

Derbyshire Domestic Violence & Abuse Guidance for Schools

A guide to support Primary, Secondary, Special Schools and other Education Settings in providing education about Domestic Violence and Abuse and addressing the impact on children and young people

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Version 2

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Introduction

This guidance has been developed by the Derbyshire Education Improvement Service in partnership with a range of schools and agencies. The purpose is to support primary and secondary schools and other education settings in providing education about domestic violence and abuse, and helping schools to tackle the impact on children and young people.

Schools have a responsibility to respond to the safety and welfare of children. This guidance supports schools in tackling the impact of domestic violence and abuse on children. It provides information on how to respond to disclosure and support children who are witnessing or experiencing domestic abuse and violence. The document includes referral pathways and service contacts.

Domestic abuse is always a child protection issue. In nearly all serious case reviews domestic abuse is highlighted as a risk factor. It is essential to always inform children's social care services if you suspect a child at your school is living with domestic abuse.

Note: This document should not be used in place of Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Procedures. All safeguarding concerns should be addressed by following safeguarding procedures. The policy and procedures are accessible at:

http://derbyshirescbs.proceduresonline.com/p_domestic_abuse.html

Further information about domestic abuse is available from the <http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk> website. "*The Working Guide to Dealing with Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence*" is also available on the website.

Schools' active involvement is crucial to weakening the cycle of domestic abuse as it is an environment best placed to challenge the myths that perpetuate domestic abuse; support children to seek help and safety, model and promote healthy non-violent relationships. (Source: Women's Aid).

Young people were consulted during the development of this guidance, particularly around the issue of what should be taught and how in schools. Their views have informed the content and some direct quotes have been included in the guidance.

What is Domestic Violence and Abuse?

A new government definition has been developed and came into use in March 2013. It changed the definition to one of *domestic violence and abuse* (DVA). The new definition now includes 16 and 17 year olds, recognising that they are the largest group to experience domestic abuse and violence. It is now defined as:

'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.



A good relationship has no prejudice, it's trusting and caring

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act which came into force December 2015 created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship.

Note: - 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.' (Source: Home Office Website)

The more detailed definition is designed to raise further awareness of the types of abuse, not just violence, and encourage more people experiencing abuse to come forward and seek help.

Risk Factors with an example known from serious case reviews (NSPCC 2017)

- Parental mental health problems- women who suffer are less well equipped in an abusive relationship
- Substance misuse can increase violent behaviour- alcohol
- A history of violence- men
- Young parents are a vulnerable group – teenage parents
- Lack of take up of services- often the mother does not take up the service, the father/partner do not engage/comply
- Different cultural norms- practices vary widely
- Trigger events can lead to a violent incident- relationship breakdown, post separation contact, pregnancy, threats from men to kill themselves

Derbyshire's Commitment to the Prevention and Tackling of Domestic Violence and Abuse

Derbyshire Children and Young People's Plan 2015-16 to 2017-18 to which all sectors of children's services including schools must contribute, includes Derbyshire's commitment to "Reducing the prevalence of domestic abuse and ensure early identification and support for children and young people affected by domestic abuse".

The Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Serious Sexual Violence Strategy provides a framework around which both statutory and voluntary agencies will continue to work together towards three main outcomes with those affected by domestic abuse at the heart of them:

- Prevention – engaging and raising awareness with victims, perpetrators, professionals and communities to identify and prevent domestic violence and abuse and sexual violence.
- Protection – victims of domestic violence and abuse and sexual violence are protected and perpetrators are held to account for their behaviour.
- Provision - meet the needs of victims by providing high quality and consistent services at a local level on a risk based approach.

Who Experiences Domestic Violence and Abuse?

Domestic violence and abuse affects every community regardless of race, ethnic or religious group, age, social class, sexuality, disability or lifestyle. Many victims are abused by other family members, not always intimate partners. Examples include a teenager who abuses a parent, abuse within teenage relationships, a young person who is forced into marriage or a girl subjected to female genital mutilation. Domestic violence and abuse is equally prevalent in same sex relationships – about 1 in 4 people in both types of relationship report experiencing it at some point in their lives. Transgender people can also be at risk, particularly if their family do not accept their gender identity, or partners use the threat of disclosing personal information to control them.

