Report by the Community Wellbeing Manager

Anti Social Behaviour – What are we doing about it?

1.0 Summary

1.1 This report sets out the background to anti social behaviour in general and the specific elements of which are prevalent in face in the Adur district.

1.2 This report also sets out an outline of the activities and procedures which contribute to both prevention and enforcement that are in place not only by Adur District Council but other agencies that are part of the CDRP.

1.3 It is important to note from the outset that Adur’s approach to tackling anti-social behaviour does not exist in a vacuum – national policy, the criminal justice system, close partnership working and wider public expectation are all important in its delivery.

2.0 Recommendation

2.1 Identify any areas that the committee wish to investigate further.

3.0 Background

3.1 Anti Social Behaviour has been with society since records began, but the intensity of criminal and violent aspects have now become a priority for this government to deal with. Anti-social behaviour is consistently among one of the top concerns of Adur’s communities – both adults and young people. This parallels the national picture. Many factors contribute to Adur’s levels of anti-social behaviour, including high levels of deprivation, poor parenting skills, lack of respect and boredom.

Definition

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 describes anti social behaviour as “Behaviour that is causing or is likely to cause, harassment alarm or distress to one or more people not of the same household”.

3.3 ASB may be accompanied by low level crime, e.g. criminal damage, and common assault and maybe fuelled by alcohol or other substance misuse.

3.4 In 2003 the government issued a list of activities that should be included as ASB. (ANNEX 2). However this list should not be considered as extensive as the definition of harassment alarm or distress will mean something different to everyone depending on age, gender, social environment and tolerance levels. What is ASB to one is acceptable behaviour to another and vice versa.

3.5 There is a wide-ranging national debate about what constitutes anti-social behaviour and some concern that the definition has been broadened too far. At one end of the spectrum there are concerns that anti-social behaviour powers have
been used to tackle what is clearly criminal behaviour, like drug dealing, and that
civil powers are being used to remedy the failings of the criminal justice system. At
the other end of the spectrum, there are concerns that the anti-social behaviour
debate has been used to demonize or criminalise young people and those with
mental health problems, or to attack what some people see as non-harmful
behaviours like begging or rough sleeping.

3.6 One area of particular controversy is whether groups of young people “hanging
around” should be regarded as anti-social behaviour. The legislation states clearly
that you have to be doing something wrong or contributing to a clear potential for
disorder to be subject to a Dispersal Notice or other power. However, some people
feel that the new powers to tackle anti-social behaviour have led to the
criminalisation of behaviour like young people hanging around and there are widely
held concerns that, in practice, the anti-social behaviour debate is contributing to
negative attitudes and behaviour towards the young.

4.0 The causes of anti-social behaviour

4.1 Understanding the causes of anti-social behaviour is important in both tackling it
head on when it occurs and, over time; reduce the levels of anti-social behavior in
Adur, i.e. prevention. The Home Office Respect Task Force outlined some of the
issues in their Action Plan:

- Parenting: poor parenting skills, weak parent/child relationships and sometimes parental
  involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour.
- School: truancy, exclusion and schools where poor behavior is not challenged.
- Community factors: living in deprived areas where there is disorder and neglect and being
  influenced by peer involvement in anti-social behavior.
- Individual factors: such as drug and alcohol misuse.

4.2 Others causes can include the quality of the physical environment and is supported
by the ‘broken windows theory’ which argues that fixing small problems when they
first arise can prevent vandalism and escalation of anti-social behaviour in an area.
Other suggestions include declining moral standards in society, whilst perhaps the
more tolerant in society argue that “kids will be kids’ and that the media has
sensationalised the issue. For many others it has been argued that boredom and a
lack of appropriate leisure facilities for young people have been the cause

4.3 What is clear however, from Adur District Councils perspective is that the vast
majority of people who commit what is perceived as anti-social behaviour in Adur
have complex and multi-faceted problems in their lives. These include social
exclusion, deprivation, drug and alcohol problems, domestic violence and poor
parenting. Working with individuals to help them to address these challenges is
already a key feature of the Council’s approach, not least because it offers the best
chance of providing relief and respite for those residents who experience the
negative impact of anti-social behaviour, but also for better outcomes for the
perpetrators themselves.

