



**Strategic
Partnership
Board**

For Leicester, Leicestershire
and Rutland

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Action Plan

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

2026-2029

Force: Leicestershire

ASB Lead Officer: Supt Stephen Bunn

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Contents

Introduction	03
Local Context	04
Understanding the Extent and Nature of the Problem	04
Partnership Working	14
Community Engagement and Involvement	15
Repeat and Vulnerable Victims	18
What Works in Preventing and Reducing ASB	19
Delivery and Analysis	20
Our Objectives and Action Plan	21
Anticipated Outcomes and Impact	27
Governance and Reporting	28
Communication and Sustainability	29
Communication	29
Sustainability	29

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is not a minor inconvenience – it causes harm to individuals, families and communities and, if left unchecked, it can lead to more serious offending.
- 1.2. The current Government has made reducing ASB a key commitment and this forms a central part of the Safer Streets Mission. One of the aims of the mission is to create safer communities where individuals can live, work, and thrive without the fear of ASB impacting their daily lives. To support this, all Police Force areas, under Pillar 4 of the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG)¹ are required to identify a dedicated Lead Officer for ASB and work in partnership to produce and deliver an ASB Action Plan.
- 1.3. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) ASB Partnership consists of Leicestershire Police and the 10 local authorities across the sub-region. The Partnership is committed to preventing and reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB), supporting victims, especially those most vulnerable and/or at risk of repeat harm, and tackling underlying causes through evidence-based problem-solving and strong partnership working across LLR. Through taking a victim-centred, pro-active approach to tackling ASB, we aim to reduce its occurrence, strengthen community safety and build trust and confidence in services.
- 1.4. We have a long-standing commitment and significant combined experience in tackling ASB. Our local ASB Action Plan therefore seeks to build on this, strengthening our shared approach and activity for the benefit of all communities across LLR. An evidence-based, collaborative approach to developing the plan has been taken which has included engagement and co-production activity with communities and partners. The plan is also aligned with and supports delivery against other local strategies and plans including:
 - [The Police and Crime Plan 2024-2029](#)
 - [The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner \(OPCC\) and Leicestershire Police's Joint Prevention Strategy 2025-2029](#)
 - Leicestershire Police's Neighbourhood Policing Enabling Strategy 2026-2027
 - LLR's ASB Partnership Delivery Plan for 2026-2027
- 1.5. Although it is recognised that there are clear links between ASB and street and retail crime, the primary focus of this plan is on preventing and reducing ASB. Activity to address street and retail crime is already embedded within Leicestershire Police's Neighbourhood Policing Strategy and its associated delivery plans as well as in Community Safety

1. Pillar 4: Crackdown on anti-social behaviour. [HM Government \(2025\) Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Performance Framework](#)

Partnership's plans where these crime types have been identified as a priority. This plan therefore concentrates on ASB, while remaining cognisance of the inter-related nature of ASB and wider crime.

2. Local Context

- 2.1. An effective approach to preventing and reducing ASB requires an ongoing commitment to data sharing and analysis, gathering and use of insights from a range of sources - including victims and communities - and involving all relevant partners in priority setting and delivery. This section provides an overview of ASB in our area including a summary of the findings from recent community insights work. Following this, our local approach to partnership working and community engagement, including how we identify repeat and vulnerable victims is outlined.

Understanding the Extent and Nature of the Problem

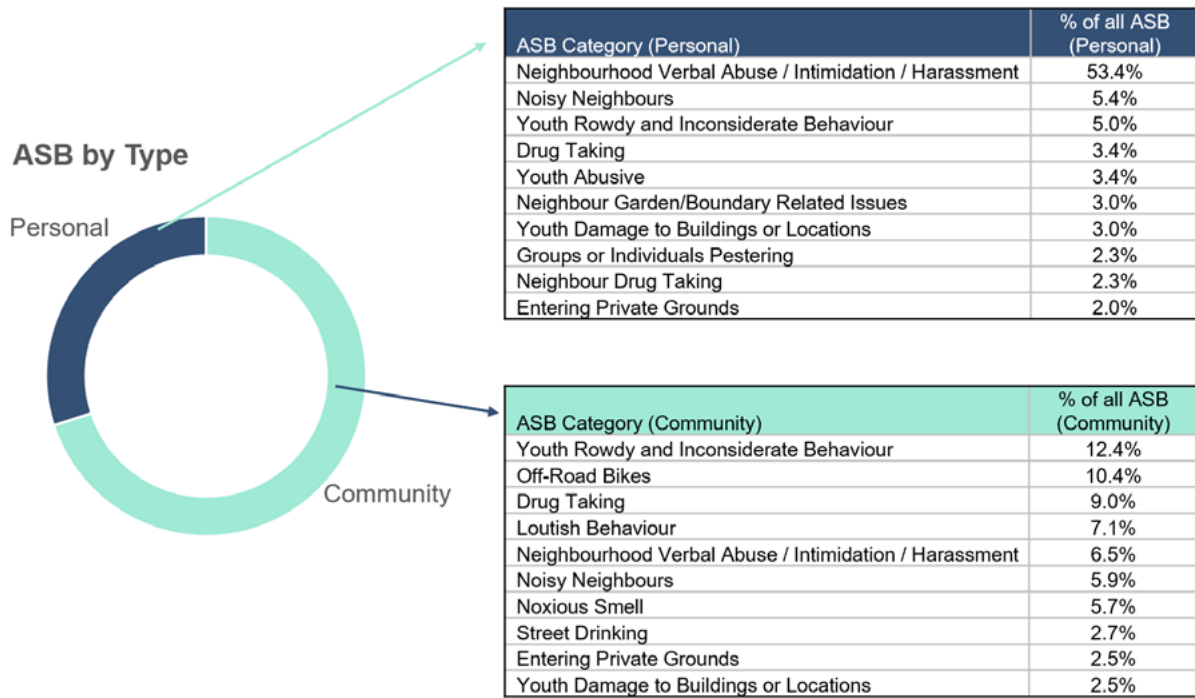
- 2.2. Across the Partnership we adhere to the definition of ASB outlined under section 2 of the [Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act \(2014\)](#):
- (a) Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person.
 - (b) Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premise; or
 - (c) Conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.
- 2.3. Whilst the Partnership collectively adopts this statutory definition, it is also important to distinguish between ASB that is primarily a policing matter and ASB that is more appropriately led by local authorities and/or other partners.
- Police led ASB typically involves criminality, risk, threat or vulnerability requiring an immediate or investigative response, such as drug-related activity, public disorder and targeted harassment.
 - Local Authority and Partner led ASB typically involves noise complaints, neighbour disputes without harassment, fly-tipping, waste management concerns, housing-related nuisance, or environmental health issues.
- 2.4. In practice, many situations involve overlapping responsibilities; therefore, all case managed reports of ASB are risk assessed and responded to using a partnership-focused, problem-solving approach to determine the most appropriate lead agency. This ensures responses are proportionate, victim-centred, and make best use of the combined tools, powers and expertise across the partnership.

