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| London Borough of Havering |
| **Out of Court Disposals (OoCD) and Community Resolution Protocol & Procedures** |
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| London Borough of Havering  5/24/2023 |

# Document Control

## Document details

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| **Author** | Justine Wilson-Darke |
| **Lead Officer** | Helen Harding |
| **Approved by** | Tara Geere, DCS and Chair of Havering’ s Youth Justice Management Board |
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## Version history

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| **Version** | **Change** | **Date** | **Dissemination** |
| **V0.1** | New | March 2020 | Youth Justice Management Board, Youth Justice Service |
| **V0.2** | Updated | February 2022 | Youth Justice Management Board, Youth Justice Service, HMIP |

# Introduction

* + 1. [Section 37 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/37/part/III/crossheading/youth-justice) states: **“It shall be the principal aim of the Youth Justice System to prevent offending by children”.** As such, the Youth Justice Board have made early intervention and prevention a strategic focus to ensure more resource and attention is provided to support children from entering the criminal justice system.
    2. Havering Youth Justice Service recognise that involvement in the criminal justice system can impact adversely on a child’s life chances and that intervening at the earliest point provides the opportunity to deliver partnership models of preventative work.
    3. We subscribe to the Supporting Families Programme’s definition of early help:
    4. **Early help is the total support that improves a family’s resilience and outcomes or reduces the chance of a problem getting worse.**
    5. Havering Youth Justice Service operates as a multi-agency partnership to work with children at the earliest point, to work with them and their families to engage in addressing the concerns regarding their behaviour. Using a systemic model we address the underlying cause of offending or anti-social behaviour and promote desistance. Research tells us that the nature of the relationship is the aspect that makes the most difference, we build meaningful relationships with children that are non-blaming and understand the ‘systems’ in which our children live their lives.
    6. The principle **‘Child First’** guides the work of the Youth Justice Board and underpins our work and values in Havering. We recognise that children in the justice system often have multiple and complex needs. Where possible, **we seek to divert children from the justice system** entirely and address these needs.
    7. For those who do offend, our core focus continues to be rehabilitation, tackling underlying causes of youth offending, and delivering a system that gives children the support they need to break the cycle of offending and build productive and fulfilling lives. ‘Child First’ is an evidenced based approach to delivering youth justice and Havering Youth Justice Service will:
* Prioritise the best interests of children.
* Build on children’s individual strengths and capabilities as a means of developing a pro-social identity for sustainable desistance from crime.
* Encourage children’s active participation, engagement and wider social inclusion.
* Promote a childhood removed from the Justice System, using prevention, diversion and minimal intervention.
  1. This document sets out the partnership arrangements in Havering Youth Justice Service and demonstrates how the our prevention, diversion and out of court model is aligned to the overarching integrated early help offer in Havering.

# Underpinning Principles

* + 1. The principal aim of the youth justice system, established by section 37 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, is to prevent offending by children and young people.
    2. Out of Court Disposals aim to ensure outcomes are both proportionate to the crime committed and effective in reducing the risk of further offending.
    3. Evidence shows that the early criminalisation of children and young people can increase the risk of further offending.
    4. The decision-making process should be responsive to the views of victims.
    5. Restorative Justice is known to be effective in meeting victim needs and reducing offending.
    6. Partnership working is fundamental to the aim of preventing further offending.
    7. Some groups are known to be over-represented in the youth justice system, such as children in care, young people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds, and children with special educational needs. Our local arrangements will be pro-active in avoiding the early criminalisation of children from these groups. [The national protocol on reducing unnecessary criminalisation of children in care and care leavers](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765082/The_national_protocol_on_reducing_unnecessary_criminalisation_of_looked-after_children_and_care_.pdf)
    8. It is important that young people, their families, and victims all understand the justice processes that are being applied and are able to make informed decisions. This may require additional support in response to speech, language and communication needs.

