

DSL Network 17th October 2023



Disclaimer- media communication

Please be aware that parts of this session are being filmed by the Nottinghamshire police communications team. This is as part of the content being provided for the force's national anti-knife crime campaign, Operation Sceptre, which is due to take place throughout the week beginning 13th November 2023. What you are going to see today presents a really good example of collaborative partnership working between the police, VRP, education and other key agencies across Nottinghamshire to target knife crime.

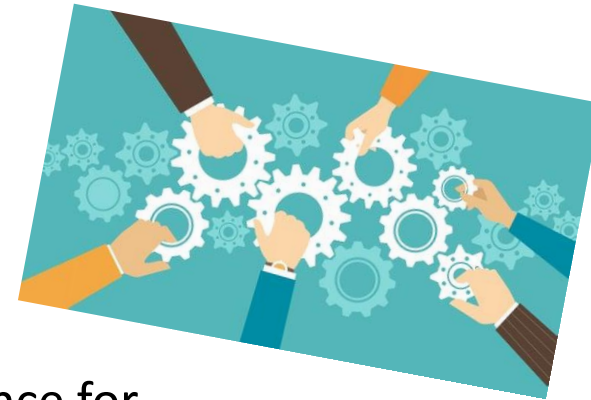
If you do not wish to be included in this filming, which will be shared externally across the Nottinghamshire police website and social media pages please report to Claire Maclean today and we shall ensure to action accordingly.

Overview of network content

	Agenda Items	Speaker
1:00-1:15	Welcome and Outline	Nick Lee, Director of Education
1:15-1:30	Tackling Youth Violence- Violence Reduction Partnership response strategy	Erica Doran, Interim Head of the Violence Reduction Partnership
1:30- 2:00	Nottingham City Knives and Weapons Guidance for Schools and Education Providers	Carly McKinney, Education Project Support Officer VRP Karen Smith, Health and Wellbeing Consultant and Thomas Cullen, Operations Manager Nottingham City Youth Justice Service
2:00-3:00	Pathways of support and intervention available	Kirsty Davison, Operational Team Manager Youth Justice Service Kerry Hall, Engagement and Citizens in Policing Sergeant Lydia Patsalides, Regions Manager Crimestoppers Dr Maddi Popoola, MHST Service Manager Gill Brailey, Director of Learning National Justice Museum
3:00-3:10	Question and Answer	
3:10-3:25	Local and National Updates	Claire Maclean, School and Education Safeguarding Coordinator and Ben Osifo, Business Manager NCSCP

DSL Network Aims and Purpose

- To promote connectivity with the Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Partnership, other key local authority departments and Designated Safeguarding Leads across the city
- Act as a conduit for policy updates
- A network which demonstrates professional behaviours and mutual support
- Sharing of pertinent local and national updates focusing on safeguarding priorities and emerging trends across the city of Nottingham



Today's objective: Launch of the revised Nottingham City Knives and Weapons Guidance for Schools and Education Providers and promotion of the Choices and Consequences Workshops and staff training



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Knife Crime in Nottingham. What's the problem and what are we doing?

Violence Reduction Partnership Response Strategy
and delivery overview, including the Serious Violence
Duty implementation

Erica Doran, Interim Head of VRP





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National policy driver: Serious Violence

Serious Violence Duty

- Serious violence has a devastating impact on lives of victims and families, and instils fear within communities and is extremely costly to society. Incidents of serious violence have increased in England and Wales since 2014. For example, offences involving knives or sharp instruments increased by **84 percent between the year to June 2014 and the year to June 2020**.
- The Duty is a key part of the Government's programme of work to collaborate and **plan to prevent and reduce serious violence**: taking a **multi-agency approach** to understand the **causes and consequences of serious violence**, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence.
- In addition to tough law enforcement, we need to **understand and address the factors** that cause someone to commit violent crime in the first place, this includes where coercion is a factor regarding vulnerable children and adults.
- The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focussed on their activity to **prevent and reduce serious violence** whilst also providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area.



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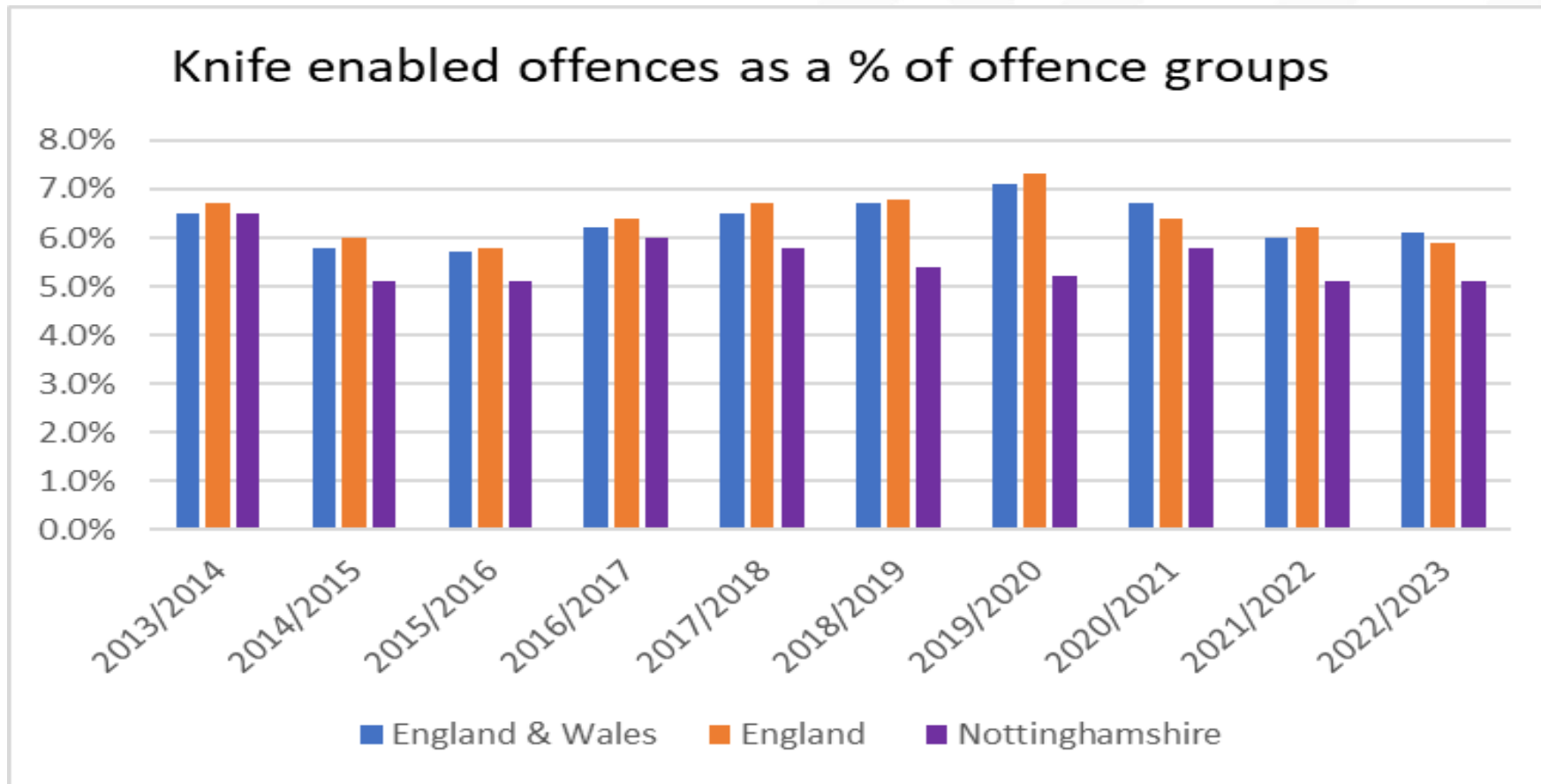


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Is this a Nottingham problem?



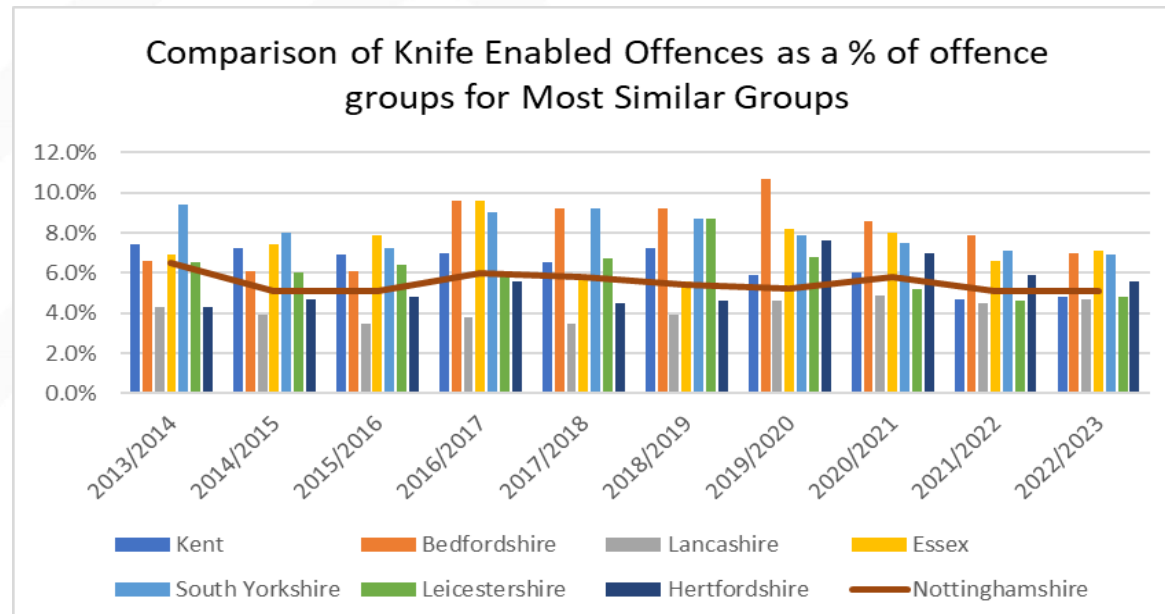
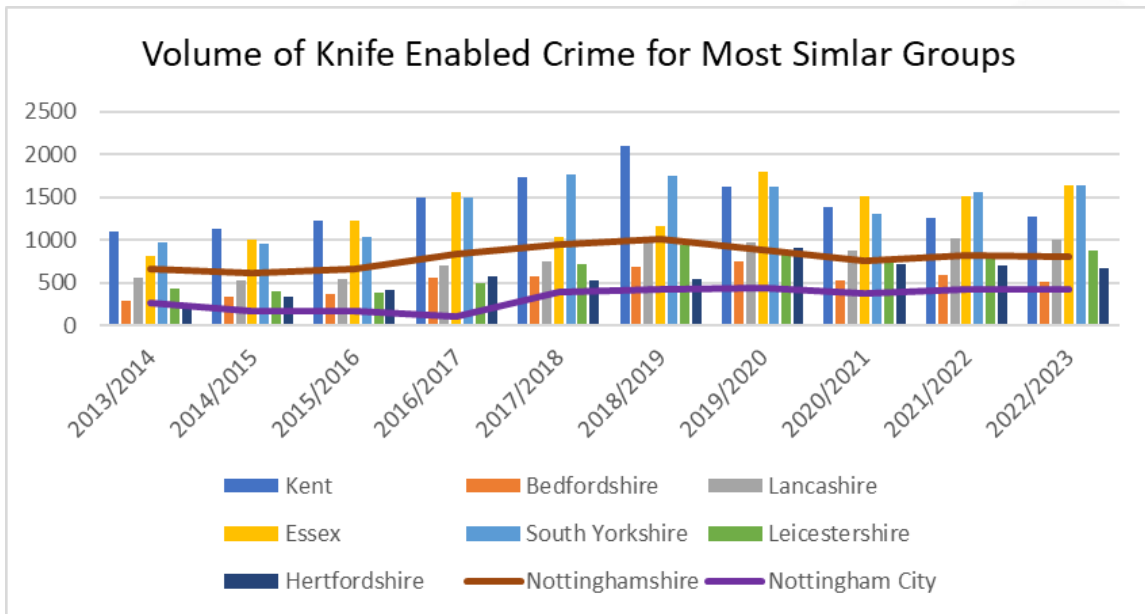
Knife Enabled Crime as a % of Selected Offences



As can be seen Nottinghamshire as a whole, remains consistently below the national averages for both England & Wales when knife enabled crime is considered as a percentage of the offending groups considered, suggesting that knife enabled crime is not just a Nottinghamshire problem.



MSG Comparison

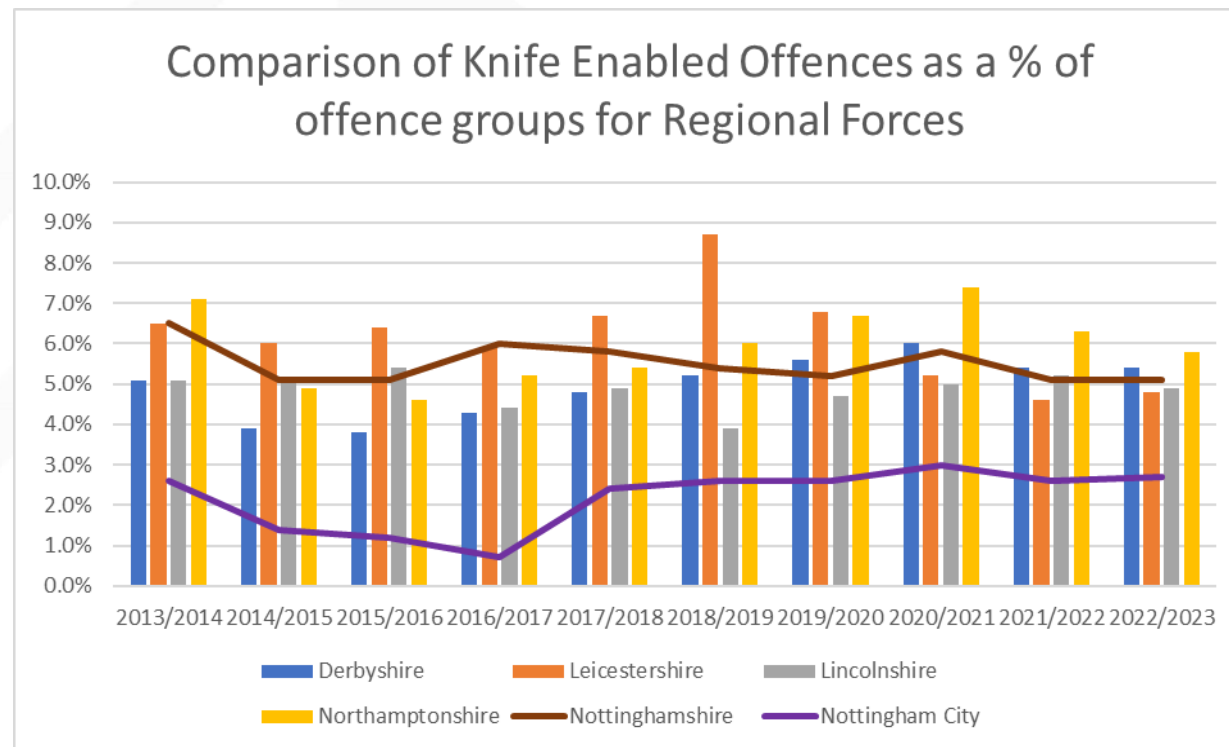
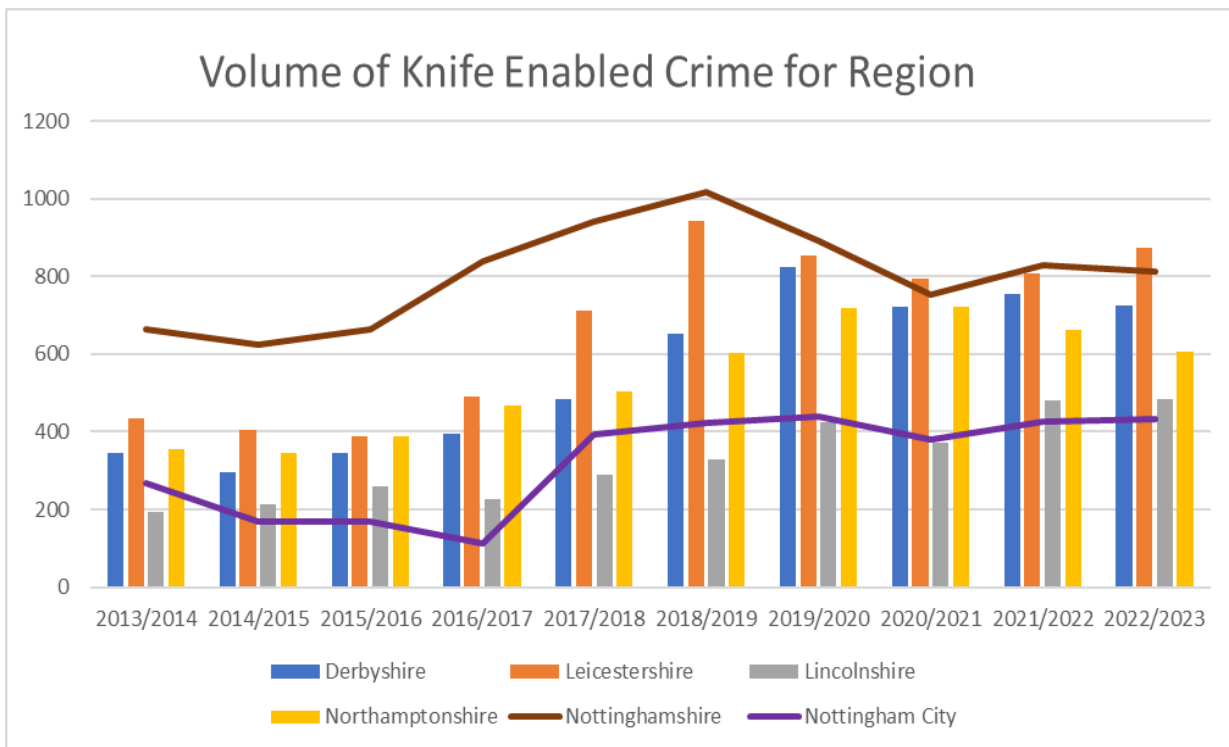


While Nottinghamshire does not have the lowest volume for knife enabled crime when compared to MSG, it is consistently lower than Kent, South Yorkshire & Essex and since 2020/2021 Lancashire as well. When considered as a % of the considered offence groups it again remains a mid-performer albeit with some changes to the Forces.

