

Early Intervention Scheme

The Anti-Social Behaviour Early Intervention Scheme (ASBEIS) is an innovative way of managing ASB at the earliest opportunity, alongside partners using interventions and diversions, with the benefit of potentially preventing future criminal behaviour. using practices and powers from the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014.

What is ASB EIS

ASB EIS is a simple stepped approach to dealing with people coming to police notice through their ASB. It highlights the full range of powers and legislation with an aim to prevent repeat offending. The ultimate aim is to minimise the impact of ASB on communities and victims and reduce the demand on police.

It is a simple method of responding to offending behaviour, increasing intelligence, highlighting safeguarding issues and providing diversion opportunities prior to any enforcement at the earliest opportunity.

The process initially started in CE – Tower Hamlets and In January 2018 the London Assembly published [REDACTED] which gave the Met one recommendation that it must evaluate the scheme with a view to rolling out the process Met wide. In May 2020 that process began [REDACTED]

Objectives

The schemes objectives are:

- Respond to offending behaviour and increase intelligence at the earliest opportunity
- Provide early diversionary opportunities to offenders
- Minimise the impact of ASB on communities and victims
- Use of the scheme to prevent future ASB and recidivism
- Reduce demand on the police

Legislation

Anti-Social Behaviour Reporting Policy

All confirmed ASB incidents (see ASB [Facts](#)), whether notified by MetCC, direct to an officer, third party or any other method of communication, must be recorded on AirSpace, unless there is evidence that it is:

a) NOT ASB or

b) It is an isolated incident with NO VICTIM / COMMUNITY IMPACT and NO likelihood of recurrence. See ASB Facts for further explanation.

Section 50 Police Reform Act

Officers in uniform may use this legislation to obtain the name and address of a person causing Anti-Social Behaviour. This has a power of arrest if they refuse.

The Benefits

The scheme provides an enhanced, supportive and balanced formal structure to make better use of Anti-Social Behaviour Crime & Policing (ASBCP) legislation.

For the police, the scheme provides an effective process to:

- Help victims quickly,
- identify offenders early,
- offer diversion before criminality,
- gain intelligence, and
- if necessary, provide evidence for enforcement.

The community benefit in the following ways:

- **Intervention and diversion first**

Identifying and providing effective early support works to reduce the risk factors and increase the protective factors in a person's life.

- **Protecting the vulnerable**

Recording and reporting ASB using Connect does not change. This process means the identification and recording details of those involved in continued ASB happens much sooner. It allows intervention, diversion and support with partners, in a more coordinated way. Ultimately, impacting re-offending rates, reducing demand and improving quality of life for victims and communities.

- **Targeting individuals causing high harm**

When the process is followed, details of individuals who might usually be moved on, are recorded. Measures can be put in place at an earlier time, restricting/preventing behaviour and ensuring safeguards for those most vulnerable. This approach ensures continual evidence gathering to assist in gaining CPNs, CBOs, Closure Orders and Evictions etc.

- **Reducing open area drug dealing and gang activity**

This approach offers an added layer when used during interactions with known gang members/drug dealers. By focusing on the behaviour, rather than the points to prove of a criminal offence that is challenging to prove, enforcement where necessary can be expedited with the benefit of a solid evidence base behind it.

The Process

There is a clear tiered approach with simple steps:

Stage 1 - Opportunity for intervention & diversion

- **1: Intervention & Diversion first:**

1st ASB warning issued. Individual receives a warning informing them of the ASB Legislation and how the process works the details are then captured on Connect – See How2 enter an ASB EIS

It may be appropriate to issue the 1st warning alongside an ABC, restorative approach or other intervention/diversion.

Of Note:

If a warning is disputed - If a subject has challenged an ASB warning and no evidence of ASB is found then the ASB warning will be removed, as is required under the data protection act i.e. any information we hold has to be up to date and relevant.

- **2: 2nd warning**

A letter is sent warning of the consequences of continuing the activity. Where relevant, offer diversion or assistance.

- **3: 3rd warning**

Home visit and partner involvement for intervention and diversion such as Local Authority, Drugs Intervention, Youth Diversionary Activities. Explain the escalation process.

- **4: Community Protection Warning (CPW)***

Continued behaviour will lead to a CPW being issued. This allows requirements to restrict behaviour to be imposed (to those 16 and over)

Stage 2 - Enforcement

- **5: Community Protection Notice (CPN)**

Breaches of a CPW will escalate to a CPN.

- Breaches of CPNs can provide evidence for escalation to Criminal Behaviour Orders, Injunctions, Closures, Evictions, etc.

Of Note:

The process can be fluid, if you identify that an ASB warning is not appropriate, then you will assess what Intervention/Diversion you wish to use. All stages need to be proportionate to the behaviour being committed.

All ASB along with the ASB Early Intervention Scheme is recorded on Connect as Met policy dictates.

An overview video of the ASB Early Intervention Scheme has been created for help & guidance along with How2 videos on entering an ASB Warning, and the ASB team completes the case management.

Please view the short informative videos around a number of subjects including ASB EIS Overview, How2 enter an ASB Warning, How2 Management Analysis.

What happens next

The BCU's ASB team complete the day-to-day overview management of the scheme.

Once a person profile has been created for the subject the SPOC will monitor the database and ensure accurate recording by;

- Completing regular reviews and case management
- Identifying repeat offenders **which is vital**. The profile will identify the repeat offending and help to inform the correct response.
- Ensuring Early Intervention or Enforcement is identified and put into place with all relevant units & partner agencies involved, for example Community Policing Teams, ERPT, Local Authority, and Registered Social Landlords.