



Tracy  
Brabin  
Mayor of  
West Yorkshire



Alison Lowe  
Deputy Mayor for  
Policing & Crime

Item 6

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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 12 July 2024

**Subject:** **Neighbourhood Policing and Anti-Social Behaviour Cover Paper**

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**Report of:** Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

**Author:** Simon Jessup, Policy Manager, Policing and Crime

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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- 1.1. The defining features of neighbourhood policing can be traced back to the Peelian principles. The clear emphasis on prevention, the recognition that the police are part of the community and that their power depends on public approval, are as important today as they were at the inception of the police service.
- 1.2. Demand for policing services continues to increase. Some solutions to this can be found in partnership working. The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) utilises her convening powers to bring together the emergency services and key partners such as Integrated Care Boards, Local Authorities, and their Community Safety Partnerships. The Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector are a vital part of this partnership approach and are a key consideration in work to develop sustainable, system-wide solutions.
- 1.3. When implemented effectively, the benefits of neighbourhood policing, whether directed for communities by geography or communities that share an interest or characteristic, can include:
  - A flow of vital community intelligence on a range of issues, from neighbourhood to national security, for example Prevent.
  - Promoting community safety and feelings of safety.
  - Prevention of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.
  - Protecting the vulnerable and reducing repeat demand.
  - The opportunity to create resilient communities less reliant on police support.
  - The legitimacy necessary to enable policing by consent.
- 1.4. In the foreword to the Police and Crime plan (2021-24), the commitment to neighbourhood policing was detailed.

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- 1.5. Along with Neighbourhood Crime, ASB was identified as the second highest area of focus during the public consultation for the 2021-24 Police and Crime Plan.
- 1.6. This report is intended to update the Panel on the current position for neighbourhood policing in West Yorkshire as well as the current position with regards to ASB.
- 1.7. This report provides the Panel with an understanding of neighbourhood policing in West Yorkshire, and it provides:
  - An overview of staffing levels and the structures that support neighbourhood policing, including the partnership work that is paramount if we are to be successful in this space.
  - ASB data at Force and district level.
  - Examples of the work of Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) as they work in partnership to solve and resolve problems and divert people from criminality and into mainstream activities, such as education, employment and training.
- 1.8. The Mayor/DMPC scrutinises the work of West Yorkshire Police through a number of meetings held in both public and private settings.
  - The Community Outcomes Meeting (COM) – held quarterly in public.
  - Quarterly Performance Monitoring – Private with the Chief Constable or a member of the force command team. A public paper is presented to the Police and crime panel.
  - Quarterly Governance – This is a private meeting between the WY combined Authority Executive and West Yorkshire Police Command Team.
  - Short Governance meetings – An opportunity for the Mayor, and/or the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime to meet with the Chief Constable in private.

## **2. INFORMATION**

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### **2.1. Summary**

- 2.1.1. This report provides an update on neighbourhood policing and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). Neighbourhood policing is part of the core policing offer and is embedded across all five districts.
- 2.1.2. NPTs are committed to, and focused on, maintaining visibility; effectively engaging with communities; and working with partners to problem solve, reduce demand, and improve outcomes for individuals and families.
- 2.1.3. The DMPC is satisfied that WYP continues to identify and tackle ASB effectively through targeted activity, early intervention, and engagement.
- 2.1.4. The DMPC is committed, alongside the Chief Constable, to the on-going development and training of officers and staff to enable policing to work effectively and in collaboration with internal and external partners.
- 2.1.5. WYP will be one of the pilot forces using the College of Policing NPP (Neighbourhood Policing Programme) Career Pathway, which will support the delivery of neighbourhood policing to a higher standard and make neighbourhood policing a role of choice in the service.
- 2.1.6. The curriculum will be structured on 4 levels with the aim of professionalising NPT policing across the force.

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- Level 1 is covered by existing entry routes.
- Level 2 is the curriculum designed for neighbourhood officers and staff.
- Level 3 for Sergeant and Inspector ranks.
- Level 4 for BCU (Senior Leadership) Commanders.

2.1.7. Local Authorities have statutory responsibilities to engage with ASB under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as the lead agency. For example, Local Authorities may designate Public Spaces Protection Orders have powers of closure and recovery of homes. In practice much of this work is done in partnership.

2.1.8. The Criminal Justice Bill 2023/24 envisaged a wider role for Metro Mayors and Police and Crime Commissioners in the ASB Case Review process (previously known as the Community Trigger). This is a Local Authority owned process where victims of ASB can challenge the actions, or lack of action when they have reported ASB three or more times in a six-month period. The Bill did not progress before the general election was called.

2.1.9. This paper covers the work of West Yorkshire Police (WYP), West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) and partner organisations in addressing ASB.

### **3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS**

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- 3.1. Neighbourhood Officers are situated in all communities in West Yorkshire and are well placed to understand the particular needs of communities.
- 3.2. Working with community-based partners enables WYP to better understand communities and work with them in a manner that suits their needs, is equitable, and that builds accountability, trust and confidence.

### **4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE**

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- 4.1. Young people are disproportionately involved in ASB and, for some young people, ASB offences will create a route into negative engagement with the Criminal Justice System.
- 4.2. This paper details examples of policing, diversionary and supportive work to reduce ASB. Working with children, young people and families is a core element of community safety practice in West Yorkshire.

### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

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- 5.1. This report includes details of specific funded activities that are designed to address ASB, such as the Safer Streets Fund 5 detailed at 4.2.

### **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

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- 6.1. There are no specific legal implications related to this report.

### **7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION**

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- 7.1. Details of external consultation relating to the ASB Immediate Justice Pilot can be found in Appendix A.

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7.2. Specific consultation was also conducted in relation to the West Yorkshire Police Race Action Plan.

### 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

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8.1. That the Police and Crime Panel note this report.

### BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

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- **Appendix A:** Neighbourhood Policing and Anti-Social Behaviour Report (please see below).
- **Appendix B:** Local information on ASB including a general update on local policing efforts and a comparison of ASB type between April to March 2023 and April to March 2024, for each of the five districts.
- **Appendix C:** Anti-Social Behaviour Immediate Justice Pilot Update

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 12 July 2024

**Subject:** **Neighbourhood Policing and Anti-Social Behaviour Report**

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**Report of:** Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

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## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

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1.1. This report aims to provide the Police and Crime Panel with a greater understanding of neighbourhood policing and ASB in West Yorkshire.

1.2. This report also provides:

- An overview of staffing levels and the structures that support neighbourhood policing, including the partnership work that is paramount if we are to be successful in this space.
- ASB data at Force and district Level.
- Some real-world examples of the work that NPTs do every day. They work in partnership to solve and resolve problems and divert those involved in it away from criminality and into mainstream activities, such as education, employment and training.

## **2. NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING**

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### **2.1. Accountability:**

2.1.1. Accountability for the delivery of neighbourhood policing sits with the five District Commanders (Chief Superintendents), supported strategically by local Policing.

2.1.2. Neighbourhood Chief Inspectors sit within the District Senior Leadership Teams (SLT). Accountability at local (district level) is through Local Accountability Meetings (LAMs) held by the Deputy Chief Constable with the district SLTs.

2.1.3. Areas of concern can be escalated to the Assistant Chief Constable Chaired Reassurance Board. This means a focus is maintained on seeking continuous improvement in our neighbourhood policing offer, and our response to communities.

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### 2.2. Current staffing levels

2.2.1. Local Policing (the central oversight team) routinely obtains staffing figures from districts to monitor the actual number of neighbourhood staff against its budgeted strength. It is inevitable that there is movement of staff across departments, including the Neighbourhood Teams, due to lateral development opportunities, promotion and operational considerations. Student Officers on neighbourhood attachments provide additionality and assist to provide some resilience within districts.

2.2.2. The current neighbourhood staffing level across WYP is shown below (figures correct as of April 2024):

<b>Force</b>	<b>Budgeted</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Deficit</b>
Inspector	20.5	22.6	+2.1
Sergeant	86.2	86.7	+0.5
PC	387.7	330.6	-57.0
PCSO	575.2	531.8	-43.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069.6</b>	<b>971.7</b>	<b>-97.9</b>

2.2.3. The current neighbourhood support staffing levels across the WYP are as follows (figures correct as of April 2024):

<b>Force</b>	<b>Budgeted</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Deficit</b>
Inspector	6.0	7.0	+1.0
Sergeant	14.2	22.0	+7.8
PC	160.5	172.5	+12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>+20.8</b>

2.2.4. Neighbourhood Teams are also supported by Neighbourhood Support Officers, Safer Schools Officers, ASB Officers and Strategic Engagement Officers. Early Action Hubs also assist in supporting some of the Neighbourhood functions in relation to vulnerable children.

2.2.5. The new Police recruitment pathway 'Police Education Qualifications Framework' (PEQF) has had an impact on all Districts and Departments. This process means new recruits have extended abstractions to complete their university degree and initial training, meaning it takes longer before they are fully deployable. Neighbourhood Officers are more experienced and generally move from the Patrol function. In addition, the force has had to ensure that sufficient investigators exist to satisfy safeguarding demand which, in turn, has put an additional pressure on neighbourhood staffing levels. Neighbourhood staffing levels are on an upward trajectory as new recruits make their way through the recruitment and training pipeline.

