



Heddlu • Police

DYFED-POWYS

Anti-Social Behaviour **Action Plan 2026**

Version 1.0



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PCC Foreword – ASB Action Plan

As Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys, I have seen how anti-social behaviour can have an overwhelming impact on its victims and, in some cases, on the wider community. An effective response to anti-social behaviour requires innovation, strong partnerships between local agencies, and a mindset that puts victims first. I am pleased to see that Dyfed-Powys Police is prioritising this within their Action Plan.

When meeting with the public, I often hear about some of the anti-social behaviour concerns and challenges faced across the whole of the Dyfed-Powys area. Alongside this feedback, I also ask the public about their top concerns for their local area each year via a survey which also highlighted anti-social behaviour. I am appreciative that Dyfed-Powys Police has acknowledged and reflected this within this plan and has set out some clear objectives to address this.

Partnership working is foundational to properly dealing with the root causes of anti-social behaviour. I am encouraged that Dyfed-Powys Police has recognised this and has set out a direction which includes meaningful partnership collaboration. By working collaboratively with local partners, we can build safer and more resilient communities. I look forward to working with you to deliver this plan.



Dafydd Llywelyn
Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys

Introduction from Chief Constable Charles

The profound impact that Anti-Social Behaviour can have upon many, including individuals, communities, and businesses can be significant. Such behaviour can cause an increased fear among communities, leading to heightened feelings of uncertainty, isolation, and a breakdown of trust in authorities. Therefore, I welcome this anti-social behaviour plan, and its delivery, and believe it is vital in fostering a cohesive and safe community, demonstrating that we will listen and are accountable. The implementation of this plan will take a proactive approach in identifying and addressing the underlying causes of such conduct, respond effectively to incidents, and work to prevent them through community engagement and education.

As an organisation, our commitment to the anti-social behaviour plan is firm. Addressing and combating these issues requires collaboration across multiple sectors, such as local schools and partner agencies, including local authorities, which are dedicated to promoting partnerships that enhance our understanding of community needs and promote shared responsibility in tackling anti-social behaviour. Our officers will receive ongoing training and support to ensure they are equipped with the tools necessary to engage constructively with communities. This commitment reflects our belief that a united approach not only deters anti-social behaviour but also strengthens community bonds, ensuring that every individual feels valued and secure, building future trust in policing whilst empowering communities to engage and take an active role in creating safer environments.



Ifan Charles
Chief Constable, Dyfed Powys Police

Overview of the plan

Anti-social behaviour (ASB), Street Crime and Retail related crime, causes harm to individuals, families, and communities and, if left unchecked, can lead to more serious offending. Dyfed-Powys Police is committed to reducing ASB and creating safer communities where individuals can live, work, and thrive without the fear of ASB impacting their daily lives.

On 5 December 2024, the Government announced their Plan for Change, which includes key commitments to crack down on ASB, Street Crime and Retail related crime. Central to this is the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG), which sets out the minimum standards expected for neighbourhood policing across every force in England and Wales.

As part of the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, every police force in England and Wales will have an ASB Action Plan. The intention is to create safer communities by effectively disrupting, preventing and responding to ASB, Street Crime and Retail related crime by way of robust partnership working, gathering and handling local intelligence and ensuring there is a victim focused approach.

The Action Plan will set out how Dyfed-Powys Police will reduce and prevent ASB, Street Crime and Retail related crime; work with partners to identify key issues; and provide effective solutions through considering a wide range of drivers. It will be built on the Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan 2025-29 and draw on levers and tools that police and partners have locally.

This will be through evidence of the following:

1. **What are the problems we face?** - We will understand what the problem profile of ASB, Street Crime and Retail related crime looks like in the Dyfed-Powys Police area.
2. **How will we tackle these problems?** - We will state how we will look to tackle these issues.
3. **Who will we work with?** - We will state who we will work with to tackle these issues.
4. **How will we know we are being successful?** - We will state how we will measure our progress in dealing with these issues.
5. **How will we be accountable?** - We will show how Dyfed-Powys Police is accountable for our performance around these matters.
6. **What will we do to show we are committed to tackling our problems?** - We will state how Dyfed-Powys Police is committed to ensuring the measures we put in place are sustainable for the future.

Dyfed-Powys Police is the Police force that serves the diverse areas and population of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Powys. The force covers an area of 4230 square miles, whilst made up of predominantly rural areas with over one million hectares of agricultural land and more than 350 miles of coastline, which stretches from St David's in the west to Crickhowell in the east, and up to Welshpool and Machynlleth in the north. The force has several distinct urban areas, including the towns of Llanelli, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Aberystwyth and Newtown.

Dyfed-Powys Police serve more than 515,000 people, which rises significantly with tourists each year who visit the spectacular scenery available in the force area.

Map of Dyfed-Powys Police Area



1.1 What are the problems we face

In order to deal with the problems that ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime present to the communities of Dyfed-Powys Police, we must be able to know and understand the problems that we face.

It is understood that data alone will not provide a complete picture of our issues, but that by listening to the voice of our communities this will allow us as police to better serve the public of the Dyfed-Powys area.

This problem profile will provide both Quantitative data and qualitative feedback from survey results conducted in the force.

The profile will show:

- What our Problems are in force.
- Where the Problems we face are.
- When our Problems are occurring.
- Who is involved in our Problems.
- Why and How our Problems occurring.

The Quantitative summary will detail the force data recorded for the period between November 2024 and October 2025, in relation to the following criteria:

- Anti- Social Behaviour.
 - ASB Personal - Incidents where a person or persons targets a specific individual or group.
 - ASB Nuisance - Incidents where an act, person or group causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
 - ASB Environmental - Incidents where businesses, individuals or groups have a negative impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environment.
- Street Crime.
 - Theft from a person
 - Robbery
 - Criminal Damage in a street
 - Affray
 - Public Order offences

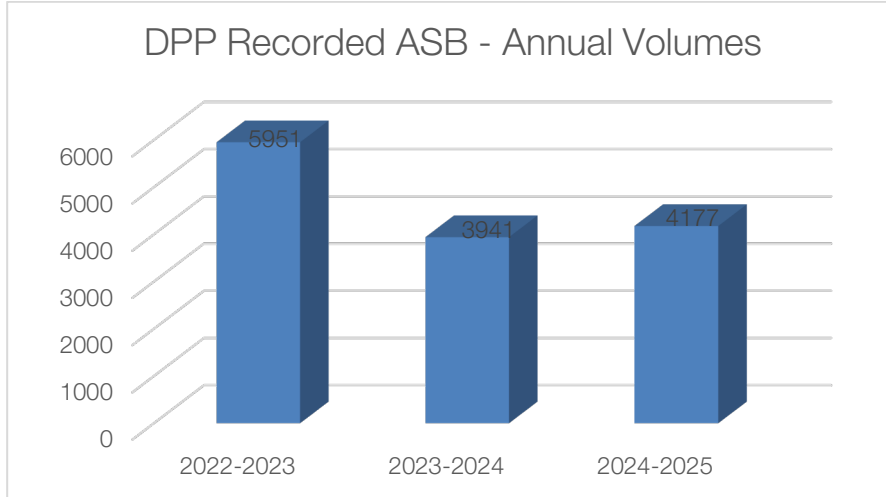
Nb: There is no official definition of Street crime; these criteria are to include up to the definition of the Serious Violence Duty imposed upon the force.

- Retail Related Crime.
 - Shoplifting
 - Assault on a Retail Worker

What our problems are in Dyfed-Powys

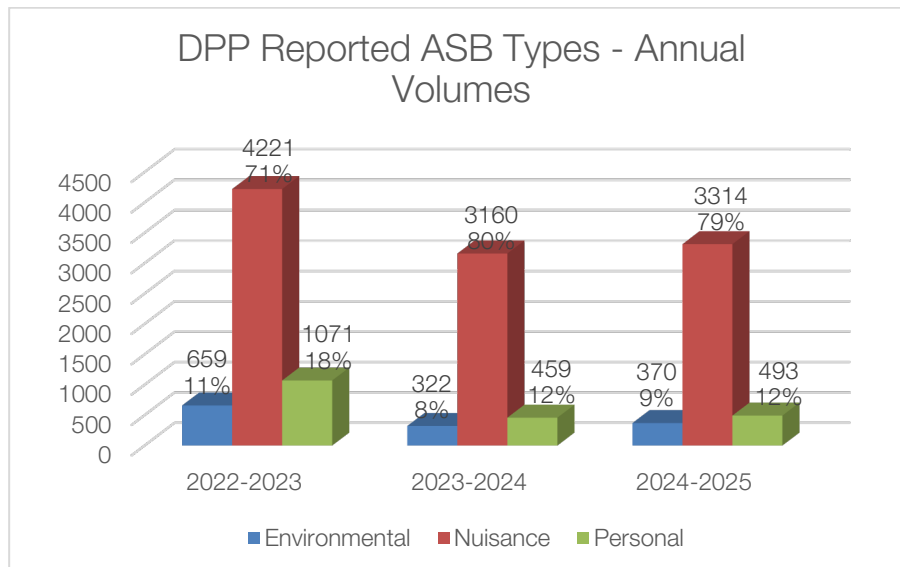
During the relative time period Dyfed Powys Police experienced: 4177 anti-social behaviour incidents, this equates to 348 incidents per month, 80 incidents per week or 11 incidents per day across the force area. During 2024-2025 the reported levels of ASB have decreased by 30% (1774 reports) when compared with 2022-23.

1.1.A. Total annual levels of ASB recorded 2022-2025



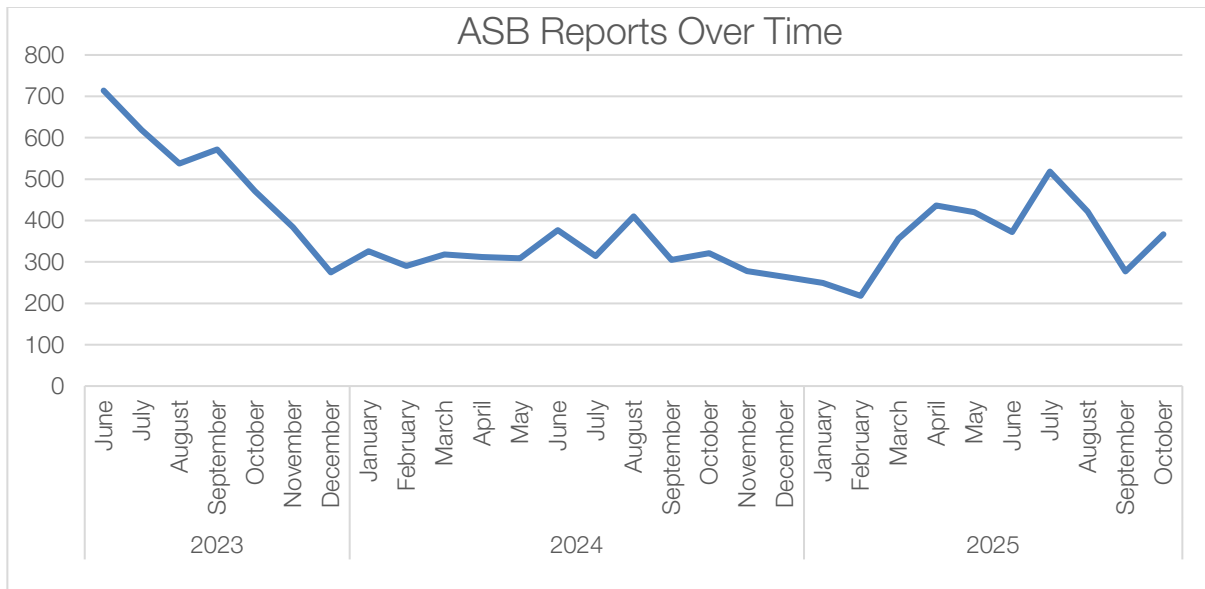
Of reported ASB, there are consistently high levels of nuisance concerns reported year on year. During the previous years this has been between 71-80% of the total ASB recorded. Personal ASB concerns are secondary to reported nuisance with environmental concerns, the lowest ASB type reported to the police.

