

# THROUGH THEIR EYES

## ASB

TEACHERS' NOTES



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## SLIDE 5

### Society

When people use the word society, what does it mean? This is a word frequently used by politicians, the media, and parents, it is not always clear to young people exactly what the word means. It might clarify this for the group to explain the key features of a society, while also showing them that the word can be used in many ways.

#### A group of people and institutions

Examples: British society, polite society, modern society....

#### Living in a group or a particular place

Examples: Welsh society, middle class society, rural society, urban society.....

#### Sharing beliefs and ideas

Examples: Artistic society, literary society, Muslim/Christian/Jewish society.....

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## SLIDE 6

### Why do we live in societies?

People are social beings, they need to be amongst other people and to feel they belong.

Ask the group to think about times when they are in a group and they feel they belong.  
What examples can they think of?

- Being together watching a live performance of a group that they like
  - Going to a football match when the team they support is playing
  - Playing an instrument in a band or an orchestra
  - Going rock climbing with fellow enthusiasts
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## SLIDE 7

### When people are part of a group

What do they get out of being in these groups

They share their communication and cooperation: meet up/checking they have what they need, tickets, details of where they are going

They all benefit sharing and receiving skills: one person helps another who is less skilled, or knows what to do if something goes wrong.

They agree on the rules and enforcement for their group: they are less likely to disagree because they have a shared interest.

They promote a good and happy life for individuals and their society: they have similar interests, share phrases/jokes, feel valued,, and protected by the group

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## SLIDE 8

### What are the activities of a society?

Pupils may not understand the interconnectedness of people and activities of society in the wider sense. This slide is aimed at helping them think about this. As the points fly in, they could be encouraged to call out examples of each of these

Food production: growing food crops, breeding animals, processing food...

Construction industry: building homes, roads, bridges, factories, airports, theme parks....

Manufacturing: cars, trains, airplanes, steel girders, pans, cutlery, mobile phones....

Retail: shops, online shopping, pharmacies,

Transport and travel networks: timetables, motorways, transport systems, buses, trains, planes.....

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Art/culture: galleries, museums, music shows, theatres, cinemas....

Education: play groups, nurseries, schools, colleges, universities, online learning.....

Health services: doctors, nurses, hospitals, immunisations, companies creating new treatments...

Social services: care for the elderly, Child Protection, youth justice.....

Emergency services: ambulance/paramedics, Police, Fire Brigades, A&E departments.....

Religion: faith leaders, worship services, charitable projects, disaster relief work....

Sport: all sports, sporting venues, matches between competitors, league tables, rules, umpires...

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Local and national government: Parish Councils, Local Government, National Government, voting .....

Society protection: laws, courts, magistrates, judges, fines, probation service, prisons, police...

Defence and the armed services: Army, Royal Air Force, Navy, armed vehicles, weapons.....

Relationships with local, national, international societies: representatives, conferences, ambassadors.

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## SLIDE 9

### What are the rules of society?

This session is about Anti Social Behaviour. It is important that the group first thinks about what is positive social behaviour. Ask the group to name positive social behaviours. These points will fly in as examples:

- Help your family
  - Help your group
  - Return favours
  - Be brave when this is needed
  - Live by the rules and respect the rule makers
  - Share resources fairly and care for the needy
  - Respect property
  - Act in safe ways for yourself and others
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## SLIDE 10

### The Golden Rule in modern societies

A survey of 60 cultures around the world, looked at what was viewed by each as a core value of a society. This was common in all of them and all faiths.

People should treat others as they want to be treated.

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## SLIDE 11

### What are pro social behaviours?

Kindness  
Bravery  
Sympathy  
Helping  
Listening  
Explaining

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## SLIDE 16

**What do we know so far, about what has happened in the area?**

Graffiti all over the side end wall of the shop

There is litter: cans, takeaway cartons

*Linda says there are reports of anti social behaviours*

Many in the group may have heard of antisocial behaviours. However, most will not know exactly what is meant by this in terms of the law. The group can be helped to understand the three main types of antisocial behaviour. These will fly in with a click. It would be useful to involve the group by seeking examples of the three different types.

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## SLIDE 17

**Anti social behaviours are defined in the Crime and Policing Act 2014?**

Personal antisocial behaviour: Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person or group.

Example: a group of youths picking on a person in their local community. This might involve shouting at them in the street, damaging the property, or affecting their daily life.

Nuisance antisocial behaviour: Conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a community

Example: shouting, fighting, drinking, drug taking, in the local community, whereby other people are disturbed or feel afraid.

Environmental antisocial behaviour: Conduct capable of affecting the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.

Example: deliberate littering, graffiti, damaging fences/gates, fly, tipping, breaking windows.

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Becky tells her mates what went on at the weekend.

What did she and her friends do?

These points fly in on a click. Check that the group has heard and can grasp the extent of what they did.

Ask the group which they feel was the worst behaviour and why?

