

**NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**YOUNG PEOPLE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**15<sup>th</sup> May 2007**

**North Yorkshire Police – Youth Policy**

**Purpose of Report**

1.0 This report asks the Committee to note the North Yorkshire Police Youth Policy document attached at Annexe A. This document sets out the aims of the strategy and its plans to engage and interact with children and young people throughout North Yorkshire and the City of York.

**Background**

2.0 The Chief Constable and the Police Authority have a duty under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 to 'co-operate' with Local Authorities and other partners in achieving the five key outcomes for every child and young person in North Yorkshire and the City of York. Under the same Act - Section 11 there is also a duty to promote the safety and welfare of children and young people.

The North Yorkshire Police in developing their Youth Policy reflects the five key outcomes of *Every Children Matters*, has taken into account the County Council's Children And Young People's Plan and the Association of Chief Police Officer's (ACPO) Strategy 'It's never too early: It's never too late'.

The overarching aim of the Youth strategy is to reduce crime, disorder and substance abuse by children and young people in a manner that is supportive and rehabilitates those that offend back into our society and one that does not inappropriately or prematurely criminalise young people.

**Recommendation**

3.0 The Committee is asked to note the information in the report attached at Annex A.

**HUGH WILLIAMSON**  
**Head of Scrutiny and Corporate Performance**  
**County Hall**  
**NORTHALLERTON**

Author: Stephanie Bratcher, Scrutiny Support Officer, ext 2049  
E-mail stephanie.bratcher@northyorks.gov.uk  
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Annexes: North Yorkshire Police Youth Policy



## FORCE POLICY DOCUMENT

TITLE:	<b>Youth Policy</b>
Policy Holder:	T/Supt Alison Lesley
Post Holder:	Supt HQ Community Safety Unit
Department Responsible:	HQ Community Safety Unit
Author of Policy:	Inspector 433 Stuart Mackleston
Implementation Date:	
Policy Review Date:	
Policy Reviewed By:	

Human Rights Certification:	
Date:	
<p><b>The Human Rights Act 1998 creates ‘Convention Rights’ which are set out in Section 1 (1) of that Act. They are rights drawn from the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</b></p> <p><b>The provisions of this policy are compatible with the ‘Convention Rights’</b></p>	

Links to other force policy:	

1.0 Policy Statement	Protective Marking: UNCLASSIFIED
1.0.1	<p>The purpose of this Youth Policy is to set out how North Yorkshire Police will interact with children and young people throughout North Yorkshire and the City of York. It is an overarching policy and statement of intent on how North Yorkshire Police will meet it's obligations under Every Child Matters and subsequent legislation and guidance. Due to the broad and varied nature of Every Child Matters it will be supported by a series of sub policies, operational guidance and toolkits.</p>
1.0.2	<p>The Association of Chief Police Officer's (ACPO) have produced a Youth Policy document entitled: 'It's never too early: It's never too late'. This Policy was developed to address the government white paper "Every Child Matters" and the legislation derived from the paper, namely the "Children's Act 2004". This white paper has now been followed up by a further green paper "Youth Matters" which in essence is a reworking of "Every Child Matters" for an older age range. Now the papers effectively cover child and youth provision from birth through until adulthood.</p>
1.0.3	<p>The ACPO Policy has six key elements which are derived from and inextricably linked to the five key outcomes measured under the Children's Act.</p>
1.0.4	<p>This legislation has lead to the development of Children's Policy Partnerships in key pilot areas. The City of York is one such area (called the YorOK Board) . Where Policy partnerships are not being piloted then children's boards are being established along the same lines as the policy partnership principles and North Yorkshire County Council are developing their approach along these lines (Known as the Children &amp; Young Persons Strategic Partnership Board). Children and young person plans have been drafted and NYP are signatories to both the North Yorkshire and City Of York Plans. These plans are also structured around the five key outcomes.</p>
1.0.5	<p>The North Yorkshire Police Youth Policy reflects both the five key outcomes of "Every Child matters" and the Association of Chief Police Officer's Policy 'It's never too early: It's never too late'.</p>
1.0.6	<p>The Policy also incorporates the principles laid out in "Cutting Crime, Delivering Justice" and the YJB &amp; Home Office Prolific and other Priority Offender Policy " Prevent and Deter " strand.</p>
1.0.7	<p>In developing this Policy, a deliberately broad interpretation of 'children and young people' has been adopted, in line with the latest thinking of the Youth Justice Board. Not only does it cover children under the age of criminal responsibility, but it extends through the teenage years to embrace all people up to the age 19 years inclusively.</p>
1.0.8	<p>We acknowledge that most young people make positive contributions to society and rarely have personal contact with the Police.</p>
1.0.9	<p>What we will strive to achieve is that every contact a young person has with North Yorkshire Police will be a positive experience with a positive outcome, even though at times this will be in difficult circumstances.</p>
1.0.10	<p>Too often young people are condemned as a result of isolated examples of antisocial behaviour. While unfairly condemning young people, our society often fails to invest in the development of young people seeing them not as our long term future but as a short term local problem. We recognise that some young people will become involved in crime and disorder at some stage in</p>

	<p>their lives. North Yorkshire police will not condemn them or label young people as a 'criminal' as a result of isolated incidents but will, working closely with our partners, endeavouring to rehabilitate them back into our society and promote their well being and the positive contribution they can make to society whilst ensuring they remain safe, realise their potential and progress to achieve economic well being.</p>
1.0.11	<p>North Yorkshire Police also acknowledges that this is only a small minority of young people and that due to this small minority a much larger group of young people are often stigmatised and stereotyped. North Yorkshire police will not stereotype young people but will deal with each as an individual, impartially and with respect for their rights.</p>
1.0.12	<p>We also recognise that many young people will come into contact with us as victims and witnesses. This will often be the first time that the young person has had any contact with the police service and we will deal with everyone in a professional and respectful way according to his or her individual circumstances and without unfair bias or prejudice due to their age, gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation or disability.</p>
1.0.13	<p>Our youth Policy seeks to explain how we engage with young people at every stage throughout the Criminal Justice System. We will deliver a community-based service, appropriate and accessible to all, through the local Neighbourhood Policing Teams. By working in partnership with young people and their communities, we aim to reduce crime and disorder, creating a safer and more positive environment for young people to grow up in and in particular prevent offending by children and young people.</p> <p>As a service we recognise that we would prefer to prevent and deter crime and disorder rather than catch and convict those responsible, but we will train and equip our officers to be able to do both in order to achieve safer communities throughout North Yorkshire and City of York.</p>
1.0.14	<p>The isolation from mainstream society often felt by young people today is a major barrier to be overcome, particularly for the police service. Young people often feel unable to represent themselves adequately to mainstream society and as a result their needs are often overlooked. When they are looked at they are surprisingly similar to those of adults who attend a variety of public forums. It is perhaps indicative of the problem that such a high percentage of our recidivist young offender's experience severe literacy and numeracy problems.</p>
1.0.15	<p>Key to developing the Policy was consultation with young people themselves. In the north Yorkshire Police were fortunate to be able to become involved in the consultation exercise for the North Yorkshire Children and Young Persons Plan. The summary finding of this consultation, again structured around the key five outcomes is included as an appendix to this document.</p>
	<p><b>Overarching Aim</b></p>
1.0.16	<p>The overarching aim of the strategy is to reduce crime, disorder and substance abuse by young people, in particular, prevent offending and re-offending by Children and Young People in a manner that is supportive and rehabilitates those that offend back into our society and one that does not inappropriately or prematurely criminalise young people.</p>

2.0 Policy Themes & Mission Statement	Protective Marking:
2.0.1.	<p><b>Mission statement</b>                      North Yorkshire police will provide a fair, consistent, informed and professional approach whenever and wherever we interact with young people. We will seek to promote the five key outcomes of Every Child Matters in every contact we have with a child or young person, balancing the needs of the child or young person against the needs of victims or communities in our deliberations.</p>
2.0.2	<p><b>Policy Themes</b></p>
2.0.3	<p><b>Every Child Matters (ECM)</b>                      Every Child Matters and the Children’s Act 2004 lists the police service as a named organisation and as such requires North Yorkshire Police to work closely with partners in delivering integrated children’s services, to an outcomes based model that places the needs of children and young people at the heart of delivery and requires service deliverers to work to achieve the five key outcomes for every child and young person.</p> <p>The five outcomes at the heart of the Every Child Matters change programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being Healthy – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Staying Safe – being protected from harm and neglect</li> <li>• Enjoying And Achieving – getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood</li> <li>• Making A Positive Contribution – being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour</li> <li>• Economic Well-being – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life.</li> </ul>
2.0.4	<p>ACPO have consequently developed a policy with six key themes that are inexorably linked to the five key outcomes and this policy document reflect the ACPO Youth Policy: “It’s Never Too Early, It’s Never Too Late”. The themes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people and the police: engaging with children and young people</li> <li>• Children and young people and the police: children and young people as victims and witnesses</li> <li>• Pre-crime prevention: helping those in need</li> <li>• Post-crime reduction: effective youth justice</li> <li>• Post-crime prevention: targeting persistent young offenders (PYO)</li> <li>• Young people and the police: human resources development ‘Towards a qualified workforce’</li> </ul>

2.0.5	<p>In order to demonstrate our commitments to making this Policy effective we will actively seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account the views and interests of young people.</li> <li>• Consult with hard to reach and diverse groups.</li> <li>• Invest time, effort and resources in the well being and education of young people</li> <li>• Encourage good citizenship</li> <li>• Reduce the potential for young people to become involved in crime</li> <li>• Respond pro-actively to problems arising from complaints of anti-social behaviour</li> <li>• Assist those young people who are victims of crime and repeat victims.</li> <li>• Support young people who are witnesses</li> <li>• Encourage, promote and support early intervention initiatives and youth diversion schemes.</li> <li>• Target prolific and other priority offenders.</li> <li>• Assist the work of the Youth Offending Teams (YOT's) and all our partners.</li> <li>• Work with Crime and Disorder Reduction / Community Safety Partnerships (CDRP) and Drugs &amp; Alcohol Action Teams (DAAT).</li> </ul>
2.0.6	<p>NYP's youth provision will be delivered as a local issue but with a corporate lead. It is envisaged that Neighbourhood Policing Teams and officers will form the back bone of delivery and thus YAO's need to be sited within and aligned to NPT's.</p>
2.0.7	<p>Specific school provision by trained staff will need to be catered for, and the potential for dedicated Safer Schools Partnership officers (SSP), mainstreamed as a part of NPT, will be evaluated as will the formalisation of a role of Schools Liaison Officer (SLO) in the absence of any other dedicated resource.</p>
2.0.8	<p>This Policy is not intended as a comprehensive guide to how NYP will develop it's interaction with children and young people, but it is intended to be a starting point and thus the Policy itself will remain dynamic and fluid and will require regular reviews and updating.</p>

3.0 Young People & The Police	Protective Marking:
3.0.1.	<p><b>Young People And The Police</b> Engaging With Children And Young People</p>
3.0.2	<p><b>Aim</b> North Yorkshire police will strive to build and maintain positive relationships between our young people and the police”</p>
3.0.3	<p><b>Links</b> It is essential that any activity must work in conjunction with and be complementary to the work being undertaken on Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) , Prevent &amp; Deter, Catch &amp; Convict &amp; Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Work within this specific area will focus on the Prevent &amp; Deter strand of PPO. North Yorkshire Police is a member of both the North Yorkshire Children &amp; young Persons Strategic Partnership Board (NYC&amp;YSPB) and the City of York's YorOK Board (Children's Trust) . As such it is also a signatory to the Children and Young Persons Plans (C&amp;YPP) for both these authorities and as a consequence of this NYP are also committed to implementation of the national Hear By Right (HBR) standards.</p>
3.0.4	<p><b>Narrative</b> Young people make up a significant section of our community, and society invests a high level of</p>

resources in terms of education, youth justice and police time and energy. When young people are consulted, however, they often express the view that society talks about them, but does not talk to them or with them. It is clear that many of the issues which impact upon young people might be dealt with better by developing effective forms of dialogue, and establishing regular communication with young people. Young people are not inarticulate, but too often they lack effective processes for making their voices heard. This section of the youth Policy is designed to help address this communication gap. By better understanding the needs of the youth of today and tomorrow we can better design our interactions and interventions with young people for a mutually beneficial outcome.