1.1.B. Total annual volume of ASB recorded by type 2022-2025



During the same period, ASB has seen an increase of offending during 2025, however there is more of a concentration of reports during the spring and summer months than seen during the spring and summer of 2024.

1.1.C. ASB reports over time 2023 – 2025



Street Crime and Retail Related Crime

The number of street crimes recorded over time has shown a relatively level trend in offending, 2025 saw a lower spike in street crime when compared to previous years, with offending generally seen to decrease yearly throughout the Autumn months.

There is a decrease in shoplifting offences seen throughout the previous year when compared to previous offending.

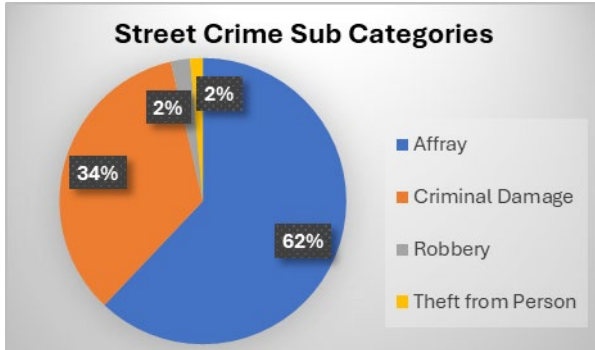
1.1.D. Street & Retail Crime over time 2023 – 2025



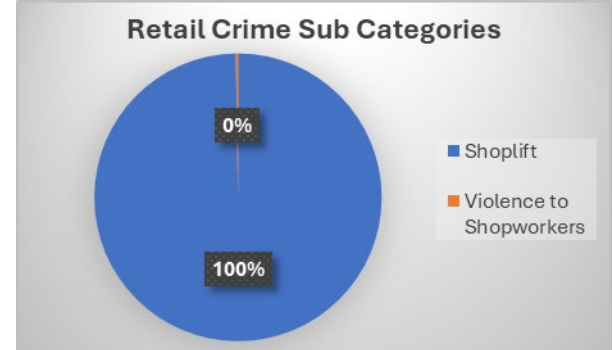
1001 occurrences (62%) of street crime offences are categorised as affray, with a further 554 occurrences (34%) criminal damage occurrences. There have been a smaller number of ‘robbery from a person’s and ‘theft from a person’ occurrences recorded with 35 and 23 occurrences respectively (2% each).

Retail crime has included only 4 occurrences where violence has been identified as towards a shopworker within the previous year. A further 1650 occurrences of shoplift have made up this category. 89 occurrences (5%) of shoplift have been identified as potentially involved with serious organised offending in the previous year, multiple offences have been linked to groups of offenders on 9 occasions totaling 29 occurrences.

1.1.E. Street Crime Subcategory data



1.1.F. Retail Crime Subcategory data



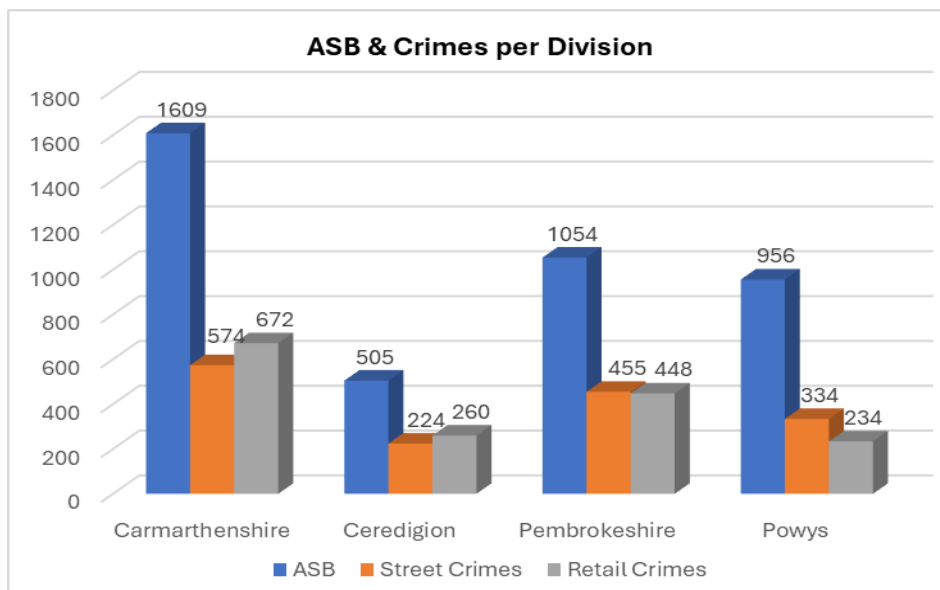
1.2 Where the Problems are

The number of ASB reports and street and retail crime show Carmarthenshire consistently has the highest percentage of each category, with Pembrokeshire second, and Powys third. The only exception to this is the rate of retail crime in Ceredigion is greater than that of Powys by 2-percentage points.

Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire divisions have been returned as experiencing two-thirds of the crime and incident types examined. (67% ASB, 64% street crime and 68% retail crime.)

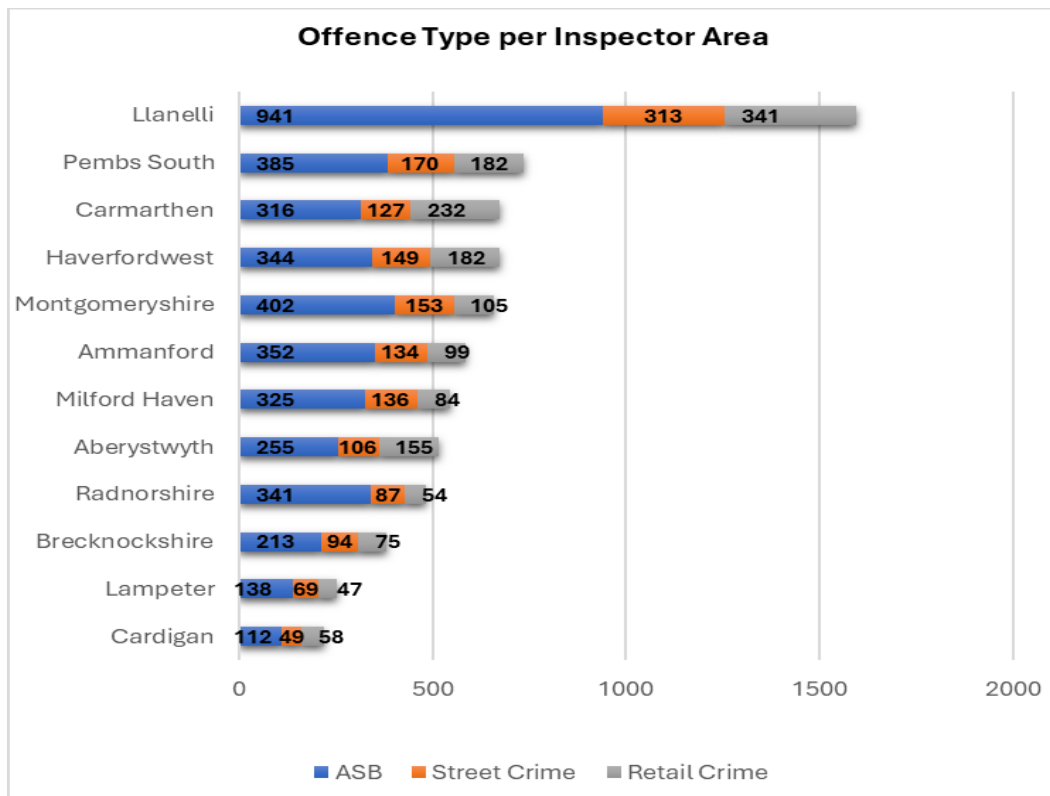
Three-quarters (3 occurrences) of the assaults towards shop workers have been recorded in the Pembrokeshire area, the remaining occurrence has been in Ceredigion area.

1.2.A. ASB and Crime per BCU



As above, Carmarthenshire has the largest combined volume of ASB and crime occurrences reported during 2024-25, with Pembrokeshire experiencing the highest offences per population. The chart below shows the number of involved offences by inspector area.

1.2.B. Offence type per Inspector area



68% of shoplifts have been associated with Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire divisions. Similarly to the total number of shoplifts, 65% (57 occurrences) of those identified as potentially attributed to serious organised offending have been in the south divisions of the force area.

Mapping data shows that high value shop lifting incidents are more prevalent in areas with strong transport links. Areas where the links are less established, are far less.

1.2.C. High value Shoplifting locations by Inspector area

Division	Inspector Area	High Value Shoplifts
Carmarthenshire	Ammanford	5
	Carmarthen	4
	Llanelli	25
Ceredigion	Aberystwyth	2
	Cardigan	7
	Lampeter	3
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	16
	Milford Haven	3
	Pembs South	4
Powys	Brecknockshire	12
	Montgomeryshire	2
	Radnorshire	5

1.2.D. High value Shoplifting location mapped

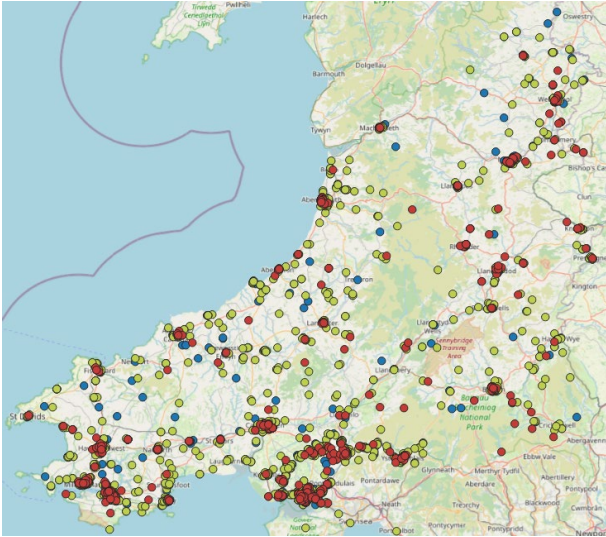


Urban/Rural Offences

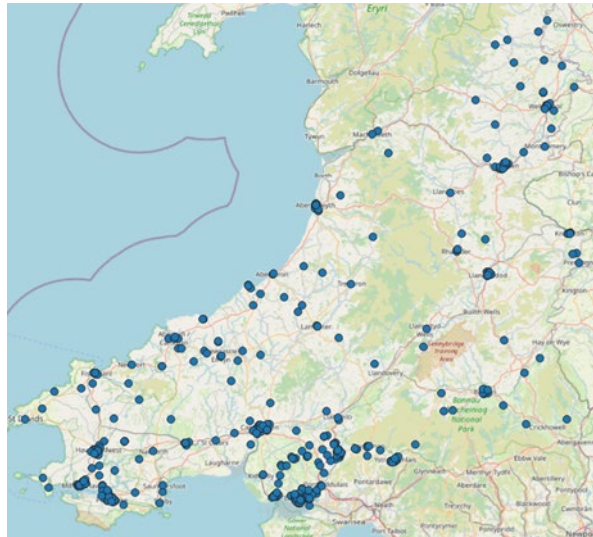
It is recognised that Dyfed-Powys Police is a largely rural force, analysis of the anti-social behaviour reported across the Dyfed Powys area shows that it is related to urban areas, much of this is due to the density of population causing more reported incidents. It can be seen from the mapping below that nuisance ASB reports are the majority factor in the more rural areas of the force, while many of the reports of environmental and personal ASB are related to town areas.