### 2.3. Volunteers in Policing

2.3.1. The current staffing levels for Special Constables (SC), Police Support Volunteers (PSVs) and Cadets is shown below (figures correct as of April 2024):

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District	Special Constables	PSV	PSV Cadet Leaders	Cadets
Bradford	21	4	6	42
Calderdale	11	1	2	22
Kirklees	16	5	2	26
Leeds	41	7	2	31
Wakefield	27	1	5	23
Ops	8	6		
Crime	1	7		
L&OD (learning and organisational development) including students	12	1		
Force Chaplains		31		
Force Band		36		
HQ		3		
SSU (Scientific Support Unit)		1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>144</b>

2.3.2. Volunteer hours for April to March 2022/23 and 2023/24 are shown below (figures correct as of April 2024):

Volunteer Hours	April 2022 – March 2023	April 2023 – March 2024
Special Constables	51,197	47,666
Police Support Volunteers	13,606	11,866

### 2.4. Special Constables

2.4.1. Special Constables are initially aligned to patrol teams, but once independent status is achieved, they can work with NPT or patrol. The development portfolio requires the undertaking of certain tasks which necessitates them working alongside NPT on an attachment basis.

2.4.2. The last recruitment programme for Specials was on 04 October 2023 and this closed 25 February 2024, resulting in the recruitment of 8 Special Constables, of which 7 are still in training. Recruitment opened on 02 April 2024 and there are plans for a cohort every 3 months.

### 2.5. Police Support Volunteers

2.5.1. PSVs are citizens, from all sections of the community, supporting police officers and staff to deliver local services. They include the Force Chaplains and the Force Band amongst other roles.

### 2.6. Volunteer Police Cadets

2.6.1. The Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC) is the nationally recognised uniformed youth group of the police service in England and Wales for children and young people aged

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8 to 18 years. Each police force operating a VPC scheme follows the VPC Safe to Operate Standards as agreed by the NPCC.

2.6.2. The aims of the VPC are:

- To encourage the spirit of adventure and good citizenship.
- To support local policing priorities through volunteering and give young people a chance to be heard.
- To inspire young people to participate positively in their communities.
- To promote a practical understanding of policing amongst all young people.

2.6.3. WYP has a Volunteer Police Cadets scheme for the 13 to 18 age group. Currently, there are nine cadet units across the force area engaging with over 140 young people. Each cohort follows a two-year programme which runs in line with the academic year between September and July. The programme includes:

- Bronze and Silver Duke of Edinburgh's Awards (DofE).
- Weekly sessions during the school term.
- Learning about different areas of policing, life skills and citizenship.
- Drill parades.
- Team building activities.
- Social action volunteering projects in the local community.
- DofE Expeditions.

2.6.4. Recruitment for the September 2024 to July 2026 cohort is opened on 15 April 2024. The cohort is expected to have up to 200 cadets across eight cadet units. There are currently approximately 80 Cadet Leaders who are a mixture of police officers, staff and PSVs. All leaders are required to have Management Vetting, enhanced DBS checks and must complete certain training, such as an introduction to safeguarding which is delivered by the VPC.

### 3. ENGAGING WITH COMMUNITIES

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3.1. As part of the community engagement plan, process, voice and influence groups are promoted to get involved in the governance of policing. These are managed by WYP locally with the assistance of their engagement team. Examples of these are:

- The Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs), present in each policing district and at force level.
- The Independent Scrutiny and Advisory Groups (ISaAGs).
- Community Scrutiny Panels, for example the Hate and Stop and Search Panels.
- Key Individual Networks (KINs).

3.2. **Equality Objectives:** The equality objectives below ensure that WYP and WYCA comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty.

3.2.1. WYP has developed and maintained IAGs and scrutiny panels, representing our diverse communities, to provide effective consultation and feedback on work at a force and district level. Where the impact on communities is greatest, including the



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legacy of historic injustices, they develop and maintain independent advisory and scrutiny groups with a specific focus.

3.2.2. WYP has built and developed opportunities for whole system involvement relating to Diversity, Equality, Inclusion (DEI) and challenges, through a collaborative partnership approach, providing consultation and scrutiny from stakeholders working towards joint objectives.

3.2.3. WYP is advancing equality and promoting good relations between itself and communities, through delivering the equality framework. This includes progressing priority areas under the Involve section of the framework and identifying appropriate leads or teams to deliver improved outcomes.

**3.3. Independent Custody Detention Scrutiny Panel:** In September 2024, a new Independent Custody Detention Scrutiny Panel (ICDSP) will be convened, drawn from members of the public, with a Chair who is independent of the police and Local Authorities, and who is not politically affiliated. The Panel will scrutinise how WYP use their powers of arrest and detention, including the use of force and the treatment of people who are detained and have additional needs and vulnerabilities, including those with mental health challenges. One of the outcomes we are seeking is that the areas of concern raised by the recent HMICFRS inspection of custody will have additional scrutiny through the work of the Panel, hence why the Chair role will be paid for at least 2 years. The Panel will meet quarterly and examine use of force and one other theme on each occasion, reporting their observations to the DMPC and to WYP. In turn, WYP will report back to the Panel on actions and improvements made when appropriate to do so.

**3.4. The West Yorkshire Police Race Action Plan:** The Chief Constable launched the WYP Race Action Plan with the DMPC in November 2023. The plan is a national initiative, but WYP have produced their own bespoke plan - in consultation with communities and staff - to build the trust and confidence of black communities. The Police Race Action Plan will address WYP policies and practices which disadvantage Black people, and help to ensure Black people feel seen, understood, safe, and better supported by our police service.

**3.5. Community confidence and resilience:** The more confidence a community has in itself and in the services that support it, the more resilient and resistant to crime and ASB it will be. Building confidence is a priority for NPTs. Each team has an engagement plan and the use of online engagement tools. Action plans have been created specifically for each neighbourhood demographic, supporting the pillars of the Police Race Action Plan.

### 3.6. Examples of work across West Yorkshire

3.6.1. **Bradford:** Taking a Child First approach, the Youth Engagement Officer and the Faith & Independent Schools Officer worked with an independent Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) to understand each young person's individual challenges, abilities, strengths. They also considered the circumstances that impacted on each student's propensity to be involved in ASB, criminality and victimisation - such as becoming a victim of Child Criminal Exploitation.

3.6.2. **Calderdale:** Calderdale District engages closely with local schools and young people who are at high risk of permanent exclusion. Children and young people complete a 4-week programme called the Youth Early Action Prevention Programme (YEAPP). Up to 10 young people are taken out of school once a week for 4 weeks. They encourage the children to be involved in activity sessions and team building, and to channel their energy and effort into positive work. During this

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programme, they build trust and confidence in the Police. This aids the delivery of educational inputs to influence and deter future offending.

- 3.6.3. **Leeds:** The Early Action Team in Leeds work in 'Early Help Hubs' in the City's South, East and West. Officers work on multi agency teams including a Hub Lead (an expert in Early Help from the council), and Early Help Practitioners, complimented by a drugs and alcohol worker, mental health worker and domestic violence worker. All professionals on the team take a 'Think Family, Work Family' approach and are all committed to putting support in place at an early stage to avoid escalation. The Early Action Sergeant also manages the officers who work in the Youth Justice Service and the Constable who works on Liaison and Diversion, creating a cohesive partnership.

Excellent working relationships have been formed with Children's Social Care; the Council Missing Return Team; the Youth Justice Service; Liaison and Diversion and partners from the VCSE Sector. The aim is to avoid (if possible and appropriate) criminalising children and to try and tackle the underlying cause of the offending.

The Leeds District Early Action Team complete a variety of Educational Inputs to young people who have either committed an offence or are at risk of becoming an offender. The Early Action Team also has a Youth Engagement PCSO. This officer goes to all Primary Schools in Leeds and delivers 'transition' inputs covering topics such as road safety, online safety and bullying.

- 3.6.4. **Kirklees:** The P.E.A.K project is specifically designed to educate and inform children and young people around the dangers and consequences associated with knife crime. The programme aims to help reduce crime and have a positive impact on local young people within Kirklees. The project supports young people, and the wider communities that they live in, to make them feel safer and improve community cohesion. This is achieved through educational resources; diversionary activity; youth empowerment; inspiration; use of role models and on-going support in signposting to existing, sustainable community-based provision.

- 3.6.5. **Wakefield:** The Inspire Girls Group is a 6-week program targeting young females that are yet to enter the criminal justice system but are involved in low level offending/ASB, or subject to missing reports. The girls attend weekly 2-hour group sessions and receive packages delivered by guest speakers from the partnership around topics such as healthy relationships; online and personal safety; hygiene; mental and physical health; domestic abuse and hate crime. The program has been delivered in several locations across the district. Work is ongoing with schools to provide a direct referral pathway.

Throughout the week, the girls were presented with a number of positive role models and learned skills and habits to promote their all-around health and wellbeing. They will also have undergone 1:1 sessions addressing their offending, ASB behaviour or other issues.

Early Action Teams are in the later stages of establishing a boy's group similar to the Inspire Girls Group, with venues across district now identified, along with suitable key partners to deliver the group workshops. A funding application is to be submitted imminently to support this work.

## 4. COORDINATED INTERVENTIONS

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4.1. All NPTs are charged with identifying and dealing with problems in their communities through a Problem Oriented Policing (POP) approach. Understanding the root causes of problems in communities leads to activities designed to reduce the propensity of people to take a path into ASB and on to further criminality. However, policing and partners must protect the public and identify those offending against our communities. They must then aim to change offender behaviour through the raft of criminal and civil resolutions and out of court pathways available.

