



**CLEVELAND  
POLICE**

**The Herman Goldstein Award**

**Title  
Operation ABC**

**'The Acceptable Behaviour Campaign'**

**Category: Partnership**

**Cleveland Police**

**Chief Superintendent John Kelly**

Contact: Sgt 260 Tarns

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# Justice Support Project

A Nationally Endorsed Centre of Excellence

Working to make  
local lives better

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14<sup>th</sup> April 2003

**Chief Superintendent John Kelly**  
LANGBAURGH DISTRICT POLICE COMMANDER  
Dawson House  
11 Ridley Street  
**Redcar**  
TS10 1TT

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Dear John,

## **Langbaugh Police Acceptable Behaviour Campaign [ABC]**

I have recently become aware that Langbaugh Police is submitting its ABC campaign for consideration in respect of a National Problem Solving Policing Award. This letter is to support that submission.

You are, I know, aware that the Justice Support Project has been providing support away from crime to juvenile offenders in the Cleveland Police area since 1993. Before the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, the Project was able to offer that support to all under 18 year olds cautioned more than once. All JSP operations are backed up by external evaluation, comparing the re-offending rate of young people who receive our support with the re-offending rate of their contemporaries who reject that support, over a two-year period after our work with an individual is completed. We have consistently reduced the annual juvenile re-offending rate by a minimum of 10 % so I hope you will agree that I comment from a background of knowledge and experience.

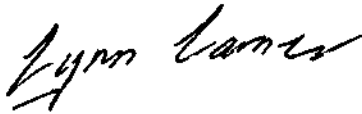
Over the years, during the course of monitoring and reviewing Project work for evaluation, it became obvious that, while working at caution level (later to become final warning level) was a very valuable activity, there existed a wealth of police knowledge regarding young people who were below the level of formal action but who were displaying a pattern of behaviour that would, eventually, lead to action being taken. It was always a Project aim to support these young people sooner, rather than later, in an attempt to address their problems before they escalated.

This project is managed by Cleveland Youth Association (Registered Charity Number 519012) and financed by contributions from the Single Regeneration Budget and the Community Fund plus donations from charitable trusts and central and local government. A company registered in England Number 2141312.

Langbaugh Police always did refer some juveniles for Project support, pre-final warning but numbers were minimal in comparison with the level that existed. Since the inception of your Acceptable Behaviour Campaign, that position has changed dramatically. Your officers are now automatically referring all eligible under 18-year olds to JSP, as soon as a second police letter for anti-social behaviour has been sent to the parents of that young person.

Not only is this campaign ensuring earlier and faster access for young people needing JSP's support but the ABC Partnership offers a shared information protocol that is pivotal to the success of that work. We are no longer mentoring in isolation in Langbaugh and that can only assist us to maintain and improve our results in the reduction of youth crime.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lynn Lamer', written in a cursive style.

Lynn Lamer  
Project Co-ordinator



Neighbourhood Services Department  
Director of Neighbourhood Services  
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Chief Superintendent J Kelly  
Cleveland Police  
Langbaugh District Commander

16 May 2003

Dear John

**Acceptable Behaviour Campaign (ABC)**

As you know a priority of the Community Safety Partnership, and the Council, is dealing with what the public see as unacceptable levels of antisocial behaviour.

Strong support for your work in tackling this issue evident from the previous political administration, is also evident from the new administration elected on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2003. There remains a real commitment to partnership working, and particularly in relation to your district's Acceptable Behaviour Campaign.

I have no doubt that ABC has been one of the key planks in the strategy to control and reduce ASB. The figures speak for themselves with a reduction last year (2002/2003) in reported instances of public disorder. This is a credit to all the staff concerned.

With the extension of the scheme to the Secondary Schools in the Borough, I am expecting even better results for the future!

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. P. Kirkham'.

**SPKIRKHAM**  
**DIRECTOR OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES**

Director of Neighbourhood Services: S. P. Kirkham CPFA



## **SUMMARY**

### **Project title: 'Operation A.B.C**

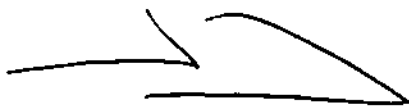
In the year 2000/01 anti-social behaviour reports in the Langbaugh Police District rose by over 12% and was nearly a quarter of all the calls received. Some 84% of those calls related to problems with youths. The problem was greatest in the most deprived areas and the community and local politicians were demanding a better response. We were being challenged as to why there had not been any anti-social behaviour orders obtained.

Traditionally the police response to 'complaints of youths' and sub-criminal behaviour has been limited due to call prioritisation. Police intelligence systems were set up to address recorded crime and there was virtually no input into anti-social behaviour. The process of obtaining an anti-social behaviour order required identifying and evidencing the behaviour, consulting partners and attempting to address the behaviour before moving onto seeking an order if the early interventions did not work. The police and partner agencies did not have the systems in place to easily identify offenders and they seriously lacked the ability to evidence the behaviour over time.

Operation ABC was set up to deliver an intelligence-led approach to address anti-social behaviour. To work with partner agencies to deliver early interventions to stop young persons progressing into more serious offending and evidence applications for anti-social behaviour orders if the earlier interventions failed.

Patrolling police were provided with a simple multi pack form to record the details of offenders committing anti-social behaviour and inform an intelligence database. Letters were sent to parents informing them of the problem and inviting their support to address the problem. Persistent offenders were referred to a partnership problem-solving group to exchange information and agree interventions. The interventions included formal warnings, additional family support services, mental health services, notices of seeking possession of homes, acceptable behaviour agreements, criminal prosecutions and anti-social behaviour orders.

The project has gained increasing momentum and support over the two years it has been running. The interventions have proved highly effective at preventing further offending with the 39 identified persistent offenders. Only 8 offenders progressed to acceptable behaviour agreements and only two of them to anti-social behaviour orders. There has been a fall in anti-social behaviour reports across the district, whilst across the force area, it is still rising.



J Kelly

Chief Superintendent, Director of Crime

(Former District Commander, Langbaugh)

## OPERATION 'ABC

## **Project Objectives**

The objective of '**Operation A.B.C**' was to co-ordinate a multi-agency '**drive**' against anti-social behaviour utilising intelligence from partners to proactively identify and confront the small hard-core group of young offenders who were responsible for causing a disproportionate level of anti-social/nuisance and sub-criminal behaviour. To establish intelligence data base to identify core offenders and hot spot areas to target partner response.

## **Scan**

Langbaugh Police were receiving many complaints of anti-social or nuisance behaviour particularly by young persons. South Bank was identified as having a particular problem. Due to the previous close working relationship between housing and the local Community Police, officers resolved to address this behaviour by means of joint warning visits with the local housing officers already being used for criminal matters.

