov.uk

³ www.drugs.gov.uk

⁴ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/dr0205.htm

Drugs – local facts and data:

- the main problem area identified in the Nottingham Anti-Social Behaviour Survey in 2004 was drug misuse and dealing
- the major drugs misused are heroin and crack cocaine, though secondary use of cannabis is reported by many problem users
- the great majority of heroin and crack users are white males aged between 26 and 35
- there are over 3,000 problem drug users in Nottingham and 1,500 in treatment
- about 50% of people arrested for acquisitive crime test positive for heroin and/or crack/cocaine
- there is a strong link between drug misuse and single homelessness and over 90% of beggars and street prostitutes have drug problems⁵

1.2 Alcohol

Most people in the UK consume alcohol sensibly and safely, however, it is recognised that alcohol consumption, especially with the increasing binge drinking culture, is responsible for a large proportion of violent crime, assaults and criminal damage. Additionally, it is accepted that the public see alcohol related violence and street drinking as major problems and recognise the role of alcohol in many domestic violence incidents.⁶

Despite this, drunken offences are not notifiable to the Home Office and police reporting procedures do not necessarily record alcohol as a contributable factor in many crimes. Therefore, it is hard to establish the true extent of alcohol related crime.⁷

Alcohol related crime and disorder is generally defined as instances of crime and disorder that occurred, and/or occurred at that level of seriousness, because alcohol consumption was a contributory factor.⁸

Alcohol offences are often categorised as follows:

- **Alcohol induced offences**
where the consumption of alcohol results in criminal behaviour (e.g. assault and criminal damage)
- **Alcohol inspired crime**
offences driven by the need to obtain drink (e.g. shoplifting)
- **Alcohol linked crime**
where alcohol is a contributory factor in crime being committed (e.g. 'dutch courage'; a trigger for aggression or an excuse for criminal behaviour.⁹

⁵ Nottingham Crime and Disorder Audit 2004

⁶ www.portmangroup.org.uk/news/newsdisplay.asp?337

⁷ see www.crimereduction.gov.uk

⁸ Alcohol-related crime and disorder data: guidance for local partnerships 2003

⁹ see www.crimereduction.gov.uk

Patterns of drinking likely to raise the risk of crime and harm include **binge drinkers** (those that drink to get drunk are most likely to be men under the age of 25 - although binge drinking among women has risen over the past ten years. Binge drinking increases the risk of accidents, alcohol poisoning and being a victim and perpetrator of violent offences and becoming a **chronic drinker** (which are more likely to be men over the aged of 30).

Nottingham is the entertainment capital of the East Midlands, with a diverse range of night-time venues. As the number of venues has grown, so has Nottingham's reputation for alcohol related disorder.

The City has over 100,000 people flowing into it at weekends, and though the number of violent incidents is small in comparison, reducing the number of alcohol-related incidents, by targeting hotspots and addressing binge drinking, is a priority.

Alcohol – some National facts:

- 19% of all violent incidents occur in or around pubs and clubs ¹⁰
- a small proportion of licensed premises are responsible for the majority of alcohol related crime
- young men are the most common victims of alcohol-related violent crime ¹¹
- most arrests for alcohol related crime take place between 11pm and 2am on Friday and Saturday nights – correlating with closing times¹²
- special promotions (e.g. happy hours) are often blamed for increased violence as they encourage excessive drinking and increase the level of drunkenness
- 53% of victims of stranger violence and 36% of victims of acquaintance violence believed the offender was under the influence of alcohol ¹³
- 44% of victims of domestic violence believed their attackers were under the influence of alcohol ¹⁴
- alcohol misuse costs £20 billion a year. ¹⁵

Alcohol- some local facts and data:

- there are 358 licensed premises of all types in Nottingham City Centre and just under 1,000 in the City as a whole
- there are an estimated 16,390 18-24 year olds binge drinking in Nottingham
- the trend for levels of violence in the city is going down
- the recent 'Problems of licensed premises Initiative' has shown a reduction of approximately 10% reported incidents at licensed premises in the city centre and a decrease of 3% in violent crime overall. ¹⁶

¹⁰ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.htm

¹¹ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.htm

¹² www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.htm

¹³ British Crime Survey 2000 – www.crimereduction.gov.uk/statistics12.htm

¹⁴ British Crime Survey 2000 – www.crimereduction.gov.uk/statistics12.htm

¹⁵ www.strategy.gov.uk/su/alcohol/alcohol~-harm_executivesum.htm

¹⁶ Nottingham Crime and Disorder Audit 2004

There are many innovative approaches to tackling drug and alcohol-related crime. In some circumstances these can be addressed together, however, it is recommended that alcohol is only included in a drug or substance misuse strategy if there are good reasons to support it. It must be remembered that drug and alcohol crime can differ substantially. However, the approaches used to develop a sustainable solution to reducing both drug and alcohol related crime and disorder are similar. This approach, including the process of developing a strategy and local action plan, are key areas which will be discussed in this resource pack.

Section 2

Aim of resource pack

This resource pack provides a reference and practical tool for Community Safety Working Groups (CSWGs) within Nottingham, in partnership with local community groups, to lead an effective action planning approach to dealing with the problems of drug and alcohol related crime.

It has been produced to help initiate a range of measures that will positively impact on problems associated with drugs and alcohol and reduce the degrading effect it can have upon local communities. Drawing on recent legislation, enforcement measures and the resources within local neighbourhoods, it has been designed to offer up-to-date solutions in order to successfully tackle and prevent drug/alcohol related anti-social behaviour. Case studies and examples of good practice have been provided to offer practical solutions and examples of what works.

The loose-leaf format recommended enables users to update and insert useful material as appropriate. This will ensure that any amendments and examples of best practice can be added to the pack on a regular basis. Users of the toolkit are encouraged to share experiences and help build a guide to what works and the approaches adopted within Nottingham. If you would like to share your work with your local partners, please make sure you circulate details of your projects to Helene Brown, email helene.brown@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

This resource pack is aimed at:

- CSWGs and other community safety practitioners responsible for the implementation of local projects to support a reduction in crime and disorder
- local policy makers
- community representatives with an interest in establishing local programmes to address problems of crime and disorder.

The resource pack will help:

- understand the nature of drug and alcohol related crime
- identify the local problem
- establish ways of gathering information
- agree what action to take, identifying solutions and implementing initiatives
- provide further sources of information
- summarise the national approach to tackling drug and alcohol related crime.

Section 3

What is already happening in Nottingham

3.1 Overview

The Nottingham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) have done much work to tackle the problems of drug and alcohol related criminal behaviour. Nottingham's position as a major urban area, and the associated problems of deprivation, mean that the use of substance misuse is high and the cost the city bears as a result is unacceptably high. The major problem behaviour identified in the recent Nottingham Anti-Social Behaviour survey was drug misuse and dealing.

3.2 Who is involved

The core members of the local Community Safety Working Group all have a key role to play in dealing with the problems of drug and alcohol crime. These include:

- Nottinghamshire police
- Nottingham City Council (including representatives from housing; youth services; neighbourhood warden area team leader and area co-ordinator etc.)
- Nottingham Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) through the Neighbourhood drugs team
- Local communities
- Local Area Partnership
- Youth Offending Team.¹⁷

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As recognised, to participate fully in community safety, these agencies need to understand how they can influence a reduction in drug and alcohol related crime. A detailed overview of possible interventions and benefits for agencies is provided in the guidance notes for Community Safety Working Groups.¹⁸ In brief, the possible contributions from the various agencies in tackling drug and alcohol crime in Nottingham include:

- **Nottinghamshire police:**
law enforcement, high visibility policing, crime prevention advice, designing out crime, community policing and consultation, public reassurance and an intelligence led response etc.
- **Area Co-ordinators** (Nottingham City Council):
area wide perspective; link to citywide projects and provision of support to CSWG etc.
- **Housing** (Nottingham City Council):
neighbourhood management; re-housing vulnerable groups and victims and people with drug and alcohol problems etc.
- **Education** (Nottingham City Council):
work in local schools – including citizenship programmes and

¹⁷ Community Safety Working Groups *Guidance Notes* November 2004

¹⁸ Community Safety Working Groups *Guidance Notes* November 2004

education to raise awareness about the dangers of drug and alcohol misuse etc.

- **Social Services** (Nottingham City Council):
support to families affected by drug and alcohol misuse – including children; prevention of crime through provision of support and advice to offenders and those with the propensity to offend etc.
- **Youth Service Connexions** (Nottingham City Council):
youth diversionary activities; outreach work; specialised needs service and advice and guidance for young people etc.
- **Street Scene** (Nottingham City Council):
management and maintenance of open space to control opportunities for drug and alcohol related disorder; environmental design – including suitable lighting that can discourage drug dealing etc.
- **Nuisance and Harassment** (Nottingham City Council):
public reassurance and information on control of drug and alcohol related anti-social behaviour etc.
- **Neighbourhood Wardens** (Nottingham City Council):
provision of advice to local communities and public reassurance; intelligence gathering and reporting etc.
- **Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue:**
inspection of public, private and vacant premises to reduce drug misuse and dealing and place limitation of occupancy levels for pubs and clubs in conjunction with the council etc.
- **Youth Offending Team:**
preventative work with young people at risk of engaging in drug and alcohol related crime; prevention of re-offending; outreach work and diversionary activities etc.
- **Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT):**
commissioning drug and alcohol treatment services and criminal justice interventions
- **Nottingham Neighbourhood Drugs Team:**
team of Community Drugs Officers across Nottingham – support communities in tackling substance misuse and drug dealing, take referrals from partners and members of the public, offer free problem solving training, work with CSWGs to tackle alcohol and drug nuisance – including advice, offer guidance, and information to tackle drug and alcohol misuse on a local level; support in accessing funding for locally led projects .
- **Area Community Officers:**
support for tenants and residents groups; community intelligence and effective representation for local people etc.
- **Community and voluntary sector:**
*information and community intelligence; representation from minority ethnic groups; provision of local services and activities etc.*¹⁹

3.3 Nottingham's commitment to assisting with crime reduction

¹⁹ extracted from Community Safety Working Groups *Guidance Notes* November 2004

Nottingham's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) is addressing the issues of crime and anti-social behaviour facing Nottingham through its delivery groups, Community Safety Working Groups (CSWGs), tasking committees and operational groups etc. This structure includes support and assistance in meeting the needs of local communities and promotes the following in assisting crime reduction:

- Community engagement
 - local people assisting in the identification of crime problems and helping to find and manage solutions
 - helping promote the problem solving approach
 - providing suitable solutions (e.g. volunteers)
- Joint agency and community approach
- Prioritising local resources
- Planned approach (with flexibility as appropriate)
- Intelligence gathering and information sharing (predicting future problems)
- Consultation with local people
- Local accountability
- Links between local strategies and city wide strategy
- Analysis at local level (e.g. NOMAD/FLARE)
- Co-ordinating local projects through joint plans.

3.4 Nottingham Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Nottingham City Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) is a multi-agency partnership dedicated to tackling drug misuse, and associated problems, in the City of Nottingham. It is responsible for implementing the National Drug Strategy²⁰ in Nottingham and responding to local needs. The DAAT partnership involves Nottingham City Council (host organisation), Nottingham City Primary Care Trust, Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham Probation Service and local prisons. The city DAAT also works closely with the County DAAT to ensure a regional view and a joint up approach. It works to ensure that these organisations work together in a well co-ordinated way to tackle drug and alcohol problems. The partner organisations are represented on the DAAT board at senior level, and the DAAT has a small-dedicated staff team.