### 4.2. Safer Streets Fund 5 – ASB initiatives

4.2.1. The Home Office launched the Safer Streets Round 5 Funding process in July 2023. The funding was directly awarded to the Mayor as opposed to an open competitive bidding process. However, we were required to submit funding proposals to confirm they met the fund's requirements. The fund's three areas of focus are ASB, Violence Against Women and Girls and Neighborhood Crime.

4.2.2. The Mayor was allocated up to £820,000 over 18 months as follows:

- Funding Year 1 – 01 Oct 2023 to 31 March 2024: £465,000.
- Funding Year 2 – 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025: £355,000.

4.2.3. The ASB specific initiatives funded from the grant are:

- Bradford Council: Days of Action.
- Kirklees Council: Bumpy/Kickstart and Days of Action in Ashbrow.
- Leeds Council: Proactive ASB team and community outreach.
- West Yorkshire Police: Police Bike Overtime, Police Patrols and Op Soundwood.

4.3. **Immediate Justice Pilot:** Please see the separate report at Appendix C titled Anti-Social Behaviour Immediate Justice Pilot Update for details on this Pilot.

### 4.4. Hotspot Policing

4.4.1. In March 2023, the Government launched their ASB action plan that included funding for increased police - and other uniformed presence - to clamp down on ASB, targeting hotspots.

4.4.2. Following the pilot hotspot areas' success, the national roll out was implemented from 01 April 2024. Recognising the overlap between ASB hotspot activity and Grip serious violence hotspot policing, the Government combined the two funding streams in 2024/25.

4.4.3. The Mayor has been allocated up to £2,476,420 from 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The funding is fully transferred to WYP.

4.4.4. Hotspot policing is everybody's business. The force is in the process of setting up Neighbourhood Impact Teams that will work locally. This will be augmented by Operation Jemlock, the operational delivery arm of the VRP, who will be leading and coordinating the delivery of hot spot response and POP within these hot spot areas across West Yorkshire.

4.4.5. The emphasis is on delivering evidence-based hotspot policing in ASB and Serious Violent Crime hotspots across the county. There are, at the time of writing, 234 hotspots identified and these account for 13.3% of all recorded crime in West Yorkshire. Much of this demand is crime that is ASB, or aligned with it, such as street crime, drugs offences and youth violence. 65 of the hotspots were previously areas of focus by Op Jemlock in the last three years of operation.

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- 4.4.6. Each district will have an Op Jemlock single point of contact (SPOC) to share the progress of the POP plan. Some hot spots may contain one location, e.g. a school, therefore high visibility foot patrols would not be advantageous and rather a proactive POP plan may be more suitable. These will be known as POP patrols.
- 4.4.7. Districts will need to be involved with daily tasking into identified and agreed Serious Violence Duty (SVD) and ASB hotspots. These are long-term hotspots and won't change frequently. Each agreed hotspot will require a high visibility foot patrol for 20 minutes per shift, which could be carried out by PCSOs or officers (1 on earlies and 1 on lates). The hotspots, and the best times to visit them, will be loaded onto CORVUS Neighbourhood Profile Manager and will be visible to everyone on the days that require visiting.
- 4.4.8. The GPS data of the officer/PCSO will be captured automatically and there will be no requirement for the person to complete a return. The compliance will be monitored via the Jemlock analyst, and the data shared with senior leadership and the force Command Team.
- 4.4.9. Jemlock officers will continue to manage and deliver officers working on an overtime basis (Home Office VRP funding) to deliver proactive, preventative patrols across the force. This will equate to around 18-20 officers every day.
- 4.4.10. All offences targeted fall under the ASB definition or Serious Violence Duty definition. The policing and partnership activity is generally targeted at assaults; youth related offences; adult related nuisance; public order offences and robbery.

### 4.5. Clear, Hold, Build

- 4.5.1. Clear Hold, Build (CHB) represents a new approach to tackling the actions of organised crime groups within neighbourhoods. It builds on neighbourhood partnership tasking arrangements. Commonly, this includes the activities of street gangs and drug dealers – elements of which will feature ASB and are of concern to residents.
- 4.5.2. CHB projects focus on specific neighbourhoods, and through three phases of activity, address the problem of criminal groups operating in the area. They help to build community resilience, improve confidence and trust in the police, and make the area a safer place to live. The three phases are:
- **Clear:** Tackle the criminality through catch, convict and disruption tactics, identifying those ultimately responsible and removing them from the neighbourhood.
  - **Hold:** Visible policing and partnership activity that prevents criminality returning or exploiting the vacuum left by the removal of, or a reduction in criminal activity.
  - **Build:** Building community resilience, trust and confidence in policing and partners that improves community intelligence, empowering reporting and resistance.
- 4.5.3. WYCA are supporting West Yorkshire's three CHB sites (in Leeds, Bradford, and Kirklees) through a tailored Serious Organised Crime (SOC) grant round of the Mayor's Safer Communities Fund (recently closed to applications). In the near future, the DMPC will take an enhanced role in the oversight of WYP's work to counter SOC through a newly established SOC partnership board.

### 4.6. The Mayor's Safer Travel Team

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- 4.6.1. The Mayor's Safer Travel Team is funded through £1 million of investment from the Bus Service Improvement Plan for an initial three-year period, ending in 2026.
- 4.6.2. The team consists of 15 Safer Travel PCSO's, a Sergeant and a safer travel manager (within WYCA) who have a goal to reduce ASB, reduce violent crime, protect women and girls and protect the young and vulnerable in and around the bus network within West Yorkshire.
- 4.6.3. The Safer Travel Team hold monthly contact points and run events across the district in line with national themed events such as hate crime week. These are advertised through WYP and WYCA social media pages. The contact points give vulnerable bus users the opportunity to speak with our Safer Travel PCSOs face to face.
- 4.6.4. The team are deployed in stations and on bus routes based on intelligence from WYCA, bus operators, security guard reports, and local police. The safer travel officers conduct regular trojan bus operations across the county, based on areas which are suffering from ASB and are supported by NPTs. Trojan bus operations consist of PCSOs and police officers being present on buses afflicted with ASB, to identify offenders and through partnership work, educate them away from such activity, and/or prosecute if necessary.
- 4.6.5. Safer Travel officers attend schools across the county to deliver inputs on safety and ASB in regard to the bus network. This is done in conjunction with the West Yorkshire bus alliance youth engagement programme and working directly with the bus operators.

### 4.7. Bus Safety Feedback Tool and Safe Zones

- 4.7.1. WYCA introduced the Bus Safety Tool as a pilot to encourage passengers to report their experiences of safety on the region's bus network. The Bus Safety Feedback Tool allows passengers to tell us what types of things are making them feel unsafe and where and when that is happening, whether this is during a bus journey or while waiting for a bus. The feedback tool is available the WY Metro website, the MCard app or a direct QR scanner. WYCA is using the data to work with the police and bus partners to make improvements.
  - 4.7.2. Safe Zones have launched in every staffed bus station in West Yorkshire to help protect passengers and passersby. It can be revealed anyone who feels unsafe or at risk of harm will be able to turn to specially trained members of staff for support.
- 4.8. **Vision Zero - road safety:** Clearly, the use of off road and other motorcycles and vehicles, such as car meets are a concern for policing, Local Authorities and public safety. Details of the work of WYCA, Local Authorities and Policing in this space are contained within the recent Vision Zero Paper. This was presented at the Police and Crime Panel in April 2024, and is on the WYCA website in the form of the Vision Zero Strategy.

## 5. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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- 5.1. This section outlines the Force's current position in relation to ASB. It includes details of the types, trends and volume of ASB calls and locations across West Yorkshire. It also contains data detailing the volume of recorded incidents, repeat rates, and public perception and satisfaction.
- 5.2. **The effect of changes to the Home Office Counting Rules on crime recording**

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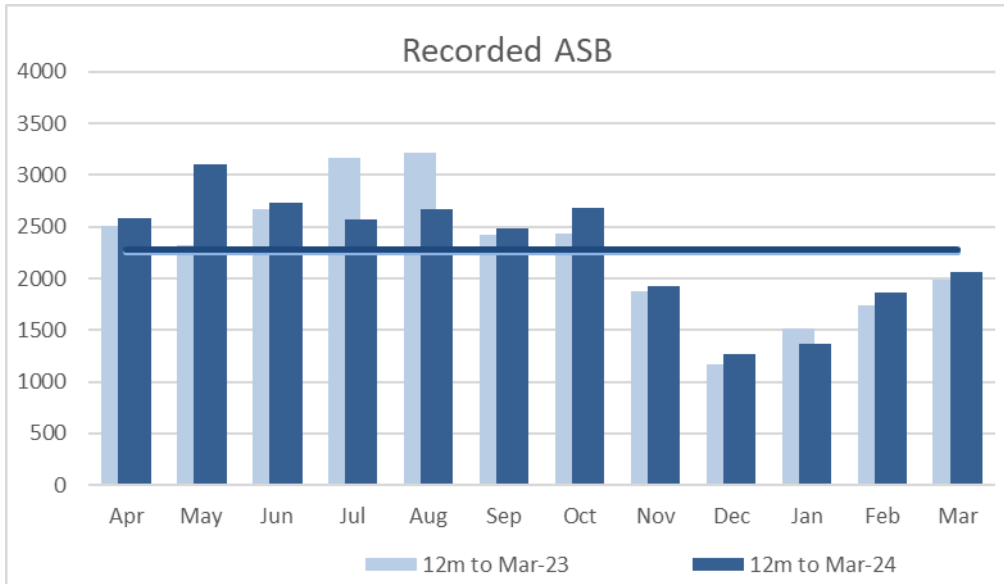
- 5.2.1. The Home Office Counting Rules are regularly reviewed and updated. In 2023, they underwent a major review as part of a wider review of police productivity in England and Wales.
- 5.2.2. The review led to some changes. The main change was a reversal of a previous change made in 2017. Prior to 2017, only the most serious crime was recorded for incidents that involved more than one type of crime. This was called the principal crime rule. The change in 2017 mandated that, in addition to the most serious offence, all other offences that had been committed would be recorded. For example, where a crime of stalking or harassment was disclosed, each associated incident that was part of the pattern of offending would also be recorded.
- 5.2.3. The 2023 change reintroduced the principal crime rule for almost all offences. WYP still investigate all offences and incidents, but only the most serious offence is recorded at the time of the report.
- 5.2.4. This has resulted in a drop in the numbers of offences that conform to the ASB definition being recorded, and that is reflected in the data. It is not fully clear what the new normal will look like in terms of crime volumes, especially in terms of public order and protection from harassment offences, including stalking.

