

Leicestershire Police
Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

Policy Owner:	Superintendent Local Policing Directorate
Department Responsible:	Local Policing Directorate
Chief Officer Approval:	ACC Operations
Date of Next Review:	September 2025

**This document has been produced in conjunction with the Leicestershire Police
Legislative Compliance Pack**

Review log

[illegible]

Table of Contents

- 1. Policy**
 - 1.1 Overview**
 - 1.2 Aims**
 - 1.3 Scope**
 - 1.4 Legal Basis**
 - 1.5 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014**

1. Policy

1.1. Overview

This document explains Leicestershire Police's policy/procedure for reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB), with a focus on identifying, preventing, and responding to incidents of ASB. This includes a proactive approach to safeguarding vulnerable individuals who may be more susceptible to ASB, whether as victims or offenders. By working closely with local communities and partner agencies, the police aim to address underlying causes of vulnerability, provide timely interventions, and offer tailored support to prevent repeat victimisation, ensuring safer neighbourhoods and increased public confidence.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) has the potential to have a negative impact on all people and can adversely affect the quality of life for people in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR).

ASB is defined formally under section 2 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as: -

- (a) Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person.
- (b) Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premise; or
- (c) Conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person".

This definition applies to anti-social behaviour for the purpose of a civil injunction. The civil injunction replaces the stand alone anti-social behaviour order.

ASB can take many forms, but some examples are: -

Nuisance - ARN	Environmental - ARE	Personal - ARP
Vehicles/ Off road bikes	Graffiti, vandalism or littering	Threatening or intimidating behaviour
Kids trespassing	Vandalism to property including vehicles	Online harassment
Criminal activity	Fly tipping	Physical violence or assault
Nuisance caused by animals (dogs barking)	Fly grazing	Exhibitionism or indecent exposure in public places
Noise	Unpleasant smells	Substance abuse / aggressive behaviour
Fireworks / Noise	Drugs - smell or paraphernalia	Theft or robbery
Begging	Dog fouling	Stalking or obsessive behaviour
Neighbour disputes	Obstruction to highway	Spreading malicious rumours

1.2. Policy Aims

Leicestershire Police will: -

- Record all reports of ASB to provide a holistic understanding of victims, locations and offenders, in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
- Prioritise the prevention of ASB and repeat ASB, deploying an evidence-based approach which draws upon both crime prevention, diversion and reduction strategies.
- Ensure we identify and address the views and needs of victims to improve trust and satisfaction and prevent revictimisation.
- Ensure each case of ASB is risk assessed and responded to effectively in line with the threat.
- Ensure data sharing protocols are in place with partners to provide a full partnership understanding of any reported incident.
- Identify areas of repeated reports of ASB to effectively manage demand and provide reassurance to the public.
- Effectively work with partners to address and manage incidents which are deemed to require a multi-agency response.
- Ensure correct signposting to the most appropriate agency (MAA) where police are not.
- Utilise the use of the risk assessment tools such as THRIVE and the NDM to take a risk assessed approach around attendance and action required by the police.
- Identify crime, including conduct offences within ASB reported incidents. Record and take proactive measures to recognise repeat victims.

Neighbourhood Policing Area's are responsible for taking a proactive and multi-faceted approach to tackling ASB, working collaboratively with partners and the community to create safer neighbourhoods.

The ASB Support team will support NPA's through training, advice and guidance concerning ASB policy and procedure to deliver best impact.

1.3. Scope

The policy will deal with Leicestershire Police's response to ASB. Neighbourhood Policing will provide the driver for dealing with ASB. This policy outlines how Leicestershire Police will address ASB and applies to all officers and police staff who investigate or take complaints of ASB.

The recording of incidents allows Leicestershire Police to build a true and accurate picture regarding ASB victims, offenders, and locations. Using intelligence in this way will allow resources to be deployed in the most effective manner and in line with the National Intelligence Model seeking to reduce demand. Consultation with partners at all stages is of paramount importance to achieve the most effective results.

1.4. Legal Basis

This policy is covered by numerous supporting procedures and takes account of requirements under the following legislation:

- Anti-Social Crime and Policing Act 2014,
- The Equality Act 2010,
- Human Rights Act 1998,
- Data Protection Act 1998,
- Freedom of Information Act 2000 and
- Health and Safety Act 1974.
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Police Reform Act 2002

1.5 Anti-Social Crime and Policing Act 2014

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 contains various measures to protect the public from anti-social behaviour, dangerous dogs, forced marriage, sexual harm and illegal firearms used by gangs and in organised crime. It also includes changes to improve the provision of services for victims and witnesses.

The key provisions to tackle anti-social behaviour include: -

- Streamlined and more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour that provide better protection for victims and communities;
- Replace 19 powers to deal with anti-social behaviour with 6 broader powers, intended to streamline procedures to allow for a quicker response;
- Introduced the community trigger and community remedy to give victims and communities a greater say in how agencies respond to their complaint and in the punishment of offenders out of court;
- Gives landlords power to swiftly evict anti-social tenants