1.2.E. Urban / Rural Offences

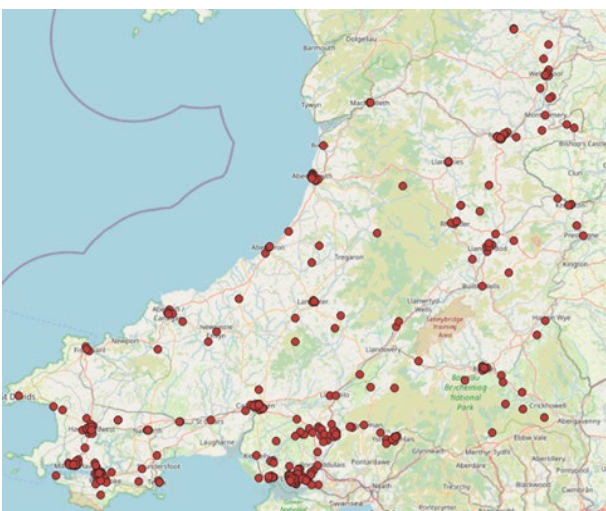
1.2.E.i. All ASB mapped



1.2.E.ii. Personal ASB mapped



1.2.E.iii. Environmental ASB mapped



1.2.E.iv. Nuisance ASB mapped



- Environmental ASB
- Nuisance ASB
- Personal ASB

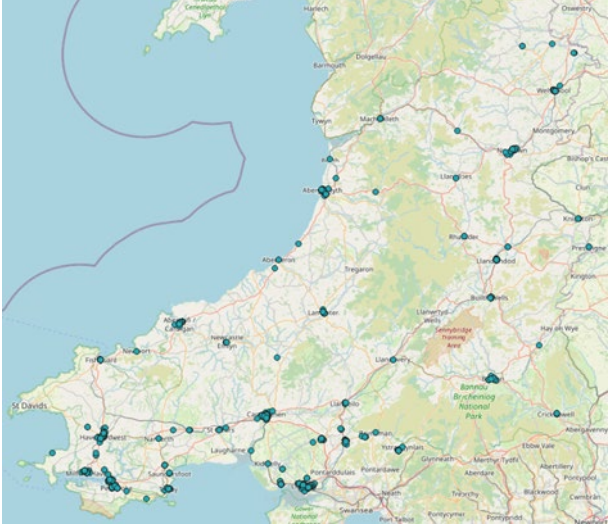
Street crime while predominantly clustered around larger towns is also seen to occur in smaller, more rural areas following a similar pattern to that of nuisance ASB reports.

Retail crime is associated with the larger town areas and mainly to the south of the force area, while occasional reports are received in smaller town locations.

1.2.E.v. Street Crime mapped



1.2.E.vi. Retail Crime mapped



- Retail Crime
- Street Crime

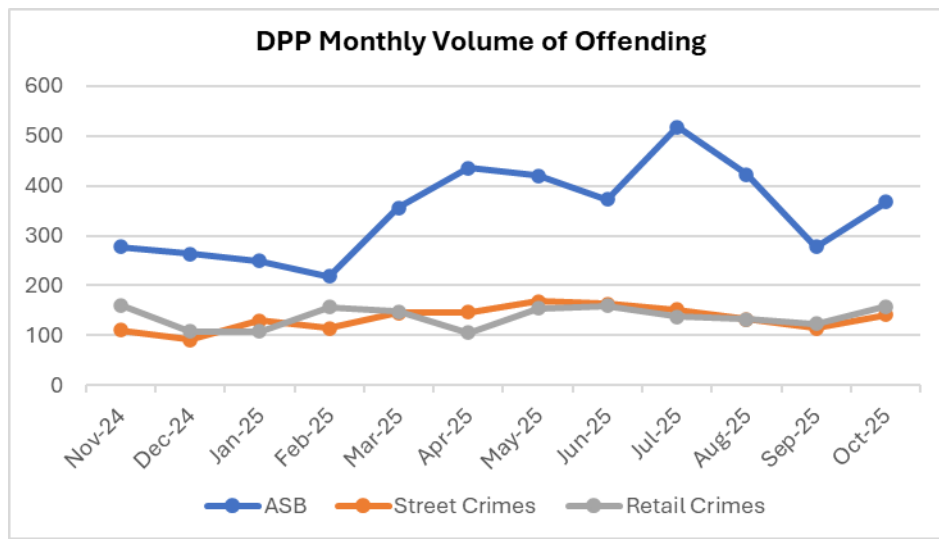
1.3 When our problems are occurring

During the relevant time period, data indicates a rise in reporting of ASB during the spring and summer months, with a peak during July relating to 12% (518 reports) of the annual ASB reports. The reporting of street and retail crimes is shown to be more of a steady rate of offending, however both also experiencing a slight increase during spring/summer.

The rise of ASB and street crime during the summer months can be associated with longer, warmer daylight hours and school holidays leading to more people being outdoors. The smaller peak identified in October could be associated with seasonal events such as Halloween and Bonfire Night.

Retail crime is recorded to be at its highest rate during October and November, this could be due to the demand for goods in the lead up to Christmas.

1.3.A. Monthly volumes of offending 2024 – 2025



When looking at the monthly volume of offending by division, ASB is seen to follow the whole force trend with all BCUs showing an increase in reported ASB during the longer days and again during October.

The BCU street crime and retail crime trend follows a slightly differing trend to that experienced by the whole force. Carmarthenshire is consistently the highest recording BCU. However, in Pembrokeshire the street crime rises sharply during the summer months and again during October.

When looking at offending by day of the week there is a clear trend of ASB offences occurring towards the weekend, with nearly half (48%) of reports received between Friday and Sunday.

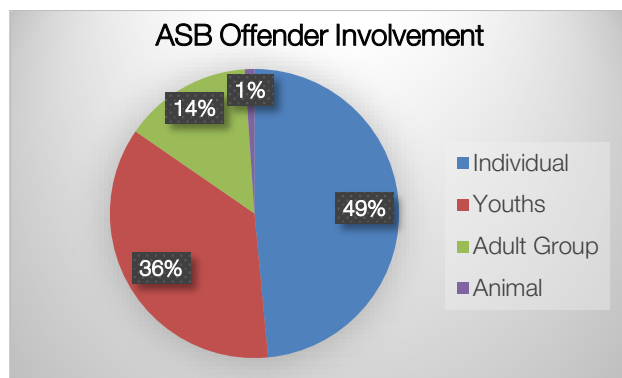
Street and retail crime is shown to have a generally level rate of offending, with retail crimes dropping slightly on a Sunday, this is likely to be caused by shorter shop opening hours resulting in less opportunity by offenders.

1.4 Who is involved in our problems

Offenders

Nearly half of reports where an ASB offender can be determined have shown that an individual is responsible. Where a youth is identified, they have been part of a group.

1.4.A. ASB Offender Involvement details



1.4.B Recorded Street Crime and Retail crime with a known offender

Street and retail crimes have a recorded associated offender in around a third of occurrences.

Crime Type	Known Offenders
Street Crime	37.7%
Retail Crime	40.9%
Total	39.3%

The gender of offenders in over 2 thirds of both crime types is recorded as males.

1.4.C. Street Crime and Retail related crime offenders by gender

Gender	Street Crime		Retail Crime	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	429	69%	372	70%
Female	172	28%	150	28%
Unknown Gender	17	3%	9	2%
Total	618	100%	531	100%

Similarly, the ethnicity of the offender is known in 32% of crimes. Where known, nearly all of offenders (97%) are white British.

Where identified, the age of the individual offender, for both street and retail crimes follows a similar trend, with a peak of offenders between 30-39 years of age. The age of street crime offenders is a wider range than that of retail crimes, with the youngest individual offender recorded as 6-years old and the eldest being 96-year-old.

50% of those investigated have been linked to groups of offenders, of both youth and adult ages.

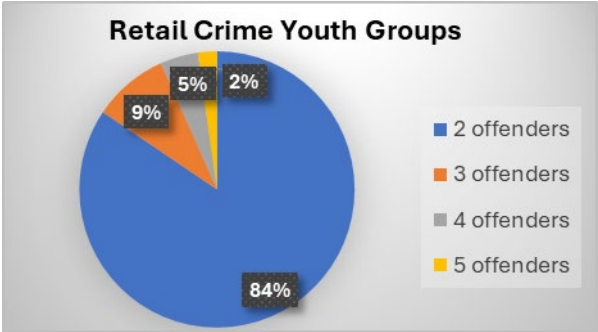
A large proportion (36%) of the anti-social behaviour deep dive has recorded that youths have been involved in the reported concerns, with nearly all reports (91%) related to nuisance ASB reports. It is difficult to ascertain the numbers involved in these incidents as many reporting people have not provided that information at the point of the report.

Over a third of group offending of street and retail crimes (78 occurrences, 37%) have involved groups of youth offenders. A further 6% (11 occurrences) have involved a group of youth and adult offenders within the same occurrence. The youngest age of offender involved in a group is 10 years old for retail crime and 9-years old for street crimes. As explained above, 2 groups of youth offenders (2 persons in each group) have been responsible for 18 occurrences between them, this equates to almost a quarter (23%) of all the youth group offending recorded. Only 1 of these 4 individuals have been recorded as involved in any offence individually.

The greatest number of youth group offences are committed by pairs of offenders, over three-quarters of youth group offending has been committed by pairs.

1.4.D. Retail related Youth offending groups

1.4.E. Street Crime Youth offending groups



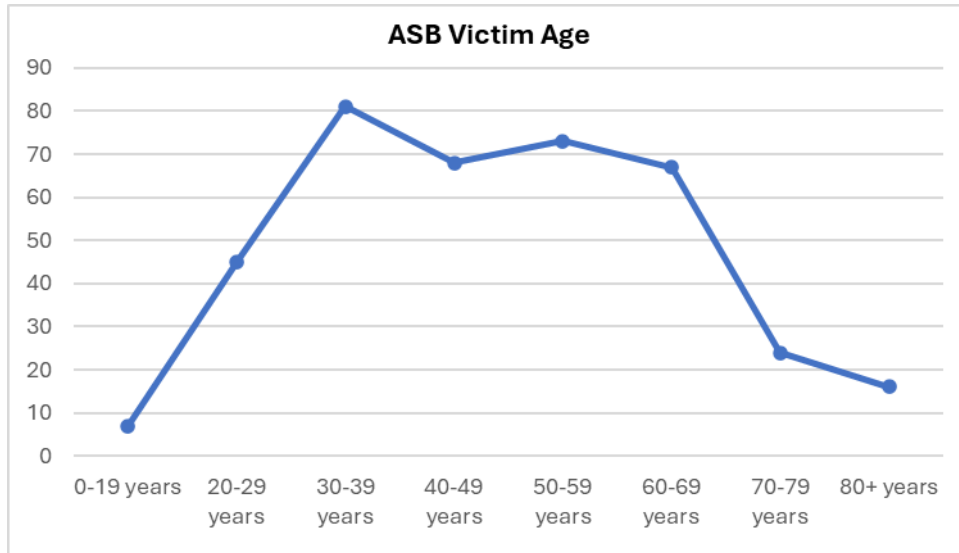
Of youth group offenders, many are pre or young teen ages, most youth groups are groups of similar aged youths with retail crimes only having 1 adult (aged 18) involved with a group offence alongside other youth offenders.

