

**South Lanarkshire  
Anti-social Behaviour Strategy  
2019-2023**

# **South Lanarkshire Anti-social Behaviour Strategy 2019-2023**

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## Background

Community safety partners in South Lanarkshire have a long standing record of working together to tackle anti-social behaviour. The purpose of this document is to set out partners shared understanding of anti-social behaviour, the priorities that require to be addressed and the actions that will be taken over the next three years to help prevent and tackle anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour is a complex, multi-faceted issue and requires a strong partnership approach to prevention and response. Perceptions, experiences and individual factors, all affect the harm which is caused to a victim or community.

Our approach places victims at the centre, focusing on how to stop anti-social behaviour and reducing the harm caused to victims. In addition, we continue to prevent anti-social behaviour and recognise that if left unchecked, anti-social behaviour can escalate into more serious types of crime or disorder.

This is the fourth South Lanarkshire Anti-social Behaviour Strategy and covers the period 2019 to 2023.

## Context

### Definition of anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour is defined by the Anti-social Behaviour (Scotland) Act 2004, which states a person engages in anti-social conduct if they:

***“Act in a manner that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress; or pursue a course of conduct that causes or is likely to cause alarm or distress to at least one person not of the same household”***

A common perception is that anti-social behaviour typically includes vandalism, graffiti and youth disorder. However, the scope and nature of anti-social behaviour is much wider and ever-changing, encompassing a range of nuisance and criminal behaviours.

In 2009, the Scottish Government's framework for tackling anti-social behaviour 'Promoting Positive Outcomes' marked a shift from the traditional focus on enforcement to a more preventative approach to address anti-social behaviour through early intervention, communication and resolution by changing behaviour.

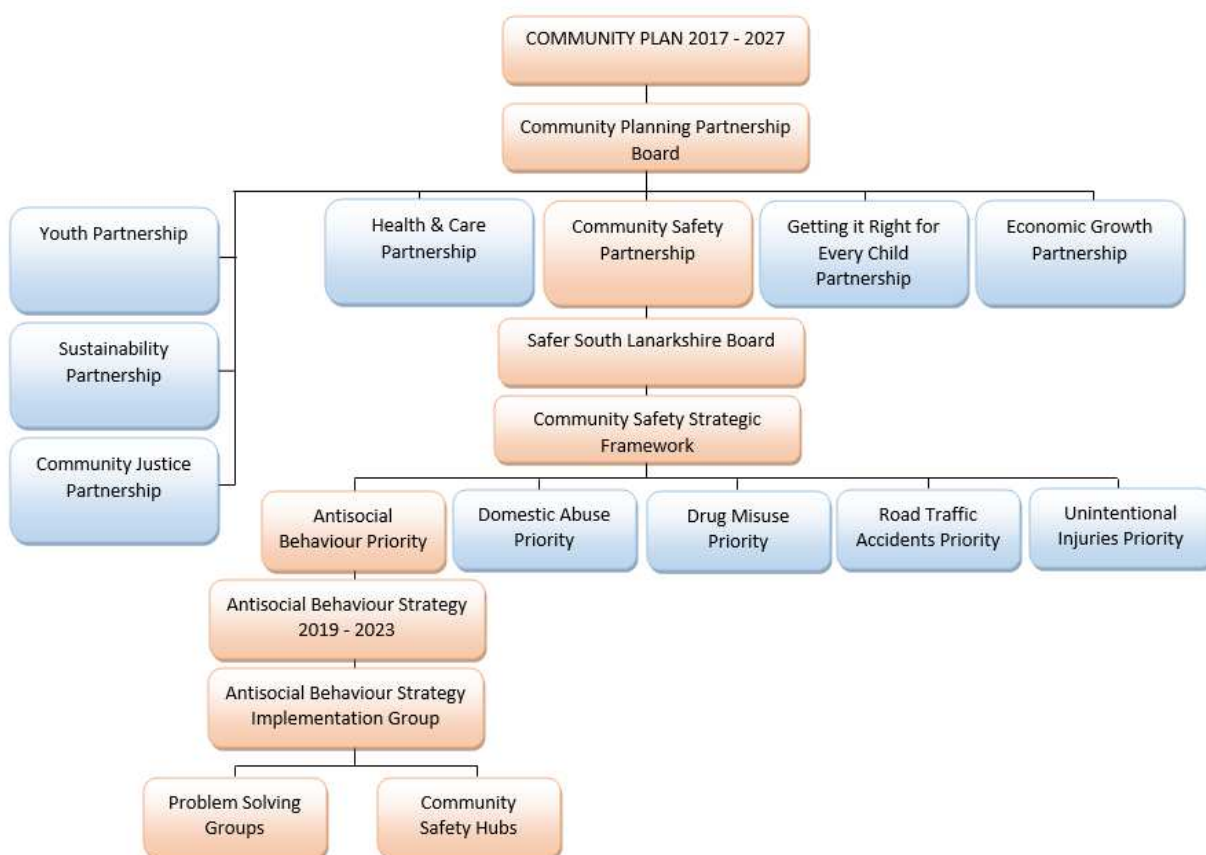
### Community Planning

Community Planning is the term used to describe how public bodies work together and with local communities, to design and deliver better services that make a real difference to people's lives.

