

FACT 2

BACK TO YOU

Your Life...
Your Choice



ISSUES FEATURES ACTIVITIES ADVICE INFO HELP



STILL HELPING YOU MAKE THE
RIGHT DECISIONS!!

CONTENTS

Driving Force	
Legal/Illegal Motorcycling	4-5
Dangerous Driving	6-7
Personal Safety	
Hoax Calls	8
Firearms	9
The truth about Knives	10
Domestic Abuse	11
Bullying / Hate / Homophobic Crime	12-13
Cyber Bullying	14-15
Awareness in the Home	16
A Safer Choice	17
Top Tips	18
First Aid	19
Alcohol	
Facts & Figures/Realistic Consequences	20-23
Drugs	
Realistic Consequences	24-25
Anti-Social Behaviour	26-27
Rights & Responsibilities	28-29
Crime & Consequences	30-31
Rules & Laws	32-38
Safer Communities	39-43
Useful Tel. Numbers and Web Sites	Back Page

"Lancashire Constabulary holds a bank of packages covering many topics outlined in FACT 2. These are delivered in school by your teachers, supported by your Safer Schools Partnership police officer or PCSO, or local Neighbourhood Policing Team. If you have any queries about this booklet, the police packages or any other aspect of crime and policing, please contact your schools officer. Alternatively, you can contact Lancashire police on 0845 1 253545 (non-emergency number) or at www.lancashire.police.uk

please contact the Youth Co-ordinator

Email: Youth.Coordinator@lancashire.pnn.police.uk

Lancashire Constabulary Non-emergency number: 0845 1 25 35 45

FACT 2 back to you

Nowadays there appears to be so much negative publicity regarding young people - that it is sometimes easy to see why so many people have an unjustified view of young people. Everyone has the potential to become the 'model' citizen. However, it's only you who can make it happen by making the right choices from the start.

It is our hope to be able to equip every young person with the knowledge and skills, but most importantly the desire, to become 'our future model citizens' – who will be able to contribute greatly to our communities.

Recognition goes to all the agencies that have helped in the research and to PC Liz Stanton of Cheshire Constabulary for putting **FACT 2** together. Our thanks also go to LANPAC, Lancashire Youth Offending Team and the DCSF for funding this booklet. If you want to get in touch with us and find out more about **FACT 2** then please email: Sally Riley, Youth Co-ordinator - sally.riley@lancashire.pnn.police.uk

We are faced by a number of choices about the way that we behave and the roads that we choose to follow in life.

Here is a maze representing your time at school. See if you can find the paths that you have chosen to follow. What were the other ways you could have gone? Any ideas about what stopped you from taking them?



THINKING OF GETTING A MOPED?!

Did you know that more motorcycle crashes are the fault of other road users not the rider? So, as a young rider (even if you know what you're doing) wearing inappropriate clothing will mean that in a crash you more likely to suffer serious injuries.

You can only hold a provisional moped licence if you are at least 16 years old. It entitles you to ride a moped on the road as a learner with L-plates but you must not carry a pillion passenger or go on a motorway.

Your provisional licence is only valid when you have the DL 196 certificate issued after completing compulsory basic training (CBT) with an approved training body. A CBT certificate obtained on a moped is also valid for motorcycles once the rider has reached the age of 17 years and has the necessary licence. If you want to ride a moped on the road without displaying L-plates you must take and pass a theory and practical driving test.

When riding please think about a few things:-

- Wear a decent pair of gloves and a substantial pair of boots. Your hands or your feet are likely to be the first things that touch the ground if you crash - without protection you could suffer broken bones or worse.
- A fly hitting your hand at 30 miles per hour feels like a stone has hit it.
- You should never ride in trainers – they will disintegrate in seconds if you come off. A pair of Timberland style boots will at least give you better protection and support for your ankles than ordinary shoes.
- But remember, if you are wearing footwear with laces ensure they are tied securely and that they don't hang loosely as they can get caught up in the bike.
- You can get jeans and combat trousers with Kevlar lining and inserts for body armour instead of buying full leathers. They offer excellent protection against road rash and can be worn all day. Your mates won't even know you are wearing 'safety pants'!



REMEMBER!

Remember - At 30 miles an hour it will take on average 3 seconds for skin to wear down to the bone!

Jeans or track-suit trousers will give less than a second's protection!

HELMETS



Always make sure your helmet is correctly fastened and is the correct size for you. If you don't fasten your helmet and you do come off, your helmet will come off and you are likely to suffer serious head injuries.

Make sure you know where your helmet has been and how it has been looked after. Helmets bought second hand, could have been dropped or mistreated but still look as good as new. You can pick up a new helmet at a reasonable cost, so buy new and ensure your helmet has the correct European stamp on the strap (see www.RideSafeBackSafe.co.uk for more info on this).

GEARED & GO


Get your hands on free gifts, free DVD's, a goodie bag and a wealth of expert advice about being a more skilful rider.

RideSafe BackSafe has launched a new "Geared & Go" interactive learning programme for 16 to 24 year old scooter and motorcycle riders, available to all young riders in the North West.

The free half day seminar offers a great opportunity for you to become more skilful, more knowledgeable and better protected on the roads. If you are interested visit www.ridesafebacksaf.co.uk for more information on how to get on a course.



INFORMATION POINT...

 ridesafebacksaf.co.uk
- Young riders

DRIVING FORCE

- Dangerous Driving

MISSING

MATTHEW HANNON



This is my son Matthew - we all miss him so much. He was mad about cars.



He was killed in a crash, racing with his mate.

One moment of madness was all it took. We heard a terrible noise down the road, and had to see his broken body lying there. I miss everything about him - his cheeky face and his happy smile.

How he used to come in and say "hiya mum" and give me a big hug and a kiss. Now we live with this piercing pain and heartache every day.

How would your family cope without you?

PLEASE, SLOW DOWN.

read my story @ www.missingmatthew.co.uk

Ann Hannon's son Matt, 22, was the centre of her family but on January 9th her world was ripped apart when he was killed in a tragic accident over which his best friend Steve Hayhurst, 23, admitted causing death by dangerous driving.

In the DVD 'Missing Matthew' Ann, from Blackburn, tells her remarkable story "I couldn't take it in, I didn't want it to be true, I kept saying no, he can't be dead there must be something you can do. An hour later I saw his body in the mortuary. It was the most heartbreaking thing that I have seen. There lying in front of me was my lovely Matt, my first born. I couldn't take it in. Why me? Why Matt? Why us?"



**"To know I will never talk to him again
breaks my heart."** Ann Hannon

DRIVING FORCE

- Dangerous Driving

Matt and his best friend Steve were driving on Livesey Branch Road. Matt was driving along at 30mph initially when Steve decided to overtake him. When Matt then tried to gain the lead once more he was killed instantly as his Renault Clio clipped a bollard and hit a parked van. This was not something they normally did they were usually very sensible lads and never in any kind of trouble. They had been best pals since they were nine and had always shared a passion for cars.

Steven had escaped without injury and he rushed to Matt's side and held him as he died. Steven was distraught. Matt had been his best friend and they loved each other. Because Matt had died Steve was charged with causing Matt's death by dangerous driving but it was not something he had intended to do, it was just a moment of madness.



- SPEEDING IS ILLEGAL
- INAPPROPRIATE SPEED IS DANGEROUS
- SEATBELTS DO SAVE LIVES

DID YOU KNOW?

270 families in Lancashire this year will be devastated by the actions of young drivers.

Matthew Hannon was one of 9 people killed every single day on the UK's roads.

www.missingmatthew.co.uk
watch DVD online

Hoax/malicious calls

could be responsible for someone's **death!**

We all know that firefighters save lives, but sometimes they are not able to do their job properly because of the actions of some very thoughtless, uncaring people. Hoax calls waste valuable time and resources. They jeopardise responses to genuine emergencies - someone could die.

Almost 200 fire appliances are called out to hoax calls every day. Our emergency services are often stretched to the limit and hoax calls to 999 are proving to be a continuous problem.

Not only do these calls cost the emergency services a great deal of money, they also cost lives. Firefighters wasting time answering hoax calls could be needed to save lives from a real fire. In addition, all hoax 999 calls are a crime and are investigated, so anyone involved could get in serious trouble - even go to prison/young offender's institute.

999

**BEFORE YOU CALL
THINK THINK THINK**

You could receive a Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) for wasting police time, of up to £80

REMEMBER...

Hoax 999 calls are a crime and will be investigated.

All 999 calls are recorded.

FIREFIGHTERS REEL IN HOAXER!

A hoax caller was caught red-handed - by angry firefighters he had sent on a wild goosechase.

Two fire engines raced from the scene of a bogus blaze to a street half a mile away where they had managed to track down the malicious caller by using the latest technology.

He was still speaking to the fire service's control room in a telephone box when he was caught. Firefighters trapped him in the phone box, then handed him over to the police.

Today fire chiefs warned other hoax callers that their days were numbered.

Station Officer Dave Pimblett said "The latest technology we have on our switchboard means that all calls can be traced almost immediately."

Firefighters received the call to attend an address at 11.30pm last

night. But when they got there they found they were at a garden centre and there was no trace of a blaze. They radioed back to the fire control room and were told by the operator that she was still talking to the man who had made the fake call out.

He was traced about half a mile away to a phone box. The crews sped there to find the hoaxer still chatting to the operator.

Station Officer Pimblett said "The caller had given the nature of the fire as unknown so as a matter of course we always send two crews out.

The fire operator had an inkling there was something wrong so kept him talking. However, these days we automatically trace all calls immediately, not only because of hoax callers, but in genuine cases people can be confused and struggle to give clear addresses..."



INFORMATION POINT...

Hoax calls can be defined in several ways:

- f** HOAX/Malicious call: where the emergency services have been called to a fictitious incident.
- f** FALSE CALL: possibly a child playing with the telephone.
- f** INAPPROPRIATE: the incident is not considered an emergency and the caller should therefore have phoned their GP or their local police station.
- f** GENUINE ERROR: probably caused when the number 9 has been pressed several times.
- f** SILENT CALLS: these are mainly attributed to mobile phones and by default are always routed by the operator to the police.

DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO AN AIR GUN?

Offences committed with an air rifle, pistol or BB gun are treated as FIREARMS offences and treated very severely.

Modern airguns are **NOT** toys. They are quite capable of killing animals like rabbits, at ranges of 40 yards and so could cause very serious injury to anyone struck by a pellet - particularly at closer range. Most cases of airgun misuse occur during school holidays, where insufficient care on the parents'/guardians' side have not been taken to keep the gun locked safely away from your child, their friends - or even careless adults.

If you are interested in guns, get yourself to a reputable, club you can find these on the web. There, you will be taught to shoot properly and have the opportunity to try a wide range of airguns and decide whether or not you enjoy the sport. This will also help you become more responsible, safety conscious and skilful.

PUBLIC PLACES AND HIGHWAYS

You are not allowed an airgun in a public place without proper reason for doing so. If you are travelling to and from a place where you have the right to shoot, the gun must be in a case. A gun is loaded if there is a pellet or any form of projectile in it.