5.0 The Anti Social Behaviour Face in Adur

5.1 In the Adur district there is not the intensity or extreme instances that are portrayed
by the media from inner cities and metropolitan areas, but that is not to say it does
not exist in a smaller less high profile manner which still causes fear in individuals and communities.

5.2 There have been instances of large numbers of youths fighting in the street and intimidating communities to the extent people were feared to go out in the evenings.

5.3 More commonly ASB is perceived as coming from small groups of young people just hanging around and being noisy. There is generally a leader in these groups that the others will follow, this together with the group bravado leads to activities that are not acceptable to individuals or communities as a whole.

5.4 It is an unfortunate fact that young people who are not of an age to be able to purchase alcohol may have access to it either from home or from legitimately aged people buying alcohol for them at supermarkets and Off-licences. This raises issues about public responsibility and parents understanding of their children’s whereabouts and activities.

5.5 The general trend is at the end of the evening/early morning that the problems start when these groups of young people move, having consumed alcohol and not being in control of themselves that noise, fighting and criminal damage occurs and people become disturbed and fearful of them.

5.6 The other face of ASB is when a small number of individuals behave in such a way that actions become targeted towards an individual, family or small community; this can involve intimidation, discrimination and targeted harassment /abuse both physical and emotional or just plain unacceptable behaviour.

5.7 ASB is generally believed to be associated with young people, this is not the case in Adur, experience shows perpetrators can be of any age, gender or social background and very often can see nothing wrong with what they do, and to them it is an acceptable way to conduct themselves.

6.0 Legislation/Guidance- Powers to tackle anti-social behaviour

6.1 Since the 1990s local authorities, the police and other public bodies have been given a new suite of legal powers to tackle anti-social behaviour. Primarily these powers have come through legislation from the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act of 1994 and the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, through to the Anti-Social Behaviour Act of 2003 and the Police and Justice Act 2006. However there are other areas of legislation that has elements of either sanctions for ASB, or how to deal with the social/economic causes, demographic/geographic background, community and environmental climates and parenting skills and responsibility.

6.2 It is imposable to list all ASB legislation primarily due to its cross cutting impact across society, however further details are provided in Annex 3. Further guidance and instruction of best practice can also be found here. It is obvious that at first glance some of the guidance and legislation may not suggest a link to ASB – but powers may be provided within it to combat it in the various guises it exists. Both the legislation and guidance provides together the tools to contain or deal with perpetrators.
7.0 **Partnership Working.**

7.1 The Crime & Disorder Act 1998, section 5, made a requirement for named organisation to come together and create a strategy to reduce crime and disorder in their area. These agencies are: police force, police authority, local authority, county council (in two tier areas) fire authorities and primary care trust.

7.2 There are long lists of participating and co-operating agencies that must be involved in the work and act as consultees on Strategic Assessments and Local Partnership Plans. (ANNEX 4). These partnerships are generally known as Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships.

7.3 Section 17 of the Act places a duty on responsible Authorities, both individually and collectively to “Consider the impact of all of its decisions on crime and disorder in its area”.

7.4 The Police & Justice Act 2006, adds to this responsibility by specifically identifying anti social behaviour, environmental crime and substance misuse in addition to the general description of crime.

7.5 Adur District Council is but one of the partners and relies heavily on others to deliver services and resources that may have an impact on ASB and its causes in the district.

8.0 **Anti Social Behaviour, What are the CDRP doing to prevent and reduce it?**

8.1 **Safer Adur Team.** Some members of the SAT team are District Council employees working as part of the Community Wellbeing Service. This is a multi agency team, located at Shoreham Police Station. It comprises of the Community Safety Coordinator, ASB Co-ordinator and ASB Case worker, Partnership Support Officer, Community Alcohol and Drugs worker and the Adur Detached Youth Team. The SAT has direct contact with the police and are able to make referrals directly to the Youth Offending Team, Probation Service and Social Services Integrated Services Team (or Joint Access Team- JAT), Education Welfare, medical and mental health services.