3.0.5

**Key Policy Objectives**

- To conduct an evaluation of the benefits of seconding a youth professional from NYCC to NYP and also seconding an officer from NYP to the C&YPSPB & YorOK board, to ensure the children and young person’s agenda is developed and delivered equally by all partners to the process.
- Working with our partners, take a lead in developing effective consultation and involvement with young people at Force and local level.
- To recognise the fact that young people form part of our communities and to talk with young people from these communities to help us understand the issues they face. Aim to build a mutual respect by acting with honesty, integrity and sensitivity.
- With our partners take account of views of young people in setting policing policy at local community level. This will be achieved by developing consultative arrangements at a county and also at a local level. These consultative groups are to be inclusive of and accessible to young people, especially in high demand wards where nuisance youth and anti-social behaviour hotspots exist. Existing networks of youth consultation, developed and utilised by partners, will be included to ensure the broadest cross section and diversity of young people are consulted on how issues are addressed in their area. Connexions already have a significant consultation network that can be utilised to inform NYP decision making. Every Child matters and Youth matters make it clear that consultation arrangements should be a joint process with partners and not established as independent pockets. For the consultation to have credibility it must be representative and the Connexions youth workers already have this facility established.
- To work with our partners to identify and overcome barriers to building positive relationships with young people, their families and the wider communities.
- To provide a familiar and accessible service to young people both in the school and in the wider community, by building Neighbourhood Policing Teams which are responsive to local youth issues and that can develop a relationship based upon trust that ultimately will lead to a positive relationships between North Yorkshire Police, the youth of North Yorkshire and the City of York and their associated communities.
- Evaluate and if appropriate implement Safer Schools Partnerships, paying particular attention to the developing Extended Schools agenda to maximise the impact.
- Regardless of any development of Safer Schools Partnerships, develop a policy with partners in the CSB/CSP for the most appropriate inputs from NYP, both individually and together with other partner agencies into the schools syllabus and the respect agenda that is limited on the whole to our professional areas of the law and consequences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To carry out work in schools using police staff that have been trained to agreed standards engaging at various appropriate levels (as defined by the above). A greater degree of corporacy is required in the functionality of the Youth Action Officers on Area and their activity should be developed to become more intelligence lead and responsive to current trends in crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour..</li> <li>• To ensure that our contribution into schools promotes the fight against racism, bullying, truancy and drug use.</li> <li>• To work with our partners to promote the use of appropriate Restorative Interventions to build positive relationships between young people and other members of the community to combat the common negative stereotype often associated with young people.</li> <li>• Evaluate and if appropriate develop a corporate Junior Crimestoppers programme for North Yorkshire and the City of York.</li> <li>• Develop the concept of a Junior Victim Support scheme for North Yorkshire and the City of York.</li> </ul>
3.0.6	<p><b>Key Policy Outcomes:</b> The above objectives will contribute to the following of the five key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staying safe, making a positive contribution and enjoying &amp; achieving.</li> <li>• Reducing the number of young people involved in crime and substance abuse, reducing re-offending and reducing nuisance youth &amp; anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul>
3.0.7	<p><b>Key Activity Measures</b></p>
3.0.8	<p>Every district should have at least one Youth Action Officer post (YAO), staffed as a full time position and appropriately trained to deliver the strategy</p>
3.0.9	<p>Youth Action Officers should submit monthly reports detailing their work with young people and identifying trends and issues to each of their NPT Inspectors.</p>
3.0.10	<p>Each district will undertake an annual mapping exercise to establish existing areas of engagement and project work with young people including establish existing consultation and communication with young people and feedback the outcomes to the HQ Community Safety Unit through Area Management Teams. This should take place in September of each year to coincide with the new academic year in schools and maximise the opportunity for involvement of schools councils etc</p>
3.0.11	<p><u>Engaging With Young People - Examples of Good Practice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with youth groups and actively encourage their development</li> <li>• Play an active part in statutory and community based initiatives, which encourage the inclusion of young people and promote good citizenship eg Junior Neighbourhood Watch, Neighbourhood Watch in Schools.</li> <li>• Work with partners to recognise where gaps exist, in order to meet the needs of young people, their families and communities.</li> </ul>



- Ensure that the Youth Action Officers are known, are visible and accessible to young people and the community.
- Ensure the principles of the Human Rights Act are adhered to in all encounters with Young People.
- Promote and maintain a wide range of communication and consultative processes for young people.
- Promote and maintain a wide range of communication and consultative processes for the community in relation to Youth Issues.
- If an Independent advisory group exists on district consider the involvement of young people or appropriate adults who work with young people.
- Contribute and utilise the existing consultation methods already used by agencies working with Children and Young People, e.g. Connexions, Youth Service and Children's Fund, the scouting movement etc.
- Involve clubs, movements and youth service providers wherever possible in everyday activity of police work.

<b>4.0 Children &amp; Young People As Victims &amp; Witnesses</b>	<b>Protective Marking:</b>
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4.0.1.	<p><b>Children And Young People And The Police</b> Children And Young People As Victims And Witnesses</p>
4.0.2	<p><b>Aim</b> To provide young people, their parents and carers with the best available information to safeguard them against crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and 'stay safe'; to provide an environment which encourages young people who are victims or witnesses to feel confident about reporting crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour; and to deal effectively with any crime and disorder which they may experience. To develop a structure that responds fully to the individual needs of young victims and witnesses.</p>
4.0.3	<p><b>Links</b> It is essential that any activity must work in conjunction with and be complementary to the work being undertaken on Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO), Prevent &amp; Deter, Catch &amp; Convict &amp; Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Primary activity under this area will be in the Prevent and Deter and the Catch and Convict strands of PPO. All activity must support the activity of the newly formed Child Safeguarding Boards, a statutory requirement of the Children's Act 2004.</p>
4.0.4	<p><b>Narrative</b> Young People are significantly more likely to be victims of crime than older people. The MORI survey 2003 stated that 46% of children aged 11-16 years had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months. Young people that have been victims of crime typically stated that another young person committed the offence. They are however less likely to report the crime, 27% in mainstream education said they would prefer to deal with the matter themselves. There are a variety of reasons for the under-reporting of these crimes. Victims may feel intimidated by the formal nature of the criminal justice system or they may feel that they will be subject to further intimidation and attack. In some cases victims and guardians may feel that the Police will not take the matter seriously or guardians may decide that the crime is best dealt with in a less formal way e.g. by the school or between parents. Whilst none of these methods should be under-valued the failure to record and respond to crime, especially instances of violence can lead to young people developing offending behaviour and by-passing many of the excellent interventions available to them.</p>
4.0.5	<p><b>Key Policy Objectives</b> To work with our partners in the education system to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate young people on the consequences of crime as victims, witnesses and perpetrators.</li> <li>• Support and educate young people to become good citizens reinforcing the message that reporting crime is our duty.</li> <li>• Reinforce the responsibilities that all citizens have to society and develop mutual respect and tolerance.</li> <li>• Make schools safer, happier and more productive communities.</li> <li>• Use a Restorative Justice approach to identify and work with 'at risk' young people in the</li> </ul>

schools system where appropriate and viable.

- Evaluate and if appropriate develop a corporate Junior Crimestoppers programme for North Yorkshire and the City of York. (As per previous section)
- Develop the concept of a Junior Victim Support scheme for North Yorkshire and the City of York. (As per previous section)
- Evaluate in if appropriate implement Safer Schools Partnerships, paying particular attention to the developing Extended Schools agenda. (As per previous section)
- Regardless of any development of Safer Schools Partnerships, develop a policy with partners in the CSB/CSP for the most appropriate inputs from NYP, both individually and together with other partner agencies into the schools syllabus and the respect agenda. (As per previous section)
- To carry out work in schools using police staff that have been trained to agreed standards engaging at various appropriate levels (as defined by the above). A greater degree of corporacy is required in the functionality of the Youth Action Officers on Area and their activity should be developed to become more intelligence lead and responsive to current trends in crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. (As per previous section)
- To ensure that our contribution into schools promotes the fight against racism, bullying, truancy and drug use.
- Compile a directory of intervention support available through statutory organisations and through voluntary and part funded groups for effective interventions from the lower levels of those assessed as being at risk from first time offending through to the higher end provision targeted at recidivist young offenders.
- Work and support the multi-agency Problem Solving Groups (PSG) on districts to address concerns at the earliest opportunity and before the young person formally enters the Criminal Justice System

4.0.6

**To work with our partners in the Criminal Justice System to: -**

- Provide appropriate support to children and young people when victims and witnesses, including their families. Ensuring that the welfare of the child or young person is the paramount consideration in any investigation and that wherever possible and appropriate their parents or carers are fully involved and consulted.
- Provide an environment in which more children and young people feel safe to report anti-social behaviour or crime which they have suffered or witnessed.
- In particular, to offer the best possible support to young people who are the victims or witnesses of domestic violence.
- Respond appropriately where a child or young person is identified as being at risk of harm, and to ensure that information sharing with partner agencies in such cases is rapid, comprehensive and lawful.
- Develop procedures that provide reassurance and respond to the individual needs of young victims and witnesses. Ensuring that standards are in place and are adhered to when interviewing young victims and witnesses and that they are supported fully through any

<p>4.0.7</p>	<p>subsequent Criminal Justice process to reduce the adverse effects of crime and prevent secondary victimisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise the use of special measures in court to protect vulnerable children and young people acting as witnesses.</li> <li>• With our partners in the Criminal Justice system, promote a shared vision of victim and witness care, with clarity about who is responsible for action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Policy Outcomes:</b> The above objectives will contribute to the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staying safe, being healthy, enjoying &amp; achieving and making a positive contribution.</li> <li>• Reducing the number of young people involved in crime and substance abuse, reducing re-offending and reducing nuisance and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of young people who are victims or witnesses to crime or anti social behaviour.</li> </ul> <p>4.0.8 <b>Key Activity Measures:</b></p> <p>4.0.9 Appropriately trained officers to assist teachers in providing crime prevention, personal safety and citizenship inputs at primary and secondary school level, prioritised in line with the district control strategy.</p> <p>4.0.10 Each district will ensure that they have a minimum of six people, who are qualified to conduct the “Recording of interviews for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses”.</p> <p>4.0.11 Each District will provide an annual figure (April of each year) of “early special measures meetings” undertaken and feedback to the HQ Community Safety Unit via the Area management Team.</p> <p>4.0.12 Youth Policy team to liaise with A of J &amp; CPS annually (May of each year) regarding the effectiveness of use of “early special measures meetings”.</p> <p>4.0.13 Each district to work with partners to develop and provide and up to date annual briefing sheet or pack containing details or relevant services, activities, help lines and support services for dissemination to young people who come into contact with North Yorkshire Police. A copy of the briefing sheet or pack is to be supplied annually (September of each year) to the HQ community Safety Unit.</p> <p>4.0.14 <b>Examples of Good Practice:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver educational inputs to young people to help them avoid becoming victims of crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour. Educate them about the physical and social dangers of substance abuse.</li> <li>• Deliver educational inputs to adults to help them in teaching young people how to avoid becoming victims of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and how to try and prevent the slip into substance abuse.</li> <li>• Promote local and national crime prevention and safety awareness schemes to</li> </ul>
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safeguard potential young victims and witnesses from crime, disorder antisocial behaviour and substance abuse.

- Consider the use of promotional material containing safety messages specifically aimed at young people.
- Work with our partners to help safeguard the most vulnerable young people identified as being at greatest risk of becoming victims of crime or disorder for example those subject to bullying.
- Encourage young people to report crime in a way in which they feel respected, safe and secure.
- Ensure that systems are in place that guarantees that the welfare of the young person is the paramount consideration in any investigation.
- Ensure that appropriate protection and support measures are in place to meet the needs of vulnerable young victims and witnesses throughout the criminal justice process
- Ensure that appropriate standards are in place for interviewing young victims and witnesses
- Working together with partners, deliver effective restorative justice interventions which involve young victims.
- Encourage Youth Action Officers and YOTs to work together to deliver restorative justice interventions in schools which involve young victims.

