

# **DERBYSHIRE PARTNERSHIP FORUM**

## **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PROTOCOL**



derbyshire partnership forum

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# **Anti-Social Behaviour Protocol & Procedures for Derbyshire Partnership Forum**

## **Introduction**

Across Derbyshire key agencies are working in partnership with Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) to give its residents peaceful and safe communities.

Derbyshire Partnership Forum (DPF) recognises that anti-social behaviour (ASB) impacts negatively on all people, young and old in all communities. It reduces the quality of life for Derbyshire residents for whom it is a key concern.

Where ASB happens DPF will play a full part in supporting action to stop it and promote an objective of preventing anti-social behaviour.

## **Scope**

This protocol sets out the guiding principles that all departments should follow when seeking to tackle anti-social behaviour. The procedures contained within it set out how to refer serious or persistent anti-social behaviour problems, which are either reported to, or identified by DPF departments, into CSP's.

It describes a broad incremental approach that should be followed when tackling ASB, which allows for regional variations across CSP's. DPF understands that where there is extreme anti social behaviour partners will use the most appropriate intervention to tackle it.

This Protocol & Procedures does not attempt to set out how every minor, day-to-day incidence of anti-social behaviour should be dealt with by each DPF organisation.

Each CDRP will have its own local protocol which should be read in conjunction with this and will be available from the local Anti-Social Behaviour Officers, or by visiting Safer Derbyshire Website at <http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/>

## **Aim**

The aim of this protocol is to deliver

- A consistent and robust approach to tackling Anti Social Behaviour across Derbyshire from Derbyshire Partnership Forum organisation.
- Effective interventions at the most appropriate time and in the most appropriate way.
- Confidence in and between agencies that they can and will play their part effectively and in systems that enable them to do this.
- A reduction in ASB through increased efficacy of prevention and enforcement measures.
- Prevent any individual suffering anti-social behaviour on the grounds of race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, or faith

## **Background and Legal Framework**

### What is anti-social behaviour?

Anti-social behaviour covers many types of actions from low-level persistent nuisance to serious public disturbance, it;

- Is behaviour capable of causing nuisance and annoyance
- Is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress
- Creates significant and persistent problems in neighbourhoods
- Leaves communities intimidated and afraid.

It is defined in the Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998 as “acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause alarm, distress or harassment to one or more persons not of the same household”. Examples of such behaviour would include

- Noise nuisance
- Criminal damage/vandalism
- Intimidation/harassment
- Litter/rubbish, the fouling of public areas, fly tipping
- Drug/substance misuse and drug dealing
- Hate behaviour that targets members of identified groups because of their perceived differences

This is by no means an exhaustive list; the vital issue is the impact that these actions have on victims, witnesses and the community they live in. (See Appendix 1 for a fuller list.)

People’s expectation that anti-social behaviour will be dealt with has generally increased but there are very different tolerance levels and expectations. Those with the lowest tolerance levels can have the highest expectations: and those with the highest tolerance levels can have the lowest expectations.

There is a crossover between anti-social behaviour and criminal behaviour but anti-social behaviour is perhaps more associated with public acts and behaviour that negatively affect the quality of life of our communities.

Appendix 2 shows the incidents which the Police record on their Command & Control System as ASB.

### How is anti-social behaviour dealt with in Derbyshire?

Community Safety Partnerships, formed under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, are based on district/borough council boundaries so there are eight in the administrative county of Derbyshire.

Statutory Partners are Derbyshire Constabulary, local district/borough councils, Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service, local Primary Care Trust (PCT), Derbyshire Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT), but also includes as non-statutory partners National Probation Service – Derbyshire (soon to become a Statutory Partner), Derbyshire Youth Offending Service, and Connexions Derbyshire.

Derbyshire ASB Forum is a multi-agency forum for sharing best practice across the administrative county of Derbyshire. The Forum has developed guidance for partners on the use of various ASB enforcement tools. Membership includes district ASB Co-ordinators, Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire County Council, Crown Prosecution Service and housing representatives.

Community Safety Partnerships use prevention, education and enforcement methods to reduce anti-social behaviour in their area. In each district, the anti-social behaviour-related work of the Community Safety Partnership is co-ordinated by an Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator. Contact details for the Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinators are at Appendix 4.