# Prevention and Diversion Approach

* + 1. It is recognised that most young people in Havering never come to police notice for alleged criminal matters, and of those that do commit offences, the majority of these will be less serious in nature.
    2. The Havering Youth Justice Service is committed to working collaboratively multi-agency to identify the most appropriate outcomes in terms of case disposal, sanctions and support, while developing diversionary initiatives and strategies which are most effective to deal with the offending behaviour whilst also reduce any associated risks for future offending.
    3. The partnership will work proactively to deliver child centred outcomes, to reduce the number of first time entrants into the Criminal Justice System with the Youth Justice Police working in-line with national YJS PC profile, with enhanced awareness of Adverse Childhood Experience theory and Trauma awareness to help identify vulnerability and develop bespoke responses, supporting the use of the non-statutory crime outcomes to keep young people from entering the Criminal Justice System wherever possible, for example, by way of Outcome 8, Outcome 21 and 22 as necessary.
    4. Outcome 8 (Community Resolutions) will be used in line with national NPCC guidance ([October 2022](https://library.college.police.uk/docs/NPCC/Community-resolution-guidance-2022.pdf)) as a non-statutory out of court disposal – when dealing with an young person in an informal way when they have accepted responsibility for offending behaviour. Such outcomes can include elements of restorative justice and diversionary activity.
    5. The Havering Youth Justice Service supports the use of Outcome 22 in those cases where an admission of responsibility has not been made, differentiating these cases from other outcomes such as a Community Resolution (Outcome 8) or a Youth Caution where admissions is required. At this time the MPS do not permit the use of Outcome 22 for Out of Court Disposals.

# Options

* + 1. When dealing with offences committed by children the police have a range of outcomes available that avoid criminalising them, as per sections 135-138 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012. These include:
* Community resolution – Havering Youth Justice Service Involvement (Outcome 8)
* Community resolution – No Havering Youth Justice Service Involvement
* Other informal action – YJP involvement (Outcome 20, Outcome 21 and Outcome 22)
* Other information action – no YJP involvement
* Youth Caution
* Youth Conditional Caution
* Charge
  + 1. **Community Resolutions (Outcome 8)** facilitated by or partly by the Havering Youth Justice Service. A Community Resolution is a diversionary OOCD that can only be used by Police when children have accepted responsibility for an offence. A process of multi-agency decision making supports the consideration of referrals into the service to determine the outcome for children, proportionate to their assessed level of need. This may involve the Havering Youth Justice Service delivering support/intervention that may or may not be voluntary. All support should be proportionate, aimed at addressing unmet needs and supporting prosocial life choices
    2. **Community resolution – No Havering Youth Justice Service Involvement** are facilitated solely by the Police with no Youth Justice involvement. This may include, for example, Street Restorative Justice carried out by police officers or community support officers who have been trained to facilitate a conversation between perpetrators, victims and other stakeholders at the time of attendance at the incident.
    3. **Other information Action – Havering Youth Justice Service involvement.** Other diversionary outcomes given by the police where intervention/support may be offered to children to address identified needs and facilitated by or partly by the Havering Youth Justice Service. These outcomes include but are not limited to:
* **No further Action – Outcome 22:** A diversionary police outcome that can be used when diversionary, educational or intervention activity has taken place or been offered, and it is not in the public interest to take any further action. An admission of guilt or acceptance of responsibility is not required for this outcome to be used. At this time the MPS do not permit the use of Outcome 22 for Out of Court Disposals.
* **No Further Action – Outcome 21 (locally known as Triage):** A diversionary police outcome used when further investigation that could provide sufficient evidence for charge, is **not in the public interest.** This includes dealing with sexting offences without criminalising children.
* **No Further Action – Outcome 20:** action undertaken by another agency.

# Substantive Outcomes

5.1 **Youth Caution:** this is a formal disposal which may be given for any offence when the young person admits the offence and there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction, but it is not in the public interest to prosecute. Voluntary conditions can be attached to a Youth Caution. There is no immediate penalty if the young person fails to comply with the conditions, but this information will be recorded and could be considered in the choice of any future disposal options. This outcome is a statutory out of Court disposal, is recorded on the PNC and count towards a young person being a first-time entrant.

5.2 National guidance is that for second or subsequent Youth Cautions the Youth Justice Service must carry out an assessment of the young person, and when appropriate put in place a rehabilitation programme to prevent further offending. However locally it is agreed that all Youth Cautions or Youth Conditional Cautions will be subject to Youth Justice Assessment prior to being issued; and will be discussed at the weekly Out of Court Disposal meeting.