5.0 Pre-Crime Prevention, Helping Those In Need	Protective Marking:
5.0.1.	<p><b>Young People And The Police</b> Pre-Crime Prevention – Helping Those In Need</p>
5.0.2	<p><b>Aim</b> To take a lead in helping those children and young people at the greatest risk of becoming involved in anti-social behaviour or criminality before they enter the criminal justice system.</p>
5.0.3	<p><b>Links</b> It is essential that any activity must work in conjunction with and be complementary to the work being undertaken on Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO), Prevent &amp; Deter, Catch &amp; Convict &amp; Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Primary activity under this area will be in the Prevent and Deter and the Catch and Convict strands of PPO. Activity must also contribute to the five key outcomes of Every Child Matters wherever possible.</p>
5.0.4	<p>In addition partners to the CSB &amp; CSP may be able to provide a more appropriate route of disposal as opposed to the criminal justice system. Whilst crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour are the visible manifestations of a problem they are often the symptom not the cause. The Partners to the CSB/CSP may have access to a range of interventions may be available to address the symptom and prevent the drift into offending behaviour. Similar could be said for Crime &amp; Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's)</p>
5.0.5	<p><b>Narrative</b> It is clear that there are environmental and social factors that can increase the likelihood of a young person acquiring a criminal record. The following quotes from research, commissioned by the Youth Justice Board in 2001, show the significance of key risk factors.</p>
5.0.6	<p>“Low achievement at school, linked to attendance, truancy, exclusion and attainment increased the likelihood of criminal arrest by 90%.”</p>
5.0.7	<p>“Family Problem behaviour, linked to family breakdown, criminal family member, abusive relationship and drug/alcohol use in the family, increased likelihood of criminal arrest by 62%.”</p>
5.0.8	<p>“Peer involvement in behaviour, linked to criminal or anti social peers, increased likelihood of criminal arrest by 50%.”</p>
5.0.9	<p>“Some professionals working with children often believe that from an early age they can identify those young people who may go on to offend. These workers often do not feel empowered to intervene.”</p>
5.0.10	<p>“Through partnership working with educational and other organisations positive interventions could halt this progress towards offending behaviour.”</p>
5.0.11	<p><b>Key Policy Objectives.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With our partners share information identifying children and young people at risk of criminality and social exclusion.</li> <li>• Train NPT staff in the Youth Justice Boards (YJB) ONSET assessment package to identify young people at risk of becoming involved in criminality or anti-social behaviour at the earliest opportunity to ensure appropriate interventions, information, advice and guidance are provided to prevent the drift into criminality.</li> </ul>

- Work and support the multi-agency Problem Solving Groups (PSG) on districts to address concerns at the earliest opportunity and before the young person formally enters the Criminal Justice System
- Develop and maintain an effective anti-truancy policy between partners, as disengagement from education is the single greatest predictor of youth crime.
- Ensure NYP utilises a standardised approach to Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and that the use of such measures is shared with partners including schools, children's services and any locality teams, district councils and a locality teams of the locality teams of the anti social behaviour co-ordinators, CDRP's, LSP's and other interested bodies that can contribute to a positive outcome.
  - Utilise Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC) and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO) to manage the activities of those young people most at risk of re-offending. Developing the concept in partnership with the LEA and schools thus targeting those most at risk at the lowest possible level of intervention and before behaviours become embedded.
  - Develop the concept of ABC's within schools in partnership with the LEA, targeting those most at risk at the lowest possible level of intervention and before behaviours become embedded.
- Conduct targeted operations to positively enforce measures relating to ASBO's and ABC's both within the community and within the schools, ensuring continuity and consistency.
  - Train NPT staff in conducting ASSETT assessment, Reprimands and Final Warnings as a part of the youth justice delivery within NYP.
  - With partners design individual support and intervention programmes for those identified to be at greatest risk. In particular, to ensure young people identified as at high risk of drug or alcohol abuse receive appropriate education and support
  - Evaluate and if appropriate develop a restorative justice policy for Final Warnings and roll out into other appropriate areas with the ultimate aim of adopting a restorative justice approach from the Reprimand stage onwards.
  - Make use of restorative justice principles and mediation in day to day interactions between the Police and young people. To be utilised by trained Youth Action Officers and NPT officers and designed to break down barriers between the Police, young people and those who complain about their behaviour (mediation).
  - Review the need for Safer Schools Partnerships in schools promoting the scheme as a positive approach to partnership between young people and the police and added value to the community.
  - Seek to develop more police involvement in Youth Inclusion Programmes and holiday activity programmes in targeted areas where the activity would have the greatest impact. This should be directed through NIM and Crime Patter Analysis (CPA)
  - Work with partners to achieve and publicise results in respect of anti-social behaviour.
  - Work with other partners, for example Connexions, to achieve shared targets.

<p>5.0.12</p> <p>5.0.13</p> <p>5.0.14</p> <p>5.0.15</p> <p>5.0.16</p> <p>5.0.17</p>	<p><b>Key Policy Outcomes</b></p> <p>The above objectives will contribute to the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being healthy, staying safe, enjoying &amp; achieving and making a positive contribution.</li> <li>• Reducing the number of young people involved in crime, reducing re-offending and reducing nuisance &amp; anti-social behaviour.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Activity Measures (consolidated with engagement strand)</b></p> <p>Every district should have at least one Youth Action Officer post (YAO), staffed as a full time position and appropriately trained to deliver the strategy.</p> <p>Youth Action Officers should submit monthly reports detailing their work with young people and identifying trends and issues to each of their NPT Inspectors.</p> <p>Each district will undertake an annual mapping exercise to establish existing areas of engagement and project work with young people including establish existing consultation and communication with young people and feedback the outcomes to the HQ Community Safety Unit through Area Management Teams. This should take place in September of each year to coincide with the new academic year in schools and maximise the opportunity for involvement of schools councils etc.</p> <p>Examples of Good Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimebeat Initiative</li> <li>• Crucial Crew</li> <li>• YIP (YOT lead Youth Inclusion Programmes)</li> <li>• Younger Citizens Victim Support.</li> <li>• Younger Citizens Neighbourhood Watch.</li> <li>• Younger Citizens Crimestoppers</li> <li>• Collaborative working with partners such as YOT, Connexions &amp; Sport England</li> <li>• North Yorkshire Fire Service LIFE programme.</li> </ul>
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<b>6.0 Post Crime Reduction – Effective Youth justice</b>	<b>Protective Marking:</b>
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6.0.1	<p><b>Young People And The Police</b> 4 - Post-Crime Reduction – Effective Youth Justice</p>
6.0.2	<p><b>Aim</b> To ensure policing responses are appropriately graduated towards young people at the highest risk of anti-social behaviour or criminality, have processes and systems to deal effectively with young offenders within the Youth Justice System and target ‘spree offenders’ and PYOs in a proportionate and incremental manner appropriate to the level of harm or risk posed. .</p>
6.0.3	<p><b>Links</b> It is essential that any activity must work in conjunction with and be complementary to the work being undertaken on Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) , Prevent &amp; Deter, Catch &amp; Convict &amp; Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Work in this area of the Policy will encompass all three strands of work relating to PPO. Activity must also contribute to the five key outcomes of Every Child Matters wherever possible.</p>
6.0.4	<p><b>Narrative</b> Of those young people who do enter the criminal justice system, a significant proportion re-offends within twelve months. A small proportion becomes persistent offenders; with Home Office research suggesting that 3% of offenders commit 22% of all crimes. If this pattern continues into early adult years, it is often difficult for the young person to see a way back, and the criminal justice system rapidly finds itself moving towards the expensive and wasteful option of sustained adult imprisonment as the only remaining option. It is therefore a primary aim of the youth justice system to divert young people away from crime, and where they do offend, to prevent repeat offending and develop effective means of ensuring young offenders do not become established in their offending behaviour. A variety of processes exist to facilitate this objective from restorative justice, penalty notices for disorder and referral panels up to the Intensive Supervision &amp; Surveillance Program (ISSP). However, at the forefront of this process will be reprimands and final warnings, accompanied by assessments and interventions aiming towards positive outcomes. The principal agencies involved are the local authority through the Connexions programme and the local YOT's. NYP will place the work of these organisations at the core of all our work with children and young people. This element of the Policy therefore focuses on effective working to initially prevent and then if required, address offending behaviour, ensuring young offenders are brought within the criminal justice system to allow the development of effective intervention work.</p>
6.0.5	<p><b>Key Policy Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaise with Youth Justice Board and ACPO (YIG) in respect of youth issues.</li> <li>• Ensure charging scheme policy and practice is consistent with Home Office/Youth Justice Board guidance</li> <li>• Develop with partners targeted crime prevention initiatives, diversionary activities and events encouraging appropriate risk taking and educating young people away from inappropriate risk taking for all young people, but particularly for those identified as being at higher risk of offending.</li> <li>• Develop the concept of local problem solving forums at a district level with both statutory and voluntary partners, specifically to address issues of children and young people at risk of offending or re-offending. These groups can be either as a part of a CDRP or as an</li> </ul>

independent group. These forums should be able to arrange the most suitable intervention for the individual concerned and also have influence on peripheral issues such as the environment the young person resides in where this is felt to be a contributing factor. These groups can also be developed as the focus for a restorative approach to issues of anti-social behaviour and disorder that has not yet reached the level of criminality but is having a significant impact upon the community and it's perception of safety. Within North Yorkshire there are clear opportunities for linkage into the 22 localities through which integrated children's services will be delivered.

- Develop a graduated policy for young offenders, where police response is appropriate to the number of times a young person offends, the type of offences committed, the alarm and distress caused to the community and the locations of offences.
- Identify high-risk offenders at reprimand stage and refer to Youth Offending Teams or local Problem solving forum, with a full ASSETT assessment for appropriate intervention.
- Evaluate the potential for a Restorative Justice approach to all children and young people initially entering the criminal justice system
- Develop tactical options to address youth disorder. This will involve locality based problem solving, based on an analysis of local problems and developed on a multi-agency basis. Intensive projects such as the North Yorkshire Fire service "LIFE" initiative will be embraced, supported and promoted as a positive way to address offending and anti-social behaviour.
- **For appropriate use to be made of fixed penalty notices, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and Dispersal Powers in order to positively influence and control offending behaviour. A system will be developed where the reprimand and final warning process remains key to the delivery of youth justice and is full utilized to ensure appropriate interventions are made to prevent re-offending, and only then progressing to penalty notices for disorder, delivered in the format of a final warning surgery by appropriately trained officers, before progressing to the option of charging to court.**
- Ensure information is shared with partners and in particular the local authority and the Youth Offending Team when a young person is identified as being at risk of offending.
- Participate appropriately in the activities of Youth Offending Teams and ISSPs by training NPT staff to assist with the requirements of ISSP
- Work with partners to ensure appropriate responses and resources are in place, at each stage of the youth justice process, to meet the identified needs of each individual offender and victim, and to provide positive opportunities for rehabilitation in the community.

6.0.6

**Key Policy Outcomes**

The above objectives will contribute to the following outcomes:

- Being healthy, staying safe, enjoying & achieving and making a positive contribution.
- Reducing the number of young people involved in crime, reducing re-offending and reducing nuisance & anti-social behaviour.

6.0.7

**Key Activity Measures**

- The number of offences committed by children and young people, when compared with the previous year.
- The number children and young people who have been referred to a YOT or other partner agency, when compared with the previous year.
- The number of young people committing first time offences, when compared with the same period in the previous year.
- The number of children or young people who have re-offended within 12 months of their original offence.
- The number of young people who are classed as Persistent Young Offenders (PYO) when compared with the pervious year.
- The number of targeted crime prevention initiatives, diversionary activities and events encouraging appropriate risk taking and educating people away from inappropriate risk taking.

7.0 Post Crime Reduction – Targeting Young Offenders	Protective Marking:
7.0.1	<p><b>Young People And The Police</b> 5 - Post-Crime Reduction – Targeting Young Offenders</p>
7.0.2	<p><b>Aim</b> To deal quickly and effectively with children and young people within the Youth Justice System and ensure policing responses are appropriately graduated towards those young offenders who are at the highest risk of further anti-social behaviour or criminality and that the most appropriate intervention for these individuals are utilised.</p>
7.0.3	<p><b>Links</b> It is essential that any activity must work in conjunction with and be complementary to the work being undertaken on Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) , Prevent &amp; Deter, Catch &amp; Convict &amp; Rehabilitate and Resettle strands. Work in this area of the Policy will encompass all three strands of work relating to PPO. Activity must also contribute to the five key outcomes of Every Child Matters wherever possible.</p>
7.0.4	<p><b>Key Policy Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet nationally agreed time limit standards for arrest to sentence.</li> <li>• Identify high-risk offenders at Reprimand stage and refer to YOT with full ONSET or ASSETT assessment for appropriate intervention.</li> <li>• Ensure all decision-makers for offenders follow a fair/consistent approach when using the Association of Chief Police Officer’s Gravity Factor Matrix.</li> <li>• Develop a Final Warning process that reflects ‘Good Practice’ and which incorporates the presumption that all final warning cases will be bailed for ASSETT assessment and consideration by the YOT.</li> <li>• Work with partners to ensure appropriate responses and resources are in place, at each stage of the youth justice process, to meet the identified needs of each individual offender and victim, and to provide positive opportunities and support for rehabilitation in the community.</li> <li>• Ensure that young people identified as at risk of misuse of drugs or alcohol are referred for appropriate treatment and are provided with the appropriate information advice and guidance.</li> <li>• Ensure that only an appropriately trained NPT officer will deliver reprimands and final warnings. Where possible these will be delivered at a final warning clinic at a local police station and will delivered by NPT staff that know the offender and will be in a position to monitor their ongoing behaviour.</li> <li>• As part of the Prevent and Deter strand of the Prolific and Priority Offenders initiative (PPO), YOT officers and YAO’s to gather intelligence and identify the young people most at risk of offending or being involved in anti-social behaviour through ONSET and</li> </ul>

ASSETT assessment and ensure they are referred for the most appropriate interventions.

