



**Derbyshire Dales Anti-Social Behaviour Policy**  
**September 2022**

# Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

## September 2022

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**Please Note:**

**If you are the tenant of a registered social landlord or have a complaint regarding one of their tenants. Please address your concerns in the first instance, directly with the appropriate housing provider.**

## **1. Statement of Policy**

- 1.1 This policy sets out Derbyshire Dales District Council's commitment to reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB). It supports one of the District Council's three Priorities, Place – Keeping the Derbyshire Dales Clean, Green and Safe.

### **1.2 Policy Aims**

We recognise that left unchallenged, ASB can have a significant negative impact on the lives of our communities, including those who live, work and visit our District. In order to support our commitment to reducing ASB, our aims are to:

- Raise awareness of what behaviour constitutes ASB
- Place victims and witnesses at the centre of our procedures and support them throughout their case
- Publicise and promote our service and others that are available to tackle ASB
- Participate fully in joint working with partner agencies to enable the best possible outcomes
- Where possible ensure that challenging families or individuals receive support to help them modify their behaviour
- Encourage people to report ASB to the relevant services
- Make effective use of the powers, orders and mechanisms available to deal with ASB.
- Deal firmly but fairly with any incidents

Other policies and documents which should be read together with this policy are available on our website, [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies) and in particular the Corporate Enforcement Policy [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies/corporate-enforcement-policy](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies/corporate-enforcement-policy)

County wide policies of relevance can be found on the Safer Derbyshire Website – County-wide ASB Policies and procedures – [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what-we-do/anti-social-behaviour-policies-and-resources.aspx](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what-we-do/anti-social-behaviour-policies-and-resources.aspx)

### **1.3 Promotion of Tolerance and respect for others**

Derbyshire Dales District Council recognises that individuals have the right to live the way they want as long as it doesn't affect or impact on the quality of life of others, being tolerant and respecting the needs and choices of other people. The District Council will encourage and help individuals to solve their differences, wherever possible through mediation. This is often the easiest way to solve a problem, as sometimes people don't realise they are causing a nuisance. With the permission of the people involved, we will refer suitable cases to Remedi a free, impartial mediation service.

## **1.4 Partnership Working**

We may work with all relevant services and partners to tackle anti-social behaviour. Partners could include; the Police, Fire Service, Housing Providers, the County Council, victim services for example depending on the nature of the ASB.

ASB is tackled at all levels:

- At strategic level (e.g. By active participation in the Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Partnership and the County wide ASB sub group of the Safer Derbyshire Partnership)
- With projects (e.g. to reduce crime and disorder in a particular area or to tackle a particular type of anti-social behaviour throughout the District.)
- With individual cases where appropriate.  
The ASB Officer will liaise with other District Council Departments when considering the appropriate action to take. There will also be times when a multi-agency team approach is needed.

## **1.5 The Role of the Community**

People in the community have the most important role in reducing ASB. Organisations that tackle ASB can only act where there is a partnership with the community. Where possible, we encourage informal resolutions of disputes before we are asked to intervene.

## **1.6 Derbyshire Dales District Council Response**

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the District Council has a duty to work with the Police and other agencies to reduce crime and disorder and to consider the possible impact of this in all its decision making. The District Council plays a key part in dealing with ASB of all kinds and undertakes projects and preventative work. As a district Council, we have a range of powers to deal with antisocial, disorderly, offensive and criminal behaviour on public land, residential accommodation and other premises. In such cases, we will work with partners to decide what the most appropriate action is and who is best placed to take it.

When dealing with ASB complaints the District Council may be faced with behaviour that is also a criminal offence or that could involve enforcement actions that could lead to a potential prosecution. In all situations the District Council will consider what actions are the most appropriate in the circumstances to address the behaviour. This could mean that the District Council may use a mixture of tools, both formal and informal, civil and criminal to curtail the behaviour. Nothing in any District Council policy is intended to limit the choice of actions the District Council can take. If however the District Council decide to use formal enforcement powers and/or prosecution then the District Council's Corporate Enforcement Policy will be applied.

The Equality Act 2010 (as may be amended from time to time) will also be taken into account when decisions are being made and enforcement action is being considered. The District Council will undertake Equality Act Impact Assessments when such

decisions are being made and will be reviewed and updated as investigations and proceedings are progressed.