8.2 The SAT are particularly focussed on dealing with problem individuals and investigating what support an individual may require in order to keep them out of trouble. Frequent multi-agency ‘Problem Solving Meeting’ are organised which bring together the appropriate agencies in devising a joint approach and collective decision making on the best way to support a young person to change their anti-social or criminal behaviour, for example through ensuring access to the right support or instigating work towards an Acceptable Behaviour Agreement or Anti-Social Behaviour Order.

8.3 Working closely with Sussex Police, perpetrators are targeted from many angles which allows a more accurate profile to be produced across a number of agencies. Obviously the more information provided results in a more accurate solution in dealing with the problem. This process may result in Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC’s) and further enforcements, such as Anti Social Behaviour Order’s (ASBO’s). ASBO’s have mostly been used in Adur as a last resort after other non-
enforcement interventions (e.g. talking, mediating, rehabilitative services, ABC's, diversionary activities) have failed to have an impact.

The SAT team have a dedicated Anti-social Behaviour reporting telephone number which is widely publicised to the community. SAT officers will action calls to this line with appropriate action.

8.4 This team work closely with Adur housing managers and other Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) and have dedicated legal support as part of the Adur/Worthing ASB project, which advises and takes legal action when required.

8.5 In the prevent and deter area the team work with those at risk of perpetrating such as siblings or those exposed to peer pressure from within their own group. The deter initiatives can take a number of faces, from a home visit to talk with parents, or to bringing a young person to the police station for constructive detailed discussion about their behaviour and the consequences of it by the Community Safety Officer (ASB) or a police officer.

8.6 Community Alcohol and Drugs worker
Alcohol and drug misuse is associated with both anti social behaviour, low level criminal damage and acquisitive crime. The Community worker focuses on awareness training in schools, community groups and youth groups in deterring young people away from using and abusing these substances. Support groups are run to support those that have family and friends who are either users or in treatment.

8.7 Detached Youth Team
This team work for West Sussex Youth Service and are located at Shoreham Police station. They work on the streets engaging with young people that just hang out. They undertake awareness raising and training on a range of topics that these young people may not be aware of, or unable to access. The team work closely with the Councils Community Wellbeing Team and have provided a range of diversionary activities and have just set a programme of activities to encourage the youngsters to engage and maybe to refer them onto more permanent activities.

8.8 Safer Schools Project
West Sussex County Council has a project “Safer Schools” whereby there is a permanent police presence in both the Secondary schools in the district. This is not totally an enforcement role but rather a mentoring presence and that of critical friend where behaviour needs to be changed. This post works closely with education welfare, the SAT and staff at the schools directly.

8.9 Adur Council Management
The Council also addresses anti-social behaviour in residential areas, particularly on housing estates owned and managed by the Council and also in collaboration with RSL's. Adur District Council is signatory to the Governments Respect Agenda. This reflects the fact that residents living in social housing are more likely to have experienced and to be affected by anti-social behaviour. The Council as a landlord and landowner has a wide range of additional powers at its disposal that can be used to combat anti-social behaviour.
8.10 Sussex Police
Neighbourhood policing is a front runner in preventing and dealing with anti social behaviour and is now being rolled out force wide. This method of policing puts Police Community Support Officers (PCSO's) as well as Police Constables, into communities to establish closer contact with the whole community and not just when a crime is committed. During the summer of 2007 ‘Operation Respect’ was operated across the district and provided high visibility foot patrols, off licence visits, test purchase operations, street briefings, and press releases. Along side this the Safer Adur Team was involved in following up police intervention with letters explaining to parents why their child had come to police attention. This was also followed up with home visits by PCSO’s where appropriate.

During the three months of this operation criminal damage reports reduced by 29% with other work being initiated outside of, but as a direct result of ‘Operation Respect’.

8.12 Adur Watch
Like other councils, Adur District Council has its own patrolling services ‘Adur Watch’. Adur Watch play’s a critical role in preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour through a visible, uniformed presence, working directly in Adur’s communities. ‘Operation crackdown’ which is focussed on the removal of abandoned vehicle is driven through this service.