- Work with the YOT to ensure high-risk young offenders receive high level interventions (appropriate to risk) including Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programmes (ISSP).
- Support our staff within the YOT to ensure that they are able to carry out their role and that their position as Police Officers within the YOT is both valued and utilises their skills and powers as police officers to target the most serious and prolific of offenders and providing a intelligence feed back into the NIM tasking process.  
We will assist the YOT and the officers with succession planning
- Work with the Local Criminal Justice Board for clear protocols regarding prolific and other priority young offenders.
- Establish a Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) youth sub-group, populated with young people, to help set objectives to improve effective practice within YOTs and NYP's service provision, thus meeting recommendations regarding consultation and inclusion and embedding the Hear By Right standards within our with our everyday practices.
- Establish a North Yorkshire Youth Justice conference for relevant staff and partners, twice a year, for updates on the latest national and regional pictures, the exchange of good practice and for developing new partnership initiatives and strategies. HQ CSU to develop, arrange and lead

7.0.5

**Key Policy Outcomes**

The above objectives will contribute to the following outcomes:

- Staying safe, enjoying & achieving and making a positive contribution.
- Reducing the number of young people involved in crime, reducing re-offending, reducing nuisance & anti-social behaviour.

7.0.6

**Key Activity Measures**

- Each YOT officer to submit to ACU management teams details of:-
- The number of final warning referral made to the YOT.
- The number of final warning referrals received within the required 24 hour time limit.
- Each district YAO to have a monthly meeting with their appropriate YOT link. Reporting on this activity , taskings and outcomes on a quarterly basis to their district commander.
- Establishment of a Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) youth sub-group to set objectives to improve effective practice within YOTs thus meeting recommended practice of consultation with young people in our service delivery.
- Each YAO to compile a quarterly briefing sheet detailing their involvement in youth issues to be forwarded to their ACU command team , via the district commander and also for circulation to other YAO/YOT officers for the dissemination of good practice.
- Establishment of a North Yorkshire Youth Justice conference for relevant staff and

partners, twice a year, for updates on the latest national and regional pictures, the exchange of good practice and for developing new partnership initiatives and strategies. HQ CSU to develop, arrange and lead.

7.0.7

**Examples Of Good Practice**

- Audit of decision making to ensure all police youth justice decision makers follow a fair and consistent approach when using the ACPO Gravity Factor Matrix (GFM).
- Have clear standards and accessible standards for the processing of offenders from the point of arrest and that are known to all staff.
- Provide audited proof of timely referral information in relation to young offenders and victims.
- Work with our partners to ensure appropriate responses are in place to meet the identified needs of victims and break the cycle of offending behaviour.
- Work with YOT's to implement the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) including proactive response to breach.
- Develop a specific focus on targeting 'spree offenders' and persistent offenders through the PPO, NIM and PYO processes.

**8.0 Young People & The Police –  
Training & Development Of Staff**

**Protective Marking:**

8.0.1 **Young People And The Police**  
Training And Development Of Staff

8.0.2 **Aim**  
To implement national occupational standards to ensure the delivery of quality services to and for young people.

- 8.0.3 **Key Policy Objectives**
- To identify and define the specified roles of staff with significant youth contact e.g. Police Officers- Youth Offending Team, Youth Action Officers, Schools Liaison Officers, Safer School Partnership Officers, Child Protection Officers, Custody Officers.
  - To clarify the particular roles and functionality in terms of job description and person specification and link these explicitly to the Every Child Matters agenda for change, the National Intelligence Model & tasking and the Children’s Act 2004
  - To identify training needs and requirements for specific staff , their supervisors and our key partners and where possible initiate joint training in line with developing integrated children’s services.
  - To train student officers regarding the role of Police Officers in the YOT.
  - To identify suitably accredited outside training opportunities or to develop them in house, seeking accreditation where appropriate.
  - Evaluate the potential of the Skills For Justice program in raising professional standards within NYP youth justice business area.
  - To train staff to the required national competency level.
  - To provide improved training and supervision for police officers that arrest and interview young people.
  - Train officers involved in making decisions to reprimand, warn or prosecute a young person. This should include the training of ‘Gravity’ factors and use of information about previous offending.
  - Train the relevant officers responsible for the dispensing of Reprimands & Final Warnings to do be able to do so in the most effective and impactful way possible to minimise the risk of further offending.

8.0.4 **Key Strategic Outcomes**  
Young people and the police: human resources development ‘Towards a qualified workforce’ – Giving our staff the skills and tools to do the job.

8.0.5

**Key Activity Measures**

- Evaluation of the potential for a restorative justice approach and training package.
- Develop appropriate training for all officers involved in school activities.
- To develop a School Policy and training package and to annually audit and publish the numbers of officers who have completed the schools officers course
- Administration of Justice to monitor and record the number and percentage of custody sergeants who receive training in the use of the ACPO Gravity Factor Matrix(GFM) each year (initial and update).
- Administration of Justice to dip sample completed GFM and provide feedback on quality of completion to a corporate standard.
- A training package to be developed and delivered for the delivery of reprimands, final warnings and Fixed Penalty Notices in relation to young offenders.
- SDSD to annually submit the numbers of officers who have completed the 'reprimand/final warning delivery' training course.
- Districts to ensure that there are sufficient number of officers trained to deliver Reprimands/Final warnings so that all reprimands and final Warnings are delivered by trained NPT staff.
- Each YOT (YOT officer) to submit quarterly inputs to HQ CSU and Area Command teams detailing the number of Final Warnings which receive an intervention.
- An annual review of compliance and activity to be undertaken by the CDD to ensure the development of the Policy is still fulfilling its function and remains fit for purpose.

8.0.6

**Examples Of Good Practice**

- Identify and meet the training needs of all police staff who engage with young people
- Work with partner agencies to maximise training opportunities.
- Provide a quality service to and for young people by training police personnel in specific roles.
- Provide guidance in all subject areas where police engage with young people.
- Develop and monitor the quality of police engagement with young people at student constable level.
- Consider equality, diversity and human rights issues when providing guidance relating to effective engagement with young people, following full consultation with relevant partners.
- SDSD to provide inputs appropriate to youth issues during student officer training, e.g. role of YOT
- Consider sharing information and good practice with national and local youth related



partners to ensure the most effective service delivery to young people. Use these channels to conduct local consultation with youth on local service delivery.

- Policy managers to ensure that all policies and strategies that are relevant to young people are updated, maintained, accessible and understandable to young people..

<b>9.0 Glossary Of Terms Used</b>	<b>Protective Marking:</b>
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9.0.1	<p><b>Glossary - ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR CONTRACTS (ABC's)</b></p> <p>An ABC is a voluntary written agreement between a person who has been involved in anti-social behaviour and one or more local agencies whose role it is to prevent such behaviour. ABCs are most commonly used for young people but they may be used for adults.</p> <p>The contract is agreed and signed at a meeting with the individual and the lead agencies. Where the person whose behaviour is at issue is a child or young person, parents or guardians should be encouraged to attend.</p> <p>The contract specifies a list of anti-social acts in which the person has been involved and which they agree not to continue. Where possible the individual should be involved in drawing up the contract. This may encourage them to recognise the impact of their behaviour and take responsibility for their actions.</p> <p>Support to address the underlying causes of the behaviour should be offered in parallel to the contract. This may include diversionary activities (such as attendance at a youth project), counselling or support for the family. It is vital to ascertain which agencies are already involved, especially where the individual is aged between 10 and 17 years. Crucially, the police not have to apply to a court, which makes them a quick and flexible response to anti-social behaviour. Progression to legal action in the form of an anti-social behaviour order or possession order (if the young person is in social housing) or other penalties should be stated on the contract where this is the potential consequence of breach. The threat of legal action provides an incentive to ensure that the contract is adhered to.</p>
9.0.2	<p><b>ACPO</b></p> <p>Association of Chief Police Officers: comprising of chief officers ACPO has responsibility for a number of key business areas, further divided into working sub-groups. These groups identify and research aspects of policing and provide guidance to all 43 police forces in England and Wales.</p>
9.0.3	<p><b>ACPO GRAVITY FACTOR MATRIX</b></p> <p>This is a pre-determined scale of points that help with the decision as to whether a young offender should be reprimanded or finally warned. The aim of the Matrix is to give a consistent approach to all.</p>
9.0.4	<p><b>ACPO YOUTH ISSUES WORKING GROUP</b></p> <p>A sub-group of the Race and Community Relations Business Area holding responsibility for all youth issues on a national level and providing appropriate guidance to local police forces. The Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset Constabulary is the current chair of this group.</p>
9.0.5	<p><b>ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b></p> <p>Anti-Social behaviour means different things to different people. The community sets clear rules and standards of behaviour and these can be broken down through a range of activities including, harassment and intimidating behaviour, noisy neighbours, behaviour that creates alarm or fear, drunken and abusive behaviour, dumping rubbish or litter, vandalism, graffiti and</p>

	other deliberate damage to property.
9.0.6	<p><b>ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS- ASBOS</b>  ASBOs are civil orders that exist to protect the public from behaviour that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. An order contains conditions prohibiting the offender from specific anti-social acts or entering defined areas and is effective for a minimum of 2 years. The orders are not criminal penalties and are not intended to punish the offender. An order should not be viewed as an option of last resort.</p>
9.0.7	<p><b>CHILDREN’S FUND</b>  The Children’s Fund is a central part of the Governments agenda for children and families and aims to make a real difference to lives of children and young people at risk of social exclusion. At present 149 Children’s Fund partnerships design and deliver local co-ordinated strategies of preventative services for 5-13 year olds.  <a href="http://www.cypu.gov.uk">www.cypu.gov.uk</a></p>
9.0.8	<p><b>CONNEXIONS</b>  A government Support organisation to provide young people aged 13-19 with the support they need ensuring success through learning and a smooth transition from childhood to adulthood. The service is universal but gives priority to the most vulnerable and at risk.</p>
9.0.9	<p><b>CRIME &amp; DISORDER ACT</b>  Legislation introduced in 1998 that placed a statutory obligation on the shared responsibility of police and local authorities to deal with crime and disorder in local partnership.</p>
9.0.10	<p><b>DAAT &amp; DAT</b>  Drugs Action Team or Drug &amp; Alcohol Action Team: DATs bring together representatives of all the local agencies involved in tackling the misuse of drugs, including health authority, local authority, police, probation, social services, education, youth service and the voluntary sector. They work with Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) to help the police and communities tackle local drug problems and associated crime.  <a href="http://www.drugs.gov.uk">www.drugs.gov.uk</a></p>
9.0.11	<p><b>DIVERSITY</b>  The range of cultures and communities in the UK; often used in a police context to describe the police requirement to be sensitive to the needs of these different cultures.</p>
9.0.12	<p><b>FINAL WARNINGS</b>  Have replaced the police caution for young people below the age of 18 years and were introduced in 1998. They tackle offending behaviour at the earliest stage and allow for intervention by the Youth Offending Team.</p>
9.0.13	<p><b>ISSP’S</b>  Intensive Supervision and surveillance programme is a rigorous community sentence introduced by the YJB in 2001/2002. It provides an alternative to custody for persistent young offenders. The intensive supervision element involves a tailored programme of at least 25 hours a week for the first three months of the programme, including evening and weekend sessions. The surveillance element consists of tracing, electronic tagging, voice verification or intelligence led policing.</p>
9.0.14	<p><b>JUNIOR YIP</b>  Same definition as the YIP, however it is for a younger age group of 8-13 year olds.</p>