### 5.3. Anti-Social Behaviour data

- 5.3.1. This following data highlights the types, trends and volume of ASB calls and locations within each district and the work undertaken with internal and external partners to provide an effective response through problem solving.
- 5.3.2. It outlines WYP's current position in relation to ASB and the slight increase in the rates of ASB across West Yorkshire.

	West Yorkshire – Total ASB Incidents			
	2022-23	2023-24	+/- vol	+/- %
Apr	2506	2590	84	3.4%
May	2329	3102	773	33.2%
Jun	2665	2732	67	2.5%
Jul	3164	2577	-587	-18.6%
Aug	3217	2667	-550	-17.1%
Sep	2426	2489	63	2.6%
Oct	2437	2687	250	10.3%
Nov	1881	1920	39	2.1%
Dec	1164	1272	108	9.3%
Jan	1522	1369	-153	-10.1%
Feb	1736	1867	131	7.5%
Mar	1984	2068	84	4.2%
<b>12m total</b>	<b>27031</b>	<b>27340</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

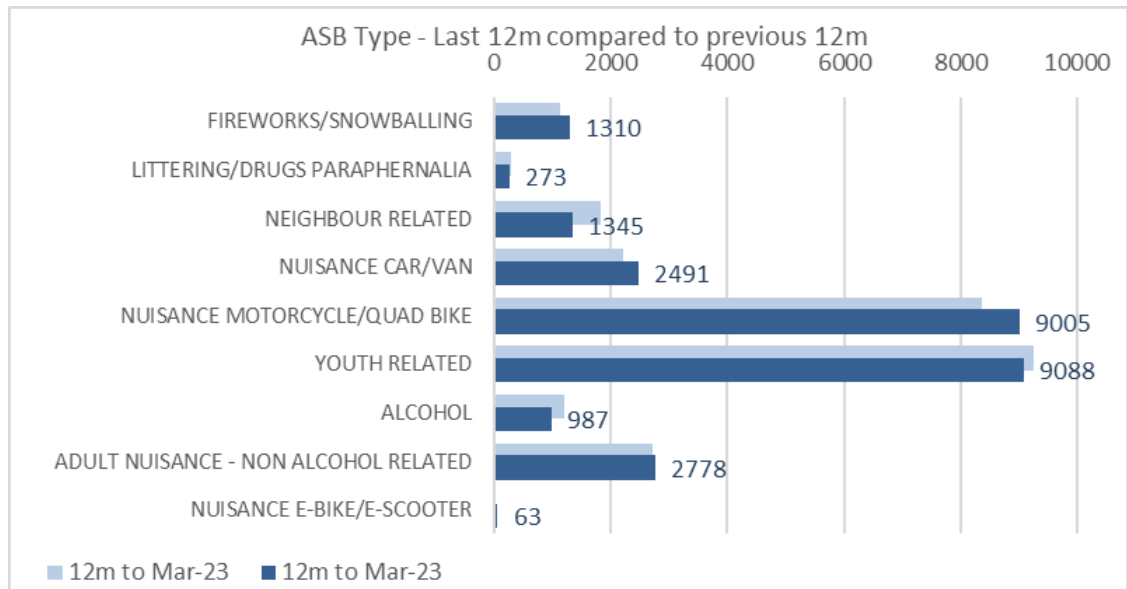
## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB



5.3.3. Overall, the tables above identify a 1.1% increase in ASB incidents over the past year.

5.3.4. A breakdown per district of incidents finalised as ASB (which does not include incidents that have a district identifier of motorway, out of force or unknown district location) is provided at Appendix A.

5.3.5. A comparison of ASB type between April -March 2023 and April to March 2024 is shown below for West Yorkshire. Equivalent tables for each of the five districts can be found in Appendix B.



5.3.6. The data shows an overall increase of 649 reported incidents involving Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike. However, the picture varies between districts, with Leeds and Bradford showing a decrease (-418 for those districts combined), while the remaining districts' volumes contribute to the overall WY increase.

5.3.7. The Mayor has sought and secured funding from the Home Office's Safer Streets 5 Fund to tackle anti-social use of bikes/off-road bikes. This has led to additional resourcing for police, as demonstrated by the Calderdale example in this report.

## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

5.3.8. Neighbour related incidents have decreased in all districts. The exception is youth related incidents, which is higher for Wakefield (+183 / +10.9%) and remains the same for Kirklees.

5.3.9. A new ASB secondary code for 'nuisance e-bike/e-scooter' was brought in in September 2023. So far only 63 have been recorded across the force which would appear low. Many of these may have been recorded as nuisance motor vehicle complaints.

### 5.4. ASB and ASB related incidents

5.4.1. The table below shows ASB and ASB-related incidents. ASB related incidents include Criminal Damage, Harassment, Public Order, and other types of incidents that have an ASB qualifier (flag), for the purposes of the table below.

WY	WY Total	Last 12-month period				Per 1000 Population		
		12m to Mar-23	12m to Mar-24	+/-	+/- %	12m to Mar-23	12m to Mar-24	Trend
		90,166	87,266	-2900	-3.2%	38.3	37.1	▼
Dispcode	ASB	27,030	27,340	310	1.1%	11.5	11.6	▲
Dispcode	Criminal Damage	16,717	15,483	-1234	-7.4%	7.1	6.6	▼
Dispcode	Harassment	15,812	19,864	4052	25.6%	6.7	8.4	▲
Dispcode	Public Order	27,179	22,221	-4958	-18.2%	11.6	9.4	▼
ASB Qualifier	Other Crime-related incident	1,271	941	-330	-26.0%	0.5	0.4	▼
ASB Qualifier	Non-crime related incident	2,157	1,608	-549	-25.5%	0.9	0.7	▼

5.4.2. Harassment and ASB have both increased from last year, with Harassment showing an increase in every district.

5.4.3. Whilst ASB logs have only increased slightly over the past year, incidents finalised as harassment have increased by 25.6%. The biggest decreases in ASB types are public order (-18.2%) and Criminal Damage (-7.4%) which may be affected by recording crimes instead.

### 5.5. ASB Profile – April to March 2022/23 and 2023/24

5.5.1. All incidents recorded by WYP in their Command and Control system, are given an incode and may have a qualifying code.

5.5.2. Note that there may be a slight difference in incidents recorded due to the date/time each report was prepared that month.

5.5.3. The first table below shows all incidents recorded with an ASB incode.

5.5.4. The second table below splits these incidents down into ASB type, for example, Youth Related, and shows volumes for the calendar year to 31 March 2023, and 31 March 2024.



## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

West Yorkshire		Long Term Volume (12m to)			(12m) Per 1,000 Pop		
		Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↕
Rank	West Yorkshire	27,030	27,338	1.1%	11.5	11.6	▲
1	Leeds	9,569	9,080	-5.1%	11.8	11.2	▼
2	Bradford	6,906	6,693	-3.1%	12.6	12.2	▼
3	Wakefield	4,090	4,717	15.3%	11.6	13.3	▲
4	Kirklees	4,382	4,680	6.8%	10.1	10.8	▲
5	Calderdale	1,984	2,065	4.1%	9.6	10.0	▲
6	Other	99	103	4.0%	NA	NA	

Rank	West Yorkshire	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↕
1	Youth Related	9,256	9,088	-1.8%	3.9	3.9	◀
2	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	8,356	9,005	7.8%	3.6	3.8	▲
3	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	2,725	2,777	1.9%	1.2	1.2	◀
4	Nuisance Car/Van	2,226	2,491	11.9%	0.9	1.1	▲
5	Neighbour Related	1,841	1,344	-27.0%	0.8	0.6	▼
6	Fireworks/Snowballing	1,131	1,310	15.8%	0.5	0.6	▲
7	Alcohol	1,197	987	-17.5%	0.5	0.4	▼
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	298	273	-8.4%	0.1	0.1	◀
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	63	-	0.0	0.0	◀

5.5.5. Finally, the table below presents the same data as above, but the shading shows where policing and partnership activity is required. The darker shading indicates potential greater priority.