Where the alleged victim or perpetrator of the ASB is a tenant of a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) the District Council will work with and support the RSL to resolve the complaint, however the decision and responsibility to take any action lies with the RSL, unless it is agreed that the most appropriate way to deal with the behaviour is to take action that the RSL cannot legally undertake. I.e. Where the District Council is the Prosecuting Authority (for example issuing a Community Protection Warning/Notice) or a Public Spaces Protection Order.

## **2. ASB Definitions/ Tools and Powers**

### **2.1 Definition of Anti-Social Behaviour**

ASB is defined in the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as 'conduct that has caused or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person'. Additionally, for housing related ASB the Act states, 'conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises,' and 'conduct capable of causing housing related nuisance or annoyance to any person'.

### **2.2 What behaviour can be Anti-Social?**

The key factor in deciding whether particular behaviour is anti-social or not, will be the impact of that behaviour on others.

Types of behaviours can include, but is not limited to, the following examples:

**2.2.1 Personal Anti-Social Behaviour** which targets a particular individual or a specific group:

- Verbal or written abuse
- Threats of violence
- Assault
- Damage to property
- Harassment – including hate related incidents or racial harassment

**2.2.2 Nuisance Anti-Social Behaviour** that causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to people in the local community

- Playing amplified sounds from televisions, radios or mobile phones
- Bullying
- Persistent, unnecessary or excessive noise
- Shouting or yelling
- Swearing
- Excessively loud and frequent parties
- Persistent alarms
- Persistent dog barking

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- People congregating and causing nuisance or intimidation
- Problems surrounding alcohol (street drinking/public drunkenness) and substance abuse
- Using or handling weapons or bladed articles
- Domestic Abuse
- Begging
- Using or allowing premises to be used for illegal or immoral activity for example prostitution, handling/storing of stolen goods, handling/storing of drugs

### **2.2.3. Environmental Anti-Social Behaviour:**

- Littering
- Fly-tipping
- Graffiti
- Vehicles – burnt out/abandoned, parking obstructions/noisy vehicles
- Dog fouling
- Flyposting
- Burning of controlled waste or nuisance burning
- Waste in gardens
- Property damage

### **2.3 What may not be Anti-Social Behaviour?**

The types of behaviour complained about may not always be clearly ASB and there are some circumstances that might not constitute ASB. For example, some behaviour that individuals perceive as being 'anti-social' are unavoidable and may be day to day activities or out of the control of the other person. The District Council will consider how to effectively address these types of issues to try to secure a positive outcome, for all parties, even the perceived perpetrator.

The type of issues, which can be frustrating for some however, in isolation, do not constitute ASB, these include many living or domestic noises:-

- A baby crying;
- Ordinary conversation levels through walls;
- Noise from children playing in a garden, on the street or in a communal area
- Domestic activities such as vacuuming, toilet flushing or using a washing machine.
- People gathering socially
- Parking
- DIY and car repairs
- Civil disputes between neighbours (e.g. shared driveways, boundaries).

Generally, the activities and behaviours above would be reasonable for someone to tolerate, however, some of these activities may become ASB depending on particular circumstances, for example, vacuuming in the early hours of the morning, doing car repairs that cause an obstruction.

## **2.4 ASB Tools and Powers**

As a district council, we have a range of powers and responsibilities in dealing with anti-social behaviour, including:

### **2.4.1 Early Interventions and Prevention**

The District Council will make use of interventions such as Mediation, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Parental Control Agreements, Good Neighbour Contracts and advisory/warning letters.

### **2.4.2 Enforcement Powers**

In addition, the enforcement powers available are:

- Community Protection Warnings and Notices (CPW/CPN)
- Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO)
- Injunctions (with or without the power of arrest)
- Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)
- Closure Notices/Orders

These interventions and powers are discussed in more detail later in this policy. ,

## **3. Our General Approach**

### **3.1 How does the District Council respond to reports of Anti-Social Behaviour?**

For the purposes of this policy, a report of Anti-Social Behaviour is a request for service made to the District Council to deal with the behaviour of one or more individuals within the community of Derbyshire Dales District Council. Reports of ASB may be made by letter, in person (Either at one of our offices or directly to an officer out and about on duty), by telephone or by email. There is no requirement for a report to be in writing. Anonymous reports of ASB cannot be progressed as they cannot be properly investigated, criminal allegations will be forwarded to the police. Malicious and vexatious reports are discussed later in this document. To report an incident of ASB to the District Council please email community safety on [communitysafety@derbyshiredales.gov.uk](mailto:communitysafety@derbyshiredales.gov.uk) or phone 01629 761 100.

