

Anti-social behaviour formal interventions summary

Intervention	Who can issue/apply	Grounds	Typical uses
<p>Civil injunction Civil power to stop a person's ASB escalating and set a clear standard of behaviour. Can include prohibitions and positive requirements. For perpetrators aged 10 or over.</p>	Various agencies	<p>Non-housing related ASB - likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress</p> <p>Housing related ASB – capable of causing nuisance or annoyance</p>	Drug/alcohol-related ASB, harassment, noise (tenure-neutral), vandalism, aggressive begging, etc.
<p>Criminal behaviour order (CBO) Court order to tackle ASB which is applied following a conviction for any criminal offence. Can include prohibitions and positive requirements.</p>	CPS (council/police can request)	Help prevent harassment, alarm or distress if perpetrator committed a criminal offence and caused harassment, alarm or distress	Harassment, hate crime, drunk and rowdy behaviour, etc.
<p>Dispersal powers Power to remove a person from a specific location for up to 48 hours if authorised by a police inspector or above.</p>	Police (including PCSOs in some forces)	Committing (or likely to commit) harassment, alarm or distress, or crime or disorder in a public place	Alcohol/drug-related ASB., lighting fires, illegal raves, etc.
<p>Community protection notice (CPN) Notice to stop persistently anti-social individuals, businesses or organisations. Can include requirements to stop or do things or take steps to avoid further ASB.</p>	Council, police (inc. PCSOs in some forces), some social landlords	Persistent or continuing conduct which negatively affects a community's quality of life	Graffiti, dog fouling, persistent begging, and noise disturbance, etc.
<p>Public spaces protection order (PSPO) Order designed to protect public spaces from persistently anti-social individuals or groups. Can include reasonable restrictions and requirements.</p>	Council (in consultation with relevant parties)	Unreasonable behaviour which is (or likely to be) persistent or continuing and has (or likely to have) a detrimental effect on the local community's quality of life	Dog fouling, alcohol/drug-related ASB, etc.
<p>Closure powers Power to close premises for up to 48 hours out of court (closure notice) or up to 6 months via the court (closure order).</p>	Police and council	Premises used (or likely to be used) to cause nuisance or disorder	Premises where ASB is causing nuisance or disorder such as noisy premises, environmental pollution, drug/alcohol-related, etc.
<p>Absolute ground for possession Power which offers protection and faster relief to victims by quickly evicting the most anti-social tenants.</p>	Social landlords (councils/housing associations) and private landlords	The tenant, a household member, or a person visiting has been convicted for a serious offence or has breached certain ASB interventions	Drug dealing