5.3 **Youth Conditional Caution:** this is a formal disposal, with a compulsory assessment and intervention attached to it. A Youth Conditional Caution may be offered when a young person admits an offence, there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of a conviction and when the public interest can best be served by the young person complying with suitable conditions rather than a prosecution. This outcome is a statutory out of Court disposal, is recorded on the PNC and count towards a young person being a first-time entrant.

5.4 Havering Youth Justice Service must assess the young person for a Youth Conditional Caution and advise on their suitability to be managed in the out of court arena and provide appropriate conditions. The young person must also agree to accept the Youth Conditional Caution and the conditions attached.

5.5 Havering Youth Justice Service is responsible for monitoring and reporting on compliance with the conditions.

5.6 Failure to comply with the conditions can result in prosecution for the original offence.

5.7 All offences are eligible for a Youth Conditional Caution, but for indictable-only offences the Crown Prosecution Service will need to be consulted and to authorise the decision.

5.8 **Turnaround:** Turnaround is a new diversionary programme delivered by all Youth Justice Services in England and Wales, with the aim to achieve positive outcomes for children and prevent them going on to offend. Children aged 10-17 who fit one or more of the following criteria are eligible for Turnaround:

• those who have come to notice of agencies with enforcement powers for **repeated** involvement in anti-social behaviour (ASB);

* those involved in anti-social behaviour who have received:
  + o Community Protection Warning/Notice (CPW/N);
  + Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC);
  + Civil Order for ASB;

• who are interviewed under caution following arrest or subject to a criminal investigation attending a voluntary interview;

* those who are subject to No Further Action (NFA) decision;
* those who are subject to a Community Resolution;
* those receiving a first-time youth caution, not including conditional caution;
* released under investigation (RUI) or those subject to pre-charge bail (PCB);
* those discharged by a court;
* those acquitted at court; and/or
* those fined by a court.
  1. All Turnaround cases will be brought to the Out of Court Disposal Panel.
     1. **Charge:** charging an offender means that the case will be put forward for prosecution in court. In light of recommendations in the Lammy review Havering Youth Justice Service will review youth court cases as part of the court meeting process embedded in practice to consider if a child/young person may have been suitable for an out of court disposal had the young person admitted the offence. Appropriate representation in the court arena will occur to advocate for children/young people where it is felt an out of court disposal should still be considered.

# Diversion and Out of Court Pathway

* + 1. Diversion is where children with a linked offence receive an alternative outcome that does not result in a criminal record, avoids escalation into the formal youth justice system and associated stigmatisation. This may involve the Havering Youth Justice Service delivering support/ intervention that may or may not be voluntary and/or signposting children (and parent/carers) into other agencies. All support should be proportionate, aimed at addressing unmet needs and supporting prosocial life choices.

6.2 Locally it is agreed that all youth justice disposals should come through the Out of Court Disposal Panel for consultation.

6.3 As outlined, the principle aim of Havering Youth Justice Service is to prevent offending by children. Where possible, we seek to divert children from the youth justice system entirely.

6.4 The Out of Court Disposal Panel is held on a Friday at 10.00am. The purpose of this meeting is to encourage joint decision making between the Police and YJS and panel members to promote positive outcomes that are proportionate to the offence, and the presenting and assessed needs of the child. This is a multi-agency panel and those in attendance will conduct relevant checks on their respective case recording systems to support a holistic picture of the child and identify if any professionals are already involved.

6.5 **OoCD Panel Members**

* The Panel will be chaired by a YJS manager and include the following:

6.6 When a child / young person meets the criteria for a possible OoCD, an MG3 (Youth) will be completed by a Police Officer (the officer-in-the-case). They will then forward this document to the YJS Police as a referral. The officer-in-the-case will also contact the victim and seek consent to share their information with the YJS and/or add their victim impact statement and views on the disposal. For children who are arrested outside of the MP area equivalent documents are shared.

6.7 The Out of Court Disposal Panel will take place every week to review all out of court cases and a joint decision with YJS and Police will be made. Outcomes of the meeting will be noted and included in the MG3 by YJS Police.