The proportion of offences that took place on Nottingham City when compared to Nottinghamshire overall has increased in recent years, however they remain broadly similar since 2020/2021 (50% to 53% respectively)



Regional Comparison



While over time Nottinghamshire has consistently had the highest volume of these knife enabled violent offences, they have seen decreases over recent years particularly in comparison to other Forces who have all seen increases over time with Leicestershire now having the highest volume. Nottingham City remains below all Forces in the most recent reporting periods.

When considered as % of the offending groups Nottinghamshire compares most similarly to Derbyshire in recent years.

Knife Crime Assessment: Understanding knife crime and the role of schools in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire.

The aim of this report was to gain an insight on the trends, drivers and contextual factors that impact youth knife crime, with a particular focus on the **role of schools**, to overall inform and evaluate knife-specific interventions.

The analyses period covers January – December 2022, and an additional assessment update has been completed this month which covers January – August 2023. The inclusion criteria was a knife crime offence, including possession offences, involving a victim or an offender aged between 11-17 years old.

We first developed a **proof of concept** which covered seasonal, temporal, location and demographic trends that appear in this cohort of 11-17 year olds, compared to the entire profile of knife crime. Further research was conducted into the drivers of youth knife crime covering exclusions, NEET, free school meals, deprivation and SEND.



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Reducing violence together

Proof of concept

Of the knife crime offences recorded by Notts Police between January 2022 – August 2023, **21% involved a victim or an offender aged between 11-17 years old.**

The temporal and seasonal analysis demonstrated the following key connections between youth knife crime and schools:

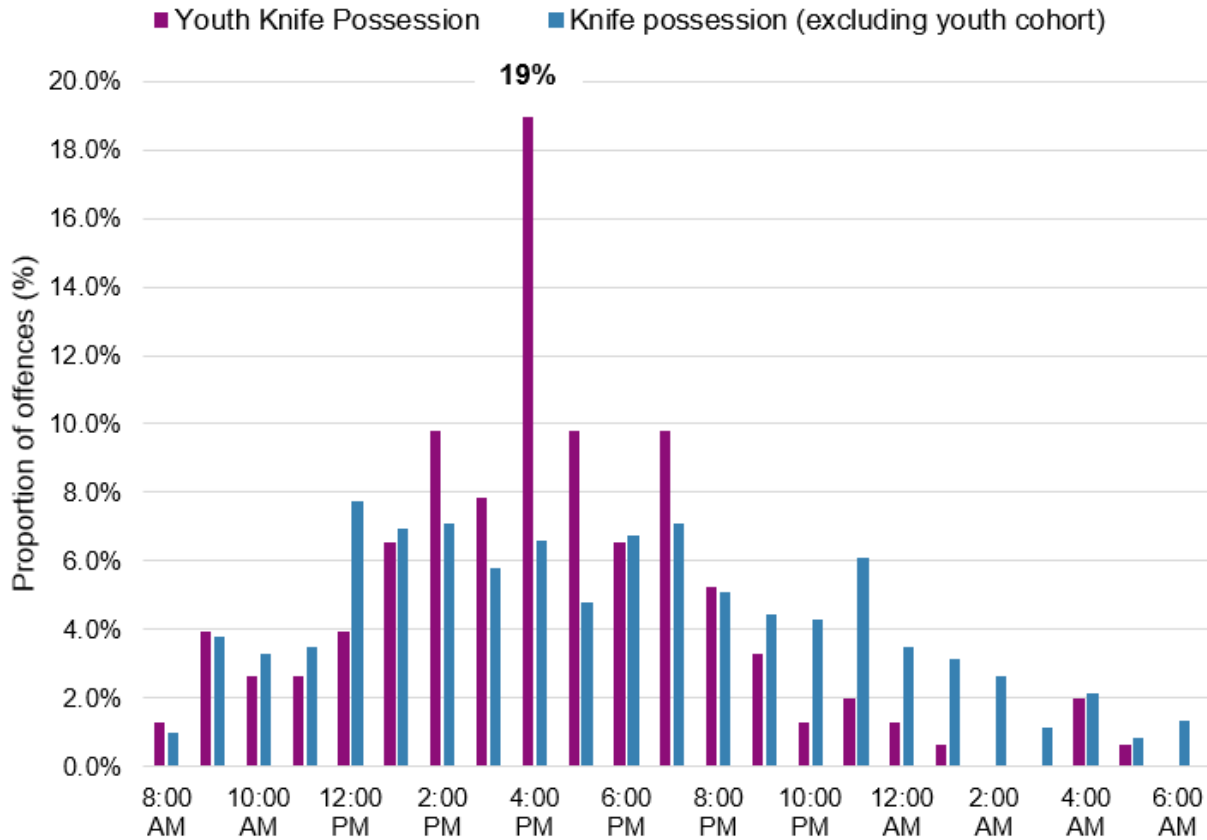
- The frequency of knife crime rises significantly between the hours immediately after school, is higher on school days than weekends, is highest in the months with the most 'term time' (March) and lowest on months with the most school holidays (August).

For the offender cohort of both knife possession and knife crime, young males consistently made up the highest proportion of all offenders, specifically amongst the **16 and 17 year old male** cohort. Notably, the frequency of offending increasing significantly from the age of 14.

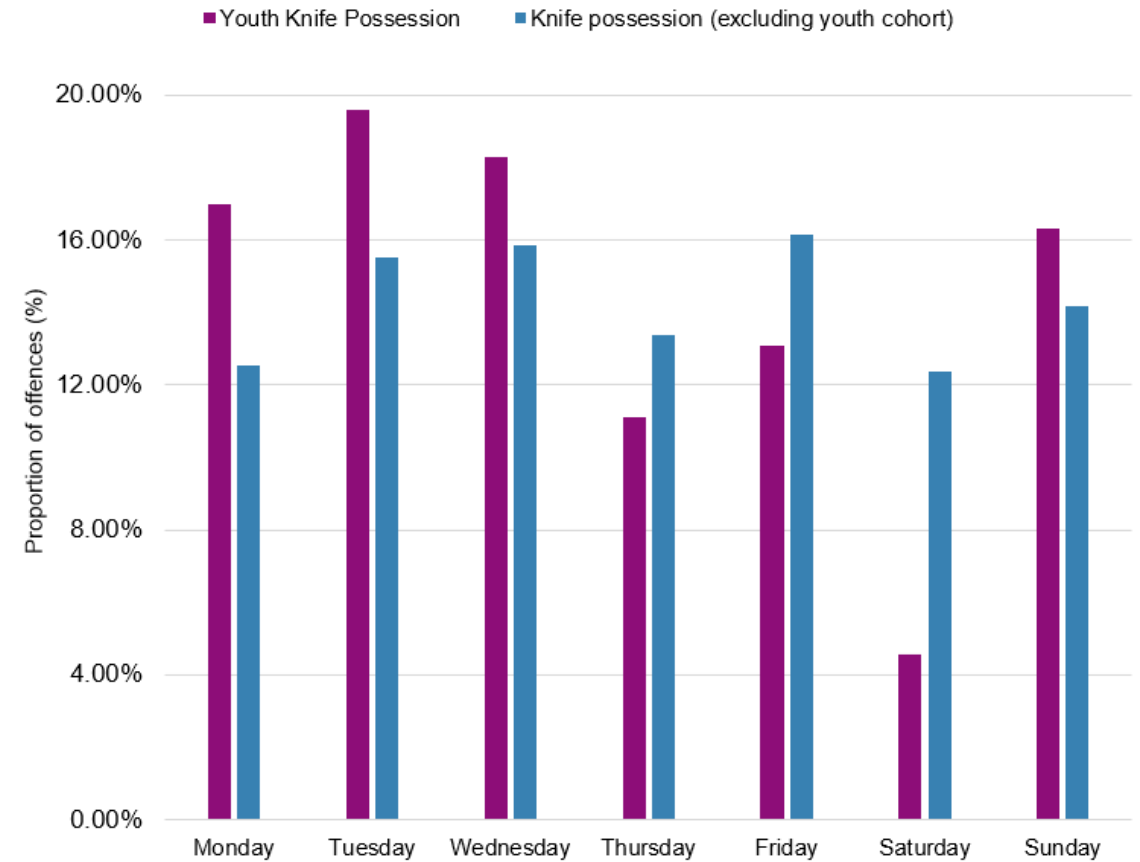
For victims, the age profile shifts to a much younger age, with **14 year old boys** making up the majority of young male victims of knife crime. There are also key links between individuals who are victims of knife crime that later go on to offend or carry a knife.



Timing of police recorded knife possession offences



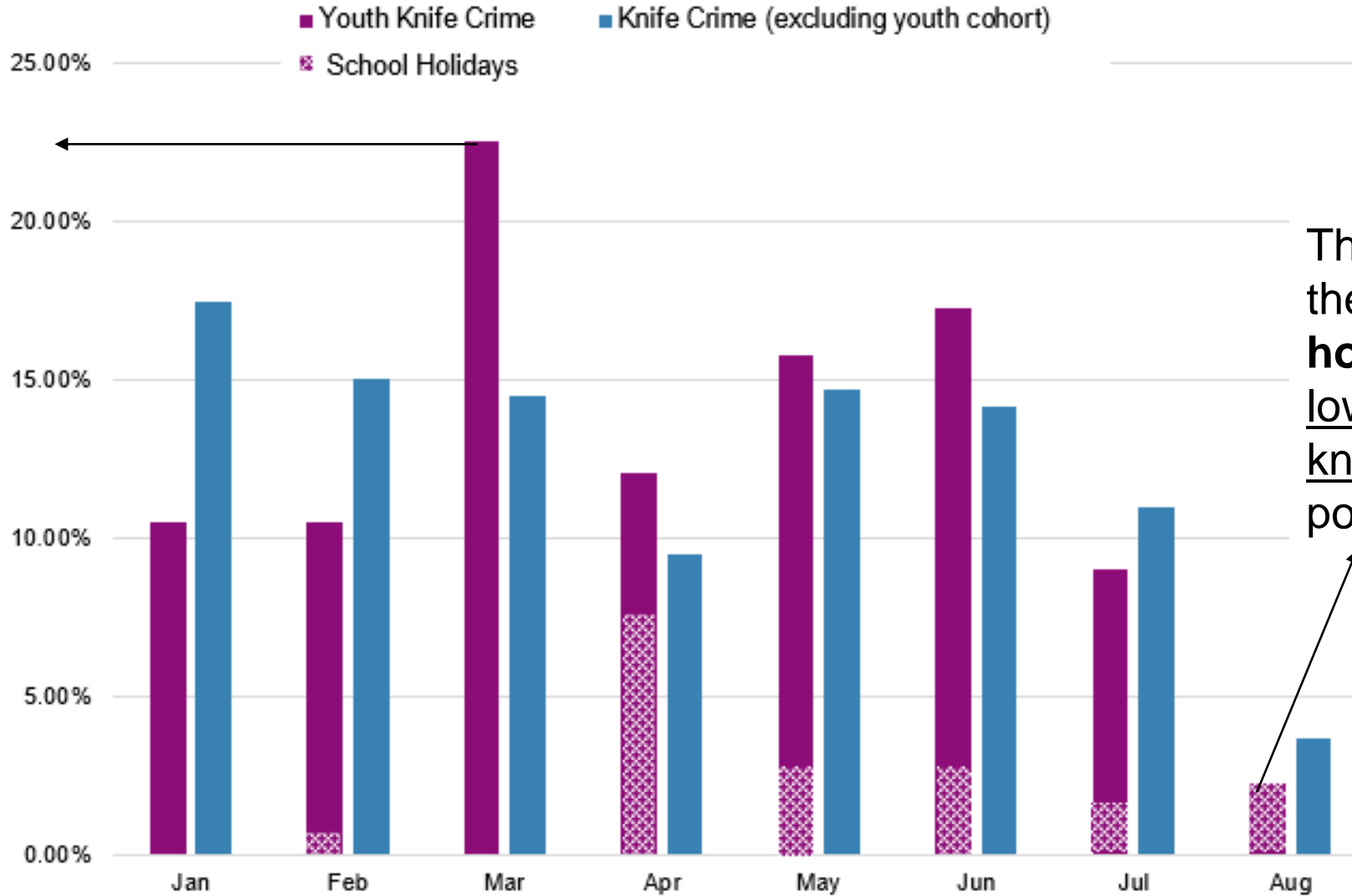
Weekly patterns of police recorded knife possession



Frequency in youth knife possession rises significantly between the hours immediately after school (19% between 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm) and is higher on school days than weekends.



Monthly patterns of police recorded knife crime, 2023.



The month with the **most term time** had the highest volume of youth knife crime and possession.

The month with the **most school holidays** had the lowest volume of knife crime and possession.



Proof of concept – Location Analysis

We initially conducted overall location analysis which identified specific ‘youth hotspots’ that were disproportionately higher for youth knife crime, than for overall knife crime. The areas identified included:

- **Bulwell, Nottingham City Centre, Basford and Arnold.**

Following this overall analysis, it was concluded that it was important to examine the areas outside and around schools specifically, to evaluate whether there are any trends in youth knife crime and any hotspot areas.

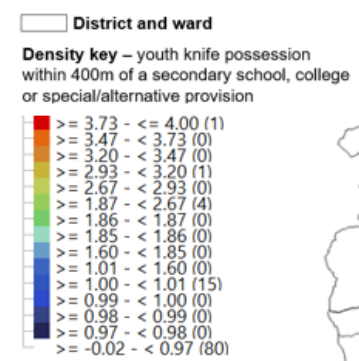
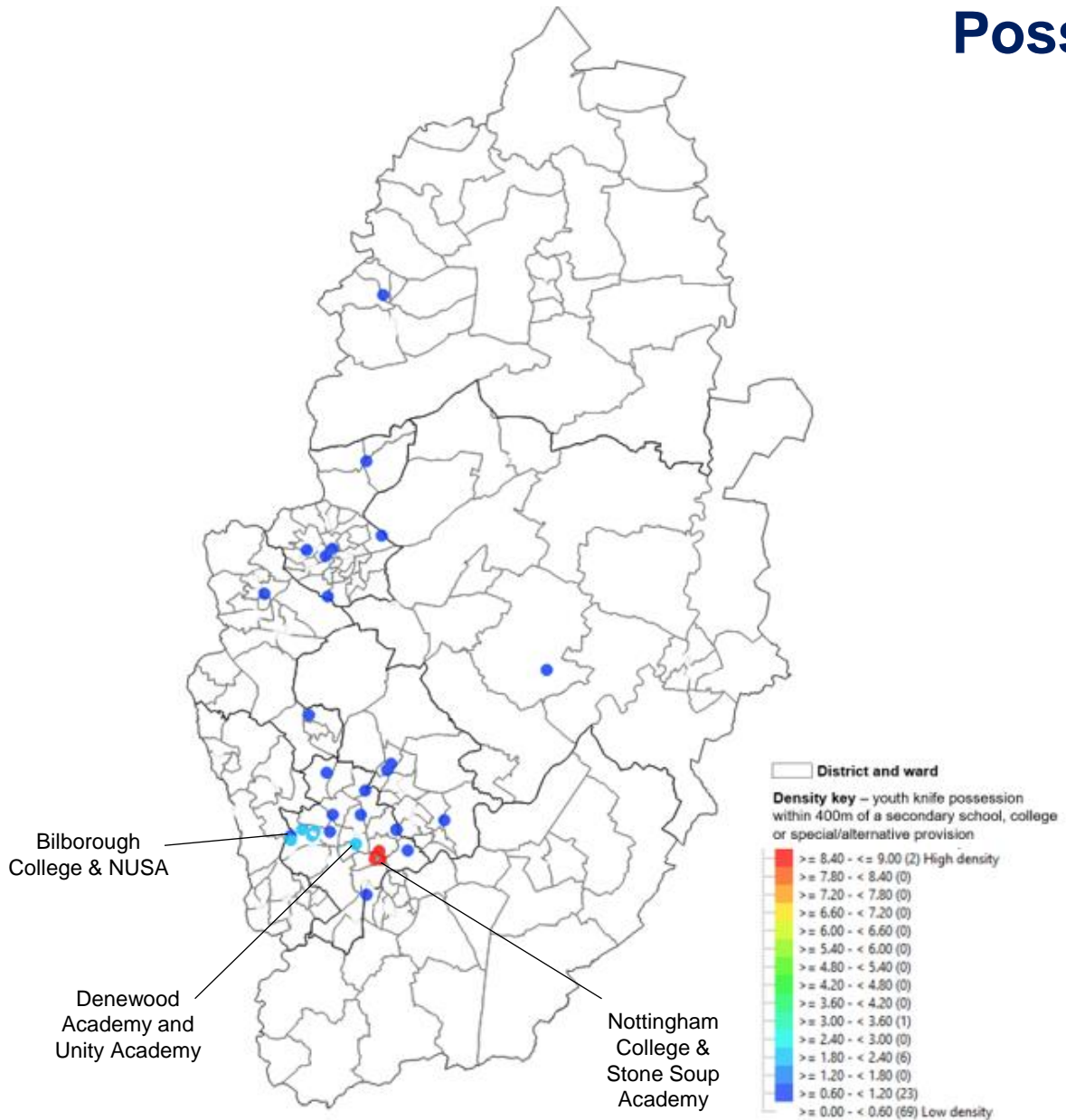
Initially, a 1 mile radius around the secondary schools, post 16 colleges and special/alternative provisions was used to identify hotspots however following discussion with partners, the radius of 400 metres was chosen to ensure only the immediate area around the school was analysed.