Currently, most Community Safety Partnerships hold multi-agency anti-social behaviour strategy meetings to:-

- Discuss whether action can be taken to resolve problems identified in specific geographical locations and agree the next course of action
- Identify ways of preventing anti-social behaviour
- Evaluate the success of action taken

In addition, multi-agency meetings are held to determine the appropriate interventions for individuals, who are committing anti-social behaviour.

### **Support for Victims and Witnesses**

Research shows that, where victims feel supported and protected, they are more likely to be prepared to take a stand and act as witnesses to help reduce ASB. People need to have confidence that complaints will be taken seriously by statutory agencies. The support needs to follow through from the first report of the ASB, to any enforcement action, or court case, and beyond.

The best type of evidence is given by witnesses who are willing to testify in court. Witnesses should be encouraged to come forward, but they must be supported to do so.

Special measures, such as giving evidence from behind a screen or via a video link, can be used in ASB cases, where there are vulnerable or intimidated witnesses whose quality of evidence is 'likely to be diminished'.

A request for special measures should be discussed with the CPS or Legal Representative at the earliest possible stage in order that an application can be made to the Court for special measures to apply.

*Vulnerable witnesses* are those who are under 17 years old or have a mental disorder, learning disability or physical disability.

*Intimidated witnesses* are those who are in fear or distress about testifying.

The Lead Officer should ensure that the witnesses are:-

- Given information about ASB services and procedures
- Given witness diaries to record evidence of the ASB
- Offered support through a referral to Victim Support
- Regularly updated with the progress of the case

Derbyshire County Council funding has enabled Victim Support to provide a tailored support service to all victims and witnesses of ASB in Derbyshire, regardless of whether legal enforcement action is being taken or which housing sector they live in.

The services available to victims and witnesses of ASB in Derbyshire are:-

- Information about how to report ASB
- Emotional and practical support, including addressing fears of intimidation and retaliation
- Referral to other specialist organisations – e.g. mediation, counselling, target hardening
- Support for those required to go through either the criminal or civil court process:-
  - Information and advice about the different court systems and processes
  - The opportunity to go on an accompanied visit to the court prior to the hearing
  - Assistance with practical issues, such as access to secure waiting areas (where available)
  - Information about the outcome of the court hearing
- Emotional support after the court hearing to enable victims and witnesses to put the experience behind them

The referral form and procedures are available at [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk)

For more information about the service, contact Victim Support on 01629 825864.

### **Other Related Documents**

This Anti-Social Behaviour Protocol supports the delivery of the Derbyshire County Council Anti-Social Behaviour Protocol & Procedures document, which can also be found on [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk) The Protocol sets out the guiding principals that all partners should follow when seeking to tackle anti-social behaviour.

Each Community Safety Partnership will have its own local protocol, which should be read in conjunction with these procedures. These will be available at [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk) or from local Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinators.

The sharing of information in relation to anti-social behaviour is supported by the Anti-Social Behaviour Information Sharing Agreement, which can be found on [www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk) .

## **Equality and Discrimination**

When investigating complaints of anti-social behaviour, staff must satisfy themselves that they have not been motivated by discrimination or victimisation on the grounds of, for example, race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, or creed.

For any action to address anti-social behaviour, the process taken to arrive at that decision and the method of implementation must be necessary, reasonable and proportionate.

We recognise that we can only meet the safety needs of all our communities if we are able to reach those adults most vulnerable to abuse and neglect by virtue of disability age or ill health. We work with Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults Partnership to ensure that the safety needs of this group are being met.

## **Legislation and Guidance**

The Government is committed to tackling ASB and has built on existing legislation to give local authorities and the police extensive new powers to do this through a variety of recent legislation such as

The Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998  
Criminal Justice and Police (CJP) Act 2001  
Criminal Justice & Immigration Act (CJI) 2008  
Police Reform Act (PRA) 2002  
The Anti-Social Behaviour Act (ASBA) 2003 (and as amended by Police & Justice Act 2006)  
Fireworks Act (FA) 2003 and Fireworks Regulations (FR) 2004 &  
Education Act (EA) 1996  
Education and Inspection Act (EIA) 2006  
Serious Organised Crime and Police Act (SOCP) 2005  
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environmental Act (CNE) 2005  
Police & Justice Act (PJA) 2006  
Confiscation of Alcohol Act (COA) 1997  
Housing Act (HA) 1996  
Noise Act (NA) 1996  
Protection from Harassment Act (PH) 1997  
Local Government Act (LGA) 1972

## **Guidance**

Home Office Guide to Acceptable Behaviour Contracts August 2007  
Home Office Guide to Anti-Social Behaviour Orders August 2006  
Home Office Guidance to 'Reviewing Anti-Social Behaviour Orders Given to Young People and Individual Support Orders 2007  
Derbyshire ASB Forum - ABC Guidance Document March 2008  
Derbyshire ASB Forum 12 month Review of ASBO's given to Young People in Derbyshire 2008

## **Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy**

DPF recognises that the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy (PPO) will identify priority individuals causing the most harm to communities for whom it may be appropriate to consider using ASB legislation.