For further information on the DAAT visit

www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/departments/social_services/drugaction/.

The website offers many resources and information to help local areas tackle drug and alcohol related disorder. Downloadable information includes:

- Nottingham City Drug Strategy
- Local drug and alcohol services
- Drug and alcohol services in Nottingham
- What to do if you find a needle or syringe
- A referrer's guide to drug and alcohol services in Nottingham

²⁰ see www.drugs.gov.uk

- Alcohol – facts for parents
- Cannabis – facts for parents
- Do you know what to do if you are with someone who has overdosed?
- Treatment works
- Treatment works – real life events
- Treatment works – fact or fiction
- Drug treatment works.²¹

To request a leaflet visit

http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/department/social_services/drugaction/leaflets.asp.

The DAAT also deliver free alcohol and drugs training. For dates and subjects Contact Richard Martin DAAT 01159151961

The DAAT can be contacted at:

Nottingham City Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Melrose House
Waverley Street
Nottingham
NG7 4HF

Phone: 0115 915 1958

Fax: 0115 979 1906

Email: dat@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

For a complete guide to the work of Nottingham City DAAT visit

www.nottinghamcitydrugactionteam.org.uk.

For further information on regional DATs, visit www.drugs.gov.uk/directory.

3.5 Neighbourhood Drugs Team (Nottingham City Council)

Hosted by Nottingham City Council, five community drugs officer form part of the anti social behaviour task forces. The team works closely with community groups, tenants and residents, youth groups, the police, neighbourhood wardens and area committees to reduce the harm caused by substance misuse and drug dealing. The team deliver a wide range of community projects are delivered throughout Nottingham. These include:

- Play a critical role in promoting healthy alternative lifestyles for young people who may otherwise be involved in substance misuse
- Community led environmental improvements
- Work with parents and carers
- Needles and syringes – discarded needle and syringe hotline
- Anti- begging initiatives – diverted giving scheme, Big Issue project

²¹ www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/department/social_services/drugaction/

- Leaflets about drug and alcohol services
- Manage the DAAT community chest – providing the opportunity for funding for locally led projects
- Delivery of a strategy to improve access to employment, training and education for former and current substance users
- Review of key policies affecting substance misuse.

If you have any concerns about substance misuse in your area, contact the relevant officer:

- Areas 1, 2, 3 and 9: Helene Brown - 07984 605454 or 0115 915 0312
email: helene.brown@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- Areas 4 and 5: Paula Bishop – 07984 605364 or 0115 915 0312
email: paula.bishop@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- Areas 6, 7 and 8: James Rhodes – 07984 605455 or 0115 915 0312
email: james.Rhodes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

3.6 Nottingham City Drug Strategy

The strategy provides a blueprint for improving the quality of partnership working and drug services in Nottingham and takes account of new research and trends in drug use, public policy and society. It adopts a collaborative approach with the overall objective of improving the health and well being of all the City's residents and making the City a safer place to live and work.²²

The themes within the strategy are:

1. Education, prevention and treatment for young people under 19
2. More treatment, better treatment, fairer treatment
3. Reducing drug related crime
4. Reducing the supply of class A drugs, particularly heroin and crack cocaine
5. Strengthening community resistance to drug misuse
6. Developing the local workforce
7. Strategy delivery, monitoring and performance management.

For a copy of the strategy visit

www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/department/social_services/drugaction/.

Area 6 has produced a local area action plan on substance misuse which can be obtained by contacting James Rhodes on 07984 605455 or 0115 915 0312 or james.Rhodes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk. The Area 6 Substance Misuse Plan is a subsidiary document to the Nottingham City Drugs Strategy and attempts to further the aims of the citywide strategy by implementing initiatives at a local level. The Area 6 Substance Misuse Plan is a rolling initiative that will be developed and revised as previous aims and objectives are met.

²² Nottingham City Drug Strategy 2003-2005

3.6.1 Nottingham City Crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour strategy 2005-2008

The **Nottingham City Crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour strategy 2005-2008** outlines the priorities of the Nottingham City Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) and the Nottingham City Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). It will be published in April 2005 and replaces both the City Drugs Strategy and the Crime and Disorder Strategy and includes the following:

Drug targets:

- PSA 4: To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs, including substantially increasing the number of offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system
- to reduce drug related offending as measured by testing within Police cells by 30%
- to increase sanctioned detections for supply of Class A drugs by 10% each year between 2005 and 2008
- to increase numbers of people entering drug treatment by an average of at least 10% year on year between 2005 and 2008.

Drug priorities:

- to increase numbers of people entering drug treatment year-on-year
- to improve retention and completion rates
- to provide client centred integrated care pathways that make the treatment system easy to navigate, including reducing waiting times
- to improve the health of users through the on-going development and support of harm reduction initiatives such as needle exchange
- to ensure effective delivery of continuing care services such as housing support and employment
- to provide greater access to GP prescribing through shared care and other primary care based interventions
- to improve access to treatment from under-represented communities such as women with children and black and ethnic minority groups
- to develop the commissioning and performance management function whilst also ensuring there is strong user and carer involvement.

Alcohol targets:

- to develop a Citywide alcohol strategy by March 2006 and reduce the incidence of alcohol related violence in the top 20 worst premises by 5% year-on-year between 2005 and 2008
- to reduce violent crime and assault by 8% between 2005 and 2008

Alcohol priorities:

- to establish a robust baseline and reduce alcohol related violence
- to target alcohol related crime and domestic violence
- to establish a baseline for alcohol related crime and develop a local alcohol strategy containing both an alcohol misuse enforcement programme and prevention strategy

- to monitor the success of the new licensing regulations and consult over the implementation of a 'saturation zone' in the City Centre limiting new on-licenses
- to develop a 'Responsible Licensee' scheme
- to target under-age drinking and provide better information about safer drinking in pubs and clubs.

For further information contact the Community Safety Project Officer on 0115 915 4303 or visit www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/services.asp?ServiceID=1663.

3.7 Nottinghamshire Probation Service

The Nottinghamshire Probation Service (otherwise known as the Probation Service of East and West Nottinghamshire, NPA) works with offenders and victims of crime who live in the city area as well as throughout the county. They work with offenders to reduce the risk of re-offending and to enable successful resettlement in the community. This involves close partnership with other agencies throughout the licence or court order period. Support is offered to offenders to enable them to get into education and employment, to find safe accommodation and to receive treatment where necessary.

NPA are also responsible for the delivery of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) across Nottinghamshire. Funded by Nottinghamshire Drug Action Team, Nottingham City Drug Action Team and Nottinghamshire Probation Area, treatment is provided by dedicated in house drug workers. The Offender Substance Abuse Programme (OSAP) has been introduced by the team to provide an accredited programme for offenders with either a drug or alcohol problem, as part of their DTTO. It is hoped that OSAP will form an integral part of the of the supervision process alongside other interventions.

Additionally, the team also deliver:

- Relapse prevention groups
- Kickstart programme (cognitive behaviour and drug management)
- Rolling Programme Life Skills
- Basic Skills
- Move-on in Prisons and Probation (basic skills literacy)
- Flat Pack (a council property renovation project for offenders where one of the project group will be offered the accommodation once completed)
- Alternative therapies (including Indian head massage, acupuncture, foot massage)
- Alcohol awareness
- Progress 2 work
- Leisure pursuits.

For further information and a comprehensive list of services and programmes, please contact Megan Dominy, Nottinghamshire Probation on 0115 840 6457 or megan.dominy@nottinghamshireprobation.gsx.gov.uk.

3.8 Respect for Nottingham

Respect for Nottingham has been introduced to tackle crime within the city and challenge anti-social behaviour, partly focussing on alcohol related crime and drug dealing.²³

Respect aims to build upon the work of the Nottingham Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in addressing anti-social behaviour and drugs. It aims to clean up the City's streets and address begging, street prostitution, drug dealing and restore pride in the City.

Respect are responsible for delivering the **Alcohol-related Violence Task Group Action Plan 2004/06**, in Partnership with Nottingham Crime and Disorder Partnership. Its priorities for action include:

- conduct an awareness/educative campaign targeted at current drinkers, including underage sales and the licensed trade
- target profiling of the 'top ten' problem licensed premises in the city centre
- operate a local alcohol misuse enforcement programme
- operate a 'responsible licensee' scheme in the city centre
- development of a 'considerate neighbour' scheme for licensees
- reduce late night crime and disorder by improved access to taxis at licensed premises and the maintenance of good order at taxi ranks.

For further information contact Tim Coulson on 0115 915 6781.

3.9 Evening Economy Working Group

The Evening Economy Working Group and the City Centre Management, have developed an action plan which addresses the issues directly affecting the late night economy and associated negative aspects of anti-social behaviour. The plan covers three themes:

- the built environment
- maintenance of the public realm
- the people that visit – managing people and people's behaviour;

and the priorities include:

- improving accessibility and transport provision
- planning and managing mixed uses in the centre
- supporting the businesses that service the evening economy
- gearing up maintenance to support the evening economy
- introducing diversity into the evening/night-time economy
- re-positioning the city's evening and night-time image
- tackling alcohol related crime and disorder.

The Evening Economy Working Group links with the Alcohol Related Crime Working Group through the theme of people that visit the city.

²³ www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/temps/respect.asp

For further information contact Jane Dykes, City Centre Manager on 0115 915 5305 or email jane.dykes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

3.10 Proposed alcohol designation order

A street drinking by-law, which prohibits the drinking of alcohol from open containers, covers the majority of Nottingham city centre. This particular geographical area has been identified as giving rise to a problem of anti-social drinking. The area was designed by joint working between the police and local authority. The powers enable the police to confiscate open alcohol containers from any person. The intention of the power is to prevent abusers who contribute to anti-social behaviour and to provide an incentive to those managing licensed premises in the area to reduce the level of alcohol-fuelled disorder through better management of their premises. The longer-term aim is to reduce disorder, and all its associated consequences, and to reduce the health harms associated with binge and irresponsible drinking by securing better-run premises and an adoption of good socially responsible practice. Nottingham is now looking to progress this scheme to other parts of the city including Hyson Green.

3.11 Combating underage sales

A pack has been developed for traders of age-restricted products to prevent illegal sales – including the sale of alcohol. This includes information about the connexions and proof-of-age cards which have been implemented to address the concern about the adverse effect of under-age drinking, alcohol consumption and substance misuse on the health and safety of the young people and their communities. The pack in particular promotes the use of provisional driving licence as proof of age identification as it is thought to be an accessible form of identity. It also explains the law on selling to young people under the age of 18 and how the local authority and police are catching offenders through the power to make test purchases using young volunteers. The pack comes with stickers, posters and information cards for retailers.

To obtain a copy visit www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/tradingstandards or www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk.

Advice for Nottingham businesses on an age restricted sales is available from Trading Standards at:

Lawrence House
Talbot Street
Nottingham
NG1 5NT

Tel: 0115 915 6559

Fax: 0115 915 6120

Email: trading.standards@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

If you would like to report a retailer you think is breaking the law on underage sales contact the Trading Standards Advice Centre at <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/departments/publicprotection/tradingstandards/contact> or email ts.advice@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

3.12 Designing out crime

Nottingham's Neighbourhood Drugs Team has carried out numerous environmental improvements to help reduce the harm caused to communities through drug dealing, substance misuse and the various anti-social behaviour associated with these problems.