- 2.5. When understanding ASB it is important to recognise that individuals and communities are impacted by it in different ways. LLR has a diverse population residing, working and/or visiting places spanning a large geographical area characterised by a mixture of a city, market towns and rural areas. Utilising data and insights enables understanding of both the extent and nature of ASB across the whole of LLR. It is also possible to identify hotspots and repeat locations as well as increase understanding of victims and perpetrators. Using data and insights enables us to take a more evidence-based approach to setting priorities and planning activity, protecting the most vulnerable people and places and targeting resource in a way which is most likely to have an impact.

Data Analysis

- 2.6. A range of data sources informs our understanding of ASB across LLR, including police-recorded incident data and proxy crime data². These datasets offer valuable insight into the extent, nature, geography, timings and person involvement. However, it is important to note there are limitations to this data. ASB is under-reported, meaning recorded data captures only part of the true picture and may not reflect the full scale or impact experienced by our local communities. In addition, consistently sharing data across agencies, resulting in potential gaps in our collective understanding, remains a challenge. The new, local case management system aims to resolve this by giving partners shared access and visibility of cases. Ongoing improvements to data recording, quality and processes will strengthen our ability to build a more accurate and holistic understanding of ASB across LLR.
- 2.7. Data shows that the majority of ASB reporting is categorised as community related issues (70%) followed by Personal related (30%). Further analysis of the data highlights differences between the types of ASB reported under the Personal and Community categories.
- 2.8. The majority of Personal ASB reports are categorised as Neighbourhood Verbal Abuse, Intimidation, or Harassment, which account for over half of all incidents within this category (53.4%). All other personal ASB types, including noisy neighbours, youth related disorder, and drug taking, occur at significantly lower levels, each representing between 2% and 5% of the total number of reported incidents.
- 2.9. In contrast, Community ASB is characterised by a more even distribution across multiple issue types, with 'Youth Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour' (12.4%), 'Off-road Bikes' (10.4%), and 'Drug Taking' (9.0%) emerging as the most frequently reported concerns.

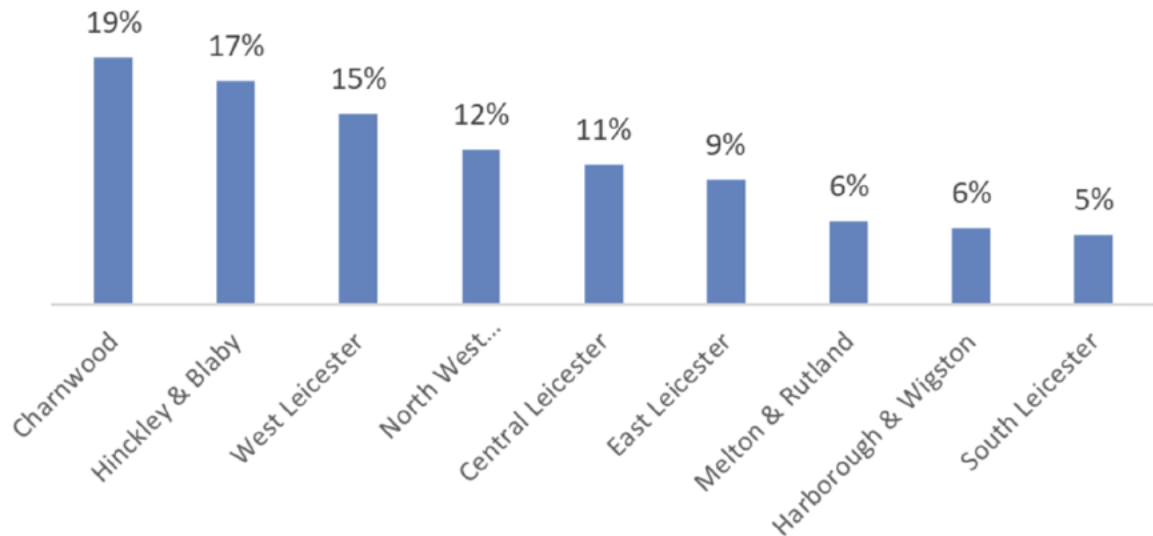
2. ASB based on crime data within this section is estimated using a set of proxy offence and incident types, including Public Order, Harassment, Criminal Damage, and other categories that commonly capture ASB related demand. These offences provide an indicative measure of ASB, but it is important to note the differences between proxy data and recorded ASB incidents.



- 2.10. Proxy offence data reinforces this picture, highlighting Public Order (22%), Criminal Damage (20%), Harassment (17%), and Traffic Offences (16%) making up the majority of ASB related incidents.
- 2.11. Risk assessment data shows that most cases fall within the medium risk category (60%), with only a small proportion (2%) identified as high risk. Analysis of aggravating factors indicates that drugs (36%) are the most prevalent contributor, followed by age-related factors (25%), mental health conditions (17%), and alcohol use (11%).
- 2.12. Focusing on temporal patterns, ASB is more common Monday to Friday and shows a seasonal increase during the summer months (peaking in May, followed by June and July). The largest increases in ASB over the summer is linked to incidents related to 'disregard for community and personal wellbeing', as well as higher levels of aggravating factors such as drug use and mental health-related issues.
- 2.13. May is the peak month for most high volume ASB types, including noise, nuisance behaviour, criminal damage/vandalism, and vehicle related nuisance. Other categories such as intimidation/harassment and drug/substance misuse & dealing peak later, in June, and remain at higher levels into July.
- 2.14. Seasonality also varies across local areas. While many areas peak between May and June, Hinckley & Blaby, North West Leicestershire, and Melton & Rutland reach their highest levels in August, and Central Leicester peaks in July.
- 2.15. Analysis of location data highlights that Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPA) in Charnwood and Hinckley & Blaby making up the highest proportion of incidents (19% and 17% respectively). This is followed by

West Leicester, North-West Leicestershire, Central Leicester and East Leicester.

ASB Incidents by NPA:

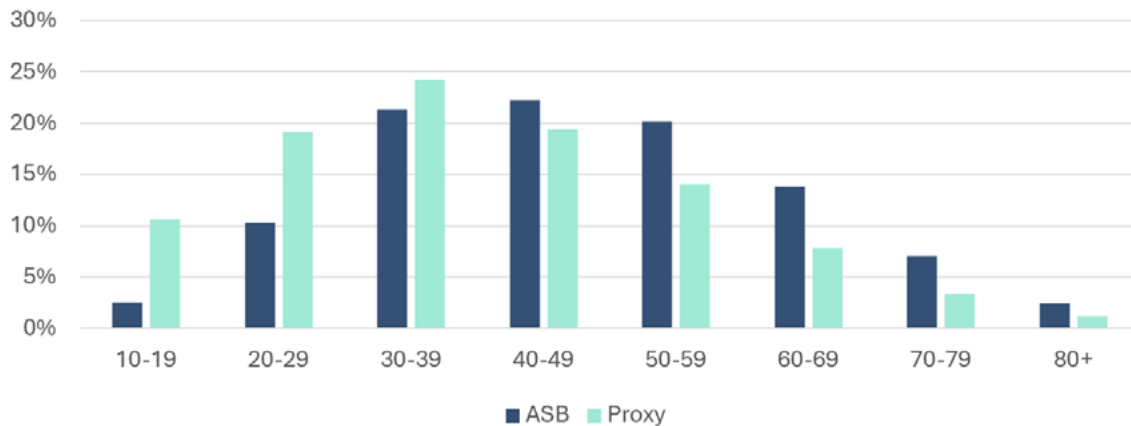


2.16. More specifically, proxy data highlights the following police beats as reporting the highest volume of incidents: Braunstone & Rowley Fields, City Centre, Beaumont Leys, Freeman, Market Bosworth, Cultural Quarter, Whitwick and Ibstock, New Parks, Hinckley Greater, Syston, Abbey and Westcotes.