	Fwrks	Litter	Neighbours	Car/Van	M'cycle/ Quad	Youth	Alcohol	Adult non Alcohol	ebike/ escooter	Total
12m to Mar-23	1131	298	1841	2226	8356	9257	1197	2725	0	27031
12m to Mar-24	1310	273	1345	2491	9005	9088	987	2778	63	27340
Diff	179	-25	-496	265	649	-169	-210	53	63	309
% Diff	15.8%	-8.4%	-26.9%	11.9%	7.8%	-1.8%	-17.5%	1.9%	N/A	1.1%

5.5.6. The table above shows that overall rates of ASB incidents in 2023-24 are higher than those recorded in 2022-23, with a 1.1% increase.

5.5.7. ASB over the last year has continued to follow a seasonal pattern, with July and August showing the greatest reduction and May showing the greatest increase compared to the same months the previous year. Weather patterns can affect ASB and this may have had an effect.

5.5.8. For West Yorkshire, the categories with highest volume are Youth related (9,088), Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike (9,005), and Adult non-alcohol (2,778). Largest increase since last year was for Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike (+649 / +7.8%).

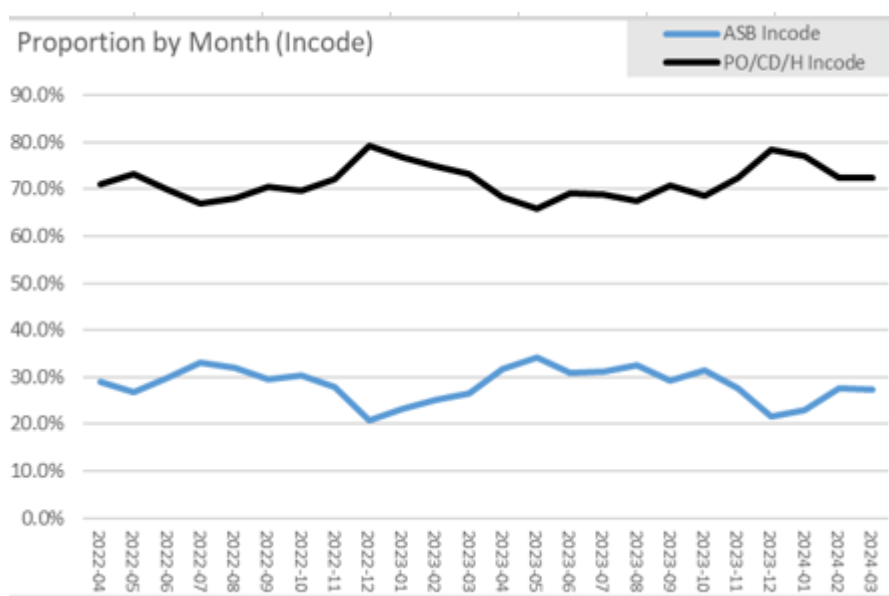
### 5.6. ASB Crime Data Integrity (CDI) Compliance

5.6.1. Office of the Force Crime Registrar (OFCR) continues to focus on understanding the Crime Data Integrity (CDI) compliance rates of missed crimes contained in the ASB Personal (P), Nuisance (N) and Environmental (E) Logs. This ensures vulnerable victims are identified and safeguarded. It also allows WYP to manage perpetrators robustly. Inevitably, offender management will prevent further harm being caused to victims and communities, thereby reducing this type of demand.

5.6.2. The below chart shows the proportion of ASB Logs (P/N/E) compared to those offences associated with ASB crime. There has been a slight increase in Logs opened as Public Order / Harassment / Damage until December 2023 when it started to decline and, as of March 2024, it has remained level. There has been a

## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

steady increase in ASB Logs since December 2023. However, from February 2024 this has started to decline.



5.6.3. To ensure districts, Local Authorities and partners are aware of all ASB related demand, the Performance Review Team has created Force and NPT level documents which add together all ASB, whether it is recorded as a crime or not. This ensures that policing and partners do not lose an understanding of the totality of ASB in communities following Home Office Crime Recording changes.

### 5.7. Anti-Social and Vulnerability Assessment Tool

5.7.1. The Anti-Social and Vulnerability Assessment Tool (ASVAT) system enables the review of all ASB calls easily. ASB calls may be crime or non-crime. This system allows policing and Local Authorities to review the totality of ASB in communities and identify and evaluate risk effectively.

5.7.2. ASVAT also assists in the identification of the vulnerability of repeat callers / victims, that may have been overlooked in the initial call screening process and ensures vulnerability is not missed and victims are supported.

## 6. TARGETED LOCAL INTERVENTIONS

6.1. Examples of work undertaken at some of the top 20 locations for ASB are highlighted below. The following definitions may aid understanding:

6.1.1. CPN: A Community Protection Notice is aimed to prevent unreasonable behaviour that is having a negative impact on the local community's quality of life. Any person aged 16 years or over can be issued with a notice, whether it is an individual or a business, and it will require the behaviour to stop and, if necessary, reasonable steps to be taken to ensure it is not repeated in the future.

6.1.2. CBO: The Criminal Behaviour Order is available on conviction for any criminal offence in any criminal court. The order is aimed at tackling the most serious and persistent offenders where their behaviour has brought them before a criminal court. CBOs include prohibitions to stop ASB and may also include requirements to address the underlying causes of the offender's behaviour.

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6.1.3. ABC: Acceptable Behaviour Contracts. These are non-statutory. They may be agreed with a child and their parent or carer and may result in some partnership activity being wrapped around the family.

### 6.2. Leeds: The Park, Beeston Road

- 6.2.1. The area has seen a decrease of ASB related offences recently. Partnership work with Leeds ASB Team (LASBT), youth services and local councillors has seen several Community Protection Notices (CPN) issued.
- 6.2.2. Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) have been issued to aggressive beggars and street drinkers in the area on conviction. A new Leeds Watch camera has been successfully financed and installed, covering one of the most problematic areas.
- 6.2.3. The locality has a problem-solving group (PSG) in which all the partner agencies sit and discuss the problem nominals, locations, and problems. The partners range from ASB teams, street cleansing, parks and countryside, housing, private sector housing and Leeds Watch. This approach means that should an issue arise, the PSG can take the lead in finding a solution. Meetings are held monthly, jointly chaired by police and LASBT.
- 6.2.4. Two weeks of action have taken place targeting this area, and neighbouring areas, with warrants and closure orders, leaflet drops and high visibility patrols.

### 6.3. Wakefield: neighbouring supermarket and fast food outlet, Dewsbury Road

- 6.3.1. The ASB suffered at both a supermarket and fast food outlet varied and included issues involving children and young people, as well as a notable number of calls for service for the fast food outlet. This location falls on the border of two council ward areas so there is much crossover with partnership representation and elected members.
- 6.3.2. Through an initial scoping exercise, it was identified that many of the calls involved the same children, aged 14-16, who lived nearby.
- 6.3.3. An intelligence package from the District Intelligence Unit highlighted offences at these two sites, as well as adjoining premises, along with all offences and intelligence linked to the identified suspects.
- 6.3.4. A two-tier problem-solving plan involves two NPT teams - Central City and Central Outer West Teams - working together to deliver an enhanced policing footprint in the area, at the times indicated, and utilising the opportunity to create a contact point at within the shop perimeter.
- 6.3.5. A balance of support and deterrence has been used to tackle the issues. Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) were issued by the Local Authority whilst their parents/guardians had tenancy action taken against them, thereby placing the emphasis on responsible parenting and informing of consequences should behaviour continue.
- 6.3.6. The Local Authority Early Action Team, along with detached Youth Outreach Workers, engaged with young people in the locality. In addition, charities such as St. Giles Trust, took the opportunity to engage with identified children and young people.

### 6.4. Bradford: Keighley Bus Station. NPT and the Mayor's Safer Travel Scheme.

- 6.4.1. An increase in ASB around the Bus Station at Keighley was noted, which had created a spike in calls for service. Most of these were public order offences and assaults.

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- 6.4.2. These offences were directed predominantly towards staff members but also witnessed by members of the public. Recognising this rise in demand at the location, in October 2023 a Problem Solving Occurrence (PSO) was created.
- 6.4.3. Plain clothes operations in the locality have resulted in several arrests for assaults/public order offences/possess offensive weapon and drugs offences. Two dispersal orders have been effective in dealing with specific escalation.
- 6.4.4. All persons and children dispersed and involved in behaviour at the bus station are being referred through Early Help or, if beyond that, managed via ASB processes.
- 6.4.5. Partnership meetings with Metro management, the Safer Travel Sergeant, and wider partners are held regularly. The bus station and connected shopping centre are utilised as pop-up contact points - holding contact point stalls in both the concourse of the bus station and entrance to the shopping centre from the bus station. Partners from Youth Services undertake detached and outreach work at this location.
- 6.4.6. This work has seen the demand decrease. However, it remains a PSO location and a primary tasking location.
- 6.5. General updates from the district NPT teams to demonstrate the efforts ongoing in communities to identify ASB, tackle it effectively are detailed in Appendix C.
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## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

**Appendix A:** A breakdown per district of incidents finalised as ASB (which does not include incidents that a district identifier of motorway, out of force or unknown district location)

Appendix A												
West Yorkshire		Long Term Volume (12m to)			(12m) Per 1,000 Pop		Short Term Trend - Monthly Figures					
Rank	West Yorkshire	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
	West Yorkshire	27,030	27,338	1.1%	11.5	11.6	▲	1272	1369	1867	2066	
1	Leeds	9,569	9,080	-5.1%	11.8	11.2	▼	427	457	647	624	
2	Bradford	6,906	6,693	-3.1%	12.6	12.2	▼	340	310	396	437	
3	Wakefield	4,090	4,717	15.3%	11.6	13.3	▲	222	286	392	465	
4	Kirklees	4,382	4,680	6.8%	10.1	10.8	▲	195	200	288	335	
5	Calderdale	1,984	2,065	4.1%	9.6	10.0	▲	85	110	132	192	
6	Other	99	103	4.0%	NA	NA		3	6	12	13	