The Prevent and Deter element of the PPO led to the creation of Youth Inclusion and Support Partnerships (YISP). These multi-agency panels have a key role in the early identification of young people at risk of committing crime and/or anti-social behaviour and working with them to stop this from happening.

## **Guiding Principles in working to prevent and reduce ASB**

Section 5(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by section 97 of the Police Reform Act 2002 says “Local authorities, Chief Officers of Police for the area within those authorities, PCT’s and Fire Authorities are “Responsible Authorities” and jointly responsible for **working together** to reduce local crime and disorder and combat misuse of drugs in their area.”

Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts (ABC’s) are an effective method for intervening early, preventing further ASB, and achieving long-term behavioural change. The principle factors when considering ABC as part of the ASB toolkit are:-

- Multi-agency consultation and involvement
- Effective information sharing
- Early intervention
- Assessment of underlying causes of ASB
- Provision of appropriate support
- Effective co-ordination and case management
- Quality not quantity
- An ABC is not a means to an ASBO
- Single agency ABCs are the exception rather than the norm

### Thresholds

Action against individual perpetrators of ASB should be prioritised in accordance with partner agencies’ policies and procedures. Best practice would indicate that an ABC should be considered when two or three ASB warning letters have been issued within a six to twelve month period. This could include warning letters issued by various agencies e.g. police, council, Residential Social Landlords (RSL’s). Multiple warning letters from the same and different agencies without action should be avoided and, thus, communication between partners is essential.

*When a serious or immediate situation arises, then an early multi-agency response should be ‘called’ to consider the appropriateness of using an ABC.*

### Single-agency v Multi-agency ABCs

ABCs are most effective as a multi-agency tool due to the need to address underlying causes of ASB. However, there may be circumstances where a single agency ABC would be appropriate, for example, noise nuisance, neighbour disputes, where only one agency is involved and no underlying issues have been identified.

A single agency ABC should not be considered for a young person.

### Consultation

Sharing information amongst agencies working with the individual is essential to establish a full picture about an individual before making a multi-agency decision about appropriate interventions and support package.

When an agency has identified the potential need for intervention, the agency should notify the ASB Co-ordinator and request that they obtain information about the problem individual from other partner agencies.

The ASB Co-ordinator will contact all the relevant agencies to establish what involvement they have had with the individual. Partner agencies should respond as soon as possible, but within two weeks.

DPF, with its partners, will take a problem solving approach to instances of anti-social behaviour. There is no panacea for tackling ASB; rather it requires a combination of community building, prevention, diversion and enforcement. Good communication, sharing of information, mediation and diversionary activities are as important as the use of statutory powers.

DPF believes that most people will alter their behaviour when the effect it is having on other people is pointed out to them.

DPF will tackle ASB using a variety of tools, which may at times, for instance, combine enforcement, support, and diversion.

Enforcement can take a variety of forms including informal warnings, formal (written) warnings, acceptable behaviour contracts, parenting contracts, tenancy agreements, and formal court proceedings which could be for Injunctions, Possession Orders, Parenting Orders and Anti-social behaviour Orders. (See Appendix 3)

DPF believes that vital to this is a case discussion approach to ensure enforcement against ASB is proportionate, upholds the rights of victims and perpetrators, and which recognises the right of individual partners to use the powers available to them.

Individuals subject to enforcement should be kept informed of their progress. Positive modification of behaviour as well as breaches should be acknowledged.

DPF partners will share appropriate information with partner agencies, offer interventions to prevent and tackle ASB and ensure the appropriate people from relevant agencies are involved in case discussions.

When partner agencies are investigating complaints about ASB they will take into consideration whether the complaints are motivated by discrimination on the grounds of race, culture, religion, age, gender or sexual orientation.

Enforcement action will not be taken simply because people are different or have differing cultural lifestyles.