8.13 Adur District Council Environmental Health
Officers from environmental health contrite to reducing anti-social behaviour under powers of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Noise Act 196 and also the Cleaner Neighborhoods and Environment Act 2006. Many of the initiatives around fly-tipping are delivered through this service.

8.14 Focus on Hot Spots and Geographic areas
One key feature of Adur’s approach to tackling anti-social behaviour has been the focus on particular geographical areas (or hotspots), which has led to targeted work around town centres, housing estates and recreation area.

9.0 Anti Social Behaviour, What are we (Adur District Council) doing to prevent it?

9.1 Anti-social behaviour is a very broad area of policy and many areas of the Council’s strategy, service and operations make a contribution to tackling it.

9.2 The whole community, shares responsibility for preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour and ensuring that Adur is a safer place to live. Adur DC has invested significant resources in ensuring that its communities are engaged and empowered to influence the levels of ASB locally. There are several examples of where action by residents, supported by the Council and others, has been key to solving problems of anti-social behaviour in a particular neighbourhood, including organised, community activity and action by individual residents to challenge anti-social behaviour directly and gather evidence for formal interventions.

9.3 Generally a two pronged approach is taken this is either in the form of short term ‘sticking plasters’ which are extremely reactionary by their very nature, as well as the longer term issues of changing behaviour and improving an individual’s life
chances. It is this approach which has shaped a majority of the Council’s preventatives responses to ASB.

9.4 One strong area of prevention is the importance of community-led work to build relationships and understanding between people from different backgrounds, including between young people and adults. Intergenerational issues are a growing area of concern for Adur and more community led initiatives will aid in this area, which will build trust between demographic groups.

9.5 There are numerous opportunities for residents to get involved in community-based activity, including through community groups, tenants organisations and through Local Action Teams which have been brought together to deal with community safety issues in neighbourhoods. There is still considerable scope to put civic action and community engagement more clearly at the heart of our work to tackle anti-social behaviour and this is a priority for future action, including as part of the future rounds of Local Area Agreement funding.

9.6 The Councils Community Wellbeing Team is involved in delivering a range of preventative, diversionary and behavioural changing initiatives. Due to the vast number of these a summary of them is provided below in Table 1. This table clearly shows the variety of activities which are being delivered to change behaviour and perceptions on Community safety and anti-social behaviour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiatives</th>
<th>Description/outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Junior Citizenship</td>
<td>200 Adur school children learning about personal responsibility and citizenship. Usually annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 C’s Crime Citizenship &amp; Consequences</td>
<td>Delivery of a number of workshops including personal responsibility, fear of crime, drug/alcohol information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why Wait sessions</td>
<td>Drug/alcohol advices with parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAGE’- Road Awareness Group’</td>
<td>July 2007- target 14 year olds form KM/BCC in basic aspects of road safety, driving, emergency response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIZ ‘ Resident Involvement Zone’ Community Action</td>
<td>Detailed community work in Southlands Ward and now Mash Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce it up- Fishersgate</td>
<td>Collaborative project across many ADC departments, Police and WSCC- issues around street environment crime and pride in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Action Teams</td>
<td>Several organised across the area- Lancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous public meetings- Community reassurance meetings</td>
<td>Lancing and Sompting, Southwick- public reassurance and opportunities to listen and respond wit the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Briefings</td>
<td>SAT undertaking proactive engagement with concerned residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting initiatives</td>
<td>Support through community development and Youth Offending Service Referrals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOS lancing Project</td>
<td>ADC provided funding to work with potential perpetrators of crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adur Festival</td>
<td>A number of localised community initiatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
which came together and celebrated during this fortnight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cage</td>
<td>Diversionary activities which moves around the district-immense support by young people to use this. Small football activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight football</td>
<td>ADC lead organisation in delivering 4 sessions during the summer holidays 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Purple bus</td>
<td>Joint project with ADC and the Youth Service to provide out reach physical activities in hot spot areas during the summer 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>Street dance, workshops, DJ skills etc-referrals made into these training sessions. Run by ADC /WSCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home front Recall</td>
<td>Intergeneration project bringing elderly and young generations together- celebration of music ad food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckingham Park Activity Nights</td>
<td>Range of activities offered late evenings during summer holidays by ADC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offenders project</td>
<td>ADC worked with Company Paridiso in theatre production with Young offenders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant football</td>
<td>Football project focussed around teams form various areas of the district competing against each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mix project</td>
<td>ADC supported through funding – project aimed at Middle school children and individuals who may require support when moving onto Secondary schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southlands and Fishersgate Community development Projects</td>
<td>Community Empowerment and engagement. Local football initiatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Communication

