



Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 38

PART 3

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Criminal conduct and anti-social behaviour

- 26 Parenting orders in respect of criminal conduct and anti-social behaviour [F1: youth offending teams]**
- (1) This section applies where a child or young person has been referred to a youth offending team.
 - (2) A member of the youth offending team may apply to a magistrates' court for a parenting order in respect of a parent of the child or young person.
 - (3) If such an application is made, the court may make a parenting order in respect of a parent of the child or young person if it is satisfied—
 - (a) that the child or young person has engaged in criminal conduct or anti-social behaviour, and
 - (b) that making the order would be desirable in the interests of preventing the child or young person from engaging in further criminal conduct or further anti-social behaviour.
 - (4) A parenting order is an order which requires the parent—
 - (a) to comply, for a period not exceeding twelve months, with such requirements as are specified in the order, and
 - (b) subject to subsection (5), to attend, for a concurrent period not exceeding three months, such counselling or guidance programme as may be specified in directions given by the responsible officer.
 - (5) A parenting order under this section may, but need not, include a requirement mentioned in subsection (4)(b) in any case where a parenting order under this section or any other enactment has been made in respect of the parent on a previous occasion.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, Section 26. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) A counselling or guidance programme which a parent is required to attend by virtue of subsection (4)(b) may be or include a residential course but only if the court is satisfied that the following two conditions are fulfilled.
- (7) The first condition is that the attendance of the parent at a residential course is likely to be more effective than his attendance at a non-residential course in preventing the child or young person from engaging in further criminal conduct or further anti-social behaviour.
- (8) The second condition is that any interference with family life which is likely to result from the attendance of the parent at a residential course is proportionate in all the circumstances.
- [^{F2}(9) A person is eligible to be the responsible officer in relation to a parenting order under this section only if he is a member of a youth offending team.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Words in s. 26 heading inserted (1.8.2007 for E.) by [Police and Justice Act 2006 \(c. 48\), s. 53\(1\), Sch. 14 para. 54\(2\)](#); [S.I. 2007/1614, art. 3\(d\)](#)
- F2** S. 26(9) inserted (1.8.2007 for E.) by [Police and Justice Act 2006 \(c. 48\), s. 53\(1\), Sch. 14 para. 54\(3\)](#); [S.I. 2007/1614, art. 3\(d\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I1** S. 26 in force at 27.2.2004 by [S.I. 2003/3300, art. 3\(a\)\(iii\)](#)

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, Section 26.