Scotland's thirty two Community Planning Partnerships are responsible for producing a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) for the whole local authority area, and

locality plans, known as Neighbourhood Plans in South Lanarkshire, which cover smaller neighbourhoods within the local authority area, particularly areas that will benefit most from improvement. The South Lanarkshire Community Plan 2017-2027 has a vision 'to improve the quality of life for all in South Lanarkshire by ensuring equal access to opportunities and to services that meets people's needs'.

Figure 1 below, details the Community Planning structure in South Lanarkshire and confirms where anti-social behaviour sits within this structure.



## Community Safety Partnership

The South Lanarkshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is one of four Community Planning Themes, while the Safer South Lanarkshire Board (SSLB) has strategic responsibility for overseeing the work of the Partnership.

In addition, the SSLB has an overarching responsibility for the scrutiny of local Police and Fire and Rescue Plans, the local community justice plan, and for addressing a broad range of community safety issues across South Lanarkshire; all of which are set out within the partnership's strategic framework.

The Community Safety Strategic Framework sets out a clear focus for the process of tackling community safety issues and includes:

- the continuing development of a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA)
- priority setting
- developing a strategic action plan and associated measures and outcomes

The framework helps the partnership to ensure a continuing focus on partnership priorities and wider partnership activities. As noted in figure 1, anti-social behaviour is one of five areas of focus for the CSP.

## **Our approach**

Since the introduction of the first Anti-social Behaviour Strategy in 2004, we have continued to develop both our understanding of the nature and extent of anti-social behaviour and our partnership approach. The Anti-social Behaviour Strategy Implementation Group (ASBIG) has been in place since 2004 and is responsible for directing, monitoring and reporting on progress made in relation to the strategy.

This approach has resulted in the development of a wide and varied range of anti-social behaviour services. The services aim to ensure anti-social behaviour is effectively dealt with and that the appropriate support for victims is available.

Anti-social behaviour can arise in many places and circumstances. It is also evident that there is often a close link between anti-social behaviour and wider socio-economic factors. Research over a number of years has shown that:

- areas affected by higher levels of deprivation are likely to experience higher levels of crime and anti-social behaviour
- people who live in areas experiencing deprivation are more likely to be the victims of anti-social behaviour

Public perceptions of what constitutes anti-social behaviour and tolerance to these behaviours vary widely. This variance reflects the much individualised effect of anti-social behaviour on mental health and general wellbeing.

## **Problem Solving**

Our problem solving approach involves developing and establishing a common understanding of anti-social behaviour and a consistent approach with partners on how to tackle it. This more collaborative approach to partnership working is vital in preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour as it is not solely the responsibility of one agency working alone.

Six local problem solving groups operate across South Lanarkshire in the following geographical areas:

- Hamilton
- East Kilbride, Strathaven
- Blantyre, Bothwell and Uddingston
- Clydesdale
- Larkhall
- Rutherglen/Cambuslang

The groups meet quarterly and are chaired by the Council's Housing and Technical Resources, Area Housing Managers, with a number of partners attending from local agencies, including:

- Police Scotland
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Environmental Services, Community and Enterprise Resources
- Ground Services, Community and Enterprise Resources
- Youth Learning Services, Education Resources
- South Lanarkshire Council, Social Work Resources
- South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture
- South Lanarkshire Community Links

The groups consider data, information and intelligence received from a wide range of sources, including community engagement through annual 'Positive Communities' events. Based on this information and intelligence priority issues relating to anti-social behaviour are identified and a joint and co-ordinated approach agreed to tackle the issues through mainstream services. Progress in relation to agreed actions is routinely discussed and monitored at meetings of the groups.

### **Community Safety HUBs**

Community Safety HUBs have been established in each of the localities to facilitate enhanced information sharing and tactical assessment of anti-social behaviour and criminal activity. Partners within the HUBs include, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and the Joint Problem Solving Unit, who meet on a weekly basis.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the key agencies are reviewed, which include reports of disorder, vandalism, graffiti, drugs and wilful fire-raising. The agencies also review spikes in anti-social behaviour and identify and monitor any trends and patterns.

The HUBs link in with the six Problem Solving Groups which also provide operational tasking to Local Policing Teams and the Community Warden Service. The HUBs facilitate an increase in shared intelligence, enhanced partnership working and a quicker response to identified issues.

## **Joint Problem Solving Unit**

The Joint Problem Solving Unit brings together a range of specialised anti-social behaviour services which seek to provide a coordinated response required to address and prevent problems from escalating. There are four different aspects to the work of the unit.