Police cannot tell if you have just a toy, a replica, an airgun or a more lethal firearm, so will treat all firearms as lethal - and respond accordingly.

"Air guns" and "Air Weapons" also include things like BB pistols, and some guns that fire plastic balls or pellets. The law still applies to these. If in any doubt, **DON'T** take them outside the home - the penalties can be severe.



It is an offence to fire an airgun within 50 feet of the centre of a public highway, IF BY DOING SO you cause any member of the public using that highway to be injured, interrupted or endangered. This applies even if you are on private property adjacent to the highway. Public highways include roads, pavements, bridleways and public footpaths. The measurement is taken from the centre of these.

TRESPASS

If you go on to **any land**, including over water, and in buildings, **without permission** you are **Trespassing**. If you have an **Airgun** with you it is classed as **Armed Trespass**, which is a serious **Criminal offence** even if the gun is **not loaded** and **no ammunition is carried**.



PERSONAL SAFETY

- The truth about Knives



It's not illegal to carry a small penknife is it?

Strangely enough it can be. Although the law is a bit confusing about this. One bit of law suggests that it is alright, so long as the blade folds shut, does not lock, and is less than three inches long.

However there is another law which trumps this one. If a police officer thinks you have it with you to hurt someone, they will arrest you and you will be charged with carrying an offensive weapon. Max sentence 4 years in prison!

Growing up in some areas it's just expected for you to carry a knife or else you will be a victim. Right?

Wrong! While it is true to say that some areas can be rougher than others, there are thousands of people who grew up in these areas and never carried a knife. They never get involved in street gangs, or crime. They do well at school and they become young adults who go on to get good jobs and live happy, productive lives.

Remember it's your life - Your Choice.

You **can choose** to carry a knife, you **can choose** to hang around with gangs and young criminals and **you can choose not to**.

It may seem that you need to do things to fit in, but do you really want to fit in with people who behave like this?

Sometimes the best way to keep safe is to take a hard look at the people you choose to hang around with and then consider a change of friends.



Everyone is carrying. Right?

Wrong? Despite what you hear on the street, the vast majority of young people do not carry a knife. Nor do they ever want to carry one.

In some areas up to 30% of young people say that they carry a knife. So what is the truth?

The truth is that a lot of them are lying in order to look hard in front of their mates. Even those that carry a knife very rarely say that they carry it all the time. They only carry when they feel they need it!

Why would someone feel they need a knife?

A lot of young people feel they need to carry a knife because they want to protect themselves.

This really means that they are frightened of something or more likely somebody.

These people think that the knife makes them safe.

Are they right?

You decide, but first consider these facts.

- Knives are quite capable of killing people.
- If you killed someone or hurt them badly, the person's friends would probably want to get you.
- If you got caught by the police, you could go to prison for 4 years.
- Knives do get taken away from people and used against them.
- A knife is an attacking weapon, never a defensive item.
- People don't always back off if you think you would frighten them by pulling a knife.
- Any stab wound can kill.



Activity

Consider & discuss:- What might be the harmful consequences of carrying a knife for your own protection?

Domestic violence can mean lots of different things

THESE INCLUDE:

- **physical abuse** - hurting someone by hitting, pushing, kicking, shaking, spitting or grabbing
- **sexual abuse** - forcing or encouraging someone to take part in sexual behaviour in any way that makes them uncomfortable
- **emotional abuse** - saying things on purpose to frighten the other person or putting them down to make them feel bad, for example, constantly saying that someone is stupid or ugly
- **financial and controlling abuse** - preventing someone by force from acting freely. This can include keeping them from relatives and friends, not letting them have a job or not letting them have or spend money

The facts of domestic abuse

Grown-ups and children should feel safe and secure in their homes. When domestic abuse happens, home becomes a frightening, unsafe place to live. Domestic abuse is wrong and families do not have to put up with it.



How can I stop the abuse?

Talk to someone you like and trust, such as a teacher, a friend or your social worker (if you have one) about what's happening at home. They will listen to your problems and you can talk about what to do next.

Is it my fault?

"Dad sometimes hits Mum when he's angry. I think it might be my fault because I can never get things right with my Dad". **Natalie, 14.**

Fear and loss of confidence

"I'm churned up inside. I'm so confused. When I tried to talk to my mum about being hurt, she told me not to be stupid and denied that anything was wrong. I want to leave home, but don't want to leave Mum alone. I'm drinking a lot". **John, 16**

Call ChildLine on 0800 1111

ChildLine is a **free** and confidential counselling service for any child or young person with any problem and is available **24 hours a day, every day.**

ChildLine is a service provided and funded by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC). NSPCC registered charity numbers 216401 and SC037717



If a child abuses a parent/guardian this can also result in the child being arrested and charged.

Recognising domestic violence



Domestic abuse includes all kinds of physical, sexual and emotional abuse within all kinds of intimate relationships. Domestic violence can be carried out by men against women, women against men, and in same sex relationships.

People experience domestic violence regardless of their social group, class, age, race, disability, sexuality and lifestyle or in a

relationship where a child is violent towards a parent. The abuse can begin at any time - in new relationships or after many years spent together.

Domestic violence can take a number of forms such as physical assault, sexual abuse, rape, and threats. In addition, it may include destructive criticism, pressure tactics, disrespect, breaking trust, isolation and harassment. Some abusers offer 'rewards' on certain conditions, or in an attempt to persuade their partners that the abuse won't happen again. However persuasive they seem, the violence usually gets worse over time.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Bullying / Hate / Homophobic Crime



What is bullying?

Bullying happens when someone sets out to hurt a person. They make their victim feel scared and unhappy by hurting them physically or emotionally. Bullying usually happens again and again with one or more people bullying the same person.

Teenager dies after suspected overdose

Physical Abuse

This is when a bully attacks someone by punching, kicking or hitting them.

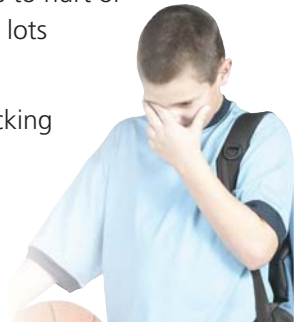
It is also spitting at someone or 'accidentally' banging into them or tripping them up. As well as hurting people's bodies, bullies can also break or steal someone's belongings. At school, bullies often ruin other pupils' books or even steal from them.

- Having money and other possessions taken or messed about with
- Being hit, kicked or physically hurt in any way

Verbal Abuse

This happens when a bully uses words to hurt or frighten someone and can be done in lots of ways:

- Name calling
- Taunting
- Mimicking
- Having rumours spread about you
- Being ignored and left out
- Being threatened or intimidated



Silent Bullying

This happens when a bully makes you feel bad but doesn't say anything - they might ignore you all the time or try to stop you joining in anything. This is often called being 'sent to Coventry'.

Silent bullying can be more than ignoring you - a bully might send horrible notes about you, spread rumours, follow you around everywhere, even in chat rooms, or send you a nasty text message. If you have received any of these, don't delete them, keep a record and show them to someone who can help.

Katie and Jane

Katie and Jane were good friends since junior school. Since moving to high school they have created a wider circle of friends. Katie's birthday is approaching and she is having a sleepover to celebrate. Jane, although still Katie's friend, has not been invited as Katie's parents have said only a limited number of friends can stay over.

Jane's not happy at this and sends Katie nasty text messages of a racial nature. Katie is very upset by this.

She does not know who is sending the messages.



Activity

Is this bullying?

What would your advice be to Katie?

What should happen to Jane?

School bullying 'has long-term effect on victims'

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Bullying / Hate / Homophobic Crime

What is Hate Crime?

Sometimes hate crime is the result of ignorance or insensitivity. This does not mean it is not harmful.

When we treat somebody who is different from us in a negative way and in a way we would not want to be treated.

It's illegal!

Racially motivated attacks on people are illegal. These can be verbal or physical attacks on their person or their property.

People have a right to a life free from racial abuse, harassment and discrimination.

Racially aggravated attacks/crimes are taken much more seriously by the courts and penalties are higher.

HOMOPHOBIC BULLYING

Again this can be a result of ignorance or insensitivity about people's sexuality.

An example may be a young person who may or may not identify themselves as lesbian or gay and because of this they are treated unfairly by their peers.

This is homophobic bullying and is a criminal offence.



Threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour are illegal and the police take all forms of 'Hate Crime' very seriously.

Activity

Have **YOU** ever been a bully?
WHY DO YOU THINK PEOPLE BULLY? HAVE YOU/ANYONE YOU KNOW EVER BEEN BULLIED? HOW DID THEY/YOU FEEL?

If you have ever played any part in bullying someone, it is vital that you understand the full consequences of your actions. Put yourself in the position of the victim. Would you enjoy being laughed at or picked on?



Youth Action Groups can be very useful to set up anti-bullying projects, or other projects which help to fight crime. To help you with ideas you can speak to your Safer Schools Partnership Officer, local Neighbourhood Policing Team or ask one of the teachers. Talk to your teachers and ensure everyone knows the school policy on bullying.



INFORMATION POINT...

Here are some examples of behaviour which will help you to decide if someone is being bullied:

- f A sudden dislike of certain places or certain journeys e.g. the journey to and from school.
- f Feels ill at certain times every week.
- f Suffers from nightmares.
- f 'Loses' money and valuable possessions.
- f Low self esteem.
- f Has unexplained bruises and cuts.
- f School performance starts to suffer.
- f Cries in secret.
- f Becomes withdrawn and anxious.



If you are being bullied in person or online, then you might think that it's your fault.

It isn't.

No one has the right to bully you. If you speak out about it, there are people who care – they will listen to you and help you.

How can I protect myself from being bullied?

The best way to protect yourself from being bullied is to tell someone so that you can get some help. If you try to fight back, you might make the situation worse or get into trouble yourself.

Here are some other ideas about how you can deal with bullying. Think about your situation, and what options might be best for you.



- Don't ignore bullying – it won't go away on its own and it may get worse.
- Tell someone you trust – such as a teacher, parent or friend.
- Remember – it's not your fault. No one deserves to be bullied.

Here are some things you might want to think about:

- Keep a record – and save any nasty texts or emails that you have been sent.
- If possible try to stay away from the bullies or stay with a group when you don't feel safe.
- Ask your mates to look out for you.
- Try not to fight back – you could get into trouble or get hurt.
- Check your school's anti-bullying policy. This will tell you what your school should do about bullying.

My teacher is bullying me, what can I do?

Your teachers have a duty to look after you. If they or any other adult working in the school is being mean to you, this is not fair. You have a right not to be made to feel stupid, be called names or punished unfairly. Talk to another teacher who you trust, perhaps your form teacher, and tell them what is happening.

What is Cyber bullying?

Cyber bullying is when a person, or a group of people, uses the Internet, mobile phones or other digital technologies to threaten, tease or abuse someone. It's against the law to bully someone in this way and if someone is being mean or threatening you, something can be done to stop them.

There are lots of ways cyber bullies can target someone, some of which may be:

- **Email**
Sending abusive emails to someone, or to a group of people, who may then join the bullying. Sending inappropriate videos and other content or computer viruses by email.



