

## Teacher's Notes

Different types of anti social behaviour affect people within the community at different levels. For example there is the extreme case of people fighting in the street, intimidating those around them. However, for some members of the community, dogs continually barking or litter being dropped can also be very distressing.

Students should be aware as much as possible as to who lives in their community and how people can work together to make it a nice place to live.

Students should learn about the variety of different anti social behaviours and understand the reasons as to why these behaviours upset some people. It is also essential to know who the right people are to help resolve the situation.

Unfortunately it is often the case that some of the problems that arise within community anti social behaviour scenarios are too difficult to deal with on our own. Knowing who the right people to contact straight away can help before the situation escalates out of control.

In order to keep students as safe as possible and out of trouble themselves they should know:

- **What is good and bad behaviour?**  
Good behaviour is being courteous to your neighbour, helpful when possible, keeping safe  
Bad behaviour is being rude, unfriendly, unhelpful, damaging other peoples property, graffiti, littering the area, allowing dogs to foul on the pavements without clearing it up
- **What is classed as anti social behaviour?**  
Intimidation, drunkenness, begging, public drug dealing, threats, harassment and vandalism. Rowdiness, loud music or televisions, refusing to silence dogs that bark nonstop, fly-tipping, stealing, selling counterfeit goods, littering, graffiti, vandalism, racism and homophobia
- **How anti social behaviour makes people feel?**  
Scared, angry, nervous, sad, disappointed, confused, ready for change, join and support community action groups
- **Reasons for this behaviour?**  
Boredom, fitting in with gangs, frustration, poverty, peer pressure, lack of understanding about different cultures or religions, influence of the media and TV programs, being bullied, problems in the home

- **Who to ask for help and how to contact them?**

The Police, Teachers, Parents, extended family, religious leaders, Trading Standards, Environmental Health, local MP, local council/ housing officers, neighbourhood watch, fire and rescue or ambulance if necessary

**Ways of stopping Anti Social Behaviour/laws and consequences.**

- Under age sales and restricted sales – for example it is illegal to sell spray paints to children under the age of 16, in a bid to reduce graffiti
- Fines can be given to noisy neighbours that continue with the problem. They can also have the equipment, that is causing a problem, taken away i.e. loud music from a stereo
- Eviction – meaning to remove tenants from the house that they are causing problems in – this is only if the problem is extreme
- Warning letters and interviews
- Acceptable Behaviour Agreements/Contracts (ABCs/ABAs) and Parenting Contracts
- Fixed penalty notices (FPNs) and penalty notices for disorder (PNDs)
- Working with schools to reduce truancy
- Raising awareness of cultural differences

It is important that students fully understand the consequence of anti social behaviour but also how it can make others feel. Students should also develop a clear understanding of who can help them with specific problems as it can help to resolve community, anti social behaviours problems quickly.