



Dealing with ASB

Most young people are considerate and respectful, some are not, and some may be influenced by others. It is important that you know you can be held responsible for a crime by law from **10** years old.

Many acts of ASB become **criminal offences** and are dealt with by police; they have a range of different options to use when dealing with ASB and the people involved.

Problem	Police Powers	What happens?
Alcohol and Tobacco	<p>Police and PCSOs have powers to search and seize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol from anyone U18 Tobacco from anyone U16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officer will take the alcohol or tobacco and dispose of it. They will record this and may inform your parents.
Groups causing ASB	<p>Police and PCSOs have powers to split groups causing ASB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can remove young people under 16 and take them home to their parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officer can take/record names and addresses of the group They can split the group up and order them to go in different directions.

Options	What for?	What happens?
Verbal & Written Warning	<p>First time minor ASB – NO damage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rowdy, loud Behaviour Annoyance to others Littering Being with others who cause ASB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer will warn you, take your name and address and make a record of your behaviour. They can take you home or write a letter to your parents to explain what you did, with a warning to stop further ASB and explain the consequences if you ignore the warning.
Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC)	<p>Persistent (regular) minor ASB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rowdy, loud behaviour Annoyance to others Abuse and/or harassment to others Putting property at risk of damage Threatening behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A contract is agreed between you, your parents and the Police. This puts conditions on certain things you do, places you go and people you hang out with to stop you committing ASB Other services can be involved as well as the Police, such as: Youth Offending Teams, Local Authority Community Officers and landlords – your parents could be evicted from their home if you don't stop ASB.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)



<p>Youth Community Resolution (YRC)</p>	<p>ASB which is a criminal offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to another person's property • Damage to public property • Cause a high level of upset/distress to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You could be arrested and interviewed under caution. • If you admit the offence and are sorry, an agreement between you, your parents, police and the victim can be agreed for you to put right the upset or damage you caused. <p>This is called Restorative Justice</p>
<p>Youth Caution</p>	<p>ASB which is more serious and is an offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to another person's property • Damage to public property • Assault by hitting/harming someone • Verbal assault/abuse • Threatening behaviour • Violent behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You more likely to be arrested and interviewed under caution. • You could be held in a Police cell • You have to be charged with a crime to receive a Youth Caution • This means you would now have a police record. • You will be warned that any future involvement in ASB may mean you are sent to court.
<p>Youth Conditional Caution</p>	<p>Same examples as above in the Youth Caution but ASB which is more serious and is an offence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This caution is different because when charged with an offence you will have conditions (rules) placed on you as well. • The conditions (rules) may be that you are not able to go to certain places, hang out with certain people, or ordered to stay away from a victim and where they live • You will be referred to the Youth Offending Team (YOT) who will support you to change your behaviour. • After a review period, if you are still involved in ASB you could be fined or sent to court.
<p>Youth Court</p>	<p>ASB which is serious, is an offence, like the Youth Caution and Conditional Caution above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes breaking any of the conditions (rules) of the Youth Conditional Caution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be charged with an offence and given a date to attend a Youth Court where a magistrate can decide your punishment. • You could be sent to a Youth Detention Centre – Youth prison. • You are likely to stay with YOT to continue work to help you stop ASB.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)



<p>Community Protection Notice (CPN)</p>	<p>To stop...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person aged 16+ • a business/organisation <p>...committing ASB which is unreasonable, persistent and spoils the quality of life of the community.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written warning issued to the person about the behaviour, requesting it to stop, and the consequences if not. 2. CPN issued with requirement to stop things, do things or take reasonable steps to avoid further ASB. <p>Breaching the CPN is a criminal offence which can lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed penalty notice (FPN) up to £100 or £20,000 for businesses/organisations • Conviction and/or fine in court
<p>Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)</p>	<p>To stop...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals or groups • Committing persistent and unreasonable ASB • In public places <p>... which has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those living and working in that place.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any restrictions and requirements are set by the council with the Police, and other services. 2. PSPO can have more than one restriction imposed to tackle a specific behaviour by certain groups at certain times. 3. Restrictions can be enforced by a police officer, police community support officers and council officers. <p>Breaching the PSPO is a criminal offence which can lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed penalty notice (FPN) up to £100 • Conviction and/or fine in court

Other points to consider.....

- Some acts of Anti-Social Behaviour are more serious than others **BUT** even low level minor ASB such as constant teasing, harassment or nuisance behaviour can still leave people too frightened to leave their house and too worried to report it or get help, making their quality of life very unhappy – **low level can become serious!!**
- Local Councils and their staff also have powers to deal with ASB which can include things such as ‘on the street’ fines through to taking parents who have social housing tenancies to court to evict them from their home.