The following examples were facilitated through Nottingham City's Drug and Alcohol Action Team Community Chest Fund and the Building Safer Communities Fund:

- **Shelford Rise**

Environmental improvements were carried out on Shelford Rise after reports about open drug dealing and substance misuse in the area were received. In response to these concerns, fences and gates were installed to make the area more secure and residents were provided with keys so that they still have access to their homes via the back door.

The local police noted a significant reduction in the problems after the work was completed and crime in the area reduced by 21% from 2002/03 to 2003/04.

- **Wellington Street and Watkin Street**

Work commenced on Wellington Street and Watkin Street in response to concerns raised by local residents about significant problems, on the street and in the alleyways between the houses, in relation to overt substance misuse and the subsequent discarding of drug paraphernalia. Secure gates were fitted to prevent non-residents using the secluded alleyways for substance misuse.

The residents were provided with keys so that they still have access to the back of their homes and the Neighbourhood Wardens also have keys and regularly check that the gates remain locked when conducting their patrols of the area.

Since the completion of the work several residents have written highlighting how the situation has improved, supported by crime statistics for the area.

Watkin Street achieved a 71% decrease and Wellington Street a 50% reduction in crime in 2003/04 compared with 2002/03.

3.13 Services in Nottingham

Alcoholics Anonymous

0115 941 7100

APAS

www.apas.org.uk/

36 Park Row, Nottingham NG1 6GR

Tel: Lo-call 08457 626 316 or 0115 941 4747

General enquiries: 0115 948 5570 Fax: 0115 948 5571

(The Alcohol Problems Advisory Service is an independent provider of all kinds of services designed to reduce the harm alcohol causes to individuals, families and the communities they live in).

Compass

132 Mansfield Road, Nottingham, NG1 3HL

0115 4490

Broxtowe: 07887 997 832

Gedling: 07900 980 145

Rushcliffe: 07900 980 146/ 0115 911 4494

Free & confidential service to tackle problem drug use to individuals who misuse drugs in the Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe areas. Including direct access to free and confidential information, advice and support, designed to address issues relating to drug use. Individuals can refer themselves or a professional can refer them.

Compass Young People's Drug and Alcohol Service (under 19's):

0115 847 0445

(free and confidential advice and information on drugs and alcohol for those aged under 19).

Compass/Double Impact Structured Day Programme

International Community Centre, 61b Mansfield Road, Nottingham NG1 3FN

0115 911 4451

(support to current and ex drug users to move away from problem drug use and into healthier and safer lifestyles).

Comment: Entry verified with Day Care Centre Jan 24 03

Drugs Liaison Midwife

John Storer Clinic, 115 The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 6AH

0115 948 5561

(for pregnant women with a current or past history of drug use who require support. Pregnant women using a large amount of alcohol).

Ken Wilde House

28 Addison Street, Nottingham NG1 46Y

0115 941 9479

(medium support 8-bed residential dry and clean house for men & women over 18 who have long term problems with alcohol misuse).

Mary Magdalen Foundation – The Sanctuary

588 Radford Road, Nottingham NG7 7EX

0115 979 1088

Alcohol Services 0115 942 4484

(free service for men and women over 18 years who wish to recover from alcohol abuse and people affected by someone else's alcoholism).

Mental Health Support Team for Homeless People

HLG, 21 Clarendon Street, Nottingham NG1 5HR

0115 956 5313

(for homeless men and women aged 16-65 who use emergency accommodation, day centres, live in supported hostels or sleep rough).

Narcotics Anonymous

National Helpline: 020 7773 0009

Local address: P.O. Box: 6777 Nottingham NG1 3QR

www.ukna.org

NHS 'the Health shop'

0115 947 5414

healthshop@nottinghamcity-pct.nhs.uk

Services include:

- Health drop in and appointment clinics
- HIV and pre-and post-test discussion
- Same day HIV testing
- Substance misuse drop-in and appointment clinics
- Relapse prevention, harm minimisation, advice and support
- Safer injecting practice, information and advice for steroid users.

(a district wide service hosted by Nottingham City PCT)

Nottingham Alcohol and Drug Team

Community Base: John Storer Clinic, 115 the Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1

6HA

0115 941 8964

In-patient Services: Porchester Ward, Wells Road Centre, Nottingham NG3

3AA

0115 969 1300 ext: 40705

Alcohol Day Unit: Wells Road Centre, Nottingham NG3 3AA

0115 952 2942/969 1300 ext: 49135

Day Hospital: New Castle House, 3 - 3a Oxford Street, Nottingham NG1

5BH

0115 948 5505

(for any one over the age of 17 who wants help with their alcohol or drug problem).

How to access services:

Written referral to Dr P.C. McLean [drugs] Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr N Wright [alcohol] Consultant Psychiatrist, Wells Road Centre, Wells Road, Nottingham NG3 3AA.

Self-referral by seeing the Duty Worker at the John Storer Clinic [no appointment necessary].

Nottingham Alcohol and Drug Team Dual Diagnosis Team

The Wells Road Centre, Wells Road, Nottingham NG3 3AA

0115 969 1300 ext 49585

(offer assessment, interventions, support and consultancy via mental health services).

Nottingham Health Team for Homeless People (Nottingham Primary Care Trust)

St Ann's Health Centre, St Ann's Well Road, Nottingham NG3 3PX
0115 948 0560

Comment: Entry verified with Team Dec 02

(provision of health care to homeless people and to help and encourage them to take up routine primary health care services).

Priory Clinic Nottingham

Ransom Road, Nottingham NG3 5GS
0115 969 3388
www.prioryhealthcare.com

Nottingham@prioryhealthcare.com

(for those over 18 with the primary problem of alcohol and/or drug dependency).

Progress to work link up

The Peoples College, Carlton Road, Nottingham NG3 2NR
0115 912 3444

phil.Greenfield@peoples.ac.uk

(for those over 18, homeless (NCA, Hostel etc), recovering from alcohol use or has any criminal convictions).

Prostitute Outreach Workers (POW)

1st floor, Forest Mills, Highurst St Nottingham NG7 3QA
0115 924 9992

sonia@pow-advice.co.uk
www.pow-advice.co.uk

Prostitute Outreach Workers: POW provides free, comprehensive, confidential drop-in and outreach service to those involved in, at risk of becoming involved in, or wishing to exit from prostitution or drugs misuse.

The Stars Project

0115 942 2974

STARS-Project@childrenssociety.org.uk

If you are worried about someone in your family who is using drugs or alcohol contact The Stars Project.

Stars is a project run especially for children or young persons who have someone in their family using drugs or alcohol. It covers the whole of Nottingham.

Studio House

68 – 70 North Gate, Basford, Nottingham NG7 7FY
0115 970 4245

(a 10 bed residential drug & alcohol rehabilitation project. It considers applications from men and women over 18 who are in recovery and are committed to changing their lives in a safe, clean and dry environment).

Support for Carers of Drug Users

The Children's Society, Mayfair Court, North Gate, New Basford, Nottingham
NG7 7GR
0115 912 8011

Thorneywood CAMHS Substance Misuse Team

Porchester Road, Nottingham NG3 6LF
0115 844 0515

(for young People aged 18 & under who have a substance use/misuse problem, and who also have difficulties with their emotional or mental health).

For further information refer to Nottingham City Drug Action Team's Directory of Drug and Alcohol Services (contact Lucy Jones on 0115 915 1961).

Women's Drug Service.

Free and confidential advice and support for women who use, have used or are at risk of using drugs. The service is for women who live in Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe or Hucknall districts. The service is also open to women from across North Nottinghamshire, who are pregnant or in a Women's Refuge.

Tel: 01623 785444. Text only: 07887 556 149

For further information refer to Nottingham City Drug Action Team's Directory of Drug and Alcohol Services (contact Lucy Jones on 0115 915 1961).

3.14 Local projects

Many innovative projects have resulted in significant community safety gains over the past few years. These include:

- Operation Stealth, part funded by the Building Safer Communities Fund formerly Communities Against Drugs, is targeted on City drug dealers
- Arrest Referral Scheme introduced into Police stations for drug and alcohol offenders
- Drug Treatment and Testing Orders programme for drug offenders, and drug testing of all 'trigger offence' arrestees
- Supporting People scheme introduced, enabling partners to develop a strategic approach for supported housing for offenders and substance mis-users
- Development of assertive outreach and tracking systems for drug related offenders through the DAAT DIP Programme
- Drug Testing for 14-17 year old arrestees introduced to enable agencies to provide early intervention for young offenders who are misusing class A drugs
- Development of Public Service Agreement to target and reduce recidivism and increase the number of people in drug treatment systems for drug related offenders.

Support for parents, carers, families and friends of drug users in Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Rushcliffe, Gedling and Hucknall:

For those that are concerned or affected by someone else's drug use, services are available to provide accurate information, confidential telephone support, one-to-one private and confidential sessions, group sessions, outreach, links to counselling and sign posting to other services:

0115 912 8011 (9am to 5pm)

0115 912 8035

07753 822529 (5pm to 8pm).

St Anns and Sneinton

Joint efforts between the Wardens, Police, local residents and churches have been deployed to address anti-social drug dealing around two churches in the area. There are also plans to hold a community problem-solving event to look at auditing anti-social behaviour.

(contact: dorothy.holmes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk or tel: 0115 915 0378)

Alcohol related violent crime reduction project:

The project was introduced to address the problem of alcohol fuelled town centre violence and fear of such crime. Crime pattern analysis defined the problem and hotspot maps produced. Results highlighted that violence and disorder in Nottingham had increased, but not as much as other cities such as Manchester and Liverpool despite a similar growth in capacity and consumption of alcohol.

Two dedicated licensing officers monitored and addressed incidents of violence and disorder with licensees, using a problem solving approach to develop a solution to reduce violence. The SARA model (see www.crimereduction.gov.uk/learningzone/SARA.htm) and SPEEDE (support, prevention, education, enforcement, diversion and evaluation) were used to identify a response to the problem. Evaluation identified a number of successes, in particular a 19% reduction in alcohol related violence in the year April 2001 to March 2002.

For further information contact DS Paul Winter, Nottinghamshire Police: 0115 967 0555 ext 144.

(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

- **DAAT Community Chest projects supported by the Neighbourhoods Drugs Team**

St. Matthias Church Project:

Nottingham City Council, the DAAT, Area 6 Committee, Street Wardens and Street Scene implemented a project in January 2004 to address the high level of drug related crime in the area. It aimed to reduce crime and the fear of crime within and surrounding the church grounds and vicarage and utilise the church hall for the benefit of the local community. The project included cutting back undergrowth, removing rubbish, installing security fencing and

encouraged positive use of the church hall. As a result, the physical appearance of the site was dramatically changed and undesirable activity reduced. Additionally, only 20 discarded needles were disposed of in September 2004 compared with 800 in December 2003. Fear of crime in the local community has also decreased.
For further information contact the DAAT on 0115 915 1958.

Double Impact:

Double Impact received a grant from the Community Chest Fund in order to purchase computers, network cabling and a Drugs Training Materials Box. Double Impact supports many ex drug users who are returning to education, and in providing this equipment, service users now have the facilities to undertake research and complete their relevant assignments in a professional manner, many using the supported evening study groups with trained staff on hand.

In providing the Drugs Training Box Double Impact have been able to facilitate external training to staff and effectively carry out induction training for all new staff.

The materials have also been a valuable asset in supporting students who are on placement at Double Impact through the Nottingham and Nottingham Trent Universities, studying Social Work and Nursing.