9.0.15	<p><b>LEA'S</b> Local Education Authorities</p>
9.0.16	<p><b>LIFE SKILLS</b> The essential skills required by young people to help them make informed choices to avoid danger and remain safe and bridge the gap, which often exists between knowledge and behaviour.</p>
9.0.17	<p><b>NIM</b> National Intelligence Model. A national structured method of managing intelligence prioritising the tasking of core policing problems.</p>
9.0.18	<p><b>PARENTING ORDERS</b> Parents of young people who offend or who persistently truant from school can be made the subject of a parenting order by the court. YOT's and other agencies also provide parenting programmes on a voluntary basis, in particular where there is assessed need at pre-court intervention stages where parenting orders are not available.</p>
9.0.19	<p><b>POP</b> Problem orientated policing helps to address the underlying causes of crime, disorder and the fear of crime by the police working closely with local communities and partners. POP uses the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) approach to scan the problem, analyse the facts, decide on an appropriate response and make a true evaluation of what works and what does not work.</p>
9.0.20	<p><b>PYO</b> Persistent Young Offenders: An offender between the ages of 10-17 years who has three or more convictions for recordable offences and who commits an offence within 3 years of his/her last appearance before a court.</p>
9.0.21	<p><b>REFERRAL ORDER</b> A new first disposal sentence for a young person in court for a first offence and pleading guilty. They became available to magistrates in April 2002. Young people are referred to a community led panel also attended by parents and others. The panel negotiates a contract with them covering reparation and steps to tackle their offending behaviour. If they carry out the contract, their conviction is not recorded. If they do not, they are referred back to court for re-sentencing.</p>
9.0.22	<p><b>RESTORATIVE JUSTICE</b> Restorative Justice is the term used to denote a form of justice that requires active reparation by the offender to the victim of crime. It focuses on victim satisfaction and reducing the fear of the victim and engagement with the young offender, to ensure that they are aware of the consequences of their actions.</p>
9.0.23	<p><b>REPEAT VICTIM</b> When the same person, or location suffers from more than one crime in a rolling 12 – month period. This also includes offences not previously recorded.</p>
9.0.24	<p><b>REPRIMAND</b> A Reprimand is given for an offence that is not serious enough to merit a Final Warning, or be prosecuted, or when a young person has not already received a Reprimand.</p>
9.0.25	<p><b>THE 'SAFER SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP</b> The 'Safer School Partnership' model places a police officer fulltime in a secondary school and</p>

	its feeder primary schools. This cluster of schools become the 'beat area' for the police officer, who works in partnership with teachers, other education services and related agencies, to identify, support and work with young people regarded as being at high risk of victimisation, offending and social exclusion.
9.0.26	<p><b>VICTIM SUPPORT</b> A national charity meeting the support needs of victims of crime. offers counselling, advice on access to compensation and support on attending court, etc.</p>
9.0.27	<p><b>WITNESS SERVICE</b> support service for witnesses at Crown Court and extended to Magistrates court. Under the Umbrella of Victim support.</p>
9.0.28	<p><b>YIP</b> Youth Inclusion programmes seek to reduce offending, truancy and exclusion on disadvantaged neighbourhoods by targeting support at the 50 most 'at risk' 13-16 year olds in that area. The target group is identified through a multi-agency consultation process, drawing an input from the YOT, police, social services, education, other local agencies and the community. Each YIP is supported financially by the YJB and match funded by the local community.</p>
9.0.29	<p><b>YISP</b> Youth Inclusion and Support Panels target 8-13 year olds at risk of offending in order to stop them from committing crime. The panels are made up of members of the local community and representatives from a range of agencies including, YOT, police, schools and health and social services. A programme of support for the young person and their family from mainstream services is recommended by the panel or the alternative option of providing key workers to offer dedicated help to those who need it most.</p>
9.0.30	<p><b>YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM (YOT)</b> An inter-agency Team set up in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 responsible for those provisions of the Act that deal specifically with Young People.</p>
9.0.31	<p><b>YJB</b> The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. This is an executive non-departmental public body responsible for Government advice on: preventing youth offending, monitoring performance of the youth justice system, establishing targets and P.lis for the youth justice system, identifying good practice and providing grants for best practice.</p>
9.0.32	<p><b>Young People</b> For the purposes of the North Yorkshire Police Youth Policy, young people will mean all children and young people between the ages of 0-19 years inclusive.</p>

## 10.0 Legal Basis

The legal basis in which the policy is to operate can be found in:

- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- The Licensing Act 2003

## 11.0 Human Rights

The application of this policy has the potential to engage the following articles of the Human Rights Act 1998:

- Article 5 The right to liberty and security of person
- Article 8 The right to privacy, family life, home and correspondence
- Article 9 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Article 10 Freedom of expression
- Article 11 Freedom of assembly and association

## 12.0 Legitimate Aims

The legitimate aims of this policy are:

- Public safety
- The economic well-being of the country
- The prevention of disorder or crime
- The protection of health or morals
- The protection of the rights and freedoms of others

## 13.0 Potential Interference and Discrimination

In application of this policy, North Yorkshire Police will not discriminate against persons on the basis of sex, race, colour, language, religion, disability, political, or other opinion, sexual orientation, nationality or social origin, association with national minority, property, birth, or other status as defined under Article 14, European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR).

## 14.0 Appeals Procedure

In any event any individual wishing to challenge a NYP Policy is invited initially to address their concerns to the Chief Constable of NYP.

If the matter is not resolved the following can be pursued.

Any employee or member of the public wishing to challenge a NYP Policy may do so through:

- The courts, or
- The regulatory body appropriate to the subject with which the policy is concerned. Examples include the Independent Police Complaints Commission and The Information Commissioner.

Additionally, any NYP employee wishing to challenge a NYP Policy may also do so through:

- Fairness at Work procedure.

<b>Compliance Checks</b> (To be completed by author and Policy officer)		
<b>The following areas have been considered and their impact assessed when writing this policy:</b>	<b>Yes</b> (Date)	<b>N/A</b>
<b>1. Financial</b> (Considered by the Department Responsible for this policy)	Oct 05	
<b>2. Health &amp; Safety Risk Assessments</b> (Considered by the Department Responsible for this policy)	Oct 05	
<b>3. Training Requirements</b> (Considered by the Department Responsible for this policy)	Oct 05	
<b>4. Crime &amp; Disorder Act 1998</b>	Oct 05	
<b>5. Information Compliance</b> (Checked by Information Compliance Unit)		
<b>6. Legal Governance and Risk</b> (Legal Basis, Risk Management and Insurance)		
<b>7. Diversity</b> (Checked by Diversity Officer)		
<b>8. Extent of Consultation</b> (List all parties consulted)		
<b>9. Impact Assessment</b>	High Medium Low	Review Date

<b>Communication Policy</b> (To be completed by Author)		
<b>This policy will be communicated in the following ways:</b>	<b>Yes</b> (Date)	<b>No</b>
<b>Notification to Staff Associations</b>		
<b>Notification to Specialists</b>		
<b>NYP News</b>		
<b>Message of the Day/ Force wide e mails</b>		
<b>Policies &amp; Procedures Database</b>		

<b>Policy Authorised by:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	

## **Appendix A – Suggested Key Activity Measures & Examples Of Good Practice**

### **Young People And The Police**

#### **1- Engaging With Children And Young People**

##### **Key Activity Measures**

Every district should have at least one Youth Action Officer post (YAO), staffed as a full time position and appropriately trained to deliver the strategy.

Youth Action Officers should submit monthly reports detailing their work with young people and identifying trends and issues to each of their NPT Inspectors.

Each district will undertake an annual mapping exercise to establish existing areas of engagement and project work with young people including establish existing consultation and communication with young people and feedback the outcomes to the HQ Community Safety Unit through Area Management Teams. This should take place in September of each year to coincide with the new academic year in schools and maximise the opportunity for involvement of schools councils etc.

##### **Engaging With Young People - Examples of Good Practice:**

- Work with youth groups and actively encourage their development
- Play an active part in statutory and community based initiatives, which encourage the inclusion of young people and promote good citizenship eg Young Citizens Neighbourhood Watch, Neighbourhood Watch in Schools, Young Citizens Crimestoppers, Young Citizens Victim Support Network, Crimebeat etc.
- Work with partners to recognise where gaps exist, in order to meet the needs of young people, their families and communities.
- Ensure that the officers with specific responsibility for children & young people are known, are visible and accessible to young people and the community.
- Ensure the principles of the Human Rights Act are adhered to in all encounters with Young People.
- Promote and maintain a wide range of communication and consultative processes for young people.
- Promote and maintain a wide range of communication and consultative processes for the community in relation to Youth Issues.
- If an Independent advisory group exists on district consider the involvement of young people and / or appropriate adults who work with young people.

- Contribute and utilise the existing consultation methods already used by agencies working with Children and Young People, e.g. Connexions, Youth Service and Children’s Fund, the scouting movement etc.
- Involve clubs, movements and youth service providers wherever possible in everyday activity of police work.

### **Children And Young People And The Police**

#### **2 - Children And Young People As Victims And Witnesses**

##### **Key Activity Measures:**

Appropriately trained officers to assist teachers in providing crime prevention, personal safety and citizenship inputs at primary and secondary school level, prioritised in line with the district control strategy.

Each district will ensure that they have a minimum of six people, who are qualified to conduct the “Recording of interviews for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses”.

Each District will provide an annual figure (April of each year) of “early special measures meetings” undertaken and feedback to the HQ Community Safety Unit via the Area management Team.

Youth strategy team (HQ) to liaise with A of J & CPS annually (May of each year) regarding the effectiveness of use of “early special measures meetings”.

Each district to work with partners to develop and provide and up to date annual briefing sheet or pack containing details or relevant services, activities, help lines and support services for dissemination to young people who come into contact with North Yorkshire Police. A copy of the briefing sheet or pack is to be supplied annually (September of each year) to the HQ community Safety Unit.

##### **Examples of Good Practice:**

- Deliver educational inputs to young people to help them avoid becoming victims of crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour. Educate them about the physical and social dangers of substance abuse.
- Deliver educational inputs to adults to help them in teaching young people how to avoid becoming victims of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and how to try and prevent any progression into substance abuse.
- Promote local and national crime prevention and safety awareness schemes to safeguard potential young victims and witnesses from crime, disorder antisocial behaviour and substance abuse.



- Consider the use of promotional material containing safety messages specifically aimed at young people.
- Work with our partners to help safeguard the most vulnerable young people identified as being at greatest risk of becoming victims of crime or disorder for example those subject to bullying.
- Encourage young people to report crime in a way in which they feel respected, supported, safe and secure.
- Ensure that systems are in place that guarantees that the welfare of the young person is the paramount consideration in any investigation.
- Ensure that appropriate protection and support measures are in place to meet the needs of vulnerable young victims and witnesses throughout the criminal justice process
- Ensure that appropriate standards are in place for interviewing young victims and witnesses
- Working together with partners, deliver effective restorative justice interventions which involve young victims.
- Encourage Youth Action Officers and YOTs to work together to deliver restorative justice interventions in schools which involve young victims

## **Young People And The Police**

### **3 - Pre-Crime Prevention – Helping Those In Need**

#### **Key Activity Measures** *(consolidated with engagement strand)*

Every district should have at least one Youth Action Officer post (YAO), staffed as a full time position and appropriately trained to deliver the strategy.

Youth Action Officers should submit monthly reports detailing their work with young people and identifying trends and issues to each of their NPT Inspectors.

Each district will undertake an annual mapping exercise to establish existing areas of engagement and project work with young people including establish existing consultation and communication with young people and feedback the outcomes to the HQ Community Safety Unit through Area Management Teams. This should take place in September of each year to coincide with the new academic year in schools and maximise the opportunity for involvement of schools councils etc.

#### **Examples of Good Practice**

- Crimebeat Initiative

- Crucial Crew
- YIP (YOT lead Youth Inclusion Programmes)
- Younger Citizens Victim Support.
- Younger Citizens Neighbourhood Watch.
- Younger Citizens Crimestoppers
- Collaborative working with partners such as YOT, Connexions & Sport England
- North Yorkshire Fire Service LIFE programme.

### **Young People And The Police**

#### **4 - Post-Crime Reduction – Effective Youth Justice**

##### **Key Activity Measures**

- The number of offences committed by children and young people, when compared with the previous year.
- The number children and young people who have been referred to a YOT or other partner agency, when compared with the previous year.
- The number of young people committing first time offences, when compared with the same period in the previous year.
- The number of children or young people who have re-offended within 12 months of their original offence.
- The number of young people who are classed as Persistent Young Offenders (PYO) when compared with the pervious year.
- The number of targeted crime prevention initiatives, diversionary activities and events encouraging appropriate risk taking and educating people away from inappropriate risk taking.

### **Young People And The Police**

#### **5 - Post-Crime Reduction – Targeting Young Offenders**

##### **Key Activity Measures**

- Each YOT officer on a montjhly basis to submit to ACU management teams details of:-

- The number of final warning referral made to the YOT.
- The number of final warning referrals received within the required 24 hour time limit.
- Each district YAO to have a weekly meeting with their appropriate YOT officer. Reporting on this activity , taskings and outcomes on a weekly basis to their relevant NPT Inspectors.
- Establishment of a Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) youth sub-group to set objectives to improve effective practice within YOTs thus meeting recommended practice of consultation with young people in our service delivery.
- Each districts, nominated YOT liaison Officer, to compile a quarterly briefing sheet detailing local involvement in youth issues to give to their NPT inspectors, local YOT manager, HQ youth strategy team and ACU command team.
- Establishment of a North Yorkshire Youth Justice conference for relevant staff and partners, twice a year, for updates on the latest national and regional pictures, the exchange of good practice and for developing new partnership initiatives and strategies. HQ CSU to develop, arrange and lead.

