

Restorative Approach



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

STATE: This session is designed as an introduction of SWP Policy and Procedure in relation to interviewing witnesses and is the beginning of a process that will see you trained to PIP Level 1, which means competence in investigating volume and priority crime

Aim

To enable participants to develop the knowledge & skills
necessary to effectively practice Restorative Approaches in an
informal setting
(Level 1 Community Resolution)



Introduce/link RA is not a soft option but it is “saying how it is”

Level 1 – Street Disposal (short meeting as per training)

Level 2 – Case Conference

Level 3 – post conviction Case Conference

Objectives

On completion of this training, participants will be able to:

Identify the principles of Restorative Approaches

Identify the benefits/ limitations of Restorative Approaches

Identify when an incident is suitable for a Level 1 Restorative meeting

Demonstrate their ability to facilitate a Level 1 Restorative meeting



Restorative Approach



It is preferable for Ground Rules to be established at the beginning of the RA process as they can help to create a safe and open environment. They can also be referred back to if necessary during an RA intervention in the event of inappropriate behavior.

Ground Rules generally fall into two categories:

Required Ground Rules – e.g. threatening behavior is unacceptable

Negotiable Ground Rules - e.g. how someone is addressed (first name/Mr/Mrs/etc)

Trainer to display a prepared list of the following Ground Rules or alternatively write them on a flipchart/white board:

Listen

Respect

Ask Questions

Truthful/Honest

Task 1

Invite the students to add to the list, explain that this is an exercise that is relevant and replicated in the RA process but that it is equally useful during the session. Once the list has been agreed, ask specifically if any of the students object to any of the rules, before displaying it on the wall and identify that they are the ground rules for

the day.

QTS – why do we need ground rules?

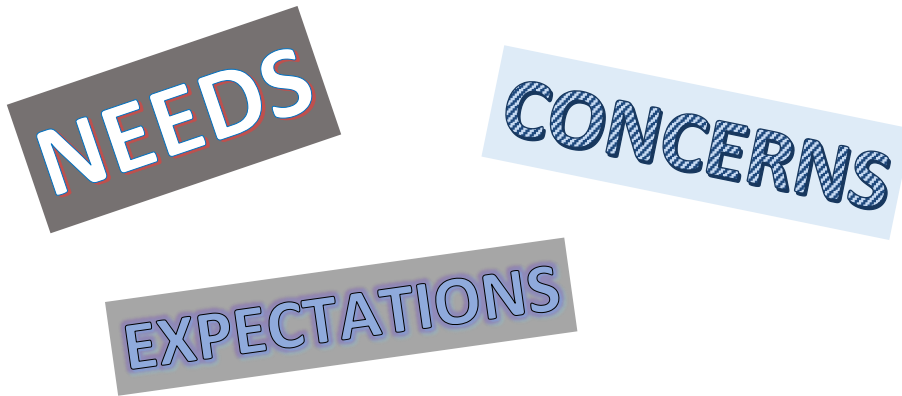
Alternative methods – Formal or Informal (Written down or verbal)

Seeking agreement – negative affirmation (if they don't object then they must agree)

Promise of confidentiality – is this possible and / or appropriate? (confidentiality has to be applied to each case based on its own merits)

Enforcement of ground rules – whose responsibility is it?

Restorative Approach



Group Task 2

The trainer is to divide the group into three and identify one volunteer from each group to act as the facilitator. Each facilitator will have a flipchart and marker pen and will have the responsibility of identifying the needs, concerns or expectations. After a few minutes the groups will rotate around and the flipchart and facilitator will remain static.

Instruct the facilitators that they are not to record their own thoughts and are to remain impartial. Their role is to elicit the thoughts and feelings from each group.

Once all three groups have visited each flipchart the facilitator is to feedback to the group their recordings. Once this has been completed ask the facilitator if they have an Needs, Concerns , or Expectations.

The trainer should not spend long debriefing the NCE.

Identify the link between the NCE group task and a RA process, highlighting the fact that the facilitators were mirroring the skills of an RA Facilitator by remaining impartial and neutral.

The trainer is to establish from:

The Facilitators – Feelings experienced during the exercise and what they have learnt

The Group – the advantages and disadvantages of the process of NCE

Restorative Approach

“Restorative Processes bring those harmed by crime or conflict & those responsible for the harm into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm & finding a positive way forward”

Restorative Justice Council



Trainer to read “Best Practice for Restorative Practice” RJ Council (see library).

Definition

8.1 A CR is defined as:

Community Resolution is the nationally recognised term for the resolution of a less serious offence or anti-social incident, where an offender has been identified through informed agreement between parties involved as opposed to progression through the criminal justice process.

It enables the police to deal more proportionately with lower level crime and anti-social behaviour in a timely and transparent manner that takes into account the needs of the victim, perpetrator and wider community outside the formal criminal justice system.

It may be used for both adult and youth offenders. (Draft SWP Community Resolution Operational Guidance).

9.1 Level 1 Resolution - An instant or on street disposal where police officers or police community support officers use restorative skills to resolve conflict in the course of their duties.

This allows staff to deal with minor crimes and incidents quickly and proportionately. Instant RJ is conducted as an alternative to formal criminal justice (CJ) process. (Draft SWP Community Resolution Operational Guidance).

Restorative Approach

A Restorative Approach is not the absolute answer for removing all ills, resolving all conflict or repairing all harm. It is not a naïve alternative to punitive sanctions or an idealistic response to offending. It is not an easy option for the offender



Restorative Justice Council (extract from Web page):

Restorative justice bring those harmed by crime or conflict and those responsible for the harm into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.

This is part of a wider field called restorative practice.

Restorative practice can be used anywhere to prevent conflict, build relationships and repair harm by enabling people to communicate effectively and positively.

Restorative practice is increasingly being used in schools, children's services, workplaces, hospitals, communities and the criminal justice system.

Restorative practice can involve both a proactive approach to preventing harm and conflict and activities that repair harm where conflicts have already arisen.

Where the latter is required, a facilitated restorative meeting can be held. This enables individuals and groups to work together to improve their mutual understanding of an issue and jointly reach the best available solution. In many cases a less formal approach, based on restorative principles, may be more

appropriate.

Restorative practice supports people to recognise that all of their activities affect others and that people are responsible for their choices and actions and can be held accountable for them.

It enables people to reflect on how they interact with each other and consider how best to prevent harm and conflict.

Restorative Approach

'Restorative Justice is a process whereby parties with a stake in a specific offence resolve collectively with how to deal with the aftermath of the offence & its implications for the future'

Tony Marshall (Restorative Justice: an overview)



Group Task

Trainer to board blast with group **QTS - who are the stakeholders?**

Victim

Victim's supporters

Offender

Offender supporters

Community

NOT THE PROFESSIONALS For example the police.