6.8 All OoCD decisions and Community Resolutions decisions will be recorded on the Youth Justice Child View database. YCs and YCCs interventions will be recorded on ChildView. Separately all Turnaround, Triages and Community Resolution interventions will be recorded on the Early Help domain of the Children’s Social Care Case Management System: EHM.

6.9 When the case is quality assured and accepted by YJS Police they will complete their checks on their indices and forward to the YJS **by the Wednesday before the Panel Meeting**.

YJS Police will:-

* Access relevant information held on the Police databases, (namely the PNC, CRIMINT, MERLIN and CRIS);
* Record relevant information onto the MG3;
* Send the MG3 to the YJS group secure email inbox and the IASS inbox;
* Refer the case to the YJS Restorative Justice (RJ) worker via secure email;
* Meet weekly with YJS Reparation Coordinator and RJ worker to update Victim liaison work on Child View and update on sharing information;
* Make an initial indication for which OoCD option to use based on the NPCC gravity matrix and the aggravating and mitigating factors of the case.

6.10 Within **two working days** of receipt of the referral, LBH staff will:-

* YJS Duty Manager will discuss the initial indication OoCD option with the YJS Police and allocate to a relevant Practitioner;
* The allocated Practitioner will start checks to establish prior knowledge of the child and start a brief assessment;
* RJ worker/manager will make contact with victims where possible so their views can be shared at the OoCD panel;
* YJS Duty Manger will share details of all cases to be discussed at OoCD panel with panel members, no later than on the Wednesday before the Friday panel, so giving sufficient time for research to be completed and information obtained.

6.11 **Post OoCD**:

* The YJS Principal Practitioner/Duty Manager will update any allocation decisions based on the agreement reached in panel. Decisions will be added to the OoCD Tracker by the YJS Principal Practitioner/Duty Manager.
* YJS Business Support Officer must record **all** OoCD decisions on Child View (YJS Case Management System or for Triages/CRs the Early Help/Social Care Case Management System) **within 24 hours** of allocation. This may involve opening the case in the relevant case recording system and creating the correct allocation pathway;
* YJS Police to support the completion of any home risk assessments for the allocate Practitioner, and accompany them on an initial home visit if needed;

6.12 **Process Map**

MG3 (Youth) sent to YJS Operations Manager and the IASS inbox. Acknowledged and delegated to a worker **within 48 hours**. All cases referred by the YJ Police Officer to the Friday panel meeting; and names shared ahead of that meeting with the attendees to conduct their individual research.

6.13 There is an escalation policy to the rank of at least Inspector in cases where an agreed decision cannot be reached. The Youth Justice Service Manager and the Inspector will meet and agree the final disposal decision. In cases the Inspector and Youth Justice Service Manager cannot agree then Police have the final say (as per MPS YJS Policy).

6.14 **PRACTITIONER Responsibilities**

Substance Misuse Community Resolutions

* Allocated to and managed by WizeUp (CGL).
* All intervention/support work is recorded in EHM.
* Whilst there are no sanctions for non-engagement, a child’s engagement will need to be recorded on EHM with outcomes, and reported to the IASS Data Analyst to be added to the tracker, to ensure all OoCD panel members are aware of any concerns around the impact of non-engagement.

Triage

* Allocated to and managed by Targeted Youth Justice Practitioners.
* All intervention/support work is recorded in EHM using the Turnaround/Triage Pathway.
* Whilst there are no sanctions for non-engagement, a child’s engagement will need to be recorded on EHM with outcomes, and reported to the IASS Data Analyst to be added to the tracker, to ensure all OoCD panel members are aware of any concerns around the impact of non-engagement.

Turnaround

* Allocated to and managed by Targeted Youth Justice Practitioners.
* All intervention/support work is recorded in EHM using the Turnaround/Triage Pathway.
* Whilst there are no sanctions for non-engagement, a child’s engagement will need to be recorded on EHM with outcomes, and reported to the IASS Data Analyst to be added to the tracker, to ensure all OoCD panel members are aware of any concerns around the impact of non-engagement.