Youth Knife Possession

2022

2023



Summary

- The proof of concept for this profile highlights that there is a **significant link between knife possession and school periods**, whether that be links between term time and offending, or links between carrying a weapon in the hour directly after school time.
- **Young males consistently made up the highest proportion of all offenders for youth knife crime and the frequency of offending increases significantly from the age of 14.** The victim profile shifts to a much younger age, and there are **links between individuals who are victims of knife crime that later go on to offend or carry a knife.**
- **Hotspot areas** for youth knife crime included Nottingham City Centre, Bulwell, Basford and Arnold. The assessment had a focus on areas which had multiple knife crime occurrences within 400 meters of the school premises.
- In these hotspots, there was an **over-representation of special and alternative education providers.**



So what?

A number of key recommendations have arisen from the insight and analysis provided in the assessment, particularly around school based intervention. Some of these include:

- **Targeted intervention at the schools** with the highest volume of knife crime occurrences in and around the school premises, and to also deliver interventions to the feeder primary schools.
- Ensure interventions in schools are **aimed at both preventing victimisation and offending**, as the link between young offenders and young victims is clear.
- Develop a **multi-agency approach to intervention and prevention**: use of partnership data to identify repeat offenders, or individuals that are vulnerable to victimisation. This is particularly significant in cases where offenders are using schools to recruit individuals.
- Commission a piece of work to **understand in depth the link between exclusions, and/or special education needs, and increased risk of involvement in knife crime**.
- **Understand the population of pupils within schools**, and whether this skews the data towards more highly populated areas.





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Our vision

Our vision is for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire communities to feel safe from violence and the fear of violence.

Our mission

We will work with communities to prevent violence and reduce its harmful impacts through developing a detailed understanding of its causes and investment in evidence-based interventions that make a lasting difference.

Our principles

We will:

- Focus on what will make a difference to whole populations
- Work as a whole system, rather than individual organisations
- Intervene early to prevent issues emerging
- Consider and respond to the 'causes' of serious violence
- Ensure our work is evidence-informed to make the most impact

"We believe that violence is preventable"



Provide inclusive system leadership

We will work with partners in the local safeguarding and community safety partnerships, including third sector, to drive system change required to prevent serious violence in the long term.

For example

We will develop and implement a Trauma Informed Strategy to ensure communities have access to trauma informed services. We will also implement our Youth Work Strategy to ensure all children and young people have access to high quality youth services.



Our priorities

Make best use of data sharing, insight and evidence

We will use multi-agency data, insight and evidence to improve our understanding of the nature and causes of violence locally to shape our system wide response.

For example

We will gain more insight by listening to communities, young people and those with lived experience to shape our response. We will also ensure we have access to high quality data from across the partnership.



Deliver and evaluate early intervention and prevention activity

We will co-design, implement and evaluate evidence informed interventions that address causes of serious violence, whilst contributing to the local and national evidence base.

For example

We will work with partners and communities to deliver projects that support children and young people here and now, including targeted outreach, sport and therapy, and we will evaluate them to inform our understanding of 'what works' to reduce serious violence.

Our impact

Children and young people achieve positive outcomes

Communities feel safe

Serious violence is reduced



Mandatory products



Strategic Needs Assessment

Assess

**Serious Violence Response Strategy 2022-25
Refresh 2023**

Plan

Youth Strategy

Trauma Informed
Strategy

Partnership Delivery Plan

Do

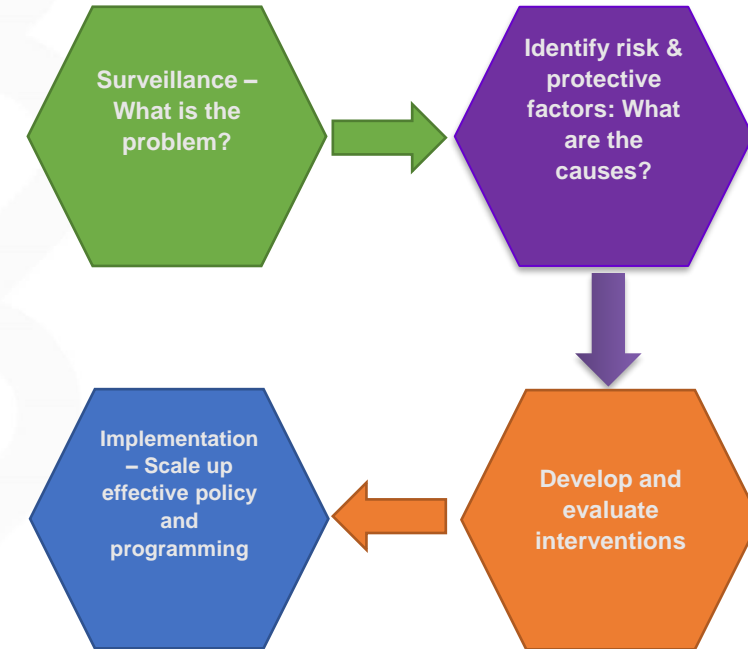
Annual Report

Review



WHO & the Public Health approach

- **Focus on what will make a difference to whole populations**, communities and groups, recognising that different communities, and groups within communities, may have different needs.
- **Work as a whole system**, and in partnership, rather than as individual agencies, organisations, services or professionals. We are committed to working in partnership with and for our communities to collaborate and coproduce solutions.
- **Intervene early to prevent issues emerging**. We believe that ‘prevention is better than cure’. Intervening early builds resilience reduces the impact of adversity and changes community norms through education or policy change, which can prevent issues emerging.
- **Consider the ‘causes of the causes’**. We look beyond the presenting issue to the wider context and use research and evidence that helps us understand why people behave the way they do, what contributes to this behaviour and where inequalities and inequities may exist.
- **Ensure our work is evidence-informed**. Our interventions are driven by data and intelligence; we will contribute to the evidence-base and seek to create a new evidence-base.





Response Strategy

- The overarching **Youth Strategy** is progressing with a pilot of the Quality Endorsement Framework as an appropriate assessment tool with opportunity for feedback by community sector groups and young people who are supporting using a Train the Trainer model.
- The **Trauma Informed Strategy** implementation group have been developing a readiness assessment that has been shared across the partnership for completion during quarter 2. This includes Governance and Leadership, Policies and Procedures, Training and Workforce Development, Trauma informed environments, Screening for Trauma, Collaboration, and Sustainability.



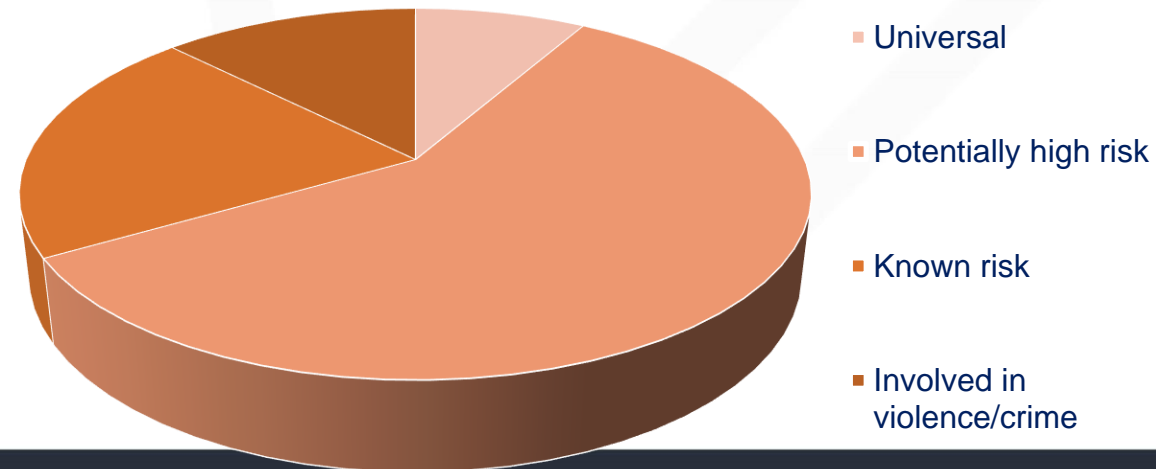
Delivery overview

VRP Home Office funding for 23/24 £1,058,313

- 40% Staffing and office function
- 11% Research and evaluation
- 6% Youth Work and other community sector training
- **43% Interventions for children and young people**

During 22/23 the VRP interventions reached **811 CYP with 121 support** and **3,498 through group interventions**. We are on track to exceed this for 23/24.

Intervention delivery predominant target group



Intervention	Predominant Approach		Intervention Description	Delivery by
Sports Programmes	Sports programme		Community led sports based interventions to be delivered in identified hotspot areas of the City and County with wraparound mentoring	Multiple organisations
Therapeutic interventions	Cognitive behavioural therapy		Community based therapeutic interventions to support CYP who have been a victim, perpetrator or otherwise affected by serious violence and/or exploitation in the City and County.	Al Hurraya and Base 51
Divert Plus custody	Custody-based teachable moments		Reachable moment for CYP in custody at the point of arrest with the introduction of specialist case managers, SaLT assessments and mentoring provision and diversionary activities	Multiple organisations
Focused Deterrence - Another Way	Focused deterrence		Targeted support and enforcement approaches in partnership with YOTs, Police, Probation and community providers, focussed on Urban Street Groups to deter them away from serious violence and provide concrete alternative pathways, including education, training and employment	Multiple organisations
Support for CYP witnessing DV	Other	Trauma informed support	Trauma informed support for CYP who are growing up in homes witnessing domestic violence, enabling them to stay safe and will see to reduce the impact of trauma.	Juno Women's Aid and Nottinghamshire Women's Aid
CCE and Knife Crime Programme	Other	Educational awareness and targeted support	Community led CCE and knife crime awareness programme to include preventative and targeted support for individuals at risk or already impacted by violence and exploitation	Remedi

Intervention	Predominant Approach		Intervention Description	Delivery by
Community outreach - Aspley	Other	Community outreach	Targeted community led outreach and trauma informed support for CYP at risk of or already impacted by CCE and CSE in the Aspley area of the City.	Evolve CIC
Detached youth work	Mentoring		Targeted detached youth work in hotspot areas of the City and County with a view to deescalating incidents of violence and identifying, engaging and offering holistic support to CYP at risk through mentoring and partnership referrals	Multiple organisations
Student and parent engagement	Parenting programmes	Intervention to prevent school exclusion	Proof of concept for a Student / Parent Engagement intervention. The project will seek to engage and empower students at the alternative provision who are exhibiting multiple risk factors and poor attendance to reduce their school absence.	Stone Soup Alternative Provision
Divert Plus diversionary 'Studio'	Pre-court diversion		Divert Plus, is majority by the YEF and since the commencement of the project a studio space has been funded at Base 51's youth centre in the City, to provide additional diversionary activity for CYP participating in the Divert Plus intervention. This funding came to an end in Aug 2022 therefore the VRP wish to keep this provision going for the duration of the DP intervention.	Base 51
Outreach and mentoring	Mentoring		Youth Engagement with 12 week structured programmes, promoting referrals for support and identify those children who are at heightened risk, both in terms of wellbeing and future criminality, and supporting CYP to engage with a positive programme to improve their aspirations and outcomes.	Nottinghamshire Police
Mentoring	Mentoring		12-week, 1:1 mentoring programme including football coaching sessions	Nottingham Forest Community Trust
Community outreach - City Centre	Other	Community outreach	Targeted community led outreach in hotspot areas of the City and County with a view to deescalating incidents of violence and identifying, engaging and offering holistic support to CYP at risk through mentoring and partnership referrals	Breaking Barriers Building Bridges



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Insight & Analysis

Research

- Ethnic and Racial Disproportionality and Serious Violence – multi-methods research – PhD
- Understanding and responding to youth violence – blending data science with lived experience – PhD
- First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System – Request for Proposals live

Evaluation

- The Trauma Informed Prevention Programme for children and young people affected by witnessing weapon enabled violence and abuse to their non-abusing parent – Request for Proposals live
- Divert Plus - Youth Endowment Fund independent evaluator Cordis Bright - December 2023
- Another Way - Youth Endowment Fund independent evaluator University of Hull - August 2025.
- Sports Programme - University of Loughborough are within phase 2 of their evaluation delivery of the four sports interventions – Report due 31st March 2024

Analysis

- Homicide Prevention Risk Mapping Tool



The requirements of the duty are very similar to the work of our VRP except it places a legal duty on specified authorities.

The Serious Violence Duty

The following authorities will be subject to the duty :

Specified authorities (duty holders)

- I. Police
- II. Local Authorities
- III. Youth Offending Teams
- IV. Probation services
- V. Fire and Rescue
- VI. Integrated Health Boards

Responsible authorities

Educational institutions and prisons/youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with core duty holders. There will be a requirement for the partnership to consult with all such institutions in their area

Duty holders will work together to establish the **local problem profile / strategic needs assessment**. They will develop and publish a **local strategy** which will outline the collective action they intend to take, including (but not limited to):

- A summary of the local problem profile;
- How the chosen partnership will work together;
- Actions including specific interventions / preventative action;
- Engagement plans with voluntary and community organisations and young people; and
- Identified funding streams or resources.



The requirements of the duty are very similar to the work of our VRP except it places a legal duty on specified authorities.

The Duty

The Duty requires specified authorities, for one or more local government areas, to work together and plan to prevent and reduce SV, including identifying the kinds of SV in the area, the causes of that violence and to prepare and implement a shared strategy for preventing and reducing SV in the area. (PCSC Act Ch1 Part 2)

Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act requires CSPs to have SV as an explicit priority in their strategies and plans

The Requirement

- ✓ Identify and define serious violence locally (must include a focus on public place 'youth violence' with an option to include other related types such as DASV, criminal exploitation and VAWG)
- ✓ Agree the geographical coverage and local partnership model for delivering the duty
- ✓ Produce a partnership agreement outlining how specified authorities and partners will work together
- ✓ Adopt the WHO public health approach ('encouraged')
- ✓ Produce an SNA
- ✓ Produce, publish and implement a strategy
- ✓ Review the Strategy annually (which may require a refreshed SNA)

Timescales

The Duty commences on 31 January 2023. Specified authorities have until 31 January 2024 to produce their SNA and Strategy



Serious Violence Duty - Requirements

Defining Serious Violence

Specified authorities (SAs) are expected to define serious violence. (No set definition nationally).



Defining the Local Area

Specified authorities should agree the local partnership model (and its geographical area) for discharging the duty.



Understanding Local Issues

The partnership should work together to establish the local Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA).



Preparation, Publication and Implementation of a Strategy

The partnership must collectively develop a strategy which should outline the multi-agency response that will be taken to prevent and reduce serious violence in the local area.



Serious Violence Duty – Requirements: Where are we???

Defining Serious Violence

- Definition in place since 2020 through the VRP Response Strategy 2020-21 and Strategic Needs Assessment
- Re-visited in June 2023
 - Consultation with partners to ensure the definition is still relevant and aligned to local need
 - Currently been reviewed and revised by the Data Steering Group
 - Proposed changes to be presented at the October 2023 Strategic Violence Reduction Board

Defining the Local Area

- Partnership agreement signed by all specified and responsible authorities outlining partnership arrangements and governance.
- Subject to an annual review (January 2025).

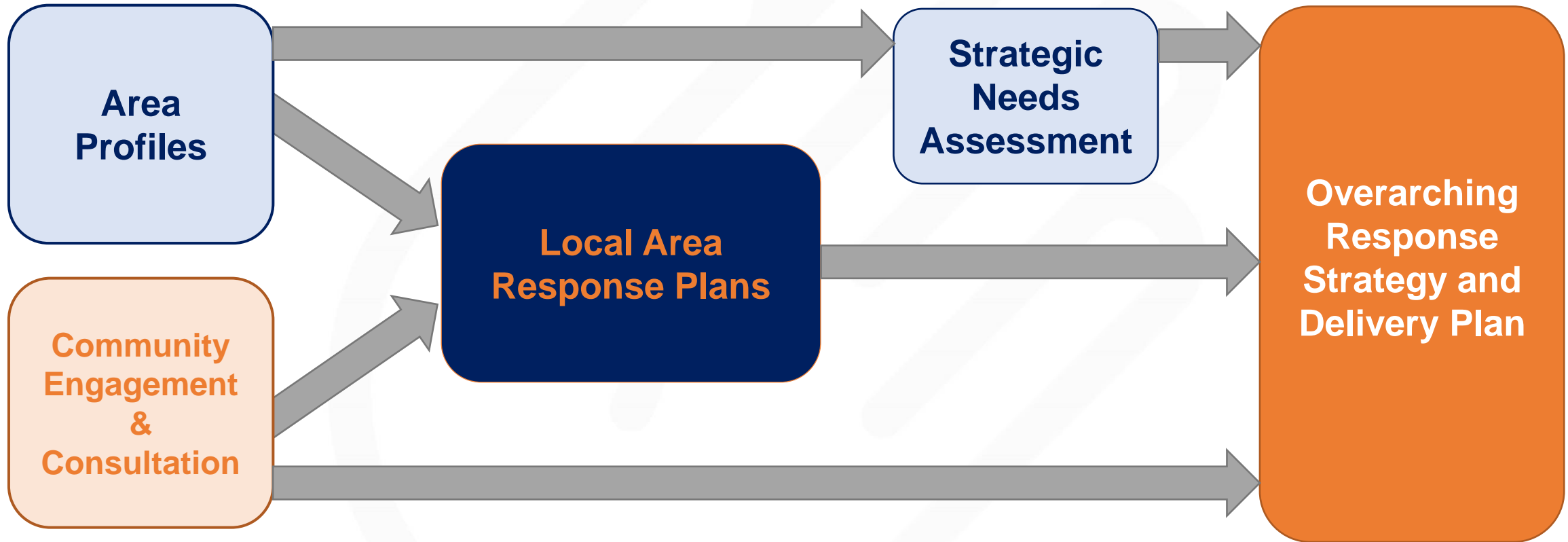
Understanding Local Issues

- All areas (7 x District areas plus City) have an up to date serious violence profile – circulated at the end of August
 - Not just for use in the strategic planning process but can inform local/organisational decision making for commissioning/other initiatives/engagement activity



Serious Violence Duty – Requirements: Where are we???

