

### *The terms of the order (the prohibitions)*

played on playing fields associated with educational premises (*R v Boness* [2005] EWCA 2395.)

<sup>9</sup> In any public place, wearing, or having with you, anything that covers, or could be used to cover, the face or part of the face. This will include hooded clothing, balaclavas, masks or anything else that could be used to hide identity. (This was found to be too wide and a breach could occur by wearing a scarf or carrying a newspaper.)

\* Doing anything that may cause damage.  
(Far too wide, as it may include the defendant scuffing his shoes.)

<sup>9</sup> Committing any criminal offence. (Taken with other prohibitions, the divisional court commented that this was very plainly too wide (*JR (on application of W) v DPP* [2005] EWHC 1333 (Admin).)

Further examples and consideration of prohibitions made for football-related violence may be found in the case of (*R v Boness* [2005] EWCA 2395).

## Duration of an order

The minimum duration of an order is two years, which was set in order to give respite to communities from anti-social behaviour. There is no maximum period and an order may be made for an indefinite period. It is for the court to decide the duration of an order, but the applicant agency should propose a time period as part of its application.

The duration applied for should take into account the age of the recipient, any special conditions that might affect their behaviour, the severity of his or her anti-social behaviour, the length of time it has gone on for and the recipient's response to any previous measures to deal with the behaviour. A longer order will generally be appropriate in the case of more serious or persistent anti-social behaviour. Orders issued to children and young people should be reviewed annually and careful consideration must be given to the case for applying for such orders to last beyond two years.