DPF partners will publicise details of people who are subject of ASBO's in a proportionate and appropriate manner and will discuss this, in advance, in case discussions. This is designed to help prevent disorder through reassuring the community and assisting in the enforcement of the order and not to punish or embarrass the individual.

Decisions on formal legal proceedings and publicity will be taken on a case by case basis and reasons for the decision will be recorded.

There are four key strands involved in tackling ASB.

### **1. Prevention**

DPF will work with its partners to identify potential offenders and seek to divert them into constructive activities and to prevent offenders from re-offending.

DCC, working with its partners, including the Youth Inclusion and Support Partnership (YISP) to reduce the numbers of young people, aged 8-14, becoming involved in anti-social or criminal behaviour.

DPF partners will be receptive to new and different ways of working and contribute to the county knowledge of "what works" and what doesn't.

DPF will assist in the dissemination of good practice through the Derbyshire ASB Forum.

### **2. Community Involvement**

DPF will work with its constituent partners to ensure it is responding appropriately to the wishes of Derbyshire residents and seek to engage with the local community through, for instance, local crime reduction groups, citizen's panels. Key Individual Networks (KINS) and Neighbourhood Watch.

DPF partners will assist local communities to develop their own local prevention schemes.

DPF will work with local communities to improve relationships between different groups in the community.

### **3. Enforcement**

Enforcement can take a variety of forms through informal warnings, formal (written) warnings, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC), Parenting Contracts to formal court proceedings which could be for Injunctions, Parenting Orders and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO). (See Appendix 3)

DPF will work with its partners to ensure the legislation is used in the most effective manner.

DPF will contribute to the monitoring of enforcement and assist in the swift acknowledgement of breaches.

## **4. Information and Communication**

DPF, through Safer Derbyshire Research and Information Team will work with its partners to develop a consistent recording and mapping of all incidents of ASB. This will identify hotspots and assist in effective targeting of resources.

DPF will raise awareness of ASB and its effects and seek to reassure Derbyshire residents by publicising the efforts and achievements of its partners to tackle it.

DPF partners as signatories to the Countywide Information Sharing Protocol will share appropriate information between agencies and departments to reduce and prevent instances of anti-social behaviour.

DPF partners will equip appropriate staff with information on ASB and how and to whom it should be reported.

## **Derbyshire Partnership Forum Members**

### **Connexions Derbyshire**

- Connexions is committed to working as part of the County Integrated Youth Support arrangements to raise aspiration, achievement and participation of young people in learning and work.
- Through this commitment, Connexions can contribute to strategies for reducing crime and community safety and reducing the negative effects which anti-social behaviour has on localities.
- Connexions strives to engage all young people aged 14 to 19 in positive activities, learning and work as part of making a positive difference to young people's lives and their future prospects.
- Connexions gives information, advice and guidance to young people aged 14 to 19 and up to 25 for those with learning difficulties or disabilities and works closely with all partners involved with young people, supported by the use of agreed protocols, information sharing agreement and Children's Trust procedures.
- Young people can access services in schools, Connexions centres and via many community outlets. Partners from youth support services can contact staff via local centres.

### **Derby City Community Safety Partnership**

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is one of the biggest causes of concern for many local people. Our vision is to make sure tackling anti-social behaviour and its causes is a priority, and for people to show respect to one another and to their environment.
- While doing this, we will also be working to improve perceptions of anti-social behaviour so people feel safer. An ASB action plan will focus on:

- Working with partners and communities to challenge and influence the behaviour of individuals involved in anti-social behaviour.
- Working with partners and communities to improve the locations that are known to have a high incidence of anti-social behaviour.
- Making use of a wide range of activities including working with parent and families; getting young people involved in positive activities; using orders such as Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's) when necessary
- Individual projects focussing on the most problematic types of ASB, including environmental ASB (such as fly tipping), nuisance neighbours and street drinking.

### **Derbyshire's Community Safety Partnerships**

- Across Derbyshire key agencies are working in partnership with Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) to give its residents peaceful and safe communities.
- Each CDRP have local arrangements and protocols to deal with incidences of ASB.
- Each has dedicated ASB Co-ordinators who employ a range of tactics from diversionary work to enforcement interventions to deal with cases of persistent ASB.