● Instant messaging and chatrooms

Using instant messaging and chatrooms to send threatening or abusive messages to someone and asking others to join in. Using another person's account to send abusive messages to others, without their permission.

● Social networking sites

Creating fake profiles for people or leaving abusive messages on existing profiles for others to see.

Find out more about how to stay safe on social networking sites.

● Mobile phone

Sending abusive text, video or photo messages as well as sharing videos of physical attacks on individuals (happy slapping or blue jacking etc). **Find out more about how to stay safe when using mobile phones.**

● Abusing personal information

Posting photos, personal information or fake comments and blogs on websites where they can be seen by anyone without your permission.

I'm being bullied online, how can I make it stop?

Although cyber bullying can't physically hurt you it can still make you feel bad and is a form of **emotional abuse**. No one has the right to make you feel like this. It might seem that there is no way to make it stop, but there are things that you can do to prevent it from happening or make it stop.

- Talk to someone you trust like a parent or teacher. They can help you sort it out. Or you can call the police to speak to someone who can help you.
- Don't reply to any messages you receive, as this may encourage the bullies.
- Keep a copy of the abusive emails, texts or messages that you receive and when they were sent to you.
- Never give out any personal details on the internet such as your real name, address, age or phone number. Even telling someone which school you go to can help them find out information about you.
- Change your online nicknames or user ID to something different.

- Block email addresses and/or complain to host website.

- Sites now display a 'CEOP Report' button, this is to help you, and give you the confidence to tell someone.



My friend is being mean to someone on line and wants me to join in, what do I do?

Cyber bullies, like other types of bullies, may try and make you get involved if they are bullying someone. Sometimes they may not realise that what they are doing is bullying, they might just see it as having fun. You don't have to do anything that you don't feel comfortable with. Tell your friends that you do not want to be involved in what they are doing.

If you feel like you can't talk to someone or are scared about what they might say or do to you, talk to someone you trust. You can call the Police for help.

What can I do if someone is bullying me through my mobile?

It's now quite easy for mobile phone companies to trace the identity of anyone who is sending nasty or abusive text messages. If you are being bullied and receiving nasty or threatening language on your mobile tell an adult, like a parent or teacher, who can help you put a stop to this. If it doesn't stop you need to tell the police.

All UK mobile companies are used to dealing with nuisance calls and have people you can call who can help you deal with this.

- Don't reply to any nasty messages you receive.
- Keep messages that you have been sent so you can show someone.
- Don't answer any calls that are from a withheld number, or from a number you don't know.
- Change your mobile number and only give your new number out to close friends.
- If the problem is serious, tell the Police or you can call ChildLine.

Mobile phone operators can't bar a particular number from contacting another phone, but you can do this on some handsets. Check your phone user guide to see if yours can. They can only take action about the bully's account, such as blocking it, if the police are involved.



PERSONAL SAFETY

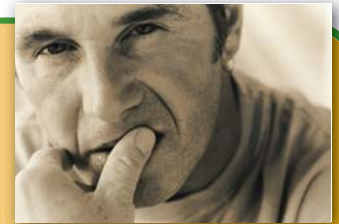
- Awareness in the Home



Safety planning scenario

Your best friend has been very quiet and acting in odd ways for a few days. You have kept asking them what is wrong and they have just told you that they are frightened of their dad who has just come back to live with them.

In the past he has been violent to their mum and was always shouting and throwing things about. He also used to break their things on purpose.



He has not done anything bad since he has returned to the house but your friend is trying to decide if there is anything they can do, or talk to their mum about doing, in case things get worse again. They have asked for your help.

In small groups consider:

What practical steps could be taken to increase the safety of your friend and his/her mother?

What help might be available?

Who else would you advise your friend to talk to?

Activity

What is love, honour and courage? Write down what it means when we love someone, what honour means and finally courage?

Look at the following statements and say if you think that these things are showing love, honour or courage.

Write down your answer and the possible consequences of what might happen next?

Someone playing 'chicken' on a busy road to impress friends.

Someone in a family has committed a crime. The family kept the secret.

Someone lying to the teacher to protect a friend from being excluded because they carry a knife.

A family forces someone to do something against their will.

Love

Honour

Courage

Consequence – what could happen next?

INFORMATION

- f Almost 2,000 children a year contact ChildLine due to problems of domestic violence.
- f On average a woman will suffer serious abuse and assault around 35 times before she reports it to the Police.
- f 70% of domestic assaults are not reported to the Police.
- f There is a higher incidence of domestic violence where there are children.
- f Children of all ages phone the Police for assistance and a number of our research studies suggest that women often attribute their eventual escape to the emotional and practical support provided by their children.
- f Up to 33% of young people are abusive towards their parents, 82% of the victims are the mothers of the abuser, up to 18% of victims are fathers (or step fathers) of the abuser (Parent Abuse may involve prolonged and sustained incidents of one or more of the following - physical abuse, mental abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, financial/controlling abuse).

OFFERING YOUNG
PEOPLE AT RISK:

A SAFER CHOICE

OFFERING A SAFER CHOICE

16 or under?

Ran away and don't want to go back?

Thrown out and don't know where to go?

Feel like running?

Staying somewhere without permission?

Around $\frac{3}{4}$ of all Lancashire's missing people are under the age of 18



SOME OF THE MOST COMMON REASONS CHILDREN
AND YOUNG PEOPLE GIVE FOR RUNNING AWAY ARE:

FEAR

- Being knocked about at home
- Frustrated by rules
- Getting into trouble with the police
- Parents not having enough time for them
- Breakdown in communications at home
- To get some space
- Emotional neglect
- Being bullied
- Family arguments
- Step-family issues

WE KNOW THAT CHILDREN, SOME YOUNGER
THAN 11 YEARS OLD, ARE IN DANGER-

They are without money, food or a warm, safe place or shelter. For some young people, running away seems to be the best choice within a much too limited set of options.

Every day in our region, young people are replacing one set of fears in a familiar environment with a different set of fears on the street. What's worse is that they are leaving themselves open to the most despicable sources of abuse and exploitation.

- A good proportion of young people will sleep rough whilst away from home.
- Around three quarters of all Lancashire's missing people are under the age of 18.

DANGER

ONLY AROUND 22% OF
OVERNIGHT RUNAWAYS
ARE REPORTED TO
THE POLICE.

PROBLEMS

Running away is the symptom of a whole range of problems children and young people are trying to cope with.

It is a phenomenon that affects approximately 1 in 9 children and young people aged 16 and under, from a broad range of backgrounds.

WHAT TO DO-

WHAT DOES SAFE@LAST DO?

We listen and help: the freephone helpline 0800 355 SAFE and texting service, text SAFE plus your message to 60777, are open around the clock every day of the week, operated by trained volunteers, and supported by a professional response service. The helpline provides advice, support and practical help to young people at risk through running away.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

In some cases, young people may run away or go missing following grooming by adults who will seek to exploit them sexually. 90% of young people who have suffered sexual grooming go missing at some point.

The supply of drugs & alcohol or the offering of gifts may be used to entice and coerce young people into sexual situations with adults.

Exploitation of a young person for sex is CHILD ABUSE and if you are involved in this you are a victim of crime and you must report this. In an emergency in the UK - dial 999. Non emergency police response - 0845 1 25 35 45.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Top Tips

We all have the right to feel safe all of the time. Nothing is so awful that we can't tell someone about it. There is absolutely no need to live in fear of another human being.
DON'T LET IT HAPPEN!



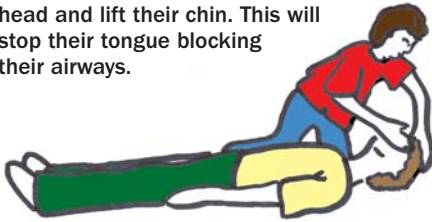
- There is safety in numbers – if possible, always try to walk with a friend or group.
- **Walk tall – look confident.**
- Stay alert – think about unsafe areas on your route.
- **Avoid shortcuts, alleyways, waste ground and dimly lit areas.**
- Walk in the middle of the pavement facing oncoming traffic.
- **If you think you are being followed, you should trust your instincts and take action. As confidently as possible, cross the road and look to see who is behind you. If you are still being followed, cross again. Keep moving.**
- If you are being followed or are frightened by someone's behaviour, the best thing to do is to make for a busy place where there will be people who can help you, i.e. garage, restaurant, shops, school.
- **Avoid confrontation by crossing over the road, get away as soon as possible.**
- Never get into a car that claims to be a minicab. Only black cabs are allowed to pick people up from the street. Minicabs which tout for business on the street are acting illegally and may not be minicabs at all.
- **Minicabs need to be booked in advance or ordered from a licensed office. It is a good idea to carry a telephone number of a licensed minicab or taxi company on you or store their number in your mobile phone.**
- Please remember if you feel threatened your VOICE is one of the biggest forms of defence – make as much noise as possible to attract attention.
- **If you are going out please make sure your parents/guardians know where you are going. If you change your travel plans/miss the bus etc. please ensure you let them know.**
- Be careful when using your mobile phone/ipod etc. when out and about. You may not hear someone behind you or see someone approach you, you may be distracted and not fully aware of the dangers around you i.e. cars.



KNOW YOUR POSITION

Even if an unconscious person is breathing without anything blocking their airway, and has a steady heartbeat they still may be in danger. If you leave them lying on their back they may be sick or choke or their tongue may fall back to block their airways. To stop any of this happening you must put the person into the RECOVERY POSITION.

1. Kneel down next to the unconscious person, if they are wearing glasses take them off. Push back the person's head and lift their chin. This will stop their tongue blocking their airways.



2. Bend the arm next to you so that it is at right angles to the person's body. Bring the other arm across their chest. Hold the back of their hand against their cheek.



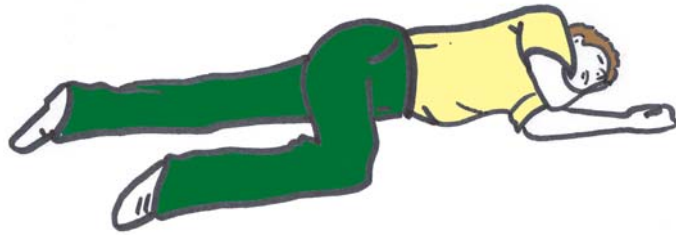
3. Keep holding the person's hand against their cheek and take hold of the leg furthest from you. Pull it up.



4. Gently pull the leg to roll the person towards you and onto their side. Don't let the cheek hand slip when you do this!



5.



Once the person is in the recovery position you may leave them for a few minutes to dial 999 for help. When you return, check their breathing. Keep on checking it every 2 - 3 minutes after that, until help arrives.