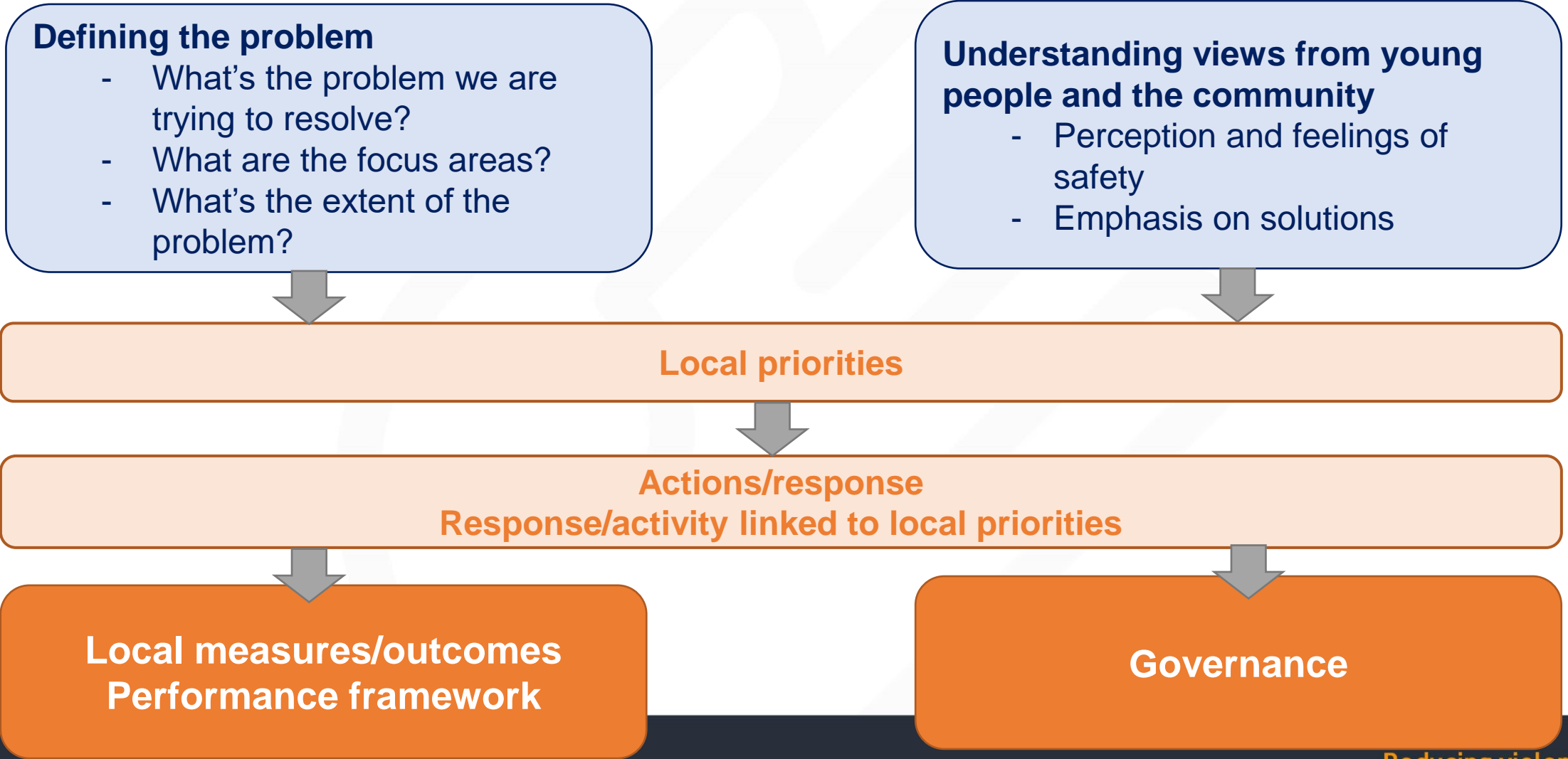
Preparation, Publication and Implementation of a Strategy



Local response plans

- Area focused plans – district and city
- Partnership approach
- Early intervention and prevention

What will they look like?





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Next steps...





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Knife Crime Guidance and Universal Education Resource

DSL Network
17th October

Thomas Cullen - Youth Justice Service
Carly McKinney - Education Project Support Officer
Karen Smith – NCC Education



[Nottingham
Schools – City
Council](#)



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Purpose and Remit

The previous Knife Crime guidance document 2019 has been reviewed and updated by a multi-agency partnership group, including Police, Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP), Youth Justice Service (YJS), Education (Safeguarding Lead, RHSE Consultant, Head of Access to Learning) and The National Justice Museum.

Nottingham City – Knives and Weapons Guidance for Schools and Education Providers

The new guidance is to support education staff to make robust, safe and proportionate decisions in relation to knife crime in school settings.

The intention of the guidance is to support internal school, and partnership, approaches to protect children from exploitation and harm.

This guidance is to be used in conjunction with existing school policies and procedures, and integrated with existing safeguarding pathways and RHSE curriculum.



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Key Messages/Content

- **Legal definitions**
- **Safeguarding and prevention**
- **Responding to incidents**
- **Practice and resources**



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Legal Definitions

The guidance includes the legal frameworks for various possession of weapons offences.

e.g.

- Having a bladed or sharply pointed article in a public place.
- Having a bladed or sharply pointed article on school or further education premises.
- Threatening with a bladed article in a public place or on school premises.
- Having in a public place any article which has a blade or is sharply pointed, except a folding pocket knife with a cutting edge of three inches or less.



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Safeguarding and Prevention

School staff will be aware of the circumstances and background of individual children that could contribute to problematic behaviour.

The Safeguarding and Prevention section is divided into:

- **Context**
- **Culture**
- **Policies**
- **Practice**



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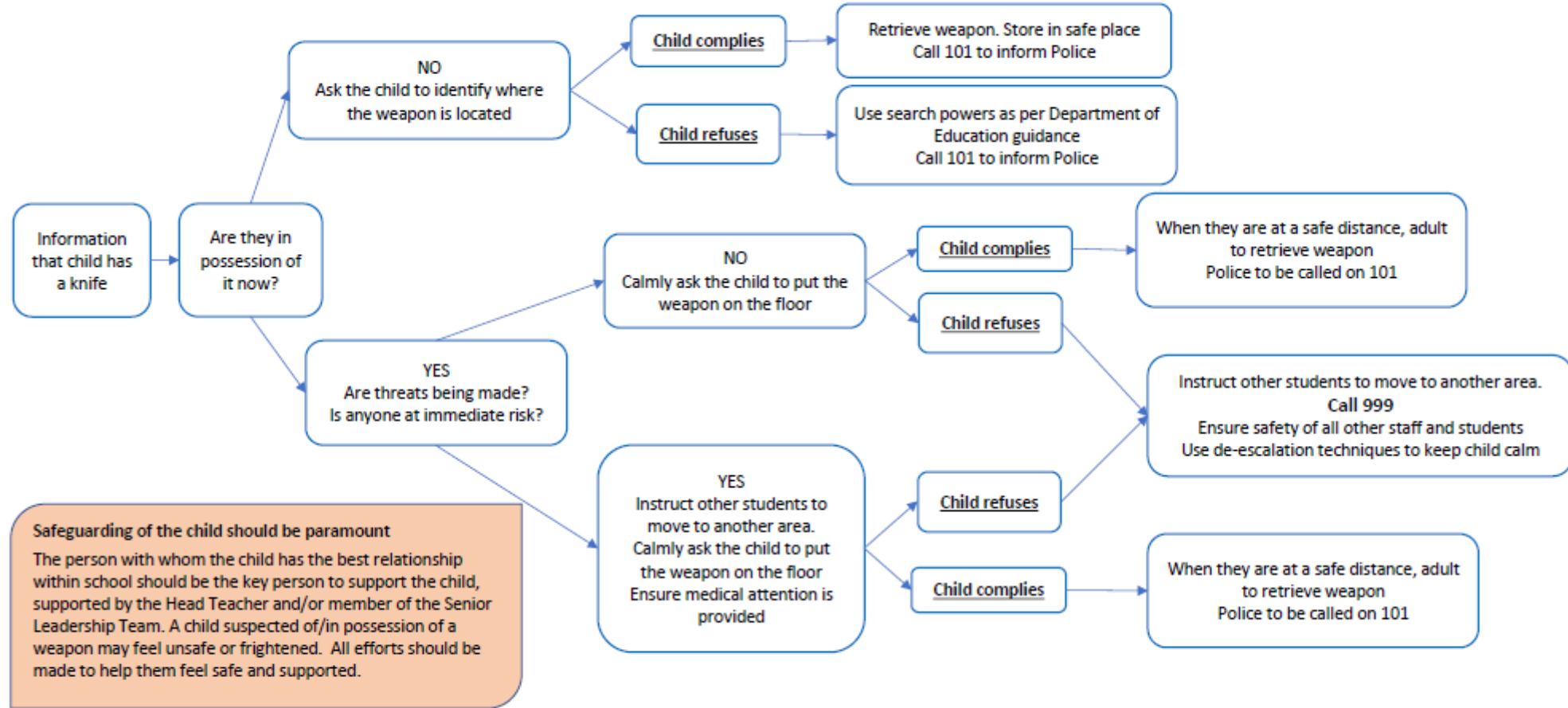


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Responding to Incidents

- **Police response**
- **School response**
- **Emergency vs non-emergency**
- **Incidents vs intelligence**





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Practice and Resources

Provides guidance on how to respond following an incident and signposts to additional support for the child following an incident.

It also includes next steps which details both internal school responses and referrals to external agencies.



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Graduated Response

UNIVERSAL / WHOLE SCHOOL APPROACH

All children in school / education provision.

TARGETED

Children identified as being at risk of committing offences, e.g. due to Police intelligence, sibling or peer associations with children who have offended.

STATUTORY

Children charged with an offence or receive a conditional caution or subject to O OCD Panel Decision.

Knife Crime - Universal Education Resource



Developed in partnership

**Lessons plans for Years 6,
7 and 10**

**Slides, resources and
teacher guidance**

Pre and post assessment

Knife Crime - Universal Education Resource

Scenario-based lessons

Year 6 – laws and rules around knives in schools, scenario, feelings and consequences

Year 7 – definition, feelings about knife crime, quiz, scenario and consequences

Year 10 – re-cap on laws, stop and search, scenario of stabbing, risks, emergency procedures, impact and consequences



The bigger picture

Links between DSL and PSHE lead – what are the issues for your school?

Spiral PSHE curriculum – not just the lesson on knife crime.

Themes that contribute to learning around knife crime include: Friendship; Laws; Conflict management; Emotions; Mental health; Self-esteem; Gangs; Child exploitation.





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Delivering safely

Pre-warning of content

Consider timing

Group agreement

**Signposting to support, further information and
how to report**

Opportunities to discuss, explore, ask questions



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER



VRP Violence
Reduction
Partnership
Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire



Nottingham
City Council

Choosing additional resources

**Avoid the shock factor and resources that cause distress –
may be counter-productive to learning**

Pupil voice

Progressive over time

Opportunities for active engagement

Outside speakers – approve content for your school



Nottingham
City Council



An introduction to Nottingham City Youth Justice Service (YJS)



A bit of history:

- YOTs have been in place since 2000
- Formed by Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Governed by the Youth Justice Board + National Standards
- Increased co-ordination between YOTs and Children's Services brought about by the Children Act 2004 – Working Together
- Nottingham City Youth Offending Team replaced by Youth Justice Service: Within the 'Early Help' directorate, alongside Children's Centres, Youth Services, Supporting Families and CAMHS.

Governance

- Comprehensive, three-year Youth Justice Plan is refreshed and reviewed annually.
- Governed by YJ Management Board – Chaired by Corporate Director and includes senior representation and engagement from statutory and wider partnerships, including education, health, Police, Children’s Services, Probation, VRP.
- Nottingham City YJS follows the four tenets of the Child First principles: to see children as children, develop pro-social identity for positive child outcomes, collaboration with children and to promote diversion.



Who works at the YJS?

Case Managers – oversee a caseload of children who are subject to out of court disposals, court and custodial orders

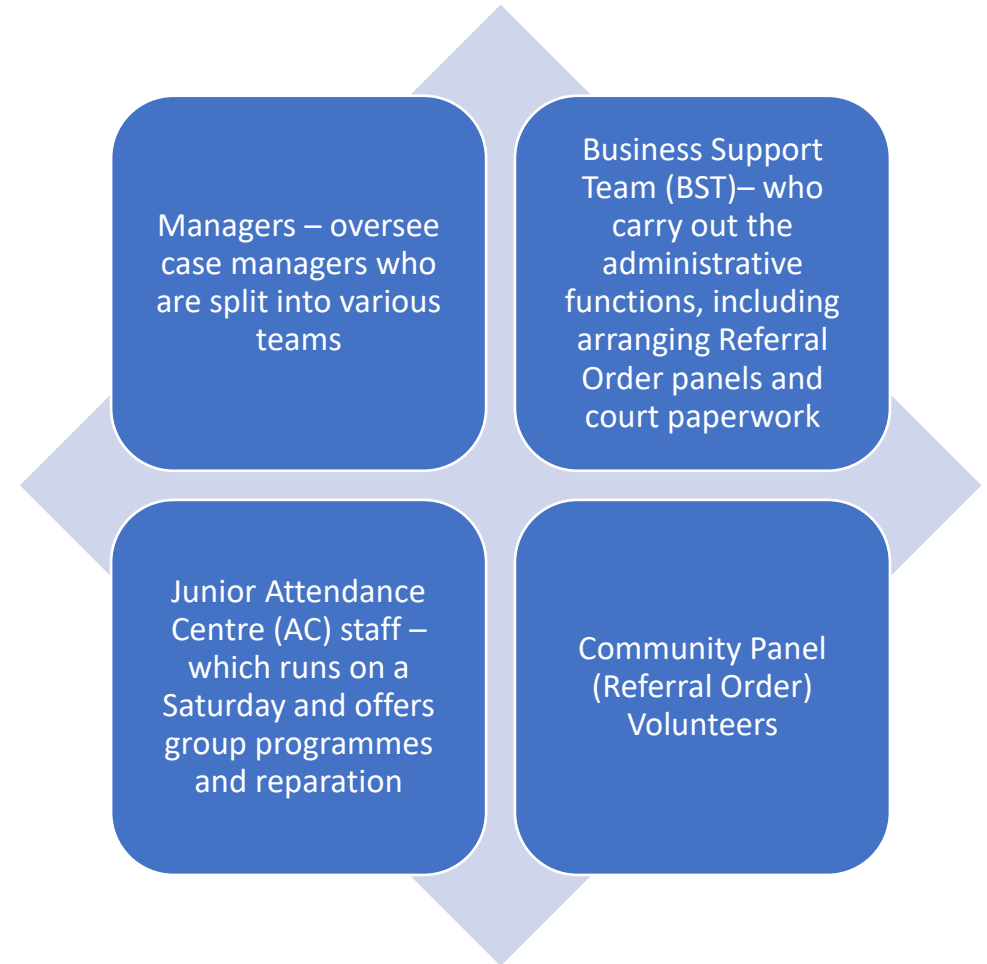
Targeted Youth Support (TYS) workers – prevention work with children identified as at risk of offending

Reparation workers – undertake reparation sessions with children as part of their court orders

Nurses – see most children who come to the YJS

Police – administer Out of Court Disposals to children.