A minority of incidents of domestic violence are reported to the police. Estimates based on those interviewed in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) during the year ending March 2015 showed that around 4 in 5 victims (79%) of partner abuse did not report the abuse to the police. Nationally it is recognised that sports events e.g. national football competitions increase the frequency of domestic abuse and violence and therefore maybe a time for increased awareness and support.

In 2015/16, there were approximately 18,309 incidents of domestic abuse reported to the Police in Derbyshire and of these 6,069 were recorded crimes, indicating that more than 1 in 9 crimes in Derbyshire (inclusive of Derby City) are domestic abuse related. A rise in domestic abuse figures is often seen as an increase in the reporting of incidents rather than an increase in the actual number of incidents taking place.

The following facts and figures reveal that it is a large scale problem. However, when working with children and young people, it is important to remember that the majority of men do not abuse their partners and the majority of women are not victims of domestic violence and abuse. A strong message about the value of healthy relationships and that abusive behaviour is not the norm, provides the best context for this work.

Women

Research shows that domestic violence and abuse is most commonly experienced by women and perpetrated by men, though women may also experience it within same sex relationships.

- An estimated 1.3 million women experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse in the last year. (Source; CSEW for year ending March 2016).
- An estimated 4.3 million females have been a victim of domestic abuse since the age of 16 (Source; CSEW for year ending March 2016).
- On average, seven women a month are killed by a violent partner or ex-partner. (Source: Safe Lives).
- 56% of female victims of rape or assault by penetration were assaulted by their partner or ex-partner (Source: CSEW for year ending March 2016).
- One in four lesbian or bisexual women have experienced domestic abuse in a relationship, a similar proportion to that of the general female population. (Source: Stonewall Health briefings: Domestic Abuse 2012).

Other forms of domestic abuse that are predominantly experienced by women are forced marriage, honour based crimes and female genital mutilation (FGM).

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in the case of people with learning or physical disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage, and pressure or abuse is used. Honour-based crime is the infliction of hurt, violence, loss of liberty or in some cases murder in the name of protecting family pride. It is usually inflicted on young people who refuse to accept forced marriage and/or choose to have a relationship that is not acceptable to their family due to their perception of cultural expectations. Home Office Statistics (Forced Marriage Unit 2015) tell us that the majority of cases of forced marriages they dealt with involved families from South Asia but it also took place within a range of cultures and 14% of cases handled that year had no overseas element.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as 'partial or total removal of external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. WHO state that more than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia as well as among migrants from these areas. 'FORWARDUK' revealed that 60,000 girls under 15 are at risk of FGM in the UK.

It is therefore important that where pupils of different ethnic backgrounds are present in school, staff are vigilant and aware of how these potential issues may present themselves.

For more information about the impact of domestic abuse on ethnic minorities go to: <http://imkaan.org.uk/>

More information about FGM can be found at <http://www.forwarduk.org.uk/>

Men

Statistics indicate that significant numbers of men experience domestic abuse at some point in their lives. According to the CSEW Year ending March 2016

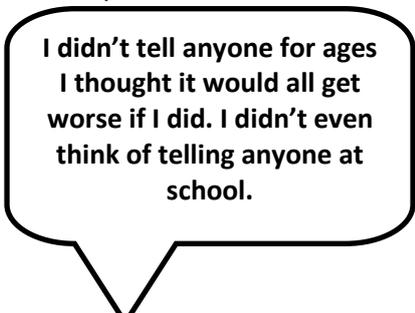
- 4.4% of men were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year, equivalent to an estimated 716,000 male victims.
- The most prevalent age group in 2015/16 for male victims is 16-19, where 6.7% of men stated they were a victim of any form of domestic abuse compared to 2.2% of 55-59 year old men. 5.3% of 20-24 year old men were also victims.
- Half (49%) of gay or bi-sexual men have experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse from a family member or partner since the age of 16, compared with one in six men (17%) in general. (Source: Stonewall Health briefings: Domestic Abuse 2012).
- In cases handled by the Forced Marriage Unit in 2016 one in every five victims of forced marriage was a man (20%).

