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To: Police accountability board

From: Detective Inspector Clare Daniel, SRP Superintendent Paul Rogerson

Subject: Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, Pillar 4 ASB Delivery Update

Date: June 2026

1. Aim:

1.1 To provide an update on delivery of Pillar 4, 'Crackdown on Anti-Social Behaviour', within the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG). This briefing also summarises progress against the ASB recommendations in the 2025 PEEL ASB spotlight report and outlines preparation for the 2027 HMICFRS PEEL inspection.

2. Background:

2.2 The NPG sets out five pillars with associated commitments. Pillar 4 focuses on tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB). Commitment 4 is to crackdown on anti-social behaviour. *Neighbourhood policing teams will have stronger powers and support from partner agencies to tackle persistent ASB.* This includes use of the new Respect Order to enable swift enforcement against prolific offenders, alongside a dedicated lead officer in every force to work with communities and develop a local ASB action plan.

3. Progress, June 26.

3.1 Detective Inspector Clare Daniel continues to lead delivery of the Constabulary ASB Action plan. In her most recent update she confirmed that the delivery plan (2025–2027) is in place with all identified risks and activity tracked through a force action plan, tracking ownership and delivery.

3.2 The action plan and delivery plan are being monitored and reviewed by DI Daniel and Supt Rogerson monthly, ahead of Neighbourhood Steering Group.

3.3 Wider oversight is provided at the Neighbourhood Steering Group, chaired by Chief Superintendent Treadwell alongside the NHP force performance framework, ensuring ongoing monitoring and accountability towards PEEL and COP guidance.

3.4 Of note, there has been limited short-term external scrutiny from the Home Office ASB team, which is important context given the last 24 months of close intervention and monitoring. There has also been no enquiry around a summer of action. Despite this, robust monitoring arrangements are in place to demonstrate progress when required. The focus remains on maintaining accurate identification and recording of ASB to support prioritisation of the highest harm and ensure readiness to evidence delivery against national expectations.

3.5 The NPCC, College of Policing, HMICFRS and APCC have agreed a performance framework for the NPG and its five pillars. This briefing focuses on the Pillar 4 measures of which the key actions are as follow:

1. A dedicated ASB lead officer in every force, working with communities to develop a local ASB action plan, completed Supt Rogerson is the ASB lead for Cambridgeshire Constabulary. As above, the Constabulary is making good progress with embedding ASB performance and improvement within its governance structures, with due final accountability provided at Force Performance and Accountability board.
2. ASB action plans in every police force, the completed Cambridgeshire plan was published in April 2026 and is available on the force website. [Antisocial behaviour action plan | Cambridgeshire Constabulary](#). As described within this document, a clear plan is now in place to track improvement
3. Police-recorded ASB incidents, monitored quarterly, with an aim to reduce incidents over time, however it's recognised that forces who respond well to ASB may have higher levels of ASB reported.

Further detail is provided in Fig. 1: NPG Performance Framework – Pillar 4 ASB.

4.Risks and gaps.

4.1 While the force is in a strengthening position, there remain a number of risks and gaps that require continued focus ahead of PEEL inspection. In particular, there is a risk of inconsistent identification and recording of ASB at first point of contact, which may impact data quality and the force's ability to evidence demand and performance. Risk assessment and application of MOPI standards remains variable, particularly in ensuring vulnerability and repeat victimisation are consistently identified and managed.

4.2 Problem-solving approaches are embedded through the delivery plan, and continued commitment to the model and quality assurance of plans should be maintained. A broader assessment of the impact of problem-solving activity on ASB may also be beneficial.

There is also a continued need to strengthen the force's understanding of demand, including hidden and repeat ASB, to ensure resources are targeted effectively at the highest harm locations and individuals. These areas represent the key focus for improvement to ensure inspection readiness and sustained service quality.

4.3 These risks are mitigated through the ASB action plan delivery framework, with governance, monthly oversight and alignment to HMICFRS recommendations driving improvements in recording, risk assessment and problem-solving. The use of structured approaches (OSARA), the "3 in 30"

process and Power BI dashboards strengthens understanding of demand, supports identification of repeat victims, and enables targeted activity in highest harm locations.

4.4 Current demand pressures. ASB demand across Cambridgeshire Constabulary is rising, with May 2026 reaching 1,495 incidents the highest level since last summer. This increase is driven primarily by nuisance ASB, which continues to account for the majority of demand, while personal ASB remains lower but is gradually increasing in medium and standard risk categories. Despite this short-term uplift, the rolling 12-month position remains stable at around 15,000 incidents, indicating a seasonal increase rather than sustained growth. Increased online reporting highlights continued public demand and visibility of ASB.

4.5 There is a mixed geographic picture, with more pronounced increases in southern districts, while the north remains relatively stable. ASB continues to be predominantly low-level and nuisance-driven, with no spike in high-risk harm, though rising medium-risk cases present a potential early warning of escalation.

4.6 Public confidence remains strong overall, but perceptions of how effectively police deal with local issues have declined, with more residents reporting that ASB and crime are increasing. This is a matter we will seek to address during the ASB week of action from June 29th.

4.7 Overall, ASB remains a high-volume, high-visibility demand area, with current increases and reduced response performance presenting a clear risk as the Constabulary enters the summer peak.

5. Next Steps.

5.1 The ASB action plan will now transition into business as usual. The next phase will focus on compliance with the eight recommendations from the [HMICFRS PEEL ASB spotlight report](#) which are as follows:

1. Improve recording of ASB. Forces must review processes to ensure all ASB and associated crime are recorded correctly and consistently.
2. Train staff to identify and record ASB. Personnel must be able to identify and correctly record ASB and linked crime at first contact.