If you are interested in the work carried out by Double Impact please contact: Graham Miller on 0115 950 5453

Base 51:

In an attempt to secure a safe play area for young children Community Chest Funding was provided enabling CCTV, Security lighting and security fencing to be installed at Base 51.

The main objective of this work was to secure and make safe the area around the side of the building, primarily used by the crèche. This area was identified as a major hazard, with discarded drug related paraphernalia left on the site, which is primarily used by young children to play.

However, work was completed and the area is now able to be used to its full potential, making the area a safe haven for children to play. The secure fencing has been a deterrent for unauthorised access and CCTV has aided the prevention against illegal drug use.

If you are interested in the work carried out by Base 51 please contact: Janet Lewis on 0115 952 5040.

Gorse Road:

In a response to drug dealing and related criminal activities, funding by the Community Chest help to aid for the installation of security fencing, lighting and gates within the Gorse Road area of St. Anns, in an attempt to make not only residents feel safer but also to create a positive impact within the community.

In a recent evaluation following on from the environmental improvements being made residents and tenants have stated that the work carried out has given them a sense of security and added a sense of continuity to the street. For further information contact the DAAT on 0115 915 1958.

Basketball Booming at NYBC:

The Nottingham Youth Basketball Club (NYBC) has been the fortunate recipient of a grant from the Drug action Team Community Chest Fund to support the set up of the club in September 2003.

NYBC was created through a demand from boys aged 12 –16 from City Secondary schools who had played in the City schools League, enjoyed and excelled at the sport, but then had no where to further their involvement and development in the sport.

Staff from the Ellis Guildford Sports College in Basford who run the City Schools League set up the club using coaches from the South Nottingham College Basketball Academy. Sessions started in September 2003 on Thursday nights aimed at under 16 boys. The club hoped to start with around 15 boys and aimed to enter a team in the local Sherwood Youth League.

In the first few weeks over 30 boys attended training sessions and the club actually entered 2 teams into the league playing teams from all over the East Midlands every Friday night at the Jesse Boot Wildcats Arena in Bakersfield.

Since September the Club has continued to grow and now has 30 under 16 boys and 35 under 14 boys with 4 teams entered into the Youth League. The teams' performances are improving every week and the NYBC under 16 first team is now one of the strongest teams in the league. NYBC has also hosted training camps for players during the school holidays and a 3 on 3 event in the Old Market Square in June.

NYBC Development Officer, Nick Robb said “ the club has gone from strength to strength and the grant from the Community Chest has made a significant contribution providing funding to replace the dilapidated basketball hoops in the gyms we use and providing playing kit for the players. The young boys who come to the club come from some very tough backgrounds but basketball provides a very meaningful and positive experience for them, and many have ambitions to become professional players or coaches in the future.”

For further information contact Nick Robb on 0115 913 1338.

Further examples of work with young people can be found in section 5.6.

Section 4

How you can be involved locally

Community Safety Working Groups have been established across Nottingham City to coordinate, develop, prioritise and task community safety activity (including drug and alcohol related crime) in their local area. The aim of the groups is to ensure a joint agency and community approach in their local area. To enquire about your local CSWG please contact the area coordinator:

- Area One (Bulwell and Bulwell Forest) 0115 915 9572
- Area Two (Basford and Bestwood) 0115 915 7587
- Area Three (Aspley, Bilborough and Leen Valley) 0115 915 7656
- Area Four (Arboretum, Berridge, Radford and Park) 0115 315 4708
- Area Five (Mapperley and Sherwood) 0115 915 4767
- Area Six (St Anns and Dales) 0115 915 0378
- Area Seven (Wollaton and Lenton Abbey) 0115 915 4311
- Area Eight (Dunkirk and Lenton Bridge) 0115 915 4685
- Area Nine (Clifton and Wilford) 0115 915 2367.

4.1 Identifying the problem

Drugs and alcohol audit:

The range and extent of drugs and alcohol related disorder must be determined within the local area to identify, prioritise and target activity, engage the local partners able to deliver initiatives and create local ownership. This process is often referred to as drugs and/or alcohol audit. This ensures the development of an evidence-based approach that tackles local priorities and provides a baseline by which improvements can be measured. This must include clear monitoring and evaluation arrangements in order to create sustainable and safer communities.

Information will need to be gathered on:

- **What** type of alcohol and drug behaviour exists?
- **Where** are the main hotspots?
- **When** does disorder most frequently occur?
- **Why** does it occur?
- **Who** are believed to be the main offenders?
- **Which** individuals/groups of people are the main victims?

Sources of local information and data available for the audit include:

- **NOMAD:** local information including Police crime data, hoax calls, traffic accident casualties, CCTV locations and other anti-social behaviour issues (*see section 4.2*)
- **Police:** incidents of crime, locations, times, victims and offenders, perceptions on local anti-social behaviour and community safety problems
- **Housing providers:** neighbourhood complaints, vandalism, anti-social incidents, local experience of crime
- **Social Services:** vulnerable groups (e.g. young people, elderly, mentally ill, disabled etc.)

- **Schools:** young people engaging in, or likely to engage in, alcohol or drug misuse
- **Environmental services:** hotspot areas, community safety environmental improvements (previous and proposed), census data and information on licensed premises
- **Probation:** offender profiles
- **Health:** victims, assaults, information on substance misuse
- **Drug action team:** level of substance misuse, hotspot areas, offenders
- **Employment Service:** unemployment statistics
- **Voluntary and support services (e.g. Victim Support):** nature and extent of harassment, victim profiles
- **Residents:** type and times of alcohol related disorder, drug misuse and anti-social behaviour, offenders, effects on local community
- **Young people:** to ensure young people are consulted and their perspective and concern highlighted.

Most data sources will complement each other and should not be analysed in isolation.

To support this local information, national reports, such as The British Crime Survey, will provide a national basis to compare the local problem and suggest any further information required for analysis.²⁴

4.2 Local data

Local data is essential in developing an effective and sustainable initiative. For local information, including Police crime data, hoax calls, traffic accident casualties, CCTV locations and other anti-social behaviour issues, visit the Nottingham Maps and Data (NOMAD) site at: www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/jin/maps.asp.

The purpose of the NOMAD website is to allow collation of data, sharing of information and analysis in order to assist in improving community safety, preventing and detecting crime and reducing anti social behaviour. Benefits include:

- pooling of resources and knowledge across many organisations
- encourage sharing of best practice
- more effective policies and strategies due to organisations being better informed
- performance management against set strategies
- a combined data management and research capability is more cost effective
- more consistent aligning of partners' policies and strategies.

It is becoming increasingly important that information held by organisations is used to ensure that their resources are targeted where they are most needed. With the current emphasis on partnership working, it is important that all

²⁴ For further information see: Hough and Tilley 1998 *Auditing Crime and Disorder* or www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as030204-table1.htm

agencies involved in partnerships are prepared to share information between them.

For further information, including training on NOMAD, contact Laura Denny on 0115 915 5169 or email laura.denny@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

4.3 Developing a solution

Once data has been analysed, the process of agreeing priorities, generating ideas, assessing possible solutions and developing a local action plan can commence. This is often done through a task group or steering group where information can be shared.

It is important to think on a local and regional level rather than a national scale.²⁵ A three pronged attack on alcohol and drug related crime and disorder is recommended:

1. prevention
2. enforcement
3. treatment.²⁶

4.3.1 Prevention

- filling gaps in services
- adopting physical and situational crime prevention measures such as improved lighting; CCTV; 'design out crime'; neighbourhood and street wardens etc.
- better housing, services and facilities
- mediation services and mentoring schemes
- intervention and support to young people and their parents engaging in drug and alcohol misuse and associated crime and anti-social behaviour
- local diversionary schemes and youth projects
- work with schools
- drug and alcohol education programmes
- treatment and outreach services
- information sharing
- partnership working with local industry and support groups. i.e. Pubwatch and Wet Centres

4.3.2 Enforcement

- development of specialist multi-agency teams
- enforcement of expected standard of behaviour
- targeted policing
- tackling aggressive beggars
- tackling supply and drug dealing

²⁵ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors197.pdf

²⁶ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ar030202.htm

- preventing under-age sales of alcohol, air guns, spray paints or fireworks
- utilising robust powers to deal with graffiti, litter, fly-tipping and fly-posting
- use of warnings, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), Acceptable Behaviour Agreements/Contracts (ABA/Cs), Injunctions, Dispersal Powers, closure of crack houses, Controlled Drinking Zones, Child Curfews, Parenting Orders, Fixed Penalty Notices and other appropriate legislation.

4.3.3 Treatment

- placing offenders and victims into suitable accommodation with access to services and support
- case conferences and packages of services
- family rehabilitation
- residential support (for those requiring intensive support).

4.4 Dealing with perpetrators of drug and alcohol related disorder in Nottingham

Information sharing among partners has proved essential in the delivery of effective interventions. The development of an arrangement/protocol has therefore ensured a method of securing permission of police information owners to release data to external partners (when used with a risk assessment) and a confidence building tool that demonstrates to external partners what data is required, why and how its provision will meet all the requirements of applicable legislation and information security in a safe and responsible way.

Section 5 Delivering a local response and local solutions

5.1 Delivery plan

Having executed the audit, analysed the data and approached the relevant agencies, it is time to develop an effective local strategy or action plan. This includes the following stages:

- agreeing priorities
- generating ideas
- assessing potential solutions
- drawing up a balanced programme.²⁷

Priorities:

Partner agencies are required to identify their own priorities, how can they support the reduction of drug and alcohol related crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area and agree priorities for action, responding to local concern and what works in tackling anti-social behaviour. It is recommended that long-term solutions are sought and the problem addressed as a whole. Isolating aspects of disorder can lead to displacement and unsustainable solutions. Therefore, priorities must be based on a combination of prevention, enforcement and treatment. There must be a clear understanding of why priorities and projects are expected to work and what resources are needed for them to succeed established. This will ensure the right programmes are initiated.

Remember, different approaches are needed to address different situations depending on the causes and the risk factors involved.

An **action plan** ensures appropriate implementation and delivery of initiatives. This will include:

- **Aim and objectives** (what is being addressed)
- **Measures** (action implemented)
- **Inputs** (resources)
- **Outputs** (achievements)
- **Outcomes** (measurable results)
- **Responsible agencies** (who is involved)
- **Milestones** (stages to be reached by key dates)
- **Monitoring, evaluation and review** (determining what works).

Setting targets will help clarify the aims and objectives, ensure progress against agreed milestones and allow achievements to be assessed. Baseline information (obtained through the audit stage) will enable the evaluation of targets set.

It is widely accepted that targets should be **SMART**:

- **Specific**
- **Measurable**

²⁷ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as030301.htm

- **Achievable**
- **Realistic**
- **Timely & Timescaled.**

This means that targets should be clear and unambiguous. Where possible a named person should be responsible for delivering and reporting on each target.

Targets need to be more than aspirations:

- People need to know about them
- Targets need building into work plans
- Performance needs to be monitored and reviewed.¹⁴

See Appendix 3 for an example of a local strategy checklist and chart and Appendix 4 for an action plan proforma.

5.2 Partnership Action on tackling DRUGS

5.2.1 Drug supply

The police are responsible for disrupting the supply of drugs and ensuring offenders are arrested and charged appropriately. However, it is essential that local partnerships work together to tackle the supply of drugs. The local market needs to be mapped and information available on the users, buyers, sellers and location in order to target appropriate interventions.