Street crimes have a greater number of combined youth and adult groups, the age of adults in these offences varies more, 5 are adult teenagers, 4 are in their 20's, and a further 3 between 30-40 years old all involved in offences alongside youth offenders.

Victims

Analysis of anti-social behaviour reports has shown there is a peak of the age of the victim between 30-39 years old with 16% of offending being against this age range, however between 40-69 the amount of offending is relatively level and nearly half (42%) of offending is between these ages.

1.4.F. ASB Victim age



The age of victims of street crime follows a similar pattern to the above, with the most common age of victims being 30-39 years old (19%). With a further 46% of victims being between the ages of 40-69 years.

In total, 109 victims of street crime are of child ages, this is 8% of the total street crime occurrences where a victim has been identified. A further 7% (91) of victims identified are 70 years or older.

1.4.G. Street Crime Victim age



The gender of victims of both ASB and street crime are of similar proportions where known, although street crime victims have unknown gender in 1 fifth of occurrences.

The ethnicity of victims of crime has been recorded as white British in 96% of reports, a further 1.4% of victims raised as any other white background.

1.4.H. Victim by Ethnicity

Ethnicity Code	Ethnicity	Number
W1	White British	1089
W9	Any other white background	16
W2	White Irish	5
W3	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	4
A1	Asian Indian inc. Asian British	4
A9	Any other Asian background	3
M1	Mixed white & black Caribbean	3
A2	Asian Pakistani inc. Asian British	2
B2	Black African inc. black British	2
B1	Black Caribbean inc. black British	1
Total		1129

Retail crime victims are typically recorded as the business, many people associated with the occurrence are not victims but a member of staff reporting on behalf of their employer. Therefore, the ethnicity and gender of victims of retail crime are significantly lower in numbers than that of ASB reporting and street crime occurrences.

Below shows the top 10 most common businesses recorded as victims of retail crime across Dyfed Powys area. These businesses account for 70% of the total business victims recorded as associated with retail crime.

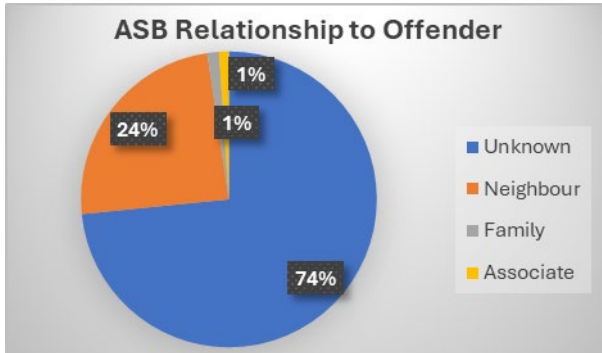
1.4.I. Top 10 Businesses affected by Retail Crime

Store	Occurrences	% of Business Victims
Tesco	225	17%
Co-Operative	186	14%
Morrisons	109	8%
Home Bargains	83	6%
B&M	69	5%
Asda	68	5%
Spar	55	4%
Marks & Spencer	50	4%
Boots	46	3%
Sainsbury	38	3%

1.5 What are the relationships between Offenders and Victims

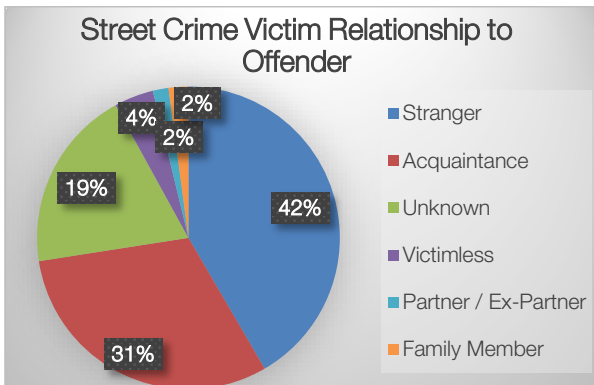
The relationship with the victims of ASB incidents has been identified through deep dive analysis of reports, this has found that in majority (74%) no association can be made. Where identified, the largest proportion is attributed to concerns between neighbours with a variety of reasons identified for the concern.

1.5.A. ASB Relationship to Offender

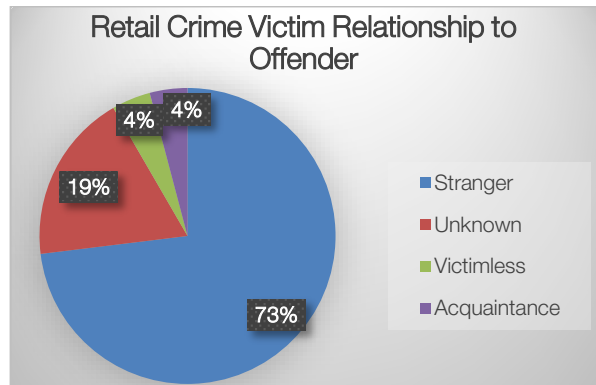


Similarly, with both street and retail crimes, it is most common for the offender to be unknown to the victim and classified as a stranger. This is the 42% of street crime and in three-quarters of retail crime.

1.5.B. Street Crime Relationship to Offender



1.5.C. Retail related Crime Relationship to Offender

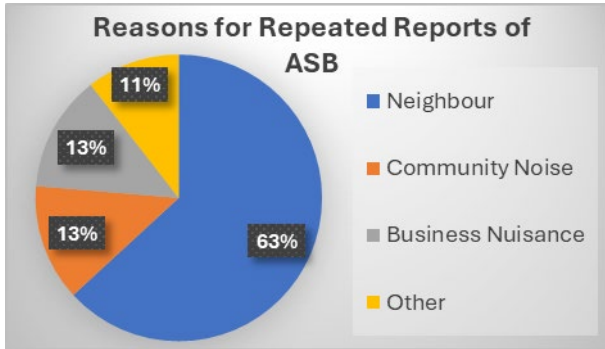


1.6 How and why our problems are occurring

Analysis shows many reports related to ASB issues are concerns over a neighbour's behaviour or as witnesses to community noise issues, such as vehicle noise or barking dog where people or addresses cannot be attributed.

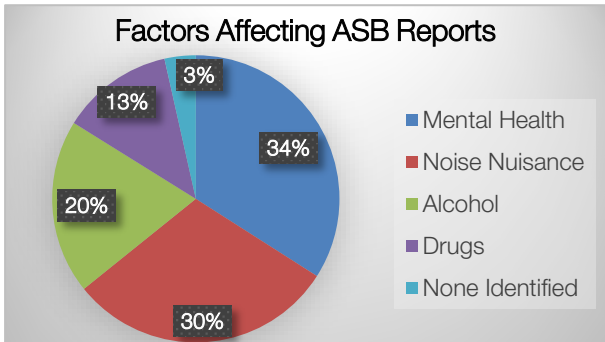
Of the reports made to Dyfed-Powys Police people 1% have made repeated reports of anti-social behaviour concerns 5 times or more during the previous year, only 5 of these have made reports on 10 or more occasions. 3 of the people making repeated reports have done so due to ASB issues involving a neighbour, with the other 2 people reporting a community noise issue.

1.6.A. Reasons for repeated reports of ASB



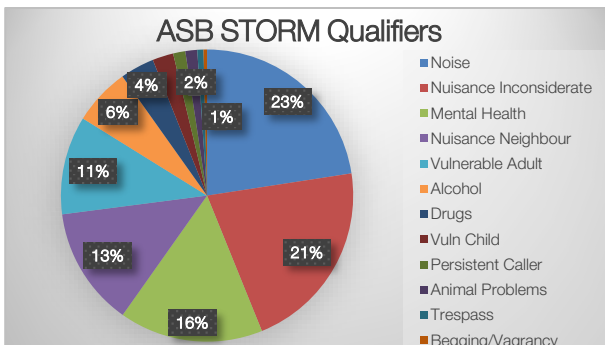
Of repeat issues, many have been caused by other factors affecting either the victim or offender of the report. This has been identified via deep dive data and has shown that 34% of repeat issues of ASB have been related to mental health concerns, some of which have included reports against a neighbour perceived to be causing nuisance, a further 30% have been related to repeated noise nuisance issues.

1.6.B. Factors affecting ASB

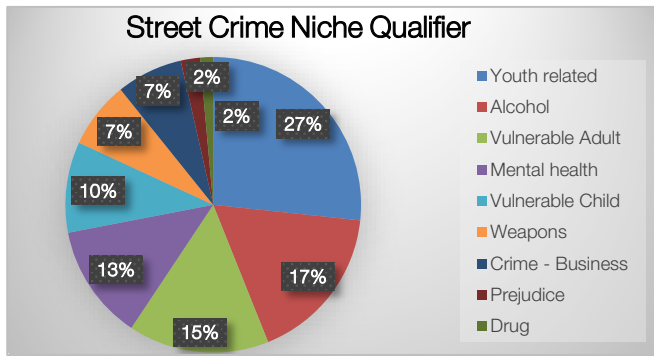


It is recognised that there can be many contributing factors in relation to ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime, these include such issues as, Alcohol, Drugs, Mental Health etc.

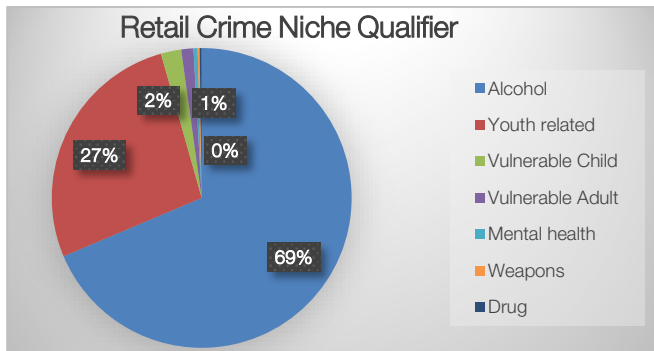
1.6.C. ASB Qualifiers



1.6.D. Street Crime Qualifiers

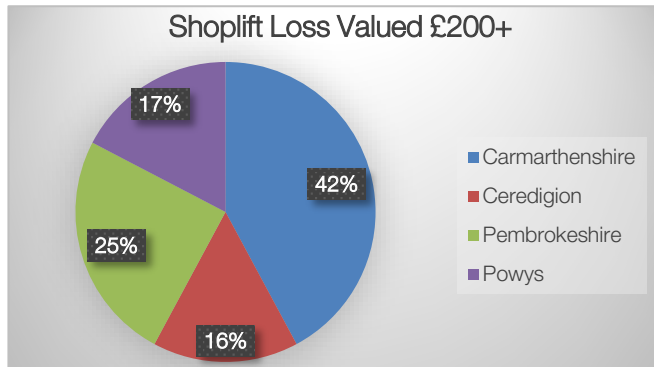


1.6.E. Retail Crime Qualifiers



In relation to Retail crime, high value shoplifting occurrences have been deemed those where loss has been recorded as £200+, there have been 121 occurrences of this value identified, with a total value of £63,675.