2.17. With regards to victims of ASB, data across a 12-month period shows that 39% of victims are repeats, indicating ongoing issues for many individuals. Victims are predominantly female (55%) and mainly White (75%), with smaller proportions from Asian (18%) and Black (7%) groups.



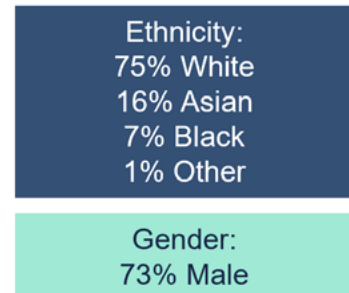
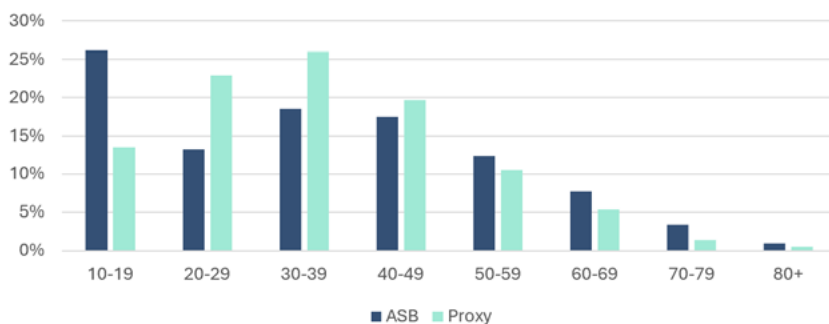
Victim/Complainant Age (ASB & Proxy)



2.18. Victim age is concentrated across the 30–59 range in both Sentinel and Proxy datasets, with much lower representation among younger (10–19) and older (70+) age groups. This aligns with data on the rate per population for ASB incidents, which shows the highest victimisation rates among those aged 40–49, followed by 30–39 and 50–59. Proxy ASB reflects a similar pattern but peaks at a younger age group, with the highest rates observed among those aged 30–39, followed by 40–49 and 20–29.

2.19. Overall, the profile suggests repeat harm affecting adults primarily within the 30–59 age bracket, with a slight female majority.

Perpetrator Age (ASB & Proxy)



- 2.20. Perpetrator data highlights that individuals involved in ASB are predominantly male (73%) in the Proxy dataset, with most identified as White (75%), followed by Asian (16%) and Black (7%).
- 2.21. Age patterns differ across datasets, with ASB incidents reporting the highest proportion of perpetrators in the 10-19 age group, while Proxy data highlights peaks across the 20-39 range. Representation decreases steadily from age 50 onwards, with small proportions among those aged over 70.
- 2.22. This aligns with data on the rate of ASB incidents per population, with those aged 10-19 reporting a rate of 1.5 times higher than the next highest groups (30-39 and 40-49). For Proxy data, the greatest rates are seen with those aged 30-39, followed by 20-29 and 40-49.
- 2.23. Overall, ASB perpetration is most common among younger age groups through to those in their 30s, with a predominantly white, male majority.
- 2.24. Work undertaken within Leicestershire Police's Hotspots Action Fund Project identified 22 hotspots in 2024/25: 19 mixed-profile (Serious Violence and ASB) hotspots and 3 ASB-only hotspots. All hotspots were shared with the Community Safety Partnerships and Local Authorities in May 2025 and a joint approach to treat these areas as been applied since.

ASB Hotspots

- Fosse Park
- Hinckley Argents Mead
- Beaumont Leys Shopping Centre

Mixed Profile Hotspots





City

- Abbey Street
- Braunstone Gate
- Clocktower
- Conduit Street
- Hotel Street
- Granby Street
- Humberstone Gate
- Market Street
- Narborough Road
- Haymarket
- St Nicholas Place
- High Street
- Wellington Street
- Rally Park

County

- Hinckley Town Centre
- Loughborough
- Coalville
- Ashby
- Melton

2.25. A summary of findings from this section are outlined below:

<p>Extent & Nature</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-related ASB makes up the majority of reports (around 70%), with personal ASB accounting for the remaining 30%. • Personal ASB is dominated by neighbourhood verbal abuse, intimidation and harassment, while community ASB shows a broader mix including youth rowdy behaviour, off-road bikes and drug-related concerns.
<p>Geography</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location data identifies Charnwood and Hinckley & Blaby as the highest volume areas, with further hotspots concentrated around retail centres and urban locations.
<p>Timings</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporal patterns highlight ASB is more prevalent during weekdays and increases in the summer months.
<p>Person Profile</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A notable proportion of victims are repeats (39%), predominantly adults aged 30–59, with females making up the majority (55%), with three-quarters of victims being White • Perpetrators are mostly male and White, with age patterns peaking among 10–19 and 20–39 year olds

Community Insights

2.26. This section draws on several sources, including Neighbourhood Link surveys, targeted ASB surveys conducted at beat surgeries, findings from Nottingham Trent University's independent evaluation of the Hotspots Action Fund, and wider insights activities such as the VRN's Children and Young Person Survey. While these datasets provide valuable perspectives on lived experience, local concerns, perceptions of safety and the impact of ASB, the insights collected are not fully representative of all communities. Engagement levels vary across areas and demographic groups, and some communities remain under-represented due to barriers to engagement or reporting. Currently, there is no consistent partnership-wide approach for capturing community insights, which limits our ability to build a complete and comparable picture across LLR. Strengthening multi-agency data collection and community engagement processes, including better integration of partner data through ECINS and collaborative survey approaches, will allow for a more comprehensive understanding of ASB affecting our communities to better inform future priorities.

2.27. The CSEW (year ending March 2025) reported that 33% of residents aged 16 and over experienced or witnessed ASB in LLR, which is lower than both the regional and national averages.