Restorative Approaches

An RA meeting is voluntary & facilitated in a meaningful manner by a trained officer

Officer must explain the process to both Victim & Offender

Early intervention to 'get in' before real problems



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QTS – what is an RA meeting?

Trainer to reinforce it is not to be used to “cuff” offences.

Officers cannot overview OEL and agree an RA process for another officer who has not received the training

A Brief History of Restorative Approach

Ancient times –
the Maori et al

12th Century,
Henry II, from
victim to state

1998 entry into
the UK justice
system

2004 Govt
consultation/
best practice
guidance

2008 Professor
Sherman
research

2010 National
Occupational
Standards

2013 Crime &
Courts Act. RJ at
PSR stage

New Victims'
Code of Practice

2014 Ministry of
Justice Action
Plan

S15 Offender
Rehabilitation
Act 2014
(definition of RJ)

EU directive on
Rights of the
Victim



RA is not an innovative concept it has been used for in the Maori culture in ancient time and still underpins their culture traditions “the whole community involved in the process and the intended outcome was repair.

12th Century during the reign of Henry the second the onus on the harmer to make reparation was shifted to seeking reparation for the state.

1998 RA was introduced into YOTs and over the years it has been legislated in 2014.

The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime states as one of the key entitlements “Receive information about Restorative Justice and how you can take part; (Within the code it also states “This depends on what Restorative Justice services are provided in your local area”.

S15 Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA 2014)

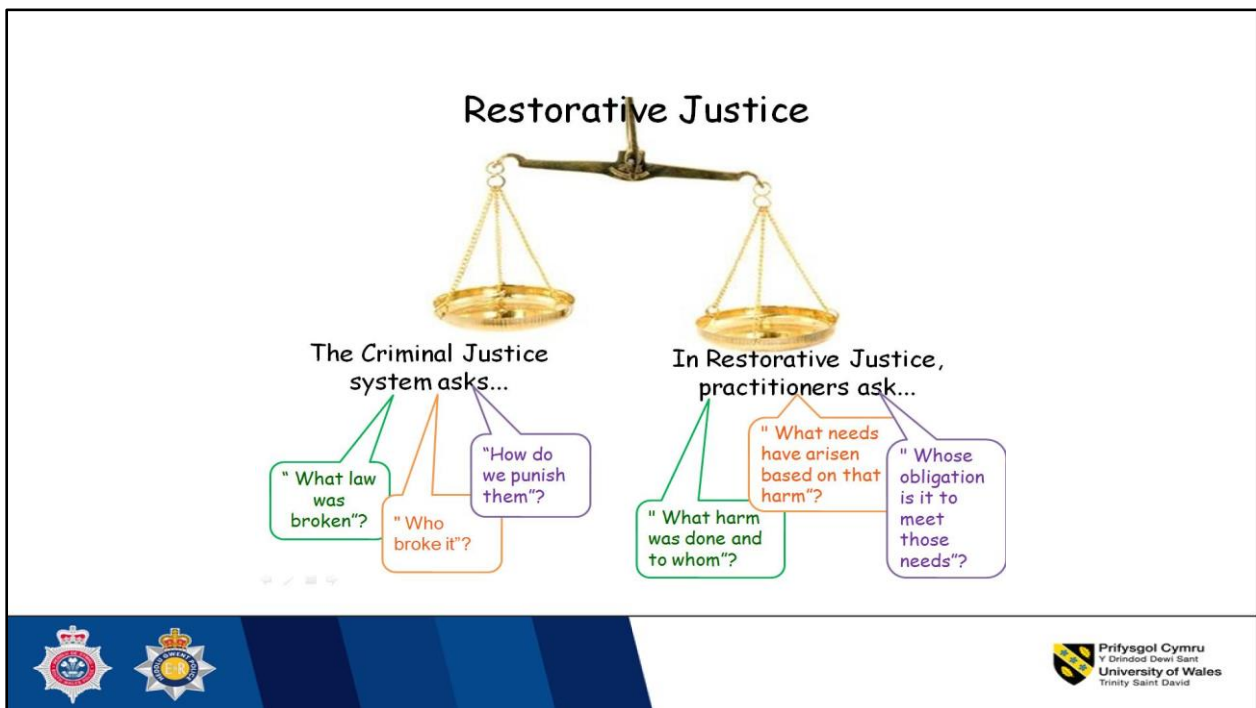
An activity is a restorative justice activity if :-

(a) The participants consist of, or include, the offender & one or more of the victims	(b) The aim of the activity is to maximise the offender's awareness of the impact of the offending concerned on the victims, &	(c) The activity gives a victim or victims an opportunity to talk about, or by other means express experience of the offending & its impact
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The key thing being that the activity must involve the victim i.e. A victim awareness programme would not count as a restorative activity!!



QTS – what activity is considered a restorative justice activity?



QTS – when would restorative approaches be considered reasonable?
QTS - What are the differences between RJ and CJ?

Restorative processes bring those harmed by crime or conflict, and those responsible for the harm, into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward.
 (RJC 2012)

Criminal Justice Route: Offence/Punish/LIMITED VICTIM INVOLVEMENT IN CJ route

Restorative Approach Route: Offence/Recognise Injury – Harm/Heal/Repair/VICTIM VIEWS HEARD BY OFFENDER

Benefits of Restorative Approach Route:

Challenges behaviour of Offender

Gives Victim and voice and opportunity to ask questions of the offender:

Task 3 - Trainer to facilitate discussion with group of differences between RA

and CJ

Links to Victim's Charter – “cope” and “recovery”

Restorative Approach



Task 4

Trainer to split class into groups and flip chart answers

What are the benefits of RA to:

