

Safer Communities - Parent Sessions

Antisocial behaviour (ASB) workshop



Agenda



- Safer Communities Team and Staff
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Open up for discussion – What is Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)
- Police definition of ASB
- Different types/ examples of ASB
- Why is it important to report ASB and what are the benefits of reporting ASB?
- How to report ASB
- Tools and powers to deal with ASB
- Questions



Team



Safer Communities Manager - Joshua Codjoe

Safer Communities Officer - Leanne Darby (Area 1)

Safer Communities Officer - Michaela French (Area 2)

Safer Communities Officer - Kiyan Chin (Area 3)

Safer Communities Officer - John Fish (Area 4)

Hostel Relationship Managers – 1 in East London
Apartments and 2 in Daniel Gilbert House

THEO's – Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers

4 Team Leaders

22 THEO's .

SMITT Team – Substance Misuse Investigation Team – 4
officers



Roles and Responsibilities



Safer Communities Officer's

- Work with ASB officers and THEO's to reduce the likelihood of reports/ information becoming a tasking by early intervention
- Assess the issue, risks and information to determine if it requires more resources
- Lead on Women's Safety and work with schools and faith groups to ensure we help improve safety within the local community
- Attend ward panel meetings
- Lead on the Safer Surgeries/ Safety Walkabouts

Hostel Relationship Managers

- Form a good working relationship between hostels, partners and the local authority
- Work with hostel staff and partners to support, enforce and divert those who are coming to notice for ASB or who need other support or interventions
- Attend meetings involving residents within the hostel
- Make referrals for vulnerable residents
- Carry out patrols in and around the hostels
- Gather and share intelligence linked to ASB with Police and partners



What is Anti-social behaviour (ASB)?



Definition of Antisocial Behaviour



Antisocial behaviour is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person.'

There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

- Personal antisocial behaviour is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- Nuisance antisocial behaviour is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- Environmental antisocial behaviour is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.



Types of Antisocial Behaviour



Anti-social behaviour (ASB) covers a broad range of issues. It's behaviour that causes nuisance, harassment, alarm and distress to individuals and the community.

Drug and alcohol abuse -This includes irresponsible drinking and drug-related litter such as needles and alcohol cans.

Threatening or abusive behaviour - This is verbal abuse or threatening behaviour that causes nuisance, harassment, alarm or distress. The behaviour can be deliberate or not.

Vandalism - This is when someone has damaged or destroyed public or private property on purpose.

Aggressive and persistent begging -This is begging that makes people feel intimidated or hassled to give money.

Encampments - These are tents or temporary shelters put up by individuals and/or groups. If this causes nuisance, alarm and/or distress to other people it can be anti-social behaviour. Please note that rough sleeping alone is not considered ASB. Visit the [helping the homeless](#) page to get more information on how to support a person who is homeless.

Sex working and prostitution - This includes soliciting/prostitution, brothels, kerb crawling, and sex work that causes ASB (e.g. condom littering, screaming or fighting)

Public urination or defecation - This is someone going to the toilet in a public or communal place.

Vehicle related ASB - This can be nuisance behaviour inside or around a vehicle(s).

Noise nuisance (non-statutory) -This is unreasonable noise that causes nuisance, alarm and distress.

- intentional noise like shouting, arguing, swearing or playing music



2:25



Why is it important to report ASB and what are the benefits of reporting ASB?



Why?

- It can have a significant impact on someone's life
- Make the neighbourhood/ community an unpleasant place to live, work or visit
- Reduce the quality of life to residents
- ASB can become worse
- Police, local authority and partners can collaboratively deal with the problem

Benefits

- Reporting early on can prevent it from escalating
- Make it a more safe to live, work or visit
- Ensure those responsible are dealt with at the earliest stage
- Take pride in the area, personal responsibility

Do you know how to report ASB?



How to report Antisocial Behaviour



It is important that you report anti-social behaviour as it happens to the police. You can do so in three ways:

Call 101: for ASB, including drug dealing (if drug dealing is happening outside of a school or playground, call 999)

Call 999: only in an emergency, if there is a crime occurring, someone is injured, being threatened or threat to life

Report online to Police via [Report antisocial behaviour | Metropolitan Police](#) or report Online via Tower Hamlets Website (*Diary sheets*)



What happens after the report



1. You will receive an automatic message confirming that your report has been received.
2. You will be contacted again with specific information about how it will be managed. We aim to get in touch within five to ten working days (from when you submitted the report).
3. You will be notified that an officer from the council will be contacting you to progress the matter further. We will not pass your details to the persons causing the ASB, without your permission to do so. We will try and work with you to formulate an action plan to tackle the ASB.
4. You may also be notified after an initial assessment of your report that it has been transferred to another more appropriate team at the council or another agency such as a housing provider or the police. You will be given as much information as possible about what you can expect if a report is transferred to another team or agency.
5. Your report will also be used for statistical purposes to help us monitor and improve our service to you.

Community Trigger:

If you have reported an ongoing problem of ASB, but do not believe it has been dealt with you can ask the Community Safety Partnership to review your complaints (including incidents of hate) under the Community Trigger process.

The Community Trigger should only be used if no action has been taken as a result of repeat reporting to the council, police and/or a housing provider. It cannot be used to report general acts of crime.

To qualify for the Community Trigger the following criteria must be met:

1. Three separate anti-social behaviour incidents have been reported within six months of the first incident
2. The Community Trigger must be submitted within a month of the last reported incident, and where it is considered that 'no action' has been taken



Tools and Powers to deal with ASB

- ASB warnings
- Fixed Penalty Notices
- Community protection notice warnings (CPNW)
- Community protection notice (CPN)
- Injunctions
- Arrest
- Criminal Behaviour Order's (CBO)



