

PUBLIC

# **Derbyshire Safer Communities Board**

## **Anti-Social Behaviour Protocol**

Version 4.0

October 2015

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## Change History

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Version 1.0	2005	Original Derbyshire Partnership Forum ASB Protocol
Version 2.0	2006	Review / update of Derbyshire Partnership Forum ASB Protocol
Version 3.0	2010	Review / update of Derbyshire Partnership Forum ASB Protocol
Version 4.0	2015	Review / update of ASB Protocol and transfer of governance to Derbyshire Safer Communities Board

## **Introduction**

Across Derbyshire, agencies are working together through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to address anti-social behaviour (ASB), which continues to be a priority for residents and all community safety partners.

ASB covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to the environment. The complex nature of ASB means that agencies must work together to bring perpetrators to justice and provide the right level of support for victims.

The public draw no meaningful distinction between crime and ASB, so we should be treating it as seriously as any other crime. For many people dealing with ASB is arguably worse than dealing with a one-off criminal event. There is often a high volume of low level incidents that have been taking place, on a regular basis, over a long period of time. This cumulative impact, combined with the fact that victims may feel they are not being taken seriously, can cause serious harm to individuals and communities.

## **Scope**

Derbyshire Safer Communities Board ('the SCB') recognises that ASB impacts negatively on the quality of life of people, both young and old, in our communities. Residents have 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.

This protocol sets out the principles and incremental, multi-agency processes that all partners should follow when tackling ASB in Derbyshire. It describes the broad approach, thus allowing for local variations across CSPs.

This protocol builds on our strong partnership working to:-

- Ensure victims of ASB are at the heart of our approach to tackling ASB
- Deliver a consistent and robust approach to addressing ASB in Derbyshire
- Deliver effective interventions at the most appropriate time and in the most appropriate way
- Achieve a reduction in ASB through the increased efficacy of prevention and enforcement measures.

This document is intended to compliment, not replace, individual agency ASB policy and procedures, which detail how minor, day-to-day incidents of ASB should be dealt with by each organisation.

Each CSP has its own local ASB Protocol, which should be read in conjunction with this countywide document.

## **Background**

### **Definitions**

#### *What is Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)?*

ASB is defined by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as 'conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person'.

In addition, housing-related ASB is defined by the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as '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.'

ASB covers many types of behaviour, from low-level persistent nuisance to serious public disorder, some of which may also be criminal acts. It includes a wide range of incidents from litter and dog fouling to noise nuisance and targeted, abusive behaviour. The Home Office provided a list of examples of ASB (See Appendix 1).

Appendix 2 details how incidents of ASB are classified by Derbyshire Constabulary.

#### *What is E-CINS?*

E-CINS stands for Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood-Management System. It is a secure, cloud-based computer system that enables the police and partners to share information fast and effectively.

E-CINS is used to manage:-

- High and medium risk ASB victims
- ASB perpetrators, where their victim is classified as high or medium risk and / or their ASB requires a multi-agency response
- ASB locations, where a multi-agency response is required.

### **Legislation**

Local authorities, police and housing providers have extensive powers to tackle ASB through a variety of legislation, such as:-

Local Government Act 1972

Housing Act 1985

Children Act 1989

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Housing Act 1996

Noise Act 1996

Education Act 1996

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Human Rights Act 1998

Data Protection Act 1998

Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999

Local Government Act 2000

Freedom of Information Act 2000

Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Police Reform Act 2002

Homelessness Act 2002

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003  
Criminal Justice Act 2003  
Fireworks Act 2003 and Fireworks Regulations 2004  
Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004  
Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005  
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environmental Act 2005  
Police and Justice Act 2006  
Education and Inspection Act 2006  
Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008  
Policing and Crime Act 2009 (amending the Confiscation of Alcohol Act 1997)  
Equality Act 2010  
Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014  
Consumer Rights Act 2015

### Related Documents

This protocol should be read in conjunction with the following documents:-

#### *National*

- Home Office 'Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Reform of Anti-Social Behaviour Powers Statutory Guidance for Frontline Professionals' (July 2014)
- Youth Justice Board 'Interim YOT Practitioner's Guide Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014'
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) - 'Tacking Irresponsible Dog Ownership' Draft Practitioners Manual (October 2013)
- Home Office 'A Guide to Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts' 2003 (Acceptable Behaviour Contracts element only)