### **Examples Of Good Practice**

- Audit of decision making processes to ensure all police youth justice decision makers follow a fair and consistent approach when using the ACPO Gravity Factor Matrix (GFM).
- Have clear standards and accessible standards for the processing of offenders from the point of arrest that are know to all staff.
- Audited proof of the provision of timely referral information in relation to young offenders and victims.
- Work with our partners to ensure appropriate responses are in place to meet the identified needs of victims and break the cycle of offending behaviour.
- Work with YOT's to implement the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) including proactive response to breach.
- Develop a specific focus on targeting 'spree offenders' and persistent offenders through the PPO, NIM and PYO processes.

## **Young People And The Police**

### **6 - Training And Development Of Staff**

#### **Key Activity Measures**

- Evaluation of the potential for a restorative justice approach and training package.
- Develop appropriate training for all officers involved in school activities.
- To develop a School strategy and training package and to annually publish the numbers of officers who have completed the schools officers course
- Administration of Justice to monitor and record the number and percentage of custody sergeants who receive training in the use of the ACPO Gravity Factor Matrix(GFM) each year (initial and update).
- Administration of Justice to dip sample completed GFM and provide feedback on quality of completion to a corporate standard.
- A training package to be developed with partners in the YOT's for the delivery of reprimands, final warnings and Fixed Penalty Notices and training to be delivered to key staff.
- SDSD to annually submit the numbers of officers who have completed the 'reprimand/final warning delivery' training course.
- Districts to ensure that there are sufficient number of officers trained to deliver Reprimands/Final warnings so that all reprimands and final Warnings are delivered by trained NPT staff.
- Each YOT officer to submit quarterly inputs on the number of Final Warnings which receive an intervention.
- An annual review of compliance and activity to be undertaken by the CDD to ensure the development of the strategy is still fulfilling it's function and remains fit for purpose.

#### **Examples Of Good Practice**

- Identify and meet the training needs of all police staff who engage with young people
- Work with partner agencies to maximise training opportunities.

- Provide a quality service to and for young people by training police personnel in specific roles.
- Provide guidance in all subject areas where police engage with young people.
- Develop and monitor the quality of police engagement with young people at student constable level.
- Consider equality, diversity and human rights issues when providing guidance relating to effective engagement with young people, following full consultation with relevant partners.
- SDSD to provide inputs appropriate to youth issues during student officer training, eg role of YOT
- Consider sharing information and good practice with national and local youth related partners to ensure the most effective service delivery to young people. Use these channels to conduct local consultation with youth on local service delivery.
- Policy managers to ensure that all policies and strategies that are relevant to young people are updated, maintained, accessible and understandable to young people..

## **Appendix B – Glossary Of terms - NYP Youth Strategy**

### **ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR CONTRACTS (ABC's)**

An ABC is a voluntary written agreement between a person who has been involved in anti-social behaviour and one or more local agencies whose role it is to prevent such behaviour. ABCs are most commonly used for young people but they may be used for adults.

The contract is agreed and signed at a meeting with the individual and the lead agencies. Where the person whose behaviour is at issue is a child or young person, parents or guardians should be encouraged to attend.

The contract specifies a list of anti-social acts in which the person has been involved and which they agree not to continue. Where possible the individual should be involved in drawing up the contract. This may encourage them to recognise the impact of their behaviour and take responsibility for their actions.

Support to address the underlying causes of the behaviour should be offered in parallel to the contract. This may include diversionary activities (such as attendance at a youth project), counselling or support for the family. It is vital to ascertain which agencies are already involved, especially where the individual is aged between 10 and 17 years. Crucially, the police not have to apply to a court, which makes them a quick and flexible response to anti-social behaviour. Progression to legal action in the form of an anti-social behaviour order or possession order (if the young person is in social housing) or other penalties should be stated on the contract where this is the potential consequence of breach. The threat of legal action provides an incentive to ensure that the contract is adhered to.

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### **ACPO**

Association of Chief Police Officers: comprising of chief officers ACPO has responsibility for a number of key business areas, further divided into working sub-groups. These groups identify and research aspects of policing and provide guidance to all 43 police forces in England and Wales.

### **ACPO GRAVITY FACTOR MATRIX**

This is a pre-determined scale of points that help with the decision as to whether a young offender should be reprimanded or finally warned. The aim of the Matrix is to give a consistent approach to all.

### **ACPO YOUTH ISSUES WORKING GROUP**

A sub-group of the Race and Community Relations Business Area holding responsibility for all youth issues on a national level and providing appropriate guidance to local police forces. The Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset Constabulary is the current chair of this group.

### **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

Anti-Social behaviour means different things to different people. The community sets clear rules and standards of behaviour and these can be broken down through a range of activities including, harassment and intimidating behaviour, noisy neighbours, behaviour that creates alarm or fear, drunken and abusive behaviour, dumping rubbish or litter, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property.

### **ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDERS- ASBOs**

ASBOs are civil orders that exist to protect the public from behaviour that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. An order contains conditions prohibiting the offender from specific anti-social acts or entering defined areas and is effective for a minimum of 2 years. The orders are not criminal penalties and are not intended to punish the offender. An order should not be viewed as an option of last resort.

## **CHILDREN'S FUND**

The Children's Fund is a central part of the Government's agenda for children and families and aims to make a real difference to lives of children and young people at risk of social exclusion. At present 149 Children's Fund partnerships design and deliver local co-ordinated strategies of preventative services for 5-13 year olds.

[www.cypu.gov.uk](http://www.cypu.gov.uk)

## **CONNEXIONS**

A government Support organisation to provide young people aged 13-19 with the support they need ensuring success through learning and a smooth transition from childhood to adulthood. The service is universal but gives priority to the most vulnerable and at risk.

## **CRIME & DISORDER ACT**

Legislation introduced in 1998 that placed a statutory obligation on the shared responsibility of police and local authorities to deal with crime and disorder in local partnership.

## **DAAT & DAT**

Drugs Action Team or Drug & Alcohol Action Team: DATs bring together representatives of all the local agencies involved in tackling the misuse of drugs, including health authority, local authority, police, probation, social services, education, youth service and the voluntary sector. They work with Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) to help the police and communities tackle local drug problems and associated crime.

[www.drugs.gov.uk](http://www.drugs.gov.uk)

## **DIVERSITY**

The range of cultures and communities in the UK; often used in a police context to describe the police requirement to be sensitive to the needs of these different cultures.

## **FINAL WARNINGS**

Have replaced the police caution for young people below the age of 18 years and were introduced in 1998. They tackle offending behaviour at the earliest stage and allow for intervention by the Youth Offending Team.

## **ISSP'S**

Intensive Supervision and surveillance programme is a rigorous community sentence introduced by the YJB in 2001/2002. It provides an alternative to custody for persistent young offenders. The intensive supervision element involves a tailored programme of at least 25 hours a week for the first three months of the programme, including evening and weekend sessions. The surveillance element consists of tracing, electronic tagging, voice verification or intelligence led policing.

## **JUNIOR YIP**

Same definition as the YIP, however it is for a younger age group of 8-13 year olds.

## **LEA'S**

Local Education Authorities

## **LIFE SKILLS**

The essential skills required by young people to help them make informed choices to avoid danger and remain safe and bridge the gap, which often exists between knowledge and behaviour.

## **NIM**

National Intelligence Model. A national structured method of managing intelligence prioritising the tasking of core policing problems.

## **PARENTING ORDERS**

Parents of young people who offend or who persistently truant from school can be made the subject of a parenting order by the court. YOT's and other agencies also provide parenting programmes on a voluntary basis, in particular where there is assessed need at pre-court intervention stages where parenting orders are not available.

## **POP**

Problem orientated policing helps to address the underlying causes of crime, disorder and the fear of crime by the police working closely with local communities and partners. POP uses the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) approach to scan the problem, analyse the facts, decide on an appropriate response and make a true evaluation of what works and what does not work.

## **PYO**

Persistent Young Offenders: An offender between the ages of 10-17 years who has three or more convictions for recordable offences and who commits an offence within 3 years of his/her last appearance before a court.

## **REFERRAL ORDER**

A new first disposal sentence for a young person in court for a first offence and pleading guilty. They became available to magistrates in April 2002. Young people are referred to a community led panel also attended by parents and others. The panel negotiates a contract with them covering reparation and steps to tackle their offending behaviour. If they carry out the contract, their conviction is not recorded. If they do not, they are referred back to court for re-sentencing.

## **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

Restorative Justice is the term used to denote a form of justice that requires active reparation by the offender to the victim of crime. It focuses on victim satisfaction and reducing the fear



of the victim and engagement with the young offender, to ensure that they are aware of the consequences of their actions.

### **REPEAT VICTIM**

When the same person, or location suffers from more than one crime in a rolling 12 – month period. This also includes offences not previously recorded.

### **REPRIMAND**

A Reprimand is given for an offence that is not serious enough to merit a Final Warning, or be prosecuted, or when a young person has not already received a Reprimand.

### **THE 'SAFER SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP**

The 'Safer School Partnership' model places a police officer fulltime in a secondary school and its feeder primary schools. This cluster of schools become the 'beat area' for the police officer, who works in partnership with teachers, other education services and related agencies, to identify, support and work with young people regarded as being at high risk of victimisation, offending and social exclusion.

### **VICTIM SUPPORT**

A national charity meeting the support needs of victims of crime. offers counselling, advice on access to compensation and support on attending court, etc.

### **WITNESS SERVICE**

support service for witnesses at Crown Court and extended to Magistrates court. Under the Umbrella of Victim support.

### **YIP**

Youth Inclusion programmes seek to reduce offending, truancy and exclusion on disadvantaged neighbourhoods by targeting support at the 50 most 'at risk' 13-16 year olds in that area. The target group is identified through a multi-agency consultation process, drawing an input from the YOT, police, social services, education, other local agencies and the community. Each YIP is supported financially by the YJB and match funded by the local community.

### **YISP**

Youth Inclusion and Support Panels target 8-13 year olds at risk of offending in order to stop them from committing crime. The panels are made up of members of the local community and representatives from a range of agencies including, YOT, police, schools and health and social services. A programme of support for the young person and their family from mainstream services is recommended by the panel or the alternative option of providing key workers to offer dedicated help to those who need it most.

### **YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM (YOT)**

An inter-agency Team set up in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 responsible for those provisions of the Act that deal specifically with Young People.

## **YJB**

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. This is an executive non-departmental public body responsible for Government advice on: preventing youth offending, monitoring performance of the youth justice system, establishing targets and P.I.s for the youth justice system, identifying good practice and providing grants for best practice.

## **Young People**

For the purposes of the North Yorkshire Police Youth Strategy, young people will mean all children and young people between the ages of 0-19 years inclusive.

EVERY CHILD MATTERS – CHILDREN'S ACT 2004  
INITIAL BRIEFING PAPER  
Insp. S . Mackleston Strategic Lead For Youth

Items that are marked with a \* have supporting documentation included on the accompanying CD or attachment.

1. **EVERY CHILD MATTERS**

1.1 The **Every Child Matters**\* programme of change for which the **Children Act 2004**\* is the legislative spine, which will impact across the partnership landscape. It is also the basis upon which the A.C.P.O. youth strategy **Never To Early , Never To Late**\* is drafted. **Every Child Matters** and the **Children's Act 2004** build upon the 1989 **United Nations Convention On The Rights Of The Child**\*.

**Every Child Matters**\* has subsequently been supplemented by two further green papers, **Youth Matters**\* and **Care Matters**\*. **Youth Matters**\* is a re working of **Every Child Matters**\* for an older age range and **Care Matters**\* focuses specifically on improving the consistently poorer outcomes for children in the care environment.

1.2 The Chief Constable and the Police Authority have a duty under Section 10 of the **Children Act 2004**\* to “co-operate” with Local Authorities and other partners in achieving the five key outcomes for every child and young person in North Yorkshire & the City of York. There is also a new duty in Section 11 of the same Act to promote the safety and welfare of children and young people.