Probation – direct work with children and support Youth 2 Adult transitions



Operational Partnerships

ETE

- Futures
- Skill Mill
- Nottingham Works 4 You

Health

- Citycare
- CAMHS (Head2Head)
- LD Nurse to support YJS cohort with SEND

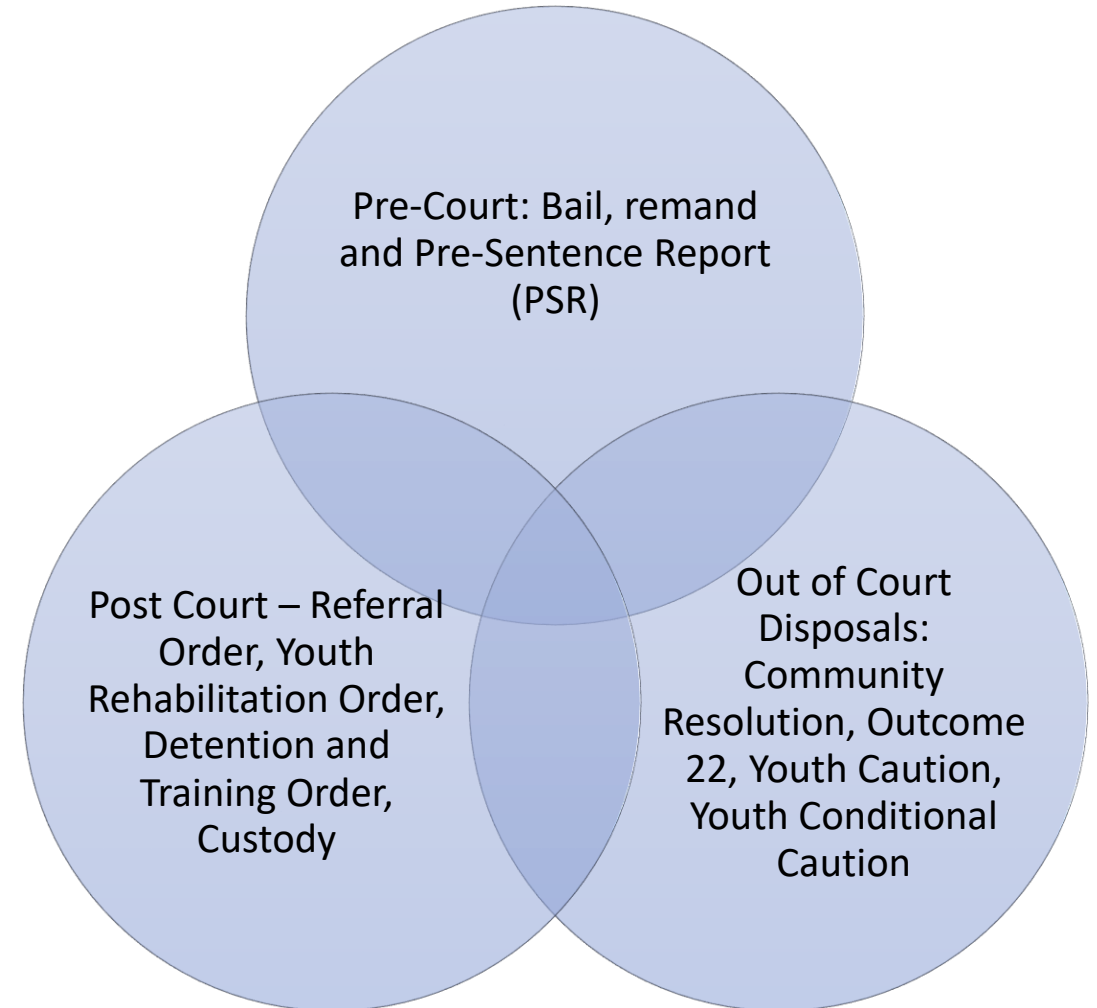
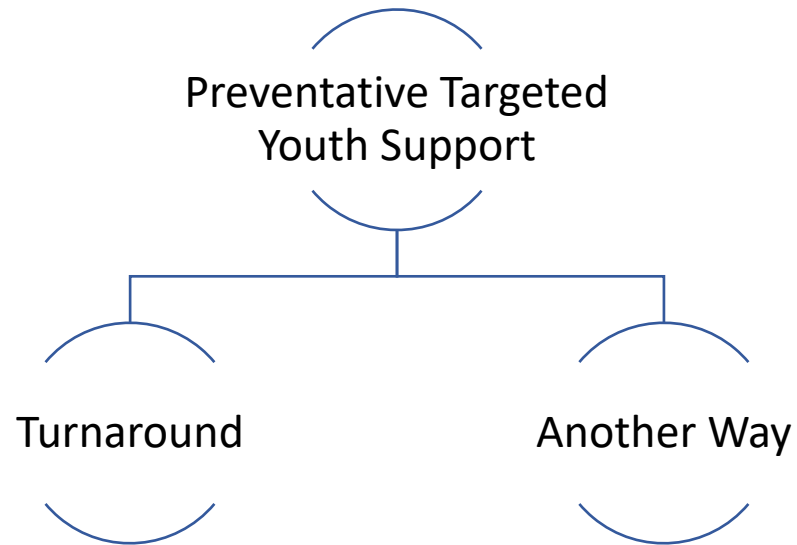
VRP and Analysis and Insight

- Serious Violence Duty
- Data analysis across systems re: risk, vulnerability, profiles and demographics

Commissioned Services

- Victim Care
- CGL Jigsaw
- Passages
- Appropriate Adult Service
- Base51

Key points of entry into YJS



Overview of active interventions

293
Number of children

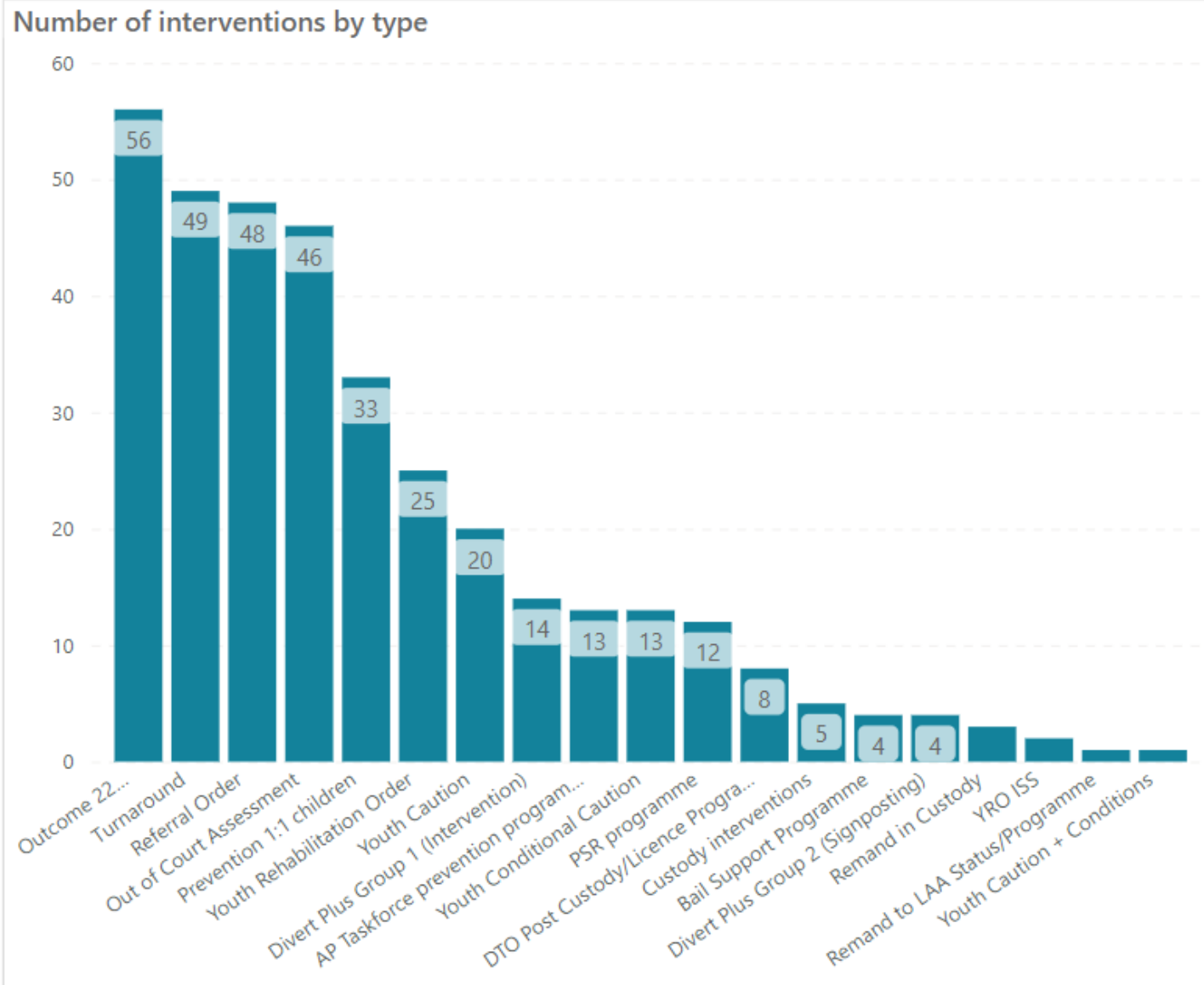
357
Number of interventions

49
Turnaround interventions

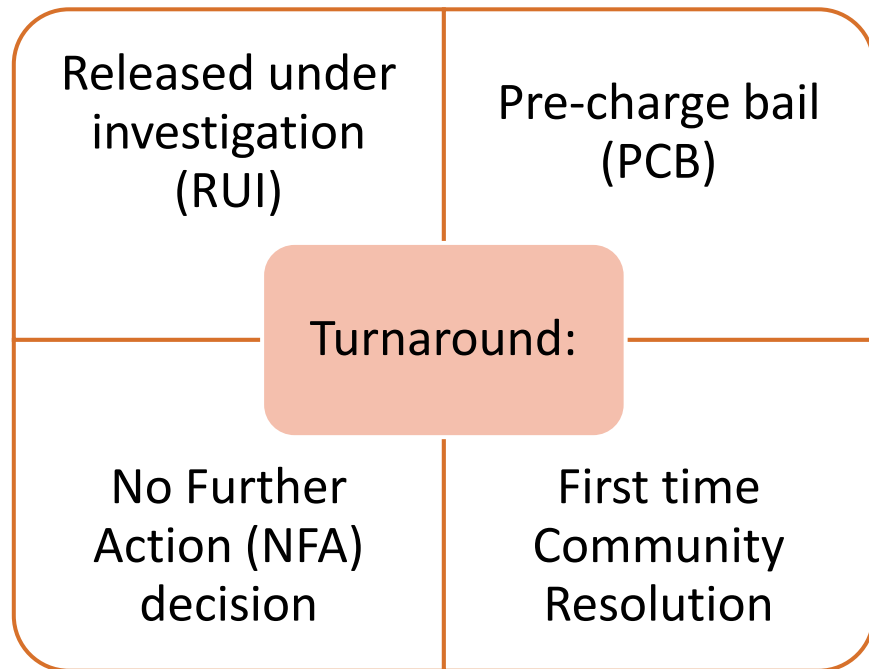
Active interventions



(as of 04/10/2023)



Targeted Youth Support



Proactive early intervention approach to prevention for those children at risk of offending

1:1 support to address behaviour, build confidence and esteem in children through planned interventions

Work with groups of children in school / assemblies, and community settings

Girls group for children at risk of exploitation and vulnerable to missing episodes

Out of Court disposals

Following comprehensive assessment by YJS, case is discussed at Multi-agency panel including representatives from:

YJS, Social care, Police, Education Welfare, CAMHS, CGL, Early Help

Outcome 20 – This is given if there are professionals or support already in place which doesn't require any additional work by YJS

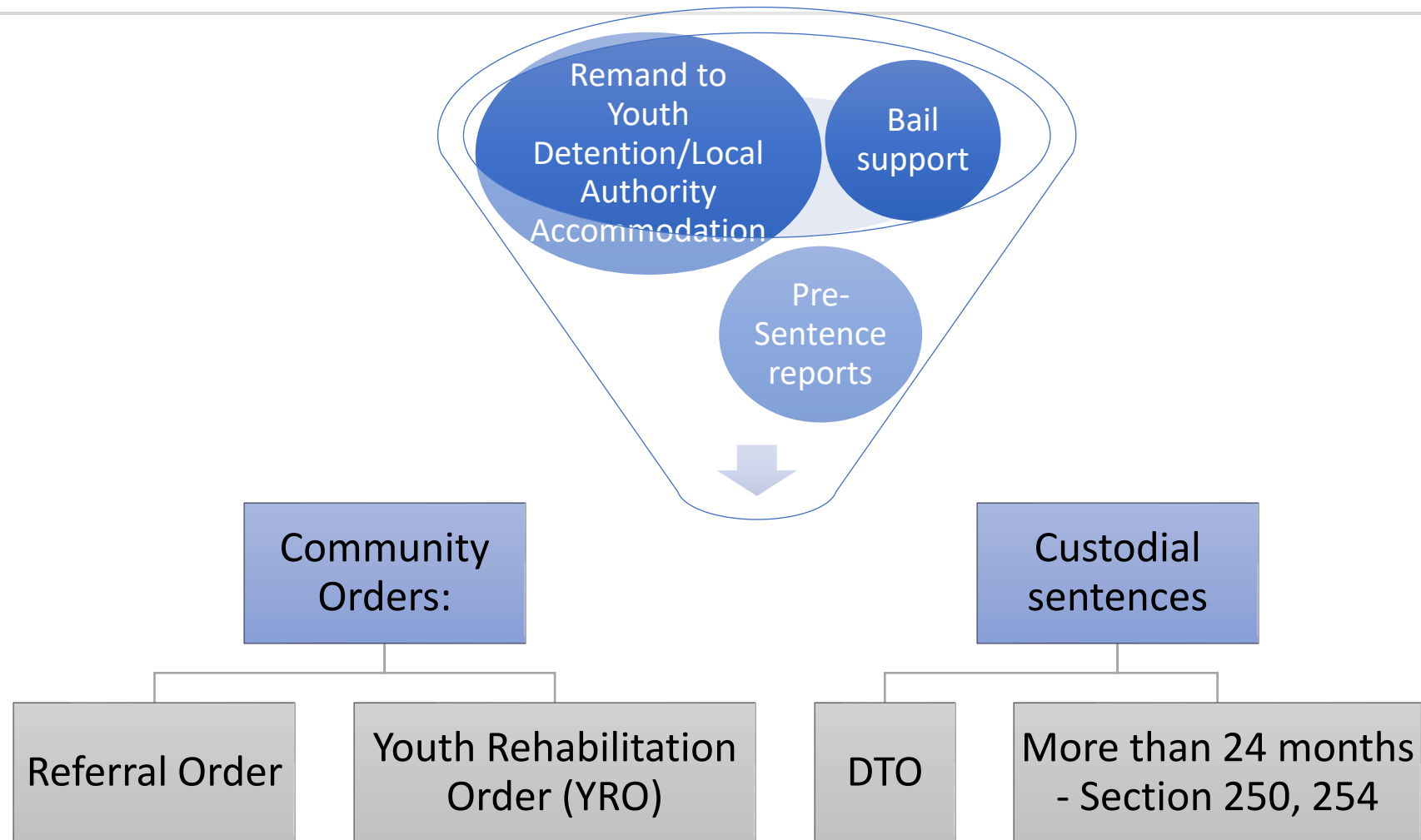
Outcome 22- A number of different professionals or support is in place but requires some additional intervention either by YJS or other agencies.

Community Resolution – With a minimum intervention provided by YJS or partners

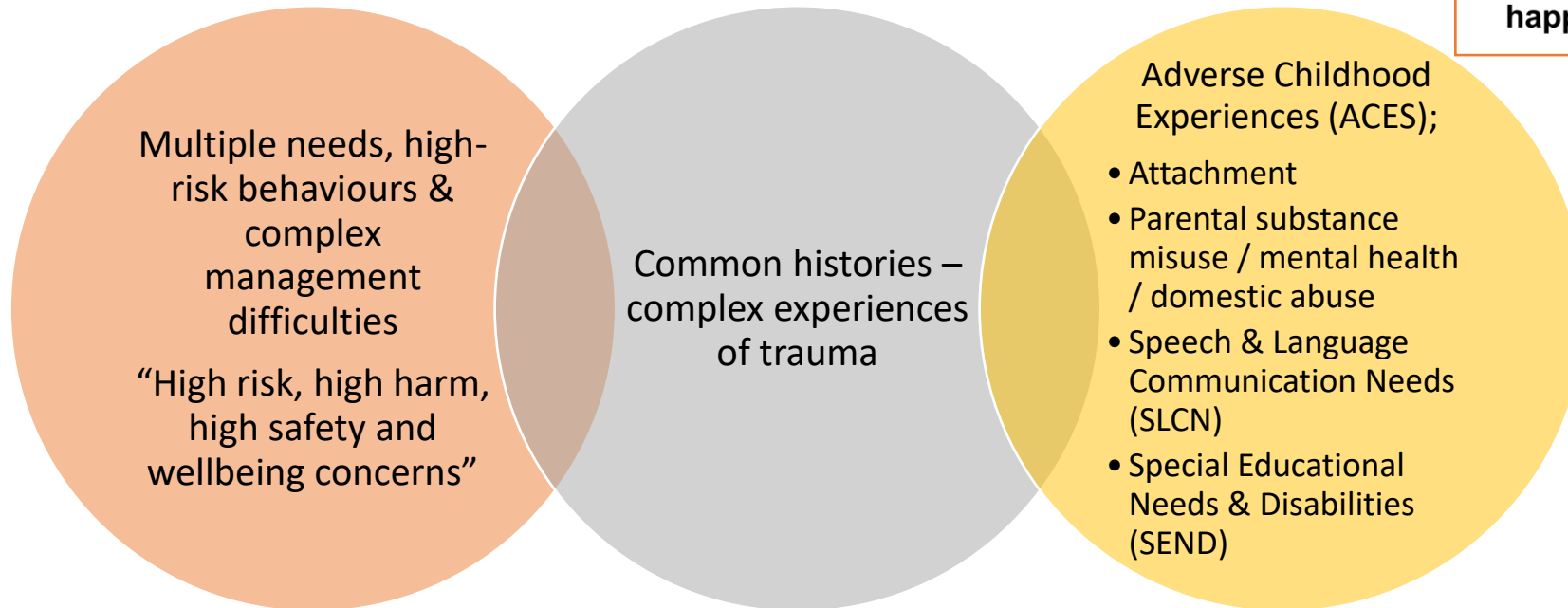
Youth Caution – substantive outcome issued by YJS Police and any voluntary interventions delivered by YJS or partners.

Youth Conditional Caution – substantive outcome issued by YJS Police and package of intervention delivered by YJS or partners.

Court-led YJS Service



Complex children



Changing the fundamental question

It's not “what's ‘wrong’ with you?”

It's “what has happened to you?”