The experience at South Bank was replicated in community consultation across the District. The most common complaint was the inability to resolve problems, which required repeated police attendance. The incidents were rarely recorded 'crimes' and were not subject to the 'key performance indicator', which 'drove' the police and other agencies to improve their performance. The overwhelming complaint raised by councillors, on behalf of their residents, was anti-social behaviour by young people.

## Analysis

Police officers, in particular the Community Police Team, were aware of the identity of the young persons causing the most problems in the community, as were the community itself, however the evidence was almost entirely anecdotal and seriously lacking in evidential value. This lack of information was consistent with the findings of the PAT 8 report.

If an offender was identified they were often dealt with by a verbal warning. In some cases the offender was taken home and warned in front of their parents. Unless the offence was serious enough to warrant arrest, generally no entry would be made on the Police Intelligence system. Rarely was any consideration given to the other sides of the problem, analysis triangle of location and victim, to address the problem. An informed judgement on location and time could be made, no other information was available.

The police rarely informed the housing providers or schools of the anti-social behaviour of their tenant or pupil. Similar behaviour, which came to the attention of the housing provider or school, unless very serious, would not be brought to the attention of the Police. There was no common or shared recording process for identifying or mapping anti-social behaviour problems.

The schools were reluctant to involve the police in problems within schools as they felt they were expected to tolerate and manage this behaviour. Serious bullying and violent behaviour to other pupils and staff were rarely reported to the police or



effectively confronted. Exclusion was the main intervention; there was a pressure to reduce this to avoid transferring the problem from the playground to the street. Information such as exclusion, bullying or general bad behaviour from the 82 schools in the Borough was often not recorded or analysed.

Langbaugh District Police during 2000/01 received 11,436 reports of anti-social behaviour, nuisance or other disorder, which represented over 18% of all incidents reported to the police in the district.

The average number of anti-social behaviour incidents per council ward over the year was 520 incidents. The South Bank ward (1220 incidents) and Grangetown ward (1325 incidents), are the two wards with the highest levels of social deprivation as identified on the social deprivation index. (Appendix 1).

In 2001 a survey (Appendix 2) which was distributed to 200 members of Neighbourhood Watch in the South Bank ward identified the following:

- 45 respondents (80%) believed anti-social behaviour was increasing.
- 54 respondents (96%) believed parents should be more accountable for their children's actions.
- 38 respondents (68%) felt the police could do more to combat anti-social behaviour.
- 49 respondents (88%) felt the housing providers could do more to combat anti-social behaviour.

The Cleveland Police annual quality of life postal survey conducted in July 2000 had 2,059 respondents.

The survey identified the following:

- Overall satisfaction with the police in the Langbaugh District has fallen steadily from 54% in 1997 to 20% in 2000.
- 53% of respondents considered teenagers hanging around street corners to be a problem in the area in which they lived.
- 37% believed vandalism or graffiti to be a major problem.
- Disorder, nuisance and minor criminal damage were grossly under-reported (too trivial 28%, the Police could do nothing 27%, Police were not interested 26%, fear of reprisals 12%, other 7%).
- The four policing functions that the respondents felt the Police performed least well were: Dealing with rowdyism and noisy behaviour, dealing with general annoyance to residents, dealing with vandalism and damage and patrolling on foot/cycle patrol.

**The analysis identified the following:**

Anti-social behaviour placed a high level of demand on the key agencies, however, there was increasing dissatisfaction from the public in our ability to deal with it.

Growing acknowledgement that small groups or individuals within groups, were committing serious and continued anti-social behaviour that was having a significant and adverse effect on the quality of life within deprived and vulnerable communities.

Existing responses to the problem were not effective and the key agencies were acting in isolation to address what were clearly shared problems.

Existing recording and measurement of the problem was woefully inadequate, even by the police. Mapping of 'hot spots' and targeting individuals was virtually non-existent.

**Response:**

Sergeant Lister, the Local Authority Liaison Officer, resolved to adopt a problem solving approach working with PC Bryan Tarns (now Sergeant), Helen Nicholson, the newly appointed incident researcher, PC Chris Gunnell (South Bank Community Policing Team) and Steve McCabe the South Bank victim and witness support worker. Other agencies that were involved at the outset and formed the partnership board chaired by Sgt. Lister were Sharon Dalton of Redcar and Cleveland Council Housing (Now Coast & Country Housing) and Margaret Maynard from the Justice Support programme. Later the formation of the Local Authority Community Safety

Unit placed ABC as the main method of tackling anti-social behaviour. No funding was available and the board had to work within their normal mainstream budgets.

At this early stage it was realised with the help of partners, such as Justice Support, that prosecution and threats were not the only answer. Intervention at an early stage, the correct mentoring and diversion would play a major role in improving the behaviour of some of these young people.

Additional partners were invited from the schools, educational social work service, community safety wardens, the Youth Offending Service, the Youth Inclusion Programme and Justice Support Service. The partnership would become the problem-solving group in accordance with the Home Office Guidelines on bringing anti-social behaviour orders and would be required to identify the appropriate interventions to confront the behaviour of the hard core group of offenders.

A multi-pack referral form was produced and issued to all patrol police officers in the District (Appendix 3). Officers who identified and warned young persons committing low-level anti-social behaviour completed the form and forwarded it to the incident researcher. This was the beginning of the data collection and intelligence gathering and the understanding of the problem.

The incident researcher created a database, which recorded personal details of the young person, which school they attend, their housing status, brief details of the incident, what action was taken and whether drugs or alcohol were an aggravating factor. The information was then checked to see if the young person had come to

notice before. In the event of the young person not already being subject to Police action and, where the behaviour warranted it, a letter (Appendix 4) was sent to parents informing them of the behaviour and inviting their co-operation in reducing future problems. The letter also informed the parents that repeated anti-social behaviour would result in the other partners to the scheme being informed.

A further referral within 6 months resulted in a second letter being sent (see Appendix 5) outlining the possible consequences should the behaviour continue. A Community Police Team officer and the appropriate partner officer personally delivered this letter. The purpose of the joint visit being to reinforce the message that the behaviour would not be tolerated and to offer the services of Justice Support (see leaflet Appendix 6) who perform a befriending and support service for young persons at risk of entering the judicial system. The whole process was co-ordinated within the Community safety department of the Police and Local Authority. This department is a joint venture in Police property aimed at reducing anti-social behaviour.