1.3 Each of the Local Authorities, namely North Yorkshire and the City of York have appointed a Director of Children's Services and a Lead Member for Children's Services in accordance with the Act. For North Yorkshire the lead members, or as they are sometimes referred to “the children and young peoples champion” are councillor Tony Hall, and for the City of York it is councillor David Scott

1.4 The newly-appointed Director must:-

- (a) bring together relevant parties as designated by Section 10 of the Act – this grouping is commonly referred to as a ‘Children's Trust’ – at a strategic and commissioning level; and
- (b) produce a **Children & Young People's Plan**\* involving all partner agencies.

North Yorkshire adopts a children's trust approach due to the two tier authority format.

York on the other hand is one of the pilot "Children's Trusts" and has "pathfinder" status.

In addition York is a pilot for Targeted Youth Support Teams (TYST), aimed at the 14 year old plus age range. York also holds "Beacon Authority" status in early identification & intervention with children.

All **Children & Young Person Plans**\* are outcome focused as are the inspections conducted under Joint Area Reviews (JAR's).

1.5 The **Children & Young Persons Plans**\* required by the act are at different stages in York and North Yorkshire, NYCC has just published it's plan, whereas York published a basic plan some time ago and is now reviewing that plan. Additionally because the guidance allows for local variance, approaches are likely to be different. Plans are also closely linked to objectives in Local Area Agreements (LAA's), in particular around re-offending.

1.6 Funding for the programme of change is currently targeted solely at Local Authorities.

1.7 **The five key outcomes**\* at the heart of the change programme are:

- **being healthy** – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle
- **staying safe** – being protected from harm and neglect
- **enjoying and achieving** – getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood
- **making a positive contribution** – being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour
- **economic well-being** – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life.

These are consolidated into a document called the **Key Outcomes Framework**\*. This is perhaps the easiest way to view the objectives of the programme of change and the act.

1.8 The **Every Child Matters**\* white paper resulted in the **Children's Act 2004**\* and was also the catalyst for a further Government Green Paper **Youth Matters**\*. This, when read in conjunction with **Every Child Matters**\*, sets out the best practice model of multi-agency involvement in children's lives from birth to 20yrs, to both safeguard young people and promote their well being.

## 2. **'CHILDREN'S TRUSTS'**

- 2.1 The Children's Trusts are an important part of the Government's policy for improving children's services. The Trusts are aimed at improving outcomes, including universal services for children, by partnership working involving Social services, Health, Education, Police and other services.
- 2.2 They are based on common principals, but considerable local flexibility is encouraged to respond to local needs and opportunities.
- 2.3 Every Local Authority should have a Children's Trust or Children's Trust approach by 2008. (within North Yorkshire called the Children & Young Persons Strategic Partnership Board)
- 2.4 The Trust's work and outcomes will be reported back to the local Authority for the **Children & Young Peoples Plan\***.
- 2.5 Children's Trusts are the strategic partnership group delivering **Every Child Matters\***, The **Children & Young Peoples Plans\*** and the government green paper **Youth Matters\*** (Every Child Matters for an older age range) key outcomes.

## 3. **'CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLES PLANS'**

- 3.1 The **Children & Young Peoples Plans\*** are a requirement of the **Children's Act 2004\***. By April 2006 each local Authority must have a strategy in place for the Council and its partners for improving services for children and young people.
- 3.2 North Yorkshire Police are signatories to both the North Yorkshire and the City of York plans
- 3.3 The **Children & Young Peoples Plan\*** covers a three year period but will be reviewed annually. The plan replaces a number of statutory and non-statutory plans.

- 3.4 The **Children & Young Persons Plan\*** Plan and the strategic plans of the partners involved must be consistent with each other and reflected throughout. The plan must be child centred and child lead, based upon outcomes for children, on a needs basis and not organisationally lead purely on a capacity basis.
- 3.5 The **Children & Young Persons Plan\*** sets out how the council and partners will improve outcomes for all children and young people. It is to focus on those outcomes where change is most needed and to tackle these through the Children's Trusts arrangements. The important principals are to increase investment in prevention and early intervention, as well as a progressive re-focussing of services and resources.
- 3.6 Implications for the Police Force are;
- A Requirement to act under Section 10 of the **Children's Act 2004\*** as a named service.
  - The **Children & Young Persons Plan\*** to be taken into account in its own service planning
  - An integration of services with partnership agencies
  - Training implications, all staff involved should be trained to a common standard. Consequently core activity within roles should be to a common standard but with sufficient flexibility to adapt to local needs.
- 3.7 The **Children & Young Persons Plan\*** is the sole Local Authority joint, multi-agency departmental plan for the implementation of Every Child Matters in their respective areas.

#### 4. **COMMON ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (CAF)**

- 4.1 Implementation of the **CAF** must start from April 2006 and be completed by March 2008.
- 4.2 The **CAF** will allow any practitioner working with children and young people to conduct an initial assessment of unmet needs and, where applicable, share it with other agencies. The assessment will then be used by the children's workforce and will involve the child and family in the process. This will link into the Children's Trusts.
- 4.3 The agencies then work together to improve the outcomes for that individual.

- 4.4 The sharing of information will be through the Information Sharing Index (ISI).
- 4.5 The CAF assessment is a very in-depth process and will only rarely be completed by the Police, ACPO recommendations at this time are that police officers will not complete a CAF, though several forces have gone against this advice, but only with appropriately trained persons.
- 4.6 The COMMON ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK is a process for the identification and assessment of Children and young Peoples needs. It leads to multi-agency work to improve the outcomes for the child/young person.

## 5. **‘INFORMATION SHARING INDEX’**

- 5.1 The IS index is a national index that will ultimately have every Childs details on it and will enable practitioners delivering services to children to identify and contact one another easily and quickly, so they can share relevant information about children who need services or about whose welfare they are concerned.
- 5.2 The IS index will lead to a CAF where there are concerns and link into the Children's Trusts. The information on the system is limited to name, date of birth, address, gender, an ID number (given to all children), National insurance no, contact details for parents, GP. Also on there are practitioners involved with the child and a 'lead professional' if there is one. There will also be a reference to the practitioners having information to share. (the actual information will not be on the index) . More detailed information will beheld on in house systems , in North Yorkshire the system used will be the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) and this will automatically populate the IS Index.
- 5.3 The INFORMATION SHARING INDEX is a central index for multi-partnership use, it flags up interested partners on individual children and young people, to facilitate the CAF assessments for action.

## 6. **SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S BOARDS**

- 6.1 Historically strategic management at a partnership level has been directed by non statutory Area Child Protection Committees (ACPCs).
- 6.2 From 1 April 2006 these were replaced by 'Local Safeguarding Children Boards' (LSCBs).
- 6.3 The Chief Officer of Police is one of the named authorities required to contribute to these boards, with guidance suggesting that funding is split between the Police, Health and Local Authority.
- 6.4 This board will have a broader remit than the ACPC and will be responsible for a range of activity beyond the traditional child protection role of ACPC's.
- 6.5 There are clear links to the Children's Trust and the potential exists for overlap with any Strategic Partnership.
- 6.6 Unfortunately the term 'Safeguarding' is not defined but there are clear expectations on the LSCB to be more proactive, for example reviewing all unexpected child deaths.
- 6.7 The Force representative on LSCB's will be the DCI HQ Community Safety (Currently D/C/I Alan Carey)
- 6.8 Safeguarding Children's Boards are the strategic partnerships replacing the ACPC, and will have a more proactive approach.

## **7. EXTENDED SCHOOLS**

- 7.1 **Extended Schools\*** are an outcome from the Governments Green paper **Youth Matters\*** and the budgets will be with the Children's Trusts.
- 7.2 The Expectation is that by 2010 all schools will offer extended provision with half of primary schools and a third of secondary schools doing so by 2008.  
In North Yorkshire all schools are anticipated to provide some of the range of extended schools provisions and 28 "Children's Centres" are planned of which 6 are already established.  
In York all schools will provide some of the extended school provision but in particular eight primary schools will also become fully fledged "Children's Centres"
- 7.3 The policy is for a wraparound all year child-care provision on a school site or through other local providers, with supervised transfer arrangements where appropriate. This will include homework, sports, the arts, languages, business enterprises etc. There will also be parental support and help groups, referral services for the young and adults. Also- Community accesses facilities, whether sport or learning.



7.4 The extended schools policy is the governments provision for pre and after school activities for children and young people within the community.

## 8. **'SAFER SCHOOLS PARTNERSHIPS'**

8.1 The **Safer Schools Partnerships\*** form part of the recommendations from the ACPO working party on **Every Child Matters\*** and link into the **Children and Young Peoples Plans\***, and the Children's Trusts.

8.2 A Guidance for the Police in working with **Safer Schools Partnerships\*** is currently being reviewed and further developed, though guidance already exists in respect of national Crime Recording Standards to ensure that the instigation of a **Safer Schools Partnership\*** does not adversely affect the headline crime figures by the increased recording of minor incidents that would normally have been dealt with by the school thus avoiding premature and inappropriate early criminalisation of young people and helping prevent the **Safer Schools Partnership\*** from undermining it's own objectives.

8.3 The aims of SSP are to

- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour amongst young people.
- To provide a safe school environment, thereby enhancing learning
- To ensure young people remain in education achieving their full potential
- To deliver a partnership approach to engage young people, challenge unacceptable behaviour, and develop respect for themselves and their community.

8.4 **Safer Schools Partnerships\*** have a direct link into CAF The **Safer Schools Partnership\*** will group children together according to risk factors. Those with a High or Medium risk will be given a full CAF assessment. Action will then be around multi-agency group working, including the Youth Offenders Team for interventions and diversionary work with offenders. The action will vary from short term to long term work. This will also lead into the links with the Children's Trusts and **Children and Young Persons Plans\***.

8.5 The guidance for **Safer Schools Partnerships\*** working also states that schools should be graded on a scale of risk according to certain factors, for example truancy/results/crime. The

top two tier schools should have a dedicated police officer working full time out of the school with partners. The other schools may have a part-time officer in the school or for the lower tier grades, SLOs and NPT involvement only according to need

**8.6** The dedicated police officer is not the Youth Action Officer or a generic Neighbourhood policing Team officer but is a separately trained officer. The police are not there to deal with day to day discipline (though they may become involved in Acceptable Behaviour Contracts); they are there primarily to gather/share intelligence on individuals/ crime in and around schools for crime pattern analysis work. They are also involved in the Safer Schools multi-agency partnership group. They are ideally placed to have local knowledge of the children and young people subject of the CAF assessments and can co-ordinate ground level intervention to improve the child or young person's outcome. The Police officer is also ideally placed to help solve local crime trends within that community.

**8.7** **Safer Schools Partnerships\***, are the locally based practitioners of **Every Child Matters\***, co-ordinating their efforts through schools. They link directly into CAF assessments, report back to the Children' trusts and contribute towards the **Children & Young Peoples Plans**.

**8.8** North Yorkshire Police at this time have not instigated **Safer Schools Partnerships\***, draft proposals are being prepared as part of a holistic Youth Strategy to be presented to cabinet for consideration shortly.

## **9. 'THE DRUGS STRATEGY AND SCHOOLS'**

**9.1** **Every Child Matters: Change for Children\*** and **Young People and Drugs\*** sets out how people responsible for delivering children's and young people's services and the drugs strategy co-operate and plan holistic responses for young people who are using drugs or otherwise affected by drug misuse. There are three main objectives to the joint approach outlined in the document:

- Reforming delivery and strengthening accountability: Closer links between the **Updated National Drug Strategy\*** and the **Every Child Matters: Change for Children programme\*** locally, regionally and nationally;

- Ensuring provision is built around the needs of vulnerable children and young people: More focus on prevention and early intervention with those most at risk, with drug misuse considered as part of assessments, care planning and intervention by all agencies providing services for children, including schools; and
  - Building service and workforce capacity. Developing a range of universal, targeted and specialist provision to meet local needs and ensure delivery of workforce training to support it.
- 9.2 This joint approach is being implemented nationally from 2005, with rapid and sustained progress in a number of selected High Focus Areas.
- 9.3 This is supplemented by the guidance in the recent publication **Joining Forces\*** which sets down the basis and limits of police officer involvement in delivering drugs education within schools. DCC McPherson is the ACPO lead for this guidance (issued July 2006)
- 9.4 All local authority services for children and young people and the wide range of services from other agencies and organisations are subject to a Joint Area Review (JAR) to assess progress in these areas (against the five key outcomes as mentioned earlier). North Yorkshire are currently in the middle of their review and York are due a review next year.
- 9.5 The services being reviewed include council services, health, police, YOY and probation services and publicly funded services provided by voluntary bodies such as treatment and after-care for problematic drug users.
- 9.6 The drugs strategy under **Every Child Matters\*** for the police means;
- Effective training of police officers in drugs/ resource packages for schools.
  - Multi-agency approach to drugs teaching practices in schools.
  - Direct links into the Drugs Intervention Programme.
  - Implementation of the ACPO guidance on the police working in schools under the Drugs strategy.

