Training Transfer PDF Resource for Trainees
(N.B. Links to video’s and other resources sent separately)

Young People and Relationship Abuse

Amanda Jones, LSCB Training Manager
& Nahima Begum, Young People’s Advocate, Refuge
Learning Outcomes

By the end of the training, participants will:

• Gain an understanding of current research findings in relation to the prevalence and nature of domestic Abuse between young people

• Explore some of the reasons why it is difficult for young people to recognise and disclose abuse in relationships

• To understand the importance of child protection measures and working with other relevant agencies
Home Office definition of domestic abuse

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional
Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.
How this relates to the Children Act

• Under Section 31(9) of the Children Act 1989, as amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002: ‘Harm’ means ill treatment or the impairment of health or development, including, for example, impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another;

• ‘Development’ means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development;

• ‘Health’ means physical or mental health; and

• ‘Ill treatment’ includes sexual abuse and forms of ill treatment that are not physical.
Session summary

• Abusive relationships have complex dynamics and they are not easy to leave.
• Abuse is not always physical.
• The levels of violence and harm can be no less serious than that seen in adult domestic violence.
• Professionals need to be alert to domestic abuse, name it, and offer support to victims.
Asking the question

Environment

Questions and language

How to respond
Practice Points

• Draw on a variety of techniques that improve engagement.
• Be prepared to spend time exploring what abuse is.
• Validate the seriousness of young people’s relationships.
• Communicate with a young person on their terms; be comfortable using their terminology and language when necessary.
• Offer face-to-face and new technologies communication, rather than telephone contact alone.
• Be flexible on appointment length
Spot the signs
Can you answer ‘Yes’ about your partner?

- Is willing to compromise
- Lets you feel comfortable being yourself
- Is able to admit to being wrong
- Is not jealous or possessive
- Does not try to control what you wear, where you go or what you do
- Does not physically hurt you
- Does not emotionally hurt you (by calling you names, threatening you, making you feel bad)
- Tries to resolve arguments and conflict by talking honestly
- Enables you to feel safe being with them
- Respects your feelings, your opinions and your friends
- Accepts you saying no to things you don't want to do (like sex)
- Accepts you changing your mind
- Respects your wishes if you want to end the relationship
AIM:
To identify known risks in domestic abuse and include specific considerations in relation to young people to inform your professional judgment. It will help you to identify suitable cases to be reviewed at a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) and inform referrals to children’s social care.
The SafeLives Risk Identification Checklist (RIC) Young People’s Version

• Young people aged 13-17 who are experiencing relationship abuse
• Both female and male victims
• Those suffering current domestic violence and abuse, not historical abuse.
• Intimate partner abuse in heterosexual and same sex relationships.
• Extended familial abuse and honour based abuse

NB
21 year old Casey Brittle was murdered by 27 year old Sanchez Williams while her 2 year old was in the house listening.

During their 4 year relationship Nottingham police were called on a number of occasions and they failed to intervene 11 times. Police received allegations of domestic violence and abuse against Ms Brittle between September 2008 and August 2010. Sanchez killed Casey in October 2010.

A post-mortem examination concluded that the cause of death was multiple blunt impact injuries, predominantly to her head. There were 27 separate points of injury to her face and head.

Sanchez Williams had an extensive criminal record and warnings on the Police National Computer for violence. He did not have any previous convictions for domestic abuse related offences.
• 17 year old Kelly Anne Bates was tortured, over a 4 week period, and killed by 49 James Patterson Smith following a 3 year violent relationship. He drowned her in a bath tub.

• Smiths’ was previously married. His marriage had ended after ten years in 1980 due to his violence towards his wife.