5.2.2 Treatment and enforcement

Treatment can reduce the number of people seeking to buy drugs and therefore impacts upon the drugs market and associated drug-related crime. However, enforcement is needed to compliment any treatment services due to the fact that many drug users are unwilling to accept services, are addicted and enjoy drugs, the availability of drugs and the long waiting times involved in entering treatment programmes. However, waiting times have successfully been reduced to a matter of days in the City.

5.2.3 Assessing impact

Drug seizures, number of arrests and reports of drug supply are common indicators when measuring the success of targeted initiatives. To support this, indicators of success must be derived from all agencies involved in the disruption of the supply and misuse of drugs. For example, local perception, drug paraphernalia, displacement and offenders must also be examined. Additionally, talking to users can assist in determining whether they are finding it harder to obtain drugs.²⁸

²⁸ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/dr0505.htm

5.3 Partnership Action on tackling ALCOHOL

5.3.1 Appraising options

Before introducing any initiative to address alcohol-related crime and disorder, the proposed measures need to be appraised in order to assess whether the intervention is most suited to meeting local need.

5.3.2 Suitable responses

It is essential to gather intelligence in order to assist the problem solving process. Suggestions include enhancing levels and profiles of police officers in local authority licensing departments to co-ordinate the partnership response, increasing awareness through a targeted and robust media strategy, ensuring registration and training of door staff, establishment and enforcement of local policies – e.g. alcohol free or alcohol enforcement zones and improving the local environment (e.g. the implementation of designing out crime initiatives such as enhanced lighting) and increasing access to treatment programmes.

5.3.3 Assessing impact

The effectiveness of various initiatives to tackle alcohol-related crime remains limited. Despite the fact there have been a growing number of initiatives across the country, most have not yet been evaluated.²⁹ However, local knowledge obtained through residents and licensees are essential in assessing local improvements. Reports of violent behaviour in and around licensed premises, use of alcohol-related ASBOs, Fixed Penalty Notices and Dispersal Orders and seizure of alcohol in designated areas are all essential in assessing the impact of initiatives.

5.4 Practical Support Tools

Although designed to tackle anti-social behaviour, as drug and alcohol are recognised as significant contributory factors to a wide range of offences and anti-social behaviour, the following tools can be used to assist in identifying the problem and developing a local strategy and action plan:

- Identifying problems chart (appendix 2)
- Options for a local strategy: checklist and chart (appendix 3)
- Action Plan pro-forma (appendix 4).

The Neighbourhood Drugs Team also offer free problem solving training days. Dates for the coming year are:

17th May 2005
28th June 2005
20th July 2005
16th August 2005

²⁹ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/alcohol1.html>

20th September 2005

25th October 2005

For more information please contact The Neighbourhood Drugs Team on 0115 915 0306 or e-mail ndt@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Further information and tools are available at <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as08.htm>.

Further guidance on delivering a local response to alcohol-related disorder additional support materials are available at <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ar00.htm> and include:

- Agreeing priorities
- Generating ideas
- Appraising options
- Developing a balanced programme
- Evaluated options.

Similarly, there are a number of tools that can be used when specifically targeting drug related crime. These are available at <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/dr07.htm>, and include:

- Identifying problems: chart
- Analysing causes: chart
- Options for a local strategy: checklist and chart
- Action plan proforma
- Targeting drug market interventions
- Features of local drug markets: sample and checklist
- Profile of drug market users
- Profiling activity and spend on drug market disruption
- Sample monitoring and evaluation framework.

5.5 Monitoring and review

Monitoring drug and alcohol related crime, and the programmes implemented to tackle such problems, is essential in helping you:

- identify key or long-term priorities and issues
- understand the nature and location of alcohol and drug related offending
- distinguish between different types of behaviour and recognise appropriate responses
- ensure projects stay on course
- evaluate the effectiveness of specific initiatives
- learn from experience.

This process includes:

- establishing whether alcohol and drug related crime has changed?
- what is responsible for these changes?
- comparing changes with local trends
- calculating the cost and resources involved

- deciding whether the project is worth replicating?

See **appendix 1** for an example monitoring and evaluation framework. Further information on monitoring and performance management can be found in section 5.6.

5.6 Communication

To help ensure successful implementation and improve performance of partnerships, the importance of tackling alcohol and drug-related crime needs to be explained. This will ensure all local stakeholders (such as the police, council officers, social workers, teachers, health providers, licensees and the local community) are aware of the initiatives and what they can do to help. This will provide further opportunities to target and deliver the most appropriate programmes designed to meet the issues of most concern in the local area, sustaining improvements and making a real difference to the quality of life. A local example is the communication strategy of 'Respect for Nottingham'.

(www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/temps/respect.asp)

5.7 Who should be involved?

As discussed in section 3.2, partnership working is key to achieving sustainable reductions in local communities. In order to deliver a suitable action plan that addresses the diverse nature of alcohol related disorder, it is essential to include representatives from:

- local authority
- police
- probation
- social services
- education
- health authority
- licensees
- businesses
- executive or elected members
- members of the local community
- Youth Offending Team
- Drug and Alcohol Action Team.

5.7.1 Ensuring engagement and success

There are many reasons as to why projects fail, especially at the implementation stage, often due to the fact that it is hard to engage partners, agree on priorities and commit to action. A list of problems and suitable responses, ranging from weak leadership, to engaging reluctant partners, to resolving conflict, can be found at:

www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ar/050103.htm.

To assess the success of partnership working, DAATs and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships are encouraged to develop a self-assessment framework to ensure sustainability, commitment of resources and appropriate leadership etc. Information is available at www.crimereduction.gov.uk/selfassessment.htm.

5.8 National Drug Strategy Performance Management Framework

For the National Drug Strategy, setting targets and milestones against national drugs key performance indicators and local priorities is a key part of the Performance Management Framework. The framework contains detailed guidance on developing local plans and a checklist for what the local planning process should address.

For detailed guidance on developing local plans and a checklist covering what the local planning process should address visit www.crimereduction.gov.uk/aud05.htm and click on the link to the national Drug Strategy Performance Management Framework.

5.9 Work with young people

Effective prevention programmes in schools and youth services have proved essential in educating those at risk of the dangers of alcohol and drug misuse (including truants, those excluded from schools and young offenders), Education of young people can also affect the market opportunities for sellers of drugs. Work with young people is essential to challenge the status often attributed to drug suppliers and the 'glamorous' nature of the drugs world. Work is taking place using *DARE*, Life Education and Pintsize and a primary focus on the development of teacher-led education, supported by the Drug and Education and Policy Officer and healthy schools. Similarly, the link between offending among young people and alcohol is well known. Children's drinking is often correlated with parents drinking patterns, therefore the support of families is essential in ensuring disorder and criminal behaviour is challenged and reduced. Once again, the thrill associated with drinking must also be challenged, especially in relation to the binge drinking culture.

Nottinghamshire Police in schools

Nottinghamshire Police are committed to working with young people in schools and a run a number of local initiatives to help reduce crime. These include:

D.A.R.E (UK) – delivered in primary schools to inform younger children about the dangers of drugs.

On Track - an eight week long curriculum for children aged six and seven designed to help children who are growing up in a drug using world.

For further information contact Nottinghamshire Police on 0115 967 0999 or visit www.nottinghamshire.police.uk.

Genervessy project

The project was set up by a group of young adults from St Ann's with a grant from the Prince's Trust to run their own music studio. The project has been successful in raising the aspirations of young people in the area and preventing substance misuse among this vulnerable group. The equipment was funded through the Community Chest.

For further information contact Lynnval Wright on 07980 060438.

Inner City Youth Movement

This youth led organisation offers young people the chance to record their own tracks in a professional music studio, enabling new activities to young people who may otherwise be engaged with drug cultures. The group have developed a CD that provides a strong anti-drug message and performed at community events.

For further information contact Peter Maxfield on 0115 915 3670.

Section 6 Approaches, solutions and services – drugs and alcohol: a brief outline of what can be done

6.1 Dispersal orders

The power to request local dispersal orders came into effect under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003.³⁰ The orders authorise power to disperse intimidating gangs, including those dealing and using drugs or causing alcohol related disorder.

6.2 Yellow cards

As part of the national drive to tackle alcohol related disorder, 'yellow card' warnings have been introduced to combat binge drinking and related crime. Additionally, identified 'problem' premises will be given eight weeks to improve or be billed for extra policing. These initiatives, introduced in areas suffering from alcohol related disorder, will ensure individuals issued with three on-the-spot fines or convictions for drink related offences would be banned from pubs and bars in specified areas for a fixed time. Children who attempt to buy alcohol, those that sell it to them or to those already drunk will also be subject to these fines and police and trading standard officers will be given the power to ban premises selling alcohol for 24 hours if known to be selling to underage drinkers.

6.3 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) and Anti-Social Behaviour Agreements (ABAs)

ASBOs and ABAs (in some areas these are named/known as Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts) have been introduced by the Government to deal with those that cause anti-social behaviour. ASBOs name individuals and prevent them from entering a specified area and engaging in certain activities.

An ABA is a written agreement between a person involved in anti-social behaviour and the agency/ies whose role it is to prevent it. A list is produced of all the activities the individual has been involved in and agrees to abstain from. An ASBO can then be used if this contract is breached and the threat of legal proceedings provides an incentive to keep the contract.

ASBOs or injunctions are also an ideal way to address Anti-social street drinking and remove the problem by banning people from certain areas or licensed premises. However, authorities must be aware that displacement may occur and need to be addressed.

For more information on ASBOs and ABAs/ABCs contact the Anti-Social Behaviour Task Force on 0115 967 0999.Ex 4607/4608 or the City Council's Anti-Social Behaviour team on 0115915 1625.

³⁰ Full provision of the act can be found at www.legislation.hmsso.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030038.htm

6.4 Neighbourhood or Street Wardens

Provide high visibility patrols, education and build good relationships with potential offenders. They are vital in providing intelligence to the police in order to target operations and offenders. They can also be authorised for various public order purposes. Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) and Neighbourhood/Street Wardens are also available to support the victims of crime and harassment.

For more information about Neighbourhood Wardens contact Bernadette Kennedy on 0115 915 2177 or bernadette.kennedy@nottinghamcity.gov.uk.

6.5 Designated Public Place Orders (DPPOs)

DPPOs were introduced under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 and enable public authorities to designate restrictions on where public drinking is allowed. Controlled Drinking Zones have been introduced all over the UK, from small areas to citywide.

6.6 Alcohol Disorder Zones - proposal

Where a particular geographical area has been identified as giving rise to a problem of anti-social drinking, the police and local authority can designate it through a DPPO which enables the power to confiscate alcohol containers within it. To build on these powers, the Government is proposing to introduce Alcohol Disorder Zones. These zones would cover licensed premises in an agreed area (by the police and local authority). Before a zone is decided, it is proposed that the licensed premises that are contributing to alcohol-related disorder within the area concerned would have the opportunity to implement a set of actions to reduce disorder. Where they fail to do so, they would then be required to contribute towards the policing and other local costs of dealing with alcohol-related disorder in the area. The intention of the power is to provide an incentive to those managing licensed premises in the area to reduce the level of alcohol-fuelled disorder in their area through better management of their premises. The longer term aim is to reduce disorder, and all its associated consequences, and to reduce the health harms associated with binge and irresponsible drinking by securing better run premises and an adoption of good socially responsible practice.³¹

6.7 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)

The DTTOs, introduced in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, have been available to courts for those defendants whose offending is clearly linked to illicit drug use. They are effective in reducing offending when treatment for drug misuse is put in place alongside other work to address social issues.