Derbyshire Constabulary reported that in 2015/16, male victims accounted for 23% of domestic abuse referrals.

Teenagers

Teenagers also experience domestic violence and abuse within relationships (as recognised by the new definition). Research shows that women aged between 16 and 19 are at the highest risk of sexual assault. Further research from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) in 2009, has shown that exploitation and violence in teenage relationships are more common than previously thought. For example:

- 13 to 15 year-olds are as likely to experience violence as the over-16s.
- 25% of girls and 18% of boys surveyed reported that they had experienced some form of physical violence.
- Nearly 75% of girls reported that they had experienced



I didn't tell anyone for ages I thought it would all get worse if I did. I didn't even think of telling anyone at school.

- some sort of emotional violence from partners.
- Over 75% of girls with an older partner (in particular a "much older" one) reported that they had experienced physical violence.
- The Safe Lives Children's Insights 2015-17, young people aged 13-17 states:
 - A quarter of young people exposed to domestic violence go on to demonstrate harmful behaviour within their own relationships, with 61% directed at their mothers.
 - 46% of young people exposed to domestic violence are being directly harmed by the family member.
 - 94% of young people experiencing abuse within their intimate relationships are female.
 - 61% of young victims of domestic abuse experience it from a current partner, 30% from an ex-intimate partner.

"We are clearly at risk of a whole new generation of domestic violence". (Source: Kier Starmer 2011). One of the problems is that there is wide acceptance of abuse among young people in the UK, with some teenagers expressing the view that this is normal for adult relationships.

- 45% of teenagers believe that, in some circumstances, it is acceptable for a boy to assault his girlfriend.
- One in five teenage girls has been hit by a boyfriend, and one third says cheating justifies violence (Source: Women's Aid).

These disturbing facts and figures make intervention by schools even more important and urgent. Young people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or may be questioning their sexuality or gender identity are also at risk of domestic abuse.

Children

Many children frequently witness or hear domestic violence and abuse in the home, thereby also becoming victims, directly or indirectly. The Save Lives Report "Getting it Right First Time" (2015) states that 140,000 children live in households where there is high risk domestic abuse.

"The Enemy Within Report" (2012) suggests that up to 75% of children on child protection orders in some areas, are on the registers at least in part because of concerns over domestic violence in the family. The same report also claims 950,000 children are victims or witnesses to domestic violence or abuse.

I couldn't concentrate on my work; I kept worrying about mum at home.

Perpetrators often attack the mother-child relationship and use children when committing the violence, for instance, by threatening to harm the children in order to control the mother.

In 2015/2016 just over half the incidents of domestic abuse reported to Derbyshire Constabulary have children (**not** including pregnancy) in the household.



The Impact on the Lives of Children and Young People Experiencing Domestic Violence and Abuse

“The impact on the abused person can be devastating and can include for example, physical injury, psychological injury, depression, living in constant fear and self-harming behaviour” (Source: Women’s Aid). This quote indicates the wide ranging affects domestic violence and abuse can have on the lives of victims.

The table below indicates the detail of the impact and risks for children and young people of domestic violence and abuse. It provides some of the signs and symptoms that school staff may recognise as a cause for concern and action. It also highlights some of the issues a young person is experiencing that require support.