My responsibility...
Others have the right to
feel safe with us

My right...
We all have the right
to feel safe

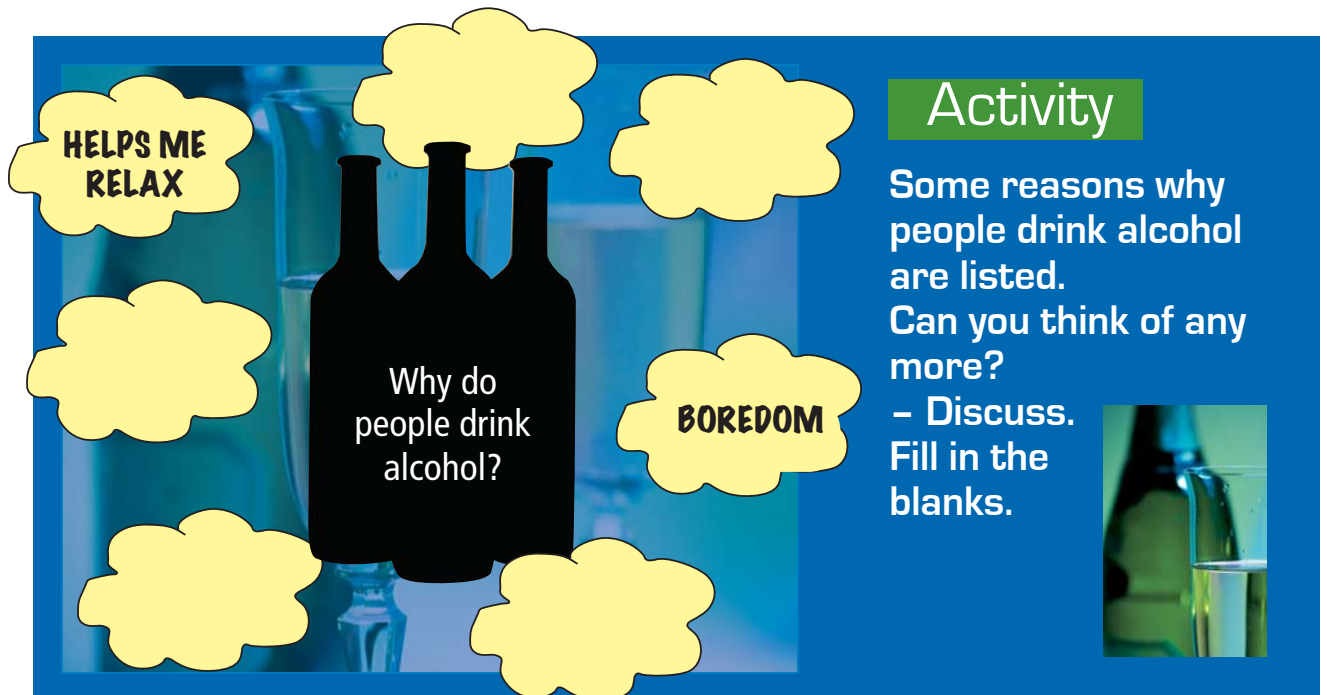


ALCOHOL

- Facts & Figures

Alcohol contained in alcoholic beverages such as beers, wines and spirits is called ethanol.

It is in fact a depressant drug which is generally accepted in today's society. Many of us will have seen family and friends consume alcohol at social occasions. As alcohol is a drug it has an effect on our bodies. The effect alcohol has is to slow down the reactions of our brain and body, which in turn can affect the way we feel, think and act. Alcohol is absorbed into the body within 20 mins.



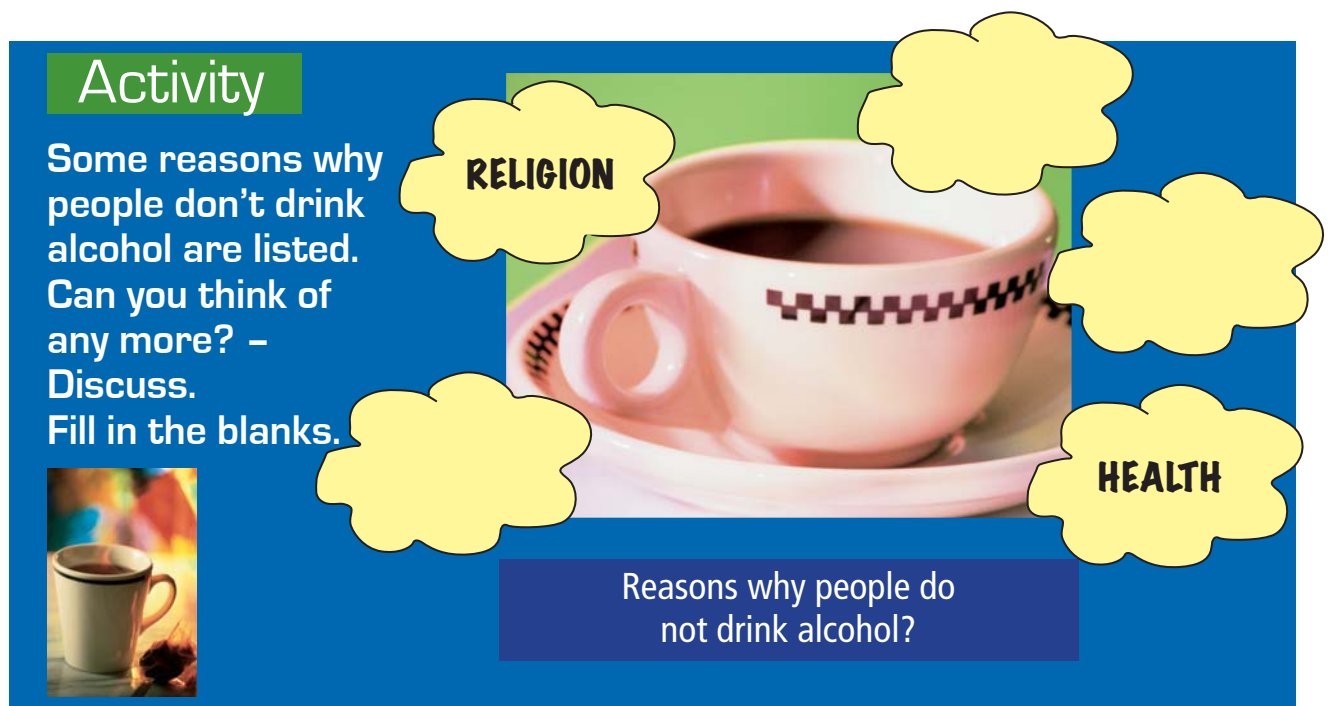
HELPS ME RELAX

Why do people drink alcohol?

BOREDOM

Activity

Some reasons why people drink alcohol are listed. Can you think of any more? - Discuss. Fill in the blanks.



RELIGION

HEALTH

Activity

Some reasons why people don't drink alcohol are listed. Can you think of any more? - Discuss. Fill in the blanks.

Reasons why people do not drink alcohol?

The way alcohol affects an individual varies according to a number of factors.

Gender:- Females become drunk more quickly as their bodies have a higher fat to water ratio. This means that the alcohol is more concentrated in their bodies.

Physical tolerance and experience of drinking

Height/Weight and Age:- The smaller a person is, the less body fluid there will be, and so alcohol will exist in higher concentrations. This means a smaller person will feel the effects sooner.

Alcoholic Strength:- This is measured in percentages. Drink companies display % on containers. The greater the percentage, the higher the alcohol content is. Eg if label says 13%, then 13% of the total volume is alcohol. To help us remain healthy, doctors recommend safe drinking limits and these are measured in units.

14 units per week (adult females) 21 units per week (adult males)

Examples of units:



1 pint normal strength lager 5% volume = 2.8 units

1 pint strong lager/cider 9% vol = 4 units

1 alcopop 275ml bottle 5% vol = 1.4 units



1 small glass wine 12.5% vol = 1.5 units

1 pub measure whisky 25mls = 1 unit

BINGE DRINKING

Men drinking 8 or more units of alcohol in one go, and doing this on a regular basis.

Women drinking 6 or more units of alcohol in one go, and doing this on a regular basis.

THINK POINT – Young people's bodies are not fully developed and so it is impossible to give recommended safe drinking limits. Young people are more likely to suffer from the effects of alcohol. It is recommended that young people should not drink under the age of 15 at all.

ALCOHOL

- Realistic Consequences

It takes your liver
an hour to process
one unit of alcohol.

So if you're having two or three drinks an hour, you're overloading your system and your health could suffer. In the shorter term, you may find yourself thrown out of the pub, in trouble with the police or making a visit to A&E to get patched up.

AVOID GETTING TOO DRUNK

- eat before you go out
- drink water regularly and before you go to bed after a night out
- alternate alcoholic drinks with soft drinks or water
- don't try to keep up with your friends who drink more than you
- if possible, sit down whilst you drink – you will drink less than you would standing up
- use more mixers – diluting a drink with another mixer will make it last longer and lessen the after effects
- never get into a car if you suspect the driver has been drinking
- don't mix alcohol with drugs – especially ecstasy or cocaine – it can be deadly
- if you're on medication, ask your doctor if it's okay to drink
- know your limit and stick to it
- drink spiking - do you know what's in your drink - keep it with you at all times

PROBLEMS YOU CAN'T SEE...

- sexual diseases (STDs)
- certain types of cancer, especially breast cancer
- memory loss and brain damage
- cirrhosis of the liver
- anxiety, stress, depression, poor concentration
- indigestion



...AND PROBLEMS YOU CAN SEE

If the way you look is important to you, you might want to consider how alcohol

affects your appearance. All alcohol is heavy with calories. So the more you drink, the more likely you are to put on weight. Heavy drinking can also take a toll on your looks, give you skin problems and age you before your time.

WHAT'S AGAINST THE LAW?

- drinking in a pub, bar or restaurant if you're under 18, unless you are 16 or 17 and having a meal
- being drunk in the street
- drinking alcohol in an area covered by a Designated Public Place Order, after being required by a police officer not to do so
- drunken behaviour in a public place
- harassing or distressing somebody while you're drunk
- buying or trying to buy alcohol, if you're under 18
- buying alcohol for other people who are under 18
- vomiting or urinating in the street
- drink driving



The effects of alcohol build up in your body over time. So if you regularly drink more than the recommended daily amount, you could be setting yourself up for long-term health problems.



We have looked at some of the reasons why people drink/don't drink.
Some reasons may be due to individuals' previous experiences.
Look at the table below which gives some effects alcohol may have.

Activity

Fill in some more and discuss with your group/friend if these are positive or negative and why.

I HAVE STARTED YOU OFF - FILL IN THE REST

Reduced inhibitions

Becomes chatty

Visual/speech disturbance

Vomiting

may do something you regret

help socialising – make more friends

■■■■ INFORMATION

- f The police have powers to confiscate alcohol from anyone under 18 drinking in a public place.
- f Anytime you're in an unfamiliar place, the risks involved if you take drugs/alcohol are increased.
- f To pretend to be 18 to get served isn't clever - it could result in a licensee losing his or her licence.
- f Never accept a lift from someone who's been drinking or has taken drugs.
- f Your reputation could be damaged if you are perceived as a heavy drinker.
- f It is illegal for an adult to buy alcohol to give to a person under 18.
- f It is illegal for anyone under 18 to buy or attempt to buy alcohol from an off licence.
- f Alcohol/drugs take away your choice, control and your judgement.
- f Avoid swimming after taking drugs or drinking alcohol.
- f By the age of 10 many young people have tried their first alcoholic drink – most having drunk at home or at the home of a relative or friend.
- f Young people tell us that they get most of their alcohol from adults they know or by asking strangers to buy it for them.
- f UK has amongst the highest underage binge drinkers.
- f Drink driving is the biggest cause of death in young men.
- f Crimes such as anti-social behaviour are linked to alcohol abuse.
- f Too much alcohol is bad for your health, but most importantly it affects others when you're drunk.
- f Never drink from a container if you don't know exactly what is in it.
- f Police finding young people (18 or under) drinking in the street have power to confiscate alcohol.
- f Young people panic when their friends collapse through drink or drugs - don't walk away - look after each other, know how to keep each other safe. Phone for help - it's better to save a life than think you will get into trouble.