10.1 It is imperative that the Council and its partners communicate regularly with the community, especially following a spate of ASB incidences, which will help reassure the community in terms of action taken or proposed. The CDRP has a communication Group which is chaired by the Council. The remit of this group is to communicate key messages and ways in which people can get involved in tackling anti-social behaviour. As well as messages through the media much communication is delivered by council officers and partners in delivering local messages through face to face communication directly with residents.

This is particularly the issue with regards to ASB and the fear of crime and the negative perception of young people.

11.0 Conclusion

11.1 Whilst on the one hand there are continuing high levels of fear of crime and concern about anti-social behaviour across the district and, on the other hand there are many significant success stories and a great deal of positive feedback about what the Council, police and others have done from the communities affected by anti-social behaviour. Perhaps one obvious conclusion is that while the Council and its
partners have made good progress in tackling anti-social behaviour, there is much more that needs to be done, particularly in addressing the underlying causes and drivers of anti-social behaviour as referred to in 4.1 of this report.

Local Government Act 1972

Background Papers:

Contact Officer:
Natalie Brahma-Pearl, Community Wellbeing Manager, 01273 263347
Natalie.brahma-pearl@adur.gov.uk
Appendix

1.0 Council Priority
1.1 Safer, cleaner, greener

2.0 Specific Action Plans
2.1 (A) Reduce overall crime by 12.5% over 3 years – P.2, P.3, P.5
   (B) National PSA 1, 2, 5
       LAA 5, 6, 7, 22

3.0 Sustainability Issues
3.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

4.0 Equality Issues
4.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

5.0 Community Safety issues (Section 17)
5.1 In the report body

6.0 Human Rights Issues
6.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

7.0 Financial Implications
7.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

8.0 Legal Implications
8.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified

9.0 Consultations
9.1 (A) "Matter considered and no issues identified."
   (B) "Matter considered and no issues identified."

10.0 Risk assessment
10.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

11.0 Health & Safety Issues
11.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."
12.0 Procurement Strategy

12.1 "Matter considered and no issues identified."