When Living with Domestic Violence and Abuse:	When Leaving Domestic Violence and Abuse:
Safety	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury/threats if attempts to intervene • Having to leave the house to get help or be safe • Running away • Being injured before birth, or as baby • Self-harming in order to cope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued threat from abuser • Continued contact with abusive parent through a ‘Contact order’ • Greater risk to health and safety when in temporary accommodation • At greatest risk of being killed at this point or in the first few months
Education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic school attendance • Late to school • Attending school when ill because they do not want to be at home • Faking illness to stay at home to protect abused • Disturbed sleep leading to a loss of concentration • Unable to complete homework • Concentrating extra hard to escape • Not being able to take part in extra-curricular activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed sleep leading to a loss of concentration • Not getting a new school place • Late to school because of new accommodation • Missing school for court appearances • Unable to complete homework • Reduced finances affecting ability to buy uniform or take part in extra-curricular activities • Risk of abduction because they can be found via school
Emotional Health and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted access to health care • Restricted access to food and clothing • Unwilling or unable to bring friends home • Erratic school attendance • Disturbed sleep • Altered brain development • Living with conflict and tension • Distorted vision of relationships • Being forced to take part in abuse of parent • Upset at death/ injury to pet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not being able to see friends and family • Possible loss of a pet, possessions and all that is familiar • Stigma of being in temporary accommodation • Loss of access to activities e.g. sport or drama • Finances can improve or get worse • Maybe subject to a child protection investigation • Disturbed sleep • Stress related illness and/or behaviours

In the longer term, safety is improved if the break from the perpetrator can be made successfully and sensitive handling can minimise many of these factors.

Why Schools should respond to the issue of Domestic Violence and Abuse?

Schools are well placed to address this issue with children and young people for a number of reasons. School is a universal experience for children and young people and is therefore able to reach a whole generation of people. Schools can create an ethos which communicates to children, young people and families, a shared set of values about how people can treat each other with warmth and respect.

Where women are victims of domestic abuse and violence, this is often underpinned by gender inequality and sexual stereotyping. In an abusive relationship both the perpetrator and victim are relating to stereotypical views of gender roles and to society's discourse of those roles, rather than considering the victim's equal rights as a human being. Preventative work with children and young people in schools and other settings, in relation to gender equality and from a young age, has been identified as important in changing damaging attitudes before they harden in the teenage years.

Schools have regular contact with children and young people, and are able to spot signs and symptoms of a child who may be distressed. School may be one of the only safe havens for children and young people experiencing violence at home. Schools may be a place of safety for adult victims to receive support. Schools also have a number of legal requirements relating to this work.

Safeguarding

Schools have a number of legal responsibilities towards the children and young people in their care, in order to keep them safe from harm. They must safeguard and promote the welfare of their students under the Education Act 2002 and where appropriate, under the Children Act 2004.

This act places a duty on schools to identify children and young people who may be experiencing or witnessing domestic violence and abuse and appropriately refer them on to other services to ensure they are safe and properly protected.

Equality Act 2010

The public sector Equality Duty requires all schools in England, Scotland and Wales, including academies and free schools, to eliminate discrimination, including discrimination on the grounds of gender and sex, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.

Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted)

Ofsted places major emphasis on the achievement of pupils (in the context of the judgment personal development, behaviour and welfare). Positive and respectful relationships are necessary in order to create an environment in school to support learning and achievement.

Earlier information in this guidance makes it clear how compromised a child or young person's development and education can be, if they are suffering from domestic violence and abuse. It is vital that schools identify victims and provide support to help them improve achievement.

Sex and Relationships Education Guidance (SRE)

Government Guidance 2000 promotes good practice for schools in providing quality SRE for children and young people which 'should contribute to promoting the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at school and of society and preparing pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life.'

It outlines the range of attitudes and values, skills and knowledge and understanding that young people should learn about, for example:

- 'how to avoid exploitation and abuse', and
- 'developing self-respect and empathy for others'.

<http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/statutory/g00214676/sex-and-relationships-education-guidance>

All schools have a statutory duty to have an up to date sex and relationships education policy which must:

- define sex and relationship education;
- describe how sex and relationship education is provided and who is responsible for providing it;
- say how sex and relationship education is monitored and evaluated;
- include information about parents' right to withdrawal; and
- be reviewed regularly.

The following pages discuss:

- The Whole School approach
- The Curriculum – Primary and Secondary
- The Derbyshire Guide to Quality Relationships and Sex Education
- Expect Respect Education Toolkit
- Training Providers

Sex and relationship education is now compulsory in secondary schools. Women's Aid welcomed this along with other domestic abuse organisations has been urgently calling for this for a number of years.