- Police Scotland Liaison Officer
- Anti-social Behaviour Investigation Team
- Mediation Service
- Community Warden Service

Through a partnership approach the Council, Police Scotland and other key partners such as the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, work together to address anti-social behaviour. Partners also deliver their own services to tackle antisocial behaviour across local communities in South Lanarkshire.

## **Community Policing**

In 2016, Police Scotland strengthened its position on Community Policing following a consultation on its new strategic priorities.

Localism is one of the seven priority areas set by the Scottish Government to give a broad strategic direction to Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority (SPA).

Police Scotland in South Lanarkshire participate in a range of proactive engagement and diversionary activities which address the needs of local communities, including enabling resources and assets available to provide positive opportunities in communities, particularly for children and young people.

## **Strategic focus**

The strategic focus of reducing anti-social behaviour in South Lanarkshire is very much focused on working to prevent anti-social behaviour from happening in the first place and putting measures in place to allow partners to intervene at an earlier stage to deal with problems and take appropriate and proportionate action to tackle anti-social behaviour, wherever it may occur.

## **Profile of anti-social behaviour**

A profile of anti-social behaviour within South Lanarkshire has been provided in Appendix 1. This was developed through a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) process and supports the strategic priorities and outcomes set out within the strategy.

## Strategic priorities and outcomes

Setting priorities is an essential part of strategic evidence based planning, as it provides the basis of evidence to justify targeting particular issues. This assists in making resource decisions and highlight prevention and early intervention opportunities.

As highlighted within figure 1, Anti-social behaviour is identified as one of five areas of focus for the Community Safety Partnership:

1. Drug misuse
2. Domestic abuse
3. Road traffic accidents
4. Unintentional injuries
5. Anti-social behaviour

Within this, five anti-social behaviour priorities have been identified and provide the focus of this strategy. The five priorities are detailed below.

- 1. Alcohol related anti-social behaviour** - The Community Safety Partnership continues to address the issue of public drinking and alcohol-related anti-social behaviour. While public drinking crimes continue to reduce, residents view alcohol as the main anti-social behaviour issue within local communities.
- 2. Deliberate secondary refuse fires** - Work has been ongoing since 2017 by the Community Safety Partnership to address the issue of refuse fires. While refuse fires attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service have positively reduced, the volume of deliberate fire-raising reported to the police has risen year-on-year. The high volume of littering and fly-tipping of household rubbish and items is also a potential fire hazard and poses a threat of risk or harm.
- 3. Domestic noise** – Domestic noise is unwanted sound which can range from amplified music to raucous parties. The number of anti-social behaviour noise and neighbour nuisance incidents reported to Police Scotland are reducing; however, the number of noise complaints reported to the Council is rising and domestic noise is one of the main anti-social behaviour issues affecting residents within local communities.
- 4. Littering** (including household rubbish/items) – Incidents of littering reported to the Council's Environmental Services continue to rise. The levels of reporting continues to be high and littering is one of the main anti-social behaviour issues affecting residents within local communities.
- 5. Disorder** – Disorder is a term used to describe a wide range of behaviours and issues that adversely impact on individuals and the wider community causing nuisance and concern, including; vandalism/damage to property, groups of people congregating in an area, threatening behaviour. Disorder is one of the main anti-social behaviour issues affecting residents within local communities.



The strategy intends to deliver the following strategic outcomes in relation to the above priorities.

**Strategic outcome one**— people behave responsibly in their attitude to alcohol

**Strategic outcome two**— people behave responsibly in relation to fire safety

**Strategic outcome three** – the impact of domestic noise is reduced

**Strategic outcome four** – illegally discarded litter and household waste is reduced, improving the safety and attractiveness of communities

**Strategic outcome five** – levels of disorder are reduced, improving safety within communities

**Strategic outcome six** – partners engage with residents to promote and improve the availability of and access to services for those affected by antisocial behaviour

### **Implementation and monitoring arrangements**

Effectively monitoring and evaluation of the strategy is essential to assess success and ensuring that the required outcomes are achieved. The outcome and action planning framework provides the basis against which progress will be measured. The strategy will be subject to ongoing monitoring and evaluation, the objective of which will be to:

- determine whether the priorities and actions set out in the strategy are being effectively progressed
- determine whether the actions are achieving the outcomes required
- consider factors underpinning variance against set outcomes
- identify the need to review actions, indicators or targets

The strategy will be formally reviewed on an annual basis at the end of each financial year with the outcome of the review reported to a wide range of stakeholders.

### **Equalities and diversity**

The strategy aims to meet the diverse needs of communities by promoting equality of opportunity, including uptake and participation of minority communities and the need to promote inclusion. In many instances, issues which present themselves as complaints of anti-social behaviour may highlight an underlying 'hate' issue. Therefore, the strategy directly links to the relevant aspects of the Community Safety Partnership to ensure that this issue is addressed in an appropriate and co-ordinated way.