DRUGS

- Realistic Consequences

Drugs and the Law

Are you aware that supply does not have to involve large amounts of drugs, and the penalties for supplying are far more severe than for personal possession?



The following are examples of supplying:

- If a small group of people pool money and one of them goes off to buy drugs for the group, that person could be prosecuted for supplying drugs.
- A person simply gives a share to a friend to use.
- If a person “looks after” drugs for another person and then hands them back, such as Ecstasy, they too could face a prison sentence.

Drugs are divided into classes A, B and C according to how harmful they are considered. Class A, the most harmful, includes Cocaine, Ecstasy, LSD and Heroin. Class B includes Amphetamines, Barbiturates and Cannabis, and Class C includes Benzodiazepine tranquillisers and Anabolic Steroids.

Some drugs if injected can become Class A, making the user liable for more serious offences. It is important to note that you will never know

exactly what you are getting for your money. Drug dealers are in it for the money, they will bulk up the drugs so as to make more money. Often Class B drugs will be mixed with Class A or other substances. The resulting effect could then put you in more danger from overdose/poisoning and infections.

A CONVICTION

Depending on the type of drug involved, a young person may be given a Reprimand or Final Warning. This is a matter of discretion for the Police and would depend on all the circumstances of the case... BUT, many people do not realise that if a person is sent to court for possession of a small amount of Cannabis (which many people consider to be a minor offence) and punished (even a small fine), this conviction for drugs offence can bar them from many jobs, especially those involving work with children or young people. A criminal record stays with you for life. Penalties abroad for using and smuggling drugs can be very severe.

■■■■ INFORMATION

- f If you have an accident or injure yourself while on drugs, or under the influence of alcohol, your medical insurance won't cover you. Keeping quiet about your drug use is not an option. They need to know to be able to treat your injury.
- f The chances of getting caught are high and the penalties severe.
- f The National Drugs Helpline is only for people with a drug problem.
- f More girls smoke than boys.
- f A quarter of British teenagers smoke regularly.
- f A first time cannabis user is much more likely to be offered it by a friend.
- f SIDE EFFECTS OF ANABOLIC STEROID MISUSE:
 - Acne: Sebaceous glands become overactive, so skin gets oily and spotty.
 - Man boobs: Excess male hormones in the blood are converted into oestrogen, a female hormone, resulting in irreversible man boobs.
 - Temporary Infertility: Sperm production and quality are affected. Your testicles also shrink.
 - Stunted growth: The hormone surge tricks the body into thinking you've reached adulthood so you stop growing. Unfortunately, this can never be corrected.

Britain's drug users are vastly diverse in their backgrounds and patterns of use and include dependant heroin injectors, occasional cannabis smokers and the weekend users of dance drugs.

The extent of drug use, particularly among young people, is a cause for concern.

It is in adolescence that most drug-taking begins - the majority of adults who use drugs started in their teens and early twenties.

Drugs affect everyone differently. The effects can depend on the amount taken, the user's mood and their surroundings. Sometimes people suffer a bad reaction.

Our healthy strong son fell to pieces before our eyes because he took steroids



HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF MAXIMUM PENALTIES FOR DRUG OFFENCES:

POSSESSION CLASS A DRUG
7 years + unlimited Fines

SUPPLYING/DEALING CLASS A DRUG
Life + unlimited Fines

POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY CLASS A DRUG
Life + unlimited Fines

POSSESSION CLASS B DRUG
5 years + unlimited Fines

SUPPLYING/DEALING CLASS B DRUG
14 years + unlimited Fines

POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY CLASS B DRUG
14 years + unlimited Fines

POSSESSION CLASS C DRUG
2 years + unlimited Fines

SUPPLYING/DEALING CLASS C DRUG
14 years + unlimited Fines

POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY CLASS C DRUG
14 years + unlimited Fines

Activity



MAKE A LIST OF DRUG NAMES AND PLACE THEM IN THE BELOW CATEGORIES.

CLASS A

CLASS B

CLASS C

OVER THE COUNTER

LEGAL

PRESCRIPTION

Look at the list you made and see if you can now write their 'street' names.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

What's it all about?

Anti-social behaviour is something that disturbs others and destroys the peace and quiet of a neighbourhood.

There are lots of things that can be described as anti-social behaviour, these are just a few:

- Hanging round in a group
- Swearing
- Shouting abuse
- Drunken behaviour
- Drug taking
- Playing football in residential areas
- Even pets and animals can cause a nuisance continually barking or running around into neighbours' gardens.
- Being loud
- Litter
- Graffiti
- Throwing things
- Bullying

You may not think you are doing any wrong but local residents and shops feel more and more intimidated by groups of youths just 'hanging out'. The only way to prevent action being taken against you is to WALK AWAY. Hang out somewhere where you won't upset anyone but remember if you are involved in any of the above, people will complain and you may end up with an ASBO!

Lots of witnesses are prepared to give evidence against people involved in anti-social behaviour because they can remain anonymous and no one will ever know who has reported them.

STEPS TAKEN

- 1) Warning letter issued to parents/guardian
- 2) Face-to-face meeting to discuss behaviour and consequences
- 3) Acceptable Behaviour Agreement
- 4) Acceptable Behaviour Contract
- 5) ASBO

An Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) is a voluntary agreement and is designed to help someone change their behaviour by sticking to a number of conditions which are individually tailored depending on the behaviour.

If the ABC is breached then the Police will apply for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order - ASBO and this goes on record. The restrictions placed on someone on an ASBO are very strict and can stop you hanging around with friends and going to certain areas. Breach of an ASBO is a criminal offence and will be prosecuted by the courts. You can go to prison if you breach an ASBO and possibly lose your home!

Schoolgirl bully, 13, given ASBO

A SCHOOLGIRL has been given a court order banning her from being a bully.

She has been given a five-year Anti-Social Behaviour Order by magistrates who heard that she had victimised another girl for more than three years.

Sam was fed up at school, she felt she was never good at anything.

Activity

Read the following scenario and discuss who are the individuals affected by the actions of Sam and her friends.

**What might be the likely consequences?
Are there any criminal offences?**

She began to truant from school for the odd afternoon, but this gradually increased to two or three days a week.

Instead of going to school he/she went to the local shopping centre and arcades, and befriended Phil who was part of a local gang. Eventually they began to spend much more time together with Sam becoming part of the gang. The Education Welfare Officer is considering prosecution for non attendance at school.

They would hang around local parks and street corners shouting abuse at anyone they were able to intimidate. They would throw stones at a local residential home for the elderly. Recently one of the

windows smashed and an elderly lady suffered an Angina attack due to the shock.

In the evening, to get out of the rain, they would hang around the local shop causing trouble and racially abusing the shop owner. Phil has already been warned regarding his behaviour by local Police Officers.

Over the last few weeks the Fire Service have noticed an increase in vehicle arson. When the Fire Service attend to deal with the blaze they are pelted with missiles.

Anti-Social Behaviour Order



JOE GREEN
LANCASHIRE

**THIS COULD
BE YOU**

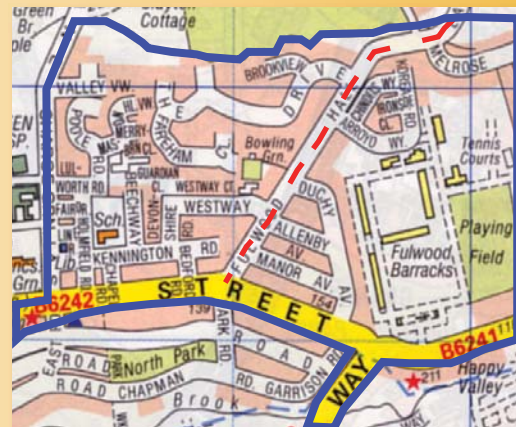
'Hooligan, 14, banned for terrorising Lancashire'

This is Joe Green

He has been banned from large parts of the area where he lives until 2015. He risks arrest and could be jailed if he comes inside the area marked on the map.

Exclusive Area

- He cannot enter any house, driveway, garden, shed or garage without the owner's permission.
- He is not allowed to go onto School Premises or within 25 metres of any school, other than when attending his own school at school times.



- He is not allowed to drive any motor vehicle or be carried in any stolen motor vehicle.
- He cannot interfere with the work of the Fire Service or encourage others to do so.
- He cannot light or attempt to light fires or commit acts of damage.

What he did

- Was abusive, threatening and intimidating to residents
- Trespassed on others' property
- Damaged property
- Stole property
- Stole motor vehicles and drove them on the estate

The Consequences

The Courts have made an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) which says he must not act in an anti-social way anywhere in England and Wales. He is excluded from the area marked on the map and can only access his home address by a controlled route - check the map for details.

The ASBO says:

He must not act, incite or encourage others to act in an anti-social manner.
He must not communicate with or threaten or intimidate any witness.
He is banned from associating with youths.
Sue Jones Nina Patel John Brown
Brian Green Jane Smith

Let's complete the Job

Joe Green is now suffering the consequences of his anti-social behaviour. If others behave in this way we should work together to stop them. By getting involved, and having the courage to speak out, you can help to improve your community and take back control.

You can do more

If you think you've seen someone breaking their ASBO conditions please tell us.
Call us - in confidence. Let's refuse to accept crime and anti-social behaviour in your area.

Contact Lancashire Police
0845 1 25 35 45
Crime Stoppers
0800 555111
Emergencies only 999



Rights...& RESPONSIBILITIES

- Are These Actions Serious?