However, if the ASB Report is about a tenant of a housing association or the complainant is a tenant, the complaint needs to be addressed to the housing provider in the first instance as they have specialist housing legislation and signed contracts with their tenants so are the more appropriate body to deal with the issue.

Some ASB issues can be complex and contain multiple issues. The District Council will address all cases of ASB and nuisance in a proportionate manner and in a staged approach, where appropriate.

The District Council will ensure that each victim/perpetrator is allocated to an appropriate officer who is trained and equipped to respond to that type of problem. To help resolve a case the appropriate officer may share information with additional and/or specialist service providers or other partner agencies to manage certain



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aspects of the case, but will remain the lead officer and primary contact for the complainant, unless required to hand over the case to a different agency, for example, where there are safeguarding concerns.

The responsibility for dealing with ASB will be shared between agencies and the communities concerned. Permission will be sought for details to be shared. Information sharing – [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/services-business/doing-business-with-us/sharing-information](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/services-business/doing-business-with-us/sharing-information)

Residents and communities themselves must play an active part in resolving issues. Officers will support residents to facilitate compromise and to find mutually agreeable and informal resolutions, where possible. In some cases, the District Council may not be able to use the powers available without the support and input from residents, or the wider community.

The District Council may work with a number of partner agencies to ‘problem solve’ ASB issues and share information to ensure the victims are at the heart of the District Council’s approach and to provide a consistent multi-agency approach to identify vulnerable and repeat ASB victims.

### **3.2 Investigating Complaints**

The District Council will use different methods to investigate complaints of ASB. Such methods may include, but are not limited to:

- Use of diary sheets
- Home visits
- CCTV
- Noise monitoring equipment
- Officer observations
- Photographs
- Witness statements
- Evidence from/collected by other agencies

The District Council will assess the evidence, consider the legal requirements, as well as the reasonableness and proportionality of the action, taking into account the personal circumstances of both the victim and perpetrator. This Policy will be applied along with any other relevant District Council policy, which can be found on the District Council’s website.

The District Council will consider the facts of the complaint, the history and nature of the behaviour and will determine the action, if any, to be taken. We will take into account the views of all those involved, however, it will remain our decision about what action to take, or not to take.

## **4. Early interventions and prevention.**

The District Council plays a significant role in addressing and managing ASB and takes its responsibility seriously both in responding to issues/complaints and in preventing occurrences in the first instance. The District Council has a broad range of tools to tackle ASB but, in the majority of cases, the ASB can be resolved without the need for legal action, particularly if people are willing to support early intervention action, for example, by completing nuisance diary sheets and participating in mediation solutions.

### **4.1 Mediation Services**

If suitable and with permission, we can refer the ASB case to Remedi/ Derbyshire Victim Services. This is a free service run by trained personnel who will mediate disputes between parties with the aim of achieving a mutually acceptable conclusion. The complainant and alleged perpetrator might need to be neighbours for many years where a more amicable solution is preferable.

This type of conflict management has an excellent record of achieving results. [www.remediuk.org/](http://www.remediuk.org/)

Where the District Council considers that mediation would be suitable and one or both parties refuses to co-operate this might affect the type of action taken or whether the District Council progresses the complaint.

### **4.2 Warning or Advice letter**

A letter sent to the alleged perpetrator (this could also be the parent/guardian of a young person) from the District Council (or one of our partners, for example, the Police) informing them of the allegations and the type of behaviour that is unacceptable and needs to stop. In the vast majority of cases, this warning will negate the need for any further action or legal enforcement because the behaviour is modified. In some cases, the perpetrator is unaware that their behaviour is causing a nuisance and often a parent/guardian is unaware of their child's behaviour. The letter states that legal action will be considered if the behaviour continues.

### **4.3 Home Visits**

Meeting face to face can help to identify what needs or support may be required to address the problematic behaviour. These may be undertaken with other agencies.

### **4.4 Acceptable Behaviour Contract/Parental Control Agreement (ABC/PCA)**

An ABC is completed voluntarily as part of an interview with the alleged perpetrator, who can be either an adult or a child. With agreement, a list of actions is proposed either to be completed or be refrained from. Agreement to attend interventions and support can also be arranged. An ABC can be signed by anyone over 10 years old, if under 10, then a Parental Control Agreement is needed, where the parent/guardian agrees to the action plan on behalf of the child. Non-compliance with the contract can

be used in legal action as evidence of the interventions used to stop ASB and the intent of the perpetrator to continue the behaviour.