1.6.F. Location of Shoplifting Valued over £200



It has been identified that 89 occurrences have been potentially linked to serious organised offending (5%) during the relevant time period, multiple offences have been linked to groups of offenders on 9 occasions totaling 29 occurrences. The total monetary value of stolen goods within these occurrences totals £52,970.

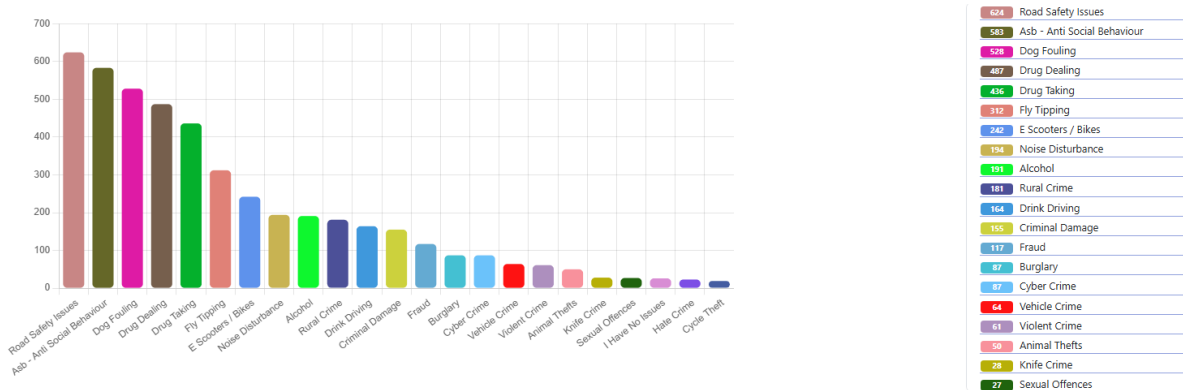
1.7 Community Concern Survey Results

Dyfed-Powys Police is committed to listening to the communities it serves and the concerns that they have. In addition to the Quantitative data captured through analysis, we are able collate data via our survey function on Dyfed-Powys Connects.

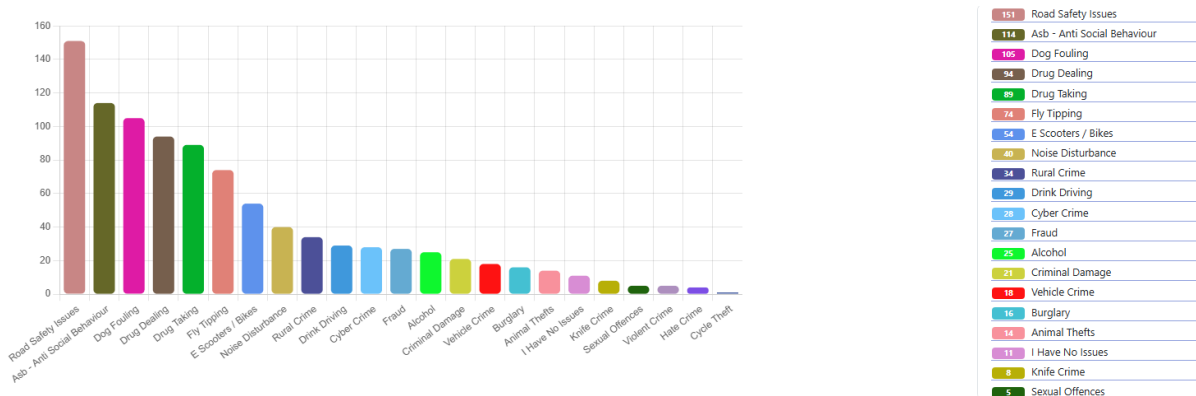
This online survey enables those who work and live in Dyfed-Powys to provide us with an overview of hyper local issues and concerns.

Survey data captured between September 2025 and January 2026 provided the following as top issues for our communities:

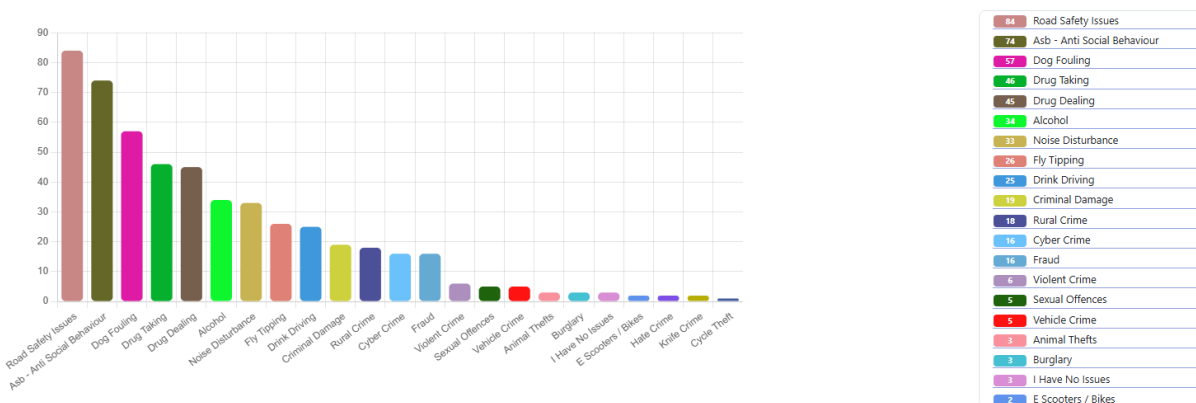
1.7.A. Force wide Results



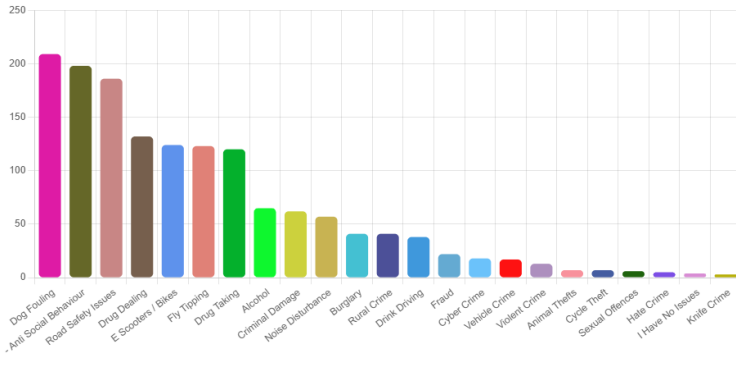
1.7.B. Carmarthenshire Results



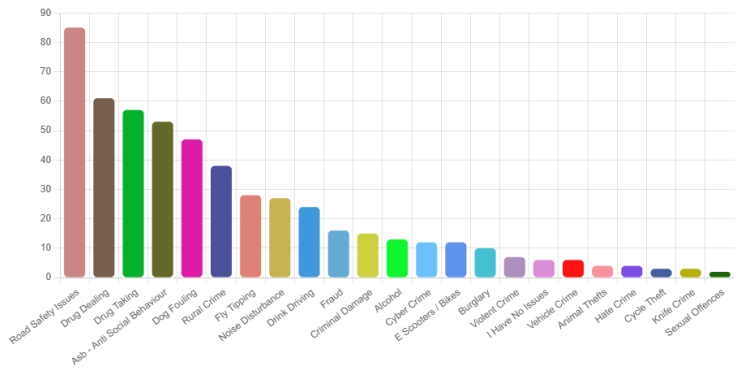
1.7.C. Ceredigion Results



1.7.D. Pembrokeshire Results



1.7.E. Powys Results



1.7.F. Survey Link

This survey can be completed online.

Priority survey link: <https://survey.dyfed-powysconnects.co.uk/>

2.1 How will we tackle our problems

Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and related crime is a societal wide problem and one that the Police cannot solve on their own. Therefore, Dyfed Powys Police is committed to working with our communities and a broad spectrum of partners to tackle these issues.

The force is committed to using a multi-tiered approach to protect our communities, focusing on prevention, early intervention, targeted activity, problem solving, use of criminal and civil powers and partnership work that involves various statutory and community organisations.

Dyfed-Powys Police will solve problems and work with partners at multiple levels to reduce levels of ASB and Crime.

2.1.A. Prevention

We recognise that Neighbourhood Policing & Prevention is the cornerstone of everything that we do at Dyfed-Powys Police. As an integral part of the community, we rely on the support of our communities to uphold public confidence and work legitimately. Our Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams (NPPTs) will work tirelessly to safeguard the people living working and visiting our counties through effective neighbourhood delivery, taking every opportunity to engage with all our diverse communities, businesses, charities and community groups to provide prevention activity specific to our community.

2.1.B. Early Intervention

Dyfed-Powys Police will identify those most vulnerable and look to intervene before they become either criminalised due to offending or become victims of crime themselves through being situationally vulnerable to placing themselves in risky situations.

All Police Officers and Police Staff have access to systems to help them identify and understand patterns of recorded issues. BCU ASB & Problem-Solving Tactical Advisors produce monthly reports, to identify and map incidents, hotspots, and repeat victims or offenders, to provide evidence for targeted interventions and resource allocation.

ASB records are completed to ensure ASB cases are recorded and investigated in line with the force policy & procedure. This allows us to ensure we can provide where applicable timely interventions which are proportionate, consistent, and victim-focused.

Dyfed-Powys Police will utilise its OPCC funded Schools Service. Schools' officers will work within a curriculum and utilise specialist bespoke materials, such as ASB films to engage with pupils and young people, providing education and information around the risks associated with relevant behaviour.

Officers work with school staff to ensure that the lessons are appropriate for the needs of learners in terms of their age, maturity, language/images used, and understanding required.

Dyfed-Powys Police recognises that early prevention, intervention and engagement with children and young people is essential to reduce ASB, crime and succeed in reducing the number of victims impacted. Dyfed-Powys Police utilise evidence-based research to support this. The earlier the intervention, the higher the success rate in ensuring young people are deviated away from crime, anti-social behaviour and the criminal justice system.

2.1.C. Targeted Activity

Targeted activity in identified 'hotspots' where ASB and crime are most prevalent in both rural and Town centres. Will be identified through use of force data and information.

Targeted activity will allow staff and officers to engage with local communities, gain valuable insight into their concerns face to face.

This will also allow us to understand and deal with issues in a timely manner, utilising criminal and civil powers to reduce the problems in the hotspot.

Established partners for joint targeted activity include:

- Heritage groups,
- Natural Resources Wales,
- Fisheries,
- Fire and Rescue officers,
- Local Authority Wardens,
- Transport Workers,
- Youth Workers/Services
- Housing Enforcement Wardens.

Dyfed-Powys Police welcome any opportunity to conduct joint patrols with suitable agencies.

[Contact your local policing team | Dyfed-Powys Police](#) to explore this possibility.

2.1.D. Problem Solving

Where the issues are more complex, NPPTs will utilise problem solving methodology such as the oSARA to tackle the long-term causes. Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Investigations (ASBRIs) and/or Problem Orientated Policing (POP) plans will be utilised to record this. These investigations will help identify the root causes of the problem and allow the NPPTs to target these enablers to solve the issue. (See 5.1 for further details regarding Problem Solving).