Activity

In your opinion, Consider these Actions/Crimes below and state

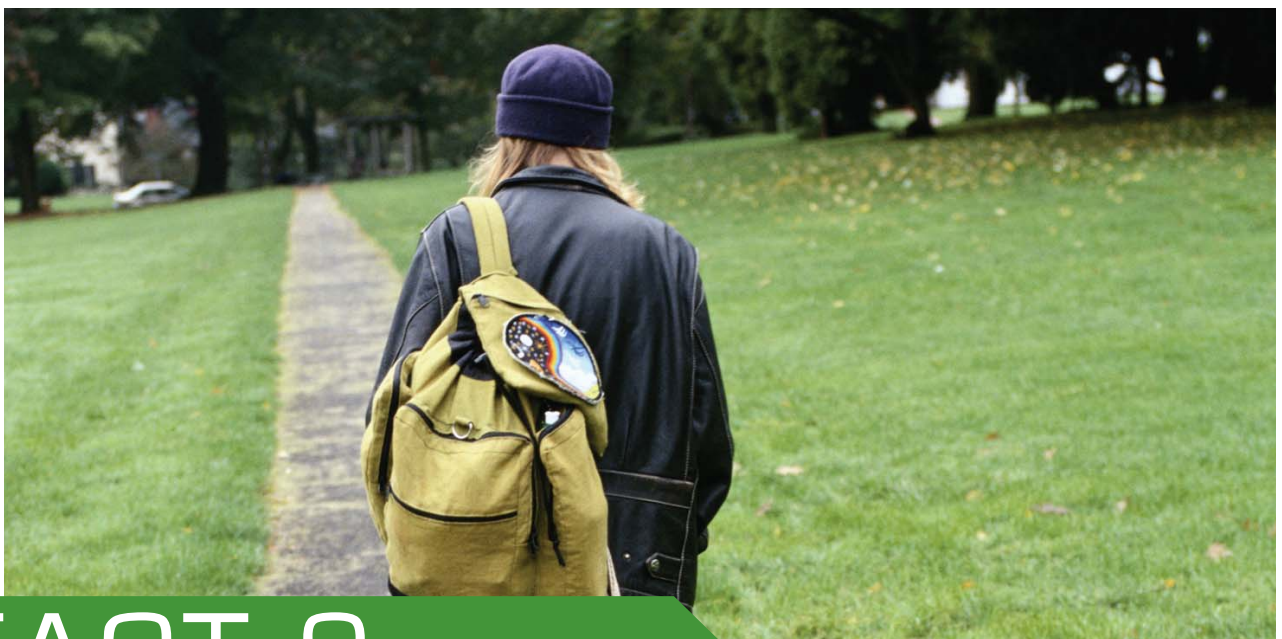
1. WHY MIGHT SOMEONE DO IT?

2. WHO IS THE VICTIM AND HOW MIGHT THEY BE FEELING?

3. WHAT MIGHT THE CONSEQUENCES BE?

Actions	crime
Fighting in the street with someone you know	
Truancing from school	
Using swear words	
Playing your music loudly in the street on your phone	
Carrying a gun or knife for an older person	
Painting graffiti on someone's wall	
Throwing fireworks into the road for fun	
Breaking into a car	
Stealing a mobile phone	
Taking a gun to the park for target practice	
Not taking care when crossing the road	
Going on a bus or train without paying	
Hanging out with a gang that frightens local residents	
Carrying a knife to threaten someone	
Letting off fireworks	
Taking a replica gun/knife to school to be cool	

Look at pages 34 and 35 for the answers.



Rights...& RESPONSIBILITIES

‘Law’ is just another way of saying ‘rules’.

Why do we have laws?

- To provide society with a series of rules/guidelines by which to govern itself.
- To protect society and individual citizens from those who would take advantage.
- Without laws/rules there would be chaos.

What is a citizen?

A citizen is a person who is a member of a state, nation or town and who is entitled to its protection.

Activity

Can you give any examples of citizens/groups?



HEAR NO EVIL, SPEAK NO EVIL AND SEE NO EVIL!

Taking Responsibility

In the United Kingdom a person is, in the eyes of the law, regarded as being responsible for their actions and knowing the difference between right and wrong, by the age of 10 yrs.

This means if you commit a criminal offence you could be arrested, age 10 years or over, and dealt with through the Criminal Justice System.

This could result in you having a criminal record!!!

CONCLUSION

Nobody becomes a good citizen by accident. It is a quality which needs to be developed from an early age, enabling individuals to grow as responsible and active citizens within the world they live.

CRIME & CONSEQUENCES

- Different Kinds of Crime



Activity



- Pick a number from the photo to match each term below. (A different number for each)

A murder/racially aggravated	B vandalism	C burglary	D fraud
E drink drive	F car theft	G armed robbery	H domestic violence
I trading standards	J common assault	K mugging/robbery	L a traffic offence
- Young people are often victims of crime. From the picture above, pick out five crimes where young people are, or could be, victims.
- Many crimes are not reported to the police. Suggest a reason why these crimes from the above were not reported.

a 1	b 4	c 12	d 8
-----	-----	------	-----
- There are nearly three million acts of vandalism. Can you think of four different examples of vandalism?
- Many thefts are from households. Name four things that might be stolen in household thefts.
- What do Lancashire Police recommend you do with your property to help identify its rightful owner?



STOPPING AND THINKING

If you were to take a moment, thinking again about some of the situations which have led to uncomfortable consequences for yourself, you would probably agree that if you had given yourself time to think about the possible outcomes you might not have gone ahead.

SITUATION → MY REACTION → CONSEQUENCES



THINK

WHAT WILL I GAIN FROM DOING THIS?

WHAT WILL I LOSE FROM DOING THIS?

WHAT WILL OTHERS GAIN IF I DO THIS?

WHAT WILL OTHERS LOSE IF I DO THIS?

This extra link in the chain of events need only take a matter of seconds, yet it might save you an awful lot of trouble in coming hours and days!

Activity Think of a situation where you could have used this.

RULES & LAWS

AGE 10

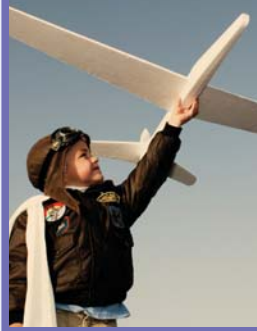


✓ In England and Wales you can be charged with a criminal offence at the age of ten. In Scotland it is eight and in the Republic of Ireland it is seven.

✓ You can choose your own religion.

✓ You can open a building society account.

AGE 11



✓ Around the age of 11, you can fly a plane because, as soon as you can reach the controls, you can have flying lessons.

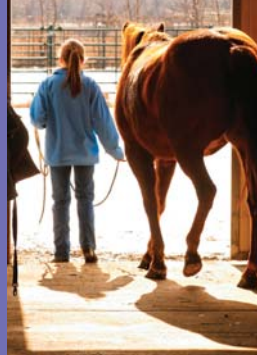
✓ Some banks will give you your own debit card.

AGE 12



✓ You can watch cert 12 movies.

AGE 13



✓ You can get a part-time paid job but not for more than two hours a day on a school day and not for more than 12 hours a week. You can work for five hours on a Saturday and for two hours on a Sunday. You are not allowed to work before 7am or after 7pm on any day of the week.

AGE 14



✓ You are responsible for wearing your own seatbelt.

✓ You can go into a pub to buy your own soft drink.

✓ You can drive a tractor on farmland.

AGE 15



✓ You can possess a shotgun certificate.

✓ You can watch cert 15 movies.



AGE 16

- ✓ You can leave school and work full time. (Those in Year 7 now, and younger, will have to stay in education until they are 18).
- ✓ You can leave home if your parents agree.
- ✓ You can get married if your parents say it's OK. (In Scotland you don't need your parents' permission).
- ✓ You can sign up for the army, RAF or navy.
- ✓ You can drink alcohol in a restaurant if an adult has bought it for you. (In Scotland you can buy it yourself).
- ✓ You can be a blood donor.
- ✓ You can drive a moped.
- ✓ You can fly solo in a plane.
- ✓ You can change your name.
- ✓ You can buy a lottery ticket.
- ✓ You can sell scrap metal!
- ✓ You can buy your own pet.



AGE 17

- ✓ You can drive a car.
- ✓ You can buy a crossbow!
- ✓ You can go to war.
- ✓ You can be tried for a crime like an adult.

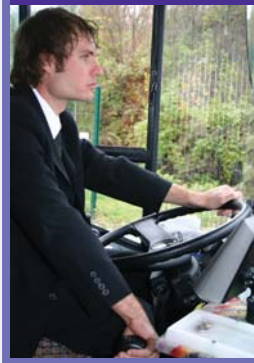
AGE 18



- ✓ You can buy alcohol.
- ✓ You can vote in elections.
- ✓ You can carry a donor card.
- ✓ You can own houses and land.
- ✓ You can get a tattoo.
- ✓ You can buy cigarettes.
- ✓ You can serve on a jury.

- ✓ If you're adopted, you can see your birth certificate.
- ✓ You can buy fireworks.
- ✓ You can become a police officer.

AGE 21



- ✓ You can adopt a child.
- ✓ You can become an MP
- ✓ You can drive a bus.

RULES & LAWS

Some not very pleasant things that could happen if you have a criminal record are:

- It will be difficult to get a good job. Many employers are wary of employing people with a criminal record. If you do not declare your criminal record, if asked, when applying for a job you will be guilty of fraud by failing to disclose information, which is a criminal offence.
- If your offence is drugs related you will not be allowed entry to the USA - so bang goes the trip to Florida!! If you fly to the USA you will be refused entry by Immigration and put on the next plane home AT YOUR OWN EXPENSE. Countries are also looking at other serious offences where they will refuse entry.
- You are very unlikely to be able to work with children or old people.
- It will be taken into account for both adoption and fostering, but would not automatically prevent either being approved - it would be considered by an adoption/fostering panel.

REMEMBER: If you make the wrong choice, you will be punished. It's not the end of your life, but you must learn from your mistake!

Activity

What, for you, are the three most important reasons to avoid having a criminal record?

Remember that the things mentioned on this page are not the only reasons. Can you think of at least one more?

MAXIMUM PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES

Theft:	7 years
Criminal damage:	10 years
Burglary dwelling:	14 years
Burglary non dwelling:	10 years
Assault actual bodily harm:	5 years
Assault grievous bodily harm with intent:	Life Imprisonment
Possess offensive weapon:	4 years
Robbery:	Life Imprisonment
Arson:	Life Imprisonment
Handling stolen goods:	14 years
Possess cannabis:	2 years
Supply cannabis:	14 years
Threatening behaviour:	6 months
Affray:	3 years
Breach of an ASBO:	5 years
Going equipped for theft:	3 years

Taking motor vehicle:

6 months (Magistrates)
2 Years (Crown Court)
14 Years (Aggravated)
14 Years (Causing Death by Dangerous Driving through drink/drugs)

If an offence is racially aggravated the penalty may be greatly increased.

Depending upon how many times a young person (age 10 to under 18) has been dealt with by the Police they may be liable for; a Police Reprimand; A Police Final Warning; For more serious offences and repeat offenders; they may be dealt with at the Youth Court and receive a Fine; a Community Sentence involving being supervised by the local Youth Offending Service; or a Custodial Sentence involving Imprisonment at a Youth Offenders Institution and further supervision upon release on licence.

The following considers **SOME** of the offending options that may be considered and the Maximum sentences;

"Summary" = Dealt with at the Youth Court by Magistrates.

"Indictment" = Dealt with at the Crown Court by Judge and Jury.

Fighting in the street with someone you know;

Public Order offence (Section 4) / Assaults.

Truanting from school;

Education Act.

Using swear words;

(Section 5) Public Order.

Playing your music loud in the street on your phone;

Environmental Offence / Anti-Social Behaviour

Carrying a gun or knife for an older person;

Possession of a Firearm = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 5 years.

Possession of a Knife / Sharp / Bladed article = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 2 years.