³¹ *Drinking Responsibly – The Governments Proposals* January 2005
<http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/alcohol03.htm>

For more information telephone 0115 910 5400.

As part of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, DTTOs will be replaced for offences committed after April 2005 by drug rehabilitation requirements and other community sentence requirements targeted at reducing drugs use and reducing re-offending.

Section 7

What is happening nationally?

The Government has outlined a range of initiatives to help tackle drug and alcohol. These include alcohol objectives that aim to: reduce underage drinking (including enforcement and education); reduce public drunkenness (including closure powers, fixed penalty notices, promotion of good practice); and the prevention of alcohol related violence (targeting hotspots, training for bar staff),³² and an Updated Drug Strategy (2002)³³ that concentrates on young people (through prevention), reducing supply of illegal drugs, reducing the impact of drug related crime and its impact on communities and ensuring treatment and harm minimisation.³⁴

These are supported by actions to combat violent crime through improved support for victims, enhanced policing, more effective punishment, dealing with the causes of violent crime and promoting the partnership approach.³⁵

7.1 DRUGS - who is responsible?

7.1.1 Home Office Drug Strategy Directorate (DSD)

The DSD is responsible for the national drug policy. Working closely with the Department of Health, the Department for Education and Skills, HM Customs and Excise, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and other national and local agencies, it maintains www.drugs.gov.uk and oversees the National Drugs Strategy through local Drug Action Teams (DATs).³⁶

The DSD is organised into five drugs units:

- Drug Legislation and Enforcement Unit (DLEU)
- Treatment and Young People's Drugs Unit (TYPDU)
- DSD Directorate Secretarial Unit
- Drug Interventions Programme Drugs Unit (DIP)
- Partnership and Performance Support Unit

and is supported by a number of other Home Office departments that contribute to the delivery of the National Drugs Strategy.

For further information visit: www.homeoffice.gov.uk.

7.1.2 Drug and Alcohol Action Teams (DAATs)

DAATs are local partnerships organised to deliver the National Drugs Strategy at a local level (see section 3.4 for details of Nottingham's DAAT) with representation from local authority (education, social services, community safety and housing etc.), health, probation and the voluntary sector. They are responsible for making strategic decisions about expenditure and service delivery and their work involves:

- Commissioning services

³² www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ar020301.htm

³³ www.drugs.gov.uk

³⁴ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/dr0102.htm

³⁵ www.homeoffice.gov.uk/actionplan/violentcrime.htm

³⁶ www.drugs.gov.uk

- Monitoring and reporting performance
- Communicating plans and activities to stakeholders.³⁷

7.1.3 East Midlands Regional Drug Strategy Team

The purpose of the Regional Drug Strategy Team is:

“To work at national, regional and community levels with DATs and other agencies who are tasked with delivering the National Drug Strategy.”³⁸

The teams works with a variety of regional bodies who contribute to the delivery of the National Drugs Strategy. Their main focus is on:

- assessing performance
- providing information and guidance on regional and national initiatives
- supporting partnerships.

For further information visit www.go-em.gov.uk/drugs.index.php

7.2 **DRUGS - the national approach**

7.2.1 The National Drugs Strategy

The Updated Drug Strategy was launched in 2002. This adapted the Government’s Drug Strategy Tackling Drugs to build a better Britain. For a full copy of the strategy visit www.drugs.gov.uk/NationalStrategy.

The strategy adopts four main principles:

- Young people – prevention and education
- Reducing supply of illegal drugs
- Reducing the impact of drug related crime on local communities
- Enhancing treatment and harm minimisation.³⁹

7.2.2 National Treatment Agency

The National Treatment Agency works closely with regional Government Drug Offices to drive the delivery of treatment across England and provide effective support at regional level for drug related problems. It aims to increase the availability, capacity and effectiveness of treatment for drug misuse.

For further information visit www.nta.nhs.uk.

7.2.3 Drug Interventions programme (DIP)

- DIP, previously known as Criminal Justice Interventions Programme (CJIP), is a recent programme introduced through the Updated Drug Strategy to reduce drug-related crime in 30 high crime areas, including

³⁷ www.drugs.gov.uk/NationalStrategy/DrugActionTeams

³⁸ www.go-em.gov.uk

³⁹ www.drugs.gov.uk

Nottingham. DIP utilises the criminal justice system to reach drug-misusing offenders and move them into treatment, away from drug use and crime.

DIP focuses on areas with high levels of acquisitive crime – including offences such as theft, burglary, car crime and begging.

7.3 ALCOHOL – who is responsible?

7.3.1 Prime Ministers Strategy Unit

The Government, in partnership with the police, health service, local communities and drinks industry, has developed a multi-agency approach to combating the problems caused by alcohol misuse. This approach relies on local areas taking action to reduce alcohol related disorder. Responsibility for reducing the impact of alcohol on local communities is shared across Government, with the Home Office⁴⁰ and Department of Health⁴¹ taking the lead. The cross Government approach creates partnerships, at a local and national level, to address existing problems, but is flexible enough to adapt to changing needs.⁴²

7.4 ALCOHOL – the national approach

7.4.1 The Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England

The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit published the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy for England in March 2004 to provide guidance on how to tackle the problems associated with alcohol misuse.

The strategy encourages joint action through a series of measures aimed to:

- tackle alcohol-related disorder in town and city centres
- improve treatment and support for people with alcohol problems
- clamp down on irresponsible promotions by the industry
- provide better information to consumers about the dangers of alcohol misuse.⁴³

For further information and guidance on an approach that delivers the recommendations within the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy visit www.strategy.gov.uk/output/Page5509.asp. A full copy of the report can be downloaded from www.strategy.gov.uk or telephoning 020 7276 1881.

7.4.2 Alcohol Misuse Enforcement Campaign

The damaging effect alcohol has upon local communities has been well documented in the media. In response to this, the Alcohol Misuse

⁴⁰ www.homeoffice.gov.uk

⁴¹ www.dh.gov.uk

⁴² www.strategy.gov.uk/output/Page5509.asp

⁴³ www.strategy.gov.uk

Enforcement Campaign was introduced in summer 2004 to send a clear message that those who encourage alcohol related violence and underage drinking will not be tolerated. The Association of Chief Police Office (ACPO) and Police Standards Unit (PSU) ran the campaign for eight weeks, in partnership with local authorities and agencies. The campaign targeted activities on Thursday through to Sunday between 2pm and 4am each day (the busiest times for alcohol-related crime and disorder). The campaign was very successful and local forces were asked to repeat the programme during the Christmas and New Year period. For further information visit www.policereform.gov.uk/docs/amec/html.

7.4.3 Promoting responsible drinking

The National Strategy works with the drinks industry to deliver a number of new initiatives to promote the responsible drinking message, supporting the fact that there has been a significant increase of rape taking place with young women who are severely intoxicated and other alcohol-related disorder.

7.4.4 Drink spiking

Drink spiking and drug assisted rape is a growing concern in the UK. According to recent statistics and reports, police warn that drink spiking incidents across the country are increasing.⁴⁴ Date rape drugs such as Rohypnol, Ketamine, and GHB are often colourless, odourless, and tasteless. Over 6,000 women and men have reported being the victim of a drug rape attack to the Roofie Foundation helpline, since the foundation was started in 1997, and in the past year, more than 1,000 women in Britain have reported being raped while drugged. However, difficulties of proving the crime have meant that very few of these crimes have been prosecuted.⁴⁵

Drink Spiking is the unlawful administration of a mind-altering substance into another persons drink, including alcohol. Drinks are spiked for a number of different reasons, including:

- Amusement
- Sexual assault/rape
- Theft/robbery.

Work with licensees is very effective in reducing incidents of drink spiking through awareness raising campaigns and ensuring training is provided for staff on preventing and dealing with drink spiking and sexual assault.

There are number of tests on the market to test for date rape drugs in drink, however, the Drink Detective is a new test for drinks which for the first time will accurately test for all 3 of the commonly used date rape drugs in drinks. The Drink Detective looks for traces of the three most commonly used date rape drugs: Benzodiazepines (including Rohypnol, Valium and Librium), GHB (gamma-hydroxyl-butyrate), and ketamine. The Drink Detective is the first test

⁴⁴ www.roofie.com

⁴⁵ www.roofie.com

that will detect the presence of three drug types in a wide range of drinks; and will detect them at much smaller quantities.

For more information visit www.drinkdetective.com.

The Roofie Foundation is now Britain's only specialist agency operating in the area of drug related rape and sexual abuse and provides the only help-line operating on a 24 hour basis offering help, guidance and information to survivors of drug rape and sexual abuse through drink spiking. The organisation receives no funding and relies exclusively on donations to continue its work. It is neither pro nor anti drugs, has no political bias and has been founded solely with the intention of addressing the situation of drug related rape.

For more information visit www.roofie.com.

7.4.5 Licensing Act, binge drinking and underage sales

A series of proposals, building on the tougher powers that will exist under the Licensing Act 2003, to tackle 'binge' and underage drinking were unveiled in a consultation document by Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell and Home Office Minister Hazel Blears in January 2005.

The new licensing structure will give police and local authorities greater powers to deal with the minority who abuse the licensing laws. The consultation document includes proposals that build on these measures and those in the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

7.4.6 Partnership alcohol blitz

The results of the Christmas alcohol blitz by the police and other partners show that during the last two weeks in December police and trading standards officers carried out sting operations against nearly 1,000 licensed premises, targeted nearly 4,000 troublemakers with fixed penalty notices and confiscated alcohol from more than 1,800 adults and juveniles.

Section 8

Funding

Funding to tackle alcohol and drug related crime is available from a large variety of sources, from mainstream council and police resources to specific and targeted initiatives over various time scales.

Some funding streams are targeted at specific issues such as substance misuse or to support children and young people whilst others are more generic such as crime reduction or neighbourhood renewal related funding. It is important to be creative in the use of resources, ensure that resources that are allocated are making a difference and that all partners are contributing.

There are two web-sites that provide a comprehensive list of all available resources:

- www.governmentfunding.gov.uk (You can search on the name of your area, the type of groups the scheme is aimed at, details of relevant resources are then provided).
- www.crimereduction.gov.uk (the Home Office Crime Reduction website has a comprehensive funding page where you can search for available resources)

Nottingham DAAT Community Chest:

The DAAT Community Chest was launched in October 2002.

For further information contact the Neighbourhood Drugs Team on 01159150306 or e-mail ndt@nottinghamcity.gov.uk at

http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/coun/department/social_services/drugaction/awards.asp.

Operation Gate-it:

Launched in March 2004, Operation Gate-It is a new fund in partnership with Groundwork UK, for areas suffering from environmental anti-social behaviour, in particular those areas where people can lurk without being seen and escape from quickly. Back alleys (or paths, ginnels or snickets) are prime examples. All too often they are made filthy by fly tipping or public urination, or made threatening by 'joy' riding, drug dealing and prostitution. Local communities are able to bid for lighting/landscaping/CCTV funding as well as gates. The scheme is being delivered by Groundwork UK. Interested groups should contact their local Groundwork or British Trust for Conservation Volunteers Trust. For further details visit: <http://www.gate-it.org.uk/>.

Neighbourhood Renewal Community Chest:

For further information contact the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit or GOEM or visit: www.neighbourhood.odpm.gov.uk/comchest.asp

Neighbourhood Renewal Community Learning Chest:

For further information contact the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit or GOEM or visit: www.neighbourhood.odpm.gov.uk/clchest.asp.