2.1.E. Use of Criminal and Civil Orders

Dyfed-Powys Police is committed to protecting victims of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. Whether issues are reported by the public or identified by officers, every incident will be investigated thoroughly. Where a crime is identified, officers will record it in line with Home Office guidance and force policy, pursuing the most appropriate criminal response for the circumstances.

Where Anti-Social Behaviour is identified, officers will use most suitable option from the available ASB Tools and Powers to prevent harm, safeguard victims, and challenge offenders.

ASB Tools and Powers: [Anti-social behaviour powers - GOV.UK](#)

The choice of intervention will always be proportionate, evidence based, and focused on achieving the best outcome for victims, communities, and offenders.

To ensure these measures are effective, proportionate, and compliant, their use will be monitored and recorded consistently.

All interventions are stored on force operating systems which are accessible for relevant officers or police staff to view ensuring:

- Officers are immediately aware of legislative measures in place.
- Officers are able to identify repeat offending and victims.
- Victims are safeguarded through visible risk markers.

Thus, ensuring the use of ASB powers is transparent, auditable, and enforceable, while keeping victim protection as the focus.

It is Dyfed-Powys Police's commitment to supporting Victims of ASB by ensuring officers consistently safeguard victims, tailor support to their needs, and embed the Victims' Code and ASB Case Review process into everyday practice.

2.1.F. Partnership working

In order to tackle our problems, Dyfed-Powys Police will actively work in partnership with a range of partners including our local authorities, statutory agencies, businesses, voluntary and third sector organisations.

We will promote effective problem solving and provide a platform for partners to actively participate in collaborative

monthly Partnership Problem-Solving meetings. This group will provide a collaborative forum to proactively identify, prevent and problem-solve issues relating to anti-social behaviour (ASB), crime and disorder within our communities.

This group will ensure that all members are focused on preventing and deterring crime and anti-social behaviour through effective use of processes and partnership working.

Committed to:

- Tackle issues that have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the local community.
- Providing an effective platform for members forum to discuss progress against their area of responsibility, and to highlight issues identified and problems experienced.

Objectives of the forum:

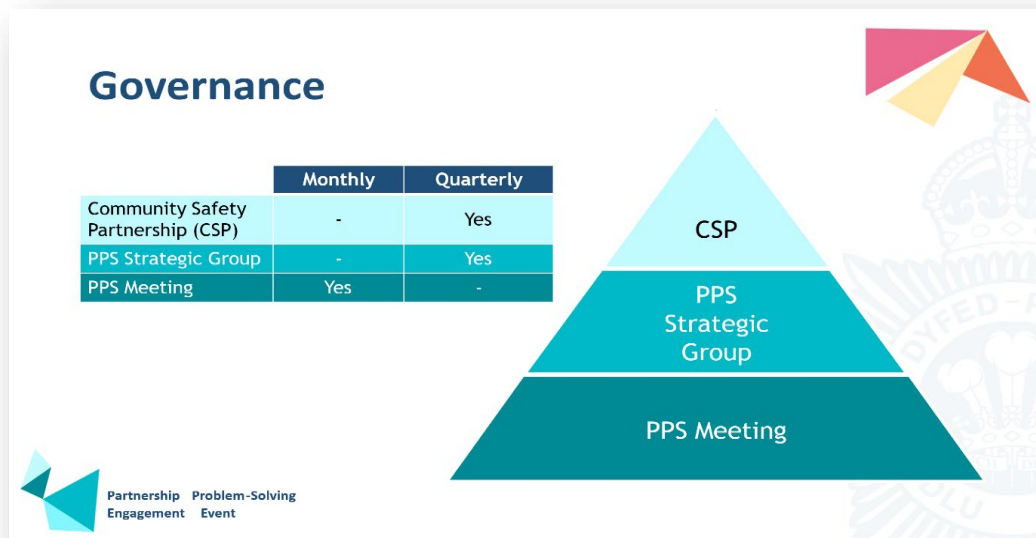
- Identify emerging trends and priority areas based on current intelligence/data and community feedback.
- Develop and monitor problem-solving initiatives using multi-agency approaches.
- Collective monitoring and reviewing of the impact of interventions
- Opportunity to share best practice between members.

This partnership approach to problem solving will strengthen partnership working and improve communication and information sharing across agencies. It will ensure that appropriate actions are identified and allocated, allowing appropriate management of risk and full utilisation of all available powers to the bodies involved. Thus, ensuring the best possible response to the problems affecting the communities of the Dyfed-Powys Police area.

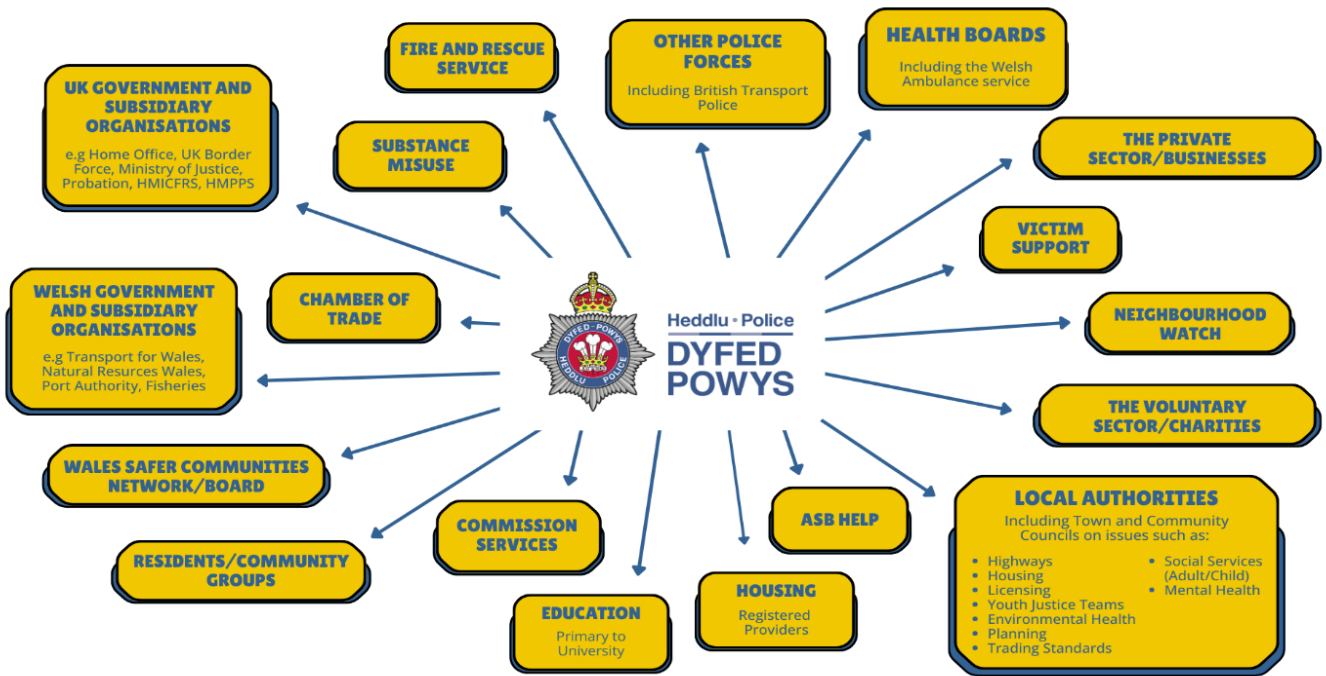
In addition to these processes, within the Dyfed-Powys Police area there are four Community Safety Partnerships (CSP), which align with the BCU areas of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Powys.

The partnerships work together to reduce crime, disorder, and antisocial behaviour. Established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, CSPs bring together the police, local authorities, fire and rescue, health services, and probation (known as “responsible authorities”). CSPs aim to create safer, stronger, and more resilient communities where people feel secure. CSPs meet quarterly to update on key priorities and specific themes including anti-social behaviour. The productivity of the Partnership Problem Solving (PPS) feeds directly into the CSP meetings ensuring strategic oversight.

2.1.F.i. Partnership Governance Structure



2.1.F.ii. Dyfed-Powys Police and Collaborating Partners



3.1 How will we communicate regarding ASB, Street Crime and Retail Related Crime

3.1.A. Community Engagement

We understand the importance of communicating with the public regarding ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime and recognise that this must be a two-way process, where we both listen to concerns and tell people what we are doing to address them.

Our approach to community engagement is shaped by the Neighbourhood Policing community Engagement Plan 2024-2027.

Dyfed-Powys Police are committed to understanding the issues and real impact of crime and antisocial behaviour by working closely with the public, businesses, community groups, charities and third sector organisations.

Led by our Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams (NPPTs), Dyfed-Powys Police will look to gather information and intelligence through everyday interactions, structured engagement and trusted partnerships. This will help us to tailor our policing response to what matters most in each community.

Dyfed-Powys Police will use as many methods of engagement as possible to achieve this. Ensuring we reach as many communities as we can, including such diverse and seldom heard groups as Faith and Religious Groups, Disability groups, Rural groups and Ethnic Minority Community groups to name a few.

We will engage in person through such events as:

- Street briefings,
- Pop up surgeries,
- Meet the Street
- Street of the week
- community engagement events,
- problem solving meetings,
- youth focused sessions
- Rural community engagement days.

We will engagement with all our diverse and seldom heard individuals and groups including young people, the elderly, ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+, disabled, neurodiverse and those with limited digital access. Where needed we will use trusted intermediaries, community leaders, partner-led referrals and translated materials.

Where appropriate partner agencies will have our support with campaigns aimed at the issues which blight our society such as tackling Violence against Women and Girls.

Use of technology, including systems such as Dyfed Powys Connects and social media will also work alongside physical engagement. Dyfed Powys Connects will act as a central hub for all our community engagement activities. This will be enhanced with survey completions and polls to identify emerging issues and create a clear picture of what matters most to our communities Officers will promote these surveys during engagement events, using QR codes, tablets, and simple signposting so that they can be completed on the spot or later.

Surveys can also be completed anonymously, ensuring that individuals can share their concern without fear or concern about any comeback. Survey results alongside data will contribute to setting local priorities. These local priorities will be then communicated to the public through use of in-person engagement and via various other mediums.

We will use a quarterly cycle to identify, act on and review community priorities.

3.1.B. Local Priority making model.



During the month of set priorities, we will share all our public engagement events across the relevant channels. We will ensure that anyone can discuss issues with named members of their local NPPTs, whether in a group setting or privately. All engagement activities and insights will be recorded on Dyfed-Powys Connects, creating a transparent and consistent picture of the priorities and progress.

And finally, we will **'Tell everybody.'**

We will communicate what actions and interventions have been taken to solve our problems, we will close every quarterly cycle with a clear, public update on priorities set. **'You said, we did'** This will showcase the actions taken in response to community concerns, to include updates on operations, outcomes from patrols, partnership activity, improvements made in response to concerns and will celebrate differences made. These updates will be shared widely, through Dyfed-Powys Connects, social media, local networks, and individuals who have raised concerns. This will help communities feel heard, enabling them to see the results of their input and build trust and confidence, whilst promoting a culture of community-led policing.

4.1 How will we identify those most at risk

We will identify repeat and vulnerable victims by the following methods.

