

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 has introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour that provide better protection for victims and act a real deterrent to perpetrators. It also introduces measures that give victims a say in the way their anti-social behaviour complaints are dealt with.

Under the Act, 19 existing tools and powers to deal with anti-social behaviour have been reduced to 6.

New Powers

- **Civil Injunction** – This will replace the Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions, Drinking Banning Orders, Intervention Orders and Individual Support Orders. It can be used to stop or prevent individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour quickly, before problems escalate. *A Civil Injunction could be used to deal with drug or alcohol related anti-social behaviour, harassment, aggressive begging etc.*
- **Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)** – This will replace the Anti-Social Behaviour Order on conviction and Drink Banning Orders. It can be used to tackle the most persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaging in criminal activity. *A Criminal Behaviour Order can be used to deal with anti-social behaviour related to a hate crime, harassment, rowdy behaviour etc.*
- **Community Protection Notice (CPN)** – This will replace Litter Abatement Notices, Litter Clearing Notices, Street Litter Clearing Notices, Graffiti and defacement notices. It can be used to stop persistently anti-social individuals, businesses or organisations and can include requirements to stop or do things or take steps to avoid further anti-social behaviour. *A Community Protection Notice could be used to tackle noise disturbance, littering etc.*
- **Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)** – This will replace Dog Control Orders, Gating Orders and Designated Public Place Orders. It is designed to protect public spaces from persistently anti-social individuals or groups and can include reasonable restrictions and/or requirements. *It can be used to deal with street drinking, dog fouling, flytipping, vehicle nuisance etc.*
- **Closure Powers** – These will replace Drugs Closure Orders, Closure of Premises Associated with Persistent Disorder or Nuisance, Noisy Premises Closure Orders and powers relating to licenced premises. It allows agencies to prohibit access to premises that are being used, or are likely to be used to commit nuisance or disorder. A closure notice can be issued out of court, prohibiting access for up to 48 hours. Whenever a closure notice is issued an application can be made to a magistrates' court for a closure order, prohibiting access for up to 6 months. *Closure Powers could be used to deal with premises where anti-social behaviour is causing*

nuisance or disorder, such as a noisy premise, environmental pollution, drug or alcohol related anti-social behaviour etc.

- **Dispersal Powers** – This is a power for the Police and it allows them to direct a person to leave a specific location for up to 48 hours if authorised by a police inspector or above. *Dispersal Powers could be used to tackle alcohol or drug related anti-social behaviour, lighting fires or illegal raves etc.*

There is also some new legislation for the **Absolute Grounds for Possession**, enabling social landlords (Council and Housing Associations) and private landlords to evict the most anti-social tenants.

To enable local involvement and accountability, the 2014 Act also includes the following two measures:

- **The Community Trigger** – this enables victims, or someone acting on their behalf, businesses or community groups to request a review if they are unhappy with the response to their complaints and they meet the locally defined threshold.
- **The Community Remedy** – when dealing with anti-social behaviour or low level crime out-of-court the victim can help determine the punishment by choosing from a list of options in the community remedy document.