Rank	West Yorkshire	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Youth Related	9,256	9,088	-1.8%	3.9	3.9	◀	456	468	690	703	
2	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	8,356	9,005	7.8%	3.6	3.8	▲	344	403	557	707	
3	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	2,725	2,777	1.9%	1.2	1.2	◀	145	179	218	244	
4	Nuisance Car/Van	2,226	2,491	11.9%	0.9	1.1	▲	143	132	200	182	
5	Neighbour Related	1,841	1,344	-27.0%	0.8	0.6	▼	66	71	99	101	
6	Fireworks/Snowballing	1,131	1,310	15.8%	0.5	0.6	▲	36	37	27	14	
7	Alcohol	1,197	987	-17.5%	0.5	0.4	▼	61	45	51	85	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	298	273	-8.4%	0.1	0.1	◀	15	25	16	20	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	63	-	0.0	0.0	◀	6	9	9	10	

Rank	Leeds	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Youth Related	3,375	3,142	-6.9%	4.2	3.9	▼	151	155	227	222	
2	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	2,673	2,452	-8.3%	3.3	3.0	▼	86	121	151	144	
3	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	1,223	1,211	-1.0%	1.5	1.5	◀	69	68	90	97	
4	Nuisance Car/Van	668	835	25.0%	0.8	1.0	▲	51	45	85	78	
5	Fireworks/Snowballing	388	470	21.1%	0.5	0.6	▲	13	10	12	2	
6	Neighbour Related	669	467	-30.2%	0.8	0.6	▼	25	30	50	36	
7	Alcohol	488	390	-20.1%	0.6	0.5	▼	25	15	23	36	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	85	91	7.1%	0.1	0.1	◀	6	11	5	7	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	22	-	0.0	0.0	◀	1	2	4	2	

Rank	Bradford	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	2,389	2,192	-8.2%	4.4	4.0	▼	102	78	86	128	
2	Youth Related	2,008	1,953	-2.7%	3.7	3.6	▼	119	93	144	155	
3	Nuisance Car/Van	739	756	2.3%	1.4	1.4	◀	41	36	48	43	
4	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	595	629	5.7%	1.1	1.2	▲	27	50	64	56	
5	Fireworks/Snowballing	422	517	22.5%	0.8	0.9	▲	8	18	9	4	
6	Neighbour Related	436	329	-24.5%	0.8	0.6	▼	19	20	22	25	
7	Alcohol	236	233	-1.3%	0.4	0.4	◀	21	8	17	19	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	81	71	-12.3%	0.1	0.1	◀	1	5	4	4	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	13	-	0.0	0.0	◀	2	2	2	3	

Rank	Wakefield	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Youth Related	1,681	1,864	10.9%	4.8	5.3	▲	99	128	185	172	
2	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	1,107	1,683	52.0%	3.1	4.8	▲	58	88	137	207	
3	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	433	396	-8.5%	1.2	1.1	▼	21	24	26	32	
4	Nuisance Car/Van	306	307	0.3%	0.9	0.9	◀	20	23	20	20	
5	Neighbour Related	242	204	-15.7%	0.7	0.6	▼	8	8	12	16	
6	Alcohol	205	142	-30.7%	0.6	0.4	▼	8	9	5	12	
7	Fireworks/Snowballing	79	70	-11.4%	0.2	0.2	◀	3	2	2	2	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	37	40	8.1%	0.1	0.1	◀	4	3	3	3	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	11	-	0.0	0.0	◀	1	1	2	1	

Rank	Kirklees	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	1,623	1,923	18.5%	3.7	4.4	▲	79	79	136	144	
2	Youth Related	1,369	1,379	0.7%	3.2	3.2	◀	54	55	82	95	
3	Nuisance Car/Van	371	415	11.9%	0.9	1.0	▲	25	16	32	23	
4	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	282	344	22.0%	0.7	0.8	▲	14	23	22	37	
5	Neighbour Related	335	252	-24.8%	0.8	0.6	▼	11	9	9	21	
6	Fireworks/Snowballing	169	163	-3.6%	0.4	0.4	◀	4	2	2	3	
7	Alcohol	177	151	-14.7%	0.4	0.3	▼	4	12	3	9	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	56	45	-19.6%	0.1	0.1	◀	3	3	2	2	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	8	-	0.0	0.0	◀	1	1	0	1	

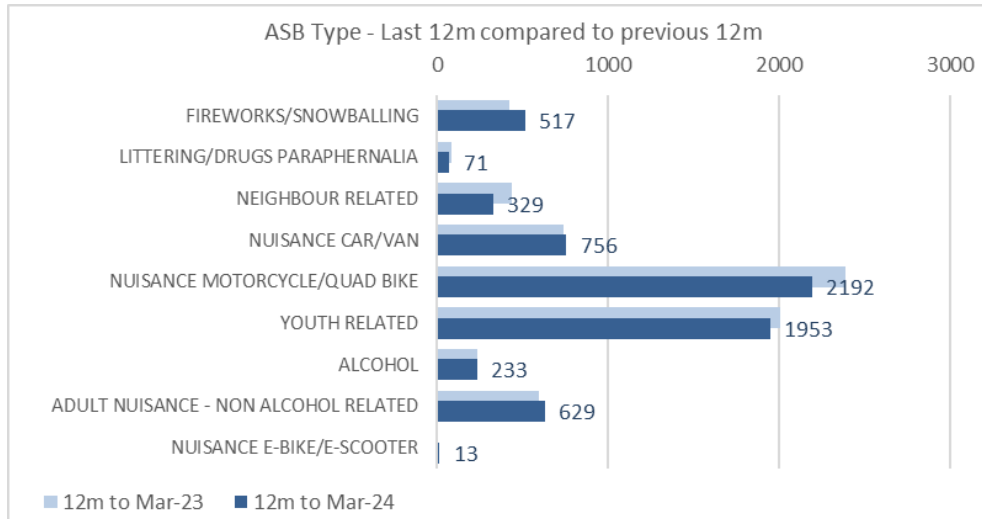
  

Rank	Calderdale	Mar-23	Mar-24	+/-	Mar-23	Mar-24	↓	Dec 23	Jan 24	Feb 24	Mar 24	Trend
1	Youth Related	788	727	-7.7%	3.8	3.5	▼	33	36	49	55	
2	Nuisance Motorcycle/Quad Bike	545	722	32.5%	2.6	3.5	▲	17	37	44	80	
3	Adult Nuisance - Non Alcohol Related	185	183	-1.1%	0.9	0.9	◀	13	13	15	21	
4	Nuisance Car/Van	129	164	27.1%	0.6	0.8	▲	6	11	13	15	
5	Fireworks/Snowballing	70	87	24.3%	0.3	0.4	▲	8	5	1	3	
6	Neighbour Related	146	82	-43.8%	0.7	0.4	▼	3	3	5	3	
7	Alcohol	87	69	-20.7%	0.4	0.3	▼	3	1	2	9	
8	Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	34	23	-32.4%	0.2	0.1	▼	1	1	2	4	
9	Nuisance e-bike/e-scooter	0	8	-	0.0	0.0	◀	1	3	1	2	

## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

**Appendix B:** This appendix details local information on ASB, along with a general update on local policing efforts. The tables show a comparison of ASB type between April to March 2023 and April to March 2024 for each of the five districts.

### Bradford



Hate Crime impacts on Communities feeling safe and being safe. The Police Hate Crime Team now has 5 dedicated Hate Crime Co-ordinators (HCC's), making a significant difference in terms of capacity to carry out home/reassurance visits and engage with other partners such as housing regarding target hardening and anti-ASB measures. This has also allowed more awareness and focus on sectarianism and hate crime data.

WYP and the LA have also visited Madrid & Salamanca with Bradford Hate Crime Alliance and spent time with the Spanish Police to exchange ideas regarding hate crime. They gave talks with SLT in Madrid and at Salamanca University on how WYP deal with Hate Crime in Bradford. It is expected that our friends from the Police in Madrid will visit Bradford sometime this year.

A weekly reassurance meeting is held on a Wednesday which sees Partners and religious leaders from across Bradford come together to raise any concerns and provide information regarding upcoming events. This is council led.

Bradford has three IAG's and one Scrutiny Panel. Each is made up of independent members of the Public that scrutinise actions, acting as a critical friend in terms of how we engage with the public; they also advise on operations such as the bonfire plan.

Hate Crime SMG Meetings with the LA, Bradford Hate Crime Alliance (BHCA) and partners continues. This is led by the Council and includes colleagues from Pol Ed.

Hate Crime Coordinators have delivered training on Police training days, whilst individually providing training to officers on Hate Crime to improve service delivery.

Two Hate Crime Coordinators co-locate with BHCA which doubles as a reporting centre for Hate Crime.

The Hate Crime team is working with Secondary schools on Q&A Sessions around Hate Crime and improving awareness and reporting as it is believed that hate crime has been 'normalised' amongst young people.

HCC's attend 'Big Team' meetings which is evolving into five area specific meetings. This focuses on how we work smartly and collaboratively with a local footprint for the benefit of residents.