4.1.A. Engagement Information

Through information and intelligence that is gained from face-to-face engagement in our communities. Tailoring our approach to policing and supporting that community.

4.1.B. Systems Information

We will utilise all available technology systems to identify vulnerability and repeat issues, including:

- Individuals who are repeat Victims of ASB or Crime.
- Individuals that are causing the highest levels of demand to Dyfed-Powys Police and impacting upon partner agencies. Whether that be by being:
 - A repeat offender.
 - Or, through other vulnerabilities present.
- Locations which have the highest levels of demand for the Police.
- Locations which are suffering Retail based crime will be identified.

The identification of the above will be carried out and within each Basic Command Unit (BCU) and will be summarised by the local Problem Orientated Policing (POP) and ASB Tactical adviser, who provides a brief synopsis of what the situation is, along with suitable recommendations in line with relative policy and working arrangements. These are reported on to the Force leads for ASB and POP, before being included in an internal monthly report.

These recommendations, where appropriate, will be considered for use of either a Problem Orientated Police Plan (POP) or an Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Investigation (ASBRI) and the application of an OSARA-based approach to solve the issue.

Where we receive a certain number of calls in 30 days to any individual or location, we will create an ASBRI where a risk assessment is required for the victim, or a POP for a location. There will be a desire that all POP plans are resolved within 3 months from the 3rd call being received.

Nb. This will be on a case-by-case basis, depending upon the individual circumstances. As some circumstances may mean that the plan lasts longer and some may be resolved sooner.

Once deemed suitable and the appropriate method is chosen to solve the problem an Officer in Case (OIC) is allocated and either the POP or ASBRI is created. The OIC will then work through OSARA to tackle the issue. The local Tactical advisor will be able to provide advice, assistance and support to the OIC in dealing with the issue.

In order to ensure that the problems identified are being dealt with in an appropriate and timely manner, the POPs and ASBRIs of each BCU are monitored to ensure that the OIC is providing suitable update on the progress of the plan and that there are appropriate levels of supervision in place to ensure the quality of the investigation. Each BCUs POPs and ASBRIs are summarised in a Monthly Performance report which is scrutinised both in the Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams Governance structure and within each BCU by the Senior Leadership Team.

In addition to the scrutiny within the Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention workstream, these reports are shared and discussed with stakeholders to ensure that the best placed department is aware of the issues dealing appropriately. E.g. Vulnerability Hub, Integrated Offender Management Unit.

5.1 How will we solve our problems

5.1.A. Problem-Oriented Policing

Problem-oriented policing (POP) or problem-solving is now recognised as a core discipline in Dyfed-Powys Police.

The **oSARA model** is widely used as an approach to tackle suitable problems within the broader policing remit, underpinning most problem-solving activity including but not limited to anti-social behaviour. Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Investigations (ASB RIs) are the Occurrence type use in the Niche RMS environment. These Occurrences make use of insertable templates (log) for each stage of the oSARA model.

The model looks for groups of repeated, recurring and related incidents to understand the harm and impact these events have on communities. The success of the model is its focus on the conditions that cause the problem (pinch points or root causes) and not just the symptoms.

When done well, the approach ensures that sustainable solutions are tailored and delivered that prevent (or reduce) the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour to occur in the future. The model should also be used as an engine for other police responses including Hotspot Policing and Clear, Hold, Build (not limited to).

5.1.B. The oSARA Model

The process begins with Scanning, where specific problems, like alcohol-related anti-social behaviour in a town centre, are identified and prioritised by considering the community impact, potential harm and conditions of the problem.

Crucially, effective Analysis is focused beyond the surface-level incident reports to identify the 'pinch points' that enable the problem to persist. This stage of the model relies on that 'richer picture' assessment by integrating diverse data sources including:

- **Police Incident & Crime Data**, identifying repeat offending (including MOs), repeat victimisation, risky facilities and leaky systems (not exhaustive).
- **Dyfed-Powys Connects (Community Data)**, our messaging service, allows for two-way dialogue between police and the public, ensuring that our communities have every opportunity to inform and influence the work that we do. The application boasts the ability to directly survey neighbourhoods and specific communities to better understand and prioritise the problems that matter to them.
- **Partner Agency Data**, overlaying data around licensing, hospital admissions, schools and alike to build that richer picture and understand the socioeconomic drivers.

Where specific problems cannot be identified through data alone, findings are used to engage in more **traditional policing** methods, **patrol plans** and **hotspot policing** for gaps in data to be filled to identify problem-solving opportunities (developing into oSARA work).

Once the problem has been fully understood, a **SMART Objective** is set. This provides a precise statement about what will be achieved, the mechanisms that will be used to evidence results, being explicit about the relevance of the project and setting a clear timeframe for completion.

With a clear objective set, tailored Responses are developed to target the 'pinch points' rather than simply applying generic policing and enforcement tactics. Responses will consider the use of situational crime prevention techniques to increase the risk and reduce the payoff of crime and anti-social behaviour. Powers, including those under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, will be used where appropriate. The use of formal and informal interventions under the Act are captured within the Niche RMS environment, for measurement and monitoring.

5.1.B.i. oSARA Quick Reference



oSARA
MODEL

oSARA at a glance

SCANNING

Identify and describe the problem using knowledge and basic data.

Partners **MUST** be involved from the outset.

What do you think the problem is?
Is the problem **suitable** for problem-solving?
Does the problem fall with the broad policing remit?
What **community impact** is the problem having?
How does it affect those involved and what can they contribute?
What **harm** is the problem causing?
Is the problem made up of **repeat, recurring or related** incidents?

ANALYSIS

Look for the 'pinch points' to understand **WHY** the problem is happening.

Why do you think the specific problem occurs?
Have you **proposed** and **tested** hypotheses as to why your problem recurs and exhibits the patterns that it does?
Have you identified, through problem analysis, '**pinch points**' to inform your response selection?

OBJECTIVE

What do you want to achieve?
Be **SPECIFIC**. Be **SMART**!

Your objective should be a sentence stating what you want to achieve at the end.
Your response to your problem **should not** be included in the objective and should be based entirely on your analysis.
Having defined your objective, you need to identify how you're going to measure this.

RESPONSE

Develop and deliver tailored and targeted responses to sustainably solve the problem?

25 Techniques of Crime Prevention Powers and Legislation

Formulate a response plan based on your analysis, thinking about contexts and mechanisms.
What can we do?*

What do we need to think about? What do you hope will happen? (intended outcomes)

How do we do it? Who's involved and what actions are required?

*Think about the **types of responses** e.g. enforcement, detection, deterrence, disruption, diversion, treatment and support (all offender focused) or target hardening and safeguarding, reassurance and public confidence, community awareness and engagement (all community focused).

ASSESSMENT

Did you achieve your objective? Is there no longer a problem?

Assessments by case owners should be completed at regular intervals to keep you on track.

How're you getting on?
Did you achieve your objective?
Can you attribute a change (reduction or prevention) to your interventions? What went well?
What didn't go so well?
What would you do differently?



6.1 How will we measure successfully dealing with our problems

In order to measure the success of Dyfed-Powys Police in dealing with ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime, the force will collect and monitor data.

The data collected to monitor the performance around ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime will be both Quantitative and Qualitative data.

6.1.A. Quantitative Data

The Quantitative data will monitor the following performance metrics:

- Reported ASB incidents, the force will monitor the numbers of ASB calls made by the public. The monitoring will include the increase or decrease of the following subsections of ASB.
 - ASB Personal - Incidents where a person or persons targets a specific individual or group.
 - ASB Nuisance - Incidents where an act, person or group causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
 - ASB Environmental - Incidents where businesses, individuals or groups have a negative impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environment.
- Reported Crime figures of the associated street crime to ASB. (This will be in relation to the information in section 1.1)
- Reported Crime figures of Retail crime. (This will be in relation to the information in section 1.1)
- Use of ASB Tools and Powers, this will include the use of such tools as Community Protection Warnings, Community Protection Notices and Community Behaviour Orders etc.
- The number of ASB Case reviews that Dyfed-Powys Police has referred to the force.

6.1.B. Qualitative Data

The Qualitative data will monitor the following data:

- Victim and Public Feedback; surveys will be conducted with our communities to seek feedback on ASB in the Dyfed-Powys area.
- Problem Orientated Plan success, use of POPs and the subsequent success or failure of the plan will be monitored and reviewed to assess the effectiveness of the plan.
- ASBRI success, use of ASBRIs and the subsequent success or failure of the investigation will be monitored and reviewed to assess the effectiveness of the investigation.
- Results of Inspections from such bodies as HMICFRS.

This data will be monitored at both Force and BCU level.

7.1 How will we communicate our progress in tackling our problems

In order to show transparency in how Dyfed-Powys Police has performed in relation to tackling ASB and related street crime. All force crime figures are available on the following websites.

7.1.A. Crime Figures

[Compare your area | Police.uk](#)

[Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables - Office for National Statistics](#)

[UKCrimeStats.com - The Leading Independent Crime Data Platform](#)

7.1.B. ASB Figures

[UK Crime and Safety Statistics | Crime Rate](#)

7.1.C. His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS)

How the force is performing in relation to ASB as per the most recent Inspection by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies and Fire and Rescue Services.

[Dyfed-Powys - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)

7.1.D. Single Online Home

Each quarter where local priorities are identified as being ASB, related Street crime or Retail Crime, the priority of the local NPPT will be published via the following platforms.

<https://www.police.uk/>

7.1.E. Dyfed-Powys Connects

Or members of Dyfed-Powys Connects can receive messages with updates. To sign up to be a member or to provide your thoughts on Policing in Dyfed Powys, use the following link to access the Local Priority Survey.

<https://www.dyfed-powysconnects.co.uk/>

7.1.F. Corporate Communications and Social Media

Dyfed-Powys Police will use traditional media and social media to communicate news and updates of our progress to the public.

8.1 How will we gain feedback on our progress

Dyfed-Powys Police is determined to have effective and meaningful Community Engagement by Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams (NPPTs). This will “*Strengthen our relationships with our communities through proactive community policing and engagement activities*”.

Dyfed-Powys Police will deliver this in several ways:

- NPPTs will be visible in their community, providing high visibility patrols tackling the local issues.
- Every area will have an identified and named officer.
- Dyfed-Powys Police will ensure that each area has named priorities, which reflects the needs of the community.
- NPPTs will hold or attend planned engagements in their communities addressing local issues, these engagements will be published so that members of the community will be provided opportunity to meet with their local officers and discuss local issues.
- NPPTs will respond to local queries within 72 hours.
- NPPTs will engage with all our diverse communities, looking to build relationships with both individuals and various organisations that represent our communities. These will include but won't be limited to Businesses, Charities or 3rd Sector organisations.
- Dyfed-Powys Police will use surveying tools to provide a platform for members for the public to provide their thoughts and concerns, which will help Dyfed-Powys Police shape its Policing plans.

9.1 How are we committed to tackling our problems

Dyfed-Powys Police recognises that Neighbourhood policing is the cornerstone and foundation of policing in our communities. The prevention, early intervention and engagement work that is carried out by these dedicated officers is vital to the success and legitimacy of the force.

9.1.A. Funding and Resources

There has been a series of significant investments in Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams and associated departments.

Through funding secured via the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), Dyfed-Powys Police has been able to protect the number of Police Community Support Officers in the force, despite cuts in funding for these roles from the Welsh Assembly Government, thus ensuring high visible presence in our communities.