Victim

Offender

Community

SWP

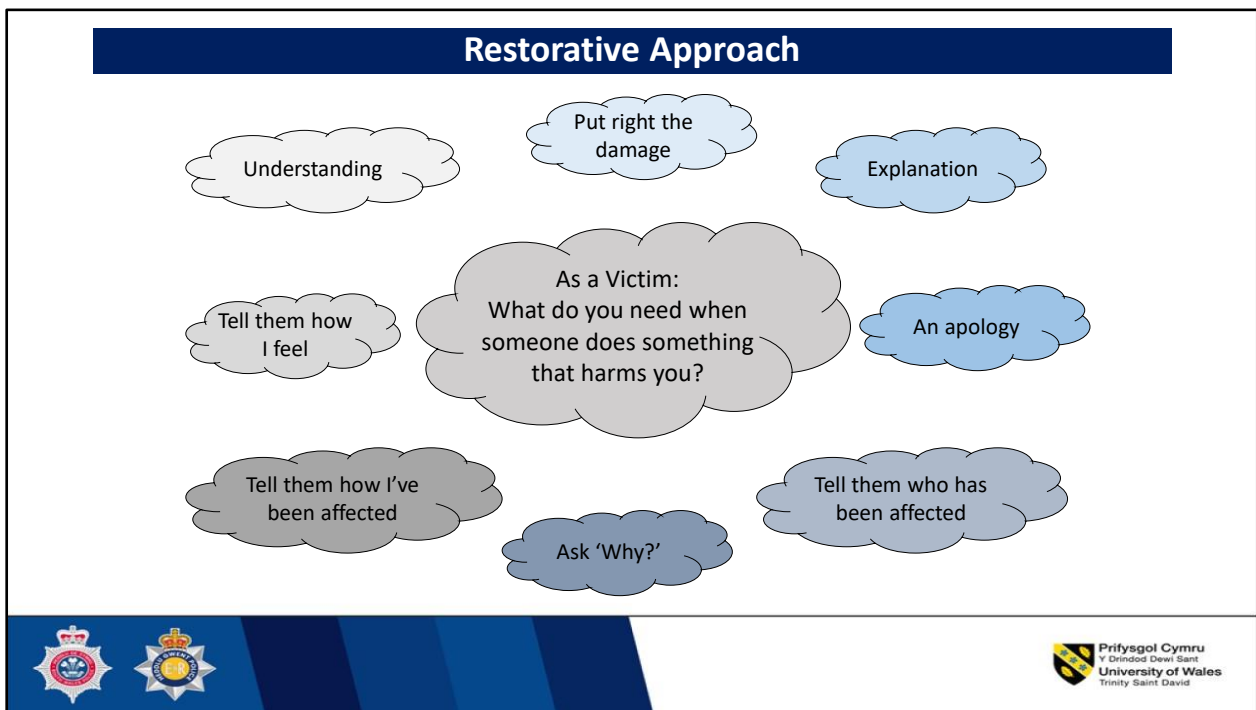
Met Police has carried out research which showed an hourly rate of £250 it costs the service when a person is arrested.

Reveal next slide to reinforce learning

FEEL GOOD FACTOR FOR THE COMMUNITY

As per previous comment – added to PPT slide ‘notes’ or in trainer notes.

Video – West Midlands: on You Tube: “Victims praise new West Midlands approach to justice. (We have permission to use).

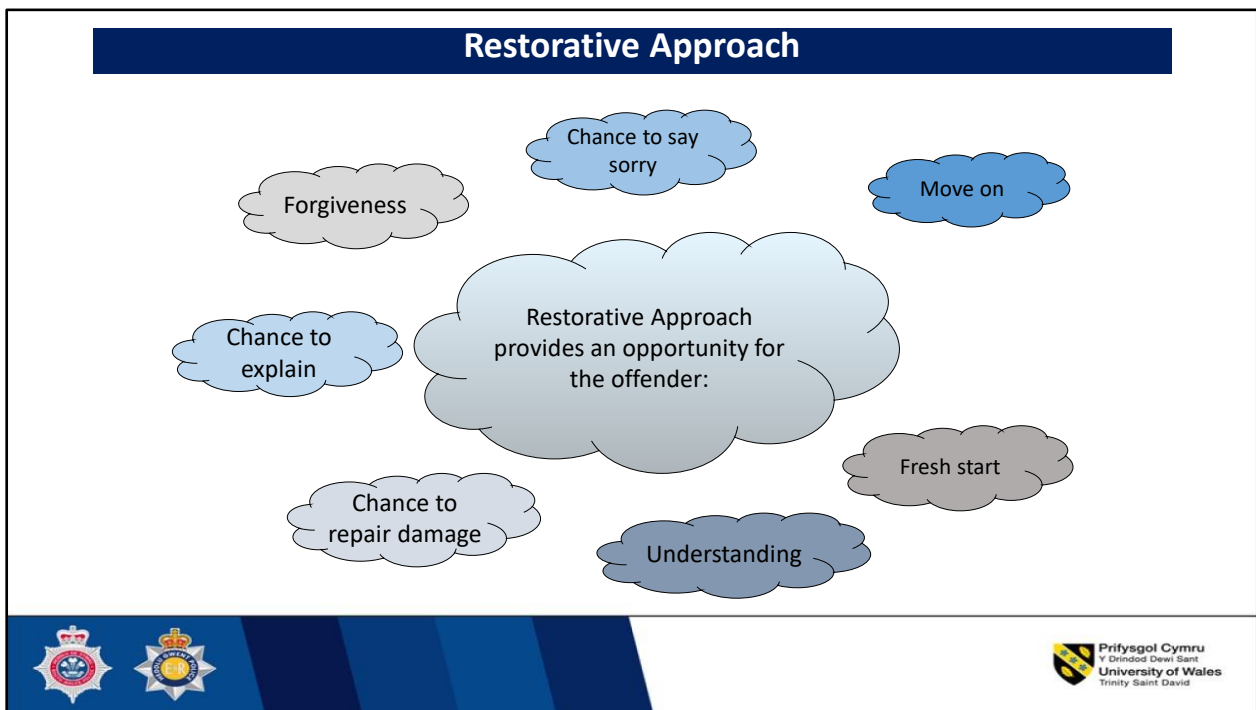


Not necessarily crime related – consider discord within own family / personal environment.

What do you need when some one harms you?

What does this make you? (Victim)

- Extract from students what they would want / need / explore how they may feel in order to get answers.
- Board blast responses
- Pull up slide responses at the end of this part of the task
- Tears:
- Truth (telling)
- Empowerment
- Answers
- Restitution (vindication)
- Safety (emotional and physical)



Not necessarily crime related – consider discord within own family / personal environment.

What do you need when you have harmed someone?

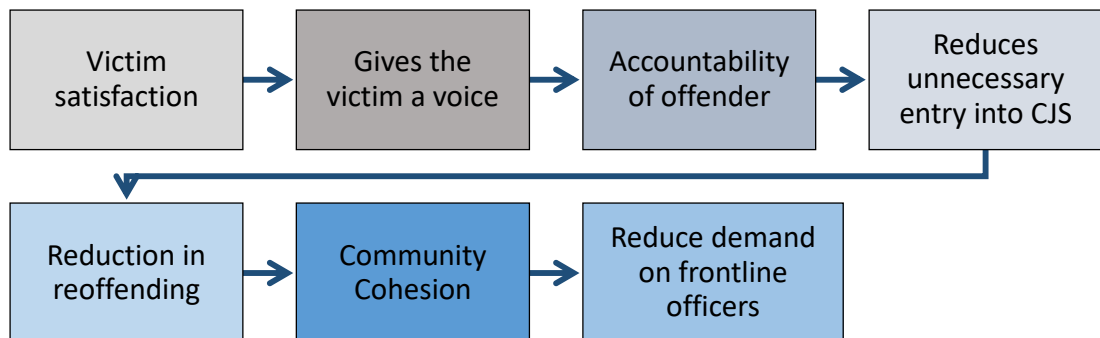
What does this make you? (Offender)

- Extract from students what they would want / need / explore how they may feel in order to get answers.
- Board blast responses
- Pull up slide responses at the end of this part of the task

Discuss the similarities between the needs of the victim and the needs of the offender.

