



Anti-Social Behaviour

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Anti-Social Behaviour

Definition of Anti-Social Behaviour.

**Crime & Disorder Act 1998 definition -
“ behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment or
distress to members of the public not of the
same household as the perpetrator”**

Examples of Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour includes things such as:

- Rowdy, noisy behaviour in otherwise quiet neighbourhoods
- 'Skitching'
- Street Drinking
- Night time noise nuisance from houses or garages
- Threatening behaviour
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- Litter and fly-tipping rubbish
- Setting off fireworks late at night





How do we Tackle ASB?

- Neighbourhood Community Safety Officers
 - Hold Surgeries and deliver Public Events
 - Develop projects and plans to focus on the Safer Lewisham Partnership's crime reduction priorities, such as domestic violence and youth crime
 - Manage cases from taking victim statements, to delivering mediation, presenting at court and ensuring victim aftercare.
 - Develop and deliver on multi-agency Problem Solving Plans to tackle a variety of issues.
 - Deliver on a range of crime prevention work both Borough wide and targeted for specific groups or communities. (Home security Project, Elder Abuse Awareness etc.)



Project Delivery

- Hate Crime (Third Party Reporting)
- Street A Week – (Multi-agency work a range of Police Operations)
- Victims Conference (Victims Pledge)
- Designated Public Place Order
- Schools Awareness Programme
- Property Marking (Immobilise)
- TrueCall
- Noise Recording & CCTV
- Responsible Retailers Agreement (Knives, Alcohol, Phones)
- Deptford & Catford Charter
- LIFE/Junior Fire setters/Kicks/YOS ASB Project



Problem Orientated Policing Awards 2013

- Skate Safe Initiative - **Gold**
- Crime & Disorder Initiative, Rushey Green - **Bronze**



Proposed New ASB Powers



Background

- The Government has committed to reform the powers available to deal with anti-social behaviour.
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- In response to this, a consultation document was published on 7 February 2011 It outlined proposals to radically streamline the toolkit available to tackle anti-social behaviour. It presented five key policy proposals which were as follows:
 - The criminal behaviour order
 - The crime prevention injunction
 - The community protection order
 - The directions power
 - The community trigger
- In addition to the five key policy proposals the Home Secretary announced her intention to legislate to introduce a community remedy.



The Criminal Behaviour Order

- The criminal behaviour order (CBO) will be an order on conviction, available following a conviction for any criminal offence and in any criminal court. This would replace the anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) on conviction and the drinking banning order on conviction. A court will be able to make a criminal behaviour order against an offender only if the prosecutor applies for the order.



The Crime Prevention Injunction

- The injunction to prevent nuisance and annoyance will be a purely civil injunction available in the county court for adults and the youth court for those under the age of 18. The injunction will replace a range of current tools including the anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) on application, the anti-social behaviour injunction (ASBI), the drinking banning order on application, intervention orders and individual support orders.
- The injunction would be „tenure neutral“, so could be used to deal with any anti-social individual, regardless of where they lived. A power of arrest could also be attached to the injunction if the individual had used, or threatened violence, or if there is risk of significant harm to the victim.



The Community Protection Order (including The Public Space Protection Order & Closure of Premises)

- The community protection notice is intended to deal with particular, ongoing problems or nuisances which negatively affect the community's quality of life by targeting the person responsible. The notice will direct the individual, business or organisation responsible to stop causing the problem and it could also require the person responsible to take reasonable steps to ensure that it does not occur again.
- The public spaces protection order is intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone. The order could be used to deal with likely future problems.
- Closure of premises associated with nuisance or disorder (referred to as the community protection order (closure) in the White Paper) has two stages – the closure notice and the closure order. It would consolidate various existing closure powers related to licensed and all other premises which are causing anti-social behaviour. This power will be available to the police (officers of the rank of inspector and above) and the local authority.



The Directions Power

- The police dispersal power will enable officers to direct a person who has committed, or is likely to commit, anti-social behaviour to leave a specified area and not return for a specified period of up to 48 hours. No advance designation or consultation would be required. The test would be that the constable has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person's presence or behaviour is contributing, or is likely to contribute to anti-social behaviour or crime or disorder in the area and that the direction is necessary. Police officers would have access to all elements of the power, and police community support officers (PCSOs) could have access to some, or all elements of the power at the discretion of the Chief Constable.



The Community Trigger

- The Community Trigger is a process which allows members of the community to ask the Community Safety Partnership to review their responses to complaints of anti-social behaviour. Registered Housing Providers (social landlords) will also be included in the trial.
- The Trigger is designed to ensure we work together to try and resolve any complaints about anti-social behaviour. We will do this by talking about the problem, sharing information and using our resources to try and reach an agreeable outcome.
- The Trigger should be used if you believe your complaint has not been responded to. The Trigger **can not** be used to report general acts of crime, including hate crime
- The Trigger does not replace the complaints procedures of individual organisations, or your opportunity to complain to the Local Government Ombudsman or Independent Police Complaints Commission



The Community Remedy

- The Community Remedy consultation will gather knowledge, expertise and opinions of policing and criminal justice stakeholders, and the public more widely, to ensure that the final policy takes account of the potential impact of the changes on all affected parties.
- This would be a Mayor of London sponsored menu of community sanctions for low level crime and anti-social behaviour. It would be used as part of informal and formal out of court disposals. The aim is to help Mayor make community justice more responsive and accountable to victims and the public, with proportionate but meaningful punishments.