Adapted from Foderaro, 1991

Contact us

- For enquiries about a specific child: Duty officer/Business support on 0115 9159400 or email YJS@Nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- For enquiries about a child in relation to child criminal exploitation: Contact Ged Mayer via 0115 9159400 or email Ged.Mayer@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- To enquire about, or make a referral to the TYS Prevention service, email EVRHub@nottinghamcity.gov.uk or call 0115 9159400
- To contact me, call 07432 721245 or email Thomas.Cullen@nottinghamcity.gov.uk





NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Sergeant Kerry Hall Nottinghamshire Police

SEIOs@notts.police.uk
kerry.hall@notts.police.uk

Contents

Introduction

Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT)

School and Early Intervention Officers (SEIOs)

Early Police Alert to Schools (EPAS)

Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT)

How to find your Local Neighbourhood Policing Team:

What's happening in your area?

Find your local officer, get the latest crime statistics and advice, help us with appeals for information and find out what we're doing to tackle crime in your area.

Find your area

Goodwood Rd, Nottingham NG8 2FT, UK

or

[Use current location](#)

Searching...

[Home](#) > [Your area](#) > [City West](#)

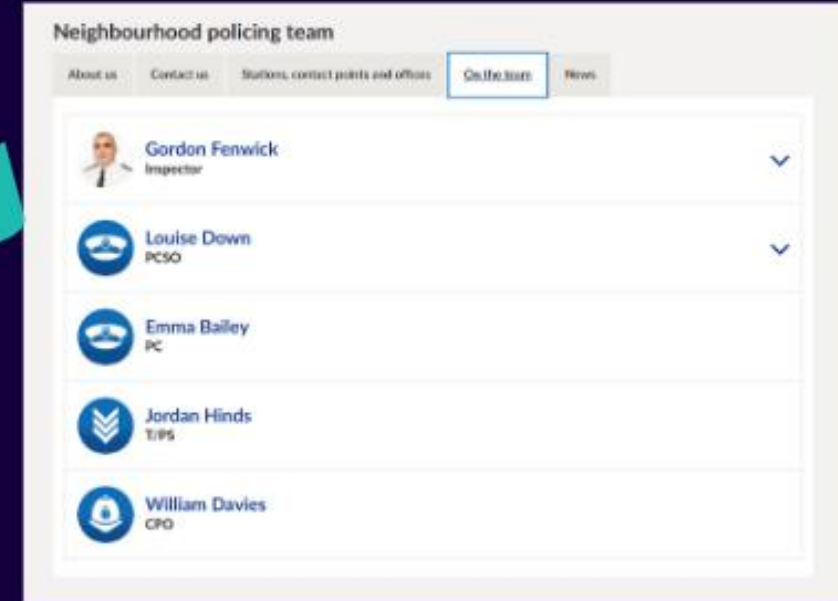


Wollaton West

[View on a map](#)

Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT)

Meet the Team



PCSO's



SEIOs@notts.police.uk
kerry.hall@notts.police.uk

School and Early Intervention Officers (SEIOs)



SCHOOLS AND EARLY INTERVENTION OFFICERS (SEIOs)



AIMS

- Engage with young people in schools
- Educate and raise awareness
- Divert young people from the Criminal Justice system
- Build trust and confidence in the Police

SEIO Role

- Deliver presentations on crime and crime prevention
- Explain consequences of actions to young people
- Deal with low level incidents occurring in school
- Facilitate the sharing of information between the OIC and School
- Advise school staff and OICs
- Attend multi-agency safeguarding meetings
- Work with internal and external partners for positive outcomes for young people
- SEIOs all have or are working towards a Level 3 Teaching Qualification
- SEIOs are all Cadet Leaders and cover volunteer Police Cadets on a rota basis
- **SEIOs DO NOT:**
- Investigate all crimes in schools- this could jeopardise earlier engagement efforts
- Seize drugs/weapons- they travel to schools in their personal cars
- Respond to incidents in schools

Contact Details

SEIOs@notts.police.uk
PS Kerry Hall 07595073957
Kerry.Hall@notts.police.uk

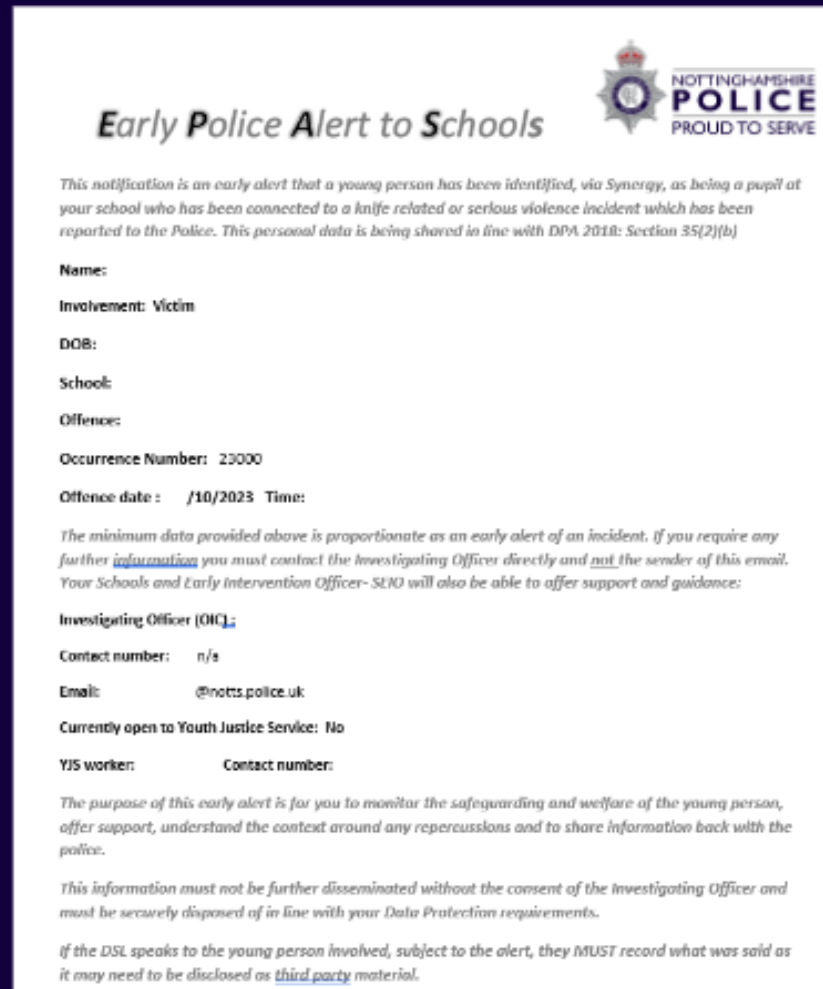
SEIOs@notts.police.uk
kerry.hall@notts.police.uk




School and Early Intervention Officers (SEIOs)



Early Police Alert to Schools (EPAS)



Early Police Alert to Schools 

This notification is an early alert that a young person has been identified, via Synergy, as being a pupil at your school who has been connected to a knife related or serious violence incident which has been reported to the Police. This personal data is being shared in line with DPA 2018: Section 35(2)(b)

Name:
Involvement: Victim
DOB:
School:
Offence:
Occurrence Number: 23000
Offence date: /10/2023 **Time:**

The minimum data provided above is proportionate as an early alert of an incident. If you require any further information you must contact the Investigating Officer directly and not the sender of this email. Your Schools and Early Intervention Officer- SEIO will also be able to offer support and guidance:

Investigating Officer (IO):
Contact number: n/s
Email: @notts.police.uk
Currently open to Youth Justice Service: No
YJS worker: **Contact number:**

The purpose of this early alert is for you to monitor the safeguarding and welfare of the young person, offer support, understand the context around any repercussions and to share information back with the police.

This information must not be further disseminated without the consent of the Investigating Officer and must be securely disposed of in line with your Data Protection requirements.

*If the DSL speaks to the young person involved, subject to the alert, they **MUST** record what was said as it may need to be disclosed as third party material.*

EPAS Form



SEIOs@notts.police.uk
kerry.hall@notts.police.uk

Early Police Alert to Schools (EPAS)

Step 1 - DON'T PANIC! The EPAS notification lets you know the child has been through something difficult and may not be at their best at school today - someone who the child has a good relationship with might be best placed to have a chat to them to see if they are okay and if there are any immediate concerns that need addressing

Step 2 - Establish the Details Contact the Officer In Charge (OIC) or your allocated SEIO for further details, to verify action taken to date and whether they have any recommendations on interventions required for the school to manage risk. Advice should be sought as to whether it is appropriate to contact parents/carers. Information may be limited if it is part of an ongoing investigation.

Step 3 – Manage any Known Risks - If the alleged suspect, victim and/ or the witness attend the same school you may wish to consider with police how will this be managed to reduce the impact of heightened tensions? Is there a plan to manage unstructured times and travelling to and from school? Is there an appropriate risk assessment in place? Refer to your schools own policies on Safeguarding, Behaviour Policies and Child Protection.

**DO NOT DISCUSS ANY DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED OFFENCE
WITH THE CHILD / PARENT IF THIS IS STILL A PENDING INVESTIGATION**

Step 4 – Check on the Welfare of the Young Person Are they in school and if not have you heard form parent/carers? Would they benefit from some additional support from a member of staff? Do they need any adjustments today to help them access their education? Do they feel safe in school and travelling home today?

Step 5 – Contact Parents if agreed with OIC/ SEIO (they will guide you about what can be shared at this stage). Are there any additional safeguarding concerns raised by the parents/ carers, do they need additional advice on next steps and who is best to provide these (police, SEIO, YJS)?

Step 6 – consider what else is going on for this young person - How is their behaviour in school? How is their attendance? Have parents reported any concerns? When these are considered in the context of the EPAS, does there need to be an onward referral to MASH or Youth Justice Service?

Two Black women are laughing together in front of a blue wall. The woman on the left has long, wavy black hair and is wearing a grey tank top under a blue denim dress. The woman on the right has a large, curly afro and is wearing a dark blue patterned top. The background is a light blue wall with some graffiti.

Speak up.
Stay safe.

[crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)

Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity,
number 1108687 and SC037960 in Scotland

CrimeStoppers.
Speak up. Stay safe.

Crimestoppers short film



crimestoppers-uk.org

Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity.
UK Registration Nos. 1108687/SC037960.

CrimeStoppers.
Speak up. Stay safe.

What is CrimeStoppers?

- Crimestoppers is an independent charity
- Crimestoppers established in the UK in 1988
- Not part of the police – Not part of Crimewatch
- Operate an ANONYMOUS reporting line on freephone 0800 555 111 or online
- Crimestoppers has a 100% success rate in retaining anonymity since its creation in 1988
- Rewards are paid

What happens when you call

- The call is **FREE** and available 24/7, 365 days a year
- You hear a recorded message about Crimestoppers
- We **NEVER** track, trace or record your call – it's anonymous
- Specially trained call handlers
- Over 140 languages available via our translation service
- Once the call is finished we **NEVER** call back
- It will **NOT** show up on the phone bill
- You need to delete the call history
- It is 100% anonymous. **ALWAYS.**



Telephone:
248,844

What happens when you submit a form

- The call is **FREE** and available 24/7, 365 days a year
- The IP address is scrambled and can **NEVER** be traced – it's anonymous
- Specially trained call handlers
- All quality information is securely passed on to the relevant police force
- We offer an anonymous two-way form option, which is **NOT** linked to email/phone etc..
- You need to delete the online history
- It is 100% anonymous. **ALWAYS.**



Online:
345,096



KNOW SOMETHING

< ABOUT CRIME? >

Use our secure online form to give us any information about crime 100% anonymously.

CONTACT US ANONYMOUSLY

OR

GET MORE INFO

ANONYMOUS?

WHAT CAN YOU TELL US?

CrimeStoppers.
Speak up. Stay safe.



Breaking down the barriers to reporting crime

There are a number of reasons why young people may decide not to report a crime, some of these reasons include

- Fear of repercussions
- Joint enterprise: concerns around if they share too much information they may be associated with the crime/incident
- Distrust of police/authority figures, or they don't have a safe place/person to report this information to
- Not sure if what they have seen constitutes a crime
- They experience higher rates of crime so become desensitised to it

Snitching and the Bystander Approach

Educational Resources

Breaking down the barriers to reporting crime

Snitching

To snitch on a person means to tell someone in authority that the person has done something bad or wrong.

Collins English Dictionary

Reasons young people don't report

Less than one fifth of children and young people who experience violent crime actually go on to report this to the police (ONS, 2014).¹

There are a number of reasons why young people may decide not to report a crime, some of these reasons include;

- Fear of repercussions
- Joint enterprise: concerns around if they share too much information they may be associated with the crime/incident
- Distrust of police/authority figures, or they don't have a safe place/person to report this information to
- Not sure if what they have seen constitutes a crime
- They experience higher rates of crime so become desensitised to it

The fear of being labelled a 'snitch' is one of the main reasons we hear young people say they would not report a crime, often stating 'snitches get stitches'.

One report found that young people 'would rather get into trouble themselves than be seen as a snitch' (Allnock & Atkinson 2019, p.15).²



1. https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20161009023349/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp17776_365203.pdf

2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0145213418304800>

Bystander Approach

In our lives, we sometimes witness attitudes and/or behaviours that we don't like or agree with. It may be that they clash with our personal values, our organisational values or both.

The default can often be to "ignore" – walk away and remain silent even when it is a friend, a work colleague or stranger that is involved or impacted. We might not see it as our business or our role to intervene.

Do we ever consider the consequences of our inaction? What does our silence and inaction say to those involved or impacted?

We can all be bystanders. Every day events happen around us.

At some point, we will notice someone at risk, either because of the behaviour of others (such as sexual harassment or bullying) or through their own behaviour (such as carrying a knife). When this happens, we will decide to do or say something, or to simply let it go.

The Bystander Approach encourages us to take action and to prevent harm.

When we intervene, we show to others that the behaviour is unacceptable and that we want to see a change. If such messages are constantly reinforced within our community, we can shift

the boundaries of what is considered acceptable and we can work together to reduce crime and to make our community safer. When we do something to prevent harm it sends a signal to others about our beliefs, our values and about who we are.

Becoming an active bystander is not easy. Young people might feel embarrassed to say something in public, they might fear repercussions or simply think that someone else will step in, and these feelings are common. In fact, if more people are around, it is less likely that someone will intervene.

It is important to think about the reasons, like those listed in the previous section, that explain why young people might not want to become involved.

However, it is also important that young people feel empowered and prepared, so that if they do see a crime occurring, they know that they can do something safely, to make a positive difference.

This information aims to help you speak to young people about being an active bystander. We hope that the Bystander Approach will be adopted by adults and children, and that we will see it being talked about in schools, colleges and places where people work.



Raising Awareness



Nottinghamshire Knife Crime Campaign

Anonymous information can help keep streets safe.

If you spot anything crime-related or suspicious on your street and want to remain anonymous, contact our charity, online or on the phone, 24/7, 365 days a year.

With your information we have helped reunite people with stolen goods, made communities safer and brought people to justice.

CrimeStop
0800 555 111
100% anonymous
crimestoppers

I know someone who is carrying a knife.

I am worried someone will get hurt.

Need to tell someone

Don't want my name involved

Who can I tell?

Tell us WHAT YOU KNOW

100% anonymously at Fearless.org

fearless
part of Crimestoppers
fearless.org 0800 555 111

I have information about a crime.

I am worried someone is going to get hurt.

Need to tell someone

Don't want my name involved

Who can I tell?

Tell us WHAT YOU KNOW

100% anonymously at Fearless.org

fearless
part of Crimestoppers
fearless.org 0800 555 111

Fearless Professional Session

What is Fearless? Snitching and the Bystander Approach



**MONDAY 20TH
NOVEMBER 2023
3.30 – 4.30PM**

With:

HANNAH & OLA

FEARLESS
YOUTH PROJECTS TEAM

These sessions will cover what is fearless?, the difference between snitching and reporting and the Bystander Approach. It will explore in more detail the bystander toolkit, what it means to be an active bystander and the wider impact this can have on keeping our communities safe.

The sessions will run for 1 hour, are interactive and debate is encouraged.

Online Event
link provided after sign up



Part of Crimestoppers
Fearless.org 0800 555 111

Get in touch.

Lydia Patsalides

Regional Manager – East Midlands

VAWG National Lead

E: Lydia.patsalides@crimestoppers-uk.org

M: 07787 292 574

T: @CS_EastMids

W: www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Crimestoppers Trust is a registered charity.
UK Registration Nos. 1108687/SC037960.

CrimeStoppers.
Speak up. Stay safe.

The STANCE project



Supporting **T**rauma **A**wareness in
Nottingham **C**ity **E**ducation

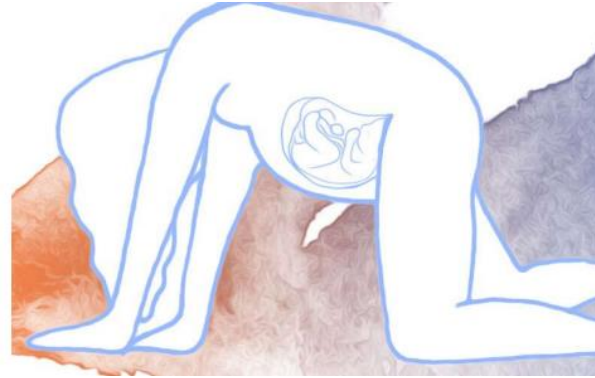


17th October 2023 –
Dr Maddi Popoola



Too young?

- Was in a violent relationship with a partner, friend or family member
- Used alcohol and substances
- Has a history of trauma herself
- Suffered serious mental health problems or toxic stress



- Bessel Van der Kolk, showed us that early trauma creates an ‘assault’ on the child’s development over time.
- Traumatized children develop a range of unhealthy coping strategies which is how they adapted to threat, they also do not develop the essential daily living skills that children need, such as being able to manage impulses, solve problems or learn new information.