- **Being aware of the needs of both is fundamental to a Restorative Process and to enable issues such as closure for the victim and behaviour change in the offender**

Benefits of a Restorative Approach



Significant Improvement in Victim Satisfaction

Provides the Victim the chance to tell the offenders the real impact of their crime, get answers to questions and get an apology

Reduce unnecessary entry into the Criminal Justice System

Holds offender to account, helps them understand the real impact, take responsibility and make amends*

Reduction in Reoffending

Community Cohesion – offenders repair the harm done to individual or neighbourhood

Reduce demand on frontline officers

PROPORTIONATE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT

INCREASED VICTIM SATISFACTION AND EMPOWERMENT

INCREASED OFFENDER REHABILITATION

- Draft Guidelines on the use of Restorative Justice (NPCC)

Offenders can be disconnected to their offending – RJ reconnects them to the impact of their offending.

Previous Pilots have shown that Victims felt the verbal apology was genuine.

Evidence

Substantially reduced repeat offending.

Doubled the offences brought to justice.

Reduced victims' PTSD symptoms.

Provided Victims and offenders with more satisfaction.

Reduced victims' desire for revenge.

Reduced costs.

Reduced recidivism more than prison.

(Sherman Shang 2007)

OIC Checklist

Victim			
Victim agrees to take part in RA meeting	<i>Victim understands that the meeting is the reparative element & anything else agreed cannot be enforced by Police</i>	Offers victim the opportunity to 'have their say & be heard'	Start healing process



OIC Checklist

Offender			
Agree to be involved & take part in a Restorative Meeting	Acknowledge responsibility for the incident	Apologise	Reparation



Restorative Approach

Always consider vulnerability & capacity



QTS - What do we mean by consider Vulnerability and Capacity?

Points to consider: -

Safeguarding issues

Risk

Victim capacity and/or understanding of the process

Offender capacity and/or understanding of the process

QTS – what are the implications if RJ route is used when one or more of the participants fails to understand?

Repeat offending, victim may be targeted and feel they cannot report further issues, offender may have an opportunity to exploit the vulnerability, does the offender have the capacity to understand right from wrong?

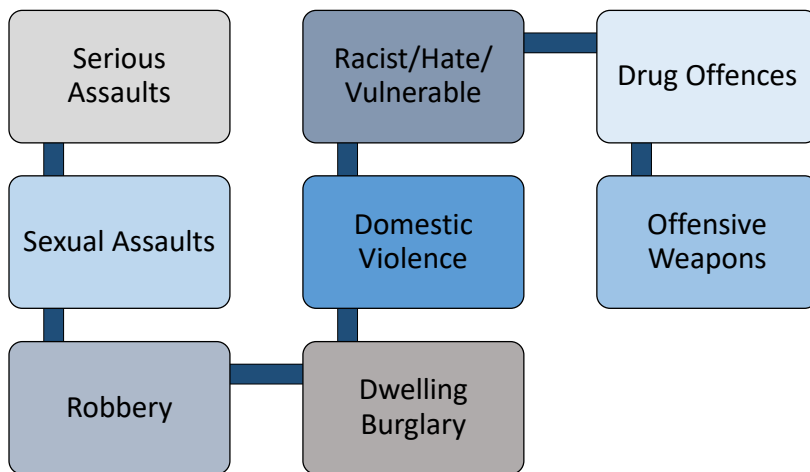
Restorative Approach

'Woolf Within' DVD



Trainer to show video and facilitate feedback from group.

When you CANNOT use a Restorative Approach (excluded)



Task 5 – Group discussion

QTS – When can RA be used?

This is the initial Role Out of RA and will only be used for low level offences – Instant Disposal.

ACPO Guidance: CR Level 1 “An instant or on-street disposal where Police Officers or PCSO’s use restorative skills to resolve conflict in the course of their duties; this allows staff to deal with minor crimes and incidents quickly and proportionately. Instant RJ as an alternative to a formal criminal justice (CJ) process.”

Where an offender has left the scene investigators are as usual but still consider an RA approach.

REINFORCE THIS IS NOT A PROCESS TO “CUFF” OFFENCES.

10.3 Domestic abuse incidents are excluded from the CR process.

Currently it is national police policy that restorative justice should not be used as an alternative to prosecution, in cases of domestic abuse. (There is currently a consultation process regarding out of court disposals, which is looking at all offences including domestic abuse. This may result in a review of their use)

The definition of domestic violence and abuse states;

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

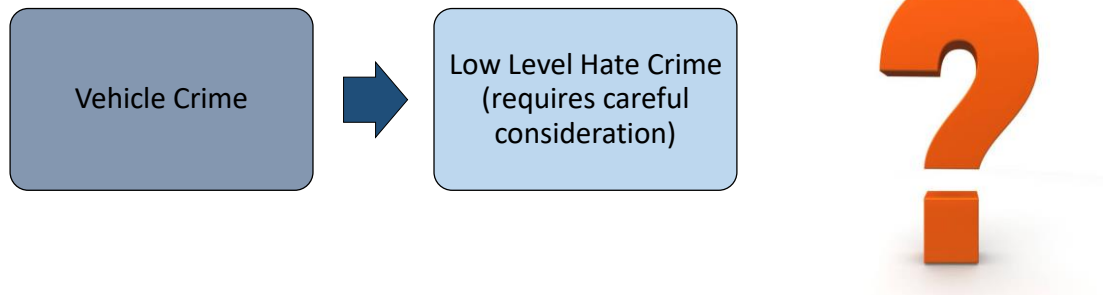
“Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

“Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.” *

** This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.*

If there is any doubt over whether an incident is classified as domestic abuse, advice should be sought from a supervisor.

When can a Restorative Approach be used? (consideration)



Trainer to facilitate discussion on using RA in above offences:

The above can be used to bring understanding of the meaning and impact of the offence.