The intention of the letters was to engage offenders and their families in a positive manner to deter future offending similar to the ethos behind reprimand and final warning. Copies of the second letter are sent to all the partner agencies and acts as the trigger for information exchange. (Exchanging information about juveniles would have to comply with Human Rights, Data Protection and Crime and Disorder Act legislation). Identified people within each organisation were informed of the behaviour and this early trigger mechanism meant that they were in a position to identify problems they may have been experiencing from the same young people.

The offer of Justice Support was also offered to the young person and parents when the letter was hand delivered by a Police Officer and partner.

Should the other partners or the Police become aware of a further incident of anti-social behaviour involving the same young person, the problem solving group would hold a 'case conference'. The 'evidence' from all the agencies would be collated and interventions agreed. The interventions, dependant on the behaviour being considered, could include reprimands, final warnings, criminal prosecution, service of Notice Seeking Possession, evictions, youth offender services, mentoring by Justice Support Services, referral to Youth Inclusion Programmes, acceptable behaviour agreements, parenting agreements, anti-social behaviour orders and parenting orders. The partners would then undertake a further joint visit with the young person and their parents to discuss and agree or impose the interventions. The intention of the meeting would be to engage both the parent and the child in the proposed intervention. Failure to enter into agreement or failure to comply with the agreed intervention should result in enforcement of an intervention.

It was made clear to all parties involved that this process is not a soft option and that at any time where the behaviour becomes sufficiently serious or fully criminal then the normal police processes of arrest/summons and appropriate disposal would take place.

The scheme was launched as a trial on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 2001 in the South Bank Police sub-district where the highest levels of anti-social behaviour were experienced.

From the outset many of the forms submitted identified young people being present at a 'hot spot' location where alcoholic drink was recovered or anti-social behaviour had taken place but it was impossible to 'prove' which individuals were responsible. An additional letter was produced to inform parents of the presence of their child at these 'hot spot' locations. These letters were designated as 'general letters' (See Appendix 7). By the end of June 2001 67 'general' letters and 46 letter 1 warnings had been delivered. An early decision to role the campaign out to the entire district was made in July 2001 following publicity and pressure from police Officers outside South Bank.

By the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002 the following had been generated:

- 1665 referral forms had been submitted.
- 605 'general' letters were delivered and
- 880 'letter 1 warnings' were delivered.
- 40 joint '2<sup>nd</sup> letter warning visits' were made. (This figure indicates repeat offenders)
- 20 families had accepted the services of Justice Support.
- 13 young persons had been referred to the problem solving group.

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> April and the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003:

- 2495 referral forms had been submitted.
- 880 'general' letters were delivered.
- 1209 'letter 1 warnings' were delivered.

- 42 joint '2<sup>nd</sup> letter warning visits' were made.
- 35 families had accepted the services of Justice Support.
- 26 young persons (and two adults) had been referred to the problem-solving group.

In the two-year period the overwhelming majority of these young people dramatically improved their behaviour. Only 8 of the 39 young people progressed to voluntary acceptable behaviour agreements and only two of them breached the agreements. Two youths received anti-social behaviour orders. One youth has successfully complied with his order for over 18 months, returned to education and subsequently obtained a full-time job. The second youth progressed very quickly through the process and, once an anti-social behaviour order was obtained, breached it immediately. Within two months of the order being granted he was serving a 4-month sentence for the breach. The reduction and frequency of repeat offending was identified by the relatively low numbers of young people actually being discussed at the Problem Solving Group and the drop off experienced at every intervention.



## Assessment

One of the first results of the operation was the ready acceptance and use of the referral forms by patrol officers, particularly the community police team officers. The officers felt that, at last, they were trying to do something positive about anti-social behaviour. The forms were so well accepted that within a short space of time they had been 'smuggled' to the other two police sub districts and officers began submitting them before being instructed to do so. This showed a great amount of willingness from officers and as a result the trial period was cut short and the whole district became involved from July 2001.

The problem-solving group very quickly became an effective and successful partnership and the interventions provided were dramatically effective in reducing the offending behaviour. Charts have been prepared (See Appendix 9 ) outlining the interventions and their achievements.

Between 01/08/02 and 31/3/03 1800 referral forms were submitted and 621 of them related to public under-age drinking. The majority of the forms referred to large gangs congregating in parks or other public areas and being loud and abusive. A small proportion of the forms identified more serious behaviour such as minor damage, graffiti and stone throwing.

As part of the response a Neighbourhood Task Group was formed consisting of an additional Sergeant and four Constables. The team was deployed initially in the South Bank and Grangetown area for 6 months with a remit to work with a problem

solving approach to address the key issues of the area. The team from the outset has focused on addressing the anti-social behaviour problems in the area and utilised the ABC referral forms heavily. The methods deployed include officers in plain clothes acting as spotters to identify the ring leaders in gangs causing anti-social behaviour and then using 'snatch squads' to effect arrests. The officers also have a community consultation policy where they inform the public of the operations they will be delivering and the results obtained. They deliver a strong message via the good citizen programme in schools. Having a dedicated resource looking at the problem allied to the intelligence and support systems of Operation ABC has resulted in anti-social behaviour falling by over 30% in those two wards. During the same time the District rate of anti-social behaviour fell by 1% and the force rate rose by 2%.

The team re-located to the wards of Eston and Normanby where over a two month period they achieved a similar fall of 30% in the reports of anti-social behaviour. In the first three months of 2003 they targeted the wards of Newcomen and Kirkleatham where they achieved a remarkable fall of 65% in the reports of anti-social behaviour.

The key objectives of the scheme have been met. The intelligence database has been established and is becoming increasingly effective at identifying the small group of core offenders and hot spot areas, which are then included in the weekly intelligence tasking to patrol officers, community support officers and community safety wardens. The interventions have proved dramatically effective at reducing the offending rate of this core group and reintegrating them into society. Also with the identification of Hot Spot areas the problem solving group uses the services of the Design Out Crime

officer to examine long term problem solving such as CCTV, lighting and other interventions.

Anti-social behaviour reports, which had risen from 10,260 incidents to 11,436, a rise of 12% in 2000/02, only rose to 11,899 incidents, a 4% increase in 2001.02 and fell in 2002/03 to 11,778 incidents, a fall of 1%.

Certain key themes have come to light through this process.

- Targeting the key offenders in a gang or group has an immediate deterrent effect on the rest of the group.
- Information exchange at the problem-solving group invariably provides supporting evidence i.e. if a young person is causing trouble on the street they are invariably causing trouble at school.
- Both the housing and education providers often felt isolated and powerless to deal with anti-social behaviour and this process has been seen as a hugely positive step forward.
- The joint warning process delivers a strong message to offenders that their behaviour has been recorded and that it will not be tolerated.
- Interventions short of prosecution can be highly effective in addressing anti-social behaviour. In particular the independent work of Justice Support has been very

successful in mentoring these young persons and accessing the other support services they may have required.