### **Derbyshire Constabulary**

- Preventative action with potential offenders and the environment to reduce incidents of ASB
- Provision of support for victims of ASB
- Enforcement action such as warning letters, fixed penalty notices against any individual or group causing ASB in the Derbyshire
- As appropriate, take the role of lead agency for multi-agency ABCs and ASBO's against perpetrators of ASB, this includes utilising the expertise of Police Sergeants seconded to CDRP's.
- Instigate action on the breach of ABCs and ASBO's

### **Derbyshire County Council**

#### **Adult Care**

- Support services for victims of ASB, who are carers or adults and families with special needs.
- Support services for adults and families with special needs who are at risk of receiving an ASB legal intervention such as eviction, injunction, ASBO or other order that may result in homelessness, subject to the standard assessment of need.
- Intergenerational work to encourage adults and children to understand each others strengths, needs and fears.

## **Children & Younger Adults**

- DCC has appointed three managers in each district to manage county council services and co-ordinate the activity of other agencies involved in the delivery of services for children and young people. Each district has managers responsible for Children and Families (0-11 year olds); Young People's Services (11-19 year olds) and Safeguarding and Specialist Services. In most areas, the Young People's Services Manager will act as the key contact for ASB issues, ensuring liaison with:
  - Connexions Derbyshire
  - Youth Service
  - Education Welfare
  - Behaviour Support Service
  - Safeguarding and Specialist Services
- The Children and Young People's Trust has established a District Partnership Group in each district to ensure that a single plan for the delivery of services to children and young people is produced and implemented. Chaired by one of the district managers, each group includes membership from other agencies and partnerships, including the community safety partnership.

## **Corporate Resources**

- Target hardening & security measures at sites owned or maintained by the county council

## **Cultural & Community Services**

- Participate in co-ordinated action against individuals and/or groups causing ASB in and around Libraries & Heritage Departmental buildings
- Provision of library, museum and archives based activities targeted at children and young people
- Provide venues/meeting rooms for partnership youth diversionary activities, community meetings etc
- Trading standards officers carry out age-restricted sales test purchase operations for products such as alcohol, butane gas and knives.
- They advise businesses on age-restricted sales legislation
- Enforcement action is taken against people who make underage sales despite advice and warnings.
- There is close liaison between trading standards, the Police and licensing authorities to review licenses and co-ordinate enforcement work

## **Environmental Services**

- Take action (e.g. Warning letters) against individuals and / or groups causing ASB on countryside service sites
- Preventative action with the environment to reduce incidents of ASB on countryside service sites
- Liaise with other partners where it becomes apparent that the ASB is part of a wider problem
- Advice on lighting matters where the authority is responsible for the streets and footpaths, including surveys, lighting assessments, recommendations and estimates.
- Make referrals to Community Payback for graffiti removal etc

## **Derbyshire Drug & Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)**

### **Derbyshire DAAT**

- Provides people based initiatives aimed at preventing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse.
- Provides appropriate drug and alcohol support services.
- And works with partners to address problems posed by individuals, groups or particular areas.

## **Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service**

- Assist Derbyshire Constabulary in fire investigation matters following fire incidents that may result in criminal proceedings
- Offer advice to those individuals who are identified as having an unhealthy fascination with fire and fire play, through the Fire Safe Advisory scheme, to highlight the potential dangers and life threatening possibilities that result
- Offer up to 10 structured sessions for those referred from the YOS, who have been convicted of a fire-related crime, through the Firesafe Offenders Programme
- Work with young people on a one-to-one basis, where resources allow, to provide individuals involved in ASB with a positive role model and activities to change their behaviour in an equally positive way
- Provide targeted support to young people between the age of 13 and 16 through YES! (Youth Engagement Scheme) which provides a range of Fire and Rescue Service activities and also team building and sporting/fitness sessions over a 12 week session/1 day a week course.
- Provide sustainable support to the above by arranging for fire cadet schemes to follow on at each venue where YES! has been facilitated on one evening of the week.

Ensure that relevant data regarding fire and rescue service activities is made available to partner agencies where appropriate

## **Derbyshire Police Authority**

- Derbyshire Police Authority within its statutory duty will continue to consult with local people about matters concerning them and to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police service for Derbyshire.
- The Chief Constable and the Authority will set the policing objectives contained within the Annual Policing Plan and the Authority will oversee the appropriate allocation of budgets in working together to achieve positive outcomes for all those who live, work and visit Derbyshire.

