



Bassetlaw CVS Health and Social Care Forum

Wednesday 24th April 2019

**catch
22**



**catch
22**

Background

Commissioned by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Provided by Catch 22.

Three teams of caseworkers aligned geographically with a senior caseworker per team.

Dedicated Restorative Justice practitioners.



Aims and Themes

Focus on localism and close partnership with local provider organisations

Sharing knowledge, skills and resources to ensure best quality service for victims

Work in partnership to continuously improve and achieve best practice standards

Service user consultation through on-going participation

Support is provided to:

- Anyone affected by 'general' crime, Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents and crimes, and hate crimes and incidents
- All residents of Nottingham/shire (even if their stay is not permanent – i.e. transient communities, students)
- Victims of all ages and abilities

Free, confidential and independent support/advice is offered, irrespective of whether the person has reported the crime or incident to the police,

.....and is victim centred.

Impact of crime/incident/ASB can be

- Behavioural
- Financial
- Psychological
- Physical

Hate incidents & crimes

A hate crime is any incident where someone is targeted because of their identity. Hate crime can take any shape and isn't always illegal behaviour, but it is always motivated by prejudice, often in the following areas:

Race

Religion

Sexual orientation

Disability

Transgender

Misogyny

Alternative sub-culture e.g. goth

If a hate incident breaks the law it becomes a hate crime and is classed as a criminal offence. Any criminal offence can be a hate crime if it was carried out because of hostility or prejudice.

Anti-social behaviour

The Crime and Disorder Act definition (1998)

A widely used definition of anti-social behaviour is the definition contained in the Crime and Disorder Act (1998):

'Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as (the defendant).'

Examples of anti-social behaviour include:

Nuisance, rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours

Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting

Street drinking

Environmental damage including littering, dumping of rubbish and abandonment of cars

Prostitution related activity

Begging and vagrancy

Fireworks misuse

Inconsiderate or inappropriate use of vehicles

www.police.uk



**catch
22**

Supporting victims

- Comprehensive needs assessment (mental health, education, work, family and friends support etc.,) – signposting and referrals to other services if need established (i.e. GP, Connect services, Citizens Advice Bureau, Framework)
- Emotional support – listening services for as long as the person requires it (dealing with crime and ASB can be an emotionally draining process). Supporting wider family if requested
- Target hardening/advice to prevent re-victimisation ie information and advice on personal and home security (personal attack alarms, window alarms available)

Supporting victims

- Information on how to gather evidence (ie Information on noise monitoring process for ASB) and checking if victim is reporting issues to agencies via appropriate channels
- Advocacy- police, councils, housing associations, Criminal Injuries Compensation Agency claims, benefits assistance
- Anything else...

Tailored support

- Non- judgmental
- Emotional and physical wellbeing support
- One to one
- Offer to support family members who have also been affected by the crime
- Assessment of victims' needs and their circumstances
- Support available as long as required

Tailored support

- We help to prevent repeat victimisation and protect victims from further harm.
- Support can be over the phone, via email, text message, and/or face to face.
- Practical support (alarms, bolts, help with Criminal Injuries Compensation claims etc.)
- Members of ASB/complex persons/vulnerable persons panels

Restorative Justice

As part of our needs assessment we offer victim focused Restorative Justice.

Restorative Justice brings 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)

For victims, meeting the person who has harmed them can be a huge step in moving forward and recovering from the crime.



Restorative Justice

For offenders, the experience can be incredibly challenging as it confronts them with the personal impact of their crime.

Restorative Justice solutions do not have to be face to face.

Both parties must be willing to participate.

Restorative Justice is subject to extensive preparation.

Restorative Justice Council Quality Mark for high quality.

Recovering from crime- Restorative Justice in action-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DUyzjeOrwnw>

The Woolf Within-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1s6wKeGLQk>

Restorative Justice- evidence

Restorative justice works. Evidence shows that restorative justice meets the needs of victims and reduces the frequency of reoffending.

85% of victims who take part were satisfied with the process. Restorative justice has shown to reduce the frequency of re-offending, leading to £8 in savings to the criminal justice system for every £1 spent on restorative justice.

The government's analysis of research completed, has concluded that restorative justice reduces the frequency of re-offending by 14%.

A systematic review of the evidence on the effectiveness of restorative justice was published by the Campbell Collaboration in 2013. It concludes that restorative justice both reduces re-offending and improves victim satisfaction

Community Points

- Aim is to establish working links with Community Points (CPs) across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire
- Facilitate easier access for Victims of Crime to support
- Community points to act as referral routes into the service for those victims that may not have formally reported.
- Regular drop-in sessions, attendance/support at events, presentations, support with funding.

Bassetlaw Community Points

Centre Place

Bassetlaw MIND

Working Win

County Libraries- Inspire



catch
22

Referral routes

Consent based opt-in process

- Police
- Action Fraud
- Community points
- Self referrals
- Joint agency meetings
- Drop in sessions
- Witness services

Contacts

General service/community points;

Andy Goodall
07545 421868
andrew.goodall@nottsvictimcare.org.uk

Restorative Justice;

Victoria Willis
07375 085760
victoria.willis@nottsvictimcare.org.uk



Contact

Nottinghamshire Victim CARE

Call us free: **0800 304 7575**

Mon to Fri 8am to 8pm
Sat 9am to 5pm

Email: admin@nottsvictimcare.org.uk

Referrals via secure email to:
admin.nottsvictimcare@catch22.cjsm.net

Website: www.nottsvictimcare.org.uk

Twitter: @NottsVictimCARE

Facebook: www.facebook.com/NottsVictimCARE

Instagram: nottsvictimcare