- Without exception the victims have been empowered by the process and have a restored confidence in the determination and the ability of the police and partners to deal with this type of problem.

Operation ABC has contributed to the improvement in public satisfaction with Langbaugh Police following steady decline up to 2000. The following years have seen a satisfaction increase, in 2001 it rose to 29.5% of people who were very satisfied or satisfied with performance and 2002 saw a 8% rise to 37.4% of people that were satisfied or very satisfied.

A qualitative questionnaire telephone survey was conducted with 81 randomly selected parents (a 96% return) who had received 1st warning letters. All but three of the parents agreed that the scheme was appropriate and effective. All of the parents said they had challenged their child's behavior, often grounding them for a period of time. Many unsolicited calls have also been received from concerned parents. The common thread has been how the letter from the Police gave the parent the evidence to confront the child's behaviour and apply discipline.

## **The Work Continues**

Operation ABC has been included in the 2002-2005 Community Safety Strategy for the borough. The 4 largest Registered Social Landlords have adopted the approach when addressing complaints about anti social behaviour of tenants, their children and visitors. The process involves similar 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> warning letters; joint warning visits, support and mediation services. Continued anti-social behaviour results in referrals to the problem solving group to discuss interventions such as formal warnings, injunctions, eviction proceedings and anti-social behaviour agreements or orders. Following a trial in three schools all secondary schools in the borough have also adopted Operation ABC. Once again the process involves warning letters, joint visits with nominated officers or Community Safety Officers with a referral to the problem-solving group if those measures fail.

The intelligence database is being developed further and the district has introduced target boards and profiling for anti-social behaviour in the same way as those used for targeting 'crime' offenders. The submission of anti-social behaviour referral forms has been included in the performance indicators.

A Police weekly intelligence briefing pack for anti-social behaviour 'Hot Spots' is being provided to the local authority community safety wardens. They are also encouraged to take a more active involvement in Operation ABC.

A successful growth bid was made to the Police Authority and a 2<sup>nd</sup> Neighbourhood Task Group of a sergeant and four constables will be in place from April 2003 and

they also will focus on the delivery of Operation ABC and the good citizenship programme in schools. The district will also have 23 Police Community support Officers by the end of 2003 who will be focusing on reducing anti-social behaviour and delivering ABC.

The district is in an excellent position to deliver the new guidelines on anti-social behaviour orders introduced in October 2002 and likewise to deliver the measures proposed in the Anti-Social Behaviour Bill.

We are identifying resources and activities for young people in the community itself, involving the local authority youth and leisure services and voluntary sector organisations. A recent development involves a local public house now opening two nights a week solely as an alcohol free venue for young people. Research is underway at present to develop a reward scheme for young people who act in a positive manner within the community.

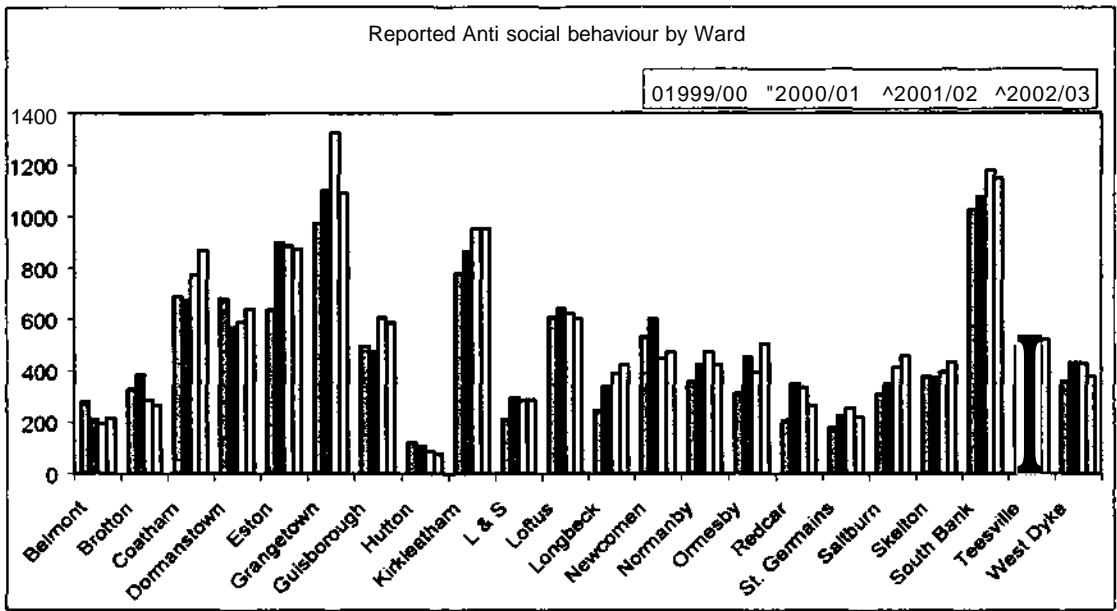
In conclusion Operation ABC is an effective, intelligence lead, partnership approach to deal with persistent anti-social behaviour. It is highly effective at dealing with the hard core of persistent offenders. It will increasingly direct future Policing Operations, however, at present no effective legal sanction is available to the police, or local authorities, to deal with the problem of under age drinking. Changes to the law are probably required. The majority of the youths complained about are of good character doing little more than 'hanging out' and much of the time the situation requires managing rather than enforcing. The experience with the Neighbourhood Task Group has shown that it can impact on the large numbers of complaints received

regarding under age drinking and the gangs of youths on street corners and shopping parades but only if the resources are made available and properly directed.

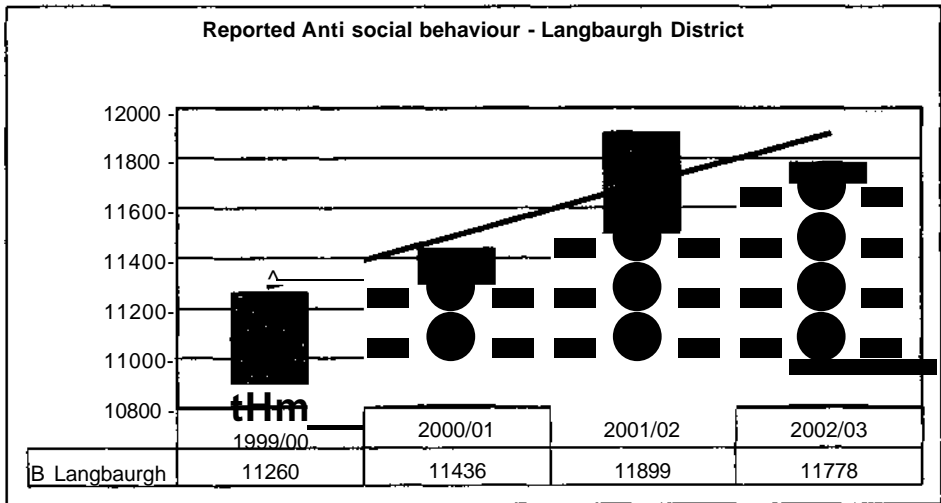
Sgt 260 Bryan Tarns

### **Appendices**

1. Chart showing levels of anti-social behaviour by ward.
2. Neighbourhood Watch Survey Results.
3. Multi-Pack Referral Form.
4. Letter 1.
5. Letter 2.
6. Justice Support Referral.
7. General Letter.
8. 3 Case Summaries.
9. Problem Solving Group Referrals.( Year 1)
10. Problem Solving Group Referrals to date.