#### **4.5 Good Neighbour Contracts**

Again, these contracts are voluntary. They are an agreement between neighbours, signed by all parties concerned, to try and solve their differences, setting out behaviours that will stop or identify action that needs to be done so that both parties can live in harmony. These contracts can be drawn up with the help of the mediation service, or the officer responsible for the case. Like the ABC, a breach can be seen as unwillingness to change behaviour.

#### **4.6 Community Protection Warning (CPW) (See also 5.1)**

It is a legal requirement that a Community Protection Warning letter is served before the service of a CPN (Community Protection Notice.) A CPW is an early intervention and further enforcement action may follow.

### **5. Enforcement Options**

However, we do recognise that some cases can only be resolved through formal enforcement. The following are examples of tools available which the District Council may use:

#### **5.1 Community Protection Warnings and Notices (CPW / CPN)**

Community Protection Notices can be served to stop a person aged 16 or over, a business or organisation committing ASB which spoils the community's quality of life. A written warning (CPW) must be served before a notice can be issued.

Any breach of a CPN can result in a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) being served (see below) or could result in a prosecution.

(A CPW/CPN would not be appropriate in neighbour disputes as the behaviour needs to affect the community not just another person/family.)

#### **5.2 Civil Injunctions**

The injunction is a civil power which can be applied for to deal with anti-social individuals. An Injunction is an Order of the Court and prohibits certain acts or instructs a course of action, including exclusions from certain areas or property. A power of arrest can be attached to the injunction order.

#### **5.3 Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)**

A CBO may be considered against a person who commits serious and persistent ASB. This is an order which is applied for once a person is convicted of a criminal offence. The criminal offences committed can be completely unrelated to the ASB.

The individual will be subject to prohibitions and/or positive requirements, depending on what is required to prevent further ASB.

#### **5.4 Closure Order**

A closure notice can be served by the Police or District Council which closes a premise for up to 24 hours but can be extended to 48 hours. The effect is that the premises is closed to a group or class of people save for the owner and persons habitually resident at the premises. The Notice has to be presented to the Magistrates Court who can then make a Closure Order for up to 3 months, whereby the property is closed to all, this can be extended for a further 3 months (a maximum total period of 6 months).

If the District Council obtain a Closure Order and the occupier was a Registered Social Landlord tenant, then the landlord can apply for a mandatory order for possession.

#### **5.5 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN)**

Certain offences and behaviour are subject to fixed penalty notices, where prescribed by legislation. Fixed penalties provide the District Council with an effective and visible way of responding to low level incidents of non-compliance or unacceptable behaviour. Fixed penalty notices should only be used for the more minor offences, breaches of Statutory Orders or Notices.

Payment will be required within the specified period as set out on the notice.

#### **5.6 Recovery of Court Costs**

In all circumstances unless deemed inappropriate, the District Council will seek to recover any legal fees if Court action is taken.

#### **5.7 Incremental Approach**

Where appropriate, we will take an incremental approach, where legal action is only considered if other measures are not appropriate or have not worked, particularly where those engaging in anti-social behaviour are more vulnerable. However, we may take any action, including legal proceedings, without warning or consideration of other measures if, in our opinion, the circumstances warrant it.

### **6. Closure of Cases**

The District Council will ensure that the ASB complainant is kept fully informed of action taken. When satisfied that no more can be done for a complainant they will be advised, in writing, when the case is closed.

A case may be closed for a number of reasons:

- Action that has been taken has resolved the matter
- If, after a reasonable amount of time, there has been no further problems.

- There is no evidence of nuisance being caused

The decision to close a case lies with the Neighbourhood Manager.

## **7. Community Trigger**

Derbyshire Dales District Council always strives to provide a high level of service, but recognise that there may be times when, we don't get it right. This is where the Community Trigger comes in. The Community Trigger gives victims of anti-social behaviour the right to request a review of their case, if their concerns have not been dealt with, or acted upon, and organisations have been unable to resolve the serious persistent, or targeted, anti-social behaviour successfully. The Community Trigger is also known as an Anti-Social Behaviour Case Review. The aim of the review is to see whether anything else can be done and possibly find solutions that may not have been considered before

The Community Trigger process is managed by the District Council on behalf of the other organisations that will be involved in the review, such as the police, local health teams and housing providers.

You can use the Community Trigger if:-

- you have reported three or more related incidents of anti-social behaviour, within the last six months

It doesn't matter who the anti-social behaviour has been reported to (the District Council, the police or your landlord).