The **Young People's Fund** has £40 million available. Grants allocated will be between £5,000 and £150,000 over a three-year period.

The five aims of the fund are to ensure:

- Being healthy: enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle.
- Staying safe: being protected from harm and neglect and growing up able to look after yourself.
- Enjoying and achieving: getting the most out of life and developing skills for adulthood.
- Making a positive contribution: to the community and to society, not offending and behaving anti-socially.
- Economic well-being: overcoming socio-economic disadvantages to achieve your full potential in life.

There are three types of grant:

- Grants to voluntary and community organisations to run local projects with and for young people
- Grants to voluntary organisations to fund projects of national significance
- Grants to individual young people (or small groups of young people) to help them make a difference in their communities.

For further information call: 08454 102030 or visit:

www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/ypfintro.htm

Building Safer and Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF):

SSCF will be implemented across all local authorities from 1 April 2005. It unites several existing ODPM and Home Office funding streams that address crime and disorder, the quality of the local environment and empowering local communities to participate in local decision making. The national outcomes are linked to Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and set by central Government. The Outcomes are:

- to reduce crime, to reassure the public by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs
- to have cleaner, safer and greener public spaces
- to increase the capacity of local communities so that people are empowered to participate in local decision-making and are able to influence service delivery
- to improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.⁴⁶

A partnership made up of Local Authorities, Local Strategic Partnership, Crime and Disorder reduction Partnership, Drug Action Team, voluntary and community members etc will decide funding allocations that make up the SSCF for 2005-06. Decisions will take account of existing spending commitments, e.g. Neighbourhood management Pathfinders or staffing

⁴⁶ <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=1304>

costs/project funding for Drug Action Teams and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships.
For further information visit

www.go-em.gov.uk/local-area-agreements/sscf?php?x=0

NB: allocations will be made through Nottingham City Council and it's partner agencies in response to local priorities. Local groups will not be able to access SSCF directly.

Other useful website for funding information include:

www.governmentfunding.org.uk

www.open.gov.uk

www.lotterygoodcauses.org.uk

www.communityfoundations.org.uk

www.acf.org.uk

www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

www.funderfinder.org.uk

Section 9

Further information

Drug Strategy Directorate

The National Drug Strategy

www.drugs.gov.uk/reportsandpublications/nationalstrategy/1038840683

Drinkline National Alcohol Helpline

0800 917 8282

(provides information and help to callers about their own or someone else's drinking).

National Drugs Helpline

0800 776600

www.ndh.org.uk

(provides free and confidential advice and information for drug users, their families and friends)

ADFAM

020 7928 8900

www.adfam.org.uk

(UK charity for families and friends of drug users)

www.nfpi.org.uk

(information for parents on family support service and advice about living with teenagers)

www.drugs.gov.uk

(Government drug strategy website directed at policy makers and professionals containing information for DATs and individuals supporting the National Drug Strategy)

www.drugscope.org.uk

(information on drugs and local services finder)

www.alcoholconcern.org.uk

(information on alcohol and local services finder)

Compass Young People's Drug and Alcohol Service:

17 Huntington Street, Nottingham NG1 3JH

0115 847 0445 or 0115 847 0446

waste.manager@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

(free and confidential advice and information on drugs and alcohol for those aged under 19.)

APAS

www.apas.org.uk/

36 Park Row, Nottingham NG1 6GR

Tel: Lo-call 08457 626 316 or 0115 941 4747

General enquiries: 0115 948 5570 Fax: 0115 948 5571

(The Alcohol Problems Advisory Service is an independent provider of all kinds of services designed to reduce the harm alcohol causes to individuals, families and the communities they live in.)

Home Office Drugs Prevention Advisory Service www.drugs.gov.uk
(DPAS works at a national, regional and local level to support the delivery of the national drugs strategy).

FRANK

0800 776600 (helpline for information and advice on drugs issues)

08701 555455

www.talktofrank.com

(Government's public campaign targeting 11 to 21 year olds and parents of 18 to 18 year olds, focussing on class A drugs. Resources for drug professionals, information and advice are available at www.talktofrank.com. FRANK can be used and adapted for local drug campaigns).

The Research Development and Statistics Directorate (RDS)

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html

0800 000 1585

(research and statistical data about alcohol and drug related crime etc.)

Department of Health

www.dh.gov.uk

(resources and information for drug prevention professionals, young people and parents).

Narcotics Anonymous

0207 730 009

Release-24hr Help line

020 7603 8654

National treatment agency for substance misuse

020 7972 2214

www.nta.nhs.uk

Roofie Foundation

0800 783 2980 – 24 hour helpline

trf@roofie.org.uk

www.roofie.com

Monkswell House, Manse Lane, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire HG5 8NQ

01723 367251

(The Roofie Foundation provides a one-stop-shop information service for victims of drug rape & sexual abuse caused through drink spiking).

Hetty's

01623 658492.

(available for those that live in North Nottinghamshire for confidential support for parents, carers, families and friends of illicit drug and alcohol users).

Section 10: Case studies (national examples)

DRUGS

Tower Project:

The project supports persistent offenders in Blackpool's prisons and communities to divert from crime in response to the identified connection between drug misuse and re-offending. It offers persistent offenders immediate access to drug treatment and support with accommodation, benefits and employment etc. The project is a working partnership that includes the police, probation, Crown Prosecution Service and Nacro. For further information contact DI Edward Thistlewaite: 01253 604245. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

On the streets project:

Gorton, Manchester, has been using outreach and rewards to engage hard-to-reach young people in community development activities and address offending and anti-social behaviour, including provision of links to drug and alcohol services, raising the awareness of drug and alcohol misuse and enabling young people to deal with their personal problems responsibly. The project included targeting groups of young people on the streets at night who are, or perceived to be, causing a nuisance, provision of training for young people on drugs and alcohol and drug and alcohol awareness training for young people at risk of misuse. Partners involved in the project included the police; Youth Offending Team (YOT), neighbourhood warden service, housing, residents and other local agencies. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Club closure for drug dealing and disorder in Lancashire:

A police operation was executed in February 2004 response to complaints from local residents regarding late night activity around Monroes club. Residents complained about the noise levels and late night activity linked to the club. Monroes dance club was unlicensed and open for business until 6am. It attracted customers from all over the North West. Although police had tried to work closely with the owner of the club to meet the concerns of residents, no reduction in the level of disturbance had been achieved. The operation was the culmination of a series of pre-planned and co-ordinated operations during the 18 months preceding February 2004. Stop and search operations, codenamed *escort*, were run over 10 weekends in 2003 around the vicinity of the club. 85 people were arrested for a variety of offences and almost 1600 were searched. 60 per cent of those had criminal records and 50 per cent had warning markers relating to violence, drugs, firearms and use of weapons.

During the operations police seized quantities of drugs and an array of weapons. Intelligence checks show that people travelled to the club from all over the North West, the Midlands and even Scotland.
(source: www.together.gov.uk)

Street Crime Warden, Slough:

Operating in an area of high anti-social behaviour, characterised by drug activity, the wardens patrol two parks and their surrounding area. In addition to drug use and dealing, prostitution, anti-social behaviour and robbery are also addressed. The wardens act as a contact for the local community to access council services and provide enhanced drugs intelligence. For further information contact Patrick Underhill, Slough Borough Council: 01753 875450 or underhillpatrick@aol.com.
(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Drama and drugs:

Guernsey's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council (GADAC) have introduced drama as a way of engaging young people and educating about the dangers of drug use. Additionally, support and advice is offered to those that are trying to deal with drug and alcohol problems.
For more information visit www.gadac.org.

Operation Northern Outfall:

Lake Meadows, a large park in Billericay, Essex, experienced problems with drug use, dealing and associated criminal damage. Over a four week period, young people were stop checked in the park and given a letter for their parents outlining the drug problem, particularly cannabis, in the area. Over 120 young people were stopped, four arrested for possession of cannabis and two parents contacted the police for advice after finding cannabis in their child's room. During the operation there were no reports of criminal damage and positive feedback was received from parents. For further information contact PC Julie Dawes, Billericay Police Station: 01268 244028 or julie.dawes@met.pnn.police.uk.
(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

ALCOHOL

Safe and Sound:

A booklet has been launched by the Metropolitan Police in association with the Trident Independent Advisory Group, Specialist Crime Directorate and local clubs with the aim of reducing crime in London's nightclubs. Safe and Sound has been designed to aid licensees to manage the potential threats posed by weapons, drugs and illegal minicabs. Encouraged by the very successful *Drugs in Clubs* booklet, the publication highlights the risks and provides practical advice on how to deal with incidents. The booklet

covers numerous important issues such as searching procedures and management of crime scenes to ensure any evidence is left untouched. Licensees are encouraged to complete detailed risk assessments for all promotions they intend to run. These are passed to the local licensing officer who works with the venue to ensure all safety measures are implemented. Over the last two years, the police have worked with 210 nightclubs in the area and it is hoped that if crimes can be dealt with at the source, it will help to eliminate associated problems in the future. For further information contact Licensing Inspector Adrian Studd on 020 7321 7759 or adrian.stud@met.pnn.police.uk. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Illegal sale of alcohol:

In accordance with the national campaign, police officers in Nottingham targeted pubs and clubs selling alcohol to underage drinkers and those who are already drunk in an attempt to curb anti-social behaviour over the 2004 Christmas period. As a result, one restaurant lost its license for serving out of hours and others received warnings. (source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk>)

Go easy campaign:

'Go easy', based on ideas from a focus group of young people, is funded by Birmingham's Crime and Disorder Partnership and Broad Street Steering Group to reduce binge drinking and alcohol related crime and disorder in Birmingham city centre. The campaign highlights the dangers of binge drinking through a series of adverts illustrating how people can change through an evening's drinking session. The adverts appear on buses, bus shelters, taxis, trains, beer mats and in washrooms. For further information contact Jackie Harrison, West Midlands Police: 0121 626 5197 or j.Harrison@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Three strikes and you're out!:

Yellow and red cards have been introduced in Taunton to target those responsible for alcohol related disorder. The three step system addresses drink fuelled late disorder in the town and includes the police, local authority, Taunton Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and local licensees. For further information contact Sergeant Nic Crocker, Avon and Somerset Constabulary: 01823 363112 or nic.crocker@avinandsomerset.police.uk. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

'Enough' – action about alcohol:

Enough addresses alcohol related and anti-social violence using a number of initiatives, including:

- Six themed poster campaign

- Pub accreditation scheme
- GULP – education resource pack for schools
- Police enforcement team
- Counselling service for those wanting help with their alcohol misuse problem.

Posters and beer mats were distributed to over four hundred licensed premises in Northumberland and licensees are keen to support the scheme. For further information contact Gerald Connor, Berwick upon Tweed Borough Council: 01289 301766 or gc@berwick-upon-tweed.gov.uk. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Taxi Marshall scheme:

Newcastle Safer Communities Partnership funded a trial project involving the marshalling of the town centre's main taxi rank. They ensured no queue jumping took place and no one that was violently sick or drunk got into a taxi (instead they were referred to the police). When the Hackney Carriage Taxi's could not cope with demand, the marshals called private companies. The scheme was very successful, received excellent publicity from TV, radio and local press and further funding was secured. Violence in the town centre has reduced and violence in the taxi ranks eradicated.