Review ASB risk assessment processes. Risk must be assessed from initial contact through to closure, with proper retention in line with MOPI. Strengthen ASB problem-solving plan.

Plans must:

- clearly define the problem
- be properly supervised
- be evaluated for outcomes using NPCC guidance.

(Home Office) Set clear national data/measurement requirements. Development of a national framework for ASB data and performance (to improve consistency and

understanding of demand).

3. Ensure use of problem-solving and prevention approaches. Forces should embed structured problem-solving (e.g. OSARA) and evidence-based approaches to reduce ASB.
(Seen across the delivery plans and thematic summary of recommendations)

Improve understanding of demand and vulnerability.

Forces should work with partners to understand ASB demand, repeat victims, and vulnerability, and respond accordingly.

Ensure effective use of training and national guidance

5.2 This work will help demonstrate that the force is identifying and responding to ASB, managing demand from calls for service, attending incidents in a timely way, prioritising high-harm investigations and supporting repeat and vulnerable victims.

5.3 ASB outcomes are monitored through the ASB Delivery Plan 2025–2027. Governance is provided by the Neighbourhood Policing Steering Group, chaired by C/Supt Treadwell, with escalation through Force Performance. The HMICFRS recommendations and Neighbourhood Policing guidelines are closely aligned.

5.4 Neighbourhood Policing Alignment. The ASB action plan and the PEEL spotlight actions closely overlap with the core delivery of NHP:

- Engaging communities: using targeted foot patrols, communications and community insight.
- Solving problems: applying a structured OSARA process with communities and partners to support effective neighbourhood policing.
- Targeting activity: focusing enforcement on crime hotspots, high-crime areas and around high-risk offenders to address issues that matter to communities.
- Promoting the right culture: policing with procedural justice and legitimacy, treating people fairly and with respect to increase community engagement and cooperation.
- Building analytical capability: identifying patterns and addressing long-term or repeated problems.
- Developing officers, staff and volunteers: supporting training and development.

The ASB action plan delivery plan ensures read across to PEEL and COP guidance to reduce risk of duplication.

5.5 Police Recorded ASB [Neighbourhood Policing Power BI](#). The ASB Power BI dashboard enables the force to monitor ASB levels, identify hotspot locations and apply the '3 in 30' process to identify repeat victims. The '3 in 30' is adopted within the Force Communications Centre. It automates and

allows for identification of individuals who have reported ASB on 3 or more occasions within the last 30 days.

The Neighbourhood Policing Power BI is available to all officers, allowing them to self-serve and complete scanning for their own NPT areas. The dashboard also provides access to problem-solving plans, community engagement surveys and abstraction tracker information.

6. Conclusion and recommendations.

6.1 In conclusion, the force is in a strengthening position against the requirements of Pillar 4 of the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee and must now focus on ASB delivery as part of the Chief Constable's mission vision and values, specifically responding to ASB calls for service in a timely fashion and responding with clear ownership.

6.2 A dedicated ASB lead and delivery plan is in place, the local "ASB action plan" has been published, and delivery is being monitored through clear governance arrangements led by DI Daniel and Supt Rogerson with wider oversight through the Neighbourhood Policing Steering Group and Force Performance. The work is closely aligned to the HMICFRS PEEL ASB spotlight recommendations and College of Policing neighbourhood guidance.

6.3 It is recommended that the Police Accountability Board notes the progress made and supports the transition of the ASB action plan into business as usual, while retaining clear oversight of the key areas that remain critical to inspection readiness: accurate ASB recording, consistent risk assessment, effective use of problem-solving plans, improved understanding of repeat victimisation and vulnerability, and continued use of performance data to target activity in the highest harm locations.

Fig 1. NPG Performance Framework – Pillar 4 ASB

Pillar 4 – Crackdown on anti-social behaviour								
Pillar	Measure	Data source	Detail level	Measure type	Ambition		Data availability	Tier
4	Public experience of ASB in their local area - <i>Proportion that have experienced or witnessed ASB in local area in the last 12 months</i>	Crime Survey for England and Wales	National	Outcome	↓	Decrease	Rolling quarterly basis	Headline
4	A dedicated lead officer for ASB in every force (working with communities to develop a local ASB action plan)	Monitoring with policing	Police force area	Activity / Output	ASB lead confirmed by July 2025		Quarterly	Headline
4	Presence of ASB action plans in every police force	Monitoring through police force websites	Police force area	Activity / Output	ASB action plan published by April 2026		Monthly	Headline

4	Perceptions of ASB in local area – <i>Perceive ASB to be a problem in local area</i>	Crime Survey for England and Wales	National	Outcome		Decrease	Rolling quarterly basis	Contextual
4	Satisfaction with police response to reported ASB - <i>Overall satisfaction with the way the police handled the matter</i>	Crime Survey for England and Wales	National	Outcome		Increase	Annually	Contextual
4	Police recorded incidents of ASB	Police recorded crime	Police force area	Outcome		Decrease	Quarterly	Contextual
4	Police use of ASB powers - <i>Criminal behaviour orders</i> - <i>Community protection notices</i> - <i>Civil injunctions</i> - <i>Dispersal powers</i> - <i>Closure powers</i> - <i>ASB case reviews</i> - <i>Respect orders (not yet available)</i>	Home Office voluntary data return (ADR)	Police force area	Activity / Output	<i>Monitor only</i>		Quarterly	Contextual