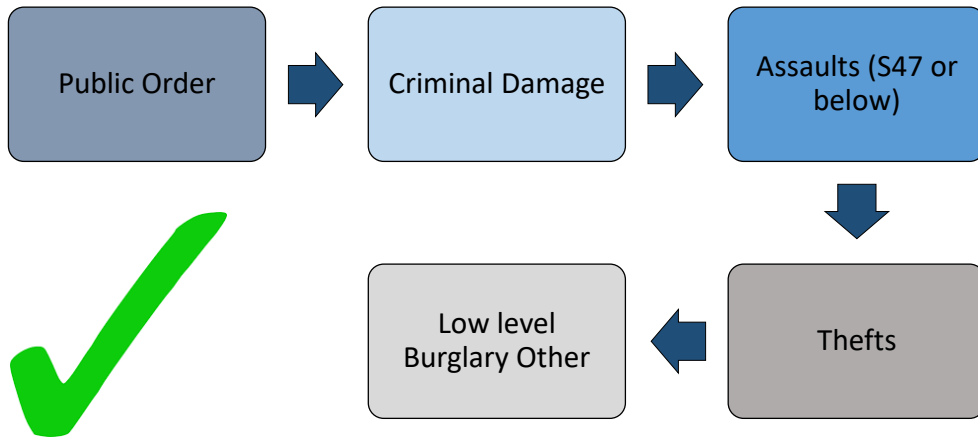
Offender can gain greater insight into the emotional impact the offence has had on the Victim.

Victim can feel less anxious, agree, fearful after explaining/confronting victim

Where the offender is an adult consider the "intention" of harm.

Children can gain greater understanding of "words" and harm caused to others.

When can a Restorative Approach be used? (eligible)



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Second Offences and Reoffending

Offender has already received an RA disposal – time lapse of 12 months

Victim is in favour of an RA approach

Consult Supervisor & both OIC & Supervisor to provide full rationale on OEL

Previous conviction – only to be in exceptional circumstances

Supervisor to exact much greater scrutiny



Second Offences and Re-offending

To avoid the historic “multiple cautions”

Always consider impact on Victim and victim’s wishes.

Not to be used to “CUFF” Offences

If an offender has previous convictions or CRs but the officer feels that CR is the most appropriate outcome (due to relevance of previous offending or timescales since last offence), officers should refer the case to a supervisor for a second opinion and that supervisor must record their decision and rationale on the OEL. (Draft SWP Community Resolution Operational Guidance).

Multiple offences: -

In cases where two or more offenders are being dealt with for offences, it is not necessary for all offenders to be dealt with identically.

Each person should be dealt with according to his or her own circumstances, previous offending history and level of involvement.

Just because the incident or offence committed includes multiple offenders, this does not necessarily mean it should be automatically escalated.

In simple cases involving more than one offender it may be appropriate and feasible to be dealt with in the community as a Level 1 CR. (Draft SWP Community Resolution

Operational Guidance).

Multiple Offenders



Treat everyone as an individual - Depending on offending history (PNC and NICHE).

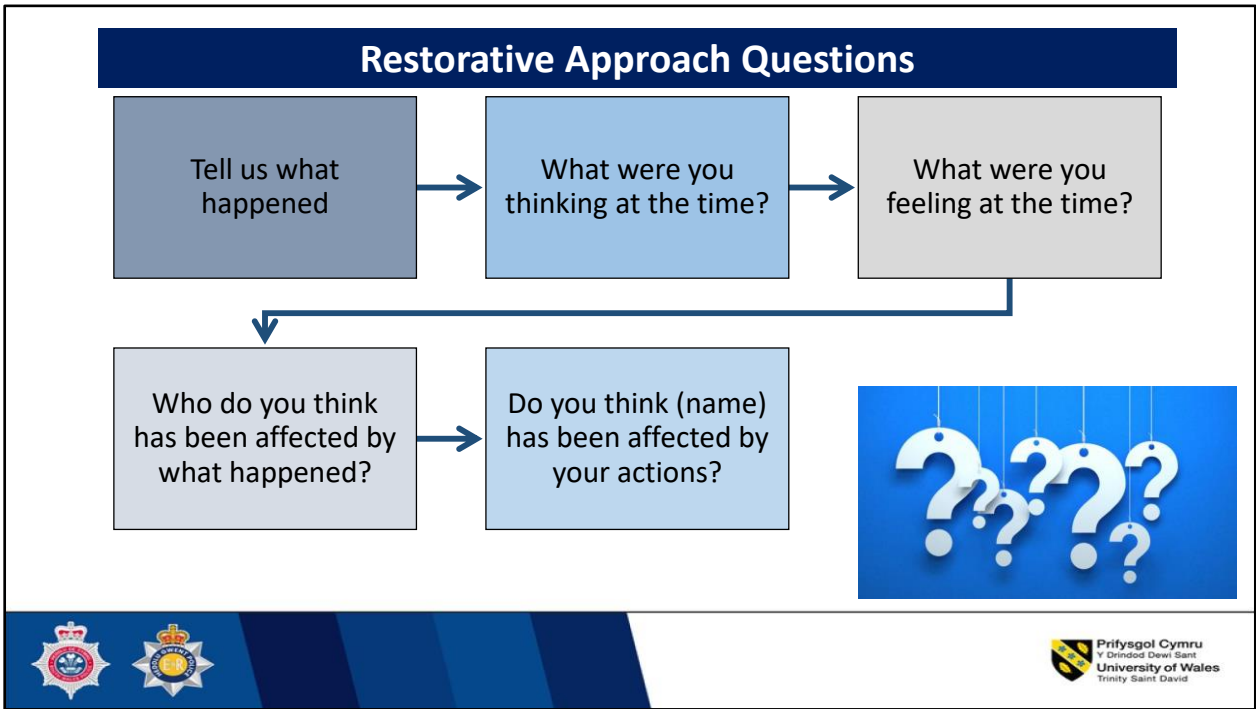


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Trainer to handout RA booklets and introduce script

Restorative Approach



Practice



Trainer to demonstrate RA meeting using rude smoke role play.

Trainer to split class into groups of 3 so everyone has a chance to be the facilitator

Task 6 Role Plays

Role plays can either be set from training material or real examples from class provided earlier in session

Facilitator:

Not Controlling

Not Imposing

“be the grey person in the room”

After role plays consider playing:

Video: Available on You Tube: Repairing the Harm Why me?