RULES & LAWS

Painting graffiti on someone's wall;

Criminal Damage = (Penalties depend upon value of cost of repair) = Summary; 3 months & Fine / Penalty Notice for Disorder; £80 (Age 16+).

Throwing fireworks into the road for fun;

Throwing Firework on highway = Summary; Fine.

Breaking into a car;

Theft from Motor Vehicle = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 7 years. (More serious penalties if vehicle taken).

Stealing a mobile phone;

Theft = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 7 years. (More serious penalties if threats or violence used).

Taking a gun to the park for target practice;

Possession of Firearm / Ammunition, Public Place = Summary 6 months / Indictment; 7 years.

Not taking care when crossing the road;

Misc / Road Traffic Offence = Summary; Fine / £30 Fixed Penalty Notice.

Going on a bus or train without paying;

Travel on railway without Paying Fare = Summary; 3 months or Fine.

Public Service Vehicle: Passenger Fail to Pay Fare = Summary; Fine.

Hanging out with a gang that frightens local residents;

Section 4 Public Order - Threatening Behaviour = Summary; 6 months / Anti social Behaviour = ASBO proceedings.

Carrying a knife to threaten someone;

Possession of an Offensive Weapon = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 4 years.

Letting off fireworks;

Fireworks in a Public Place = Summary; Fine / £80 Penalty notice for Disorder (age 16+).

Taking a replica gun/knife to school to be cool;

Possession of Offensive Weapon on school premises = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 2 years.

Possession of Imitation Firearm in a Public Place = Summary; 6 months / Indictment; 12 months, Fine.

IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW

These statements have all been made by young people:

"I just thought we were having fun. I knew what we were doing was wrong but it didn't seem such a big deal."

"We'd had a lot to drink and then it just happened. I'm really sorry about it now and I wish I could turn the clock back."

"I really didn't want to do it but all my friends were expecting me to join in and I didn't want to let them down. They'd think I was chicken."

"No one was watching and they were just there so I took them. It was as easy as my friends said until I was caught."

"When I was arrested I realised just how stupid I'd been. Mum and Dad went mental!"

Activity

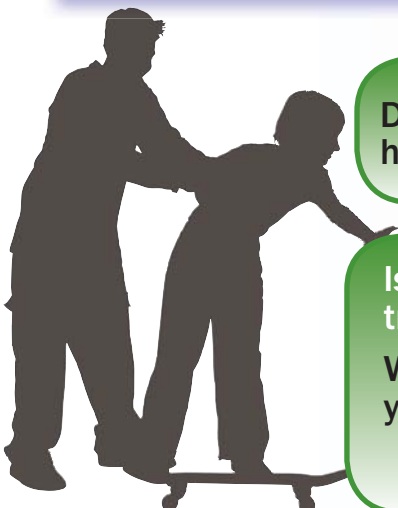
Do you think any of these statements could have been made by you or any of your friends?

Is getting into trouble easy?

What do you think?

Do friends make things better or worse?

Explain how...



What do you think are the main reasons why young people could get into trouble?

Choose ONE of the statements on page 35 that might best apply to you or someone you know. Which is it and why?

What strategies do some young people use in order to steer well clear of committing offences? Can you think of some ways? What would you do?

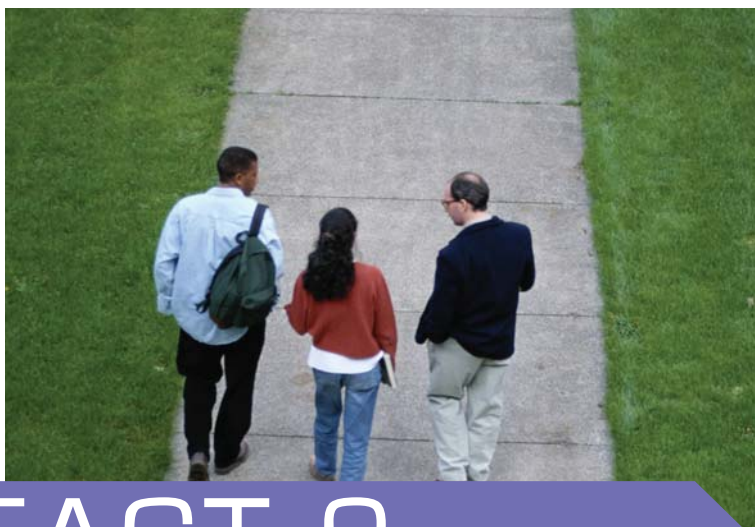
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Your friends turn up at your house in what you know to be a stolen car and ask if you'd like to go for a ride.

How can you avoid getting involved without losing face?

Your best friend offers you some drugs that you don't want to become involved with.

What could you say to your friend that wouldn't spoil your friendship?



Did you know?

If someone gives you drugs and you hand them back, the actual handing back of them is **DEALING**.

Money does not have to change hands for you to be a **DEALER!!**

INFORMATION

What happens if you break the law?

- You will be cautioned, arrested and taken to the Police Station.
- You will be cautioned again when you arrive at the Police Station.
- Your shoes, belt, tie (if you have one) will be taken from you. If the Police decide that they need some or all of your clothes for forensic evidence they will take them from you as well. If this happens you will be given a paper suit to wear!
- You will be locked in a cell whilst the Police contact your parents or an appropriate adult and ask them to come to the station.
- You will be interviewed on tape by a Police Officer in the presence of your parents or appropriate adult.
- You will have your photograph, fingerprints and D.N.A. taken.



Then what will happen is:

You may be either:

- Released without charge.
- Bailed to return to the Police Station at a time of their choosing.
- Bailed into Local Authority Care or to secure accommodation.
- Reprimanded by a Police Officer.
- Given a final warning by a Police Officer.
- Ordered to appear at the next session of the Youth Court.
- To be included in a Restorative Justice Programme/YOT Programme.
- Bail conditions could be made. This may involve you being on an electronically monitored curfew. You may have to stay in the police station overnight and appear in the next available court. A court could then decide that you need to be remanded to a Young Offenders Institute until your court case is dealt with.

What will happen to the information about you?

- Your offence will be registered on the Police National Computer and your photograph, fingerprints and D.N.A. will be kept on file.
- The Youth Offending Team will be informed of your offence and what has happened to you.
- A Reprimand or Final Warning will last for 5 years. If you re-offend following a final warning you will automatically be sent to a Youth Court for consideration of your punishment.
- If you are sentenced by a Court you will automatically have a CRIMINAL RECORD which stays with you for LIFE.

Activity

What effect do you think a criminal record would have on the rest of your life?

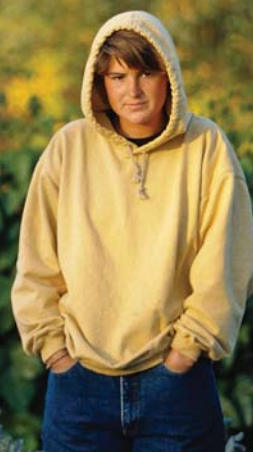
What is the Youth Offending Service?

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) or sometimes called the Youth Offending Team (YOT) is a multi agency organisation which aims to help prevent young people from re-offending. On every YOS you will find a police officer, health advisors, drug/alcohol misuse workers, parenting support workers, education worker, worker from victim support, Connexions staff and case workers who will agree with you what work needs to be completed to make amends to the victim and reduce the risk of further offending. Every YOS in turn will have connections to other agencies such as Social Services, local Education departments and the Health Service who may be able to help the YOS and the young person they are working with.

If you do commit a crime and are referred by the Police for a Final Warning or from a Youth Court having received a court order, you will see somebody from the YOS. They will talk with you and generally your parent/carer as well to try and find out why you have offended and how you can be helped to stay out of trouble in the future. **IT IS IN YOUR INTEREST TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE YOS.** The more you can tell the YOS about yourself, the more they can help you. There may even be some work for you to do in order that you can better understand that committing a crime helps no one, least of all yourself.

Working with the YOS

is a positive experience for young people who have got themselves into trouble and is even more rewarding the more involved they are with the process.



What is terrorism?

Terrorism is defined as the use or threat of action designed to influence the government or intimidate the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause. It is very important to understand that terrorism is not a product of any religion or community.

Extremists of all persuasions try to exploit fears based on ignorance or prejudice.

They seek to achieve their goals by twisting the facts and they frequently exploit vulnerable people. They operate in isolation from mainstream societies, actively damage community relations, undermine values and create divisions.

Terrorists and violent extremists are criminals and they attack the values that we all share.



What does our government do to protect us from terrorism?

One of the key challenges for any Government is to keep its communities safe. Like many countries, the UK faces a continuing threat to the safety of our communities from international terrorism. The Government recognises the importance of challenging violent extremism in all its forms, and continues to work to do so, but the most significant current terrorist threat comes from Al Qaeda and like minded groups. The Government has developed a comprehensive counter terrorist strategy known as CONTEST. One of the four main CONTEST strands is Prevent. It is about supporting and protecting those people that might be susceptible to radicalisation and ensuring that individuals and communities have the resilience to resist violent extremism.

The main objectives of the Prevent strategy are:

- Challenging violent extremist ideology and supporting mainstream voices
- Disrupting the ideologues of those who promote violent extremism and protect vulnerable institutions where they work
- Supporting vulnerable individuals who are being targeted and recruited to the violent extremism cause
- Increasing the resilience of communities to violent extremism
- Addressing the grievances which ideologues are exploiting

The Government has published a number of guides for education establishments such as '**Learning together to be safe. A toolkit to help schools contribute to the prevention of violent extremism**' with practical advice for school practitioners and 'The role of Further Education in Preventing Violent Extremism. Next steps'

If you would like to find out more about Prevent Strategy, crime reduction and community cohesion initiatives in Lancashire please visit www.lancashire.police.uk or www.saferlancashire.uk

SAFER COMMUNITIES

- Terrorism

How can you help?

Simply: "If you suspect it report it" **0800 789 321** –
Confidential Anti-terrorism hotline



Terrorists use multiple identities

Do you know someone with documents in different names for no obvious reason?



Terrorists need storage

Lock-ups and garages can all be used by terrorists to store equipment.

Are you suspicious of anyone renting commercial property?



Terrorists use computers

Do you know someone who visits terrorist-related websites?



Terrorists need funding

Cheque and credit card fraud are ways terrorists generate cash. Have you seen any suspicious transactions?



Terrorists use chemicals

Do you know someone buying large or unusual quantities of chemicals for no obvious reason e.g. fertilizer or peroxide?



Terrorists need communication

Anonymous, pay-as-you-go and stolen mobiles are typical. Have you seen someone with large quantities of mobiles? Has it made you suspicious?



