

Appendix B: Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers summary.

The table below details the various tools and powers afforded to the partnership under this act to tackle ASB from the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers.

Tool	Can be used for:	Can be used by:
Community Trigger	Repeat incidents of ASB reported to agencies (3 or more complaints within a six month period). Problem persists because of no or inadequate response from agencies. The victim feels ignored by agencies. The victim has the right to request a review of their case. The review encourages a problem-solving approach aimed at dealing with some of the most persistent, complex cases of ASB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A victim of ASB or a person acting on their behalf (carer/family member, MP or Councillor) ▪ The victim can be an individual, a business or a Community group
Community Remedy	Gives victims a say in the out of court punishment of perpetrators for low level crime and anti-social behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police <p>This power came into force in October 2014. Locally partners have agreed to use this power to complement the existing police tool of the Community Resolution and youth custody triage processes.</p>
Civil Injunction	Is designed to stop individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour quickly, addressing problems before they escalate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police (including British Transport Police) ▪ Local Authority ▪ Social Landlord/Housing Authority
Criminal behaviour order (CBO)	Issued by any criminal court against a person who has been convicted of any criminal offence and is engaging in anti-social behaviour. The anti-social behaviour does not need to be part of the criminal offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police (including British Transport Police) ▪ Local Authority ▪ Transport for London ▪ Environment Agency ▪ NHS Protect
Dispersal Power	Requires a person committing or likely to commit anti-social behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an identified area. The dispersal can remain in place in an area for up to 48 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police
Community Protection Notices (CPN)	Is to stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing unreasonable behaviour affecting the community's quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ Local Authority ▪ Social Landlords – not implemented in Barnet.

Public spaces protection order (PSPO)	Council can put a restriction on an area where behaviour has or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the local community to stop individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in a public place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Authority ▪ Enforced by the police or council officer
Closure Power (Notice/Order)	To allow the police or council to quickly close premises which are being used, or likely to be used, to commit nuisance or disorder. Premises could be licensed, enclosed, open, residential or business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ Local Authority
Absolute grounds for possession (AGP)	The Act introduces a new absolute ground for possession of secure and assured tenancies where anti-social behaviour or criminality has been proven by another court. Offences must have been committed in locality/affected other residents or landlord's staff/contractors anywhere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Landlords (local authorities and housing associations/social landlords) ▪ Private rented sector landlords