For further information contact Brett Ritzkowski, Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council: 01782 742238 or brett.ritzkowski@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Young persons advisory project (YPAP):

The project was developed to help young people with alcohol misuse problems through:

- An appropriate referral, communications and evaluation protocol
- An integrated information, advice, education and counselling service for underage drinkers
- Improved knowledge and attitude of young offenders in relation to alcohol misuse

The project involves the early referral of young people by the police to an alcohol programme run by Renfrew Council. An initial warning is received by the young person and progress monitored by the police superintendent. Failure to comply at any stage necessitates a referral to the Children's panel. Results of the project include a 5% decrease in drink related crime among 16 year olds compared to the previous year.

For further information contact Douglas Hope, Strathclyde Police: 0141 887 0880. (source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Crackdown on alcohol related crime:

Operation Storm II, led by Northampton police, provided additional patrols in the town centre on Thursday to Sunday nights, visited licensed premises, seized alcohol from those drinking on the street in the designated exclusion

zone and targeted underage sales through undercover operations. As a result, a number of arrests were made, fixed penalty notices issued and a pub voluntarily closed. The police are keen to ensure the relationship established with licensees is continued and further visits made.

For more information visit

<http://www.northants.police.uk/default.asp?action=article&ID=6829>

Tackling alcohol related street crime (TASC) Cardiff:

Addressing alcohol related crime in central Cardiff and Cardiff Bay, TASC was launched in 2000 and included:

- Communication between police and licensees – through licensees forum
- Improving quality and behaviour of door staff
- Attempts to influence licensing policy and practice
- Alcohol related violence publicity
- Targeted police operations in hotspots
- Cognitive behaviour programme for repeat offenders (COV-AID)
- Training for bar staff (Servewise)
- Education about alcohol for school age children
- Support for victims of alcohol related assault attending hospital.

Full evaluation of the project can be found at:

www.crimereduction.gov.uk/drugsalcohol68.htm.

For further information contact Stuart Chapman, CRC Information Team:

01347 825064 or stuart.chapman@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Drinkwatch campaign:

In an attempt to reduce the growing risk of sexual assaults resulting from spiked drinks in Bristol City Centre, all licensees were sent advice on how to deal with customers that were victims of drink spiking and training incorporated into the 'doorsafe' doorstaff training course. A public safety and awareness campaign was delivered using local TV and radio and a sustained newspaper campaign. Drink watch posters were produced for lips of glasses and bottles and A4 posters for clubs and bars. Additionally, 20,000 drink watch warning cards were issued to pubs and clubs and to students in surrounding areas. A questionnaire was issued to clubbers to measure the impact. Results illustrated that a significant number of people were aware of the campaign and as a result had changed their behaviour to protect themselves from becoming a victim.

For further information contact PC Graham Pease, Avon and Somerset Police: 0117 945 5045.

(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Burnley Against Night-time Disorder (BAND):

Introduced to provide a holistic and partnership approach to reducing violence in Burnley Town Centre, a pub watch scheme was introduced to enable licensees to ban violent or anti-social people from their premises. This

included a ban from the town centre for 12 months. The approach has modified behaviour and reduced the opportunities for people to commit violent crimes when intoxicated. Additionally, Burnley police established a dedicated town centre team to deal with incidents and improve liaison with external partners.

For further information contact PC Andy Moore, Lancashire Constabulary: 07930 658932 or Andrew.moore@lancashire.police.uk.
(source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk)

Drug and alcohol service for London:

Drug and alcohol service for London is an innovative agency working to provide a range of services to people experiencing problems with alcohol or drugs, including the provision of counselling, brief intervention, advice, advocacy and support to women with substance misuse problems due to a violent relationship and to women experiencing substance misuse related violence in Newham, Tower Hamlets and Redbridge. The project delivers appropriate training to local professionals, raising awareness of substance misuse and domestic violence.

For further information telephone 020 8257 3068.

Safer Travel at Night (STAN):

STAN is a London-wide campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of using unlicensed minicabs. Primarily aimed at women travelling home late at night from pubs, clubs and bars, the campaign began with the highly successful awareness campaign called 'know what you are getting into', which warned of the dangers of taking illegal minicabs and provided information on safer travel options.

The campaign has been hugely successful and results reveal that the number of rapes and sexual assaults in illegal cabs has fallen from 212 in 2002 to 140 in 2004 – including a fall in rapes from 54 to 32. This is the second annual fall in attacks since STAN was launched. The campaign has also won awards for its effectiveness and brand recognition.

For further information visit www.london.gov.uk.

Get home from bus stop to door step by NightCab:

NightCab, a late night marshalled taxi service, has been offering a safe environment and transportation for people travelling from Edgware bus station to surrounding areas in London since January 2004. The six month trial, marshalled and operated by taxi firm Computer Cab plc, provided shared licensed taxis for passengers on their final stretch home. A service controller met passengers and allocated taxis. A service for women only was available if requested and CCTV in operation in the waiting area. The cost to the passenger was a standard £5.00 and the service available to addresses within postal areas NW7, HA7 and HA8.

NightCab follows the success of the marshalled rank pilot scheme in Cranbourn Street, London WC2. During a weekend up to 400 taxi journeys are co-ordinated via the marshals in the rank.

For further information visit

www.tfl.gov.uk/pco/press-releases/2005/january/press-010.shtml.

Nightsafe – reducing alcohol-related violence and disorder:

Nightsafe is a bold initiative to reduce alcohol related violence and keep people safe in Blackpool town centre is underway. It aims to design out alcohol related crime by creating an environment where violence is not acceptable or tolerated.

The links between alcohol consumption and violence are well recognised and it is acknowledged that no single organisation can respond to this problem alone. A partnership approach involving police, the local authority, licensees, health authorities, communities, the local media, Blackpool Transport Services and hospitals, provides an ideal opportunity to share information, resource and expertise.

Local licensees are being asked to commit to the Nightsafe initiative and the management of all licensed premises are being asked not to tolerate the following behaviour in their premises; drugs, drunkenness, underage drinking, antisocial behaviour or disorderly conduct or violence in any form. Customers and visitors to the town are asked to help keep the town safe by observing the Nightsafe principles.

For further information visit <http://www.lancashire.police.uk/nightsafe.html>.

Best Bar Non:

The Best Bar Non (BBN) scheme is an accreditation scheme for pubs, bars and clubs. The Greater Manchester Police, in partnership with Manchester City Council and the late night entertainment and drinks industries, set up BBN as part of the City Centre Safe initiative. The scheme was sponsored in Manchester by Diageo, the drinks distributor, and a local radio station and hotel. The BBN scheme has now been taken on board by the National Union of Students and student unions across the country are being asked to take part.

The aim is to operate a scheme which rewards good and safe licensed venues, whilst providing a vehicle for the police and local authority to work in a positive partnership with the licensed trade. The idea is to reduce incidents of crime and disorder associated with the consumption of alcohol in licensed premises and to promote the area where the scheme is in operation as a safe and professional environment in which to live, work visit and socialise.

For further information visit www.manchester.gov.uk.

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Sample monitoring and evaluation framework ⁴⁷

The framework below is designed to help develop projects that target drug/alcohol related crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

Actions proposed are to:

- *state proposed actions and interventions...*

Phase 1 (Pre-implementation)	By	Done
<p>1. Establish baseline</p> <p>Agree period prior to implementation for which evidence on drugs/alcohol in targeted areas will be available or collected, and gather data.</p> <p><i>Data for the baseline period will help assess whether change has occurred. This data needs collecting before the project starts.</i></p> <p>Gathering data for individual areas will help in assessing the impact of the various improvements made. Data collected could include data on alcohol-related disorder or collection of drug paraphernalia etc.</p>		
<p>2. Identify comparable area(s)</p> <p><i>Comparing changes in the project area with what is happening elsewhere is important in establishing whether any changes are the result of the project, or are likely to have happened anyway.</i></p> <p>Comparators should include:</p> <p>(a) the wider area (b) another area similar to the project area.</p> <p>For example, look to gather data on alcohol-related disorder or collection of drug paraphernalia etc. <i>not</i> covered by the initiative. This will help to check for possible displacement.</p>		
<p>3. Calculate the estimated cost</p> <p><i>This is important to establish whether the steps taken are cost effective.</i></p>		

⁴⁷ source: www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ar050104.htm

<u>Phase 2 Project implementation</u>		
<p>4. Monitor inputs and outputs</p> <p>e.g. monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number, timing and cost of activity against targets set in the action plan. the number, timing and cost of policing operations against targets set in the action plan, plus numbers of arrests 		
<p>5. Seek views from those involved.</p> <p>Interview relevant partnership officers and local public about their views of the project.</p>		
<p>6. Collect [monthly] crime statistics</p> <p>Gather data on alcohol-related disorder or collection of drug paraphernalia etc. for target area and comparison areas.</p>		
Phase 3: (Post implementation)		
<p>7. Evaluate project outcomes and compare with baseline</p> <p>Calculate changes data on alcohol-related disorder or collection of drug paraphernalia etc. in targeted area</p>		
<p>8. Calculate costs and savings</p> <p>Calculate the costs of the initiative</p> <p>Estimate the savings and compare the two.</p>		
<p>9. Examine trends in individual areas to assess the relative effectiveness of different types of measure.</p>		
<p>10. Seek views from those involved.</p> <p>Interview relevant operational partnership officers and local residents and businesses about experience of the project/initiative</p> <p>Use usage figures/interviews/surveys to assess impact</p>		

Identifying problems: chart⁴⁸

WHAT type of anti-social behaviour is occurring?	<u>THE PROBLEM</u>	WHO are the offenders?
WHO or WHAT is the victim?	WHERE is it occurring?	WHEN is it occurring?
HOW are they doing it?	How often?	WHAT is the impact
ARE repeats occurring	Any other key information about the problem.	Any other key information about the Offender?.
	http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk	

⁴⁸www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as00.htm

Options for a local strategy: checklist and chart ⁴⁹

1	<p>What is the precise problem to be tackled?</p> <p>Does it relate to particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locations • groups of victims • offenders? <p>If more information is needed, how can it be obtained?</p>
2	<p>What outcome(s) do we want to achieve and by when?</p> <p>How do these relate to the problems identified?</p>
3	<p>How will the option achieve the desired effect?</p> <p>What is the <i>mechanism</i> for achieving the result intended?</p>
4	<p>What evidence is there to support this approach?</p> <p>Has anything similar been done elsewhere?</p> <p>If so, was it well evaluated and was it successful?</p> <p><u>'What works' page</u></p>
5	<p>What else needs to happen for it the option to work?</p> <p>Under what circumstances will the option achieve the intended outcome?</p> <p>Does it depend on specific conditions or resources, or on support from relevant interests?</p> <p>If so, are these conditions present or can they be created?</p>

⁴⁹ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as00.htm

6	<p>How much do we need to do to make a difference?</p>
7	<p>How will we know if it is working? How and how often will progress be measured? Who will undertake the work?</p>
8	<p>What resources will be needed? What start up costs, staff time; capital and running costs are likely to be required, and how will these be met? What could be provided 'in kind'?</p>
9	<p>What will the positive or negative side effects be?</p>
10	<p>Will the benefits outweigh the costs? Will the outcomes be worthwhile? Could the resources be better used on an alternative option? Does the option represent 'Best Value'?</p>

Action Plan pro-forma⁵⁰

<u>Aim</u>	
<u>Objectives</u>	
<u>Measures</u>	
<u>Inputs</u>	
<u>Outputs</u>	
<u>Outcomes</u>	
<u>Key personnel</u>	
<u>Milestones</u>	
<u>Evaluation</u>	
Present position	

⁵⁰ www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/as00.htm