• After his divorce Smith had a succession of relationships with young women where he was violent and abusive. These included:
  • 20-year-old Tina Watson, whom he "used as a punch-bag", even subjecting her to severe beatings while she was pregnant with his child. Smith had tried to drown her during the 2 years they were together
  • 15 year old Wendy Mottershead who he tried to drown in a kitchen sink
Applying the RIC
Sophie’s Story
Risk Factors?
Risk Factors:

1. Fear
2. Feeling low – we might surmise this from what she’s said
3. Injury
4. Control
5. Constantly texts, contacts, follows, stalks or harasses
6. Jealousy
7. Escalation in severity
8. Escalation in frequency
9. Isolating from friends and family
10. Separation
11. Use of a knife – not on her but the presence of a weapon is threatening. It could be argued that he used the gate to inflict more injury on her.
12. Threatened suicide
Professional judgement points:

• Is the young person minimising?
• How frightened are they?
• Sadistic forms of abuse?
• Abuse not captured by RIC?
• Is diversity impacting on disclosure?
• Escalation?
• Lack of resources and wider needs?
• What is my gut feeling?
Young people and risk

• Age of both people
• Is this their first relationship
• Peer group
• Relationship with parents
• Resilience
• HBV/forced marriage
• Gangs/sexual exploitation
• Attitude to risk
Young person over 16

Domestic abuse disclosed

RIC completed

9 ticks or less or professional judgement

10 ticks or more

14 ticks or more

Remember importance of professional judgment/Escalation

- Children’s Social Care
- Domestic abuse services
- MARAC?

- Children’s Social Care
- Domestic abuse services
- MARAC?

- Children’s Social Care
- MARAC?
Redbridge MARAC Co-ordinator:

Karin Siebert

Tel: 020 8708 5082
Mob: 07507 833 980

karin.siebert@redbridge.gov.uk
Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

“A conference which pulls together a range of statutory and voluntary agencies to provide a victim-focused response in those domestic violence cases where the perpetrator poses a significant risk to a particular individual or the general community.”

Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
Who Can Refer?

• Any statutory or voluntary agency can refer
What needs to be done to make a referral?

• SaferLives Risk Assessment carried out
• Completed Assessment sent to MARAC CoOrdinator
When are MARAC Meetings

- MARAC Meetings take place every 3 – weeks
- Each case is presented by either the referrer or the representative from the referrers’ agency
- All attending agencies will share any relevant information relating to the victim/perpetrator that could help inform safeguarding decisions
- An action plan is agreed for each case
• Actions will be allocated to agencies and will have a named officer who will be responsible for ensuring that actions are carried out and outcomes are reported back to the MARAC CoOrdinator
Like what??????

- Referral to IDVA (for support, sign-posting, counselling services)
- Housing – (Refuge, placement out-of-borough, amendment of tenancy conditions, installation of security measures)
- Police/Probation – (Fast-track outstanding warrants, breach of licence conditions, issuing of TecSOS phones)
- Children’s Services – (Safeguarding children, engagement of children and parent’s at Children Resource Centres)
Safety planning

- Collaborative process
- Identifying and increasing harm reduction
- Empowering young person
- Increasing resilience
- Identifying sources of support (professional and personal)
- Evidences your actions
- Prepares young person for ‘worse case’ scenarios
Redbridge’s services include:

- Independent Gender Violence Advocates x 4 (IGVAs)
- Young Person’s Advocate
- Outreach service to 13 years old and under
- Group work
- Volunteering, peer support
Our outreach support

• Support for female and male victims

• Lower risk clients, point of crisis

• Risk assessment, safety planning

• One to one confidential support

• Refer with consent or self referral

Young people and children

• Support for young female victims

• Support for children and non abusing parent
Supporting younger women in Redbridge

Refuge’s Young People’s Advocate supports young women aged 14 to 17 who have experienced or are experiencing any form of gender based violence.

- 1 in 3 teenage girls has experienced sexual violence from a boyfriend
- Young women who experience repeated sexual harassment are significantly more likely to attempt suicide or self harm

Contact: Nahima Begum on 0800 169 7759 or email redbridgevawg@refuge.org.uk
Enhancing help seeking
Support to Families

• Parenting Teenagers Course (Early Intervention Panel)
• Early.Intervention@redbridge.gov.uk
• Young Women’s Group
  Gail McGuigan,
  Youth Service
Training Transfer / CPPD

PREVALENCE: In your staff meeting, facilitate the quiz in your pack and discuss.

SUPPORT: Ensure local support services are distributed

REFERRRAL: Ensure colleagues are aware of MARAC and referral pathways

Resources:
Introduction to risk identification
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AB00K1jiFUc
MARAC Roles and Information Sharing
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXthvNFiwWs
MARAC Action Planning
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SggO5N5nM0