She had lied about where she was

She didn't tell her parents who she was with,  
because she was with Dave and the Taylor brothers

They went out over two evenings

Spray painting the walls of the shop

She had to put her hoodie in the bin, it had paint on it

They were drinking lager from cans

Throwing the cans at each other

She can't remember everything

She didn't go home at the time her parents told her to

Her mum said she had leaves in her hair

Her clothes were dirty

She lied to her mum saying that she lost her hoodie

She smelled of alcohol

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## SLIDE 18

### There are 13 types of anti social behaviours:

This gives you as the teacher some detail about each of the types of Anti social Behaviours. As the list is on the screen, ask the group to pick out what Becky and her friends have done.

1. Vehicle abandoned: This covers vehicles that appear to have been left by their owner, rather than stolen and abandoned. It includes scrap or 'end of life' vehicles, and those damaged at the scene of a road traffic collision that have been abandoned and aren't awaiting recovery.
2. Vehicle nuisance or inappropriate use: This relates to vehicles being used in acts such as street cruising (driving up and down the street causing annoyance and bothering other road users), vehicle convoys and riding or driving on land other than a road. It also covers the misuse of mopeds, motorised skateboards, and electric-propelled cycles, and the unlicensed dealing of vehicles where a person has two or more vehicles on the same road within 500 metres of each other.
3. Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour: This refers to general nuisance behaviour in a public place or a place to which the public have access, such as private clubs. It does not include domestic-related behaviour, harassment or public disorder which should be reported as crimes.
4. Rowdy or nuisance neighbours: This covers any rowdy behaviour or general nuisance caused by neighbours, including boundary and parking disputes. It also covers noise nuisance from parties or playing loud music.
5. Littering or drugs paraphernalia: This includes fly posting and discarding litter, rubbish, or drugs paraphernalia in any public place.
6. Animal problems: This covers any situation where animals are creating a nuisance or people's behaviour associated with the use of animals which is deemed as antisocial. It includes uncontrolled animals, stray dogs, barking, fouling, and intimidation by an animal.
7. Trespassing: This is any situation in which people have entered land, water, or premises, without lawful authority or permission. It ranges from taking an unauthorised shortcut through a garden to setting up unauthorised campsites.
8. Nuisance calls: This covers any type of communication by phone that causes anxiety and annoyance, including silent calls and intrusive 'cold calling' from businesses. It does not cover indecent, threatening or offensive behaviour which should be reported as crimes.
9. Street drinking: This relates to unlicensed drinking in public spaces, where the behaviour of the persons involved is deemed as antisocial. It also covers unplanned and spontaneous parties which encroach on the street.

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## SLIDE 18 CONT..

10. Prostitution-related activity: This relates to any activity involving prostitution such as loitering, displaying cards, or promoting prostitution. It may also refer to activities in and around a brothel that impact on local residents. It does not include 'kerb-crawling' which should be reported as a crime.
11. Nuisance noise: This relates to all incidents of noise nuisance that do not involve neighbours (see 'Nuisance neighbours' above).
12. Begging: This covers anyone begging or asking for charitable donations in a public place, or encouraging a child to do so, without a license. Unlicensed ticket sellers at or near public transport hubs may also fall into this category.
13. Misuse of fireworks: This will include the inappropriate use of fireworks, the unlawful sale or possession of fireworks, and noise created by fireworks.

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## SLIDE 31 - 32

### PC Fisher is the School's Support Officer

#### What is the role of Police School Support Officers?



They are fully warranted Police Officers

Their role is to ensure schools are safe places

They are a first point of contact for a school concerned about pupils' safety or lawbreaking

They work to stop pupils being targeted by crime groups

They may do stop and search, or carry out surveillance of pupils suspected of gang membership

They can speak to pupils without parental consent or presence, they will usually seek parent cooperation or have a member of the school staff present

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## SLIDE 34

**When the school discusses what has happened over the weekend with PC Fisher, we learn more.....**

Graffiti all over the shop wall  
There was an awful racket: shouting and laughing till after dark  
People feel frightened by a group hanging about  
They left a mess: empty spray cans, takeaway containers, lager cans, cigarette butts

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## SLIDE 35

**PC Fisher listens to the school's concerns**

**What concerns does she have?**

Graffiti with aerosol paints is hard to remove, it will need chemicals to get it off  
Spray paint isn't cheap, they used several colours, that shows planning  
If something isn't done, more graffiti will go up everywhere  
She understands the impact of anti social behaviour, on people's fears in the community  
Underage drinking with no limits and supervision can get out of control  
There may have been drug taking  
Fights can break out  
Young people can end up having accidents, or being physically or sexually assaulted

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## SLIDE 36

**PC Fisher tells the school assembly that Anti Social Behaviours are:**

Excessive or persistent noise  
Abusive or insulting behaviour  
Shouting, screaming, swearing, drunkenness  
Using or threatening violence  
Vandalism, graffiti, litter, fly tipping  
Using cars or motorbikes illegally.

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## SLIDE 37

She asks:

**Whose problem is this?**

**Who sorts this out ?**

Ask the group to think about how each of them would answer this question. It is one of their worksheets.

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