13.0 Partnership working

13.1 Detailed in the body of the report
**LIST OF BEHAVIOURS TO BE INCLUDED AS ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (NOT EXCLUSIVE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Misuse of public space</th>
<th>Disregard for community / personal wellbeing</th>
<th>Acts directed at people</th>
<th>Environmental damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Drug / substance misuse &amp; dealing&lt;br&gt; Taking drugs&lt;br&gt; Sniffing volatile substances&lt;br&gt; Discarding needles / drug paraphernalia&lt;br&gt; Crack houses&lt;br&gt; Presence of dealers or users</td>
<td>• Noise&lt;br&gt; Noisy neighbours&lt;br&gt; Noisy cars / motorbikes&lt;br&gt; Loud music&lt;br&gt; Alarms (persistent ringing / malfunction)&lt;br&gt; Noise from pubs / clubs&lt;br&gt; Noise from business / industry</td>
<td>• Intimidation / harassment&lt;br&gt; Groups or individuals making threats&lt;br&gt; Verbal abuse&lt;br&gt; Bullying&lt;br&gt; Following people&lt;br&gt; Pesterers people&lt;br&gt; Voyeurism&lt;br&gt; Sending nasty / offensive letters&lt;br&gt; Obscene / nuisance phone calls&lt;br&gt; Menacing gestures</td>
<td>• Criminal damage / vandalism&lt;br&gt; Damage to street furniture&lt;br&gt; Damage to buildings&lt;br&gt; Damage to trees / plants / hedges&lt;br&gt; • Litter / rubbish&lt;br&gt; Dropping litter&lt;br&gt; Dumping rubbish&lt;br&gt; Fly-tipping&lt;br&gt; Fly-posting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Street drinking</td>
<td>• Rowdy behaviour&lt;br&gt; Shouting &amp; swearing&lt;br&gt; Fighting&lt;br&gt; Drunken behaviour&lt;br&gt; Hooliganism / loutish behaviour</td>
<td>• Nuisance behaviour&lt;br&gt; Urinating in public&lt;br&gt; Setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property)&lt;br&gt; Inappropriate use of fireworks&lt;br&gt; Throwing missiles&lt;br&gt; Climbing on buildings&lt;br&gt; Impeding access to communal areas&lt;br&gt; Games in restricted / inappropriate areas&lt;br&gt; Misuse of air guns&lt;br&gt; Letting down tyres</td>
<td>• Animal related problems&lt;br&gt; Uncontrolled animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Begging</td>
<td>• Hoax calls&lt;br&gt; False calls to emergency services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prostitution&lt;br&gt; Soliciting&lt;br&gt; Cards in phone boxes&lt;br&gt; Discarded condoms</td>
<td>• Nuisance behaviour&lt;br&gt; Urinating in public&lt;br&gt; Setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property)&lt;br&gt; Inappropriate use of fireworks&lt;br&gt; Throwing missiles&lt;br&gt; Climbing on buildings&lt;br&gt; Impeding access to communal areas&lt;br&gt; Games in restricted / inappropriate areas&lt;br&gt; Misuse of air guns&lt;br&gt; Letting down tyres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kerb crawling&lt;br&gt; Loitering&lt;br&gt; Pesterers residents</td>
<td>• Animal related problems&lt;br&gt; Uncontrolled animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sexual acts&lt;br&gt; Inappropriate sexual conduct&lt;br&gt; Indecent exposure</td>
<td>• Hoax calls&lt;br&gt; False calls to emergency services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abandoned cars</td>
<td>• Criminal damage / vandalism&lt;br&gt; Damage to street furniture&lt;br&gt; Damage to buildings&lt;br&gt; Damage to trees / plants / hedges&lt;br&gt; • Litter / rubbish&lt;br&gt; Dropping litter&lt;br&gt; Dumping rubbish&lt;br&gt; Fly-tipping&lt;br&gt; Fly-posting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle related nuisance &amp; Inappropriate vehicle use&lt;br&gt; Inconvenient / illegal parking&lt;br&gt; Car repairs on the street / in gardens</td>
<td>• Noise&lt;br&gt; Noisy neighbours&lt;br&gt; Noisy cars / motorbikes&lt;br&gt; Loud music&lt;br&gt; Alarms (persistent ringing / malfunction)&lt;br&gt; Noise from pubs / clubs&lt;br&gt; Noise from business / industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting vehicles alight&lt;br&gt; Joyriding&lt;br&gt; Racing cars&lt;br&gt; Off road motorcycling&lt;br&gt; Cycling / skateboarding in pedestrian areas / footpaths</td>
<td>• Nuisance behaviour&lt;br&gt; Urinating in public&lt;br&gt; Setting fires (not directed at specific persons or property)&lt;br&gt; Inappropriate use of fireworks&lt;br&gt; Throwing missiles&lt;br&gt; Climbing on buildings&lt;br&gt; Impeding access to communal areas&lt;br&gt; Games in restricted / inappropriate areas&lt;br&gt; Misuse of air guns&lt;br&gt; Letting down tyres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Annex 2**
Primary and Secondary, legislation
• Crime & Disorder Act 1998
• Police Reform Act 2001
• Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003
• Police & Justice Act 2006
• Human Rights Act
• Health & Safety legislation
• Local Government Act 2000