You can apply for the Community Trigger on behalf of someone else, but you must have their consent. A detailed explanation of the community trigger process and an application form can be found on our website. [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/community-a-living/crime-prevention/community-trigger](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/community-a-living/crime-prevention/community-trigger)

## **8. Malicious and Vexatious Complaints/ Counter-allegations**

If the District Council discovers that a complaint has been made maliciously or it is untrue, this may result in a referral to the Police or legal action against the complainant as the perpetrator of ASB or harassment.

The District Council realises that some complaints of ASB behaviour can be as a result of the behaviour of both parties. Just because one person complains does not mean they are the victim. If allegations are received by the accused against the original complainant, they will be investigated and treated with equal importance. Officers will consider the evidence gathered when deciding on further action which could result in action being taken against one or both parties and may be against the original complainant. If, however, the District Council consider immediate action is required to be taken in order to protect the original complainant, for example an immediate injunction, the actions will not be delayed pending these investigations.

### **8.1 Unreasonably Persistent Complaints**

There are occasions when the behaviour of a small minority of complainants becomes unreasonable, in that they pursue their complaints in a way that can impede the investigation or can have a significant resource issue for the District Council. The District Council has adopted an Unreasonable and Persistent Complaints Policy to guide both employees and District Councillors when addressing such complaints. The Complaints team will provide a copy of the policy on request [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/have-your-say/compliments-and-complaints](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/have-your-say/compliments-and-complaints)

### **8.2 Uncooperative Behaviour**

An unwillingness to provide information, get involved in mediation if required to, or to assist in the investigation may result in the closure of the case or even an adverse inference of guilt.

## **9. Putting Victims First**

The safety of victims and witnesses will always come first. The District Council will endeavour to ensure that witnesses are supported and protected through the process of enforcement action.

Victims will be advised of the support provided by Derbyshire Victim Services. [derbyshirevictimservices.co.uk/](http://derbyshirevictimservices.co.uk/)

The District Council may also undertake a risk assessment to ensure that victims and witnesses are fully supported in line with Derbyshire ASB Victims First Multi Agency Guidance document and it will be recorded on the Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management system (E-CINS). E-CINS is a multi-agency case management system to help partners share information and manage ASB cases.

The District Council may also offer and undertake referrals to other agencies who can deal with specialist issues, such as domestic abuse, victim support and home security.

In general, anyone who reports ASB may need to provide evidence for court proceedings and may need to give evidence. In some circumstances, the identity of the witness can be protected, but the Court expects witnesses to give evidence unless there are justifiable reasons why they cannot, ie a real and justifiable belief of violence or reprisals from the accused.

## **10. Safeguarding**

We recognise our role in protecting the most vulnerable members of our community. We will ensure that all members of staff are trained to enable them to respond appropriately to safeguarding concerns, including reporting anything that is a cause for concern. Any action necessary will be taken in accordance with the District Council's Safeguarding Policy. [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies/safeguarding-policy](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-a-strategies/safeguarding-policy)

## **11. Vulnerable Perpetrators of Anti-Social Behaviour**

In some cases, the conduct of perpetrators of ASB can be as a consequence of their own vulnerabilities, for example, a disability, mental health problems or drug and alcohol abuse. In these cases, it may be appropriate to deal with the nuisance initially by offering support, which can help in stopping the behaviour, or reducing the impact on others. The risk assessment and the Equality Act Impact Assessment carried out will assist in identifying what, if any support should be provided.

If support is provided as an alternative to enforcement action, the perpetrator will be advised that failure to engage in support may lead to enforcement action being taken.

## **12. Juvenile Perpetrators of Anti-Social Behaviour**

The District Council will always ensure that actions taken against juvenile perpetrators are compliant with our responsibilities under the Children Act 2004 and other legislation. It will seek to provide support and intervention in liaison with Derbyshire County Council's Children's Services, and other relevant youth services.

## **13. Information Sharing and Confidentiality**

Any information provided to the District Council will be treated in confidence and will be used and managed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018, or as may be amended from time to time.

Information will not be shared without the consent of the person who provided the information unless the law allows it, and/or it is necessary to do so to protect life or prevent crime or harm. The District Council will accept information anonymously and will investigate this information as far as is possible. Anonymous information can be used for enforcement purposes but can easily be challenged, however, it can be valuable information and used to build a fuller picture of the ASB or support other evidence.

