

Nottingham City Council

Anti-social Behaviour Enforcement Policy

Version 6.2 – January 2025

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Version: 6.2
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Reviews

Date	Issue prompting review	Outcome

1. POLICY SUMMARY

Nottingham City Council's Community Protection Service knows that anti-social behaviour is a serious problem that affects people's lives. Achieving justice for victims relies on the collective strength, determination, and perseverance of those who stand against anti-social behaviour. We are committed to supporting everyone in this effort, ensuring a safer and more harmonious community for all.

Nottingham City Council utilises all available powers and resources, both criminal and civil; we aim to ensure that every community member can enjoy their home and neighbourhood in safety and peace.

This policy sets out how Nottingham City Council will deliver this.

Nottingham City Council will: -

- Not tolerate any forms of anti-social behaviour and will take an uncompromising stance when dealing with such incidents.
- Take timely actions to tackle all forms of anti-social behaviour at the earliest possible opportunity.
- Investigate all reports of anti-social behaviour thoroughly and take actions appropriate to the situation.
- Seek to interview all complainants and be supportive using a wide range of victim support measures and partner agencies as appropriate.
- Take issues seriously.
- Treat all information with confidence and in accordance with the law.
- Put the safety of the citizens and their households first.
- Consider the full range of criminal and civil legal actions that may be taken against those causing the problems
- Arrange for any abusive, obscene or threatening graffiti to be removed within one working day.

At Nottingham City Council, our citizens are central to all our initiatives. We address all instances of anti-social behaviour with a comprehensive, victim-centred, and victim-led approach, ensuring that the well-being and needs of our community members are always prioritised.

Nottingham City Council adopts a comprehensive, collaborative approach to address anti-social behaviour. We work cohesively with the Police, our housing

department, and a diverse array of partner agencies to ensure that situations are managed in a unified and integrated manner. Employees of Nottingham City Council receive regular, high-level training. Enforcement Officers have the opportunity to achieve accreditation in the BTEC Level 3 Advanced Award in Neighbourhood Nuisance and Anti-Social Behaviour Case Working, while Principal Enforcement Officers can progress to Level 5.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the fair, consistent, and transparent standards that Nottingham City Council upholds when addressing cases of anti-social behaviour. Our aim is to ensure that citizens understand how we handle complaints of anti-social behaviour and the standards we maintain. This document is designed to be comprehensive, clear, and accessible to all, outlining our expectations for citizen behaviour and the actions Nottingham City Council will take when behaviour falls below these standards.

Nottingham City Council employs various measures to prevent anti-social behaviour from occurring and aims to intervene promptly when it does, taking a firm stance against persistent offenders.

3. INTRODUCTION

Established in November 2005, the Community Protection Service acts as the enforcement arm of Nottingham City Council. This service handles all Council and Housing tenancy-related civil enforcement, on behalf of Nottingham City Council Housing Services. Community Protection is responsible for all forms of civil enforcement, with a particular focus on addressing anti-social behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour has traditionally been reported to the police. However, it is recognised that due to the broad definition of anti-social behaviour—such as harassment, alarm, or distress—and the variety of tools and powers available to partner agencies, citizens often report to an agency they have an existing relationship with, feel more comfortable with, or trust.

Community Protection was established to serve as the central lead agency in Nottingham, acting as the conduit between Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire Police. Its role is to integrate the tools and powers of both entities to cohesively manage anti-social behaviour.

The Community Protection operational structure now includes Neighbourhood Safety and Anti-Social Behaviour teams.

Preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour is a priority for Nottingham and if left unchallenged, can have a significant and detrimental impact on the lives of citizens and local communities.

Community Protection also deals with environmental crime issues. It is important to note that many forms of environmental crime cause nuisance and harassment and therefore fall under the wider anti-social behaviour umbrella.

4. LEGISLATION

Nottingham City Council uses a wide range of tools and powers provided in Government legislation to meet its statutory obligations in relation to anti-social behaviour. This includes, but not limited to:

- Public Health Act 1936
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- Refuse Disposal Act 1978
- Highways Act 1980
- Criminal Damage Act 1981
- Housing Act 1985, 1996, 2003 and 2004 (as amended)
- Public Order Act 1986
- Children Act 1989
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Dog (fouling of land) Act 1996
- Noise Act 1996
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Road Traffic Act 1998
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Local Government Act 1972, 2000
- Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Licensing Act 2003
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- Equality Act 2010
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

In relation to the collating and sharing of information with other partners or organisations, Nottingham City Council adhere to the following Acts.

- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1981
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
- Criminal Procedure and Investigation Act 1996
- Disability Discrimination Act 1998
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Police Reform Act 2002
- Housing Act 2004
- Police and Justice Act 2006
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

5. WHAT IS ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The term 'anti-social behaviour' was formalised in the late 1990's to describe a wide range of the nuisance, disorder and crime that affect people's daily lives.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 defined anti-social behaviour as:-

'Behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator'

The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 has more recently defined anti-social behaviour as being:-

'(1) In this Part "anti-social behaviour" means-

- (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 premises, or
- (c) conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person.'

6. TYPES OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Often, perpetrators of anti-social behaviour do not specifically target their behaviour at a victim. For example, street-based drug dealing is a criminal offence but may be experienced by local residents as anti-social behaviour (ASB). Therefore, listing ASB offences can include activities where ASB is a by-product.

The following non-exhaustive list, created with partner agencies, defines anti-social behaviour but is not limited to

- Noise – music, DIY, dogs barking, house parties
- Verbal abuse
- Harassment, intimidation, threatening behaviour
- Large groups of people causing intimidation
- Hate related incidents
- Vandalism and damage to property
- Nuisance from vehicles
- Drug use
- Drug dealing
- Street drinking
- Domestic abuse
- Garden nuisance
- Graffiti
- Littering, rubbish and fly tipping
- Abandoned cars
- Misuse of communal areas

7. OPERATING MODELS

Five Stage Model

Nottingham City Council adopts a 5-stage process to address anti-social behaviour. Most cases are resolved early by asking the perpetrators to stop their actions. If this doesn't work, the Council issues formal written warnings. These warnings explain the problem, the expected behaviour, and the possible consequences if the behaviour doesn't change.

This early intervention work is carried out by Neighbourhood Safety Officers.

If the formal warnings are ignored and the issues continue, the cases are referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Team. An Enforcement Officer is then assigned to the case. The officer will take more formal actions, including investigating the situation and potentially pursuing legal action if necessary.

Stage 5 – Breaches of Court Orders

Stage 4 – Substantive Enforcement

Stage 3 – Initial Enforcement

Stage 2 – Formal Warning

Stage 1 - Asking



The 5-stage model is recognised by Courts as a reasonable and proportionate approach by Local Authorities. It is flexible, allowing stages to be circumvented if behaviour escalates beyond stages 1 and 2. The model is based on the understanding that most citizens are reasonable and will comply with an Officer's request to stop or adjust their behaviour when asked or warned properly, with support and referral mechanisms available if needed.

Stage 1 and 2

These stages are mostly delivered by 'universal services / officers. These can include Housing Officers, YOT Workers, Police Officers, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) and Neighbourhood Safety Officers (NSOs).

Stages 3 and 4

These stages involve the use of 'specialist' services / officers. These can include ASB Enforcement Officers, Environmental Health Officers, Pollution Control Officers and Licensing Officers.

The range of enforcement tools available to these officers include, but are not limited to: -

- Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs)
- Community Protection Notices
- Criminal Behaviour Orders
- Civil Injunctions
- Demotion of tenancies
- Premises Closure Orders
- Possession Orders
- Public Spaces Protection Orders

Stage 5

At this stage, when all other measures have failed and the offender has breached a court order, it is likely that the offender will be brought back to court for 'contempt of Court.' A Judge can then impose a prison sentence, a fine, or both. This is often accompanied by Nottingham City Council applying for an amended order.

People Premises Places model

Nottingham City Council also uses a People Premises Places model alongside the 5-stage model. This approach targets actions against people, premises, and places to provide a more comprehensive and long-term solution to community issues.

By applying the 5-stage model to each of these areas, the Council ensures appropriate interventions that address not only offenders but also problematic premises and contributing factors. They also focus on the place itself, considering aspects like design, planning, cleaning, repairing, renewing, or removing street furniture.

