What is a restorative city?

European Society of Criminology Conference
Practice considerations in restorative justice

8-10 September 2021

Dr. Anna Matczak
The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Introduction and context

EFRJ Conference in Tirana (2018)

Restorative Justice: Strategies for Change (2019 – 2024)

Wrocław Restorative Justice Board (Poland)

Pedagogy: urban architecture, city design, resilient cities

The scoping review of restorative cities: Hull (United Kingdom), Bristol (United Kingdom), Brighton & Hove (United Kingdom), Leuven (Belgium), Como (Italy), Tempio Pausania (Italy), Whanganui (New Zealand) and Oakland (United States).

„What is a restorative city?" – article accepted for publication in the Archives of Criminology (in Polish).

What is a restorative city?

- „The development towards the new paradigm of a restorative city would suggest a rejection of the existing patriarchal paradigm of city governance and existing patterns of engagement with individuals, groups and communities." (Straker, 2019:325-326).

- It is a work-in-progress, network-based project, which should include the following steps (Mannozzi, 2019:290):

(1) Identify the key values of restorative justice to detect the main inspiration behind the interventions to be implemented; (2) Be aware of the linguistic challenge, which implies the need to promote and encourage the ability to use, when necessary, a restorative language (careful, welcoming, non-judgemental, cooperative) in the various contexts where they intend to intervene; (3) Know the best practices already in use elsewhere to implement a restorative approach; (4) Raise awareness in the community of the meaning, the potential and the limits of restorative justice; (5) Enter into agreements and memoranda of intent with institutions and organisations operating within the territory; (6) Identify gate-keepers capable of intercepting conflict and understanding its extent; (7) Be able to create practical routes for a restorative management of conflict; (8) Understand the need to rely on adequately trained, qualified mediators/facilitators; (9) Take the opportunity to scientifically supervise the project in synergy with institutions and universities.

- The process of shaping social life and urban space through the prism of the philosophy, principles and values of restorative justice.

The implementation of the concept

Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV	Part V
Introduction and context, conceptual/ theoretical preparation	Declaration/ event initiating the process of implementing the idea of a restorative city	The institutionalisation of cooperation (partnerships, budget, support from local authorities)	Action plan (trainings, communication strategies, online presence, communication through arts, restorative justice design)	The sustainability and stability of the project (securing long-term budget, mention of the project in the long term strategy for city development)
Why do we want our city to be restorative?	*When and how do we become a restorative city?*	*Who do we work with to implement the concept and how?*	*How do we make our city restorative and what do we do?*	*What next?*

Conceptual/ theoretical preparation

The degrees of „restorativeness" of an intevention by Zehr (2002) – Bristol

The reintegrative shaming concept by John Braithwaite (1989) – Brighton & Hove

RJ principles, Restorative Justice Council - Brighton & Hove

The Relational Theory by Jocelyn Downie i Jennifer Llewellyn (2012) - Whanganui

The CoRe model (Community of Restorative Relationships) by Patrizia Patrizi, Gian Luigi Lepri, Ernesto Lodi oraz Bruna Dighera – Como, Tempio Pausania

Social Discipline Window by Ted Wachtel i Paul McCold (2001) - Como, Brighton & Hove

The Compass of Shame by Donald Nathanson (1992) – Brighton & Hove

Other concepts: social cohesion, resilience, deliberative democracy, etc.

Why there is a need for a theoretical framework while implementing the concept of a restorative city?

1. The concept of a restorative city is in competition with the following ideas: (1) „A good city concept" (Karwińska, 2009, 2011), (2) smart cities, (2) resilient cities (3) multi-level governance etc. Due to some overlaps between these ideas, the task for the theoretical farmework would be to demarcate clear boundaries between these concepts.

2. A clear and coherent theoretical framework should inform and benefit the process of implementing the concept of a restorative city in practice and resonate with the variety of challenges faced by the cities (e.g. cultural diversity, migration, climate change, political and civil unrest).

3. The concept of a restorative city as a policy transfer (Jones & Newburn, 2007) - restorative justice (and restorative city) might be a convenient solution in an increasingly globalized world. The transnational transfer of penal policies is not only equally shaped by the national, political cultures and institutions but also at risk of losing its core meaning (hence in Polish the translation of the concept includes the full name: „restorative justice city"/"miasto sprawiedliwości naprawczej").

Conceptual framework

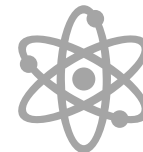**CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION**

COMMUNITY BUILDING

SAFETY

RESILIENCE

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY

Conceptual framework in practice

MEDIATION SIMULATION IN CLASS
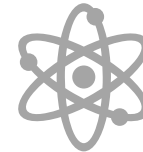
RESTORATIVE CIRCLES FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

POLICE MEDIATOR

MEDIATION IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

RJ BOARDS, NEIGHBOURHOOD PANELS

CITIZENS' PANELS

Thank you!

E: a.matczak@hhs.nl

Centre of Expertise on Global Governance

The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

Restorative justice mentor to the Wrocław Restorative Justice Board, Poland