#### *Local*

- Derbyshire ASB Information Sharing Agreement (2015)
- Derbyshire E-CINS Information Sharing Agreement for ASB Victims and Perpetrators (2015)
- Local ASB Protocols produced by each Community Safety Partnership
- Derbyshire ASB Victims First Multi-Agency Guidance (2013)
- Derbyshire E-CINS Service Level Agreement for ASB Victims and Perpetrators (2015)
- Derbyshire E-CINS User Guide (2015)
- Derbyshire ASB Forum Acceptable Behaviour Contracts Guidance Document (2015)
- Criminal Behaviour Orders in Derbyshire Guidance Document (2015)
- Derbyshire Community Trigger Practitioner Guidance (2014)

## **Principles**

In working together to tackle ASB, partners in Derbyshire will seek to adhere to the following principles:-

### **Partnership Working**

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) requires 'responsible authorities' (local authorities, police, fire service, probation and local health clinical commissioning groups) to work together to reduce local crime and disorder. This responsibility is shared with a number of 'co-operating bodies' (namely Police and Crime Commissioners, parish councils, NHS Trusts, Substance Misuse Commissioning Group, youth offending services and residential social landlords).

Best practice shows that the multi-agency approach should include all partner agencies that are currently working, or could work, with the perpetrator to stop the ASB and address the underlying causes and all partner agencies that are currently providing, or could provide, support for the victim.

SCB partners will work together to ensure that all the appropriate agencies are consulted and engaged in tackling the ASB, as determined by an assessment of the needs of individual victims, perpetrators and communities.

SCB partners will respond appropriately to the wishes of Derbyshire residents and engage them through local community groups, such as community forums, Key Individual Networks (KINs), Neighbourhood Watch.

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

### **Information Sharing**

Information sharing between partner agencies is a key principle of working together to tackle ASB. Under Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, information should be shared with the relevant authority (police, local authority, fire service, probation service or health authority) for the purposes of reducing ASB.

The 'legal gateway' for sharing information in Derbyshire is provided by the ASB Information Sharing Agreement, which is part of the over-arching Derbyshire Partnership Forum Information Sharing Protocol. The agreement outlines what information may be shared and how it may be used by partner agencies in tackling ASB.

Sharing information is essential to establish a full picture about an individual before making multi-agency decisions about appropriate interventions and support package.

SCB partners will share information to inform multi-agency ASB case discussions. Wherever possible, information will be shared using E-CINS, the multi-agency ASB case management system.

### Prevention and Early Intervention

Prevention and early intervention with those who may be at risk of becoming involved in ASB, will reduce the likelihood of escalation of the ASB and protect the public, who are victims of the behaviour.

SCB partners will identify potential ASB offenders and seek to divert them into constructive activities and to prevent them from re-offending.

SCB partners will deliver education and diversion activities to deter people from becoming involved in ASB.

Derbyshire ASB Forum will facilitate the sharing of good practice in relation to diversionary activities and prevention of ASB.

### Enforcement

ASB enforcement can take a variety of forms, from informal warnings, formal (written) warnings, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs), to formal court proceedings, which include Injunctions and Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs).

Policies and procedures in Derbyshire support an incremental approach to tackling ASB, with legal action being reserved for the most severe cases. This supports national research that early intervention reduces the likelihood of ASB escalating.

The SCB believes that most people will alter their behaviour when they are made aware of the effect it is having on others.

SCB partners will contribute to ASB case discussions, and use the various ASB tools and powers effectively, to ensure enforcement is justified, appropriate and proportionate.

SCB partners will contribute to the monitoring of enforcement action and assist in swift action to respond to any breaches of voluntary contracts or legal orders.

### Case Management

Effective case management is required to co-ordinate the multi-agency response to individual ASB problems. The introduction of E-CINS has improved the case management for ASB victims, offenders and locations, providing a secure, central IT system, which is fully accessible by most agencies.

SCB partners will use E-CINS to effectively case manage ASB.

SCB partners will contribute to the assessment of the needs of ASB victims and perpetrators.

SCB partners will provide appropriate support services for ASB victims and perpetrators.

SCB partners will regularly monitor and review interventions with both ASB victims and perpetrators.

### Support for Victims

Nationally, several high profile cases have highlighted the negative impact that ASB can have on victims, particularly the most vulnerable. In Derbyshire, this led to the roll out of the ASB Victims First Project, introducing the ASB Risk Assessment Matrix (RAM), to provide a consistent approach to the identification of vulnerable and repeat victims and to assess the risk of harm, or potential harm, they are suffering as a result of the ASB.

SCB partners will take reported cases of ASB seriously; recording, investigating and keeping victims informed of action taken.

SCB partners, that receive reports of ASB from individual victims, will complete a RAM to identify the vulnerabilities and support needs of victims.