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Bradford officers work closely with partners, especially Bradford Hate Crime Alliance, using them as a critical friend. They have 24 reporting centres across Bradford and have developed an app to facilitate reporting hate crimes without having to attend a Police Station or contact the Police. They produce regular Podcasts where Hate Crime is discussed. Chief Superintendent Padwell recently attended and discussed the background of hate in Bradford, how crime and hate crime has changed, and how policing is evolving too in order to keep up with technology and social media.

The Stronger Team has Engagement Officers leading on themes such as: New & Emerging Communities; Faith; Independent Schools; Youth; Women & Young Girls; Mental Health and Tensions. These officers meet with relevant partners in their fields to improve services delivered in these specific areas.

Groups engaged with include: The Council for Mosques; Bradford Synagogue; The Sikh Council; the Hindu Council; Women's Muslim Council; Highfield Centre; Bradford Youth Projects; Bradford College; the Roma Community; all the Asylum/Immigration Centres in Bradford; most of the Independent Schools in Bradford and KINS across all communities.

The Safer Schools team has officers in most of the secondary Schools and they carry out various inputs and engagement, covering Vaping; Bonfire Danger; Knife Crime and Hate Crime etc.

The Women & Young Girls Officer has completed work around making areas safer for Women (street lighting etc) and 'reclaiming the night' in conjunction with Partners.

The New & Emerging Communities Officer has delivered Hate Crime Awareness Sessions to our migrant/asylum communities, as well as other inputs on general safety and what Policing in this country looks like, what constitutes a crime and how to report.

Work is ongoing with Bradford University on improving Crime awareness and reporting.

Our Stronger communities team attend different Mosques every Friday which enables them to provide reassurance and consistent messaging regarding the current conflict. Annually, they attend and support a Multi-faith Iftar to mark the breaking of the fast, during Ramadan. This is attended by all faiths.

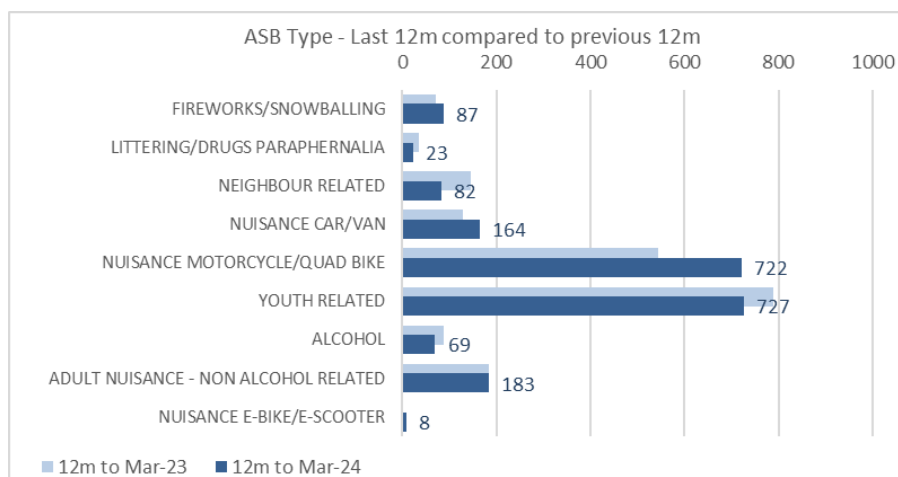
Officers from the Stronger Community Team attend a monthly prayer service at the Synagogue which enables them to provide reassurance and consistent messaging regarding the current conflict. In conjunction with NPT officers, they also attend at major religious events for both the Islamic and Jewish faith throughout the year. Building strong connections to key figures within those faiths.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> November 2023, Bradford Council and the Stronger community team held a faith trail bringing together community members from all faiths in Bradford which included visits to a Mosque and a Synagogue. Developing positive relationships between all faiths.

Since the terrorist attack on Israel on October 2023, and the beginning of the conflict in Gaza, officers regularly meet with the Community Security Trust (CST) who provide insight into concerns within the Jewish community in Bradford and this allows us to provide advice and reassurance

## **Calderdale**

## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB



As the summer approaches, an increase in off-road bikes is becoming evident, particularly in the upper valley. To combat this, the NPT has successfully bid for Safer Streets Funding to provide training and equipment to 6 NPT staff. This funding is used to tackle off-road bike/quad related ASB, with forward planning using demand mapping to engage appropriately trained resources in these areas to identify ASB off-road bike/quad users and seize vehicles which are being ridden anti-socially. Images of seized vehicles are shared by the NPT on social media and feedback from the community is that they feel this is a welcome approach and an appropriate use of police resources.

Operation Halcyon is the districts' response to Night-Time-Economy related crime and ASB. As with other districts, resources are dedicated to the town centre where the bulk of licensed premises are, and officers patrol and engage with members of the public on foot. However, in Calderdale officers are also allocated specific licensed premises and complete a bespoke electronic questionnaire to ensure the consistent and thorough recording of any licensing or NTE ASB-related issues. This is reviewed at DMM the following morning and any issues are taken up directly with licence holders, council colleagues and Pub Watch. The NPT also staff a 'SWAN' van, which aims to provide a safe location for women and girls and vulnerable persons. Here, officers can provide people with hot drinks, flip flops, crime prevention advice and support. This has now been replicated in Sowerby Bridge as the summer approaches.

Aggressive begging associated crime and ASB has been a particular issue in Halifax town centre, in recent months. However, Halifax NPT are making good use of demand management tools, problem-solving and Community Protection Warnings/Notices (CPWs/CPNs) in order to address the issue. In a recent day of action 4 CPWs were issued to known perpetrators of shoplifting and aggressive begging to good effect; with 3 making use of outreach services as a direct result of NPT intervention. This work also forms the basis of Operation Hindton which aims to reduce the demand associated with town centre ASB, vagrancy and drug-taking. This is a partnership focussed approach and aims to incorporate supportive, trauma-informed interventions to prevent calls for demand and town centre-based crime.

In addition to this, in the Valley, the NPT have also been proactive in managing perpetrators as part of problem-solving ASB, issuing Community Protection Notices to persistent perpetrators and managing interventions as part of problem-solving occurrences.

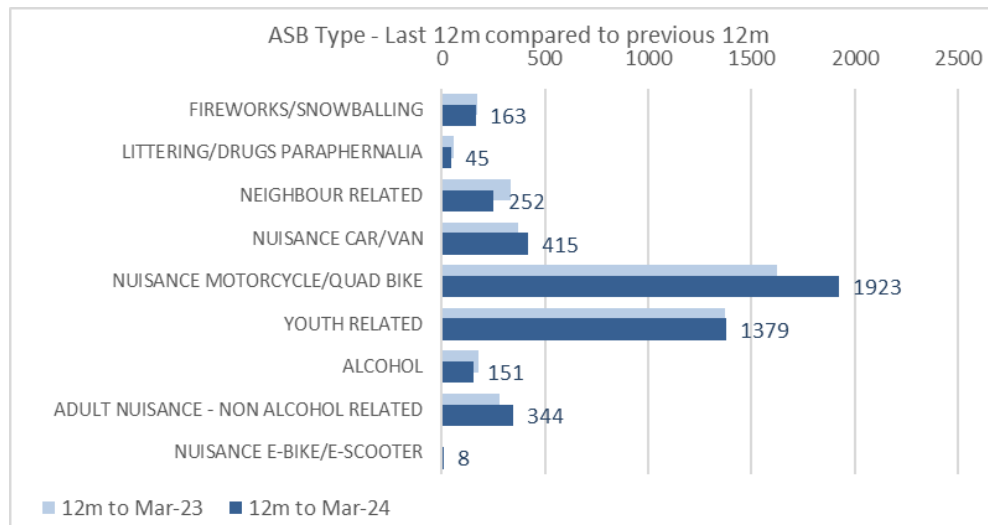
As described above, the SWAN van is a VAWG initiative which also provides support to vulnerable persons. Calderdale District also engage closely with local schools and the youths who are at high risk of permanent exclusion. They complete a 4-week programme called the Youth Early Action Prevention Programme (YEAPP). Up to 10 young people are taken out of school once a week for 4 weeks. They encourage the children to be involved in an activity session, team building and channelling their energy and effort into positive work. During this programme they build trust and confidence in the Police which aids the delivery of educational



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inputs to influence and deter future offending.

### Kirklees



Kirklees currently manage several occurrences through problem solving methodology. In 2023 they utilised 140 ASB interventions such as Community Protection Warnings, Notices, and ASB warning letters which will continue throughout 2024.

Currently they have targeted partnership working on the St Andrews estate, regarding the Anti-social use of motor vehicles. Joint work with partners, local businesses, and the council including targeted partnership working on Reinwood Road, regarding ASB driving. Work is ongoing at Swan Court with housing which revolves around ASB and drug dealing and partnership work with the local authority around social engagement is taking place in Dalton with an upcoming day of action planned.

Officers continue with a problem-solving approach to ASB issues which has seen an increase in hi visibility patrols and bespoke patrol plans and responses. This response utilises specialist resources from force-wide units. Officers proactively collaborate with partners including Safer Kirklees, Local Authority teams, Education establishments and other relevant agencies. Crime reports in the locality are robustly reviewed to ensure any subjects are assessed against early intervention & ASB management processes to maximise positive outcomes. The public are also encouraged to report directly to officers on ward patrols, via 101/999 or online reporting tools, or to attend at any publicised public meetings and share information. Information is shared where relevant on their WYP Community Alert and NPT Facebook and Twitter page. Multi-agency days of action have been introduced and include a programme of joint patrols involving Police and Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing to develop a holistic approach Urban Street Gangs.