## **Derbyshire PCT and Derby City NHS**

- The Primary Care Trusts of Derbyshire and for Derby City recognise that ASB negatively impacts on all the lives of Derbyshire residents, are committed to working with their partners to reduce it and contribute to healthy, safe and peaceful, communities.
- Derbyshire PCT's will contribute to developing ways of both preventing and stopping ASB happening. We will participate in sharing information either through

contact from lead agencies or, where appropriate, attendance at case discussions.

### **Derbyshire Youth Offending Service**

- Identify and provide, in partnership, schemes of prevention and diversion from ASB
- Work restoratively with young people and victims to prevent further offending / ASB
- Address anti-social behaviour as part of Supervision Plans
- Assist in drawing up ABCs and ASBO's for young people
- Assist in the on-going monitoring and review of ABCs and ASBO's
- Consider the appropriateness of Parenting Orders in all court reports
- Receive referrals to the Youth Inclusion Support Partnership (YISP) for young people aged 8-14, who are of concern to at least two agencies as a result of their 'at risk' behaviour

### **National Probation Service – Derbyshire**

- Work in partnership with other agencies to reduce offending and protect the public in Derbyshire
- Work with other agencies to identify where individuals supervised by the Probation Service are also subject to ASB contract and orders
- Contribute to case discussions with the aim of reducing anti-social behaviour
- Address anti-social behaviour as part of sentence planning and supervision, where appropriate
- Assist in drawing up ABCs and ASBO's for adults already supervised by the Service.

## **Partners signed up to the Protocol**

Connexions Derbyshire

Derby City Community Safety Partnership

Derbyshire Constabulary

Derbyshire District and Borough Councils

Derbyshire Police Authority

Derbyshire's Community Safety Partner's

Derbyshire DAAT

Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service

Derbyshire PCT

Derby City NHS

Derbyshire YOS

National Probation Service (Derbyshire)

## APPENDIX 1 From a Home Office publication Defining and Measuring ASB

### RDS typology of anti-social behaviour

Table 2.1 below sets out the typology of anti-social behaviour. This has been based on a range of anti-social behaviour definitions currently in use, including those detailed in the CDRP Audits (2001) or Strategies (2002) and definitions used in Home Office funded research and by other government departments. It also draws on the experiences of anti-social behaviour identified by respondents in the 2000 British Crime Survey (BCS).

The purpose of the typology is to provide a practical framework and guide to the main categories of behaviour that are widely accepted to be anti-social by both practitioners and the public. The categories are divided into four core areas according to whether they occur in a public space, whether they have a direct or indirect victim and whether the behaviour impacts on the environment. Examples are provided of specific activities, which could fall into each category. The list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive and it is likely that CDRPs and CSPs will be able to identify additional examples based on local experience.

Misuse of public space	Disregard for community/ personal well-being	Acts directed at people	Environmental damage
<b>Drug/substance misuse &amp; dealing</b>	<b>Noise</b>	<b>Intimidation/harassment</b>	<b>Criminal damage/ vandalism</b>
Taking drugs	Noisy neighbours	Groups or individuals making threats	Graffiti
Sniffing volatile substances	Noisy cars/motorbikes	Verbal abuse	Damage to bus shelters
Discarding needles/drug paraphernalia	Loud music	Bullying	Damage to phone kiosks
Crack houses	Alarms (persistent ringing/malfunction)	Following people	Damage to street furniture
Presence of dealers or users	Noise from pubs/clubs	Pestering people	Damage to buildings
	Noise from business/industry	Voyeurism	Damage to trees/plants/hedges
<b>Street drinking</b>	<b>Rowdy behaviour</b>	Sending nasty/offensive letters	<b>Litter/rubbish</b>
<b>Begging</b>	Shouting & swearing	Obscene/nuisance phone calls	Dropping litter
<b>Prostitution</b>	Fighting	Menacing gestures	Dumping rubbish
Soliciting	Drunken behaviour	<i>Can be on the grounds of:</i>	Fly-tipping
Cards in phone boxes	Hooliganism/loutish behaviour	Race	Fly-posting
Discarded condoms	<b>Nuisance behaviour</b>	Sexual orientation	
<b>Kerb crawling</b>	Urinating in public	Gender	
Loitering	Setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property)	Religion	
Pestering residents	Inappropriate use of fireworks	Disability	
<b>Sexual acts</b>	Throwing missiles	Age	
Inappropriate sexual conduct	Climbing on buildings		
Indecent exposure	Impeding access to communal areas		
<b>Abandoned cars</b>	Games in restricted/inappropriate areas		
<b>Vehicle-related nuisance &amp; inappropriate vehicle use</b>	Misuse of air guns		
Inconvenient/illegal parking	Letting down tyres		
Car repairs on the street/in gardens	<b>Hoax calls</b>		
Setting vehicles alight	False calls to emergency services		
Joyriding	<b>Animal-related problems</b>		
Racing cars	Uncontrolled animals		
Off-road motorcycling			
Cycling/skateboarding in pedestrian areas/footpaths			

