

DISPOSAL OPTIONS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN BROMLEY

Disposal options include:

- No Further Action
- Informal Warning
- Youth Caution
- Youth Conditional Caution
- Parenting Orders
- Referral Orders
- YRO
- ISS
- DTO

Informal warning

It is recognised that there will be some cases where the circumstances surrounding the offence and offender are so minor in nature that the matter can be dealt with in an entirely informal manner and totally diverted from the CJS.

Youth Caution / Youth Conditional Caution

Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions represent the first formal responses to young people who offend.

Bail for assessment

As part of the decision making process a decision maker may feel that further assessment is necessary. S34 of PACE allows the police to bail a young person pending a disposal decision. That power involves a power to bail pending assessment of whether or not prosecution would be in the public interest as this is one of the criteria for deciding whether or not a Youth Conditional Caution should be given.

Report for Summons Cases

Where a young person is reported for summons for a motoring matters,

Parenting Orders

A Parenting Order is an order under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Parenting Order was designed primarily to help and support parents when their children get into trouble. A court may make an Order on a parent or Guardian of: - a juvenile who is convicted of an offence.

If a parent does not comply with any conditions of the Parenting Order without giving a reasonable excuse to the responsible officer/YOS they may be in breach of the Parenting Order.

This means the parent will be given a written warning and if they still failed to comply with the order a 'Review Meeting' will be called. If after these procedures a parent still does not comply with the order they may be prosecuted. If they are convicted the Court can:

- Fine a parent (up to £1000)
- Issue a Community Penalty

Referral order

A referral order is an order available for young offenders who plead guilty to an offence whereby the young offender is referred to a panel of two/three trained community volunteers and a member of the youth offending team. It can be for a minimum of three months and a maximum of twelve months.

Youth Rehabilitation Order

(YRO) is a Community order imposed by a Court which is able to be given to young people under the age of 18 years old when they are being sentenced for having committed a criminal offence. The maximum period of time for which a Youth Rehabilitation Order will last is three years. A Youth Rehabilitation Order will usually contain one or more requirements which must be adhered to by that young offender. These requirements may include the requirement for the young person to meet with a worker from the Youth Offending Service or the young person may be required to comply with other activities examples of which are unpaid work, a curfew or specific conditions on where they can live.

The full list of requirements which can be imposed on a youth offender under a Youth Rehabilitation Order are as follows:

Supervision

Activity

Programme

Unpaid work

Curfew

Attendance centre

Education

Mental Health Treatment

Residence

Local Authority Residence

Drug Treatment

Drug Testing

Prohibited Activity

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance

Exclusion

A Youth Rehabilitation Order will usually be made up of one or more of the above requirements.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance

ISS works with the persistent and prolific young offenders who commit a large number of youth crimes. As part of ISS (formally ISSP) young people undertake a range of activities including reparative activities, restoring the costs of crime and reintegrating them back into the community. The programme seeks lasting change for young people and their families and reassurance to victims and the community. It provides very troubled young people with an opportunity to turn their lives around.

A core part of programmes also focuses on education and training needs, enabling young people to develop their skills and become more employable. Every young person has their own plan, tailored to tackle the root causes of their offending behaviour.

The Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) is the most rigorous non-custodial intervention available for young offenders. As its name suggests, it combines unprecedented levels of community-based surveillance with a comprehensive and sustained focus on tackling the factors that contribute to the young person's offending behaviour.

The scheme targets the most active repeat young offenders and also those who commit the most serious crimes. The main aims of the programme are to:

- Reduce the frequency and seriousness of offending in the target groups
- Tackle the underlying needs of offenders which give rise to offending, with a particular emphasis on education and training
- Provide reassurance to communities through close surveillance backed up by rigorous enforcement

Detention Training Order (DTO)

A custodial sentence for 12-17 year olds. It combines detention with training and will be used for young people who commit a serious offence or commit a number of offences.

Half of the sentence will be spent in custody and the other half will be supervised by the Youth Offending Service (YOS) out in the community. There will be a lot of time spent on training and education to help young people stop offending when their sentence is finished.

Young will be taken from court and taken to the detention and training centre. Young will be told the name of the centre they will be going to and where it is.

- 12-14 year olds will usually go to a Secure Training Unit.
- 15-17 year olds will go to a Young Offender Institution