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The Achieve and Learn Trust believes that nothing is more important than safeguarding the young people in our schools.

This half term we are looking at how our children can be drawn into anti social behaviour, and how as parents we can be alert to the signs that our children could be getting involved. Peer influence affects all types of families from all backgrounds. It is important to act early to seek support

What is Antisocial Behaviour?

There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

- **Personal antisocial behaviour** is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- **Nuisance antisocial behaviour** is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- **Environmental antisocial behaviour** is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.



The Impact of Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour is anything that can have a negative impact on the community and disrupt the peace and quiet of the people that live around you, such as;

- Cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person of another household
- Cause a person to feel personally threatened
- Cause a public nuisance or detrimental impact upon the environment
- Cause a detrimental effect upon the quality of life of an individual or the community as a whole
- Put your child at risk of harm
- Put your child at risk of being arrested

What is the Law?

Anti-social Behaviour is not a crime in itself, the acts and behaviours within incidents of ASB can amount to offences and would be dealt with accordingly.

The Police have various powers and laws to assist them to tackle ASB and keep communities safe; in addition to fines and court sanctions, other outcomes include:

- [Community Resolution](#)
- [Community Protection Notice](#)
- [Public Space Protection Order](#)

Local authorities and social landlords also have powers to deal with anti-social behaviour. These include issuing CPNs, PSPOs and evicting tenants whose children, or themselves, are responsible for causing ASB.

Anti-Social Behaviour Jargon Buster		
<p>ASB Antisocial Behaviour</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour can include graffiti, littering, excessive noise and verbal abuse. This behaviour can be distressing to others.</p>	<p>ABC Acceptable Behaviour Contract</p> <p>An ABC is a voluntary agreement between the person behaving antisocially and the police, council and/or social workers.</p>	<p>ASBN Antisocial Behaviour Notice</p> <p>An antisocial behaviour notice only applies to private landlords, not the person who is behaving antisocially.</p>
<p>ASBO Antisocial Behaviour Order</p> <p>An antisocial behaviour order is given out by a court to stop an individual from acting in a certain way.</p>	<p>FPN Fixed Penalty Notice</p> <p>An FPN is an administrative alternative to a prosecution which usually includes a fine and penalty points.</p>	<p>ASBO Interim ASBO</p> <p>This antisocial behaviour order is provided temporarily, while the court decide whether or not to grant a full ASBO.</p>

To report anti-social behaviour call **101** or use the **LiveChat** function on the GMP website.

You can access many of our services online at **gmp.police.uk**

Alternatively you can contact Crimestoppers anonymously on **0800 555 111**

CrimeStoppers.
0800 555 111
100% anonymous. Free to use.

GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE

For emergencies only call **999**, or **101** if it's less urgent.

What can I do as a parent?

Young people often feel they are blamed as the main cause of anti-social behaviour; the stereotype arises largely from the fact that groups of young people often hang out on the streets. Certain behaviour, which is not always intended to cause nuisance, can be perceived by people in the community as ASB when it has an impact on their everyday lives.

It is recommended you have talk to your child about ASB when the time comes that you let them venture out without you, in just the same way you would talk to them about staying safe. Explain how their behaviour will affect others and how it can be perceived, encouraging them to be mindful and considerate. It is also important to make them aware of the consequences for them and the family if they became involved in causing ASB.

1. Keep communication open

- Stay calm and avoid confrontation where possible
- Ask open questions and listen without interrupting
- Acknowledge feelings, even if you don't agree with the behaviour

2. Set clear boundaries

- Be consistent with rules and consequences
- Agree expectations together where possible
- Focus on safety and responsibility rather than punishment

Essential Tips for Effective Communication



Listen Actively

Pay attention to the speaker, show interest, and provide feedback.



Speak Clearly

Use simple language and a clear tone. Be concise and articulate.



Be Empathetic

Understand others' feelings and perspectives. Show empathy and compassion.



Use Non-Verbal Cues

Maintain eye contact, use appropriate facial expressions, and gestures.



Ask Questions

Encourage dialogue by asking open-ended questions.



Be Patient

Allow others time to express their thoughts and feelings.

ESTABLISHING RULES WITH TEENAGERS

FOCUS ON RULES WITH POSITIVE GOALS

When you do set rules make sure these are clear and focus on positive goals, such as safety, healthy, education and respect.

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- Letting you know where they are (safety)
- No drinking (health)
- Screen time only when homework done (education)

EXPLAIN RULES TO TEENAGERS

It is important to explain the rules to your teenager. Communicate to them that the rules are largely for their benefit. For example you can honestly say to them:

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- "I would not be a good parent, if I did not check where you were at night"
- "I am only limiting screen time to help you get your homework done first"

ADAPT RULES GRADUALLY AS CHILDREN GET OLDER

As children grow up they should be given extra freedom and encouraged to make their own decisions. As a result the rules are constantly changing. When giving children freedom and responsibility it is important to adopt a gradual step by step approach.

3

DON'T MAKE UNNECESSARY RULES

Where possible encourage your teenager to make their own decisions. For example:

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- Do you really have to insist that your daughter tidies her room to your standards or can you close the door and let her take responsibility?
- You may not like your son's haircut, but maybe it is best not to make an issue out of it, and let him decide how to cut his hair.

NEGOTIATE RULES WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The more you negotiate rules with teenagers and involve them in the discussion, the more likely they are to respect and uphold the rules.

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- Take time to negotiate and discuss rules with young people
- Listen carefully to what they want
- Express your concerns and what you want
- Try to reach an agreement or close to an agreement

LISTEN TO YOUR TEENAGER

Even when you do make a rule that your teenager is unhappy about, it is still important to talk it through with them and to listen to their point of view and feelings. In addition, teenagers can be helped to accept a rule when they are given choices about how it is enforced.

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3. Support positive routines

- Encourage attendance at school or training
- Support healthy sleep, meals and structure
- Promote positive hobbies, sports or creative activities

4. Be curious about influences

- Know who your child spends time with
- Encourage healthy friendships
- Talk about peer pressure and how to say no

5. Work with professionals

- Accept support early — it does not mean you have failed
- Share concerns honestly so the right help can be offered
- Be involved in planning and reviews

6. Look after yourself

- Supporting a child with challenging behaviour can be stressful
- Accept help for yourself where offered
- Remember: strong parental support is a protective factor

Before they go out, ask them:

- What they are planning to do?
- Where they are going?
- Who they are going with?
- What time, and how they will be getting home?

Tell them:

- To think about what they are doing
- Not to cause distress or annoyance to others
- Not to cause damage to property
- Not to put themselves or others in danger

Access to Alcohol:

- ASB and accidents are commonly linked to alcohol, children often take it from home without parents' knowledge
- Keep alcohol in a safe place
- Keep a regular check on the alcohol you have to know if any goes missing.

Young people can also be the victims of crime and disorder:

- Make sure they know how to stay safe
- Make sure they know what to do if they are victim of crime
- Make sure they can contact a trusted adult at any time

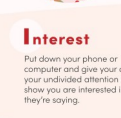
COPING WITH AN ANGRY TEENAGER

Utilize the GIVE Skills



Gentle

Speak to your teen gently and respectfully. Try to remain calm and regulated.



Interest

Put down your phone or computer and give your child your undivided attention to show you are interested in what they're saying.



Validate

Validating their feelings and letting them know they have the right to be mad can help them feel understood and respected.



Easy Manner

Stay calm, approachable, and easy-going. Avoid trying to problem solve or fix everything for them.