What Schools can do to Prevent and Tackle Domestic Violence and Abuse

A key contribution that schools can make to prevention is to ensure that they provide quality Relationships and Sex Education (RSE), integrated into their PSHE curriculum, which supports the development of positive, safe and healthy relationships with others. It is within this positive context that children and young people need to learn about domestic violence and abuse. This guidance provides information on RSE resources and some specifically related to domestic violence and abuse.

Classroom teaching alone however will not guarantee that pupils understand the difference between good friendships and relationships and abusive ones, nor support them to make safe and positive choices. Messages in the curriculum about healthy relationships need to be consistent with values within whole school policies and practices. Healthy and respectful relationships and role models within the whole school culture are essential.

This whole school embedded curriculum approach will work to raise awareness and reduce the risk of domestic violence and abuse. Tackling domestic abuse and violence is part of a safeguarding curriculum.

Whole School Approach

A whole school approach is necessary to maintain effectiveness of the work, ensuring it is sustained and embedded. Tackling abusive behaviour and sexist attitudes that perpetuate violence and abuse in relationships should be addressed on a continuing basis as part of the whole school culture and not just a one-off exercise. Schools can support individual children and young people by:

- Providing a consistent and appropriate (Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) curriculum, delivered by confident staff members with a strong RSE input tackling how to recognise and build healthy relationships and how to protect themselves from unhealthy relationships.
- Provide information to pupils about services that they themselves can access e.g. Childline UK, the school nurse, local domestic abuse services etc.
- Training **all staff** to spot possible signs of domestic violence and abuse.
- Developing an ethos where belonging, positive relationships and respect for difference are encouraged.
- Establishing clear systems for recording and responding to disclosures and child welfare concerns.
- Creating displays that support key messages around healthy relationships.
- Ensuring that their child protection policies and procedures are understood by children and young people.
- Ensuring that the policies and procedures are made clear and available to parents.
- Ensuring that the policies and procedures make reference to domestic violence and abuse.
- Providing emotional support when required.
- Referring to more specialist services when required.
- Facilitating a peer support network so that children and young people are not socially isolated.
- Offering practical support such as financial help with extra-curricular activities etc.
- Providing somewhere safe and quiet to do their homework or just to sit and think.

Clearly, many of these recommendations would be recognised as good practice for all schools, children and young people. There also needs to be a clear and consistent behaviour policy, positive links and effective communication with the community.

The Curriculum

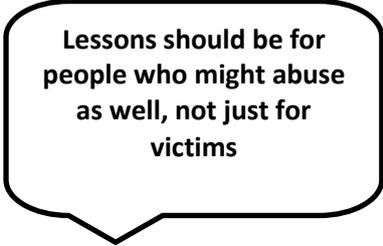
The curriculum needs a strong RSE element that explores how to recognise and build the broad range of healthy relationships our children and young people will experience, need and enjoy in their lives. This will also include the knowledge and skills to recognise unhealthy and abusive relationships; how to protect themselves and how and where to seek help when required.

The issue of domestic abuse can sit within the school's PSHE curriculum through delivery of all four strands of the primary PSHE framework.

- Developing confidence and responsibility
- Preparing to play an active role as citizens
- Developing a healthy, safer lifestyle
- Developing good relationships and respecting differences between people

At **KS3** and **KS4** it sits most effectively within the programme of study for personal wellbeing, through the key concepts of:

- Personal identities
- Healthy lifestyles
- Risk
- Relationships
- Diversity



**Lessons should be for
people who might abuse
as well, not just for
victims**

And the essential skills and key processes of:

- Critical reflection
- Decision-making and managing risk
- Developing relationships and working with others

Curriculum work around domestic abuse prevention needs to have the following outcomes:

For Primary Pupils

- To equip children with an understanding of what is meant by a good friend and how to identify someone who is not being a good friend.
- To help children to develop an understanding of what is and is not acceptable behaviour within a relationship.
- To help children to develop a range of friendship skills, including communication, negotiation and skills to manage and resolve conflict.
- To help children experience the positive aspects of working co-operatively.
- To promote gender equality in all friendships and relationships, including skills to challenge gender stereotyping, and respect for all.
- To help children get help and support if they are worried about themselves or another person.
- To help children understand that abuse can be perpetrated by family members and people they know as well as strangers.
- Ensure children understand what domestic abuse is, and who it might affect (Upper KS2).
- To equip children with the skills to stay safe online.
- Using approved and trusted programmes in school eg- the NSPCC schools service, speak out and stay safe.