Youth Cautions

* Allocated to and managed by YJS Practitioners.
* Asset Plus to be completed as the assessment tool.
* All intervention/support work to be recorded in ChildView.
* Youth Caution to be administered in person by the YJS Police within 10 working days of the OoCD decision. The allocated practitioner will also be present with the child and their care-givers (as appropriate).
* Child to be screened by SaLT and CAHMS Nurse.
* Liaison with known key professionals and the Parenting Officer in YJS.
* If the child does not engage in the Youth Caution an MG11 must be completed and sent to the YJS Police **within two working days**, and their engagement reported to the IASS Data Analyst to be added to the tracker, to ensure all OoCD panel members are aware of any concerns around the impact of non-engagement.

Youth Conditional Cautions

* Allocated to and managed by YJS Practitioners.
* Asset Plus to be completed as the assessment tool.
* All intervention/support work to be recorded in ChildView.
* Youth Conditional Caution to be administered in person by the YJS Police within 15 working days of the OoCD decision, once the assessment and conditions have been completed and countersigned by an YJS Principal Practitioner. The allocated practitioner will also be present with the child and their care-givers (as appropriate).
* Child to be screened by SaLT and CAHMS Nurse.
* Liaison with known key professionals and the Parenting Officer in YJS.
* If the child does not engage in the Youth Conditional Caution an MG11 must be completed and sent to the YJS Police **within two working days**, and their engagement reported to the IASS Data Analyst to be added to the tracker, to ensure all OoCD panel members are aware of any concerns around the impact of non-engagement.

Victim Liaison

* The YJS RJ worker to make efforts to contact victims within **one week** of any referrals, and will liaise with the allocated caseworker to discuss a possible RJ process where possible.

6.15 **Police Responsibilities**

* The Youth Justice seconded officer will update the OIC when interventions have been completed. If the programme is closed as unsuccessfully completed then the YJS Police Officer will notify the OIC of this and request that the investigation is updated to this effect for use in future decision making.
* When a decision has been taken to issue a Youth Caution or a Youth Conditional Caution and relevant conditions have been identified, the YJS Police Officer will prepare the caution certificate. The relevant police officer will deliver the Youth Caution/Youth Conditional Caution, preferably within five working days.
* Havering Youth Justice Service will not usually commence work with the young person on the conditions of a Youth Caution/Youth Conditional Caution until the caution has been delivered.

Released Under Investigation (RUI) / Police Bail

* The bail period for YCC cases is usually **20 working days** (YJB guidance) if the request comes from the Court. Bail is used to allow an assessment of the child to take place, rather than to ensure compliance with an intervention.
* With changes to the Bail Act 1976[[1]](#footnote-1)[1], the majority of children will now be RUI’d from custody pending further investigation. It is not possible to impose conditions when a person is RUI’d, which can make it more difficult to monitor ongoing investigations. It is important that the YJS Police keep a record of the ongoing investigations and continue to monitor the disposals locally, which can be done through a bespoke CRIS check, as well as sharing the correct information with Central YOT for data analysis.
* If a child is arrested they are usually released under investigation (RUI). Or interviewed under caution (Code G PACE) with the investigation continuing after the interview. In these cases the YJS Police will monitor the investigations and try to ensure the officer in the case expeditious as possible. On referral and after passing the quality assurance process they will complete checks and pass to the YJS as soon as possible or within two working days.
* If the OoCD selected is Community Resolution (Triage) and bail applies the YJS Police will cancel the bail date immediately after this decision is made.
* If the suggested OoCD is an YC, the allocated YJS Practitioner will attend an appointment with the Police, child and parents / guardians for the delivery of the caution, which will take place on YJS premises; prior to the bail date. The child will be informed of the voluntary conditions attached to the YC, which will include attending appointments with their allocated practitioner as a minimum. The YJS Police will then cancel the bail date if bail applies for this case.
* If the suggested OoCD is an YCC, the child will attend a meeting on the YJS premises with their parents / guardians for the delivery of the YCC prior to the bail date. The YJS Police will deliver the YCC and the allocated practitioner will attend this meeting. If the child fails to attend their appointments, or has not engaged fully with the requirements of the YCC as initially agreed; a decision will be made as to whether or not the child should be charged when he / she answers bail – if bail applies for this case.
* If the suggested OoCD is Turnaround, the child will attend a meeting on the YJS premises with their caregiver and the YJS Police Officer prior to the bail date. If the child fails to attend their appointments, or has not engaged fully with the requirements of the Turnaround programme as initially agreed; a decision will be made as to whether or not the child should be charged when they answer bail – if bail applies for this case.