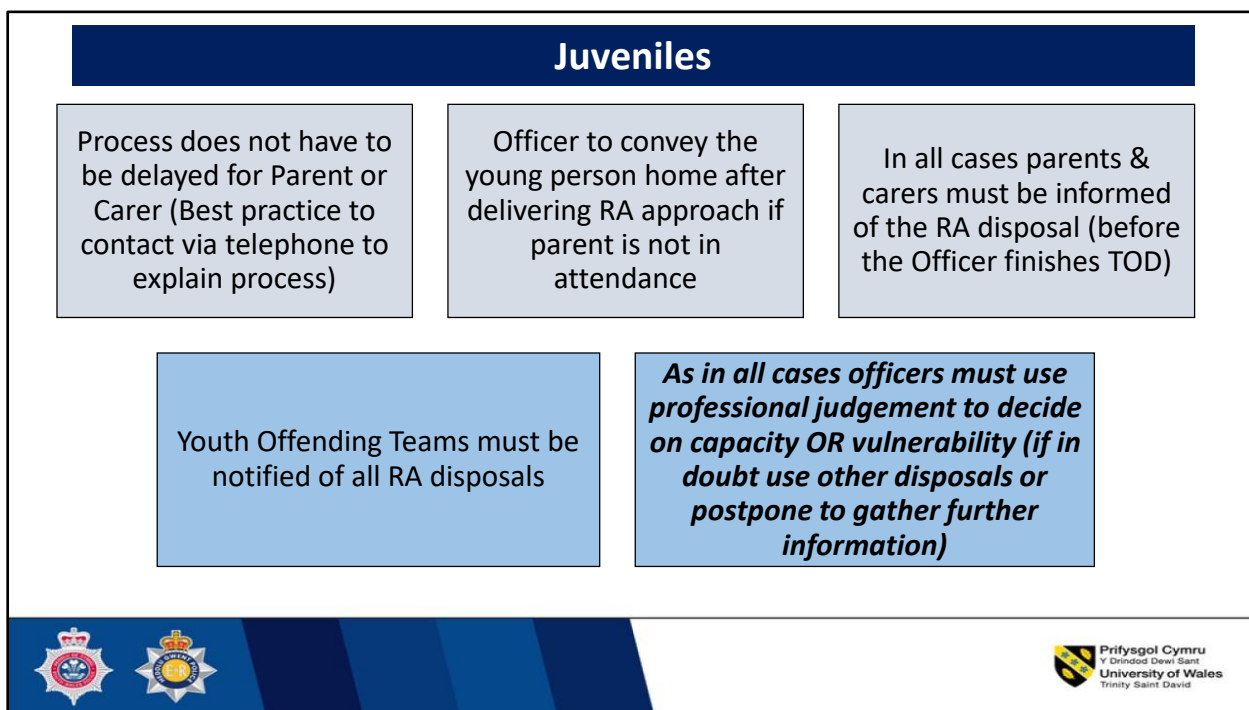
Restorative Approach: Group Work

In your groups discuss incidents that you may attend where RA could potentially be used to achieve a positive outcome



Task 7

Trainer to split into groups of around 3 to 4 to discuss where RA could be used.



Example :- Officer attends call and considers RJ as a possible disposal.
 Officer explains procedure to victim and gains signature if willing to support process
 (Note – Officer must explain that this process can only be used if the subject is eligible
 Attending officer to update OEL with Summary of incident and link in all involved persons ensuring the current contact details are correct and linked.

SWP - Attending officer to task ‘Western BCU Youth Crime, Eastern Youth offending team, Neath & Port Talbot Youth offending team, Northern BCY Youth Crime, Central Youth offending team.
 YOS Police Officer review the occurrence and eligibility for Street (level1) RJ Disposal.
 If eligible YOS retain ownership and will complete RJ process making an appointment for the subject to attend at the Youth Offending Service for the intervention and support assessment to be completed.
 Lack of engagement, denial of offence or mitigation will result in occurrence being returned to attending officer for full investigation.

14.1 In addition to issuing a CR, officers are encouraged to take appropriate action relating to the care of the individual if dealing with a child or young person in situations where the young person has welfare issues. Officers are not absolved of

their duties in respect of the welfare of the child and young person.

14.2 A CR disposal need not be delayed for parents, guardians or carers to be present, BUT in cases where outcomes include any material reparation or activity, the parent, guardian or carer should agree in person, or by telephone prior to agreement.

In all cases, the officer giving the Resolution must inform, or cause to be informed, any parents, guardians or carers of the disposal taken and the effect of that disposal. (Draft SWP Community Resolution Operational Guidance).

Parents and Carers to be informed of RA process no later than the end of the officers tour of duty.

Officer to convey Juvenile home after RA process.

Best practice to engage Juvenile and parent/carer in an RA process on returning home.

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Juveniles under the age of legal responsibility

RA principles can be used to bring about understanding to the child



Consider capacity & understanding



Use child appropriate language



Always parent/
appropriate adult in
attendance

Only code CO11 can be used – cannot be claimed as a positive outcome



So in essence we still apply RA principles but use CO11 - no positive outcome to be obtained but at least illustrates to the victim that we are aware and there is some form of restoration.

Juvenile Victims

Always consult parent/ carer & obtain agreement to proceed with RA

Always convey home to care of parent/ carer

Any doubt on capacity or vulnerability consider alternative disposal for offender



Street RJ Referral Options

As part of the Restorative disposal, offenders aged between 18-25 or any female aged 18 or over should be considered for voluntary schemes which provide a whole system approach to intervention & diversion away from repeat offending. Participation will improve victim & public perception whilst helping the offender overcome any underlying issues affecting their behaviour



Street RJ Disposal – Referral options

As part of the Restorative disposal, offenders aged between 18-25 or any female aged 18 or over should be considered for the below voluntary schemes which provide a whole system approach to intervention and diversion away from repeat offending. Participation will improve victim and public perception whilst helping the offender overcome any underlying issues affecting their behaviour.

18-25 Triage

18-25 is a project that works with young adults aged between the ages of 18-25 in all SWP BCU areas and Gwent for those who have been arrested. The project aims to help individuals address any issues that they have, put support in place to reduce the likelihood of them coming into contact with the police in the future and help them make positive changes in their lives.

The 18-25 team conduct assessments with the young person to identify issues that may require additional support. The initial appointment entails a one hour assessment with intervention staff who assess the suitability of an individual.

If suitable the subject will then attend a one day workshop at a later date. The workshop staff will work with the individual to identify and address any drug or alcohol misuse, domestic violence concerns, trafficking, mental health, housing support, employment and any other relevant issues they can assist with whilst

signposting the subject for further support or intervention.

Email Address for 18-25 referrals: future4@uk.g4s.com.cjsm.net

Service Lead: Gemma Worgan – 07734 353041 - Gemma.worgan@uk.g4s.com

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Street RJ Referral Options

Women's Diversions formerly known as Pathfinder is a Community Resolution & is an Out of Court Disposal for Females over the age of 18 & is available in all SWP BCU's and Gwent.