People Premises Places Model

	PEOPLE	PREMISES	PLACES
<p>STAGE 1</p> <p>ASK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hi visibility patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol confiscations <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal warnings <input type="checkbox"/> Notebook entry <input type="checkbox"/> Report to services <input type="checkbox"/> Intel submission <input type="checkbox"/> Referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-Active licensing checks <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence collation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Waste compliance checks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordination of cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Design out crime plans
<p>STAGE 2</p> <p>WARN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Move to formal warnings <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Notices <input type="checkbox"/> Letter before action <input type="checkbox"/> Referrals to other support / enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate breaches of licenses <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence collation <input type="checkbox"/> Letter before action <input type="checkbox"/> Formal notices <input type="checkbox"/> Formal warnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Removal/insertion of objects such as benches, bollards, street lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Removal of graffiti / litter <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Formal warning letters <input type="checkbox"/> Formal notices <input type="checkbox"/> Formal warnings
<p>STAGE 3</p> <p>INITIAL ENFORCEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals to Enforcement Officers ■ Consider CBO ■ Consider Injunction ■ Consider Restraining Order ■ Collate evidence ■ Interview under caution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Submit evidence collated for licensing reviews ■ Referrals to Enforcement Officers ■ Consider Possession ■ Consider Demotion ■ Consider alternative actions for private landlords 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals to Enforcement Officer ■ Consider PSPOs ■ Consider Dispersal Powers ■ Formal notices
<p>STAGE 4</p> <p>SUBSTANCIAL ENFORCEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Court Order obtained ■ Entered onto intelligence ■ Entered onto PNC ■ Partner agencies briefed ■ Councillors briefed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Court Order obtained ■ Entered onto Intelligence ■ Entered onto PNC ■ Partner Agencies briefed ■ Councillors briefed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PSPO implemented ■ Dispersals implemented ■ Entered onto intelligence ■ Councillors briefed ■ Partner agencies briefed
<p>STAGE 5</p> <p>BREACH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrests made ■ Committals applied for Imprisonment ■ Variations ■ Exclusions ■ Further court orders applied for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Return to Court for further court orders eg outright / Absolute grounds for possession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seek alternative enforcement measures in line with People and Premises

Community Protection Notices

Part 4 Chapter 1 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 states;

43 Power to issue notices

- (1) An authorised person may issue a Community Protection Notice to an individual aged 16 or over, or a body, if satisfied on reasonable grounds that-
- a) The conduct of the individual or body is having a detrimental effect, of a persistent or continuing nature, on the quality of life of those in the locality, and
 - b) The conduct is unreasonable

Whilst it can be argued that Community Protection Notices (CPNs) should only be used when there are multiple complainants. Nottingham City Council believes that if even one person is affected by someone else's behaviour, action should be taken according to the legislation

8. HUMAN RIGHTS

All enforcement action will be undertaken with due regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998 which is derived from the European Convention on Human Rights, especially:-

- Article 6 – the right to a fair trial
- Article 8 – the right to respect for private and family life
- Article 1 of the First Protocol – the protection of property

Due regard is also given to other Acts including the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and the Criminal Procedure and Investigation Act 1996 (CPIA), especially in the following circumstances:-

- RIPA – the written authorisation of covert human intelligence sources and/or surveillance techniques
- The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- CPIA – makes provisions for retaining and disclosing material obtained during criminal investigations to ensure human rights are protected.

9. MATTERS INVOLVING THE SAFETY OF CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE ADULTS

All officers aim to identify any underlying issues behind anti-social behaviour as early as possible. They focus on supporting individuals to address these issues before considering enforcement actions. Tackling these root causes increases the chances of successful resolutions and helps build cohesive communities that understand and support each other.

If Nottingham City Council receives a complaint about the safety of children or vulnerable adults, Social Services will be notified immediately. Such complaints

will not be kept confidential from Social Services or the Police if there is an immediate threat to life.

All officers are thoroughly trained in safeguarding citizens, especially vulnerable adults, and children, and prioritize the health, safety, and wellbeing of all citizens.

10. MAKING A COMPLAINT

Nottingham City Council ensures that everyone has access to their services irrespective of their age, gender, disability, race, sexuality or faith. All efforts will be made to assist any complainant to contact the service via their preferred method including having officers visit complainants home addresses, meet up in a venue of their choice or discuss issues over the telephone, via e-mail, text or in person at a local Housing Office, Police Station or Community Centre.

