



Teachers'/Presenters' Notes

The Real Quiz

It is suggested that pupils are reminded that all the CCTV footage, press articles and interviews used in the Real Quiz are about real people and real situations.

It is recommended that pupils watch and listen to the DVD very carefully as the answers to the 12 questions posed at the end are to be found in the sound or vision during the video

The following information can be used by teachers or presenters to support further discussion during a review of the answers at the end of the session.

Question 1 Preventing robbery on the railways

Facts

- 80% of victims are pupils travelling to and from school with 55% aged 14-19 years
- Mobiles, especially latest models, are 61% of all items stolen
- Ipods, other music players, cash and jewellery are other targets

Before travelling

- Mark personal items with postcode and house number using UV pen
- Note mobile IMEI number – to find dial * # 0 6 # or take off battery
- Register mobile at www.menduk.org - Mobile Equipment National Database

During travelling

- Try not to be on your own and avoid dark areas, on a train if alone move to another carriage, stay close to CCTV cameras
- Be aware of who is around - robbers can be quick
- Keep property, cash and jewellery hidden, use old mobile and black earphones for ipod

If you are robbed

- Tell an adult or call police
- Write down all you can remember immediately and give full account to a police officer
- Height, build, age, hair colour and style voice and what was said
- Nationality, ethnic origin, skin colour, tattoos, headgear and clothing
- Facial features, glasses, earrings, jewellery
- Place and time, witnesses and their names/contact details
- CCTV cameras near by
- Items thrown away – sim cards, papers, membership cards, used bottles, cans or cups
- Chewing gum, spit, cigarette butts
- Items left behind and what clothes touched during search

Question 2 Methods of identification

- DNA stands for **DeoxyriboNucleic Acid**)
- DNA is virtually unique to each person
- DNA can be obtained from many things – spit, gum, cigarettes, bottles, sim cards, cans, where someone has touched
- DNA samples are taken from everyone who is arrested and kept for life even if they are not charged
- Fingerprints are also taken and kept for life
- Another main method of identification is from CCTV cameras on trains and at stations most of which are digital giving high quality images
- Digital CCTV video footage and camera still images can be used as evidence in court

Question 3 Types of action (10-18 years old in England and Wales)

First/second minor offence

- Possible visit to school by British Transport Police (BTP) officer
- Young person visited at home by BTP officer and interviewed in front of their parents/guardians. Date arranged for formal reprimand or final warning
- Formal reprimand or final warning at police station by a BTP officer with the parents/guardians in attendance

Further offences

- Referred to a Youth Offending Team for a suitable program that addresses the needs of the young person in order to prevent further offending
- Possible Acceptable Behaviour Contract where the young person and their parents or carers agree a contract to stop certain patterns of behaviour
- If the contract is breached, a possible ASBO (Anti-Social Behaviour Order) that stops the young person from going to particular places or doing particular things on the railway system. If they do not comply with the order they can be prosecuted in a Youth Court

Serious offences/persistent offenders (Youth Court)

- Trespassing -fines of up to £1,000 depending on number of previous offences
- Destroying or damaging property - ranging from fines to a prison sentence (max of 10 years) depending on severity of offence.
- Endangering rail passenger/staff safety, track obstruction and throwing stones at trains - ranging from fines to a prison sentence (max of life imprisonment) depending on severity of offence

Types of custody for serious offences -

10 -14 years – Locked up in bedrooms not cells in Secure Training Centres

15 -17 years – ‘Juveniles’ locked up in prison cells

Question 4 Offences in school uniform

- Young people in school uniform are representing their school community
- School uniform can be used to identify offenders
- Schools are keen to look at CCTV footage and help BTP identify offenders who are letting themselves and their school down
- Some train operators have Codes of Conduct and enter into partnerships with schools whose pupils travel on trains
 - Schools often provide older pupils to police journeys
 - Train operators can withdraw travel passes from pupils who break the code