## **Appendix 1: Profile of anti-social behaviour in South Lanarkshire**

### **Priority-setting**

To support the development of the strategy a background paper was produced detailing key anti-social behaviour (ASB) trends and data evidence as well as key data findings from community engagement surveys. This information was used to facilitate discussion among key partners of the Anti-social Behaviour Strategy Implementation Group (ASBSIG).

The ASBSIG undertook a priority setting process during early 2019 to risk assess identified current and emerging issues or concerns and establish priorities for the strategy during the period 2019 to 2023.

Identification of priorities was informed by analytical findings, community surveys, and professional knowledge. The issues were scored using a weighted risk assessment matrix that provided a score and a percentage priority rating. This provided the basis for the identification of priorities and the development of the outcome and action planning framework (Appendix 2).

Two ASB priorities are presently contained within the South Lanarkshire Community Plan. These are, public drinking and deliberate secondary refuse fires. They were identified by partners through a similar priority setting process as described above. Data and information used to inform the prioritisation process is contained within the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment.

Data used to inform the ASB prioritisation process is contained within the Anti-social Behaviour Strategy background paper. Key highlights are detailed below.

### **Key characteristics of anti-social behaviour in South Lanarkshire**

There has been a long established focus to reduce the incidence of ASB across South Lanarkshire by a range of agencies that has seen a positive reducing trend.

There is ongoing commitment to reducing ASB recognising that there continues to be a relatively high volume of incidence as well as an ever-present threat of risk or harm that may be caused by anti-social behaviour.

### **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2016**

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a tool used to identify geographical concentrations of multiple deprivations. It comprises 6,505 geographical areas that are ranked from most deprived (first quintile) to least deprived (fifth quintile).

SIMD measures a range of social and economic factors over geographical areas that provide an overall score. The prevalence of crime within an area is one of these factors.

South Lanarkshire is not disproportionately affected by the SIMD measure of crime however, where crime exists, those living in the most deprived communities are most affected.

- 18.1% of all crime takes place in the 20% most deprived communities in Scotland are in South Lanarkshire.
- 64.1% of all crime in South Lanarkshire is in the authority's 20% most deprived communities.

## Key Statistics

ASB incidents and crime remain the most significant data sources to inform prioritisation. The profile focuses only on those incidents and crime that can be evidenced to be directly linked to anti-social behaviour. This, therefore, excludes crimes such as Breach of the Peace, Threatening and Abusive Behaviour, etc. that may occur as part of a crime unrelated to ASB (e.g. motor vehicle accident, domestic abuse incident, etc.).

Tables 1 and 2 confirm the general downward trends and reflect the consistent efforts of agencies to address ASB and some of the main types reported. That said, ASB remains a persistent issue for individuals and communities and high volumes of incidents continue to be reported.

**Table 1: ASB Incidents Reported to Police Scotland (*number of incidents*)**

<b>ASB INCIDENTS (number)</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% Change 2014 v 2018</b>
General complaint	7,938	5,384	5,459	5,010	4,970	-37%
Noise	2,931	3,135	2,526	2,507	2,614	-11%
ASB (alcohol reported)	424	422	347	239	182	-57%
Neighbour dispute	1,178	1,026	1,029	1,093	1,129	-4%
Vandalism	2,702	2,308	2,292	2,140	2,104	-22%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>12,275</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>10,989</b>	<b>10,999</b>	<b>-28%</b>
<b>All ASB Incidents</b>	<b>21,182</b>	<b>18,037</b>	<b>17,236</b>	<b>17,405</b>	<b>18,105</b>	<b>-15%</b>

- In 2017/18, 18,105 ASB incidents were reported to the Police equivalent to 13 incidents for every 100 people.
- Reported ASB incidents have reduced by 15% since 2013/14.
- Alcohol-related ASB in particular has reduced by 57% since 2013/14.

**Table 2: ASB Crime Reported to Police Scotland (*number of crimes*)**

<b>CRIME (<i>number</i>)</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% Change 2014 v 2018</b>
<b>Fire-raising</b>	150	183	184	185	206	+37%
<b>Vandalism/ Malicious Mischief</b>	2935	2828	2716	2754	2744	-7%
<b>Public Drinking</b>	3230	2968	2220	1062	702	-78%

- Public drinking offending has reduced by a significant 78% since 2013/14.
- Vandalism etc. has reduced by 7% since 2013/14 equivalent to one incident for every 116 people. This remains a high volume ASB crime.
- Reported ASB fire-raising crime has risen by 37% since 2013/14 and the number of crimes have risen year-on-year. While volume of crime is low in number it may be significant in impact and the risk it poses to individuals and the local community.

Table 3 highlights a recent decrease of 12% in the volume of deliberate fire raising since 2015/16. This has been in part due to a decrease in refuse fires which have reduced by 7% since 2015/16.