- 2.28. Nottingham Trent University's independent evaluation (2024/25) into the local Hotspots Action Fund Project some useful insights. The study matched ten hotspots with ten controls, using surveys, interviews, and crime data over 12 months. Researchers gathered 1,901 public questionnaires and 213 business interviews to assess perceptions of safety, police visibility, and crime experiences. Quantitative analysis employed matched controls and statistical models to compare intervention outcomes with a multi-year baseline.
- 2.29. Findings show that people in hotspot areas reported greater police visibility, a better match between policing levels and local need, and higher confidence that the police were addressing crime; seeing officers generally made people feel safer. Perceptions were not uniform across groups, with under 25s and some ethnic minority respondents less positive, signalling the need for tailored engagement and responses. Businesses in hotspot locations described a wider range of problematic incidents linked to ASB and retail harm (notably shoplifting and criminal damage). Most respondents valued visible patrols but emphasised that active engagement and relationship-building with local officers mattered more than visibility alone for tackling persistent retail issues.
- 2.30. Neighbourhood Link (NHL) data, including Origins and Acorn profiles, is being used by Leicestershire Police in Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPAs) to identify seldom heard groups and emerging communities, and to focus engagement activity at beat level. Between 2022-2024, over 24,000 NHL surveys were completed with around three quarters of respondents reporting some exposure to ASB, and the key themes are consistent year on year. The most common concerns raised through NHL relate to Road Safety issues, ASB (general) and Drug Dealing, which align to Community ASB rather than Personal ASB. These stable themes are used alongside incident and case location data and targeted local engagement to help shape priorities and "you said, we did" updates.
- 2.31. Between 16th December 2025 and 19th January 2026, a targeted ASB survey was completed at Police Beat Surgeries across LLR. 147 respondents completed the survey with 58% reporting that had directly experience ASB or witnessed it happening to others. From the survey, top 3 issues identified by the respondents across LLR were:
- Drug use or dealing (16%)
 - Inconsiderate parking (12%)
 - Fly tipping or littering (12%)
- 2.32. Respondents to the survey have reported that these issues are most likely to occur in an urban location (city) at either their home or whilst taking place in recreational activities – except for drug dealing which also cites school or workplace.

2.33. In contrast, the perceived issues across rural districts were reported to be:

- Drug use or dealing (15%)
- Intimidation and Harassment (13%)
- Fly tipping or littering (12%)

2.34. The recent Children and Young Person Survey (2025) carried out by the Violence Reduction Network had over 2,000 respondents. A key finding was that only 8.6% of young people see ASB as a major community issue, but 9.2% witnessed it and 12.5% participated in it over the past year - making it the second most common behaviour after theft (19.9%). These findings suggest targeted interventions should focus on raising awareness, early prevention, and encouraging positive behaviour among at-risk young people.

2.35. A summary of the findings from this section can be found below.

<p>People</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey data (Neighbourhood Link and targeted ASB surveys) indicates that 58-75% of respondents have experienced or witnessed ASB, despite the CSEW reporting lower recorded levels (33%) than regional/national averages. • Community concerns consistently highlight drug use/dealing, road safety, youth related disorder, and environmental issues such as fly tipping. • Perceptions of safety vary, with younger people and some ethnic minority groups reporting lower confidence, lower police visibility, and less positive experiences of policing. • Focusing on young people, a small proportion (8.6%) see ASB as a major community issue. Despite this, 9.2% have witnessed it and 12.5% have participated in ASB - making it the second most common behaviour after theft.
<p>Places</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas most frequently report drug dealing, disorder, inconsiderate parking and environmental issues. • Rural communities highlight intimidation, harassment and fly tipping alongside drug related concerns. • Business communities report wider ASB linked harms, particularly retail crime and criminal damage.
<p>Response</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotspot policing has increased police visibility, improved feelings of safety and strengthened alignment between policing levels and local need. However, the benefits are not equally experienced across all demographic groups. • Businesses value meaningful engagement and relationship building with officers more than visibility alone.

Partner Insights

2.36. During the design of this ASB Action Plan, the LLR-wide ASB Strategy Group attended a co-production workshop to share the data and insights from other stakeholders and with the aim of identifying strengths and areas for development in the current partnership response to ASB. The table below summarises these and they have been used in the production of the plan.

Theme	Strengths	Areas for Development
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong social media presence • Established reporting processes • Use of Neighbourhood Link surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching more remote/rural areas • More consistent survey approach • Reduce digital exclusion
Partnership Working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-established partnership • Strong VRN • Prevention activity • Clear ASB partnership structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen health focus to tackle causes • Further decrease silo working • Improve partnership systems
Prevention & Early Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective structures (e.g., JAG) • Problem-solving approach • Early partner engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase consistency of JAGs • More investment • More shared training
Multi-Agency Problem Solving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective when right partners attend • Strong communication and relationships • Access to What Works guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed SARA training • Increase use of data
Visible Patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotspot policing • Regular patch walks • Safer Streets patrols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase use of voluntary sector • Improve targeting of locations • Increase joint patrols
Use of Tools & Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective ASB Support Team • Good annual training offer • Good understanding of powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigate resourcing and capacity issues • Ensure consistent use of powers – training / feedback
Victims & Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good repeat identification • Joint case management system • Improved risk assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and enable professional curiosity • Increase information sharing between partners
Data & Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong VRN data support • Established CSP structure • Shared understanding of data value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share more data to strengthen our joint understanding • Build on and improve partnership system data
Use of Tools & Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective ASB Support Team • Good annual training offer • Good understanding of powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigate resourcing and capacity issues • Ensure consistent use of powers – training / feedback

Partnership Working

2.37. Whilst Leicestershire Police have lead responsibility for the ASB Action Plan, preventing and reducing ASB, requires a whole system approach drawing on the expertise and powers of a wide-range of partners, including community-based groups and organisations. Locally, Leicestershire Police collaborate with partners at both a strategic and local level. These partners are outlined below with a brief description of the role they play in preventing and/or reducing ASB in our area.

Partner / Organisation	Role Description
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	Sets policing and crime priorities, commissions victims and preventative services, holds the police to account and drives partnership working across Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)
Police (Statutory CSP Partner)	Delivers Neighbourhood Policing, uses ASB powers under the 2014 Act, investigates incidents, assess risk, protect victims and work jointly with other agencies to resolve ASB.
Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council and District & Borough Councils (Statutory CSP Partner)	Share responsibility for tackling ASB with police and social landlords. Provide environmental enforcement, housing ASB functions, licensing, early help, youth services and leads Community Safety Partnerships.
Integrated Care Board (ICB) (Statutory CSP Partner)	Tackles root causes of ASB, commissions prevention, early intervention, safeguarding and support services including health pathways.
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service (Statutory CSP Partner)	Contribute to community safety, risk reduction, safeguarding and multi-agency problem-solving.
Probation Service (Statutory CSP Partner)	Manage offenders in the community, share risk information, support rehabilitation and reduce reoffending linked to ASB.
Youth Justice Teams	Provide assessment, early intervention, diversion and safeguarding for children involved in or at risk of ASB.
Health Providers – e.g., Leicestershire Partnership Trust, Turning Point	Deliver mental health, substance misuse, crisis and support services that address underlying ASB causes and protect vulnerable individuals.
Housing Providers / Registered Social Landlords	Manage tenancy-related ASB, enforce tenancy conditions, participate in case reviews and work closely with statutory agencies.
Education – Schools, Colleges	Provide early identification of risk, safeguarding responses and partnership engagement with young people vulnerable to ASB.
VCSE Sector – Voluntary, Community & Social Enterprise	Provide outreach, victim support, mediation, community engagement, diversion and neighbourhood engagement and insight.

Partner / Organisation	Role Description
Business Sector & Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)	City and town centre safety, retail-focused problem solving and joint prevention activity.
Community Groups / Residents' Associations	Provide local insight, represent community concerns and co-design solutions to ASB within neighbourhoods.

