



Home Office

Anti-social behaviour reforms

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National Community Safety Network

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Reducing ASB is a priority

- A Coalition Commitment
- Around three million incidents of ASB reported every year
- 1 in 7 people think there are high levels of ASB in their area
- In 2011 we asked practitioners for their views on the system
- The consultation also asked victims for their views
- In May 2012, we published our White Paper:

“Putting Victims First: More effective responses to anti-social behaviour.”

What did the White Paper say

Key points:

- The current set of tools do not provide the flexibility that practitioners require to deal with ASB quickly and effectively
- There needs to be more of a focus on the impact ASB has on victims – especially repeat or vulnerable victims
- Victims are best supported when responses are quick and effective
- Using the MARAC approach to drive a multi-agency approach to managing those high-risk cases

Streamlining the Toolkit

Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)
ASBO on Conviction
Drinking Banning Order (DBO)
DBO on Conviction
Anti-Social Behaviour Injunction (ASBI)
Individual Support Order (ISO)
Intervention Order



Crime Prevention Injunction (CPI)
Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)

Litter Clearing Notice
Street Litter Clearing Notice
Graffiti/Defacement Removal Notice
Designated Public Place Order
Gating Order
Dog Control Order
ASB Premises Closure Order
Crack House Closure Order
Noisy Premises Closure Order
Section 161 Closure Order



Community Protection Notice (CPN)
Community Protection Order (Public Space)
Community Protection Order (Closure)

Section 30 Dispersal Order
Section 27 Direction to Leave



Directions Powers

Tackling problem individuals

Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)

ASBO on Conviction

Drinking Banning Order (DBO)

DBO on Conviction

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Individual Support Order (ISO)

Intervention Order



Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)

Crime Prevention Injunction (CPI)

- The **Crime Prevention Injunction** will be a purely civil injunction available in the County Court for adults and the Youth Court for 10 to 17 year olds.
- We will allow a wide range of applicants to reduce the risk of the burden falling on any particular agency to make applications on behalf of others.
- Breach by someone aged 10 to 17 would result in a curfew, activity or supervision requirement, or as a very last resort, repeated breach causing serious harm could result in custody for up to three months for someone aged 14 to 17 years old.

Tackling problem individuals

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Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)

Crime Prevention Injunction (CPI)

- The **Criminal Behaviour Order** will be a civil order, available following a conviction for any criminal offence.
- Breach of the Order will be a criminal offence, with a maximum sentence of five years in custody.
- This will demonstrate to the offender and the community the seriousness of the breach, and, as it is an order on conviction, there is no risk of criminalising someone for the first time for breach of a civil order.

Tackling Environmental ASB

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Gating Order
Dog Control Order
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Crack House Closure Order
Noisy Premises Closure Order
Section 161 Closure Order



Community Protection Notice (CPN)
Community Protection Order (Public Spaces)
Community Protection Order (Closure)

- The **Community Protection Notice** will be issued to deal with a particular problem negatively affecting the community.
- It could be used to tackle a range of anti-social behaviour (for example graffiti, littering, dog fouling or using a skateboard somewhere inappropriate).
- The notice would be issued to stop persistent, unreasonable behaviour that is detrimental to the amenity of the locality or is having a negative impact on the local community's quality of life.

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Community Protection Notice (CPN)
Community Protection Order (Public Spaces)
Community Protection Order (Closure)

- The **Community Protection Order (Public Space)** will provide local authorities with a flexible power to put in place local restrictions to address a range of anti-social behaviour issues in public places, and prevent future problems.
- This would be different to the current situation as one order would be able to cover a number of issues, rather than needing to follow separate processes for each - reducing bureaucracy for local authorities.

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Community Protection Notice (CPN)
Community Protection Order (Public Spaces)
Community Protection Order (Closure)

- The **Community Protection Order (Closure)** will provide the police or local authority with new, simpler, closure powers, consolidating four of the powers already available to them.
- This would make it easier to issue a notice to temporarily close any property, for up to 48 hours if there is, or is likely to be, a public nuisance.
- The police or local authority would have to apply to the Magistrates' Court if they wished to extend this beyond the 48 hours.

Police Powers to Disperse

Section 30 Dispersal Order
Section 27 Direction to Leave



Directions Powers

- The police **Directions Power** will enable officers to require 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 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'.
- The direction would have to be given in writing. The police could also take photographs of the person without their consent, again to assist with enforcement and monitoring.

Mandatory Possession

The draft ASB bill will include the mandatory possession clauses that DCLG have been working on.

There will be four 'triggers' for mandatory possession:

- Criminal conviction;
- Breach of a Crime Prevention Injunction;
- Closure of premises; or
- Breach of a Noise Abatement Notice

Empowering communities

Police, councils and social landlords are working hard to tackle ASB. But even the best recognise that persistent problems undermine the public's faith in the authorities:

- The Community Trigger will help ensure long-running issues are not 'parked'.
- We are working with a number of areas this year to trial the trigger.
 - Manchester
 - Brighton and Hove
 - West Lindsey
 - London Borough of Richmond
- They are all testing different methodologies and thresholds.

Empowering victims

- In October last year, the Home Secretary announced the Community Remedy. This will give victims of low-level crime and anti-social behaviour a say in the punishment of offenders out of court.
- This means victims will get justice quickly, and the offender has to face immediate and meaningful consequences for their actions.
- Punishments could include the offender signing an acceptable behaviour contract, paying compensation to the victim, or doing local unpaid work in the community, or for the victim, such as repairing damage or scrubbing graffiti off a wall.
- As well as pre-legislative scrutiny, a separate public consultation on this aspect will run until 7 March this year.

Next steps

- We will introduce legislation at the first opportunity.
- Current powers remain in force for the time being, and practitioners should still use them where they offer the best available means of protecting victims and communities.
- Questions?