

A parenting order can be made in respect of a parent of a child under 10 years of age. It can require parents to attend a parenting programme (lasting up to three months) and specify requirements for the parent regarding supervision of the child (lasting up to 12 months). Failure to comply with a parenting order is a criminal offence punishable by a fine of up to £1,000 and/or a community sentence.

Under section 8 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Children Act 2004, a parenting order can be imposed on a parent of a child who is subject to a CSO or when a CSO has been breached.

Section 26 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 enables YOTs to apply to the magistrates' court for a 'free-standing' parenting order. The court must be satisfied that the child or young person has engaged

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clearly intervention and stickling offending behaviour by under

in anti-social behaviour or criminal conduct and that the order would be desirable in preventing further occurrences of such behaviour.

There is provision in the current Police and Justice Bill to extend the power to apply for parenting orders to local authorities and registered social landlords.

For further information on parenting orders, refer to the guidance on parenting contracts and orders at www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/parenting-orders-guidance

Local child curfew schemes (section 14 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001)

These are designed for children and young people 15 years old and below, to help local authorities to deal with the problem of unsupervised children or young people involved in late-night, anti-social behaviour on the streets. Under a local child curfew scheme, a local authority or local police force can ban children under 16 from being in a public place during specified hours (between 9pm and 6am), unless they are under the control of a responsible adult. With children under 10, contravening a ban imposed by a curfew notice (for instance being found outside their homes after the curfew) is one of the conditions under which a family court could make the child subject to a CSO. A local child curfew can last for up to 90 days.

Junior youth inclusion projects

Junior youth inclusion projects are based on high-crime, high-deprivation neighbourhoods across England and Wales and work with the 8-13 age range. Projects aim to prevent youth crime in those neighbourhoods by targeting the 50 most at-risk children and young people in the area, assessing their needs and providing meaningful interventions aimed at addressing those risk factors. Young people typically are either on the cusp of offending or are already involved in low-level offending. In order to engage with the 50 most at-risk young people, projects work with around another 100 peers and siblings of core group members.

Youth inclusion support panels

Youth inclusion support panels (YISPs) are multi-agency planning groups that serve to identify those young people in the 8-13 age range who are most at risk of offending and engaging in anti-social behaviour. They offer an early intervention based on assessed risk and need. Parenting support in the form of contracts and programmes is offered as part of a range of tailored interventions.

The suggested criteria for a young person referred to the YISP is as follows:

The child is aged between 8 and 13 years inclusive (up to 17 in some areas).