The first graph shows the levels of anti-social behaviour across a four year period. Langbaugh has nine wards which are identified as being in the top 10% of most deprived wards in England and Wales. These are South Bank, Grangetown, Dormanstown, Eston, Newcomen, Lockwood & Skinningrove, Kirkleatham, Loftus and Coatham. These wards are clearly identified with ASB problems.





Neighbourhood Watch Survey Results

Completed Surveys returned 56 out of 200: 26%

Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither Agree/Disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Anti - social behaviour is on the increase	30	15	5	5	1
I am satisfied with the police response/action to anti-social behaviour	5	18	21	11	1
Only youngsters are Anti-social	8	1	8	28	11
Parents should be made more accountable for their children's actions	40	14	1	1	
The Police could do more to combat Anti-social behaviour	18	20	13	3	2
The housing providers could do more to combat Anti-social behaviour	27	22	5	2	
I feel safe when out and about	8	12	15	12	9
Everyone is anti-social some of the time	5	22	8	18	3
Anti-social behaviour is no worse in South Bank than anywhere else	14	27	5	8	2
A major cause of anti-social behaviour is boredom	30	11	4	6	5

The key findings of the survey are:

- 45 Respondents (80%) believed anti-social behaviour to be on the increase
- 54 Respondents (96%) believed parents should be more accountable for their children's actions
- 38 Respondents (68%) believed the Police could do more to combat anti-social behaviour
- 49 Respondents (87.5%) believed the housing providers could do more to combat anti-social behaviour
- 41 Respondents (76%) believed that anti-social behaviour in South Bank was no worse than anywhere else

41 Respondents (76%) believed a major cause of anti-social behaviour was boredom

**Langbaurgh District  
Anti-Social Behaviour Form**

Sub District



**1 Details of Incident**

Time  Date  Log No

Location of Incident

**2 Details of Juvenile involved**

Pull Name

Address & Tel No

D.O.B  I.D. Code  Sex  M/F

School

**3 Details of Parents**

Full Name

Address & Tel No

Housing Provider (Private/Council/Housing Association)

Please provide details of incident overleaf

**4 Brief Details of Incident**

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**5 Any Action taken (i.e. verbal warnings)**

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Alcohol/Drugs Involved  YES/NO Parent Visited  YES/NO Stop/Search  YES/NO

Officer Submitting

Please forward this form to Incident Research via internal mail



## LANGBAURGH DISTRICT

Sean Price BSc(Hons) MSt(Cantab)  
Chief Constable

Dawson House  
11 Ridley Street  
Redcar  
TS10 1TT

Your Ref:  
Our Ref: ABC/1944/03

Telephone: 01642 326326  
Facsimile: 01642 302754

11<sup>th</sup> May 2003

Dear Parent or Guardian of

**Luke Skywalker bn 20.5.85**

Langbaugh District Police are committed to working in Partnership with other agencies in order to reduce levels of nuisance, anti-social and sub-criminal behaviour, often attributed to young people. The intention is to help improve behaviour, divert young people from entering the criminal justice system unnecessarily, and improve the quality of life for everyone concerned.

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention the fact that it was necessary for Police officers to speak to your child regarding anti-social behaviour at Moonbase during the evening of 10<sup>th</sup> May 2003.

At 8.40pm Luke was found congregating with a group of youths, he was in possession of two bottles of wine. The alcohol was disposed of and Luke was taken home and warned regarding his conduct.

Cleveland Police do not intend to take any further action against your child on this occasion and I hope that you receive this letter in the spirit it is intended, i.e. to reduce future problems. I must point out that if there is any repetition of this or similar anti-social behaviour then the various partner agencies (schools, housing providers etc.) will be informed. The object of informing other agencies is to share information regarding such behaviour and jointly develop interventions to address it. Obviously we hope we do not have further need to contact you regarding this matter.

Should you wish to discuss the situation further please contact Sgt. Tarns or PC Aldus tel. 01642 302095/82. Bet.0900 and 1700 Mon to Fri.

Yours sincerely

**PC 27 Aldus - Community Safety**

The Parents/Guardian  
Luke Skywalker  
15 Empire Street  
Moonbase  
Cleveland

**CRIMESTOPPERS**  
**0800 555 111**



*We are an equal opportunities employer*



Langbaugh District  
Dawson House  
11 Ridley Street  
Redcar  
TS10 1TT

YourRef:  
OurRef: ABC2/83/03

16 May 2003

Dear Parent/Guardian

**Re: Luke Skywalker, 15 Empire Street Moonbase bn 20.5.85**

Langbaugh District Police are committed to working in Partnership with young people, their families, schools, Housing Providers and Youth Justice Services to reduce the levels of nuisance and anti-social behaviour attributable to young people. The intention is to improve the behaviour of young people, avoid young people entering the criminal justice system unnecessarily and improve the quality of life for everyone concerned.

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention the fact that it has been necessary for Police Officers to warn your child recently regarding anti-social behaviour. PC Vader spoke to your child at 9.25pm on the 15.5.03 at High Street, Moonbase when Luke was found in a hot spot area of anti social behaviour. At this time Luke was using foul language to passers by. The officer noted that Luke had been drinking alcohol and was moved on from the area. This incident follows others, which have been communicated to you recently by letter.

The Police do not intend to take any further action against your child on this occasion and we hope that you receive this letter in the spirit it is intended, that being to reduce future problems. I must point out that the Police and our partners are committed to reducing the level of anti-social behaviour in the District. Anti-social behaviour can have a huge impact on the quality of life for everyone living in the area and be particularly damaging to the elderly or vulnerable members of the community. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the partner agencies informing them of your child's anti-social behaviour and inviting them to inform the partnership of similar problems or issues they may be aware of. If you wish to discuss this letter or if you have any other concerns please contact PC 27 Aldus on 01642 302095 or Sgt Lister on 01642 302083 Mon-Fri 9am-4.30pm

If there is any repeat of this or similar anti-social behaviour the various partner agencies will meet to discuss what action to take, which could include criminal proceedings. Obviously we hope we do not have further need to contact you regarding this matter.