**Table 3: Deliberate Secondary Fires responded to by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (*number of incidents*)**

<b>DELIBERATE SECONDARY FIRES (<i>incidents</i>)</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% Change 2016 v 2018</b>
<b>Deliberate Secondary Fires</b>	860	850	757	-12%
<b>Deliberate Refuse Fires</b>	492	514	456	-7%

- Not only is littering a nuisance issue but it also poses a potential life threatening fire risk in communities. Table 4 highlights;
  - In 2018 there were 2,210 reports of the illegal dumping of household rubbish (black bags) and household items (e.g. sofas); which has risen by 21% since 2014.
  - In four of the past five years the number of complaints received has risen.

Tables 1 and 4 highlight ongoing issues relating to domestic noise.

**Table 4: ASB by type (SLC Environmental Services) (*number of complaints*)**

<b>ASB BY TYPE (<i>number</i>)</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>% Change 2014 v 2018</b>
<b>Illegal Dumping</b>	1828	2226	2289	2479	2210	+21%
<b>Domestic Noise (music/parties/tv)</b>	587	613	568	852	774	+32%

- ASB noise incidents reported to the Police have decreased by 11% since 2013/14 and likewise ASB neighbour disputes have decreased by 4%. However, both remain high volume ASB issues.
- In 2018 there were 774 domestic noise complaints reported to the Council's Environmental Services primarily caused by loud music/ televisions/ parties; which has risen by 32% since 2014.

### **Community perceptions of the impact of anti-social behaviour**

- While the statistics set out above provide an understanding of the extent of anti-social behaviour it is important to consider the perceptions and views of people regarding the prevalence and impact of anti-social behaviour on their lives and the wider community.
- Chart 1 indicates a strong sense of community in South Lanarkshire compared to Scotland including not only belonging to the community but also the ability to call on others if needed.
- Residents overwhelmingly feel safe in their own homes (98%)
- Four of five people feel very/fairly safe outside alone at night (79%), this demonstrates slightly lower levels of safety than across Scotland (82%).

**Chart 1: Scottish Household Survey 2017 (published 2018)**

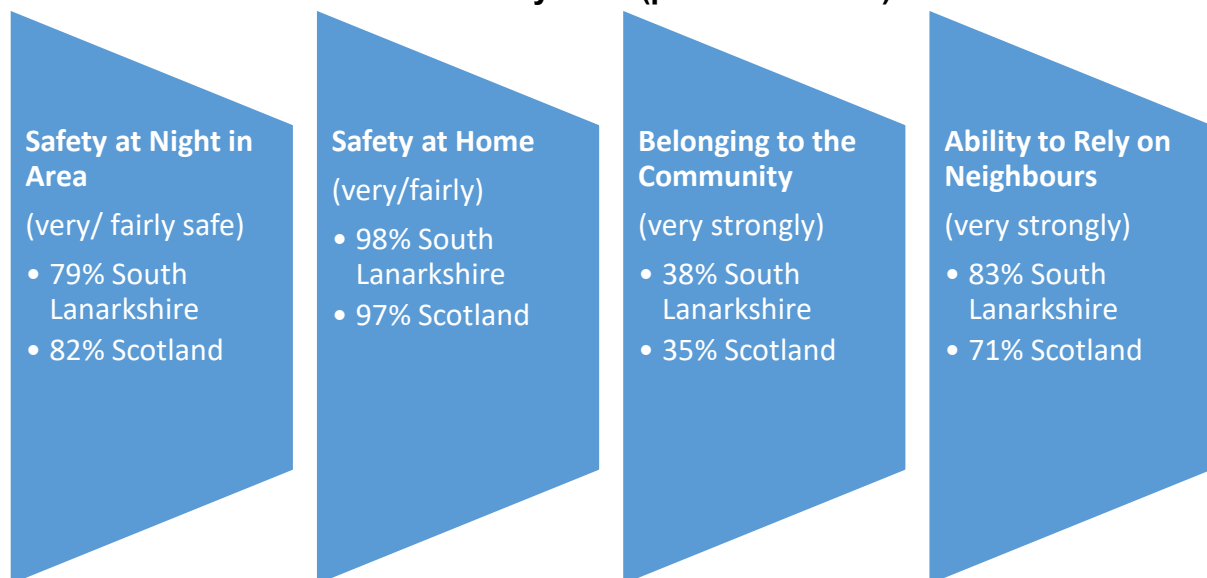
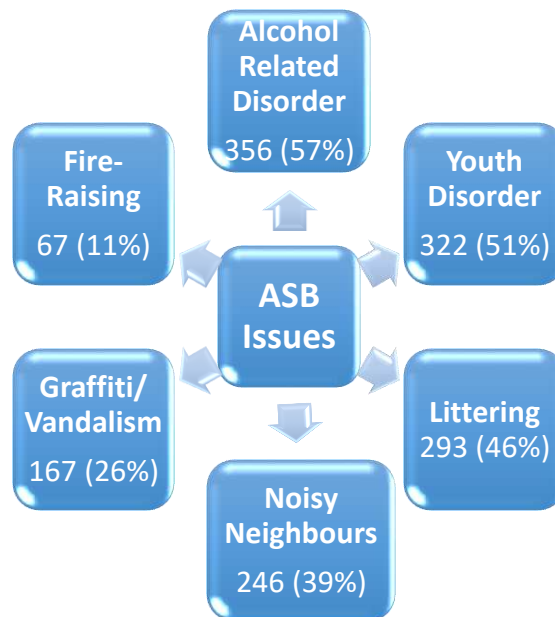


Chart 2 below highlights issues that residents in South Lanarkshire view as the most significant ASB issues in their areas.

