



Anti-Social Behaviour

Deputy Chief Constable Andy Prophet

Anti-Social Behaviour

Defined in the ASB, Crime and Policing Act (2014):

- (a) conduct that has ***caused, or is likely*** to cause, ***harassment, alarm or distress*** to any person,
- (b) conduct ***capable of causing nuisance or annoyance*** to a person in relation to that person's occupation of ***residential premises***, or
- (c) conduct capable of causing ***housing-related nuisance or annoyance*** to any person.

Why is ASB important?

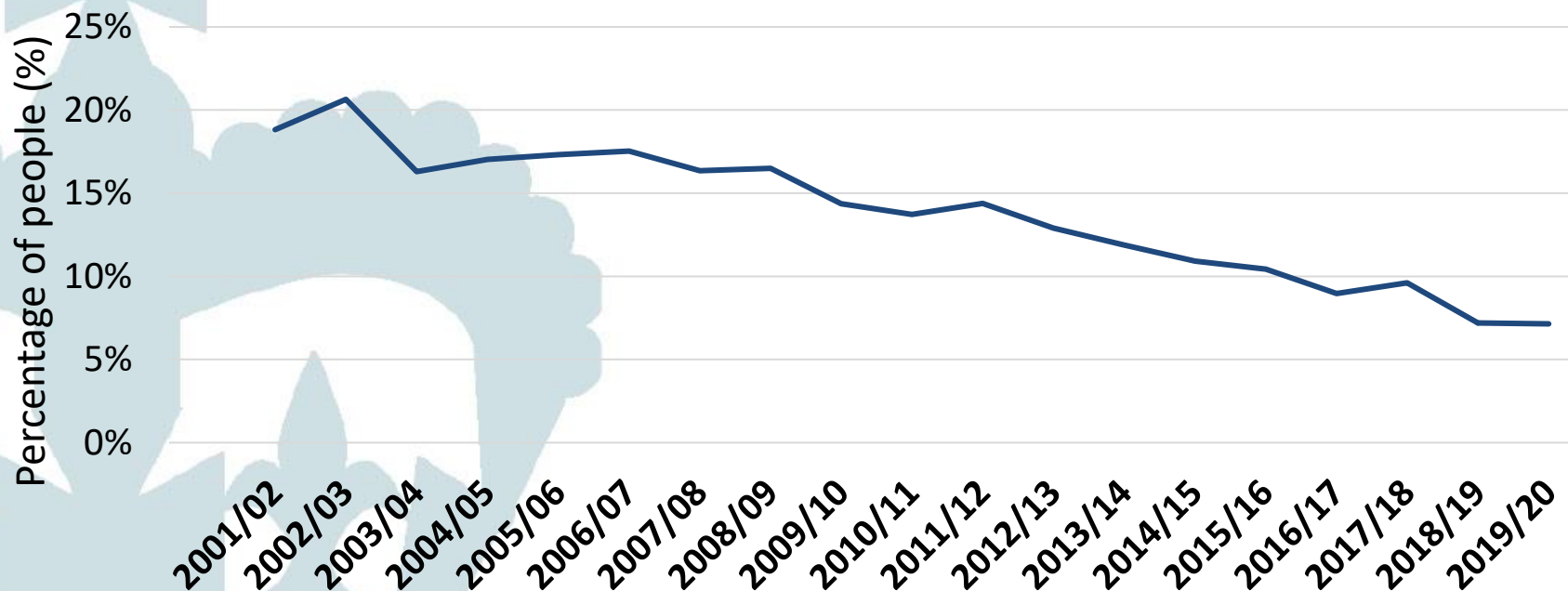
“A gang targeted my family living in an ordinary street in an ordinary neighbourhood with a campaign of vandalism and violence. It culminated with Garry being kicked to death on our doorstep. It seems implausible that 12 years later, I am still writing about anti-social behaviour.

“ASB is often downplayed as a petty, ‘low-level’ crime. But put yourself in (a victim’s shoes) – to suffer from ASB is an ordeal that causes misery, disturbs sleep, anxiety, work and relationships – leaving victims feeling unsafe and afraid in their own homes. It can feel like you are living a nightmare.