SCB partners will agree with victims an appropriate support and protection plan to address their emotional and practical needs.

The Community Trigger gives victims of ASB, the right to request an ASB Case Review of the response to their previous reports of ASB, if they think their concerns have not been dealt with, or acted upon by agencies.

SCB partners will fully engage in the Community Trigger process by sharing information, attending the ASB Case Review Meeting and contributing to the delivery of the resulting Action Plan.

### Equality and Discrimination

When investigating complaints of ASB, staff must satisfy themselves that they have not been motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity.

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

SCB partners undertaking a RAM will ensure that the risk level is increased, to a minimum of 'medium', for all hate-related incidents.

SCB partners welcome the opportunity to investigate and review incidents of ASB, but action may not be taken if they are thought to be prejudicial, discriminatory, malicious, unreasonable or vexatious.

## Communication

To increase public confidence and provide reassurance to victims and communities, it is essential to communicate key messages and provide appropriate information to Derbyshire residents. These messages will be balanced to avoid increasing perceptions, or fear, of ASB.

SCB partners will use a variety of media to provide information about ASB, such as how to report ASB, how agencies will deal with the ASB and how to activate the Community Trigger.

SCB partners will raise awareness of action being taken to reduce ASB by publicising the efforts and achievements of individual agencies and local partnerships.

SCB partners will ensure victims are regularly updated about action being taken in their case.

Subject to agreement in individual case discussions, SCB partners will publicise details of people who are subject to Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) in a proportionate, appropriate, timely and time-limited manner.

In order to provide an excellent service to victims of ASB, staff within agencies responsible for dealing with ASB victims and perpetrators must be aware of all relevant processes and procedures.

SCB partners will equip staff with the skills and knowledge to respond appropriately to victims and perpetrators of ASB.

## **ASB Processes**

Each agency will have their own policy and procedure, which will detail how reports of ASB are managed by that organisation. Below is a broad overview of the generic process.

Depending on the type of ASB, incidents are reported to a number of agencies across Derbyshire, such as housing providers, police, local authorities, CSPs. It is important that information is received by, or 'passed on' to, the agency that has the power to deal with the complaint.

The agency will undertake a risk assessment of the victim and investigate the problem. 'Standard' risk victims and minor ASB issues will be dealt with by the receiving agency through a process of warnings (verbal or written). In most cases, this will resolve the problem.

For 'high or medium risk' victims, or situations where the problem has not been resolved through warnings and there are further reports of ASB, a multi-agency approach will be considered at the local Tasking Meetings.

The lead agency will liaise with partners to gather information about the victim(s) and perpetrators(s) to inform a multi-agency decision on future incremental enforcement action.

The multi-agency plan should include, where appropriate:-

- Support for the victim(s) to address their identified support and protection needs
- Enforcement action to stop the ASB
- Support for the perpetrator(s) to address the underlying causes of the ASB
- How any enforcement action will be monitored and reviewed
- Any identified environmental improvements to reduce the likelihood of further ASB.

For serious incidents of ASB, there may be a need to take more immediate, higher level enforcement action, without having followed the incremental approach.

There may not always be agreement between all partners of the best way forward and the decision may rest with the lead agencies, which are likely to be the local authority, police or housing provider.

### **Agency Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour**

Partner agencies have summarised below their role in tackling ASB in Derbyshire:-

#### **Derbyshire Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)**

- Across Derbyshire, key agencies are working with CSPs to tackle ASB, using community engagement, prevention, early intervention, diversionary activities and enforcement.
- Each CSP has local strategies, protocols and arrangements for dealing with ASB.
- Each CSP has a member of the partnership team who is responsible for co-ordinating ASB activity across the district / borough.
- Single Point of Contact for Community Trigger applications.

#### **Derbyshire Constabulary**

- Preventative action with potential offenders, and the environment, to reduce incidents of ASB.
- Signposting victims of ASB to support agencies.
- Enforcement action, such as Warning Letters and Fixed Penalty Notices, against any individual, or group, causing ASB.
- As appropriate, take the role of lead agency for multi-agency ABCs and CBOs against perpetrators of ASB.
- Instigate action on the breach of ABCs and CBOs.
- Provision of expertise of Police Sergeants, seconded to CSPs.

#### **Derbyshire County Council**

##### **Adult Care**

- Support services for victims of ASB, who are carers or adults and families with learning disabilities.
- Support services for adults and families with learning disabilities, who are at risk of receiving an ASB legal intervention, such as eviction, CBO, injunction or other

order, that may result in homelessness (subject to the standard assessment of need).