## 10. **'RESTORATIVE JUSTICE'**

- 10.1 Restorative Justice is a process supported by the Youth Justice Board and ACPO.

- 10.2 Restorative Justice provides an opportunity for victims, offenders and sometimes representatives of the community to communicate with each other via a conference face to face, or through third parties, about an offence, how they feel about being a victim, and how to repair the harm caused.
- 10.3 This process requires a substantial staffing commitment and to succeed needs to be properly embedded in the local CJ processes from top to bottom.
- 10.4 Restorative Justice has been used in Australia, New Zealand, Germany and Austria for well over a decade, and in the UK since 1997.
- 10.5 Restorative Justice can be used right across the offending community, with adults and juveniles alike, and takes place in schools and prisons but is particularly supported in the youth justice arena.
- 10.6 The Government keenly supports Restorative Justice because it puts the victim at the heart of the Criminal Justice System, and there is evidence that in 75% of the cases where victims took part in restorative justice, the victims do feel 'glad that they participated'.
- 10.7 Victim participation is always voluntary, and offenders need to have admitted some responsibility for the harm they have caused. This can lead to the offender making reparation - either to the victim, if the victims wishes, or the wider community, for example by repairing property, cleaning premises and removing graffiti.
- 10.8 The Youth Justice Board has been set key targets to increase the satisfaction of victim's year on year, Restorative Justice is seen as an integral part of the solution to meeting that target. The Board has also set YOT's the target of ensuring that restorative processes are used in 80% of disposals by 2004. The Board also set a target, for the end of 2004, for 70% of victims who have been consulted or participated in Restorative Justice processes to be satisfied.
- 10.9 North Yorkshire Police has not yet implemented a restorative justice approach due to the labour intensive nature of the practice and the practical problems of consistent delivery across a very large but sparsely populated county. NYP recognises the weight of evidence that shows the extra burden placed on staff and those in partner agencies to successfully

administer a Restorative Justice scheme. This extra burden is not yet evidentially outweighed by substantial reductions in re-offending rates required to justify the investment in a scheme. In simple terms the evidence is not yet there to show that the bang you get for your buck makes it a viable business proposal.

## 11.00 **INCLUSION AND CONSULTATION**

11.01 **Every Child Matters\*** makes it clear that there is more than an expectation that children and

young people will be consulted about the services that are developed for them and about the way in which those services are delivered. In furtherance of this NYCC has adopted the **Hear By Right\*** standards and have appointed a Voice, Influence & Participation manager.

11.02 North Yorkshire Police as signatories to the **Children & Young Persons Plan\*** have undertaken to adopt these standards also wherever possible. This will also form part of the youth strategy proposals currently being drafted.

Items that are marked with a \* have supporting documentation included on the accompanying CD or attachment.

Action Number	Implementation Workload Potential	Action Required	Focus			Strategy Areas						Action Owner	Support Required	External Support Available	Additional Comments	Target Date	Date Completed	Performance Indicators
			Victim	Offender	Location	Engaging With Children And Young People	Victims	Pre Crime Prevention - Helping Those in Need	Post Crime Reduction - Effective Youth Justice	Post Crime Prevention - Targeting PYO	HR development - Towards A Qualified Workforce							
1		<b>Safer Schools Partnership</b> - To evaluate and develop a Safer Schools model appropriate for North Yorkshire and the City of York. Taking into account the proposals for extended schools and integrating a revised schools policy for police interaction with young people within educational environments. Scope to include intervention and diversionary activities from statutory and voluntary partners and integration through the NPT model. Potential sites to be evaluated against NIM information, deprivation indices and profiled against frequency of offences and density of offender and victim at given sites. Individual site and cluster groups to be considered with direct links back into the NPT's	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	433		LEA & CSB / CSP		10406			
2		<b>Extended Schools</b> scope and implement any capacity for delivery of action plan objectives through the extended schools initiative. Close links with the development of Safer Schools partnerships and targeted through deprivation, offender and crime ASB indices. Linked to NPT																
3		<b>Schools Policy</b> - Revise and develop the NYP schools policy into a more interactive policy focusing on citizenship, the respect agenda and making a positive contribution.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	433				10406			
4		<b>Anti truancy Policy (Partnership)</b> - Develop an effective & corporate anti-truancy policy for use with NYP and partners, to include protocols for use by the partners to the policy and information sharing. SLA's to be agreed at a local level re frequency and areas of activity but corporate template to be adopted re the decision making process. Linked to NPT's to address truancy on a day to day process and linked with Safer Schools Partnerships.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			433				10306			
5		<b>ABC within schools in partnership with LEA</b> - Develop a specific strand of the ABC policy for use in schools and to be linked to both the safer schools partnership (if adopted) and any revised schools policy. Include within the development the concept of lower level restorative justice.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			433				10306			
6		<b>Junior Victim Support</b> - Develop a junior Victim Support scheme for young people from the age of eight through to and including 18 years old. To be flexible enough to use in educational environments and to deal from the lowest levels of bullying through to full victims of crime and witnesses.	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		433 & Victim support		Victim Sup		10406			
7		<b>Junior Crimestoppers</b> - develop a Junior Crimestoppers policy and devise an effective mode of delivery and practice. Link through Youth Action Officers and Local Education Authority. Ensure included in any revised schools policy.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		433		Crimestoppers		10406			
8		<b>Junior Neighbourhood Watch</b> - Develop and implement a junior version of NHW accessible through normal NHW portal ie Ringmaster and also accessible through the school environment. Make explicit the links with JVS & JCS	Y			Y	Y	Y			433 & J Mcpartian				10406			
9		<b>Develop Ringmaster groups for youth</b> based upon dual profile approach of school attended and also geographic location of home address. Aim to make delivery via text message as a primary method of communication and email as a secondary methodology. Aim to link to lesson input in schools possibly with interactive elements of the website. Assess Viability of materials such as Miss Dorothy.com	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			433				10406			
10		<b>Consultative Groups</b> - develop a policy and the appropriate mechanisms for consultation with young people across North Yorkshire and the City of York through existing arrangements with the Connexions organisation and their outreach programme workers.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		433 & District Commanders				10306			
11		<b>LCJB Youth subgroup</b> - develop a LCJB youth subgroup with representation from young people from North Yorkshire & the City of York	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		433 7 Jeff McKeowan							
12		<b>Hear By Right</b> Standards to be reviewed and paper submitted to cabinet to ascertain extent if any Nyp wishes to adopt these principles.	Y			Y												
13		<b>Young Persons Versions</b> - Engage with youth to develop manufacture and market youth friendly versions of all youth related strategies, policies and procedures. Produce and market youth versions within the youth market place.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		433							

Cluster Headings & links to The ECM Outcome Framework

Schools Based Or Realised - (Enjoy & Achieve)

ultation & Inclusivity (Making A positive Contribution) (Voice Influenc & participation) (Stay Safe) (Enjoy & Achieve)



32	<b>Provision For Looked After Children</b> review the provision for looked after children by NYP, consider development of SPOC at district level, potentially the YAO who will coordinate activity with NPT and internal staff as well as with outside partners and agencies.	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								
33	<b>Form 145 7 YACAB / YAF</b> - Review content and appropriateness of the current form 145 and consult with relevant partners re format & content. Similar exercise for Youth Action Forms and Derivatives across NYP	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y								
34	<b>Family Group Conferencing</b> - Review potential for Family Group Conferencing	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y								
35	<b>Diversions Activities And Intervention Programs</b> - Engage with statutory partners, non statutory partners and volunteer sector to scope the existing range of intervention and diversionary activity currently available and where appropriate develop further intervention and diversionary activity to assist preventing & reducing offending behaviours. Ultimately to develop a directory of available resource for use by YOT, courts and NPT staff. activities to range from lowest level pre criminality intervention through to targeted high end activity with our most prolific youth offenders. Organisations such as the military, scouts , army cadets etc to be included. (eg Essex Experience - Scouts)	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y								433 & YOT
36	<b>Voluntary Police Cadet Scheme</b> - evaluate the potential for introduction of a voluntary police cadet scheme , targeted response driven by NIM , offender and victim density and deprivation factors.	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y										
37	<b>RAPID</b> - Review RAPID program from Essex and evaluate the potential for NYP	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y								
38	<b>TYST</b> - Reaserch and present paper on TYST, Targetted Youth Support Teams, utilised to identify multiple risk but across a number of agencies where subject fails to reach any individula threshold for activity, but when taken as a whole requires and intervention. look also at TAC , Team Around The Child and also Child Concern Model. Inextricably linked to the CAF and CSB	Y	Y				Y	Y										
39	<b>ABC - Corporate for NYP</b> - Develop a corporate policy on Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and their use as a means to address anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder. To be delivered through the NPT staff as a gradated response to identified issues and linked into ONSET assessment. Include within the development the concept of lower level restorative justice	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y									433
40	<b>Restorative Justice Policy &amp; Approach</b> - Develop a Restorative Justice Policy and develop the approach to be rolled out through the NPT's, YAO and where appropriate YOT officers . Can be developed to encompass ASB that is low level and has not yet passed the threshold of criminality but that is having a significant impact upon any given community. Must be flexible enough to be utilised within educational environments as well as in mainstream communities.	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							433
41	<b>ONSETT Assessment @ Pre Criminality &amp; Reprimand Stage</b> - Evaluate and develop the use of the YJB's ONSETT assessment as a tool for identifying those at risk of progression to offending at the earliest possible stage to facilitate the earliest possible intervention and prevent or divert the individual from an offending path. To be mainstreamed through the NPT's and to provide information not only to CJA partners but also to CDRP partners to address all three aspects of the problem solving triangle in designing out crime , disorder and anti social behaviour by addressing all three elements.		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y							Glyn Payne & 433
42	<b>Drug Testing For Young People</b> - scope requirements cost and methodology for implementing within NYP		Y						Y	Y								
43	<b>ASSETT assessment</b> - Develop NPT staff to deliver a full ASSETT assessment at a local level for all young people that offend and have reached the final warning stage. Evaluate the potential to utilise this more detailed assessment for those who are identified at an early stage through ONSET or other assessment methodology of being at a high risk of continued offending behaviour to as a means to accessing higher level interventions at an early stage.		Y						Y	Y	Y							Glyn Payne & 433
44	<b>Reprimand</b> - To review the methodology and delivery of the reprimands and those responsible for delivery of the reprimand to ensure we are utilising best practice, achieving maximum effect and access any appropriate diversionary or intervention activity to reduce the risk of re-offending. An evaluation to be conducted of delivering this through the NPT model by trained NPT staff and include engagement of partners in prevent and deter activity.		Y						Y	Y	Y							Glyn Payne & 433
45	<b>Final Warning</b> - To review the methodology and delivery of Final Warnings and those responsible for delivery of the Final warning to ensure we are utilising best practice, achieving maximum effect and access any appropriate diversionary or intervention activity to reduce the risk of reoffending. An evaluation to be conducted of delivering this through the NPT model by trained NPT staff and include engagement of partners in prevent and deter activity.		Y						Y	Y	Y							Glyn Payne & 433
46	<b>PND for Disorder in final warning surgery</b> - Develop a policy for the use of Penalty Notices for Disorder for youth offences , to be delivered in accordance with recognised best practice and through a format of a final warning surgery. PND's to be developed to be the next logical step on from a final warning before the option of a charge to court is taken.		Y															Glyn Payne & 433
47	<b>Third &amp; Fourth Disposal Option from YJB - to be developed</b>																	
48	<b>ISSP</b> - develop an appropriate policy for NYP and YOT on the delivery of the ISSP (Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Program) through NPT staff. Agree information sharing protocols and service level agreements for effective targeting our high end young offenders.		Y							Y								433



49	<b>PPO &amp; PYO</b> - Review the policy in respect of PYO (Persistent Young Offenders) and ensure the links are present between PYO and PPO (Priority & other Prolific Offenders) where a young person is identified as both a PYO and PPO. If necessary revise the policy to ensure that service level agreements are in place with YOT and other partners to ensure that these young people receive a response that is both appropriate and proportionate to the level of risk they present in respect of re-offending.		Y						Y				433													10306												
50	<b>Childrens Act Training</b> provision & delivery of Childrens Act Training Nottingham have an established package, can be delivered internally or with partners , suggests partners in line with integrated youth services approach.	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																										
51	<b>Develop intergration model</b> to map into "localities" for NPT's and dedicated youth officers to maximise the oportunities within the developing integrated children's service delivery model within localities and the developing TYST's (Targetted Youth Support Teams)	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y																										