For secondary pupils

- To equip young people with an understanding of what domestic violence and controlling behaviours are, and unacceptable behaviour in relationships.
- To develop young people's understanding of how to identify an actual abusive relationship, either theirs or someone else's.
- To provide young people with information about how they could help a friend, or another person if they suspected that they were being abused.
- To provide information about how to get help, including who to tell, and the range of agencies that they can contact for support.
- To help young people to develop their own understanding of what makes a safe, non-abusive relationships.
- To help young people develop skills of reflecting on and evaluating their own relationships, negotiating fairly within relationships and experience the positive qualities of co-operating with a partner.
- To promote gender equality in all relationships, including intimate relationships.
- To help young people gain an understanding of the law around domestic abuse and human rights.
- To ensure young people know how to use the internet and social media safely, including how to report abuse and develop discrimination about material they access online.

We need lessons on how to end a relationship that you are not happy with

Schools need to provide a consistent and age-appropriate PSHE curriculum delivered by confident staff, who are able to create a safe environment in which to explore sensitive and controversial issues. In order to achieve this it is important to ensure that those delivering have up to date training. A teacher delivering any PSHE needs to reflect on their values and attitudes regarding the sensitive issues that are tackled and can arise. It is essential that whatever their own personal views or experience, they teach within the schools values framework, as usually outlined in their RSE or PSHE policy. If a teacher feels unable to do this (and it must be remembered some staff may have been victims or perpetrators themselves and perhaps feel too 'close' to the issue), then a school needs to seek an alternative trained staff member for delivery.

Teachers also need to feel confident in dealing with any disclosures that may take place as a result of classroom delivery. See Section 8 'Recognising and Responding to Domestic Violence and Abuse in a School Context' for more information on how to respond to a child or young person who chooses to speak to a teacher about their worries and concerns, and the types of follow-on support that could be offered.

The most effective model of delivery for education around domestic abuse in a secondary school is for a PSHE specialist team to deliver the PSHE curriculum.

PSHE must be an active process of learning in which children and young people engage and explore issues which relate to values and attitudes. Children and young people need to be encouraged to express and discuss their ideas, thoughts and feelings. Young people in Derbyshire have been consulted on the types of lesson delivery that they prefer when learning about domestic violence and abuse, and they have supported the active learning approach fully.

Approaches they suggested include:

- Creating posters
- Designing a campaign

- Interactive activities
- Watching DVDs
- Designing adverts
- Watching plays
- Doing Quizzes
- Making presentations in assembly
- Opportunities to talk in smaller groups
- Adult victims to share experiences
- Through drama (role play, case scenarios)
- Debating
- Visits to charities
- Reading case studies
- Reviewing websites

They also suggested that clarity is given to students about ground rules, especially with regard to confidentiality, and how teachers will respond to pupils who approach them for support or to disclose. Alongside a developmental PSHE curriculum, other opportunities for awareness raising, both within the classroom and across the whole school community can be accessed across the school year.

- Anti-Bullying Week (November) could focus on gender or sexual bullying.
- White Ribbon Day (25 November) raises awareness of violence against women.
- Relationships Week (February) could be used to explore a range of issues related to healthy and unhealthy relationships leading up to Valentine's Day.