Days of action have been and will be conducted at locations where issues are identified relating to the anti-social use of vehicles. These are conducted with internal partners, such as the Roads Policing Unit, to assist with speed checks and to help deliver education to the dangers of speeding and Anti-social vehicle use. In rural areas alone, this has resulted in over 20 vehicles stopped for excess speed, 2 seizures for no insurance and 8 vehicles issued with prohibition notices for being in an unsafe condition.

Anti-social use of off-road motorcycles is also a priority target for Kirklees with several arrests for dangerous riding or fail to stop, and motorcycles have been seized. This will continue into the summer months with assistance from the Off-Road Bike Team and Officers trained to pursue motorcycles, and we continue to encourage reporting of these incidents. Op Taskabbey refers to the management of off-road bikes.

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There is a high visibility presence in town centres across the district patrolling the night-time economy every weekend to increase safety. Working with licensed premises, a Pub Watch in Holmfirth has been created to allow the Police to meet with licensees and share information. Partnership work with the council to robustly challenge premises who are not tackling drug use and ASB continues. Tactics such as stop and search powers, and resources such as detection dogs, are utilised to assist in tackling drug use.

Across the district several operations such as Op Tickerman and Op Trendlake are used to manage identified Urban Street Gangs who commit ASB and associated crimes. This also includes rising tensions in the area linked to feuding gangs/young people.

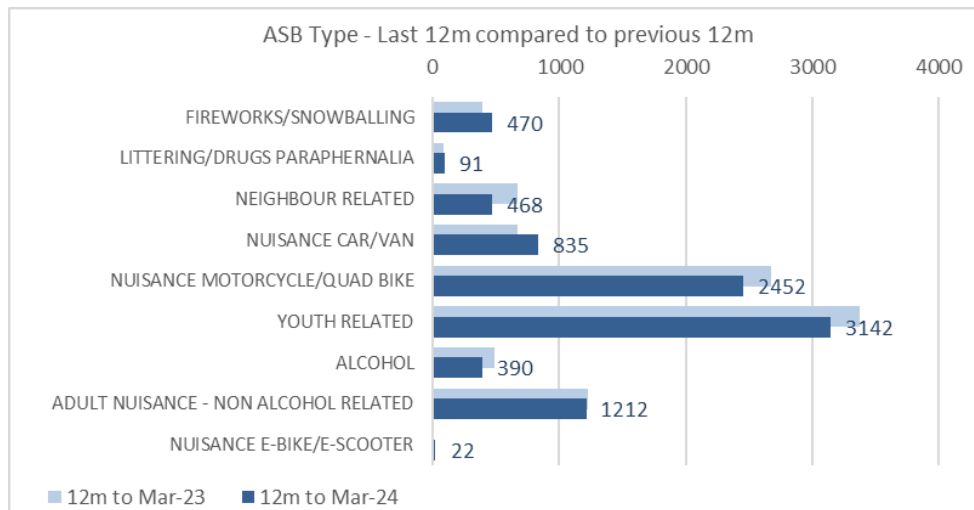
Work with partners is ongoing to intervene positively and reduce concerns around town centre crime and ASB. Officers routinely conduct high visibility patrols to proactively police those breaching the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) in partnership with local authority enforcement officers, additional tasking continues for specialist resources such as mounted officers to increase police presence and visibility.

Crime data is kept under review to identify patterns of key subjects, and plain clothed NPT patrols are deployed when required, to increase opportunities to take positive action against offenders and protect those vulnerable to risk of harm. March 11th – 17th saw NPT's working with Town Centre Team officers and partners during the Safer Business Action Week to engage with stakeholders, gather current intelligence, and offer crime prevention and security advice.

Police have also collaborated with local businesses to reduce shoplifting and theft in the local area therefore, reducing call demand. An entire district effort, driven by the NPTs, has taken place to efficiently respond to incidents, collect evidence and successfully prosecute suspects of thefts. This has resulted in many nominals being imprisoned because of police action. The local businesses such as Tesco and Aldi have worked with Police to employ crime prevention tactics and effective crime reporting to allow this result to happen. Incidents have reduced and will continue to be monitored by NPTs. NPT Officers regularly attend at the town centre support groups - such as the soup kitchen held on Market Square and the Corner HUB Youth club - offering their advice and assistance to those in need of it and supporting the town centre workers.

Officers work in partnership with Huddersfield foundation group, which provides a football session for young people on a Tuesday evening. This involves plain clothes officers offering support and advice to young people from diverse communities.

### Leeds



## Item 6 - Neighbourhood Crime and ASB

Leeds district hold an ASB board which discusses all the problem-solving areas, which is a partnership between Leeds City Council and WYP.

Leeds ASB Team (LASBAT) are a partnership response between LCC/WYP and are co-located ensuring a coordinated response to reports of ASB. Complimenting this are Team Leodis a problem-solving team part funded by LCC/WYP. This team of police officers offer targeted problem solving in high demand locations.

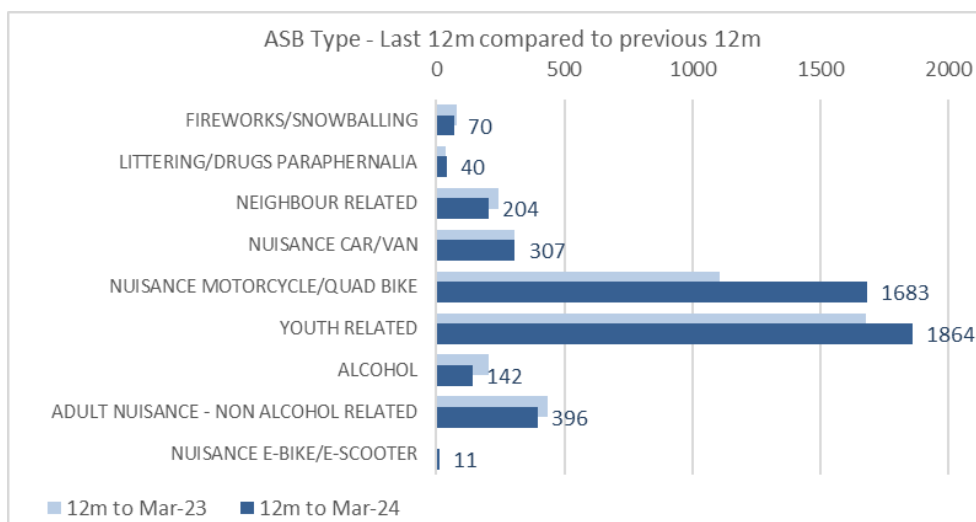
Leeds has two successful Neighbourhood Improvement Partnerships (NIPs) focussing on reducing ASB and crime - Halton Moor NIP and Harehills NIP. All ASB hotspots are discussed on the neighbourhood tasking meetings with partners. Leeds has seen a reduction of ASB calls but LCC has seen the same increase so partnership working in this area is key.

The largest area of begging in Leeds is the City Centre. The Rough Sleeper Initiative funding was stopped and as such the dedicated Street Support Team could not continue. There is a great deal of support and signposting in the City Centre to guide away from begging. This work is coordinated by NPT and partners.

Community confidence is a priority within Neighbourhoods. With engagement plans for each Neighbourhood area and use of the online engagement tools ongoing. A bespoke action plan has been created to support the Race action plan localised to Leeds.

Leeds NPT'S have engagement plans, and these are key to ensure maximising the communities engaged with. Officers attend events across all communities, with council led youth activities in school holidays to break down barriers. There are a number of activities organised by Leeds United that are supported by policing teams.

### Wakefield



Several PSO's are currently in place to manage ASB. Wakefield district work closely with the council ASB team to ensure progression of CBO's, community warning notices etc. They also have a good working relationship with housing providers to manage offenders through other means such as tenancy breaches.

A review of licensing processes is ongoing, and a programme of licensing checks is being created, covering the next twelve months. Breaches are robustly dealt with, and licences revoked where applicable. One recent example of good partnership working is at Rooftops bar in Wakefield where a revocation of the premise licence was secured with immediate effect. Drug dealing was observed, and drug paraphernalia found during a visit.

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The licensing committee were concerned regarding the owner's association with organised crime, his own personal drug misuse on the premises, the apparent lack of control of the designated premises supervisor herself, and how these were in contrary to the licensing objectives.

A number of initiatives have been implemented to address this in the city centre including a campaign named "Banned From One, Banned from All". It is targeted at Shoplifters and the initiative is based around banning people committing offences from shops within an exclusion area. Exclusion maps are provided to custody and strict bail conditions applied.

The "Steal to eat" campaign focuses on not criminalising people for stealing to feed themselves and instead signposts them to other agencies for support.

There remains a very effective and robust begging policy in the city centre, overseen by Central NPT. This is a three strikes approach. The first two relate to advice and formal warnings with the third resulting in prosecution.

Security teams at two shopping centres in the city are being trained and provided with Smart Tag. This is used to target shoplifting, ASB and offences associated with the nighttime economy.

In line with the engagement plan, officers are engaging more with the communities of Wakefield and involving them in scrutiny of policing tactics. Membership for scrutiny panels and IAG's is increasing and becoming more diverse.

Multi agency hubs are in place in Wakefield and Pontefract Town centres.