Terrorists need information

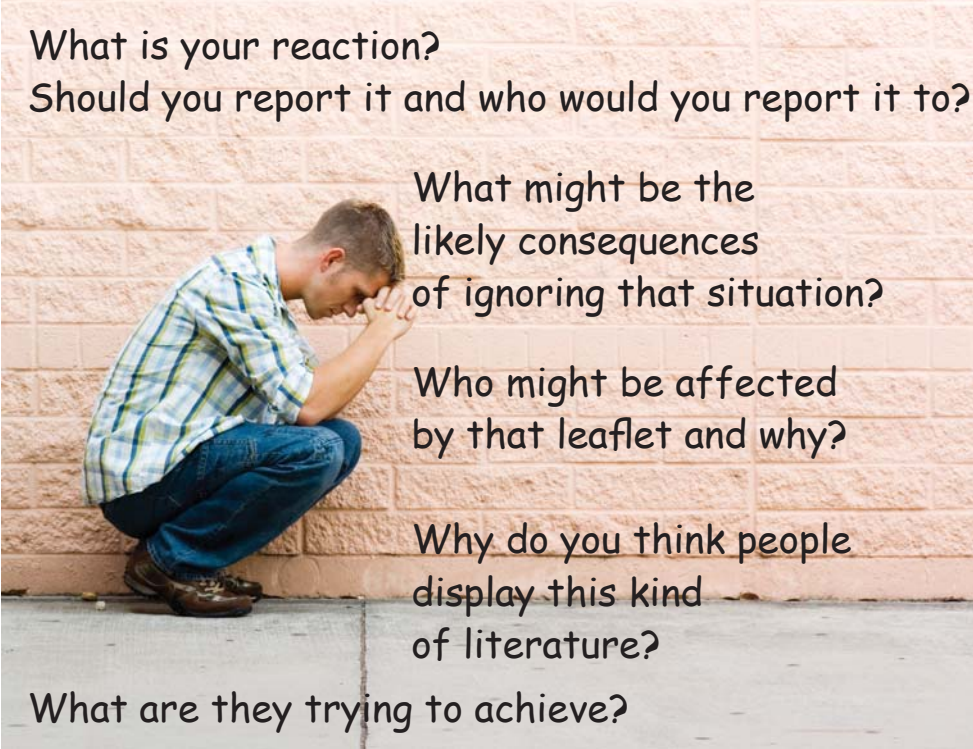
Observation and surveillance help terrorists plan attacks. Have you seen anyone taking pictures of security arrangements?

Activity

You pick up a leaflet in the canteen which contains a lot of information about an apparently extreme activist, political or religious group, some of which is quite emotive.

It states in the document that this is the only religion which has a right to exist and if you want to be a 'good' person, you need to follow its rules.

The document encourages you to use violence in order to spread messages across the community and it is backed up with quotations from seemingly respected figures or religious texts.



What is your reaction?
Should you report it and who would you report it to?

What might be the likely consequences of ignoring that situation?

Who might be affected by that leaflet and why?

Why do you think people display this kind of literature?

What are they trying to achieve?

If you would like to ask any questions, discuss your views or report suspicious behaviour please contact your local neighbourhood police officer on 0845 1 25 35 45, via www.lancashire.police.uk or call Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111

SAFER COMMUNITIES

- Property Marking



We all own property that is important to us, for example mobile phones, computer games etc. Unfortunately, sometimes we become the victims of crime and the items we value are stolen.

As a good citizen, what can you do to help prevent crime?

If you need them, your local Neighbourhood Policing Team or Crime Prevention Officer can provide you with an ultra-violet pen, which can be used to security mark valuable items. Should your property then be stolen, this would assist the police in identifying and returning the property to the rightful owner. Your involvement within this scheme will help your home and the wider community to become a safer place.

A Practical Guide to Property Marking

1. An ultra-violet pen works by an invisible mark on the item, which can only be seen by using an ultra-violet lamp. Lancashire Police officers use these lamps during their work, whenever they suspect that property is stolen. Remember if you are using equipment to mark property then this can eventually fade and will need re-marking.

2. Please ask your parents/ carers what items of your property they think should be security marked.

3. Please mark the property in the following way:-
Use your postcode, followed by the number of your house or the first three letters of your house name.

E.g.

10 Sycamore Avenue,
Sandford CW11 3FT

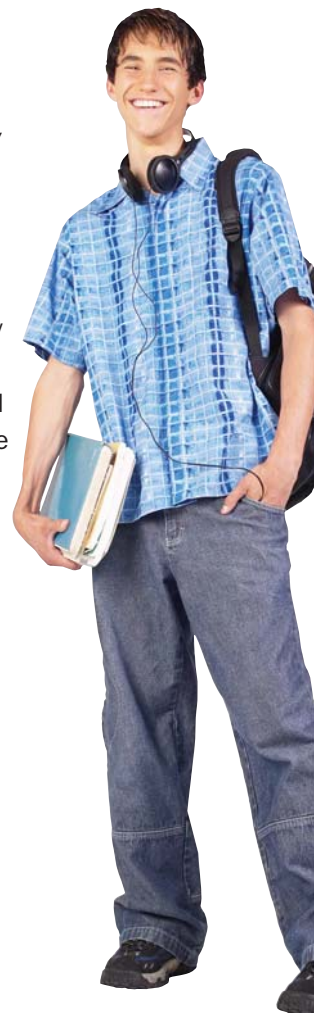
This would be written as:-

CW11 3FT 10

Dunroamin,
Sycamore Avenue,
Sandford CW11 3FT

This would be written as:-

CW11 3FT DUN



Activity Record Your Property

Property marking and recording serial numbers of your property can assist Police in returning stolen property to its rightful owner.

Amongst the items you might want to consider marking and recording are the following:-

Mobile phones, radios, televisions, video player/recorders, DVD players, Hi-Fi systems, personal CD players, MP3 players, iPods, Nintendos, PSPs, X-Box and many other electrical items.

Talk to your parents/carers about what you would like to security mark and encourage them to do the same around the rest of your home. Remember to keep a record.

Example:

Item	Serial Number	Description, Size & Colour	Make & Model	Value £
Mobile Phone	37654798	Small silver case. 2 marks on the top. Scratch on the back.	Samsung E330	£149.00

Activity

Hidden in the puzzle are the words listed below.
See how many you can find?

POLICE
CONSEQUENCES
SIREN
COMMUNITY
ALCOHOL
DRUGS

BULLYING
ANTI SOCIAL
ARSON
SAFETY
CRIME
JOYRIDER

TRAFFIC
FIRES
HOAX CALL
TRUANT
FIREFIGHTERS

AMBULANCE
HOOLIGAN
RESPONSIBILITY
VICTIM
ACCIDENT

STOP AND THINK
REACTION
ROAD
SPEED

P	T	R	W	D	I	L	J	F	P	R	N	O	I	T	C	A	E	R
V	O	A	N	T	I	S	O	C	I	A	L	A	N	N	I	C	P	E
O	P	L	G	Y	V	P	C	A	I	R	P	E	P	O	L	C	R	S
F	T	Q	I	O	P	C	L	A	M	P	E	S	P	R	A	I	V	P
A	P	P	R	C	C	O	A	P	S	P	H	S	G	U	R	D	I	O
L	O	S	I	R	E	N	S	O	R	U	B	L	P	T	A	E	P	N
O	R	P	A	P	E	S	T	O	P	A	N	D	T	H	I	N	K	S
H	P	E	O	P	L	E	P	E	E	C	O	C	T	R	A	T	P	I
O	A	E	E	R	S	Q	F	A	P	D	R	O	A	D	V	E	R	B
C	P	D	P	U	T	U	R	I	A	T	P	M	O	V	E	O	D	I
L	T	R	E	L	P	E	A	L	R	O	T	M	E	E	T	I	L	L
A	M	B	U	L	A	N	C	E	T	E	R	U	C	T	P	I	J	I
P	R	O	V	E	R	C	U	R	R	P	F	N	I	G	H	T	O	T
L	O	T	R	Y	S	E	E	L	R	T	P	I	N	S	V	E	Y	Y
P	R	O	X	P	O	S	A	F	E	T	Y	T	G	O	I	N	R	O
C	R	I	M	E	N	P	T	R	A	R	G	Y	I	H	C	E	I	A
P	A	T	E	G	N	I	Y	L	L	U	B	R	O	K	T	R	D	R
A	L	T	E	F	R	A	N	T	M	A	R	T	L	O	I	E	E	R
R	A	P	H	O	O	L	I	G	A	N	I	S	S	W	M	P	R	Q
H	O	A	X	C	A	L	L	Q	U	T	R	A	F	F	I	C	P	S

USEFUL NUMBERS & WEB

Anti-terrorism
Confidential Hotline
Tel: 0800 789 321

British Transport Police
Tel: 0207 828 1212

Lancashire Police
Tel: 0845 1 25 35 45
www.lancashire.police.uk

Child Exploitation and On-line
Protection
www.thinkuknow.com

Child Line
Tel: 0800 1111
www.childline.org.uk

Crime Stoppers
Tel: 0800 555 111
www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Cruse - Bereavement Care
Referral Line
Tel: 01772 686668

Disability Equality Charity
Tel: 01772 558863

Domestic Abuse
Refuge 24-Hour
National Crisis Line
Tel: 0808 2000 247
www.refuge.org.uk

Drink Line - 24hr Helpline
Tel: 0800 917 8282
www.units.nhs.uk

Drugs Help Line
Tel: 0800 77 66 00
www.ndh.org.uk

Equality and Human
Rights Commission
Tel: 0845 6046610
www.cre.gov.uk

Gamblers Anonymous
www.gamblersanonymous.org.uk

Housing
www.studentaccommodation.org
www.upmystreet.com

Lima Charlie (Lancashire
Police website for young people)
www.limacharlie.org
www.lancashire.police.uk

NSPCC Helpline
Tel: 0808 8005000
www.nspcc.org.uk
or www.there4me.com

Reporting Hate Crime
Tel: Lancashire Police
0845 1 25 35 45

Re-Solv (solvent abuse)
Tel: 01785 817885
www.re-solv.org

Runaways Service
www.talkdontwalk.org.uk
Helpline Tel: 0800 085 2136

Safe Centre (sexual assault,
forensic examination centre)
Tel: 01772 523344

SAFE@LAST (runaways charity)
0800 335 SAFE
and texting service,
text SAFE plus your
message to 60777

Social Services
Tel: Blackpool 01253 477477
Tel: Blackburn and Darwen
01254 587547
All other areas in Lancashire
0845 0530009

Stop & Search - Your Rights
www.lancspa.gov.uk

Talk To Frank
Tel: 0800 776600
www.talktofrank.com

Lancashire Partnership for
Road Safety
01772 531940

Victim Support
Tel: 0845 30 30 900
www.victimsupport.org.uk

OTHER USEFUL SITES YOU MAY WISH TO TAKE A LOOK AT:

www.antibullying.net www.are-you-ok.org.uk www.bullying.co.uk www.drugscope.org.uk
www.kidscape.org.uk www.suzyplamplugh.org www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com

THINGS TO DO:



Blackburn/Darwen area



www.rubothered.co.uk
Blackpool area



The rest of Lancashire



The Authors and Publishers wish to thank everyone for their permission to reproduce photographs and other copyright material in this book.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders. The publishers apologise to anyone whose rights have been inadvertently overlooked, and will be happy to rectify any errors or omissions.

All information contained in FACT 2 is correct at time of going to press, please be aware that laws change as well as web sites and telephone numbers etc. September 2009.