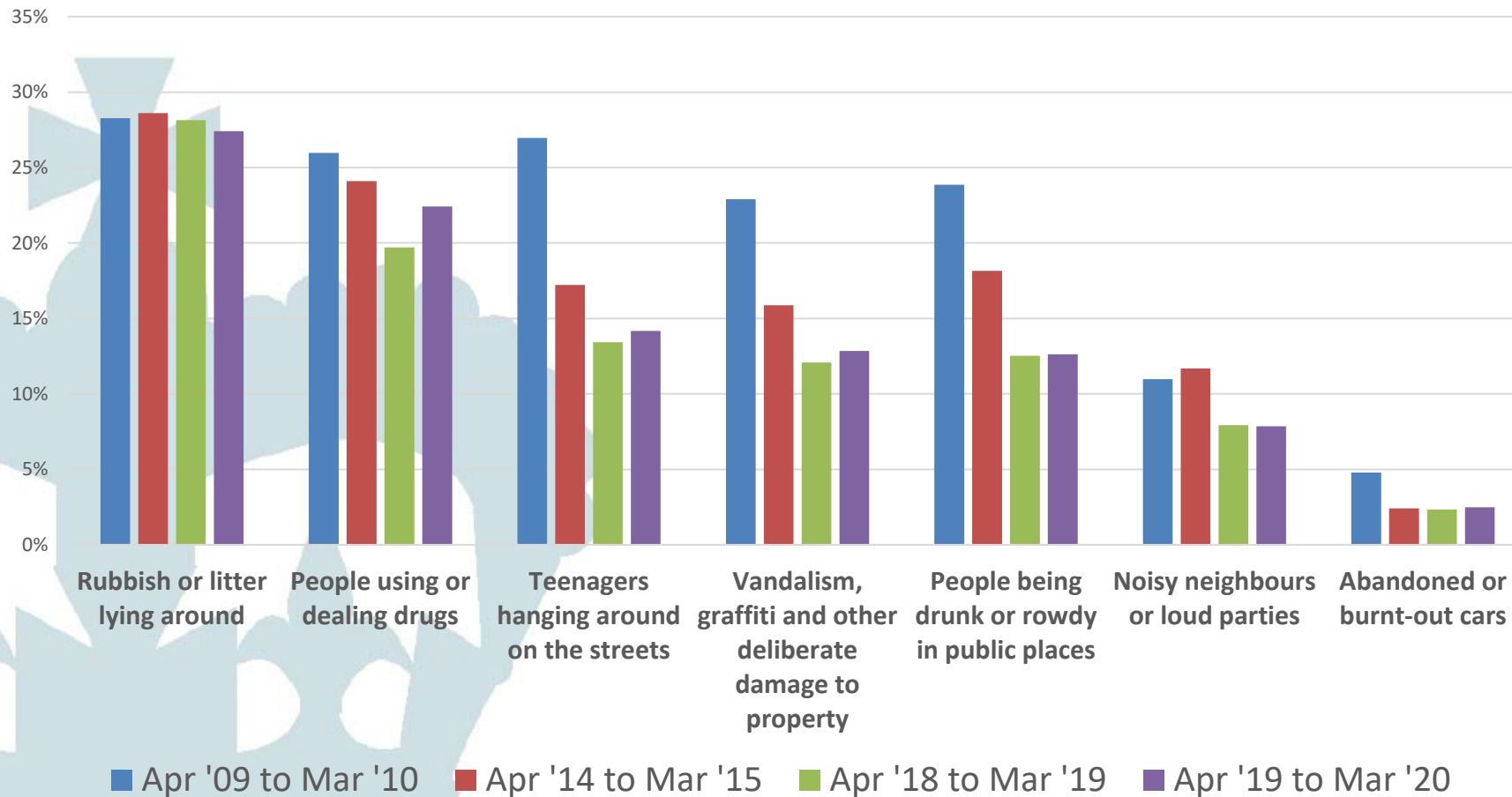
Baroness Newlove

Perceptions of ASB - CSEAW

Percentage of people who perceive there to be a high level of ASB

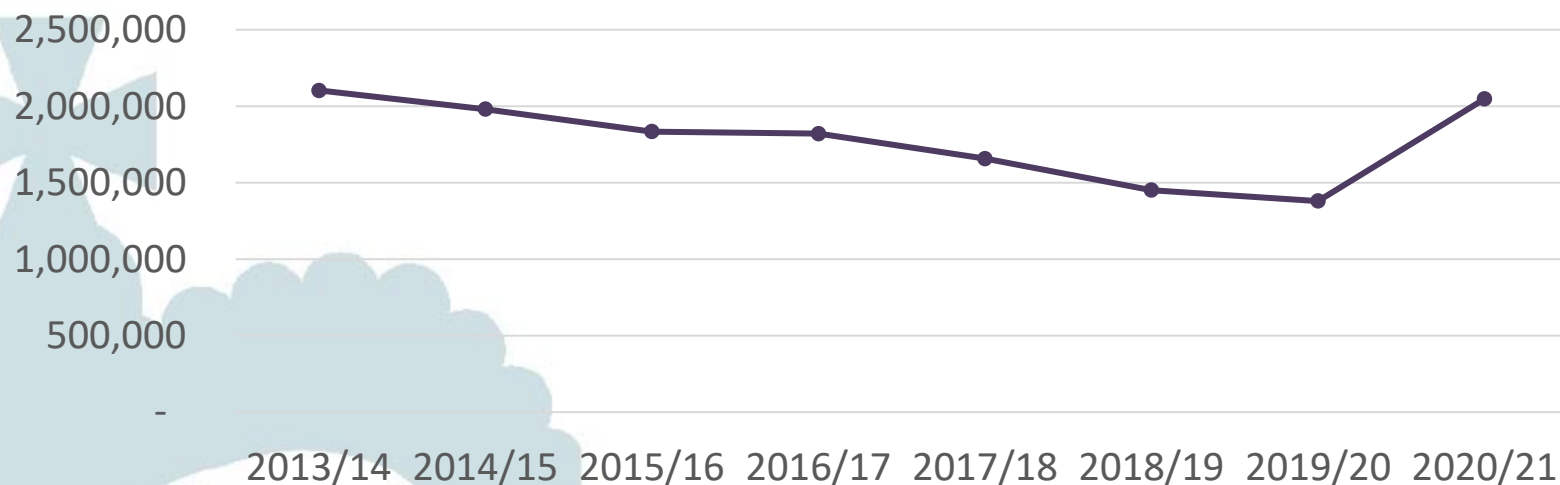


More perceptions of ASB



The COVID ASB spike

England & Wales



- Long term **downward trajectory**.
- **2 million recorded incidents of ASB in the year ending March 2021.**
- Sharp **increase** linked to the recording of breaches of the **public health regulations**.
- Significant policing and partnership response (4Es, homelessness etc)

Legislation



Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

CHAPTER 12



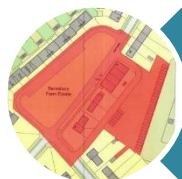
ASB Injunctions
Criminal Behaviour Orders



Community Protection Notices



Property Closures



Dispersal Orders



Public Spaces Protection Order

ASB – a national focus

3 references in the 'Beating Crime Plan':

- Galvanise the multi-agency response to tackling and **preventing ASB** including addressing **persistent behaviour and reoffending**.
- Ensure the **powers** introduced by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, and Policing Act 2014, including the community trigger, are **implemented effectively**.
- Examine links between **public confidence** in policing and **tackling ASB**.

Harm centred approach to ASB

- Establishing **principles of a consistent national approach** to ASB
- ***Minimise the incidence*** of ASB through ***prevention***
- Focus on **victims and vulnerability** (reduce harm)
- Deal with **persistent offenders** (more outcomes)
- Make communities feel ***safer & more empowered*** to respond to ASB
- Recognise the **paramount importance of local** drive, understanding and delivery (Force and P&CPs)

Emerging principles

1

Victims should be encouraged to report ASB and expect to be taken seriously. They should have clear ways to report, have access to help and support to recover, and be given the opportunity to choose restorative approaches to tackling ASB.

2

Agencies will have clear and transparent processes to ensure that victims can report ASB concerns, can understand how the matter will be investigated and are kept well informed of progress once a report is made.

3

Agencies and practitioners will work across boundaries to identify, assess and tackle ASB and its underlying causes. Referral pathways should be clearly set out between services and published locally. This includes pathways for the community trigger and health services.

4

The public's ASB concerns should always be considered locally in strategic needs assessments for community safety. Best practice should be shared through a network of ASB experts within each community safety partnership, each policing area and nationally.

5

Adults and children who exhibit ASB should have the opportunity to take responsibility for their behaviour and repair the harm caused by it. Agencies should consider appropriate alternatives and interventions alongside criminal justice options.

Partnerships are key

How often do we hear agencies failed to:

- Spot the signs
- Share information
- Work collaboratively
- Learn the lessons



ASB – in summary

People (victims and offenders)

Places (safer spaces)

Partnership

Problem solving