Working with vulnerable pupils

Targeted work related to the outcomes above may be necessary for some vulnerable children and young people who may or may not have actually experienced or witnessed domestic abuse, but could be potential perpetrators or victims. For example, some boys may already show sexist or misogynist attitudes towards women and girls, or may be reluctant to ask for help or express their feelings. Some girls may tend towards compliance in friendships and relationships, and may need to recognise their rights and develop skills to express themselves and be assertive. Pupils with special educational needs or disabilities may also be at increased risk, for example, if they have delayed social and emotional development or are physically dependent on others for basic needs.

Baseline assessment of their knowledge, skills and attitudes to relationships is essential in order to identify their needs and provide support that is both appropriate and effective. Extra provision could take the form of one to one support, small group work or dedicated projects. Where there is a real concern that school based provision will not meet their needs effectively contact your local domestic violence and abuse specialist agencies, who can work with these children and young people.

In summary, good education around domestic abuse needs to be;

- Embedded in a spiral progressive PSHE curriculum.
- Addressing the issues pertinent to DVA and relevant to the needs of your pupils.
- Consistent with values reflected in the school's ethos, policies and practice.
- Taught within a safe learning environment with effective ground rules, distancing techniques and pastoral systems.
- Delivered through participatory, relevant, engaging activities and resources that promote this, with opportunities to apply the skills they are developing.
- Delivered by confident teachers who have received training around Domestic Abuse and tackling sensitive issues.

- Regularly monitored and reviewed to assess impact and inform further learning.

Expect Respect Education Toolkit

Derbyshire County Council has identified the “Expect Respect Education Toolkit” produced by the national charity Women’s Aid as a possible tool for schools and other settings to use when working with children and young people. The resource covers all key stages from reception to Year 13 by providing a single lesson for each year group and guidance. Expect Respect publicity materials are available from <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/> from ‘Downloads and Resources’.

Other resources include:

- **Women’s Aid** – womensaid website, www.thehideout.org.uk - national website services and local services. Women's Aid has created this space to help children and young people to understand domestic abuse and how to take positive action if it's happening to them. It includes excellent age appropriate posters for schools to download and display.
- **Disrespect Nobody** - www.disrespectnobody.co.uk - a website designed for secondary age young people with animated films tying in with nationwide media campaigns.
- www.arieltrust.com provides teaching resources for secondary schools around violence prevention including ‘**Face Up**’ addressing domestic violence and abuse in teenage relationships.
- The **NSPCC** have various safeguarding resources for staff, professionals and children and young people including recognising signs of domestic abuse and safeguarding children from it www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/domestic-abuse
- **Childline** provides a service where they come into schools to work with the children around safety. To access Childline information for Derbyshire please contact: Linda Ricketts, Childline Schools Service, email: Lricketts.nspcc.org.uk or telephone 07866 846706.
- www.endviolenceagainstwomen.org.uk - has some resources and links including a resource on recognising and preventing sexual bullying.
- www.digital-trust.org - Digital stalking is a feature in a large number of domestic violence and abuse cases. This website provides practical advice for parents and young people about how to stay safe online and also advice for victim.
- www.derbyshirelgbt.org.uk - **Derbyshire LGBT+** is a specialist service for all LGBT+ people living in Derbyshire.
- **Safer Derbyshire website** www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk. This website has a domestic abuse and serious sexual violence section and provides information on what to do if you or someone you know is a victim of domestic abuse, rape or serious sexual violence. It is also where you will find the referral forms for domestic abuse services in Derbyshire.

Training Providers

The following organisations in Derbyshire provide training around domestic violence and abuse.

Derbyshire Safeguarding Training Team

Training programme includes a range of multi-agency courses regarding safeguarding and domestic violence and abuse. Contact 01629 531933

Safer Derbyshire – Community Safety Unit

This unit provide Domestic Abuse Awareness and MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) training. The training will be useful to pastoral leads in secondary schools as it will help them recognise the categories of risk when dealing with pupils 16 and over who are victims of domestic abuse. www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/training-and-resources/courses-and-bookings/domestic-abuse-training/domestic-abuse-training.aspx

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Services

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Consortium and the non-commissioned services throughout the county deliver various courses. Contacting these services for information about their courses can be done through the email for the Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line derbyshireDAHelpline@actionorg.uk

