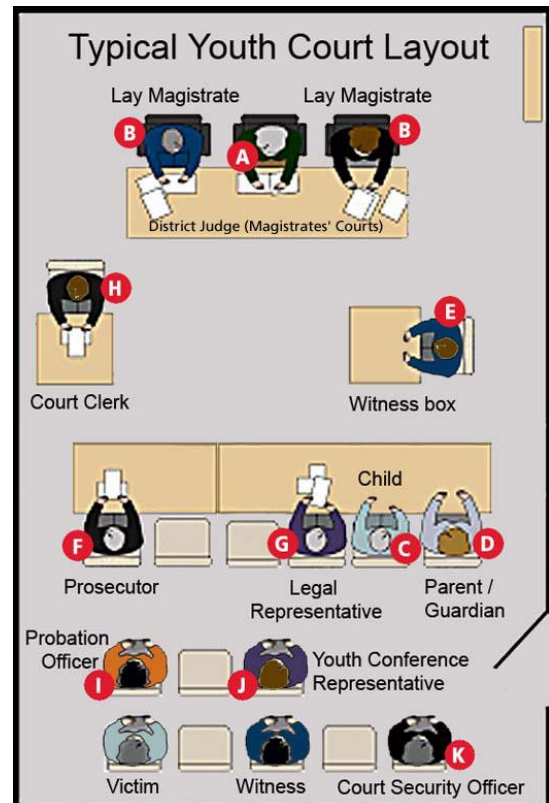
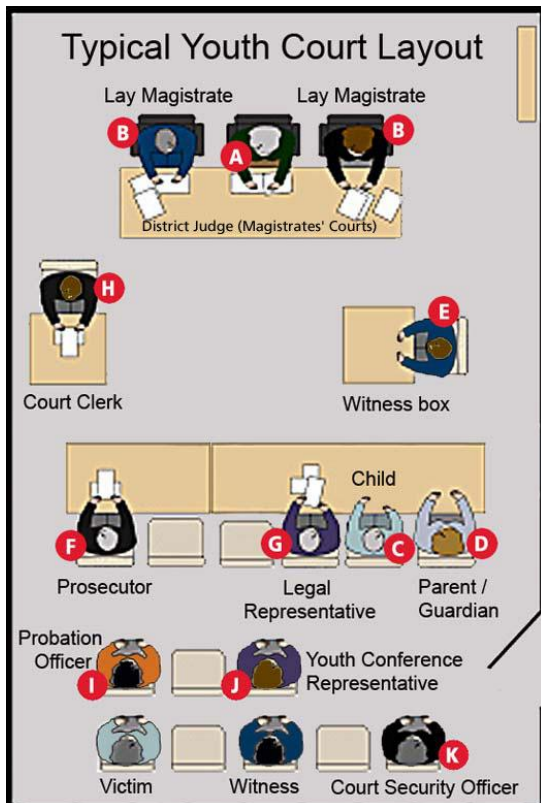
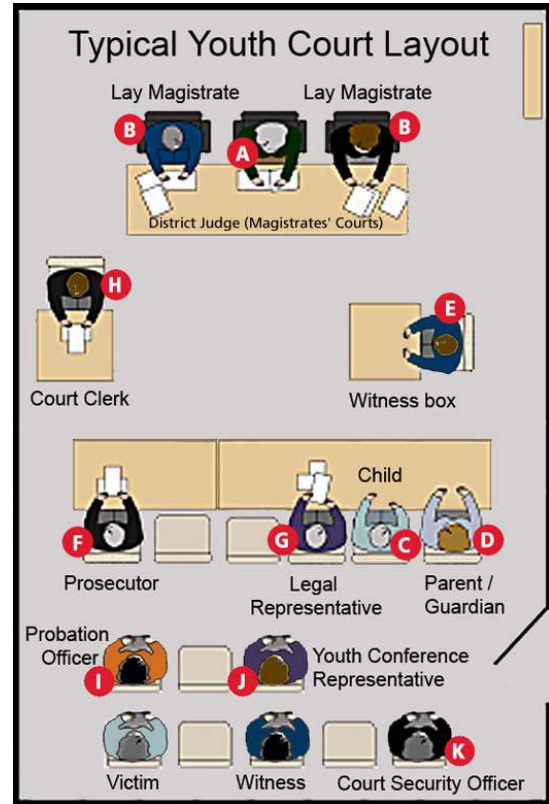
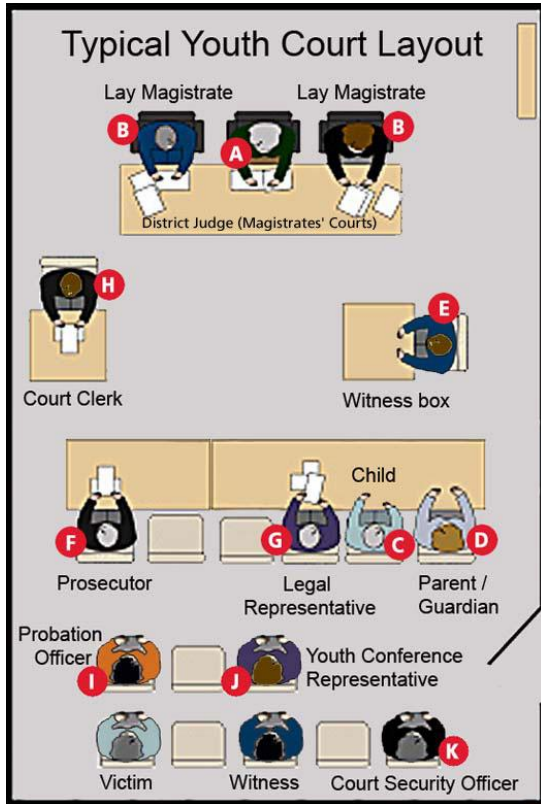