2.38. Our established partnership arrangements are outlined below with strategic oversight at force-level provided through the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB). Within this structure and to support effective partnership working there is also a dedicated ASB Strategy Group with a shared annual ASB Partnership Delivery Plan. Members of the ASB Strategy Group co-produced this plan, and it will remain the main mechanism for monitoring and review with formal reporting up to SPB Executive on a quarterly basis.

ASB Governance: Strategic & Local Infrastructure



2.39. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) play a vital, role in tackling ASB and statutory partners will continue to pro-actively participate in all seven of our local CSPs, thereby ensuring localised responses are developed and delivered. Members of CSPs attend the ASB Strategy Group and Chief and Senior Officers from all local authorities are members on SPB

and SPB Executive.

2.40. As outlined above, the Police and Crime Commissioner and his office play a particularly important role in tackling ASB through producing and delivering the Police and Crime Plan, funding and commissioning which includes ensuring victim services are in place. The PCC will deliver his scrutiny and performance responsibilities and monitor delivery of this plan through the internal Corporate Governance Board. (CGB).

Community Engagement and Involvement

2.41. Communities also play a pivotal role in the prevention and reduction of ASB. As well as enhancing our collective understanding of the extent, nature and impact, working collaboratively with communities enhances the overall response due to their unique reach and the role they can and do play in both prevention and reduction.

2.42. Central to our approach is meaningful engagement with residents, businesses and victims so that local concerns, lived experience and perceptions of safety shape priorities and contribute to delivery. This includes ensuring communities are empowered to play a role in problem-solving activity in their area.

2.43. In policing, engaging and involving communities is embedded into Neighbourhood Policing Team's everyday work including through, Police Community Support Officers (PCSO), Dedicated Neighbourhood Officers (DNO) and Neighbourhood Police Officers (NPO). Current arrangements include [named contactable officers/staff](#), local beat surgeries and community meetings, local events, [Neighbourhood Link](#) messages and surveys, and use of force-managed social media channels. Leicestershire Police also work with established community groups and Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs), including faith leaders and local advocates, to support a broad range of perspectives.

2.44. Rural community [engagement](#) includes Farm Watch WhatsApp groups, hub meetings with key stakeholders, annual public meetings and targeted engagement at high footfall locations and events.

2.45. Wider examples of community engagement and involvement include:

- Targeted listening events in priority hotspots with local authorities and the VRN, a "you said, we did" publication rhythm through Neighbourhood Link.
- Youth engagement, education activity and commissioned street outreach in ASB hotspots.

- Business engagement through forums with BIDs and retail partners, reflecting what has been working in Melton and city-centre workstreams.
- Approach for digitally excluded groups, offering simple paper surveys through libraries and hubs, combined with multilingual surveys as per the translation work already started.
- Drawing on lived experience and youth voice where appropriate to inform prevention messaging, engagement and service improvement.
- Alongside police and partner reporting routes, our communications will signpost independent reporting options (e.g., [Crimestoppers](#) and [Fearless](#) for young people) where appropriate to encourage reporting and reduce barriers;

2.46. We recognise that traditional engagement methods can miss the insights and contributions from those who do not routinely engage with policing and other statutory partners. We continuously seek to strengthen inclusivity by working with VCSE sector organisations and community representatives to reach seldom-heard groups, and by using a mix of in-person and digital options that reduce barriers to participation.

2.47. Leicestershire Police use a 'you said, we did' approach to show how feedback has influenced action. We will continue to maintain and develop feedback mechanisms, including anonymous routes where people may fear retaliation or lack confidence that their concerns will be acted upon. This includes [online tools and submissions](#) that allow people to share concerns about public places where they feel unsafe, alongside surveys, consultations and local engagement.

2.48. All partners play an important role in engaging and involving communities. Partner examples include joint listening events in hotspot areas with local authorities, youth engagement and outreach commissioned through partners and the Violence Reduction Network (VRN), business forums led in collaboration with BIDs and retail partners, and CSP activity that brings all partners, including communities, together to co-design solutions. These partnership arrangements ensure engagement activity reflects the breadth of community experience, and that ASB prevention is genuinely shared across agencies rather than police-led alone.

Repeat and Vulnerable Victims

- 2.49. Whilst ASB can affect entire communities, those who are direct victims of these behaviours are particularly impacted. This is exacerbated further where individuals have additional vulnerabilities or are repeatedly victimised.
- 2.50. We prioritise the identification and [support](#) of repeat and vulnerable victims. Leicestershire Police's policy and procedures set clear service standards, safeguarding arrangements and expectations for proportionate investigation and problem-solving. Our approach is victim-centred and trauma-informed.
- 2.51. Leicestershire Police identify repeat victims early and prioritised them throughout their response. Repeat victimisation, defined as being the victim of an incident more than once in the last 12 month, is flagged at first point of contact through checks on police systems, ensuring that repeat status informs threat and risk assessments, service-level decisions and investigation standards. Once identified, ASB repeat victims are offered a tailored, proportionate service that may include targeted crime-reduction visits, environmental visual audits and problem-solving activity through NPA and partnership structures. This structured approach ensures we safeguard victims, reduce the likelihood of further harm and work in partnership to address the underlying causes of repeat victimisation.
- 2.52. Partners using ECINS ASB case management system apply the same repeat-victim definition as the police, ensuring a consistent approach and enabling shared case management when repeat ASB is present. This means local authorities, housing teams, youth justice services and commissioned support providers can identify and escalate repeat-victim concerns directly, ensuring that support and problem-solving activity is coordinated rather than siloed.
- 2.53. Where repeat ASB or vulnerability is identified, cases can be escalated to Joint Action Groups (JAGs) within each local CSP, enabling coordinated multi-agency problem-solving involving all relevant partners. These forums provide a route to share information lawfully, understand cumulative harm, support safeguarding and agree practical joint actions, such as housing interventions, environmental improvements, tenancy support, youth diversion and/or community reassurance activity.
- 2.54. [Victim First](#) provides free, independent support for victims and witnesses of crime and high risk ASB (with consent) across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland for both Police and Partner agency referrals. In 2026/27 an additional pathway for support is being trialled in Leicestershire Police. A new role will identify high risk, repeat and/or vulnerable victims who have not currently taken up the Victim First offer of support and additional

pro-active engagement will take place to ensure the victim receives the support they need.

- 2.55. Victims can also request an ASB Case Review (Community Trigger) so their concerns can be considered through a multi-agency review where thresholds are met. Across the Partnership we work hard to ensure victims know how to contact us, how to escalate matters, and are aware of their right to request a review of how their ASB issues are being handled. Where behaviour reaches the criminal threshold, Leicestershire Police ensure victims also understand their entitlements under the Victims' Code.