Yours faithfully

**PC 27 Aldus**  
Community Safety

# What's all this about *i* JUSTICE?

Justice isn't only about crime and punishment. In the dictionary the word 'Justice' is shown to mean 'the principle of fairness'.

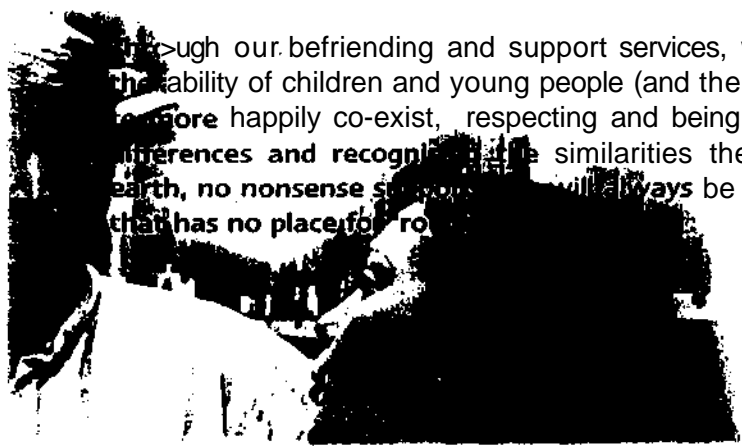
Fairness is exactly what the Justice Support Project is all about. Promoting and encouraging fairness to local people (particularly young people), whoever they are, as individuals and as groups within their own neighbourhoods.

Justice Support is about restoring a balance of fairness into people's lives where there is felt to be none. Strengthening the skills that they, themselves, already possess, to help them deal more positively with life's difficult issues.

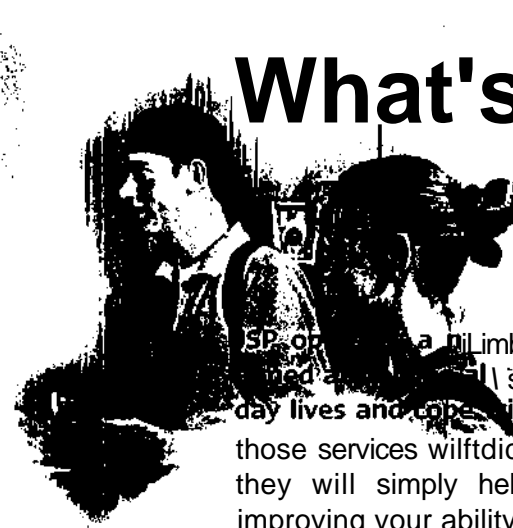
Not taking away their right to make their own decisions but providing the support that will help them to become more comfortable with their responsibilities and more confident about their future.

Most people need support at some point in their lives, whether it is to get through a particularly difficult time or simply to receive information and advice.

Through our befriending and support services, we aim to enhance the stability of children and young people (and their parents or carers) so they can more happily co-exist, respecting and being respected for their differences and recognising the similarities they share. Down to earth, no nonsense support. We will always be honest and fair but that has no place for...



# What's in it For You?



JSP offers a full range of services in North Eastern communities to help all sorts of people to better manage their day-to-day lives and cope with the stresses that sometimes arise. None of those services will dictate to you, nor tell you how you should live; they will simply help you regain control of your own life by improving your ability to make responsible decisions and carry them through.

## The under 18's

In today's society, we know how hard it can be for young people to avoid activities or behaviour that may lead them into trouble. There are many things in everyday life that seem to make it impossible to remain trouble free.

## Caring for the under 18's

We also know just how difficult it can be caring for children and young people. It's not just 'bad' parents who find it difficult but it certainly is 'good' parents who seek help.

## A variety of services

JSP works with non offenders and offenders alike, any young person who wants to improve their chances in life and any parent or carer who wants to more positively influence their own child/ren towards a better future. This work is always on a one-to-one basis, at a time that most suits you and in the comfort of your own home.

In addition, the project also provides awareness programmes on children's and young people's issues to groups of pupils in local schools.



LANGBAURGH DISTRICT

Sean Price BSc(Hons) MSt(Cantab)  
Chief Constable

Dawson House  
11 Ridley Street  
Redcar  
TS10 1TT

Your Ref:  
OurRef: ABCG/1337/03

Telephone: 01642 326326  
Facsimile: 01642 302754

2<sup>nd</sup> May 2003

Dear Parent/Guardian

**Luke Skywalker bn 20.5.85**

Langbaugh District Police are committed to reducing levels of nuisance and anti-social behaviour often attributed to young people. The intention is to help improve their behaviour, divert young people from entering the criminal justice system unnecessarily, and improve the quality of life for everyone concerned.

One of the locations police regularly receives complaints regarding criminal damage and general offensive behaviour and anti-social behaviour is in Darth Road, Moonbase. The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention the fact that PC Vader had reason to speak to Luke on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2003 at 1.25pm when he was found congregating with a group of youths causing annoyance to local residents. Luke was given a verbal warning regarding his behaviour and warned about the problems in the area.

I should point out that while your child has not committed any offence, the purpose of the letter is to bring to your attention his/her presence at a 'hot spot' area of anti-social behaviour. We are seeking your co-operation in reducing these problems and avoiding your child being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour. If you require any further information please contact PC Aldus on 01642 302095 between the hours of 0900 and 1700 hrs Monday to Friday.

Yours faithfully

**PC 27 Aldus**  
**Community Safety**

The Parent /Guardian of  
Luke Skywalker  
15 Empire Street  
Moonbase  
Cleveland

**CRIMESTOPPERS**  
**0800 555 111**



INVESTOR IS PEOPLE



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*We are an equal opportunities employer*

## Appendix 8

### Case Study: 1

A 15-year-old male was identified as his behaviour deteriorated badly between February and July 2001. He was threatening abusive and violent towards residents and shopkeepers within a small community. The violence included stone throwing, offers to fight and on one occasion a threat with a knife. He was disruptive and violent in school. Following exclusion he was receiving home tuition but rarely made himself available. He interfered with the emergency services by abusing and harassing police officers, calling out the fire service and hanging off the back of fire tenders, abusing an ambulance crew and turning on mains water supplies and flooding the street. The behaviour was always in front of a large group of his friends and was very much about showing off. Much of the information and evidence, particularly that from education, did not come to light until the problem solving group met. The consensus of the professionals who had contact with the youth was that he believed he could do what he liked and no one would prevent him. The group agreed to seek an anti-social behaviour order but at the same time have on offer and available to him support services particularly in respect of education. The evidence gathering was swift and effective. The District Judge commented favorably on the evidence gathering and consultation processes and granted the order naming the youth. Since receiving the order he returned to full time education and is currently in full time employment. He has only had one minor incident of anti-social behaviour, well outside the area he was excluded from, and it did not warrant a return to court as a breach of the order.