# Transitions

7.1 When a young person turns 18 during the period between the commission of the offence and its disposal, formal youth out of court disposals become unavailable. However, the offender could still be considered for a Youth Diversion if the circumstances permit. This will usually be the case if the young person is still open to the YJS for other matters and it is not in the public interest for a formal adult disposal. Each case will be considered on an individual basis and may involve partner agencies e.g. Probation.

# Youth Caution/Conditional Caution Timescales

8.1 The national guidance for Youth Conditional Cautions states that, for summary only offences, all conditions should be completed within 16 weeks of the offence. For offences that are triable either way, or indictable only, the guidance states that the conditions should be completed within 16 weeks of the conditional caution being administered, and in exceptional cases this can be extended to 20 weeks.

8.2 The guidance therefore provides for different starting points and durations for conditional cautions, depending on the status of the offence.

8.3 The national guidance for Youth Cautions does not specify the start or end times for YJS involvement, or for the decision-making process, but does state that ‘the citable components of any intervention programme must not be longer than three months in duration’. Interventions attached to diversion activity, do not have fixed duration and can fit the needs of the child and are managed by the Havering Youth Justice Service.

8.4 It is agreeable that a prompt decision and outcome is beneficial to the young person, and to the victim, and is most likely to lead to a reduction in future offending. It is not practicable to operate different timescales for different disposals and different offence types.

# Information Sharing

9.1 Sharing information is an intrinsic part of any frontline practitioners’ job when working with children and young people. The decisions about how much information to share, with whom and when, can have a profound impact on individuals’ lives. Information sharing helps to ensure that an individual receives the right services at the right time and prevents a need from becoming more acute and difficult to meet.

9.2 Lord Laming emphasised that the safety and welfare of children is of paramount importance and highlighted the importance of practitioners feeling confident about when and how information can be legally shared. He recommended that all staff in every service from frontline practitioners to managers in statutory services and the voluntary sector should understand the circumstances in which they may lawfully share information, and this it is in the public interest to prioritise the safety and welfare of children.

9.3 Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) provides for the purposeful and proportionate sharing of sensitive personal information between statutory agencies in order to prevent offending.

9.4 Personal information will be shared securely between the Police and The Youth Justice Service and will be stored securely by each agency.