Question 5 Parental responsibility for children's actions

- The UK has legislation to hold parents criminally responsible for the crimes their children commit
- A Parenting Order can be given to the parents/carers of young people who offend, truant or who have received a Child Safety Order, Anti-Social Behaviour Order or Sex Offender Order. It lasts for 3 months, but can be extended to 12 months. It does not result in the parent/carer getting a criminal record.
- A parent/carer who receives a Parenting Order will be required to attend counselling or guidance sessions. They may also have conditions imposed on them such as attending their child's school, ensuring their child does not visit a particular place unsupervised or ensuring their child is at home at particular times.
- A failure to fulfill the conditions of the Parenting Order can be treated as a criminal offence and the parent/carer can be prosecuted.

Question 6 ASBOs and Dispersal Orders

- Passengers on the railways and lineside neighbours can be faced with anti-social behaviour in many forms. It can range from rowdiness on trains to graffiti on stations to large groups of young people hanging around and creating a climate of fear
- British Transport Police can apply for Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) or dispersal orders to combat the behaviour of persistent offenders

Anti-social behaviour orders

- ASBOs are civil orders that protect the public from behaviour likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. They are not criminal penalties and are not intended to punish the offender
- ASBOs last for a minimum of two years and can be imposed indefinitely. They can contain a wide range of conditions prohibiting the offender from engaging in specific anti-social behaviour.
- The conditions can deal with such issues as: harassment of residents or passers-by; verbal abuse; criminal damage; vandalism; noise nuisance; writing graffiti; engaging in threatening behaviour in large groups; smoking or drinking alcohol while under age; substance misuse; throwing missiles; assault
- Breach of an ASBO is a criminal offence which will normally be prosecuted
- The maximum sentence in a Youth Court (for defendants under 18 years of age) is two years' detention and training order, of which 12 months is served in custody with the remainder served as a community penalty under supervision
- A young person may only be sentenced to detention and a training order if over 15 years of age, or if they are a persistent offender aged between 12-14 years. A minor cannot be given a term of detention but can receive a community penalty for an ASBO breach.

Dispersal orders

- Where there is a persistent problem with groups of people behaving in a rowdy manner, BTP can designate an area for up to six months.
- Within designated areas, BTP and community support officers (PCSOs) have the power to disperse groups where the relevant officer has reasonable grounds for believing that their presence or behaviour has resulted, or is likely to result, in a member of the public being harassed intimidated, alarmed or distressed.
- Individuals can be directed to leave the locality and may be excluded from the area for up to 24 hours

Question 7 Train speeds and stopping distances

- A train cannot stop quickly or swerve out of the way like a car. If you are on the track it is very difficult to hear a fast moving train until they are very close.
- At a speed of 225 kilometres an hour (125mph) an inter-city train can travel more than 2,000 metres (20 football pitches) in 30 seconds and 400 metres (4 football pitches) in 7 seconds.
- If a train driver sees someone on the track taking a short cut, playing chicken or putting something on the track for a dare, he has very little time to react.
- The driver is trained to give two warning blasts and if the person on the tracks does not move the emergency brakes are applied.
- If the driver of an inter-city train puts on his emergency brakes it will take 2 kilometres for the train to stop.
- Even a slow moving freight train takes a long time to stop as it can weigh up to 2,000 tonnes.

Question 8 Alcohol and the railways

- Alcohol and railway tracks don't mix. All railway staff are not allowed to drink if they are on duty. Train drivers have stringent regulations regarding the time period that must elapse between having a drink and driving a train.
- The railway tracks and other areas of the railway are a potentially dangerous enough environment for young people without alcohol (or drugs) being a factor.
- Alcohol and drugs affect judgement – judgement of danger, speed and distance.
- Alcohol laws summary for young people is as follows:
 - If you're under 14 you're not allowed in a pub/bar unless it has a suitable licence.
 - At 14 you can enter a bar or pub but only if the landlord agrees and if you drink soft drinks (this can include low-alcohol beer).
 - If you're 16 or 17 you can buy or be bought beer or cider with a meal.
 - If you're under 18 you can't buy alcohol, anywhere, unless it's the above.
 - If you're over 18, it's illegal for you to buy alcohol for friends under 18.
 - Most places ban drinking on the streets.