### Case study: 2

A 14yr old male had come to police attention on 11 occasions between May 2000 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2001. Warning letters had been sent to the youth without effect. The full extent of this youth's behaviour was not revealed until the problem-solving group met. For over a year the youth, accompanied by a gang of friends had been attending a local school terrorising the pupils, selecting victims and beating them up. There was hearsay evidence to show he had been robbing some of the youths and when challenged by staff he had threatened them with violence and goaded them to attack him. The level of fear was so great that only one pupil victim was prepared to give evidence. It also transpired that the youth had been failing to attend his own school during this period. He was offered and agreed to an acceptable behaviour agreement. This coincided with the publicity regarding the issue of the Anti-social behaviour order described above. To the surprise of all involved this youth has totally complied with the agreement and has not come to the police notice whatsoever since it was served in September 2001.

### Case study: 3

A gang of nine young persons aged between 10 to 12 yrs of age was identified causing serious problems and terrorising residents on a large housing estate. Evidence was gathered identifying the behaviour. All of them were warned about their behaviour and the three worst offenders were offered acceptable behaviour agreements. Our partners in housing also served Notices Seeking Possession on the three parents to reinforce the Agreements that the children entered into. Over 600 households were leafleted to tell the public what we were doing. These interventions received a lot of positive publicity and had an immediate calming effect on the estate and the behaviour of all the children dramatically improved.

Age, Gender, Area	Behaviour	Intervention and Date	Result
14 yr old male Grangetown	Damage, threatening, insulting behaviour. Several incidents.	April 2001. Joint warning and family support from Soc. Services.	No new Referrals
14 yr old male South Bank	Fire setting, damage, Unruly behaviour	April 2001. Joint Warning. Referral to Fire Brigade Education service. Educational Support	No new Referrals
13 yr old male Grangetown	Racial abuse, public Drinking, nuisance to Shopkeepers	April 2001. Joint warning. Educational package. Eviction Notice to parents	Behaviour much improved. No new referrals
Two 15 yr old males Marske	Trespass and disruption at school. Public drinking	June 2001. Joint Warning and monitor situation	Behaviour much improved. New reports from February 2002. Further warning given
15 yr old Male, South Bank	Threatening, abusive violent. Escalating in gravity. Almost on a daily basis.	Anti-Social Behaviour Order. Issued 18.9.01	Conformance with order. Returned to Full time Education No new Referrals
14 yr old Male Nunthorpe	Sustained campaign of violence against pupils at local a school. Including threats to staff. 2 to 3 incidents a week Between May/Sept 2001	Acceptable Behaviour Agreement accepted 18.09.01	100% compliance. Nil Breaches No new Referrals
12yr old male Charltons	Nuisance behaviour noisy and unruly	06.11.01 Joint warning, Justice Support mentoring, Educational package	No new Referrals
16 yr old male Redcar	Violent, threatening behaviour, damage, Neighbour nuisance	23.01.02 Joint warning, Justice Support mentoring Anger management	No new Referrals
17yr old female	Public drinking	23.01.02 Joint warning	No new Referrals
11 yr old male Redcar	Truancy, nuisance and abusive behaviour	23.01.02 Justice Support Mentoring	No new Referrals
15 yr old male Spencerbeck	Abusive, insulting, offensive threatening and intimidatory behaviour towards shop staff	23.01.02. Offered Justice Support, offered acceptable behaviour agreement. Declined all offers ignored warnings.	Evidence gathered. ASBO Proceedings Initiated
13yr old female Grangetown	Abusive, insulting, offensive threatening and intimidatory behaviour towards library staff and customers	19.02.02. Accepted Justice support and acceptable behaviour agreement.	Marked Improvement in Behaviour. No New referrals



Operation ABC Year Two: Returns of Problem Solving Group Inu\*eniMMH

Affe. Oender. Area	Behaviour	Intervention and Date	Result
13yrs. Mjic. Marske no: N	Abusive, th/eaiening, rtespji on schools, public drinking, violence. Danube. Theft	Deat > nb b- Court*. -s OS to intensify supervise. Monitor Behav tour. To seek ASDO il'connues. June 2002	No nes- Kletrals
Uyrs.Ma.c. Marske no: 15	Associate of above Abusive, threatening, trespass on schools, violence. Damage.	Declined Jusnce suppon Warned re Behaviour Sep-ember 2002	No new retelms
16 yrs. Male. Redcar No : 16 *	Associate of above, trespass on schools, public dnking, abusive	Accepted Jusnce Suppon Shape Training course arranged June 2902.	No new referrals
13 yrs. Male. Grangetown No: IT	Key member of fang, abusive to ihop keepers, intimidating customer!. Vandalism. Bullying, throwing stones, fire* orlu etc	Acceptable Beruvtour Agreement. SOS P. May 02 Declined JuiOce Suppon	behaviour unproved. No significant breaches of A&A. Still moojWjij
14 yrs. Male. Grangetown no: 13	Key member of gang, abusive to ihop keeper*, intimidating customers. Vandalism, Bullying, throwing itcees. fire* orlu etc	Acceptable Beavtour Agreement. SOS?. May 02 Declined Justice Suppon	Behaviour unproved. No significant brexhestfABA. Still moniionj]
17 yn. Male. Grangeton-n no: 19	Key member of gang, abusive to ihop keepers, intimidating customer*. Vandalism. Bullying, thro* ing stones, fireworks etc	Acceptable BelUviour Agreement. NOSP. May 02 Accepted Justice Suppon	Behaviour unproved. So breaches of A&A. Severed oes with gang. Engaged fully with Jusnce Support
17yrs. Male. Redcar No: 20	Under age >mlung, abusive, violent, very resentful or authority, damage.	Behaviour worsened quickly. Fully into criminal justice system. Major anger management issues. Did engage with Juihce Suppon but considered mental health issues too grave. His Km been referred to specialist mental health services. May 2002	Behaviour has improved but is very dependent OB success of* Bvatmtat Potential to become serious violent offender or scif-bann.
16yrs. Male. Bankfields ao:21	Pubk Dnking, abusive, throwing stone* fireworks, all ounde one parade of shops. Showing off.	Declined Justice suppon Warned re Behaviour.	No new rtielms
15yn. Male Bank fie lds No : :	Public Drilling, aousive, throwing tones* fireworks. Violent all outside one parade of ihops. Showing off.	Declined Justice Suppon Warned re *H-MOUH Received Referral Order to VOS re lenous assault. Close iupenition and iruitomny. September 2002	No new relents