Nottingham City Council receives complaints of anti-social behaviour from a wide range of sources including but not limited to:-

- Verbally both in person, direct to officers on patrol and over the telephone
- Via the website
- Through a third party
- Via the Customer Hub
- Via the Police non-emergency 101 number

Complainants can report anti-social behaviour in the following manner

- online via [Reporting Antisocial Behaviour - Nottingham City Council](https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-residents/community/community-protection/reporting-antisocial-behaviour/) (https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-residents/community/community-protection/reporting-antisocial-behaviour/)
- over the phone Nottingham City Council's Customer Hub 01159155555
- using the Police non emergency telephone number on 101

Complainants who are Nottingham City Council Tenants or anyone who wishes to complain about a Nottingham City Council tenant should contact their local Housing Office or their Housing Patch Manager in the first instance.

- Nottingham City Council Housing Services telephone 01157469555

Complainants wishing to report a case of anti-social behaviour and who require an immediate response should contact the Police on 101. In an emergency where there is a threat to life or safety, complainants should contact the Police on 999

11. COMMITMENT TO THE COMPLAINANT

Nottingham City Council's commitment to complainants is to: -

- Take complaints seriously.
- Carry out a thorough investigation.
- Take every complaint on a case by case basis.
- Resolve cases of anti-social behaviour as quickly as possible.
- Find a lasting solution to cases where possible.
- Consider the harm caused by the anti-social behaviour.
- Ensure that all complainants, victims, and witnesses are supported.
- Keep complainants, victims and witnesses updated throughout by their preferred method and frequency.
- Give advice, support, and guidance throughout the investigation.
- Regularly review the progression of the case.
- Work in partnership with other organisations and agencies where appropriate.
- Keep information confidential in accordance with the law.

13. INVESTIGATION

Typically, an Enforcement Officer investigates cases for Nottingham City Council. However, if a complaint is made through the local Housing Office, the Housing Patch Manager may have already conducted part of the investigation.

The type of information that may be requested could include: -

- What has happened?
- When did it happen?
- Where did it happen?
- Did the complainant witness the incident personally?
- Could the complainant recognise any of the parties involved in the incident?
- Does the complainant know any of the parties involved in the incident?
- Does the complainant know whether anyone else witnessed the incident?
- Is this a single incident or have there been a series of events?
- Has the complainant reported this incident to anyone else?
- Did this incident affect the complainant personally?
- Did this incident affect anyone else?
- Does the complainant suffer from any disabilities?
- Has this incident had any effect on the complainant's disabilities?

To assess the risk to the complainant and others involved in an anti-social behaviour case, an Enforcement Officer may use a Risk Assessment Matrix if one hasn't been completed yet. This questionnaire evaluates the risk based on a points system. The results are shared with the complainant, and an action plan is created based on the risk level. If the score is over 20, indicating higher risk, the Enforcement Officer will discuss the assessment with their Principal Enforcement Officer before finalising the action plan.

Complainants may be asked to keep a diary of events to help with the case and ensure accurate recollection of incidents when preparing for court.

13. REPORTS OF HATE CRIME

Where Nottingham City Council receives a complaint in relation to a hate crime or a hate incident, they will signpost the victim to report the matter to Nottinghamshire Police. Nottingham City Council work with the Police, partner agencies and community groups to encourage reporting of all hate crime and hate incidents

14. TYPES OF EVIDENCE

Enforcement Officers can use a wide range of evidence types to back up reports of anti-social behaviour and help to prove a reported incident.

Examples of the types of evidence include: -

- Statements from other witnesses.
- Professional witness statements.
- Photographic evidence.
- Evidence gathered from any fly tip.
- Noise monitoring equipment.
- CCTV.
- Previous history (to show a pattern of behaviour).
- Hearsay evidence.

15. VICTIM AND WITNESS CARE

Nottingham City Council provides extensive care and support for victims and witnesses from the beginning of an investigation through to the end of any court proceedings and beyond. Each anti-social behaviour case is investigated individually, and the support is tailored to meet the specific needs of the complainant and the case.