- Despite falls in reported alcohol-related ASB, three in five respondents to the South Lanarkshire Council Positive Communities Survey in 2018/19 identified this as the most significant ASB issue in their area (57%). This is despite the significant reduction in reported public drinking crime and general ASB.
- Other common ASB issues identified included general youth disorder (51%), littering (46%), and noisy neighbours (39%).

**Chart 2: Most significant ASB issues in South Lanarkshire \***



\*Note: Source, Positive Communities Survey 2018/19

## Appendix 1 Outcome and action planning framework

Strategic outcome 1: People behave responsibly in their attitude to alcohol				
	Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead Partner)	Links
A1.1	Deliver prevention and early intervention activities to highlight the dangers of alcohol consumption on people including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver alcohol awareness drama 'Is This Me?' to all S1 pupils in secondary schools across South Lanarkshire, to educate in relation to alcohol consumption, health and personal safety.</li> <li>▪ Annual evaluation of 'Is This Me?'</li> </ul>	2019-2023	Housing and Technical Resources	National Performance Framework (NPF) Outcome: "We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe."  South Lanarkshire Community Plan 2017-27
A1.2	Promote responsible behaviours in relation to the sale of alcohol to people and its impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pilot 'You're Asking for It' campaign in East Kilbride/Strathaven.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate pilot and roll out campaign to other targeted areas of South Lanarkshire.</li> </ul>	2019-2020  2020 -2023	Housing and Technical Resources/ Police Scotland	
A1.3	Community Safety HUBs to identify areas/target groups responsible for anti-social behaviour caused by alcohol consumption.	2019 - 2023	Community Safety HUBs	
A1.4	Partner agencies to co-ordinate and deliver interventions/diversionary activities in identified areas to target groups responsible for anti-social behaviour caused by alcohol.	2019 -2023	Partner agencies	
A1.5	Develop annual programme of communication/activities to promote positive behaviours in relation to alcohol consumption among young people.	Annually from March 2020	Education Resources	

Strategic outcome 1: People behave responsibly in their attitude to alcohol						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M1.1	The number of reported crimes of public drinking. (offender aged <25).  [Police Scotland]	36.1 per 10,000 population (2014-7, 3-year average)	10.3	28.9	27.1	25.3
M1.2	The number of acute hospital admissions for binge drinking.  [Information Services Division, NHS]	6.62 per 10,000 population (2014-7, 3-year average)	6.07	6.36	6.29	6.23

Note: the above indicators and targets are derived from those within the Community Plan. A review of Community Plan targets will take place during 2019/20 and revised targets will be set from 2020/21.



Strategic outcome 2: People behave responsibly in relation to fire safety				
	Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead Partner)	Links
A2.1	Deliver prevention and early intervention activities highlighting the dangers of fire setting and encouraging responsible behaviour including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to deliver the Fire Reach programme to targeted young people to prevent recurrence of fire-related anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul>	2019 - 2023	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	NPF Outcome: "We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe."  South Lanarkshire Community Plan 2017-27
A2.2	Community Safety HUBs to identify areas/target groups responsible for secondary fires and anti-social behaviour caused by rubbish accumulations.	2019 - 2023	Community Safety HUBs	
A2.3	Partner agencies to co-ordinate and deliver annual programme of communication/activities in identified areas to promote positive behaviours in relation to fire safety, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to deliver 'Common Sense' programme across local areas identified as hot spots for secondary fires/rubbish accumulations to raise awareness and educate against refuse related anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul>	2019 - 2023	Housing and Technical Resources/ Scottish Fire and Rescue Service /Police Scotland/ Community and Enterprise Resources	

Strategic outcome 2: People behave responsibly in relation to fire safety						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M2.1	The number of deliberate secondary refuse fires attended by Scottish Fire and Rescue.  <i>[Scottish Fire and Rescue]</i>	15.8 per 10,000 population (2014-7, 3-year average)	11.9	15.5	15.4	15.3
M2.2	The number of reported crimes of wilful fire-raising.  <i>[Police Scotland]</i>	5.83 per 10,000 population (2014-7, 3-year average)	4.46	5.52	5.49	5.47

Note: the above indicators and targets are derived from those within the Community Plan. A review of Community Plan targets will take place during 2019/20 and revised targets will be set from 2020/21.