Example

Female arrested for shoplifting, the retailer does not want any action other than the goods returned & an apology. Officer must establish why the offence was committed. The female may have money problems & could benefit from a diversion to Womens' Pathfinder

Email Address for WSA referrals: wsa@saferwales.cjsm.net



Street RJ Disposal – Referral options

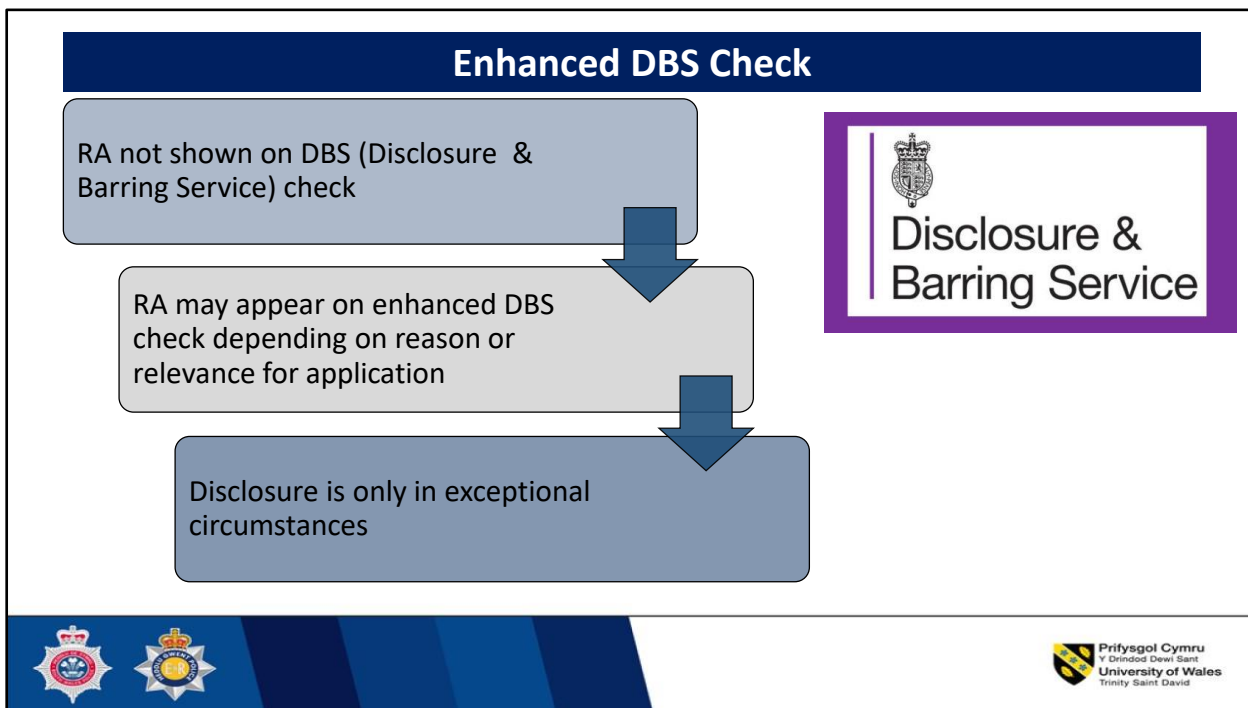
Women's Diversions formerly known as Pathfinder is a Community Resolution and is an Out of Court Disposal for Females over the age of 18 and is available in all SWP BCU's including Gwent. Women's Diversion offers women offenders and women at risk of offending with a multi-agency community based service that addresses their individual risks and needs. Women's Diversion also provides vulnerable women with services in a safe and non-intimidating environment within which they can be assisted to identify their problems and find solutions for them. Services include advice on a range of issues including legal issues, housing, education and training, employment, families and relationships, health, finance and substance misuse.

Email Address for WSA referrals: wsa@saferwales.cjsm.net

Effective Practice Lead: Kat Howells – Kat@includehub.co.uk – 07399691727

Internal contact details for 18-25 / Women's diversion: Swansea-50556 //

Bridgend-27731/32/33 Cardiff-34177 / 34770 / 34281 / RCT-44069 44068



Advice from DBS on email:

It appears there are concerns regarding the possible disclosure of information relating to restorative justice on an Enhanced disclosure certificate issued By Disclosure and Barring service (formerly CRB).

I am told that restorative justice would only be considered for first time low level criminal offences, the offences being numerous and many.

From what I have been told regarding this method of disposal, it is unlikely that a restorative justice disposal would be considered suitable for disclosure on an Enhanced certificate (although we may record the matter as part of our audit process (QAF)). However if the offence is of a sexual nature- sexting say or minor indecent assault and the application was for a family member in the home of a foster carer or child minder then there may be concerns regarding the information disposed of by way of restorative justice.

The test is subjective, therefore we could never say never. We apply the following considerations of relevance, timeliness, legality, and proportionality. We weigh the information against article 8 of the human rights Act. I would say that there is very little chance of a restorative justice disposal being disclosed.

I hope this answers your concerns, we are intending publishing information through connect in the near future regarding our processes for the enlightenment of all our colleagues in South Wales. You are all more than welcome to visit us at Headquarters

Should you have any issues or concerns please contact myself or Andrew Barry (26 692). *Mr Viv Jenkins – Supervisor, DBS Disclosure Unit, HQ*

Disposals

The current roll out of Ra disposals will include:

Verbal Apology

Written Apology

“Any letter will be read by an Officer before delivery to a victim, the offender may offer a letter, it is the victim’s decision whether to accept it”

Consider simple solutions requested by the victim

“Reparation cannot be enforced, but 95% of all agreements are kept, less than 50% of all Court Orders are completed”



27.3 When a letter of apology has been agreed by all parties; the officer must communicate with the offender to ensure that the content of the letter is suitable and will satisfy the victim. Apologies from the offender to the victim should be victim-led and officers should ask victims about specific elements of the offence which have affected them so these can be addressed in the letter. For example, the fact that a damaged article held significant sentimental value for them could be acknowledged. Officers should raise these issues with offenders asking questions like:

What are you going to write in your apology letter?

How are you going to acknowledge that what you did was wrong?

What are you going to write about agreeing not to repeat the behaviour?

How will you express regret at the consequences of your actions?

What are you going to say in your letter to show that you fully accept responsibility for what you have done?

How are you going to personalise your letter to the victim to show that you understand the consequences of your actions, and understand the distress you caused them?

Trainer information of Triage (if officers get confused with RA and Triage)

At present anyone aged between 18 and 25 who meets the eligibility can still be

dealt with via the RJ process for very low level crime but can be referred to the Triage Pilot if the officer feels this is a more appropriate course of action for example any support needs identified

Introduction

You have been arrested for an offence but on this occasion, because you have admitted the offence and accepted responsibility for your behaviour, the matter can be dealt with without you having to go to court. This is called an Out of Court Disposal and will involve you potentially engaging with the 18-25 Triage team. You are now on police bail to enable you to come back and meet a member of the team to see if this is the appropriate disposal for you.