13 yrs. Male. South Bank No: 23	Abusive - threatening to neighbours, unprovoked violence to stranger, major confrontations with father, moody to Jemc?	Devinel Ju -w Supo-i Not appropriate for ADA *R) ASBO * problem, mainly with twill? Cmmnal Prosecution fur a>juif. cxlotxr 200:	Short custodial sentence. Review release Monitoring
13 yrs. Male. Teesdale No: 24	Severely antisocial behaviour, including violence. Part of gang problem on esue.	Fully entered into criminal justice system. Failed to cooperate with VOS. And ISSP. Tagging etc. To allow criminal justice to-sic w deal. To consider ASBO in future November 2002	Short custodial sentence. Review release Monitoring
12 yn. Male. Redcar No : 21	One of gang leader terrorizing esue. Violence. Missile throwing, fat setting, abusive, threatening, bulking	Justice Suppon Youth Inclusion Programme NOSP. A. ceptible Behaviour Agreement Jan 02	Has engaged with Juiwif support. And YIP. Behaviour improved - Monitoring
12yrt. Male. Redcar no: 26	One of gang leader terrorizing note Violence. Missile throwing, fire setting, abusive, threatening, bullying	Justice Support Youth Inclusion Programme NOS?. Acceptable 3-hav tour Agreement Jan 02	Has engaged with Justice Support And YIP. Behaviour improved but still showing some fluctuations behaviour - monitoring
17 yn. Male Redcar No: 27	One of gang leader terrorizing estate. Violence. Missile throwing, fire setting, abusive, threatening, bullying	Accepted Justice Support and Youth Inclusion Programme NOSP. Acceptable Behaviour Agreement Jan 03	Has engaged with Justice Support. And YIP. Behaviour improved - Monitoring
17yr. Female Redcar No: 23	Sibling of gang iescer. Part of gang. Abusive and threatening behaviour	Accepted Jusnce Support and Youth Inclusion Programme. NOSP. Strong joint warning Jan 03	Has engaged with Justice Support. And YIP. Behaviour improved - Monitoring
14 yn. Female Redcar No:29	Casg member abusive ud draining behaviour. Throwing missiles.	Accepted Justice Support and Youth Indutioo Programme. Soong joint warning Jan 03	Has engaged with Jusnce Suppon. And YIP. Behaviour unproved - Monitoring
12 yn. Male Redcar No: 20	Gang member. Fire Kiting, abusive language, missile throwing.	Accepted Justice support and Youth Inclusion Programme. Strong joint naming Jan 03	Has engaged with Justice Support And YIP. Behaviour improved - Monitoring.
13y. Male	Gang member Fire setting	Declined Justice Support	Family support

Redcar No: 31	throwing missiles, abusive language.	Strong warning given Jan 03	Derby. No referrals.
11yrs. Male Redcar No: 32	Gang member. Fire setting, criminal damage, missile throwing, abusive language.	Accepted Justice Support Youth Inclusion Project try IO engage. Strong warning given. Jan 03	Has engaged with Jwbe Support. NonewrefmJj
13 yn. Female Redcar No: 33	Ging member. Abusive language, none throwing.	Justm support to be offered. youth mention ID engage with her. Jan 03	Child move from <<< after p u n s were recommended. No oew referrals.
13 yrs. Female Redcar No: 34	Gang member. Violence, abusive language.	Accepted Justice Suppon. NOSP. Youth Inclusion project to engage with her. Jan 03	Has engaged with Jusnce Suppon. Behaviour improved - Monitoring.
15yn. male Skelton No: 34	Resident in Children's home. Damage in and around the home address. Theft Drug abuse. Assault on staff members and other residents	Declined Justice Suppon. Criminal prosecution for outstanding cues. Dec 02	Monitor Behaviour No new referrals
15yrs. Male Skelton No : 36	Re-identificaitdren ihonk. Robbery, Violence. Throwing fire works, abusive language, prostitution.	Referral to Jusnce Support. Social Services to develop a programme to address James behaviour. Dec 02	Received 12 months custodial sentence for Robbery
Uyrs. female Skelton No: 37	Resident in children's home. Damage in and around the home address.	Referral to justice support. Monitor behaviour. Dec 02	Declined Jusnce support. Behaviour improved
37yn Female, Redcar No: 38	Hoax calls, nuisance calls to police, from public call box. suicide threats.	Criminal prosecution for public nuisance, bou calls. Suppon from Housing it Social Sen-ices, enabled her to be moved into warden control accommodation. Course of therapy with psychiatrists to address behaviour.	behaviour situa improved Monitoring as therapy son ongoing. Bernendedby Police officer ud computer donated to intervene
15yn Male. Eston No: 39	Underage dnking, abusive language, disorderly behaviour, criminal damage	Accepted Justice Support. Intervention by youth offending service. Jaa 03	Has engaged with Justice Support Monitor behaviour.
Uyn Male. Eston No: 40	Sibling of above male. Underage drinking, abusive behav tour, abusive language.	Interventions by youth Offending Service. Jan 03	Monitor behaviour.
16yrs. Male Eston	Underage dnking, abusive language	Declined Justice Support Refused to engage with	On going case. Acceptable

No: 41	shopkeepn. abusive language, doonkly behariour. Auauk.	dnij, alcohol worky with Youth Onedmi Senice. Refused to engage with Social Services. Acceptable behaviour congit. Mar 03	behaviourcorrr... tobeofKerrd
Qubbotouib No: 42	A reserve, abusive behaviour in Do c m Sutjity. Gunbarough Hospital and La & Health unit. Notuaee calls to surgery, criminal damage.	Youn visit by Police and Housing to deliver AccitOblebehaviour conmet. Refused to engage. Mar 03	On going case. Preparanoas for as Antisocial Behaviour Order.
16yrs. Male Grangeton No: 43	Assault, Under Age dnking, abusive language. Throm, missiks. Disoiderty behaviour.	Declined Jusnce Support. Intervooons by youth ofTending set-ice. Mar 03	On going case. Monitoring
14 yn Female Redcar No:44	Oimage, abusive language, <<<ssmeik.	Accepted Jusnce Support Youth Inclusion project engaged. Youth offinding Service to engage to offer early intervention. Mar 03	Monitoring.