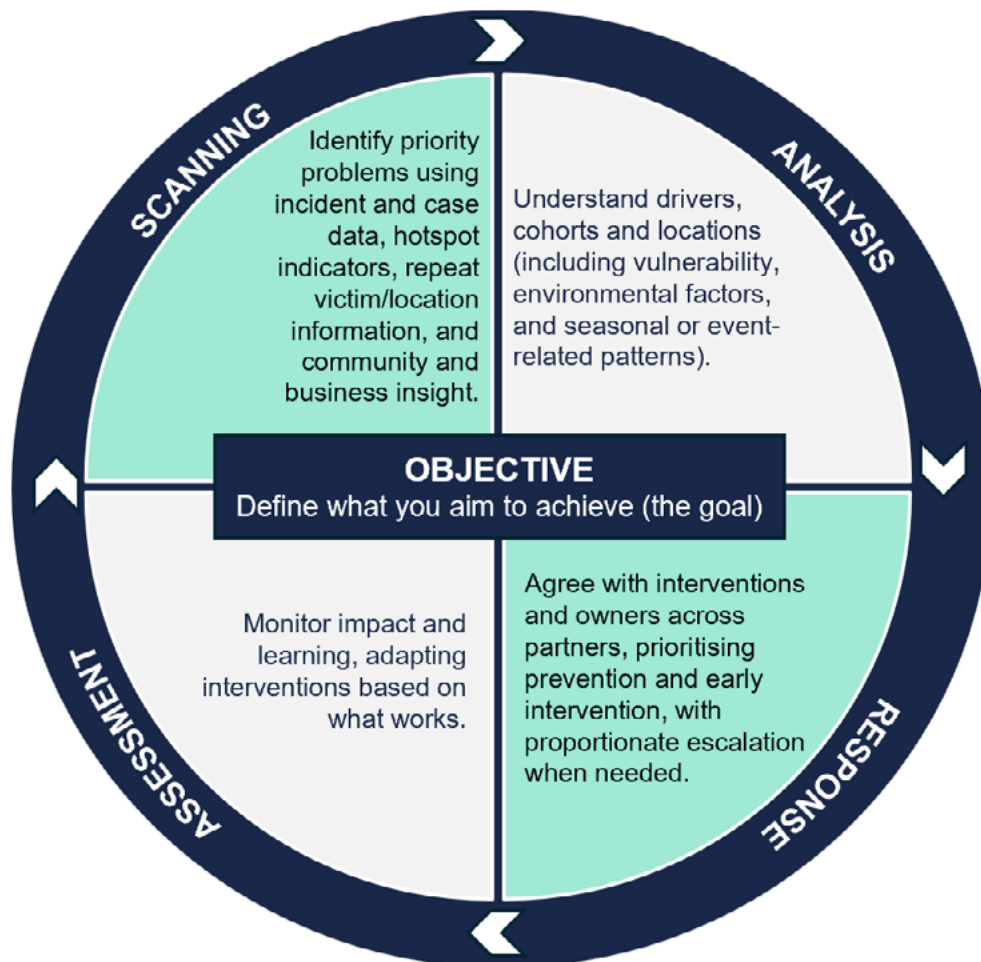
What Works in Preventing and Reducing ASB

- 2.56. To ensure our activity is effective and delivers meaningful, long-term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be informed by the best available evidence. We will continue to consolidate national best practice and emerging research, spanning primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, and apply proven approaches such as hotspots policing, structured problem-solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion. term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion. term impact, all elements of this Action Plan will be solving methodologies, community led engagement and targeted young person and community diversion.
- 2.57. By embedding these evidence-based interventions across our shared partnership response, we will ensure that activity is both prevention focused and proportionate to local need, enabling partners to align resources, coordinate interventions and prioritise [what works](#). This approach provides a clear and robust foundation for decision making, and strengthens our collective ability to reduce harm, build community confidence and secure sustainable outcomes for our communities across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

3. Delivery and Analysis

- 3.1. Following the above overview and analysis of our local context, this section outlines our five objectives and linked actions that across the Partnership we will deliver and embed over the next three years. It then outlines the anticipated outcomes and impact and how this will be measured and reported.
- 3.2. Our overarching aim is:

Working in partnership, we will prevent and reduce anti-social behaviour within our communities by addressing its underlying causes, protecting and supporting victims and delivering co-ordinated action



- 3.3. A problem-solving approach is embedded in our objectives and planned activity with the partnership agreeing to adopt the O/SARA model.

Our Objectives and Action Plan

3.4. To achieve our shared aim, we have agreed five objectives which are outlined below with accompanying tables outlining the associated actions for each objective using the required SMART approach.

- » **To strengthen our evidence-based approach to tackling ASB, ensuring that prevention and problem-solving are at the centre of what we do.**
Prevention and evidence-based problem-solving are at the core of our approach. We will use structured problem-solving (OSARA) to understand the causes of ASB, targeting activity to where it will have greatest impact, coordinate proportionate multi-agency responses, and routinely assess what is working so we can adapt.
- » **To ensure officers and staff have the knowledge, skills and support to deliver good quality response to ASB case management.**
We will ensure our frontline response is consistent, skilled and good quality, with clear risk assessment and case management discipline. This supports accurate recording, proportionate decision-making and safeguarding, and enables effective responses
- » **To put victims and communities at the heart of our response improving satisfaction, ensuring safeguarding and support and preventing repeat harm.**
Victims and communities are central to our shared approach. We will identify and protect repeat and vulnerable victims (including businesses), ensure timely contact and reassurance, and activate referral and safeguarding routes through established partnership processes.
- » **To maintain robust partnership operating procedures utilising all available tools, powers & proportional escalation processes.**
Drawing on the full range of ASB tools and powers consistently and proportionately is vital for effective ASB management. We will use the agreed Incremental Approach with good recording and monitoring in place to ensure decisions are transparent and auditable
- » **To improve our data quality and performance monitoring to increase understanding and to support continuous improvement.**
Strengthening data quality and accessibility across the partnership, improve reporting capability through ECINS and Power BI, and use this to inform targeting, supervision and continuous improvement, while being transparent about current limitations.

Objective 1: To strengthen our evidence-based approach to tackling ASB, ensuring that prevention and problem-solving are at the centre of what we do.

<p>Action 1a: Increase and embed consistent SARA problem-solving training across the partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Deliver SARA-based problem-solving training to police and all relevant partners and produce toolkit. • Measurable: Track training delivery and assess improvements through feedback and outputs. • Achievable: Adapt and use existing resources, materials, and expertise are available from relevant teams. • Relevant: Evidence-based, collaborative approach consistent with NHP and Prevention strategies. • Timebound: Delivered in 26/27 and embedded into routine ASB training from 27/28.
<p>Action 1b: Apply structured problem-solving to understand causes and co-ordinate a multi-agency response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Increase the use of problem-solving plans using the required template/agreed processes. • Measurable: Numbers and quality of problem-solving plans. • Achievable: Builds on existing practice but with improved targeting of use and quality. • Relevant: Partnership is prioritising and co-ordinating its collective resources in an evidence-based way. • Timebound: Timescales for lifespan and review of plans to be set in partnership.
<p>Action 1c: Maximise prevention opportunities through deploying education and diversionary activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Improve education and increase diversionary pathways through campaigns, Pol-ed and community diversion. • Measurable: Numbers and type of education sessions, positive feedback, increase in diversion-related outcomes. • Achievable: Draws on existing work of the prevention directorate, youth justice and Strategic Partnership Board. • Relevant: Community insights and research confirms importance of prevention and early intervention in ASB responses. • Timebound: Action to be delivered throughout lifespan of ASB Action Plan but monitored quarterly.
<p>Action 1d: Deliver targeted hotspot police and partner patrols underpinned by problem-solving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Deliver data-driven hotspots patrols in areas most impacted by ASB with accompanying problem-solving • Measurable: Tracked patrol hours with reductions in ASB in hotspot areas • Achievable: Track record of deploying hotspot patrol model utilising existing (as well as additional) resource • Relevant: Targets resource using a known effective strategy. • Timebound: Undertaken and tracked on a quarterly cycle, monitoring and responding to changes in ASB.

