

has failed and it will help improve behaviour, together with an individual support order (ISO). The YOT has a key role in both of these interventions. Details on these are set out below,

Applications to the magistrates' court acting in its civil capacity

Since the youth court has no civil jurisdiction, applications for orders against under-18s will be heard by the magistrates' court (except where the youth court is asked to impose an order on conviction). A pilot to allow children and young people to be joined to proceedings in the county court, for the purpose of obtaining an ASBO where the anti-social behaviour is material to the principal proceedings, is currently under way in 11 county courts and is due to run until September 2006.

The officer in charge of the application should contact the justices' clerk in advance of the hearing to ensure that it will be conducted in a way that is suitable for the child or young person.

Where there is an application to a magistrates' court for an ASBO under section 1 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, or an application to a magistrates' court for an ASBO to be varied or discharged under section 1(8) of the Act, and the person against whom the order is sought is under 18, the justices constituting the court should normally be qualified to sit in the youth court.

Unlike a youth court, which is closed to the general public, the magistrates' court is Youth Justice Board, Home Office and Association of Chief Police Officers (2006), *Antisocial Behaviour: A guide to the role of Youth Offending Teams in dealing with antisocial behaviour*. This can be downloaded at

[www.youthjusticeboard.gov.uk/Publication's/Scnpts/pro\(IView.asp?icfproduct=212&ep=165](http://www.youthjusticeboard.gov.uk/Publication's/Scnpts/pro(IView.asp?icfproduct=212&ep=165),

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Children and young people

Dealing effectively with persistent young perpetrators in Norfolk

Issue

Improved partnership working between the police and the YOT was key to effectively tackling anti-social behaviour by young people.

Approach

Regular liaison meetings of YOT and youth inclusion and support panel (YISP) staff were held at the Safer Communities Unit. Community reparation projects were planned which impacted on sensitive communities or resonated with vulnerable members of the community. Police officers forged contact with youth groups and educational centres. Part of the action plan required YISP workers to attend a police tasking and co-ordination meeting.

Outcomes

The YOT discussed, and was helpful to and supportive of, community reparation projects that added to increased public reassurance. Work commissioned included graffiti clearance in priority areas, and the cleaning of home Watch' street signs that were covered in algae, and where householders were elderly and not able to carry out that work. Two respected local officers maintained their links with a local community youth project through a weekly radio broadcast. On the Beat1, on the first community radio station in Norfolk. The Safer Communities inspector became a member of the steering group of that project. Community team officers enjoyed good relations with the Excellence Centre, a unit for excluded or disengaged children of school age, as evidenced by the support of the centre manager for the Constabulary's recent 'Chartermark' award.

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