**Anti-social Behaviour Definition**

Anti-Social Behaviour causes lasting harm to individuals and the community and must be stopped at the earliest opportunity, when the minimum harm has been caused. In most instances anti-social behaviour can be stopped if challenged early hence the importance of warnings, visits or letters in preventing an escalation of problems.

Anti-social behaviour can range from noisy neighbours, to neighbour disputes and from threatening or aggressive behaviour, to vandalism and graffiti.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 defines anti-social behaviour as:

'Conduct, which is capable of causing a nuisance or annoyance to any person directly or indirectly relates to, or affects the housing management functions of the landlord, or involves using or threatening to use housing accommodation owned or managed by the landlord for an unlawful purpose'.

Many people may be affected by this nuisance or annoyance, including:

'Anyone who has the right to live in a property owned or managed by the landlord, those living in any other property in the neighbourhood and anyone else lawfully in such property or in the locality, for example working or using local facilities'.

Examples of anti-social behaviour may include:

- Intimidation and harassment
- Noise nuisance
- Graffiti
- Vandalism and criminal damage to property
- Fly-tipping
- Nuisance from pets and animals
- Aggressive or violent behaviour

We are committed to challenging and reducing such behaviour.

The council, by working with our partners has the power to tackle anti-social behaviour regardless of whether the person is a council tenant, private tenant or an organisation. Click here to view our ASB Minimum Standards

Most people have an idea what is an acceptable standard of behaviour. The partnership takes a proactive and reactive approach to anti-social behaviour. At a first instance local residents are encouraged where possible to tackle the issues themselves. When this is not possible quite often there is not one single agency responsible in finding a solution to tackle anti-social behaviour, it often requires the work of a variety of agencies.
Anti-social behaviour is not acceptable and action will be taken against people who make the lives of others a misery.

Witnesses are crucial to tackling anti-social behaviour; whether they are victims of anti-social behaviour directed against them specifically or residents who witness anti-social behaviour directed against the community.

We need witnesses to report incidents - to provide evidence - and to help police enforcement and action against perpetrators.

Witnesses need to be supported the whole length of the witness pathway; from report, to trial, remedy and beyond.

Please use the information leaflet attached about what kind of support you can expect from us when you make a complaint concerning anti-behaviour.

Here are a list of the types of orders that can be obtained if ASB is proven.

"ASBO" (Anti-Social Behaviour Order) An Anti-Social Behaviour Order can be implemented against any individual who is over the age of ten (10) years and can be taken out to help protect members of a community from those people who insist on making the lives of others a misery. More detail about the ASBO can be read here.

"ABC" (Acceptable Behaviour Contract) The Acceptable Behaviour Contract is a formal agreement in written form (i.e. not verbal) which is made between an individual and most often their parent or guardian (in the cases of children/young people).

They can also be made between the individual and the registered landlords (Corby Borough Council or other landlord), housing departments, schools, the local police and are extremely flexible in content and the format presented.

"ASB" This is a commonly used abbreviation for 'Anti-Social Behaviour'. Different types of ASB are frequently observed within society.