Objective 2: To ensure officers and staff have the knowledge, skills and support to deliver good quality response to ASB case management.

Action 2a: Ensure all frontline officers and staff have up-to-date knowledge on ASB case management

- **Specific:** Deliver training focussing on recording, risk assessment and case management processes.
- **Measurable:** Track training delivery and assess improvements through improved case handling metrics.
- **Achievable:** Adapt and use existing resources, materials, and expertise are available from relevant teams.
- **Relevant:** Supports victim-centred response and improves quality of service.
- **Timebound:** Delivered in 26/27 as part of Business-As-Usual training cycle with targeted training if need arises.

Action 2b: Maintain robust risk assessment processes

- **Specific:** Ensure all case managed ASB have victim, perpetrator and case risk assessments completed and reviewed.
- **Measurable:** Tracking non-compliance trends via the weekly email and the number of missing risk assessments.
- **Achievable:** Builds on existing processes with weekly lists of missing risk assessment supplied to NPAs.
- **Relevant:** Risk assessment underpins safeguarding and supports proportionate responses.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed on a bi-monthly at the Problem Solving and ASB meeting.

Action 2c: Deliver strong case oversight and regular supervisory review

- **Specific:** Ensure cases are progressed in line with agreed standards with clear supervisory reviews and oversight.
- **Measurable:** By regular investigating officer case updates and 28-day supervisory review compliance.
- **Achievable:** Process in place, will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective and deliverable.
- **Relevant:** Provides reassurance to victims, supports victim confidence and satisfaction.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed and monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.

Action 2d: Provide regular and timely contact in line with victim wishes

- **Specific:** Ensure regular victim updates are completed in line with their wishes, and we adhere to the victim's code
- **Measurable:** Tracking compliance of victim update field on ECINS - ASB case management system.
- **Achievable:** Process in place and will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective.
- **Relevant:** Supports victim confidence and continued engagement with the investigation.
- **Timebound:** In place for 2026/27 and reviewed and monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.

Objective 3: To put victims and communities are at the heart of our response improving satisfaction, ensuring safeguarding and support and preventing repeat harm.

<p>Action 3a: Increase awareness and reporting via the co-design and roll-out of a campaign</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Co-design and deliver a campaign aimed at increasing awareness/reporting including for seldom-heard groups. • Measurable: Production of campaign with capability of tracking reach, engagement and impact • Achievable: Research work underway and resources secured for 2026/27. • Relevant: Assists in addressing findings related to under-reporting amongst some communities. • Timebound: Design and launch in 2026/27 with continued roll-out throughout the lifespan of this plan.
<p>Action 3b: Provide timely and tailored support for victims of ASB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Ensure clear referral routes into Victim First, trial the new pathway for high risk, repeat and/or vulnerable victims. • Measurable: Referral and types of referral, waiting times, engagement rates, reduced repeat victimisation. • Achievable: Victim First service in place and new pathway designed for 2026/27. • Relevant: Good quality victim support supports safeguarding, recovery and prevents repeat victimisation. • Timebound: In place for 2026/27 and reviewed on a bi-monthly basis at the Victims Improvement Board.
<p>Action 3c: Ensure timely victim care through identification and prioritisation of repeat victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Ensure repeat victims are identified early and offered a timely and tailored service • Measurable: Track number of repeat victims, identification of repeats and the service offer via audits • Achievable: Process in place, will be closely monitored to ensure remains effective • Relevant: Provides reassurance to victims, supports identification of safeguarding issues and repeat harm. • Timebound: On-going delivery across the lifespan of this plan, monitored through the Neighbourhood Policing Board.
<p>Action 3d: Promote the ASB Case Review process to victims to improve satisfactory resolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific: Agree and deliver multi-agency communications to ensure victims are aware of their rights to request a review. • Measurable: Clear information available and communicated across partnership websites and channels. • Achievable: Partnership resource for co-ordinating reviews will assist in increasing promotion and awareness. • Relevant: Improves confidence and strengthens accessibility and victim voice and helps ensure multi-agency accountability. • Timebound: Action to be delivered across the lifespan of this plan.

Objective 4: To maintain robust Partnership operating procedures utilising all available tools, powers & proportional escalation processes.

Action 4a: Use the full range of ASB tools and powers through the Incremental Approach

- **Specific:** All partners to adhere to the incremental approach, utilising available tools/powers proportionately.
- **Measurable:** Compliance with incremental approach, volumes/appropriateness of use of available powers.
- **Achievable:** Shared procedures, processes, training and governance in place.
- **Relevant:** Tailored and targeted use of a range of tools and powers support prevention and reduction.
- **Timebound:** Quarterly monitoring in internal (police) and partner performance and governance boards.

Action 4b: Escalate complex cases for joint partnership action

- **Specific:** Escalate complex cases to relevant Joint Action Groups at a local level.
- **Measurable:** Number of cases escalated and resolved, tracked through JAG recording/case management system.
- **Achievable:** JAGs provide a route for escalation and enhanced partnership problem-solving with routes into CSPs.
- **Relevant:** Escalation routes ensure joint ownership and comprehensive response where complexity persists.
- **Timebound:** Monitoring through JAGs with parent CSP providing strategic oversight.

Action 4c: Be child-centred to ensure age-appropriate and effective responses

- **Specific:** Ensure police and partnership responses are child-centred and seek to prevent and divert wherever possible.
- **Measurable:** Breakdown of performance against 4a by age, use of diversionary pathways, reduction in first time entrants.
- **Achievable:** Police are strengthening their overall child-centred approach, partners supported by YJ with child-first policy.
- **Relevant:** Research indicates effective in prevention, safeguarding and avoid unnecessary criminalisation of children.
- **Timebound:** Requires a sustained approach but progress to be monitored through monitoring indicators as above.

Action 4d: Use existing internal and partnership forums to monitor performance and unblock barriers

- **Specific:** Use JAG and CSPs (local) and the ASB Strategy Group (LLR-wide) as escalation routes and to track progress.
- **Measurable:** Evidence of performance monitoring and risk/issues/actions at local and LLR-wide meetings.
- **Achievable:** Established meetings and escalation channels in place, additional support with monitoring captured in Obj 5.
- **Relevant:** Clear and sustainable partnership and accountability essential for effective ASB management.
- **Timebound:** Quarterly monitoring with annual review to identify themes and to share good practice.

Objective 5: To improve our data quality and performance monitoring to increase understanding and to support continuous improvement.