Some of the types of victim support include but are not limited to: -

- Visits to the complainant's home, place of work or alternative venue as required by the complainant.
- Regular contact and feedback by complainant's preferred method and frequency.
- Assistance with completing observation sheets.
- Translation services for complainants who have difficulty with English or those who require sign language or other translation services.
- Referrals to Victim Care.
- Referrals to other support agencies.
- Out of Office contact details.
- Contact details for the Investigating Officer.
- Increased patrols by Neighbourhood Safety Officers.

- Use of CCTV if available.

Other services that can be offered but are not provided by Nottingham City Council and are therefore dependent on thresholds and requirements set by other organisations can include: -

- Home Office alarm.
- Ring doorbells.
- Window and door locks.
- Personal attack alarms.
- Place of Interest Marker on the address (Police use).

Nottingham City Council also offer a range of services to assist complainants going through the Court proceedings and these can include: -

- Transport to and from court.
- Assistance with lunch if a hearing lasts all day.
- Letters to complainant's employer detailing the requirements for the complainant to attend court.
- A tour of the court prior to the hearing.
- A private room at court to discuss the case and meet the barrister (subject to availability by the courts).
- A screen to hide the complainant from the alleged perpetrator during the hearing.
- Support from the Enforcement Officer and/or Victim Support throughout the hearing.
- Increased support from Enforcement Officers prior to and following the hearing.

Before any court hearing, the Enforcement Officer will explain the court procedures to the complainant. This includes:

- The court's expectations, such as dress code and formal address of the Judge and barristers.
- The layout of the court.
- How the complainant will give evidence.
- Availability of the complainant's statement during the hearing.
- Reviewing the statement with the complainant before the hearing.
- Answering any questions, the complainant may have.

The courts may offer additional services based on the circumstances and vulnerability of the complainants, victims, and witnesses. Full details of the special measures available can be obtained from the courts. Nottingham City Council's Victim and Witness Care Statement will be provided to all witnesses.

16. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR ACTIONS

As part of the investigation into a case of anti-social behaviour, Enforcement Officers will contact the alleged perpetrator to establish their side of the story. The exception to this is where there has been a threat to life made or an actual assault has taken place. In these circumstances, an Enforcement Officer may make an urgent application to court without notice to the alleged perpetrator for immediate protection to be put into place in the interim, giving the alleged perpetrator the opportunity to state their side of the case at a return hearing.

The type of information that may be asked about could include: -

- What has happened?
- When did it happen?
- Where did it happen?
- Does the alleged perpetrator know the complainant?
- Is there a history of anti-social behaviour?
- Are there any underlying issues?
- Does the alleged perpetrator accept the allegations made against them?
- Does the alleged perpetrator have any disabilities?
- Does the alleged perpetrator suffer from substance abuse?
- Does the alleged perpetrator need support?

To resolve a case of anti-social behaviour, the alleged perpetrator may need various forms of support, such as:

- Help to control addiction
- Assistance with disabilities or medical conditions
- Mental health support
- Help with their home, finances, personal health, and well-being

The range of services available can change based on commissioning and funding. Here are some types of support that may be offered:

- Addiction treatment programs
- Disability support services
- Mental health counselling
- Financial advice and assistance
- Housing support
- Health and well-being programs

- Referrals to support services including
 - Social Services
 - Drug and alcohol services
 - Mental Health services
 - Debt advice
 - Family Intervention Project
 - Compass
 - Framework – Street outreach teams
 - Alcohol Problems Advisory Service (APAS)
 - Needle exchange services

- POW
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Alcoholics Anonymous

In order to resolve cases of anti-social behaviour with alleged perpetrators, Enforcement Officers will: -

- Give alleged perpetrators the chance to state their side of the story.
- Give alleged perpetrators the chance to amend their behaviour.
- Warn alleged perpetrators of the potential consequences of their actions.
- Help alleged perpetrators to seek advice and support to address any problems that contribute to their behaviour.
- Take legal action against alleged perpetrators.
- Share information about alleged perpetrators with other agencies as appropriate.
- Publish outcomes of any legal action following approval under a Risk Assessment.