Source: Research Development and Statistics Directorate

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Police Calls for Service (as at March 2009)**

**(These are the coded headings used by the Police when recording ASB incidents on their Command & Control System)**

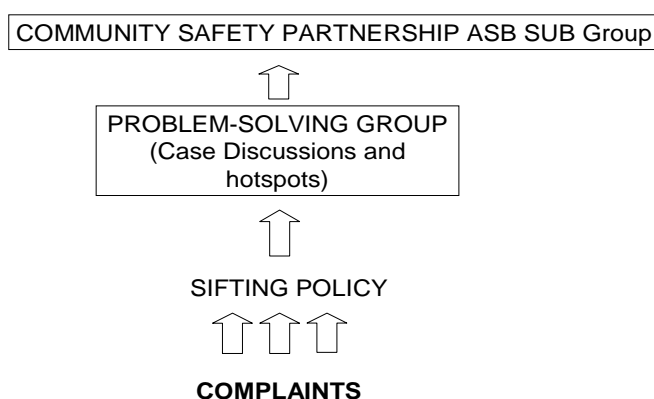
- Abandoned vehicles (not stolen/not causing obstruction)
- Begging
- Fireworks – Inappropriate use/sale/ possession
- Hoax calls to Emergency Services.
- Malicious Communications
- Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia
- Neighbours
- Noise Business/roadworks/pubs/vehicles/raves
- Nuisance/ASB/related problems involving animals
- Prostitution Related Activity
- Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour
- Street Drinking.
- Trespass
- Vehicles nuisance and inappropriate use (excluding obstruction)

## APPENDIX 3

### Approach to Enforcement.

The approach to enforcement is broadly an incremental one that as a situation progresses is best tackled through all relevant agencies working together to find a solution to the problem. However partners will always use the most appropriate intervention to tackle ASB and protect communities and this may mean seeking legal solutions in the first instance.

The incremental approach entails sharing information between agencies and where necessary meeting together for specific case discussions. The following diagram represents a broad outline of the process.



Complaints of anti-social behaviour come into the various agencies, Housing, Police, Schools, Libraries etc. Where these are minor nuisance the agency initially deals with them individually through a process of warnings, verbal and/or written. In most cases this resolves the problem. Where it doesn't and/or the person involved continues to behave anti-socially then details are passed to the district/borough ASB coordinator.

ASB Coordinator gathers more information from DPF partners to help decide on future action; it may be that a case discussion is held. This can apply in respect of individuals or an area that is subject to anti-social behaviour.

This working together by agencies has a number of benefits, it can

- Increase the speed of evidence gathering
- Improve background information on the individual's circumstances
- Help to ensure that interventions are tailored to the individual
- Utilise a variety of expertise to intervene early in anti-social behaviour
- Reduce breaches by the provision of other support
- Improve monitoring of contracts.

It relies on partners responding to requests to share information, ensuring the appropriate person attends, where necessary, the case discussion and considers what it can provide towards preventing the continuation of the anti-social behaviour.

There may not always be agreement between partners of the best way forward and the decision will rest with the lead agencies which are likely to be the Local Authority or Police though could be a RSL or the County Council.

**Local ASB Co-ordinator Contact Details**

District	<b>Amber Valley</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Graham Jarrett
Address	Amber Valley Borough Council PO Box 15 Town Hall Ripley Derbyshire DE5 3XE
Telephone	01773 841410
E-mail	<a href="mailto:graham.jarrett.3892@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk">graham.jarrett.3892@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</a>

District	<b>Bolsover</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Deborah Whallett
Address	Bolsover District Council Sherwood Lodge Bolsover Derbyshire S44 6NF
Telephone	01246 242346
E-mail	<a href="mailto:deborah.whallett@bolsover.gov.uk">deborah.whallett@bolsover.gov.uk</a>