Strategic outcome 3: The impact of domestic noise is reduced				
	Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead Partner)	Links
A3.1	Partners to deliver prevention and early intervention activities to encourage residents to adopt responsible practices in relation to domestic noise levels in and around homes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to develop joint working approach to visiting residents responsible for domestic noise, to remind them of potential consequences.</li> </ul>	2019 -2023	Community and Enterprise Resources/ Housing and Technical Resources/Police Scotland	NPF Outcome: "We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe."  NPF Outcome: "We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment."
A3.2	Continue to develop and distribute promotional materials on Neighbour Noise providing advice, including contact details for those experiencing this type of anti-social behaviour.	2019 - 2013	Community and Enterprise Resources/ Housing and Technical Resources	

Strategic outcome 3: The impact of domestic noise is reduced						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M3.1	The number of domestic noise complaints received.  <i>[Environmental Health]</i>	54.9 per 10,000 dwellings (2014-8, 5-year average)	61.4	54.0	53.1	52.2
M3.2  Contextual indicator	Residents agreeing noisy neighbours/ loud parties is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood.  <i>[Scottish Household Survey]</i>	9% (2017)	8% (2018)			

<b>Strategic outcome 4: Illegally discarded litter and household waste is reduced, improving the safety and attractiveness of communities</b>				
	<b>Action</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead Partner)</b>	<b>Links</b>
A4.1	Develop promotional materials that will raise awareness of the financial costs of littering and the impact this has on the ability to deliver other council services (links to Common Sense – A2.3).	2019 - 2020	Housing and Technical Resources/ Community and Enterprise Resources	NPF Outcome: “We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe.”  NPF Outcome: “We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment.”
A4.2	Develop and implement prevention and early intervention programmes within targeted communities to encourage local residents to dispose of household waste responsibly, appropriately and safely.	2019 - 2023	Community and Enterprise Resources	
A4.3	Deliver targeted patrols within areas and issue fixed penalty notices to those identified as responsible for inappropriate disposal of litter and household waste.	2019 - 2023	Community and Enterprise Resources	

Strategic outcome 4: Illegally discarded litter and household waste is reduced, improving the safety and attractiveness of communities						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M4.1	The number of illegal dumping complaints received.  <i>[Environmental Health]</i>	83.9 per 10,000 population aged 16 years+ (2014-8, 5-year average)	84.0	122.6	98.1	73.6
M4.2	The number of waste reports received.  <i>[Environmental Health]</i>	79.5 per 10,000 dwellings (2014-8, 5-year average)	52.4	66.2	53.0	39.7
M4.3  Contextual indicator	Perceptions of street cleanliness.  <i>[Improvement Service]</i>	98.9% (2013/14)	95.5% (2017/18)			
M4.4  Contextual indicator	Resident satisfaction with local street cleanliness.  <i>[Improvement Service]</i>	76.0% (2012-5, 3-year average)	68.3%			

Strategic outcome 4: Illegally discarded litter and household waste is reduced, improving the safety and attractiveness of communities						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M4.5  Contextual indicator	Adults agreeing that rubbish or litter lying around is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood.  <i>[Scottish Household Survey]</i>	34% <i>(2017)</i>	27% <i>(2018)</i>			

Strategic outcome 5: Levels of disorder are reduced, improving safety within communities				
	Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead Partner)	Links
A5.1	Community Safety HUBs to continue to identify areas/target groups responsible for anti-social behaviour disorder.	2019 -2023	Community Safety HUBs	NPF Outcome: "We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe."
A5.2	Partners to continue to deliver a range of actions to tackle reported incidents of anti-social behaviour relating to disorder, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to utilise deployable CCTV to identify those responsible, discourage anti-social behaviour disorder and provide public re-assurance</li> <li>Targeted and structured diversionary activities delivered across South Lanarkshire.</li> </ul>	2019 -2023	Housing and Technical Resources	
A5.3	Problem Solving Groups to continue to develop a multi-agency approach to tackling disorder issues at a local area level through prevention and direction of resources.	2019 -2023	Problem Solving Groups	
A5.4	Deliver and further develop the "Breaking the Cycle" project to provide intensive support to families to address problematic behaviours.	2019 -2023	Housing and Technical Resources	



<b>Strategic outcome 5: Levels of disorder are reduced, improving safety within communities</b>						
<b>Measure Number</b>	<b>Indicator(s) and Source</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Latest figure reported</b>	<b>Year 1 Target (2020/21)</b>	<b>Year 2 Target (2021/22)</b>	<b>Year 3 Target (2022/23)</b>
M5.1	Number of Disorder incidents reported to the Police.  <i>[Police Scotland]</i>	466 <i>per 10,000 population (2016-19, 3-yr average)</i>	447	450	435	419
M5.2 Contextual indicator	Number of Group Six crimes (Offender <18 Years)*  <i>[Police Scotland]</i>	152 <i>per 10,000 population (2016-19, 3-yr average)</i>	135			
M5.3 Contextual indicator	Number of Wilful Fire-raising crimes (Offender <18 Years).  <i>[Police Scotland]</i>	3.06 <i>per 10,000 population (2016-19, 3-yr average)</i>	0.80			
M5.4 Contextual indicator	Number of ASB incidents discussed at the HUB.  <i>[Joint Problem Solving Unit, SLC]</i>	Baseline to be established 2019/20				