Question 9 Overhead wires

- 25,000 volts of electricity pass through overhead wires on the railway.
- You don't have to touch overhead live wires to get a massive electric shock. High voltage electricity can jump across gaps of some 3 metres.
- The overhead wires are live 24/7. The power is never switched off even during holiday times and is always there even if there are no trains running on that track at the time.
- Some young people have climbed on train carriages or freight wagons and got too close to the wires and been struck by the electricity that has jumped.
- Others have dangled objects from bridges or flown kites that have hit the wires. Electricity can pass through an object or string that is touching the wires.

Question 10 Live rails

- The CCTV footage shows the girl being electrocuted.
- 750 volts of direct current electricity pass through live extra rails on railway tracks mainly in London, the South East and Merseyside.
- The live rails run along the ground next to the normal tracks and because they look like any other rail, they are sometimes known as third rails.

- The extra rail is live 24/7. The power is never switched off even during holiday times and is always there even if there are no trains running on that track at the time
- Step on the extra rail and you will get a massive electric shock. Because the electricity is direct current it makes people 'stick' to the rail rather than be thrown off, as is usually the case with alternating current

Question 11 Approved railway crossings

- Always use an approved railway crossing – level crossing, underpass or overbridge- to cross the railway tracks. At train stations always use an overbridge or underpass to cross the tracks
- As a pedestrian, cyclist or car driver you must never ignore the warning lights, alarms or instructions at level crossings. Most public level crossings have full or half barriers, traffic light signals with a steady amber light and twin flashing red stop lights and an audible alarm.
- You must stop behind the white line across the road when the lights come on. If you have already crossed the white line when the amber lights or audible alarm start, keep going
- Never zig-zag around the barriers. They are lowered because a train is approaching. If a train goes by and the red lights continue to flash or the audible alarm changes tone, you must wait. Another train will be passing soon. It is only safe to cross when the lights go off and any barriers open
- Never try and race closing gates or barriers at crossings where there are no lights. Stop when they begin to close. At an open crossing with no gates, barriers, attendant or traffic lights, there will be a 'GIVE WAY' sign. Look both ways, listen and make sure there is no train coming before you cross
- Never cross when the red light is on at unattended crossings that have gates or barriers with 'STOP' signs and small red and green lights. Only cross if the green light is on
- Never leave the gates open at an unattended crossing that has gates but no traffic signals. At such crossings, stop, look both ways, listen and make sure there is no train approaching. If there is a railway telephone contact the signal operator to make sure it is safe to cross. Always make sure you open both gates before driving across and shut them again after crossing.

REMEMBER - cyclists, vehicle drivers and pedestrians who ignore level crossing instructions are committing a criminal offence. However the consequences to them can also be fatal.

Question 12 – Train surfing

- The activity known as 'train surfing' where someone climbs on to a train and rides on the top of a carriage or wagon or clings to the side of a carriage or wagon, is extremely dangerous
- Falling off the train or carriage under the wheels often results in the amputation of legs or arms
- Being struck by low bridges or being electrocuted by overhead power lines often results in the death of 'surfers'
- Fatalities that occur to people as a result of train surfing, trespassing or messing around on the railway tracks have a devastating effect on many people:
 - parents and family members
 - close friends
 - local communities
 - school communities
 - railway staff, especially train drivers (some of whom don't work again)
 - emergency service staff

- Messing about on the railway tracks can result in death or a life changing serious injury. Alternatively you could affect your life by getting a criminal record – even trespass on the railway tracks is a criminal offence unlike trespass on land

REMEMBER with a criminal record it is difficult to:

- Visit countries such as USA or Australia
- Get a credit rating to buy a car, house and much more
- Get any job easily
- Get certain jobs at all