Through funding secured through the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Dyfed-Powys Police will see an increase in Neighbourhood Police Constable and Sergeants, with an additional 29 officers joining NPPTs across the force.

Dyfed-Powys Police is investing in specialist Prevention, Intervention and Engagement officers who will work alongside partners to identify and intervene where our most vulnerable young people are at risk of either offending or becoming a victim of ASB or crime.

There is a commitment to problem solving and tackling ASB with force wide coordinators, who are subject matter experts in the use of available powers and tactics to deal with our issues. These coordinators will be supported by specialist trained ASB and Problem-solving tactical advisors who will provide expert opinion and guidance to officers.

Supported by funding from the OPCC, Dyfed-Powys Police have a committed Schools Policing Programme who are dedicated to protecting pupils and providing education to young people. This will ensure that Dyfed-Powys Police are contributing to nurturing and developing young people to strengthen our future society and protect future generations who will work and live in our communities.

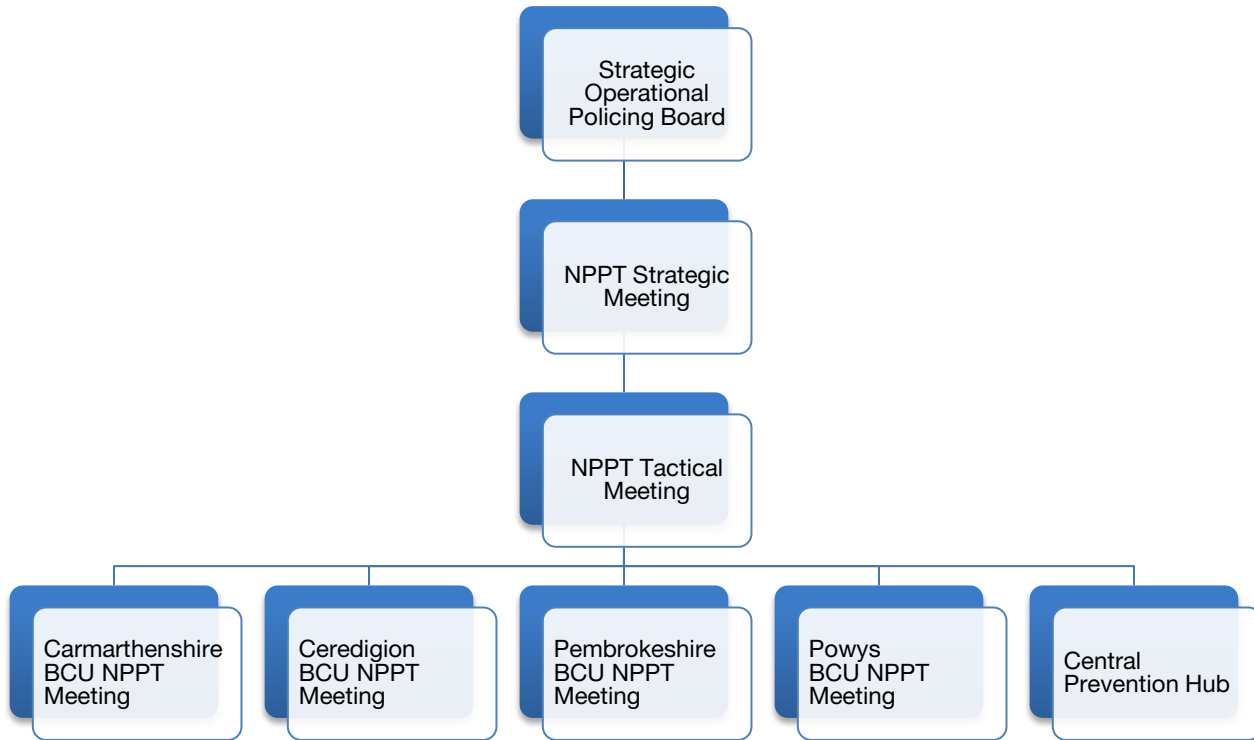
Working with government bodies such as the Home Office and Welsh Assembly Government will allow us to identify funding opportunities to support our NPPTs further. For example, the Hotspot Action Fund which has seen delivery of over 16,000 hours of targeted high visibility policing in our hotspots in force.

The creation of a robust governance structure ensures that abstraction of local neighbourhood officers is kept to a minimum. Neighbourhood Officers have received specialist training in their roles, to ensure they can meet the needs and demands of their communities. We continue to nurture this through continuous professional development.

9.1.B. Strategic Governance

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is addressed in the Neighbourhood Policing Strategy. In order to meet the aims of this Strategy, an NPPT performance framework has been devised. These results are discussed within the forces established NPPT governance structure.

9.1.B.i. Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams Governance Structure



These meetings are scheduled each month, where several subject areas relating to Neighbourhood Policing are discussed.

BCU NPPT Meeting: Tier One – Bronze Level

The Tier 1 level meetings are held locally, these are between the BCU Neighbourhood and Partnership Inspectors and the local Neighbourhood and Prevention Team Sergeants where ASB is a standing agenda item in this forum, along with other operational challenges identified in the Neighbourhood Policing strategy, including:

- ASB
- Problem Solving
- Repeat Locations, victims, offenders
- Emerging trends,
- Engagement
- performance

A suitable problem-solving approach is identified to tackle the issues identified.

Also included in this tier is the Central Prevention Hub, who have ASB Tactical Advisors embedded in each BCU. Regular meetings are held between the Tactical advisors and the CPH management and the Force leads for ASB who endeavour to support and advise around the issues raised.

NPPT Tactical Meeting: Tier Two – Silver Level

The purpose of this Tier 2 Group is to ensure that the Neighbourhood Policing Strategy is embedded in the core of Neighbourhood Policing in Dyfed-Powys Police.

This meeting is chaired by the Chief Inspector of the Central Prevention Hub and is held monthly. With representation from each BCU at either a Chief Inspector or Inspector level. This meeting ensures that Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams are:

- Focused on preventing and deterring crime and anti-social behaviour through effective processes and partnership working.
- Tactically prepared to deliver against the Dyfed-Powys Police Neighbourhood Policing Strategy and Engagement plan.
- Delivering force wide activity that is aligned to the strategy and applied consistently across the force.

- Provided with a forum for all members to report on progress against their area of responsibility, and to highlight issues identified and problems experienced.
- Reviewing actions, risks and lessons learned associated with Neighbourhood Policing.

NPPT Strategic Meeting: Tier Three – Gold Level

This Gold level meeting is to provide strategic oversight that the Neighbourhood Policing Strategy is embedded in the core of what Neighbourhood policing and prevention teams are delivering in Dyfed-Powys Police.

The meeting will be chaired by the Head of Uniform Policing for Dyfed-Police Police and will be attended by BCU Superintendents, Superintendents from workstreams such as Prevention, PVP and Special Operations, the head of Corporate Communications and representatives of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. This meeting will:

- Set strategic direction for the Neighbourhood Policing and Prevention Teams (NPPT's) and The Central Prevention Hub (CPH).
- Ensure teams are focused on preventing and deterring crime and anti-social behaviour through effective processes and partnership working.
- Monitor delivery against The NP Strategy and Engagement Plan.
- Serve as a forum for all members to report on progress against their area of responsibility, and to highlight issues identified and problems experienced.
- Review actions, risks and lessons learned associated with Neighbourhood Policing.

This Governance process reports into the forces Strategic Operational Policing Board which is a Chief Officer level Board and chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable and a summary of information will also be reported to the quarterly Force Executive Board chaired by the Chief Constable.

NB, whilst ever effort is made to ensure representation at each meeting of the desired rank / level, there will be on occasion – due to circumstances such as operational demand, leave sickness etc. where this will not be possible and a suitable deputy will attend in the place of the described representative.

10.1 SMART Objectives from the ASB Action Plan

In order to monitor the success of the plan the following SMART objectives will be observed.

10.1.A. We will understand

SMART	We will understand
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will work to reduce incidents of ASB, Street crime and Retail related crimes.
Measurable	This will be measured by use of ASB and crime figures taken from force data systems.
Achievable	Yes, through application of this plan then it is realistic that these figures can be reduced.
Realistic	Yes, through use of the plan then this objective is realistic.
Timescale	This will be annually.

10.1.B. We will listen

SMART	We will listen
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will ensure that we are listening to the concerns of our communities and communicating what actions have been taken to address these concerns.
Measurable	This will be measured by the number of priority surveys completed via Dyfed-Powys Connects and also the amount of recorded engagement that is being carried out by officers.
Achievable	Yes, an increase in the number of surveys conducted will evidence that we are listening, also we will be able to evidence how many engagement events we have attended.
Realistic	Yes, engagement is at the core of NPPTs duties.
Timescale	This will be recorded monthly.

10.1.C.i. We will problem solve

SMART	We will problem solve
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will use problem solving to tackle the issues of ASB, Street crime and Retail related crime, in particular where repeated vulnerabilities are identified.
Measurable	This will be measured through recording of numbers of POP plans and ASBRIs recorded and dealt with.
Achievable	Yes, through identification of suitable issues then these plans will be open and the OSARA methodology applied.
Realistic	Yes, through use of POP and ASB specialists in force this is realistic
Timescale	This will be monitored monthly.

10.1.C.ii. We will problem solve

SMART	We will problem solve
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will use all powers available.
Measurable	This will be measured through monitoring the use of civil powers available, promoting use to increase numbers.
Achievable	Yes, through use of specialist officers to promote this work this is achievable.
Realistic	Yes, through use of the plan then this objective is realistic.
Timescale	This will be monthly.

10.1.D. We will work with partners

SMART	We will work with partners
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will work with partners to achieve the best results for our communities.
Measurable	Through recording of partnership working at all levels this can be measured, whether through engagement recording, PPS meetings and CSP meetings etc.
Achievable	Yes, partnership working will support the work of all parties involved.
Realistic	Yes, recording infrastructure is in place and meeting terms of reference are established and planned.
Timescale	This will be monthly.

10.1.E. We will be visible

SMART	We will be visible
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police will monitor abstractions of NPPT officers to ensure these are kept to a minimum.
Measurable	The abstraction numbers will be recorded, also the amount of time officers is visible in the public will monitor this.
Achievable	Yes, through adhering to the abstraction policy then the officers should be visible in the community.
Realistic	Yes, through the forces Governance structure adhering to the policy is realistic.
Timescale	This will be monthly.

10.1.F. We will be accountable

SMART	We will be accountable
Specific	Dyfed-Powys Police NPPTs will feed into the force governance structure, reporting on performance, as per the NPPT Performance framework.
Measurable	This will be measured through the conducting of the relevant meetings and attendees present.
Achievable	Yes, through all parties involved are aware of their obligations to this process.
Realistic	Yes, through monitoring of rotas etc this realistic.
Timescale	This will be monthly.

10.1.G. We will be committed

SMART	We will be committed
Specific	Staffing levels in each NPPT will be monitored locally and force wide through the relevant governance structure, reporting on gaps and working to ensure that officers are able to do their role to the best of their ability.
Measurable	This will be measured through rota management groups and NPPT governance.
Achievable	Yes, through the NPG funding and restructuring the filling of NPPT roles is achievable in most areas however it is acknowledge that there will be geographical challenges as well in the force.
Realistic	Depending on recruitment and staff movements.
Timescale	This will be monthly.



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Central Prevention Hub

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