Types of Trauma

- **Developmental**
- **Chronic**
- **Generational**
- **Secondary**

Complex trauma

Family violence

Medical trauma

Natural disasters

Community and school violence

Neglect

Physical abuse

Sexual abuse

Traumatic grief

Refugee and war zone trauma



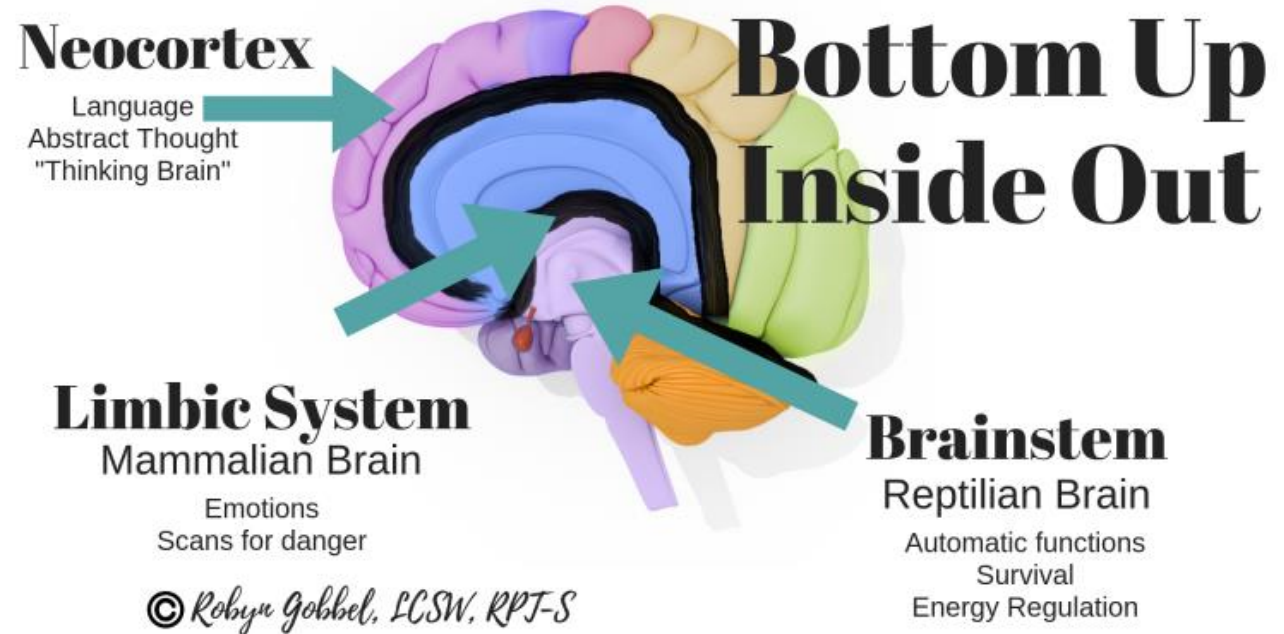
Neuro-development

New research into affect of trauma on cognitive abilities as well as affective e.g. ability to read emotions

Downstairs- breathing, heartbeat, temperature- emotions (limbic)- fully furnished and decorated

Upstairs- cerebral cortex- executive function, reasoning, language- under construction
“Where in the brain, is this child?”

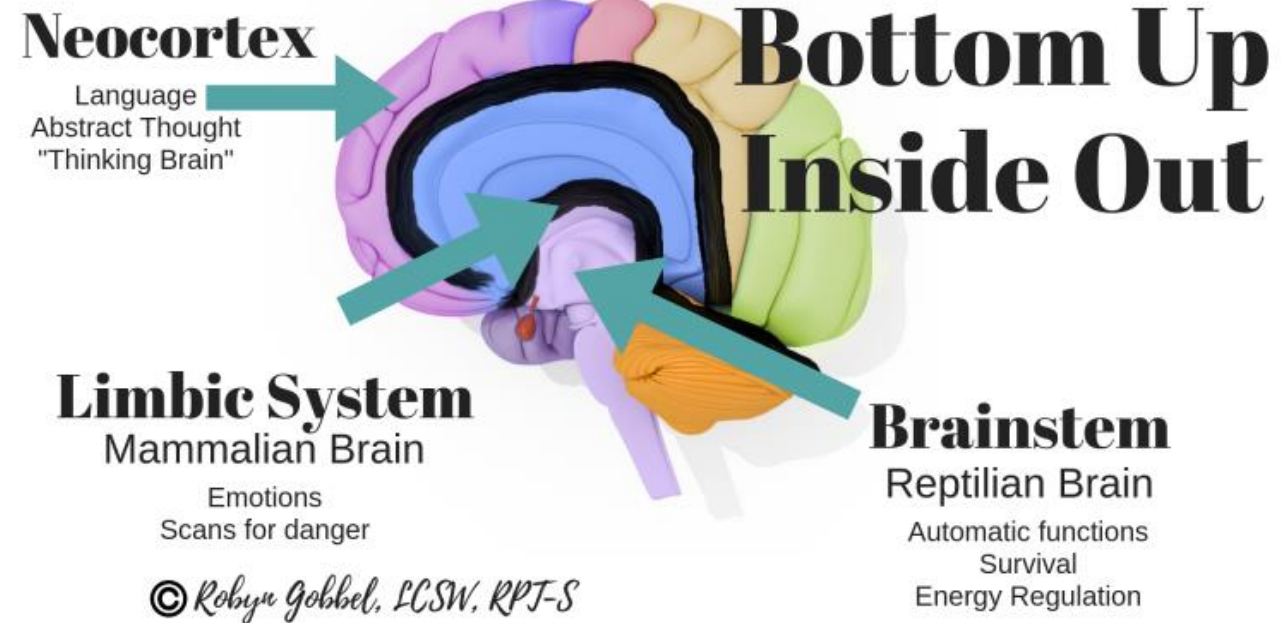
Greene (2008) some challenging behaviour stems from expectations exceeding the cognitive skills they don't or can't access **at the moment.**



Neuro-development in the adolescent brain

The adolescent brain is getting a “remodel”- the upstairs systems are not always online- so we see behaviour that may be insensitive or lacking in thought. The fight or flight modes can also fire up.

The emotional brain (limbic) is almost adult size, but the pre-frontal cortex is still child size.





Listen – there are questions...



Huge shift in
importance...

- Identity
- Social Acceptance /connectedness
- Risk fulfilment –feeling exhilarated – brain sizes at odds!
- Euphoria
- Control
- Increased learning capacity v increased vulnerability as the ‘resource library’ readily available is not as helpful!
- If the brain is learning more – requirement is more sleep... Discuss



TAKING RISKS

The teen years are the most dangerous times in our lives. Adolescents brains are still wired to learn – yet have increased vulnerability due to risk factors.



The anticipation of pleasure is what drives adolescents to take risks. They don't think about the consequences of their risk-taking because the pleasure seeking and rational parts of their brain are not yet fully connected.



Emotions are extremes

How often do teenagers experience headaches or stomach aches?

RISK FACTORS

- ✗ Genetic influences
- ✗ Low IQ and learning disabilities
- ✗ Specific development delay
- ✗ Communication difficulties
- ✗ Difficult temperament
- ✗ Physical illness
- ✗ Academic failure
- ✗ Low self-esteem



Child

- ✓ Secure attachment experience
- ✓ Good communication skills
- ✓ Having a belief in control
- ✓ A positive attitude
- ✓ Experiences of success and achievement
- ✓ Capacity to reflect

- ✗ Family disharmony, or break up
- ✗ Inconsistent discipline style
- ✗ Parent/s with mental illness
- ✗ Parental substance abuse, addiction or alcoholism
- ✗ Physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect
- ✗ Parental criminality
- ✗ Death and loss



Family

- ✓ Family harmony and stability
- ✓ Supportive parenting
- ✓ Strong family values
- ✓ Affection
- ✓ Clear, consistent discipline
- ✓ Support for education

- ✗ Bullying
- ✗ Discrimination
- ✗ Breakdown in, or lack of, positive friendships
- ✗ Deviant peer influences
- ✗ Peer pressure
- ✗ Poor pupil-to-teacher relationships



School

- ✓ Positive school climate that enhances belonging and connectedness
- ✓ Clear policies on behaviour and bullying
- ✓ 'Open door' policy for children to raise problems
- ✓ A whole-school approach to promoting good mental health

- ✗ Socio-economic disadvantage
- ✗ Homelessness
- ✗ Disaster, accidents, war or other overwhelming events
- ✗ Discrimination
- ✗ Other significant life events
- ✗ Lack of access to support services



Community

- ✓ Wider supportive network
- ✓ Good housing
- ✓ High standard of living
- ✓ Opportunities for valued social roles
- ✓ Range of sport/leisure activities

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

AGGRESSION AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

- **Adolescents can have trouble understanding the consequences of their actions because the thinking and emotional parts of their brain are not fully connected and their brain is not yet wired up to learn from their mistakes. This can lead to aggressive and criminal behaviour which can be hard to explain and understand.**



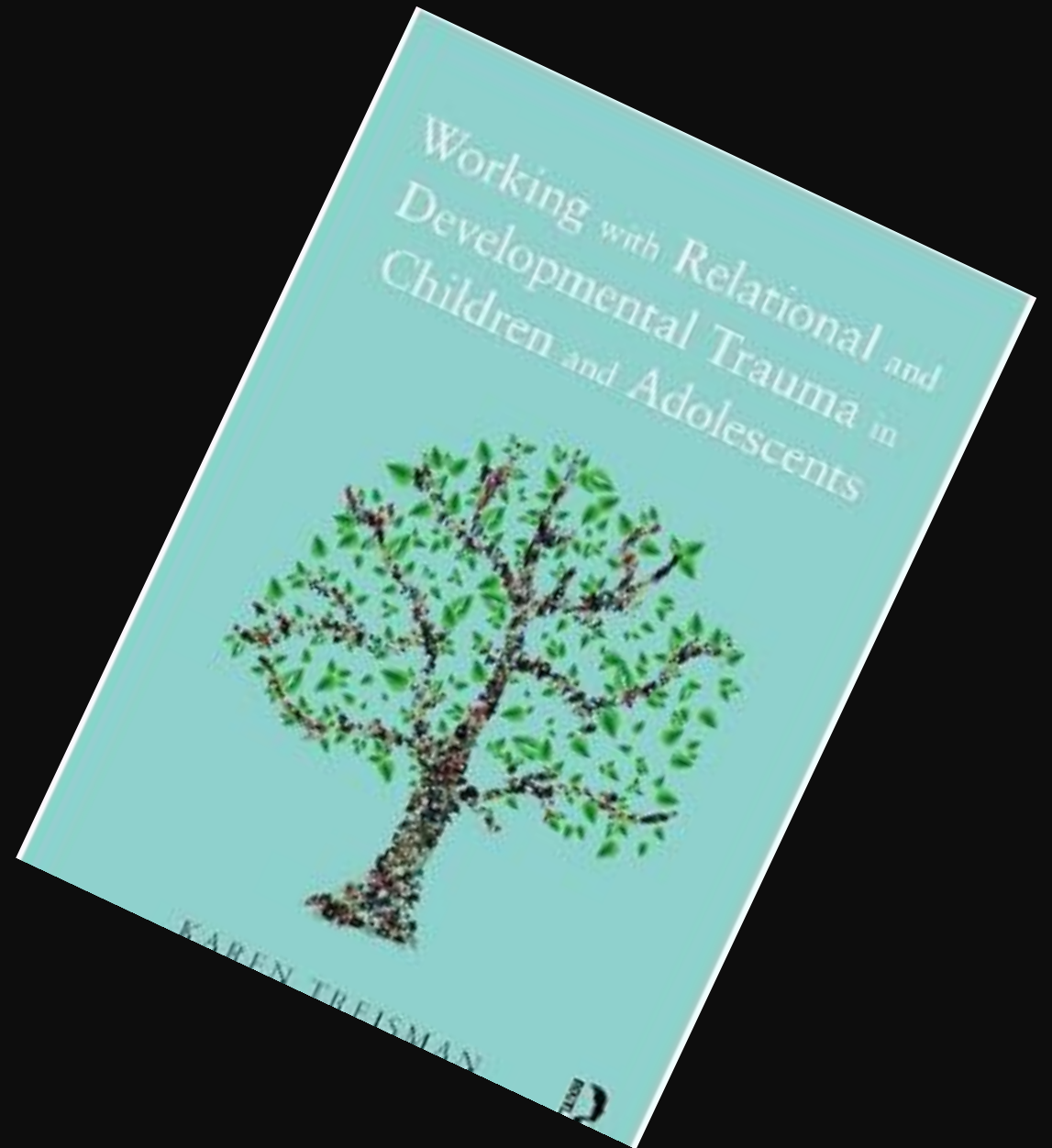


It is not all doom...

"Relationships heal relationship trauma", is a brilliant quote from Dr Karen Triesman.

Dr Bruce Perry -Developmental Trauma can be repaired - if the right intervention is offered at the right time, in the right order and over a long period of time.

Neuro-science is showing us all the time that the brain is flexible and open to being re-sculpted.



Choices and consequences



No-one is born carrying a knife

- Early prevention, facilitated 2 hour workshops
- Delivered to KS2 upwards
- Trauma informed
- Evaluations show positive attitudinal change
- Free



Nottingham space option

- **Local families impacted by knife crime**
- **Different perspectives from grandparents, parents, siblings, children**



“But my class aren’t knife carriers”

- **Early prevention**
- **Awareness of knife crime**
- **Building resilience**
- **Enabling informed choice**



Want to know more?

- **Regular teacher twilight tours**
- **Workshops adaptable to suit different groups**
- **Can also be delivered with partners as intervention**
- **For more information:**

Jo Ayris joanne.ayris@nationaljusticemuseum.org.uk

Gill Brailey gill.brailey@nationaljusticemuseum.org.uk



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER



VRP

Violence
Reduction
Partnership

Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Questions





Local Updates

Content

1. **Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023**
2. **Section 175/157 safeguarding audit update**
3. **Safeguarding in Education training programme**
4. **Changes to websites**
5. **Request for updated contacts**
6. **City MASH cluster meetings and key contacts**
7. **Upcoming network dates**

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023

A polite reminder at this busy start to the academic year to ensure that all of your policies and documents reflect guidance contained within KCSIE 2023 and are up to date on all platforms.



2023-2024 Local Safeguarding Partnership audit (Section 175/147):

The Nottingham City safeguarding audit process involves two elements:

- 1. Annual completion of an online self-audit tool**
- 2. Ten sample schools will be chosen each year to take part in a face to face audit review upon completion of the online audit**

Who is this for?

The Local Safeguarding Partnership audit is convened by the NCSCP under the terms of the Children Act 2004 and Working Together.

- This audit applies to all ‘schools’ and ‘colleges’ (in Nottingham City) as defined by the DfE in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023
- The audit should be submitted by the Headteacher and completed in collaboration with the Designated Safeguarding Lead consulting with all other relevant stakeholders, for example the safeguarding governor and trustees
- Completion of this audit will be an annual expectation
- Schools are encouraged to see this as an excellent opportunity to undertake an annual audit of safeguarding across the setting, identifying any areas that the setting may decide to develop further and be included in wider school development or improvement plans

Annual completion of the Local Safeguarding Partnership audit

Further detailed guidance about the audit process will be sent out to all Headteachers at the start of the summer term along with a ‘**support and guidance**’ document that should answer any questions to help with the completion of the audit and understanding the wider process.

The annual audit will open on Monday 15th April 2024 for completion by Monday 08th July 2024 via the Headteacher accessing an email sent directly to them.

We have attempted to ensure that the audit is as accessible as possible to reduce the time and resources required to complete your submission, this is through feedback from professionals completing it last year and updates to KCSIE 2023

We recommend that Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023 (KCSIE 2023) is at hand whilst completing the audit.

Safeguarding in Education training offer

We have a range of courses available through the partnership *safeguarding in education* training programme including ***Introduction to Safeguarding and Child Protection*** and a 2-day ***Designated Safeguarding Lead*** course also for all professionals new to the DSL role or requiring renewal of their previous validation. Please do visit our website for all course dates and be sure to book in advance as courses fill up very fast. All courses are free and available to staff working within our city settings only.

[Safeguarding Training - Nottingham City Council](#)

*A reminder that it is the staff/settings responsibility to maintain an accurate training record for all staff and ensure that it is in date

**We offer a *Train the Trainer* course which we recommend a minimum of 2 professionals from each setting complete to receive annual training material from the partnership for internal use only by the approved person- see our programme for further information

Website update

There are two main websites held by the local authority that will be key to support the role of the DSL-

- 1- Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Partnership- www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/ncscp
- 2- Nottingham Schools- www.nottinghamschools.org.uk

Contact updates and weekly communication

A polite reminder to email us when you have a change of Headteacher, DSL or SENCO. It is imperative that we have up to date contacts in order for important information to reach you in a timely manner.

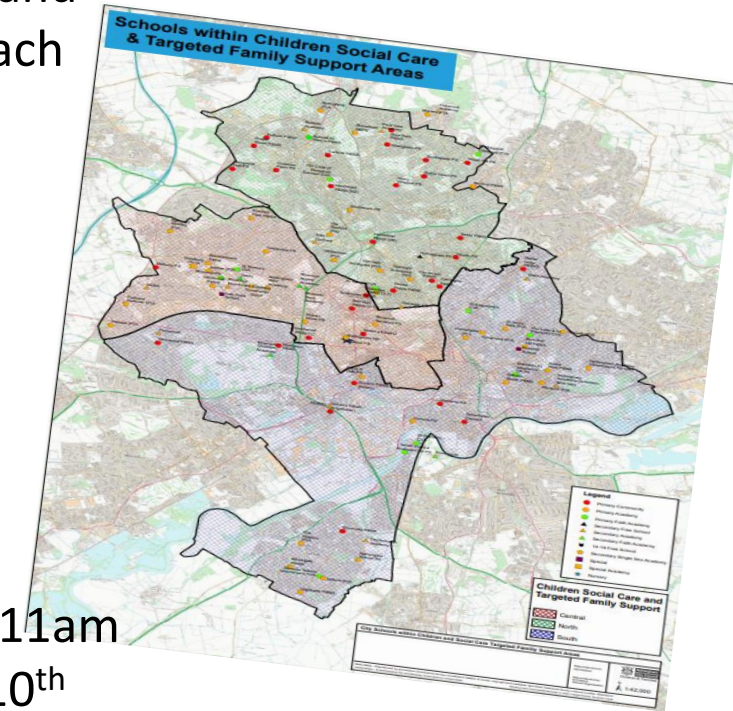
Please contact Mark.Attwood@nottinghamcity.gov.uk for any changes across the year.

