



Task 3: Teacher Reference Sheet

Resolving the Problem Exercise

Participants should decide what the police can do to resolve each case and what others involved can do as well to reduce the risk of ongoing future issues.

ASB case 1:

The likely option is for an A.B.C (Acceptable Behaviour Contract) to be put in place between Paul, his parents and Police; part of the agreement may be that Paul stays away from the area of the resident's house, or is not allowed to have a ball in the street. This will be for Police, parents and Paul to decide, agree and manage together.

Explain: although this seems to be low level ASB, if it is persistent it can dramatically affect the quality of life of the resident which can become more serious. It's not just 'big issues' that cause upset and affect to others, little things can too.

ASB case 2:

Both Sarah and David could be arrested for the offence of '**criminal damage**' as they been involved in intentional damage of someone's property.

As they have not been in trouble with the police before, it is more likely that police would take them home to their parents and arrange a date for them to return to the Police station to be interviewed under caution for criminal damage.

If they admit the offence and are sorry a Youth Community Resolution (YCR) restorative outcome can be used to resolve the case; this may mean agreeing to pay for the damage caused, and/or write a letter of apology to the owner. This will not be held as criminal record.

Explain: David and Sarah must admit the offence and be sorry for YCR to be used. If they don't they can be given a Youth Caution (YC) or a Youth Conditional Caution (YCC).

YCC will have conditions applied to it reduce the possibility of them repeating their behaviour; this may include not being able to go to the park, not being allowed to hang out with certain friends. If they broke (breach) any of the conditions, they could be sent to a Youth Court.

The same applies to all others involved in the criminal damage, not just David & Sarah.

ASB case 3:

Police have powers to ask for the name and address of every young person present. They also have powers to search for and seize alcohol from U18's and tobacco from U16's. If alcohol or tobacco is found on a person under the legal age, Police can take the young person to their home address to inform the parents, or write a letter to inform parents. Police can also give you a formal warning which is held on Police record.

Police also have the power to disperse (split) the group and order them to move off in different directions; if they refuse or return, the Police can explore other options which can include arrest.

If the issue persists and becomes an 'ASB hotspot' – they can apply for Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) which can put restrictions on a specific area, a behaviour at certain times which the police and local authority can enforce.