District	<b>Chesterfield</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Dianne Illsley
Address	Chesterfield Community Safety Partnership Town Hall Chesterfield Derbyshire S40 1LP
Telephone	01246 345225
E-mail	<a href="mailto:dianne.illsley@chesterfield.gov.uk">dianne.illsley@chesterfield.gov.uk</a>

District	<b>Derbyshire Dales</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Karen Cooper
Address	Safer Derbyshire Dales Town Hall Matlock Derbyshire DE4 3NN
Telephone	01629 761187
E-mail	<a href="mailto:karen.cooper@derbyshiredales.gov.uk">karen.cooper@derbyshiredales.gov.uk</a>

District	<b>Erewash</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Gemma Nash (Police) or Lisa Nayler (EBC)
Address	Erewash Borough Council Ilkeston Town Hall Wharncliffe Road Ilkeston Derbyshire DE7 5RP
Telephone	0845 9072244 ext 3582
E-mail	<a href="mailto:gemma.nash.9424@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk">gemma.nash.9424@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</a> <a href="mailto:lisa.nayler@erewash.gov.uk">lisa.nayler@erewash.gov.uk</a>
District	<b>High Peak</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Hannah Cocker
Address	High Peak Community Safety Partnership The Council Offices Hayfield Road Chapel-en-le-Frith Derbyshire SK23 0QJ
Telephone	0845 129 7777 ext 2056
E-mail	<a href="mailto:hannahc@highpeak.gov.uk">hannahc@highpeak.gov.uk</a>

District	<b>North East Derbyshire</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Alan Burley
Address	North East Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Council House Saltergate Chesterfield Derbyshire S40 1LF
Telephone	01246 217862
E-mail	<a href="mailto:alan.burley@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk">alan.burley@ne-derbyshire.gov.uk</a>

District	<b>South Derbyshire</b>
ASB Co-ordinator	Claire Rawlins
Address	Safer South Derbyshire Partnership Civic Offices Civic Way Swadlincote Derbyshire DE11 0A
Telephone	01283 595798
E-mail	<a href="mailto:claire.rawlins@south-derbys.gov.uk">claire.rawlins@south-derbys.gov.uk</a>

## APPENDIX 5

### Key Contacts

#### Connexions

Information on local opportunities, general information on Connexions Derbyshire and details of local Connexions Centres are available from: 0800 269468  
[www.connexions-derbyshire.org](http://www.connexions-derbyshire.org)

#### Derbyshire's Local Authorities

Amber Valley Community Safety Unit .....	01773 570222
Bolsover Community Safety Unit .....	01246 242424
Chesterfield Community Safety Unit .....	01246 345345
Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Unit .....	01629 761100
Derby City Community Safety Unit .....	01332 256846
Erewash Community Safety Unit .....	0845 907 2244
High Peak Community Safety Unit .....	0845 129 7777
North East Derbyshire Community Safety Unit .....	01246 231111
South Derbyshire Community Safety Unit .....	01283 595795

#### Derbyshire County Council

Chief Executive .....	}	
Community Safety Unit .....	}	
Corporate Resources .....	}	
Cultural and Community Services Department .....	}	01629 580000
• Trading Standards Division	}	
• Libraries and Heritage Division	}	
Children & Younger Adults Department	}	
Environmental Services .....	}	
Adult Care .....	}	

#### Safer Derbyshire Website

[www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk](http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk)

## Other Authorities and Services

<b>Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service</b> .....	01332 771 221
<b>Derbyshire Constabulary</b> .....	0345 123 3333
<b>Derbyshire Police Authority</b> .....	01773 733771
<b>National Probation Service (Derbyshire)</b> .....	01629 55422
<b>Derbyshire DAAT</b> .....	01629 538229 & 01629 538248
<b>Derbyshire YOS</b> .....	01629 538233
<b>Derbyshire YISP</b> .....	01629 531993
<b>Victim Support</b> .....	01629 825864
<b>Stop Hate UK</b> .....	0800 1381625

## Primary Care Trusts

### Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust

**Chief Executive: Derek Bray**

Tel: 01246 231255

<http://www.derbyshirecountypct.nhs.uk/>

Trust Headquarters  
Scarsdale  
Nightingale Close  
Off Newbold Road  
Chesterfield  
Derbyshire  
S41 7PF

### NHS Derby City

**Chief Executive: Mr Prem Singh**

Tel: 01332 224000

<http://www.derbycitypct.nhs.uk/>

Headquarters  
Derwent Court  
1 Stuart Street  
Derby  
DE1 2FZ