From summer 2023 we have started an annual update request. This will be repeated every summer moving forward however it is expected that **settings contact us where staffing changes have occurred during the academic year.**

Weekly communication- 'Information for Schools' is a weekly newsletter from Nottingham City Council which includes updates from Government, the Education Department and services provided to education establishments. The newsletter is an amalgamation of letters to headteachers and the Scene newsletter. We have added the lead contact/Headteacher, DSL and SENCO emails given to us over the summer to the mailing list so that information can get to the right people and in a timely manner. **We would ask all lead contacts that receive our communication weekly, to disseminate to relevant teams, departments and professionals within your setting accordingly.**

Children's social care cluster meetings

- Termly/quarterly meetings between children's social care and schools in the locality. Long term social work teams in fieldwork are split into North, Central and South with four social work teams and one targeted Family Support team in each area
- John Carter is the Service Manager for Central - John.Carter@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- Caroline Vallelly is the Service Manager for North - Caroline.Vallelly@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
- Tracy Hayden is the Service Manager for South - Tracy.Hayden@nottinghamcity.gov.uk



Central cluster dates- 20th February 2024 09.30-11am, 18th June 2024 09.30am-11am

North cluster dates- 06th December 2023 1.30pm, 20th March 2024 1.30pm and 10th July 2024 1pm

South cluster dates- tbc

<https://www.nottinghamschools.org.uk/media/z05dx3s0/cluster-map.pdf>



Duty		
Head of First Response	Sam Danyluk	Samantha.danyluk@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Service Manager – Duty & BIT	Will Hose	William.hose@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Service Manager – MASH & EDT	Diana Millwood	diana.millwood@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Brief Intervention Team Manager	Corina Ioannou	Corina.ioannou@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Emergency Duty Team Manager	Robin Bradbury	Robin.bradbury@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
MASH Team Manager	Suzanne Eastwood	Suzanne.eastwood@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
MASH Team Manager	Gillian Till	Grace.gunn@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
MASH Team Manager	Alivia Francis	Jenny.brotherhood@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Duty Team 1 Manager	Caroline Barton	Karen.maxted@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Duty Team 2 Manager	Richard McCrea	Richard.mcrea@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Duty Team 3 Manager	Jess Baines	Jessica.baines@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Duty Team 4 Manager	Sam Vallee	Samuel.vallee@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Targeted Support Team Manager	Lisa Churchill	Lisa.churchill@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Dates for upcoming DSL Networks to be held virtually:

Tuesday February 06th 2024 9.30-12

Tuesday May 21st 2024 9.30-12

- A reminder that all delegates must register in advance through Eventbrite link sent through central email or by visiting the relevant website for each network
- Virtual networks do not have a limit on the number of professionals attending from each setting
- Attendance at 2 or more DSL networks per year constitutes '*DSL Update training*' and we will certificate accordingly each summer term- this process is currently being reviewed.

[Nottingham Schools - Nottingham City Council](#)



National Updates

[@NottinghamCSCP](#)

Over the last 12 months there have been many publications which you may find useful and particularly relevant to your role and organisation:

- **Independent Review of Children's Social Care (May 2022) Josh MacAlister.** [Final Report - The Independent Review of Children's Social Care \(childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk\)](https://childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk)
 - This review is the most wide-ranging rethink of children's social care in more than a generation. The review launched in March 2021. It prioritised hearing the voices of children, young people and adults that have received the help or support of a social worker, or who have been looked after.
- **Child Protection in England. National review into the murders of Arthur Labinjo-Hughes and Star Hobson (May 2022) Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel.** [National review into the murders of Arthur Labinjo-Hughes and Star Hobson - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-review-into-the-murders-of-arthur-labinjo-hughes-and-star-hobson)
 - This review sets out recommendations and findings for national government and local safeguarding partners to protect children at risk of serious harm. It examines the circumstances leading up to the deaths of Arthur Labinjo-Hughes and Star Hobson and considers whether their murders reflect wider national issues in child protection.
- **The government published its response to the above 2 reports :** [Children's social care stable homes built on love consultation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/consultations/childrens-social-care-stable-homes-built-on-love) which included a wide-ranging consultation 'open to all those who receive or provide children's social care services in England, and those who have an interest in it'. This was open until May 2023. The recommendations from this and the findings from the review/consultation of Working Together to Safeguard Children will inform practice moving forward.

- **The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) 2022.** [The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse | IICSA Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse](#)
 - The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) published its final report into child sexual abuse and exploitation in institutions in **England** and **Wales**. The report draws on evidence from public hearings, the Inquiry's research programme and submissions to the 'Truth Project' from people who were sexually abused as children.
- **Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) DFE,2023.** [Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
 - This is the updated statutory guidance for schools and colleges on safeguarding children and safer recruitment, which came into force on 1st September. Some changes include: clarification around the roles and responsibilities of education staff in relation to filtering and monitoring, clarification that being absent, as well as missing, from education can be warning sign of a range of safeguarding concerns, including sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or child criminal exploitation, additional information on online pre-recruitment checks for shortlisted candidates, and information on responding to allegations related to organisations or individuals using school premises.
- **[Learning for the future: Final analysis of serious case reviews 2017-2019](#)**. **Research In Practice. 2022.** [Serious Case Reviews | Serious Case Reviews \(researchinpractice.org.uk\)](#)
 - Research in Practice published briefings summarising findings from the Department for Education's (DfE) triennial and biennial analyses of Serious Case Review reports (1998-2019) in England. It analyses 235 serious case reviews (SCRs) relating to incidents between April 2017 and September 2019. There are separate briefings for: Social Work, Health, Police & Criminal Justice, and Education & Early Help.

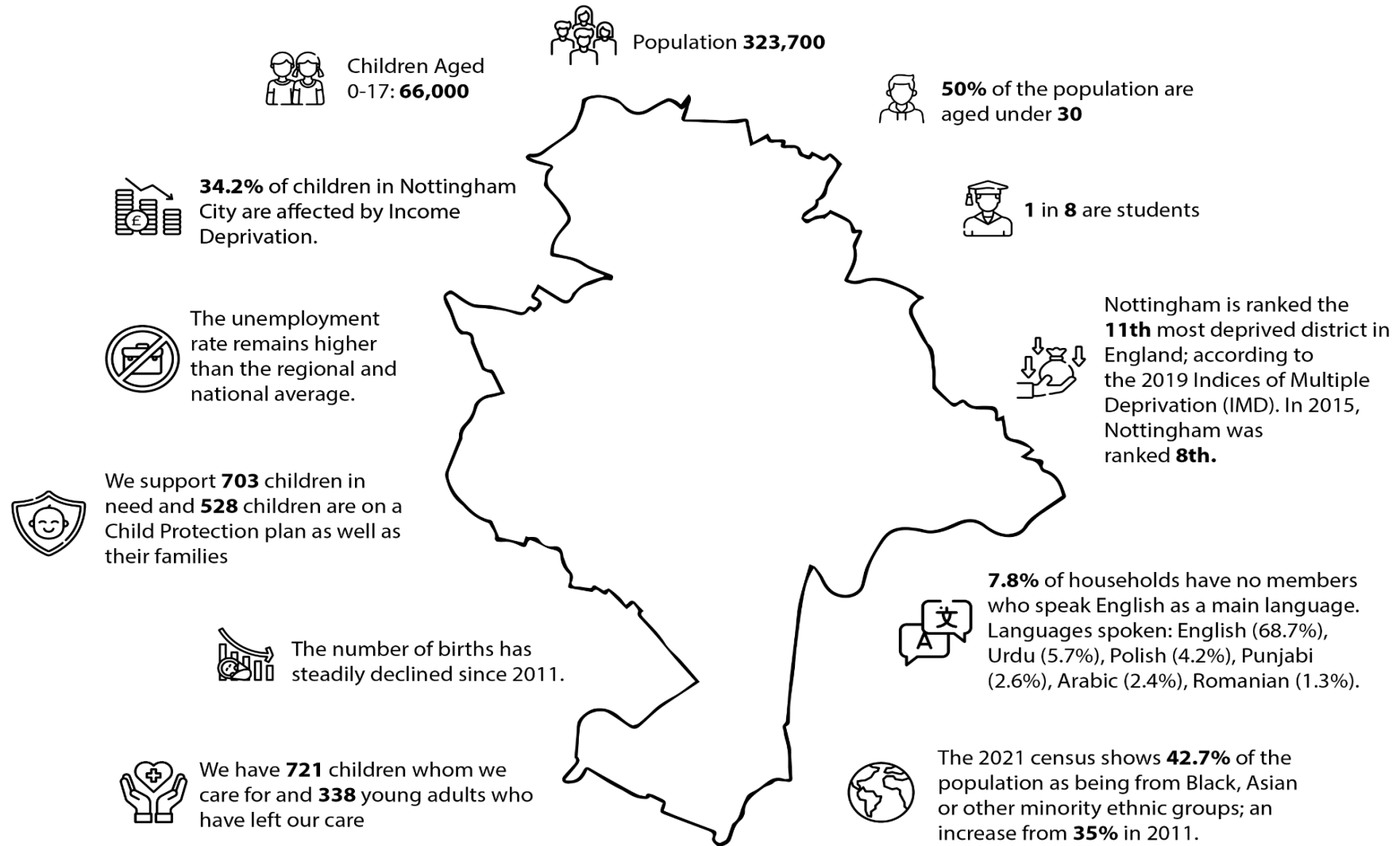
- **The Domestic Abuse Act 2021**

- On April 29th, 2021, the Domestic Abuse Bill passed becoming the Domestic Abuse Act. For the first time the **DAA recognises children themselves as victims of domestic abuse when they see, hear or experience domestic abuse**. Recognising and acknowledging the experience of a child helps to validate that experience.
- New statutory guidance came out July 2022 [Domestic Abuse Act 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/domestic-abuse-act-2021-statutory-guidance)

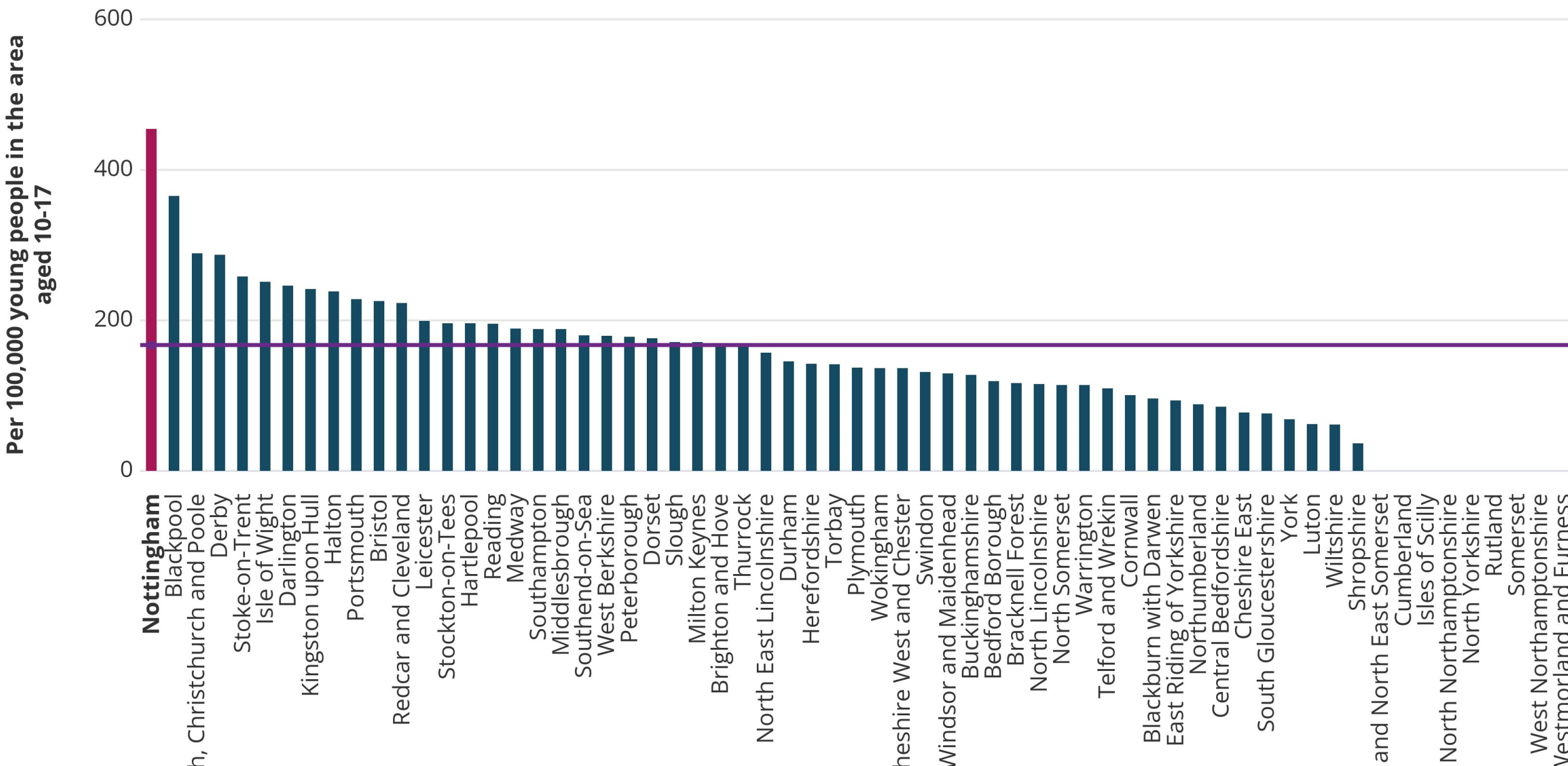
- [Organisations will not be reprimanded for sharing information to protect children and young people at risk, promises ICO](#)

- The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has published new guidance to address concerns from organisations and frontline workers that may be scared to share information for fear of falling foul of data protection law. The document offers a 10-step guide on data protection considerations when sharing personal information for child safeguarding purposes.
 - [A 10 step guide to sharing information to safeguard children | ICO](#)
 - ICO guidance is aimed at multiagency professionals feeling anxious about sharing information because they are worried about a child. The evidence base being the national panel report on child protection in England. Think, Check, Share!

Local Context



Juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds (2022) for All English unitary authorities



- [Threshold of Need](#) – Refresh, launch event 23rd Nov and animation video
- [E-MARF](#)
- Child and Young Person's [Neglect](#) Toolkit & [Neglect animations](#)
- Learning from Rapid Reviews and LCSPR's – Working with large families; concealed pregnancies; the invisible voice.
- Partnership Newsletter – Autumn Edition
- [Business Plan](#) - 4 Priorities (Exploitation; Making The System Work; Enhancing Cultural Competency & Confidence and Domestic Abuse).
- Social media pages – [YouTube](#) & X (formerly Twitter)
- Capturing the voice of the child – Opportunities to engage
- Staffing changes – New Business Manager (Ben Osifo) and Independent Scrutineer (Steve Edwards)
- NCSCP Education Subgroup to be set up
- Nottingham City Improving Agency Engagement with Service Users [Framework](#) - The framework is for use when working with adults who do not engage and there are concerns of risk of harm or other safeguarding factors.

Behaviors (we can see)

Aggression
Raging
Screaming
Low tolerance
Frustration
Verbal abuse

Screaming
Crying
Avoidance
Refusal

Hiding
Self Isolation
Running/fleeing
Violence
Threatening
Loss of self control

Internal Emotional States (we cannot see)

Nervous
Exhausted
Trapped
Guilty
Scared

Angry
Rejected
Alone
Embarrassed
Judged

Frustrated
Worries
Attacked
Shameful
Disrespected

- The brain matures in all areas;
- The brain matures from back to front;
- There is an increase in grey matter, followed by pruning;
- Greater connectivity across the brain;
- The hormone balance undergoes upheaval and alteration.

THE TEACHER AND THE TEENAGE BRAIN



DR JOHN COLEMAN



Closing



- Whole School approach – PSHE Curriculum
- Extra familial and intra familial harm
- School as a safety net
- Your community
- Safety Mapping
- Importance of relationships

- [Resources for young people | The Ben Kinsella Trust](#)
- [Youth Endowment Fund Toolkit](#)
- [Resources - NWG Network](#)
- [Stronger People C.I.C | Publications](#)
- [The Oldham Youth Now Project Toolkit | Contextual Safeguarding](#)
- [For parents - Parents Against Child Exploitation \(Pace\) UK \(paceuk.info\)](#)
- [Homepage – YGAM](#)
- [Projects | Violence Reduction Unit \(nottsvrp.co.uk\)](#)
- [Transitional safeguarding resources | Local Government Association](#)
- [You be the Judge – Sentencing \(sentencingcouncil.org.uk\)](#)
- [British Red Cross teaching resources: Increase in knife crime](#)
- [Reducing Violence Programme – StreetDoctors](#)
- [Intersectionality](#)
- Stephen Lawrence Foundation - [Resources](#)

Before you leave...

Please can you take a minute of your time



We'd appreciate hearing what you thought of this network.

Please use the QR code or link to give us your feedback

<https://forms.office.com/e/zNxngfMHkq>