Potential consequences of legal action can include: -

- Preventative Orders to stop alleged perpetrators from doing something i.e. stop being abusive, causing nuisance etc.
- Positive Requirements to support alleged perpetrators to do something to help them amend their behaviour i.e. attend parenting classes, anger management classes etc.
- Acceptable Behaviour Contracts can be issued to a person under 16 as a low-level measure to help improve behaviour
- Banning Orders prohibiting alleged perpetrators from entering a specific area or property.
- Banning Orders prohibiting alleged perpetrators from associating with named individuals.
- Closing premises down to prohibit persons from entering for a period.
- Evicting alleged perpetrators from their homes including assistance with evicting private tenants and other social landlord tenancies.
- Issuing Fines.
- Seeking a prison sentence (on breaches of Orders).
- Seeking an Order to pay costs of legal fees.
- Publicising successful court outcomes in the media.
- Prevention of purchasing a Council property
- Prevention of moving to another property (Council tenants only)

If an alleged perpetrator is evicted for anti-social or criminal behaviour, they may be deemed to have made themselves intentionally homeless by not acting in accordance with their tenancy agreement. Housing Aid do not have a legal duty to re-house people who have made themselves intentionally homeless and an individual who find themselves in this position, would have to seek alternative housing through private renting or other such means.

17. MULTI AGENCY PARTNERSHIP WORKING

Nottingham City Council collaborates closely with the Neighbourhood Police Teams, accessing certain police information to thoroughly investigate all cases of anti-social behaviour. As part of this collaboration, the Council works alongside the Neighbourhood Police Beat Manager and Beat Teams. Officers participate in various partnership meetings with the Police and other partners at both local operational and city-wide strategic levels. Information is shared during these meetings, and tasks are identified and assigned on a case-by-case basis.

When Nottingham City Council identifies a criminal element in any case of anti-social behaviour, the Neighbourhood Beat Team is informed.

The Council also attends several multi-agency partnership meetings to address anti-social behaviour issues in the community. These meetings help to strengthen relationships and provide opportunities for problem-solving and support from the Police.

18. PARTNERSHIP WORKING WITHIN NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Community Protection collaborates with various teams within Nottingham City Council. Housing Services forward ASB cases to the ASB Service inbox, where Enforcement Officers decide on further enforcement actions. Housing patch managers also work closely with Neighbourhood Safety Officers to conduct joint visits to tenants for issues related to anti-social behaviour and environmental crime.

Additionally, Community Protection works closely with the Environmental Health team on matters such as empty homes, noise pollution, food safety, and pest control, which are part of their daily responsibilities.

They also maintain partnerships with Safer Housing, Trading Standards, Social Care, and Parking Enforcement to address a wide range of community issues.

19. ACCOUNTABILITY – COMMUNITY TRIGGER

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced the Community Trigger, now known as the ASB Case Review which gives victims and communities the right to request a review of their case. This review will consider:

-

- (a) The persistence of the anti-social behaviour about which the original complaint was made.
- (b) The harm caused, or the potential for harm to be caused, by that behaviour.
- (c) The adequacy of the response to that behaviour

ASB case reviews enable victims of anti-social behaviour to request a multi-agency review of their case in situations where a single anti-social behaviour case

has been reported three times or more within six months of the first incident taking place and the complainant is dissatisfied with the responses provided.

An ASB case review can be requested by the victim themselves, who could be an individual, business or community group. A review can also be requested by someone acting on their behalf, such as a family member, carer, MP, or Councillor.

Any third party requesting a review on the victim's behalf will need to obtain the victim's consent in writing to instruct a review of the case and to receive copies of correspondence sent to the victim.

Nottingham City Council, predominantly Principal Enforcement Officers will Chair ASB case reviews and will invite the statutory agencies defined in the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as being: -

- The Council
- Housing Provider
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Nottinghamshire Police

Nottingham City Council will also consider inviting any other organisation involved with supporting either the victim or the alleged perpetrator.

The Review meeting is designed to ensure local organisations work together to resolve a case of anti-social behaviour. It is not to raise complaints about an organisation or to replace individual organisations' own complaints procedures.

The types of incidents that can be reported can be any kind of antisocial behaviour however criminal offences are outside of the scope of the ASB Case review and should continue to be reported to Nottinghamshire Police by calling 101 or, in an emergency, by calling 999.