- Intergenerational work to encourage adults and young people to understand each others strengths, needs and fears.
- Hate Crime and Staying Safe Project for people with Learning Disabilities.

## **Children's Services**

### *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 ASB as part of Supervision Plans.
- Assist in drawing up ABCs and CBOs for young people.
- Consider the appropriateness of Parenting Orders in all court reports.
- Receive referrals to the Pre-Court Team for young people aged 8-14, who are of concern to at least two agencies as a result of their 'at risk' behaviour.

### *Multi-Agency Teams*

- Liaise with partner agencies via the ASB Tasking Group and share information gathered from Early Help Assessments, relevant to ASB.
- Identify the willingness of families to engage and tackle ASB that is generated by, or directed at, their families.
- Provide evidence/statistical information for Positive Activities organised for young people.
- Deliver activities that target communities, or areas, that suffer from ASB and criminality in order to divert young people from ASB.
- Respond proactively to new reports of youth ASB and contribute to solution based approaches.
- Engage in support for Police for scheduled activities (such as Charter Fayres) to help create an alternative response to ASB and nuisance at these events.

## **Corporate Resources**

- Target hardening and security measures at sites owned, or maintained, by the county council, where ASB problems are identified.

## **Economy Transport and Environment**

### *Countryside Service*

- Take action 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.

### *Street Lighting*

- Advice on street lighting options, where the county council is responsible for the streets and footpaths, including surveys, lighting assessments, recommendations and estimates.

## **Health and Communities**

### *Community Safety*

- Develop countywide policies, processes and procedures relating to ASB to ensure a consistent approach across Derbyshire.
- Co-ordinate the Derbyshire ASB Forum to consider countywide strategic ASB issues and facilitate sharing of good practice.
- Deliver countywide ASB projects.
- Delivering countywide multi-agency ASB training, as specific needs are identified.

### *Derbyshire Sport*

Derbyshire Sport provide the strategic lead for sport and physical activity in the county with the ambition of increasing participation, improving player pathways and strengthening the sport system.

- A key area of the work is to encourage more young people to regularly participate in active recreation and sport through working with partners such as local authority sport development officers, the school sport partnerships and Sporting Futures.
- A wide range of sport and physical activity programmes, and opportunities for children and young people, are provided, coordinated and supported, which can specifically target young people at risk of ASB or prevent ASB from happening.

### *Libraries*

- Participate in co-ordinated action against individuals, and/or groups, causing ASB in, and around, libraries.
- Provision of library, museum and archives based activities targeted at children and young people.
- Provide libraries as venues for youth diversionary activities , community meetings etc.

### *Public Health*

- Building community cohesion, social capital and resilience in localities through the Healthy Communities programme.
- Place shaping to design in community safety and design out anti-social behaviour as part of joint work on planning and health.
- Commissioning activity to promote emotional wellbeing and resilience, reduce risky behaviours in children and young people, and provide parenting support for families.
- Funding domestic violence support service.
- Increasing understanding of population needs and evidence base for interventions; for example health needs assessment on child sexual exploitation, Health Impact Assessment on domestic violence services as part of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
- To reduce harm through the provision of an effective Needle and Syringe Programme in local pharmacies and specialist services, and to respond proactively to needle finds/discards
- To fulfil the Public Health role as a responsible authority on alcohol licensing applications, and contribute to reviews of local Statements of Licensing Policy
- To respond with partners to address any emerging issues of concern involving substance misuse (whether geographical or substance-specific)

- To commission and performance manage high quality drug and alcohol treatment services across the county ensuring equity of access
- To support and deliver recovery opportunities for people leaving treatment services to increase their recovery capital and remain substance-free

#### *Trading Standards*

- Undertake age-restricted test purchase operations for products, such as alcohol and knives.
- Advise businesses on age-restricted sales legislation
- Take enforcement action against people who make underage sales, despite advice and warnings.
- Liaise with police and licensing authorities to review licenses and co-ordinate enforcement of on-license premises.

#### Derbyshire Fire & Rescue Service

- Assist Derbyshire Police in fire investigation matters, following fire incidents that may result in criminal proceedings.
- Offer advice to young people, who are identified as having an unhealthy fascination with fire and fire play, through the Fire Safe Advisory Scheme.
- Offer up to five structured sessions for those referred from the Youth Offending Service, 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 ages 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 period.
- Provide sustainable support to the above by providing Fire Cadet schemes, at locations across the county, to be run on a weekly basis.
- Ensure that relevant data regarding Fire & Rescue Service activities is made available to partner agencies.
- Support E-CINS and work with partner agencies to reduce risk in the community.

#### Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company

Probation provision in Derbyshire is delivered through the National Probation Service (Derbyshire being part of the Midlands Division) and the Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company (DLNR CRC).

The DLNR CRC works in partnership to reduce offending and protect the public of Derbyshire. We are committed to:

- Working with other agencies to identify and manage service users involved in ASB
- Taking enforcement action on those involved in ASB or subject to contracts and orders
- Ensuring that our intervention with our service users enables them to understand and reduce their ASB.

## District / Borough Councils

### *Environmental Health*

- Investigate and take appropriate enforcement action in relation to statutory noise nuisance.
- Investigate and take appropriate enforcement action in relation to environmental ASB, such as litter, fly tipping, discarded needles, fly posting, abandoned vehicles, graffiti, dog fouling.
- Clean public areas to remove detritus that can result in complaints of ASB.
- Work in partnership with other agencies to tackle ASB.
- Seek a review of a premises license, where there is evidence of ASB relating to particular premises.

### *Housing (including Arms Length Management Organisations and Residential Social Landlords managing ex-council stock)*

- Respond to ASB incidents, relating to the tenancy management function, in order to intervene early and prevent further ASB without the need for legal action.
- Take enforcement action, where early intervention has not resolved the ASB.
- Support ASB victims and witnesses.
- Work in partnership with other agencies to tackle ASB.

### *Leisure*

- Work in partnership with other agencies to tackle ASB occurring at, or within, council leisure centres, parks and open spaces.
- Provide diversionary activities for young people to reduce the likelihood of them being involved in ASB.
- Consider the use of Public Spaces Protection Orders, where there is evidence of persistent ASB in public areas.

## National Probation Service

Probation provision in Derbyshire is delivered through the National Probation Service (Derbyshire being part of the Midlands Division) and the Community Rehabilitation Company for Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland.

The National Probation Service will:-

- Work with service users to understand and reduce their offending behavior and address ASB as part of sentence planning and supervision, where appropriate.
- Working in partnership with other agencies to reduce offending and protect the public in Derbyshire.
- Ensure that prompt enforcement action is taken, where required, and use information about progress, or otherwise, in making proposals to inform courts prior to sentencing.
- Work with other agencies to identify where individuals, supervised by the service, are also subject to ASB contracts and orders.
- Contribute to case discussion with the aim of reducing ASB, Particularly those involved in the Troubled Families agenda.
- Assist in drawing up ABCs and CBOs for adults already supervised by the service.

### Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

- Consult local people about their local priorities in order to inform the development of the Police and Crime Plan. The Plan in turn helps inform resource allocation to Derbyshire Constabulary and other key strategic partners.
- Supporting the work of our partners and Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) organisations through contributions made towards funding ASB-related initiatives.
- Manage the appeal process for the Community Trigger.

### Governance

The governance structure for ASB in Derbyshire is shown on the diagram below:-



There is a separate structure for ASB Case Reviews that are requested via the Community Trigger process (see Derbyshire Community Trigger Practitioner Guidance).

## **Monitoring and Review**

This protocol will be reviewed by the SCB every five years, or earlier at the request of signatories or when there is significant legislative change.

## **Signatories**

The following partners are signed up to the Derbyshire ASB Protocol:-

- 3D Consortium
- Amber Valley Borough Council
- Amber Valley Community Safety Partnership
- Bolsover Community Safety Partnership
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Chesterfield Community Safety Partnership
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- Derbyshire County Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company
- Erewash Borough Council
- Erewash Community Safety Partnership
- High Peak Borough Council
- High Peak Community Safety Partnership
- National Probation Service
- North East Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
- Safer Derbyshire Dales Partnership
- Safer South Derbyshire Partnership
- South Derbyshire District Council

## Appendix 1

### Extract from Home Office Report 'Defining and Measuring ASB' (2004)

#### 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.

**Table 2.1: RDS typology of anti-social behaviour**

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**

### **Derbyshire Constabulary ASB Incident Classification**

Derbyshire Constabulary classify ASB incidents under three categories, in line with the National Standard for Incident Recording:-

**'Environmental'** deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents, and inconsiderate actions, which have an impact on the surroundings, including the natural, built and social environments. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst managing and protecting various environments so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces.

**'Nuisance'** captures those incidents where an individual, or group, causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to people in the local community in general, rather than being deliberately targeted at specific individuals or groups.

**'Personal'** is designed to identify incidents that are deliberately targeted at a particular individual, or specific group, or aimed at having an impact on a particular individual, or specific group, rather than the community at large.