# Youth Court Layout - cut and stick into exercise books



# Youth Court Order sort cards

## Reparation order

The young offender is told by the court to repair whatever they have done in committing the crime, or to carry out any other work that would benefit the community. The Youth Offending Team make sure this happens and it could involve meeting the victim to talk about their crime, writing a letter or repairing damage.

## Action plan order

The Youth Offending Team draws up a three months sentence of community work. This could involve: anger management classes, alcohol misuse programs, going to attendance centres, staying away from certain areas, being at set places at set times, education arrangements and reparation. There will be a court review in 21 days.

## Parenting order

The parents are told by the court to have greater control over their child. They may have to attend parenting classes and have a fine of £1,000 is made if parents do not comply.

## Custodial detention and training order

The Court may sentence a young person over 12 to a period of time in custody. Half of the sentence is spent in a secure unit the other half is spent under supervision in the community. Offenders over 15 can be sent to a young offenders institution.

# Roles within the Youth Court - Match the word to the definition.

<b>Magistrate (s)</b>	The person accused of the crime, who is defending their case.
<b>Legal Adviser</b>	a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
<b>Prosecutor</b>	a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime,
<b>Victim</b>	Court legal advisers are trained lawyers who advise magistrates and district judges about the law.
<b>Solicitor (Defence)</b>	This person makes sure that everyone involved with a court case is present and that they know what to do.
<b>Defendant</b>	a barrister or other lawyer who conducts the case against a defendant in a criminal court.
<b>Youth Offending Team</b>	The young person who is the defendant is legally required to have their parents or guardians present.
<b>Parents of the defendant</b>	A volunteer who conducts a court that deals with minor offences and holds preliminary hearings for more serious ones
<b>Usher</b>	The job of a criminal defence solicitor is to analyse the evidence against a client and advise on the appropriate plea and possible sentence
<b>Witness</b>	Youth offending teams work with young people that get into trouble with the law, are arrested, or taken to court, and help them stay away from crime.

# Youth Justice True or False Questions

	True	False
There's a jury in a youth court.		
Every specialist working in a youth court is under 25.		
The number of young people going to youth court is falling.		
The defendant in a youth court is addressed formally (for example 'Miss Orblin')		
In a youth court, the child's well being is considered before a sentence is chosen.		
DTO stands for 'Detention and Training Order'		
You are liable for a criminal offence at the age of 10 years old		
Most young people who are in custody will reoffend.		
Citizens under the age of 10 can receive local child curfews.		
Members of the public are usually allowed to watch what is happening in a youth court.		