\*Note: Group 6 crimes include those identified as constituting disorder

Strategic outcome 6: Partners engage with residents to promote and improve the availability of and access to services for those affected by antisocial behaviour				
	Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead Partner)	Links
A6.1	Promote awareness, availability and encourage uptake of Victim Support Service to victims of anti-social behaviour.	2019-2023	Housing and Technical Resources/ Victim Support	NPF Outcome: "We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe."
A6.2	Promote awareness of ASB services including; Anti-social Behaviour Investigation Team, mediation service and warden service to all partners and stakeholders to encourage uptake and reporting.	2019-2013	Housing and Technical Resources	
A6.3	Develop promotional materials on anti-social behaviour which provide advice, including contact details, for those affected.	2019-2023	Housing and Technical Resources/ Police Scotland/ Community and Enterprise Resources	
A6.4	Develop and deliver an annual programme of engagement to promote awareness of the range of anti-social behaviour services and obtain feedback to continue to improve provision of services.	2019-2023	Housing and Technical Resources	
A6.5	Promote the availability of anti-social behaviour performance information to the public, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual updates on enforcement actions published via council website and publications</li> <li>▪ Anti-social Behaviour Annual Report published within Housing news</li> <li>▪ Anti-social Behaviour Annual Charter Return (Scottish Housing Regulator) submitted.</li> <li>▪ Annual Scottish Police Plan published online</li> <li>▪ Annual Scottish Fire and Rescue Area Performance Report published online.</li> </ul>	2019 - 2023	Housing and Technical Resources /Police Scotland/Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	

Strategic Outcome 6: Partners engage with residents to promote and improve the availability of and access to services for those affected by antisocial behaviour						
Measure Number	Indicator(s) and Source	Baseline	Latest figure reported	Year 1 Target (2020/21)	Year 2 Target (2021/22)	Year 3 Target (2022/23)
M6.1  Contextual indicator	Adults agreeing that they can influence decisions relating to services being delivered in their local area.  <i>[Scottish Household Survey]</i>	16% <i>(2017)</i>	17% <i>(2018)</i>			
M6.2  Contextual indicator	Number of respondents to the Positive Communities Survey.  <i>[Housing and Technical Resources]</i>	1062 <i>(2018-19, 2 year average)</i>	1,082 <i>(2019)</i>			
M6.3  Contextual indicator	Number of ASB referrals made to SLC Mediation Services.  <i>[SLC, Problem Solving Unit]</i>	156 <i>(2016-18, 3-year average)</i>	146 <i>(2018/19)</i>			

## **Appendix 3 Links to other strategies and plans**

The strategy is clearly aligned to other key plans such as the Local Policing Plan and the Local Scottish Fire and Rescue Plan. The strategy also links to the Community Planning Partnership Board, through the local Community Safety Partnership, where the main public sector organisations work together to plan and deliver better public services.

A list of associated partner plans and strategies is set out below.

### **South Lanarkshire Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017–2022**

The strategy identifies nine priority outcomes which contribute to the wider community planning agenda in tackling poverty and disadvantaged within communities.

**Victims and Witnesses First** - Victim Support Scotland's Strategic Plan 2018-2021  
The plan sets out Victim Support's four key aims over the next three years; to deliver high quality support, build partnerships and alliances, champion the rights of victims, develop to enable delivery of a needs led service.

### **South Lanarkshire Youth Strategy 2017-2020**

The strategy sets out five priorities to address young people's issues, namely health and wellbeing, youth friendly services, learning and working, youth rights and responsibilities and inclusion in decision making.

### **South Lanarkshire Local Policing Plan 2017-2020**

The plan sets out the strategic priorities and objectives for policing in South Lanarkshire and is a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. The plan has been informed by community consultation and crime analysis to ensure that priorities are locally focused across South Lanarkshire.

### **Local Fire and Rescue Plan for South Lanarkshire**

The plan sets out the priorities and objectives for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and is aligned to the Community Planning Partnership. Through this collaborative partnership framework SFRS aim to deliver continuous improvement in performance and effective service delivery.

### **South Lanarkshire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment**

Strategic planning is the process of undertaking a strategic needs assessment focusing on the needs, population current and projected, service activity, demand and gaps in provision. The assessment is used to plan for a delivery of services with the purpose of addressing key policy priorities and obtaining better outcomes for communities.

### **South Lanarkshire Community Plan 2017-2027**

The 10 year plan sets out the priorities of the Community Planning Partnership that are the focus of service delivery to achieve better outcomes for people across South Lanarkshire.

If you need this information in another format or language, please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs.

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