Government Guidelines:
• Together programme
• Respect Agenda
• Building Safer Stronger Communities
• National Community Safety Strategy
• Neighbourhood Policing Programme.
• C&D Act Review 2006
• Crime Strategy 2007
• Delivering Safer Communities

Strategies and Plans:
• Adur District Council Strategic Priorities
• Adur Community Strategy
• Adur Crime Reduction Strategy
• Adur Community Strategy
• West Sussex Community Safety Strategy
• National Policing Plan
• Sussex Policing Plan
• Local Area Agreements
Organisations Involved With CDRP 4th April 2007

Responsible Authorities (CDRP)
Statutory partners must
(a) Adur District Council (C&D Act 1998)
(b) West Sussex County Council (C&D Act 1998)
(c) Sussex Police (C&D Act 1998)
(d) West Sussex Fire & Rescue Authority (Police Reform Act 2002)
(e) Sussex Police Authority (Police Reform Act 2002)
(f) West Sussex Primary Care Trust (Police Reform Act 2002)

Co-operating Persons and Bodies
Responsible Authorities must act and co-operate with the following persons and bodies:

(a) a parish council in that local government area;
(b) a National Health Service Trust established under Part 1 of the National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 which manages a hospital within the meaning of that Part, establishment or other facility in that local government area;
(c) the governing body of a school, within the meaning of section 4(1) of the Education Act 1996 in that local government area maintained by a local education authority;
(d) the proprietor of an independent school, within the meaning of section 463 of that Act, in that local government area; and
(e) the governing body of an institution within the further education sector, as defined in section 91 of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992
(f) a social landlord registered under part 1 of the housing act 1963

Participating Persons and Bodies
The descriptions of persons or bodies at least one of each of which must be invited by responsible authorities to participate in their exercise of functions
The following descriptions of persons or bodies are prescribed for those purposes in relation to each local government area in England –

(a) The Environment Agency
(b) Drug and Alcohol Action team
(c) Training and Enterprise Council
(d) a voluntary organisation operating in that local government area whose objects are to provide assistance to young persons through youth work or informal education;
(e) Crown Prosecution Service
(f) a Court Manager of the Crown Court;
(g) a magistrates’ court committee for an area any part of which is within that local government area;
(h) a representative of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes
(i) a member of a Victim Support Scheme in that local government area which is affiliated to the National Association of Victim Support Schemes;
(j) the service police, as defined in paragraph (4) below, where any military establishment is within that local government area;
(k) the Ministry of Defence police, where any place to which section 2(2) of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987 applies is within that local government area;
(l) a body which provides school transport within that local government area;
(m) a body which provides or operates public transport within that local government area;
(n) a Passenger Transport Authority, within the meaning of section 9 of the Transport
Act 1968
(o) a **Passenger Transport Executive** within the meaning of section 9 of the Transport Act 1968,
(p) Transport for London where that local government area is a London borough;
(q) in respect of each of the following descriptions, a body which promotes the interests of, or provides services to, persons of that description within that local government area -
   (i) women;
   (ii) the young, including children;
   (iii) the elderly;
   (iv) the physically and mentally disabled;
   (v) those of different racial groups within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Race Relations Act 1976
   (vi) homosexuals;
   (vii) residents;
(r) a **body** not falling within sub-paragraph (q) above, one of whose purposes is to reduce crime and disorder

(s) a **body established for religious purposes**
(t) a **company or partnership which has a place of business** in the district
(u) a **body established to promote retail business**
(v) a **trade union**, within the meaning of section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992

(w) a **registered medical practitioner who is** -
   (i) providing general medical services in that local government area in accordance with arrangements made under section 29 of the National Health Service Act 1977 or
   (ii) performing personal medical services in that local government area in accordance with arrangements made under section 28C of that Act;

(x) a **body which is representative of registered medical practitioners** who are -
   (i) providing general medical services in that local government area; or
   (ii) performing personal medical services in that local government area;

(y) a **governing body of an institution within the higher education sector**, as defined in section 91 of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992, in that local government area;

(z) the **chief officer of the fire brigade** for an area any part of which lies within that local government area;

(aa) the **British Transport Police**.