### **13.1 Sharing of Information with Other Agencies**

The District Council and Community Safety Partnership are under a duty to act to reduce crime and disorder and will share information where it is necessary to do so to achieve this objective. This sharing has a clear basis in law including the Crime & Disorder Act 1988 and Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and is in accordance with General Data Protection Regulations 2018 which has provisions for crime and legal proceedings. [www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/data-information/data-protection](http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/your-council/data-information/data-protection)

The District Council is a signatory to the Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board (DSAB) Information Sharing Agreement which is an overarching document that sets out the framework for partner organisations across Derbyshire to manage, process and share personal and sensitive information on a lawful, fair and transparent basis. This enables us to meet both our statutory obligations and the needs and expectation of the people we serve.

Specifically, the District Council is a signatory to the Derbyshire Anti-Social Behaviour Information Sharing Agreement and to the Information Sharing Agreement for the Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management System (E-SINS) for ASB. The purpose of these Information Sharing Agreements is to co-ordinate and facilitate the sharing of information between partner organisations, who have a duty, or specific objective, of working with the perpetrators and victims of ABS, with the aim of reducing the harm caused by ASB.

#### **14. Publicity**

It is important to ensure that any publicity relating to ASB is necessary, appropriate, proportionate and contemporaneous. A decision regarding the publicising of any Criminal Behaviour Orders and Injunctions will be made by senior officers of the relevant partner agencies.

All publicity will be approved by the District Council's Communication and Marketing Manager and Legal Services Manager.

#### **15. Staff Training and Development**

The District Council are committed to training our staff and will ensure that all staff dealing with ASB have appropriate training and refresher training for changes in legislation, safeguarding and data protection procedures and are aware of the latest best practice.



## 16. Glossary of Terms

<b>Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC)</b>	An ABC is a written voluntary agreement between between a person and Derbyshire Dales District Council, and often Derbyshire Constabulary, where conditions are agreed to prevent the person from engaging in ASB
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)</b>	The term 'Anti-Social Behaviour' covers a wide range of unacceptable activity, sometimes serious and often persistent, which can be blight the lives of many people on a daily basis. ASB may or may not include, or consist of, criminal activity. The key factor in deciding whether particular behaviour is anti-social or not, will be the impact of that behaviour on others
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour Victims First Project</b>	ASB Victims First aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the victim is at the heart of our approach to tackling ASB</li> <li>• Provide a consistent multi-agency approach to the identification of vulnerable and repeat ASB victims</li> <li>• Improve the service for ASB victims, especially the most vulnerable</li> <li>• Improve ASB case management for victims and offenders through IT</li> </ul>
<b>ASB Case Review</b>	See Community Trigger
<b>Closure Notice/Closure Order (closure Power)</b>	<p>The Closure Power (Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014) can be used to protect victims and communities by closing premises that are causing a nuisance or disorder.</p> <p>A Closure Notice can be issued by the District Council or the Police to close a premises for up to 48 hours.</p> <p>A Closure Order can be used by the Magistrates Court for a period of up to 3 months. This can be extended by the Court for a period of no more than 6 months.</p>
<b>Community Protection Notices (CPN)</b>	A Community Protection Order (Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014) can be used to stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing ASB which spoils the communities quality of life. A breach of a CPN is a criminal offence.
<b>Community Protection Warning (CPW)</b>	Community Protection Warning must be issued prior to the use of a CPN.
<b>Community Trigger</b>	The Community Trigger enables victims to <b>require</b> agencies to carry out a review of their response to the ASB they reported where they feel they did not get a satisfactory response. It is also known as the ASB case Review. The two names are used interchangeably.
<b>Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO)</b>	Issued by any criminal court. To apply for the order the person needs to have been convicted of an offence. A

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	CBO is used to tackle the most persistent anti-social individuals.
<b>Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management System (E-CINS)</b>	A multi-agency IT system to help partners case manage medium and high risk ASB victims and perpetrators in Derbyshire.
<b>Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN)</b>	A Fixed Penalty Notice (sometimes referred to as a 'fine') is a financial penalty that can be issued in relation to come offences.
<b>Mediation Service</b>	Mediation is the process by which we help parties to talk about and agree a solution in an attempt to resolve a dispute. This tool can only be used if all parties are in agreement and it is appropriate.
<b>Perpetrator</b>	Someone who is responsible for causing ASB and/or committing an offence.
<b>Police Community Support Officers (PSCO)</b>	Police Community Support Officers (PSCO) are uniformed civilian employees of the Police, who have a number of powers to deal with low level crime and ASB.
<b>Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)</b>	Public Spaces Protection Orders are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a specific 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.

**This policy will be reviewed:**

- Every three years – next review due September 2025
- Or on the introduction of new legislation/guidance
- Or at the request of the Community and Environment Committee