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اگر آپ کو اس کتابچہ کا ترجمہ درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی 0131 624 7270 پر ٹیلیفون کریں یا [info@national.sacro.org.uk](mailto:info@national.sacro.org.uk) پر ای میل بھیجیں اور ریفرنس نمبر NAT/445 کا حوالہ دیں۔

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إذا كنت تريد نسخة مترجمة من هذه المنشورة الرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف 0131 624 7270 أو أرسل بريداً إلكترونياً إلى العنوان [info@national.sacro.org.uk](mailto:info@national.sacro.org.uk) واذكر الإشارة رقم NAT/445

এই পুস্তিকার অনুবাদ যদি আপনি পেতে চান তাহলে 0131 624 7270 নম্বরে ফোন করে অথবা ই-মেইল করে রেফারেন্স নম্বর NAT/445 উল্লেখ করবেন

Jeśli potrzebne jest tłumaczenie w polskiej wersji językowej, bardzo prosimy o kontakt pod numerem 0131 624 7270 lub drogą e-mailową [info@national.sacro.org.uk](mailto:info@national.sacro.org.uk) podając numer referencyjny NAT/445.

If you are uncertain about anything you have read in this leaflet or require further information, please do not hesitate to get in touch with the Service at:

### Sacro National Office

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Leaflet NAT/445



SAFEGUARDING COMMUNITIES – REDUCING OFFENDING



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## > What is the Anti-social Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004?

The Anti-social Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act introduced a range of new powers that Local Authorities and Police Forces across Scotland can use to tackle anti-social and disruptive behaviour in their communities.

The act came into force in October 2004.

A person is engaging in anti-social behaviour if they:

- act in a way that causes, or is likely to cause alarm or distress
- or
- repeatedly behave in a way that causes, or is likely to cause alarm or distress to at least one person not of the same household as them.

Anti-social behaviour may include what a person says and a course of conduct means something done on at least two occasions.

## > What are rights?

Rights are things that we are entitled to do. Young people and adults all need rights. They give us the opportunity to be involved and included in matters that affect us. However, with rights come responsibilities. It is important that your rights are respected but is also important that you respect other people's rights.

## > What are my rights as a young person?

### You have the right to:

- Feel safe where you live and have a say in any sanctions used where you live

### You also have the responsibility to:

- Accept fair sanctions when your behaviour is unacceptable
- Keep to the rules where you live

### You have the right to:

- Be treated as an individual and with respect and dignity
- Be looked after by the Council in a sensitive and planned way whenever possible
- Be protected from discrimination against you for any reason

### You also have the responsibility to:

- Treat others with respect and dignity
- Respect the privacy and property of other people

### You have the right to:

- Have your best interests considered in all matters affecting you
- Have a say in matters affecting you and be listened to

### You also have the responsibility:

- To respect the rights of other people and adults
- For your own actions and behaviour

## Restorative Acceptable Behaviour Contracts



## Youth Justice Services



SAFEGUARDING COMMUNITIES – REDUCING OFFENDING

## > What is a Restorative Acceptable Behaviour Contract?

A Restorative Acceptable Behaviour Contract is a voluntary written agreement between you, your family and the people who have agreed to offer you support.

By signing the contract or agreement, everybody is committing to help sort things out. Your part in this would be to stop doing things that have annoyed or hurt other people and use the support offered to find other things to do.

## > Why am I being asked to take part in the Service?

You have been referred to us because someone is concerned about your behaviour. We want to make sure that you know about the consequences of being involved with anti-social behaviour and give you the opportunity to change things for the better.

## > What would happen if I broke the agreement (contract)?

Sacro would look at what happened and give you a chance to explain the circumstances surrounding the breach. Sacro could then look at new ways of supporting you in order to make changes. However, if things go wrong too many times, the Council can ask a Sheriff for an Anti-social Behaviour Order (ASBO) to be placed against you. This would not be voluntary and would have serious consequences to you and your family.

If you do not manage to change how you behave and receive an Anti-social Behaviour Order – and then break it – this would be reported to the Children's Reporter who has a few options available to deal with this. The Reporter may call a Children's Hearing to discuss this with you and your family.

One of the options open to the Reporter is to ask your parents or guardians to agree to a contract called a Parenting Order. If this is broken, your parents or guardians can have legal action taken against them because they are held responsible for your behaviour. If you and your family rent a house, breaking an ASBO could mean losing your home. Even if people own their own home, they can be removed from the area for a set period of time and not allowed to return to their home until that time is up. Home owners can also end up with a police record or criminal conviction.

**It is not illegal to have fun, to be young, or to go out with your friends. In fact it is your right to have a safe, happy life full of activities, but it also other people's right to have a safe and peaceful life.**

## > What is Anti-social Behaviour?

Examples of Anti-social behaviour might include:

- Noisy neighbours
- Vandalism
- Noisy cars/motorbikes
- Graffiti
- Loud music
- Litter
- Shouting and swearing
- Dumping rubbish in the wrong place
- Fighting
- Putting advert posters in the wrong place
- Street Disorder
- Taking drugs
- Verbal abuse
- Sniffing solvents
- Threats
- Street drinking
- Abandoned cars
- Inappropriate use of fireworks
- Setting fires
- Dog fouling

*The Children (Scotland) Act 1995 and the Anti-social Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act, 2004, mean several things for you. These are explained on the following pages*

## > What is the Children (Scotland) Act 1995?

The Children (Scotland) Act, 1995 is a set of principles which gives guidance to anyone who works with children. The Act means that you have a right to be treated as an individual.

- If you have a view on things that are happening to you or your family, you have the right to express those views
- Those people who look after you (parents/guardians) should normally be responsible for bringing you up and should share that responsibility
- You have the right to protection from all forms of abuse, neglect or exploitation
- Where decisions are made which relate to your protection, every effort should be made to keep you in your family home.
- Any action taken in your life should be justified and should be agreed to by everyone involved working together.

In support of these principles, three main themes run through the Act:

- Your welfare is paramount (most important) where your needs are considered
- Courts, children's hearings and local authorities should ensure that support is only offered when it is to your benefit and if withholding this support would be detrimental to you.
- Your views should always be considered when others are making major decisions concerning your future.