# Governance

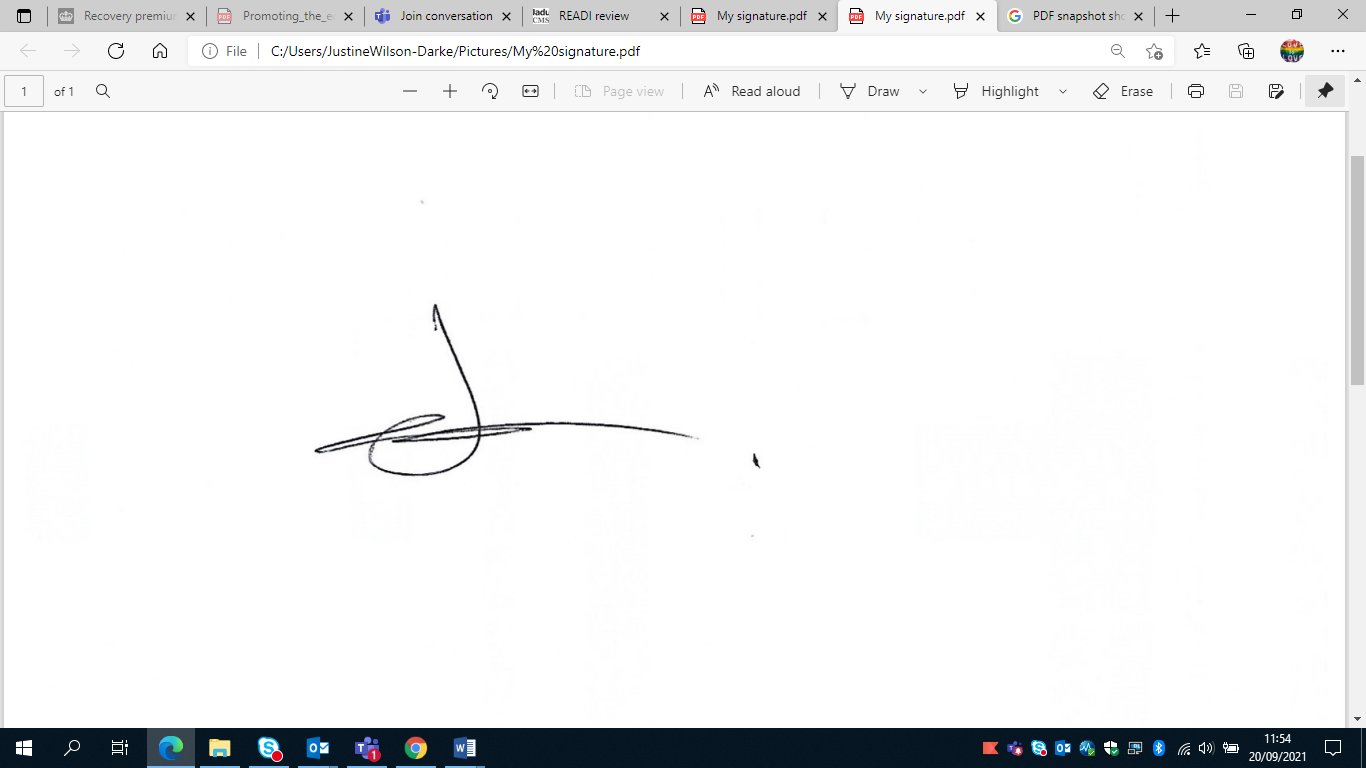
10.1 National guidance for police and the Youth Justice Service states that there should be a partnership protocol local for the administration of diversion and out of court disposals.

10.2 This document will be endorsed by the Havering Youth Justice Management Board (YJMB) and endorsed by the independent chair and board members.

10.3 The Havering Out of Court Protocol and Procedures will be subject to annual review by the Youth Justice Service Manager and Metropolitan Police representative at the YJMB.

Signatories

**1. Name: Justine Wilson-Darke**

**Signature:** 

**Role: Youth Justice Service Manager**

**Date: 24.5.23**

**2. Name: Simon Hutchison**

**Signature: **

**Role: Superintendent East Area BCU**

**Date: 24.05.2023**

**Additional Guidance/Further Reading**

This document is based on [YJB National Standards](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-youth-justice-services) (2019) and [Case management guidance](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/case-management-guidance).

The information within this document should be read in conjunction with sections 135–138 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012. [Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/10/contents)

In addition to the LASPO Act, additional material will provide further reading and assistance if required.

* [Current ACPO Youth Gravity Factor Matrix (2009)](https://yjlc.uk/sites/default/files/ACPO%20Youth%20Gravity%20Matrix.pdf)
* [NPCC Community Resolution Guidance (2022)](https://library.college.police.uk/docs/NPCC/Community-resolution-guidance-2022.pdf)
* [NPCC Outcome 22 Guidance 2022](file:///C:\Users\Emma%20Young1\AppData\Local\Temp\MicrosoftEdgeDownloads\678e843f-8c2f-40d8-a3fa-4dbb930dcc9d\NPCC%20Outcome%2022%20Guidance%202022%20(2).pdf)
* [Code of practice for youth conditional cautions (2013)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-youth-conditional-cautions)
* [Youth out-of-court disposals: guide for police and YOTs (2013)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/youth-out-of-court-disposals-guide-for-police-and-yots)
* [The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (updated 2021)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-code-of-practice-for-victims-of-crime#:~:text=Victims%20of%20crime%20should%20be,crime%20recorded%20without%20unjustified%20delay)
* [The CPS Full Code Test](https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/code-crown-prosecutors)
* [The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (amended 2012)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/60/pdfs/ukpga_19840060_en.pdf)
* [The Director's Guidance On Youth Conditional Cautions](https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/directors-guidance-youth-conditional-cautions)
* [Director of Public Prosecutions’ guidance on restorative justice](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/restorative-justice)

1. [1] *Bail Act 1976*. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1976/63> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)