Action 5a: Improve data quality through increasing accurate ASB case data and classifications

- **Specific:** Support accurate recording through clear guidance, training and feedback process.
- **Measurable:** Improved quality in recording across all relevant fields.
- **Achievable:** Existing training and audit processes can be used to secure improvements.
- **Relevant:** Good quality data is essential for planning responses, safeguarding, assurance and public confidence.
- **Timebound:** Relevant for the lifespan of the plan but monitored on weekly, monthly, quarterly

Action 5b: Design and launch a shared partnership data dashboard

- **Specific:** Co-design and launch a multi-agency dashboard linked to the shared case management system.
- **Measurable:** Existence of dashboard, evidence of access and use of data to inform, monitor and report.
- **Achievable:** Work allocated to Data, Evidence and Evaluation Team in the Prevention Directorate.
- **Relevant:** Supports understanding, improves responses and provides assurance.
- **Timebound:** Launch of dashboard in quarter one 2026/27, use to be monitored through lifespan of plan.

Action 5c: Implement a performance management framework

- **Specific:** Co-design and launch a refreshed performance management framework and regime for ASB.
- **Measurable:** Existence of framework, evidence of implementation at internal and partnership Board level.
- **Achievable:** Work allocated to Data, Evidence and Evaluation Team in the Prevention Directorate.
- **Relevant:** Supports collective accountability, enables shared understanding of compliance and impact, gives assurance
- **Timebound:** Launch in quarter one 2026/27, use to be monitored through lifespan of plan.

Action 5d: Use data to identify and plan for seasonal and other trends

- **Specific:** Through analytical support, identify notable trends (including seasonal) and develop partnership responses.
- **Measurable:** Analysis of data, development and delivery of bespoke responses (e.g. safer summer)
- **Achievable:** Established record of collaborating to target resource to address trends.
- **Relevant:** Targets prevention, engagement and visibility to peak demand period.
- **Timebound:** Dependent on trend/response, monitored through ASB Strategic Group

Anticipated Outcomes and Impact

- 3.5. A performance monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed for this plan outlining key outputs, outcomes and impact which will enable us to understand progress and identify and problem-solve any issues arising.
- 3.6. We will measure success using a combination of activity, outcome, and experience measures. We will be transparent about data limitations and will strengthen data quality and accessibility across partners to improve targeting, monitoring, and evaluation over time.
- 3.7. Consistent with the [Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Performance Framework](#), the following headline measures will be tracked and reported:
- Police recorded incidents of ASB (police recorded crime)
 - Public experience of ASB in their local area and proportion that have experienced or witnessed ASB in the local area in the last 12 months (Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW))
 - Perception of ASB in local areas/perceive ASB to be a problem in local area (CSEW)
 - Police use of ASB powers (Home Office voluntary data return – ADR)
 - Satisfaction with police response to reported ASB (CSEW)
 - Overall satisfaction with the way police handled the matter (CSEW)
- 3.8. Provisional headline measures for the five objectives within this plan are outlined below. Data sources for these measures include STORM (Police Incident Management System) and ECINS (Partnership Case Management System) as well as outputs from activity such as audits, surveys, project monitoring (for example, hotspots).

Objective	Provisional Headline Measures
01. Prioritise Evidence Led Prevention & Problem Solving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at training with positive learning outcomes • Problem-solving plans meeting quality standards including partnership involvement • Levels of school and college sign-up to Pol-Ed • Volumes of ASB education sessions delivered in schools, colleges and youth work settings • Appropriate use of formal and informal diversion • Tracked police and partner hotspots patrol hours • Reduction in ASB in hotspots locations

Objective	Provisional Headline Measures
02. Deliver good quality ASB case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at training and use of learning and development resources • Completion and compliance with risk assessment process • Compliance with 28 days supervisory reviews • Compliance with the Victims Code
03. Keep victims and communities at the heart of our response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach of and engagement with ASB Campaign • Engagement and completion of Victim First support • Positive feedback from victims on support service • Victim satisfaction rates • Reduction in repeat victimisation • Repeat data tracked with audits to ID those potentially missed • Volumes and outcomes of ASB case reviews
04. Ensure robust partnership procedures, utilising available tools & powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of tools and powers via each relevant partner • Escalation and resolution of complex cases • Adherence with the Incremental Approach • Reduction in First Time Entrants (children)
05. Use data to increase understanding and support continuous improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality compliance • Production and evidenced use of multi-agency data dashboard • Production and implementation of performance management framework • Partner engagement in responses to seasonal and other trends in ASB • Reductions in ASB following seasonal/trend responses

Governance and Reporting

3.9. Partnership governance for this plan, including the reporting of progress and performance, will be through the ASB Strategy Group and in turn, the Strategic Partnership Board (SPB) Executive. This will support the partnership approach taken in our area to preventing and reducing ASB. SPB Exec includes community representation, but wider communication and reporting will be achieved through existing channels and platforms as outlined in the Communications section below.

3.10. Within Leicestershire Police, governance will be provided through the Local Policing Board chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable. The Force-wide Performance Board and Executive Board will track and scrutinise progress. In line with the Corporate Governance Framework, the Police and Crime Commissioner will also monitor, support and scrutinise delivery and performance through the Corporate Governance Board (CGB).

4. Communication and Sustainability

Communication

- 4.1. Leicestershire Police and partners will communicate progress in delivering this plan through wider communications and engagement activity with communities. This will be through a blended mix of engagement routes so that victims, communities, businesses receive timely updates in ways that work for them.
- 4.2. We will use established channels as the backbone of delivery: our social media platforms, [Neighbourhood Link](#), [Force website](#), beat surgeries and local engagement events, supported by partner channels and local media where appropriate. Neighbourhood Link and the Force website will provide a structured route for local priority updates and a regular “you said, we did” approach, alongside targeted messaging to specific communities and locations.
- 4.3. Alongside routine communications, we will use targeted listening and tailored engagement to reflect earlier commitments within this plan around diverse communities, seldom-heard groups, young people and businesses, ensuring our communications and engagement methods are accessible and locally targeted.
- 4.4. Through our campaign work, we will also work in partnership to co-produce and promote campaigns increasing awareness of ASB prevention, how to report and behaviour-change approaches to reduce perpetration.

Sustainability

- 4.5. This plan aligns with the Strategic Partnership Board’s priorities and reflects the partnership’s long-standing commitment to preventing and reducing ASB. It is also part of Leicestershire’s commitment to Neighbourhood Policing. As such it will be integrated into existing governance and delivery plans thereby supporting sustainability.
- 4.6. Resources are likely to remain challenging for the lifespan of this plan, and it will therefore be important to adhere to the data-driven, evidence-based and joint problem-solving approach outlined. This will ensure resources are targeted and used in the most effective way and responsibility for tackling ASB is shared across the system. The focus on prevention and early intervention alongside more tertiary, targeted activity such as hotspot patrols and use of enforcement, will increase

the likelihood of both short-term impact and longer-term, sustainable change.

- 4.7. Importantly, this plan is supported and will be co-delivered by the ASB partnership, including ensuring communities are engaged and involved. The internal and external system of governance and support, with a shared commitment to continuous improvement, will further enhance sustainability.
- 4.8. This plan will be delivered and tracked through a ASB partnership annual delivery plan which will include quarterly reviews. Partner organisations will also capture relevant actions within their own internal delivery plans. A partnership review of the plan will be led by Leicestershire Police's ASB lead on an annual basis.



**Strategic
Partnership
Board**

For Leicester, Leicestershire
and Rutland

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