What is 18-25 Triage?

18-25 Triage is a programme that works with young adults aged 18-25 who have committed low level criminal offences. The programme aims to divert young adults away from the criminal justice system, prevent them receiving a criminal record and reduce the likelihood of them re-offending.

What will happen now?

You will be asked to come back to Cardiff Bay Police station for a screening appointment with an 18-25 Triage worker. This is to see if you are willing to engage with the team and so the worker can confirm you are eligible to participate in the programme.

If you agree (you have a choice), and are eligible to work with the team you will be engaged in an intervention that will include information awareness sessions around a variety of subjects related to offending. You will also have the opportunity to receive any appropriate support you may require.

During your engagement with team the victim of your offence will be asked if they want to be involved in your intervention, this will give you the opportunity to repair any harm caused by the offence you have committed.

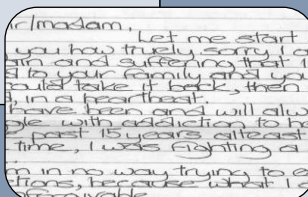
What happens if I am not eligible to work with 18-25 Triage or I chose not to engage?

If you are not eligible or chose not to engage with 18-25 Triage team you will be referred back to South Wales Police and they will issue you with the appropriate criminal disposal, this may result in you receiving a criminal record which may affect some future life choices such as travel and employment.

What could be included in an apology?

Acknowledge wrong – taking responsibility for actions

Acknowledge impact of actions to Victim



Express regret/empathy for offence

Agree not to “do it again”

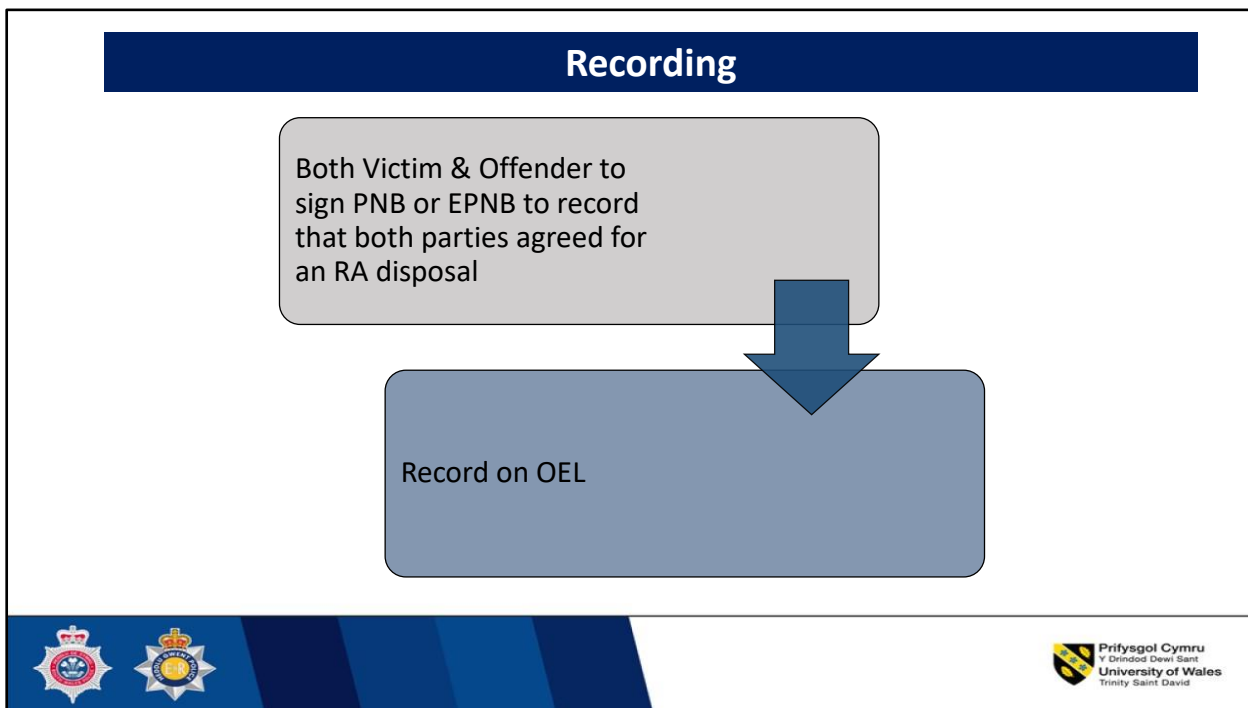


QTS – what could be included in an apology?

CLASS EXERCISE – BOARD BLAST.

Offender to:

- Acknowledge you did was wrong – taking responsibility for actions
- Acknowledge impact of actions – understanding hurt/distress caused to victim
- Express regret/empathy at the consequences of your actions
- Agreeing not to repeat the behaviour



An RA process may appear on an Enhanced CRB check – depending on relevance to what the Enhanced CRB check relates.

Gwent officers: -

Where the victim has stated they wish to participate in Restorative Justice, the Officer MUST complete a RJ referral form, add to Niche and email to:

RestorativeJusticeReferrals@gwent.pnn.police.uk

The Restorative Justice Officer, PC Dave Abrams will deal with all adult RJ referrals.

Once a Community Resolution ticket has been issued the Officer MUST:

- scan to the Niche Occurrence record
- send a copy of the ticket to the PC Dave Abrams, Restorative Justice Officer at Ystrad Mynach Police Station

This will allow for a full audit trail whilst also ensuring compliance of the offender.

Where a Community Resolution is issued whilst offender is in Custody then the Community Resolution Form on Niche must be completed.

Recording – Gwent Officers

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SWP – If you consider that RJ is appropriate you should record on the Oel using the appropriate codes and refer to supervisory and your BCU SPOC for approval.

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014

The Act includes new measures designed to give victims & communities a say in the way anti-social behaviour is dealt with, one of which is a Community Remedy.

A Community Remedy gives victims a say in the out of court punishment of perpetrators of low level crime & anti-social behaviour.

This is an area where an RA approach can be considered & utilised



*****Please see community remedy handout – this is the SWP guidance*****

The Community Remedy is a list of actions which may be chosen by the victim for the offender to undertake in consequence of their behaviour or offending

Disposals currently being developed – which could include a RA level 2 case conference.

Community Remedy re Anti Social Behaviour:

The officer must have evidence that the person has engaged in anti-social behaviour
The person must admit their behaviour and agree to participate in the Restorative Approach

The officer must believe the evidence is enough to satisfy a caution but considers that a community resolution using RA is more appropriate

Obtain views of victim on whether they agree to RA and a Community Remedy

IMPLEMENT RA APPROACH