Recognising and Responding to Domestic Violence and Abuse in a School Context

Recognising Domestic Violence and Abuse

Here is a list of possible signs and symptoms of domestic violence and abuse:

- Unexplained absences or lateness.
- Children and young people attending school when ill rather than staying at home.
- Children and young people not completing their homework, or making constant excuses.
- Children and young people who are constantly tired, on edge and unable to concentrate through disturbed sleep or worrying about what is happening at home.
- Children and young people displaying difficulties in their cognitive and school performance.
- Children and young people whose behaviour and personality changes dramatically.
- Children and young people who become quiet and withdrawn and have difficulty in developing positive peer relations.
- Children and young people displaying disruptive behaviour or acting out violent thoughts with little empathy for victims.
- Children and young people who are no trouble at all.

This list is not exhaustive. It is intended to give an idea of some of the types of behaviour that could be presented. It is vital to realise that these signs and symptoms may be an indication of other problems and that there are no outward signs and symptoms of abuse in some cases.

Supporting Disclosure

Children will make disclosures about their safety and well-being in many different ways and may choose particular staff to talk to either intentionally or unintentionally. Staff need to be vigilant to recognise this. For example a child may casually mention something to the midday supervisor about what is happening at home, or deliberately and courageously approach a class teacher, school nurse or pastoral lead to get help following a lesson related to domestic abuse. When a child approaches an adult to talk about any incident or worry that raises concern, it is important to respond sensitively at this point. They may be experiencing a range of complex emotions and have had to summon up a lot of courage to speak to an adult. How a professional responds at this point is crucial.

How to Respond to a Disclosure

It is important that at the beginning of the process, you make it clear that you can't promise complete confidentiality.

Let the child or young person know that if you think they are in any danger or at risk of harm you will have to let someone know. Always inform the child or young person if you decide to do this.

Here are some practical suggestions about how to support disclosure.

Receive:

- Find a place to talk where the child feels safe and comfortable.
- Be on the same eye level.
- Don't interrogate or interview the child.
- Don't judge.
- Listen carefully.

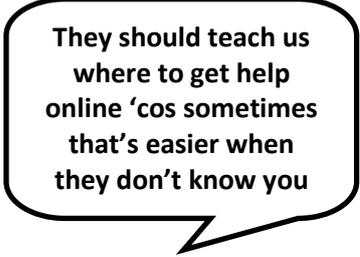
Teachers should let everyone know in the lesson what will happen if someone tells school that they have domestic abuse at home, it might help them to tell someone

Reassure:

- Respond calmly to what they say. Don't overreact or become emotional, this may confuse them.
- Let the child know they did the right thing to tell you. Let them know it is ok to feel sad, scared, angry etc., or however they are feeling.
- Tell the child or young person it is not his/her fault or responsibility. Many children or young people will think that the abuse in the home happened because of something they did or did not do.

Respond

- When the conversation comes to an end thank them for telling you. Ask them what they would like to do now, e.g. they may want to sit quietly in class at break time, or spend some time with a friend, or in the positive play room, to help them calm down and or relieve anxiety in the first instance.
- Let them know that they can speak to you again anytime they need to.
- Tell the child or young person you will try to get them some help and tell them what you are going to do. Do not promise something that you cannot fulfil.
- Tell the child or young person that you need to tell someone whose job it is to help with these kinds of problems.
- Do not inform their parents until you have consulted with the designated safeguarding lead or a line manager, communicating with parents may not be your role.
- Do not delay any reporting



They should teach us
where to get help
online 'cos sometimes
that's easier when
they don't know you

Record

- Ensure that you record all incidents or concerns and include them in a chronology. These should be shared with Social Care to help understand the bigger picture of the child's experience and circumstances. They may also be used as evidence in any Serious Case Review, Domestic Homicide Review or criminal proceedings.
- Record the child/rens or adult's exact words on the schools welfare report form, sign and date the record and keep in a safe and private place.
- Record the appropriate action you took as a result and its outcome.

Responding to Domestic Violence and Abuse (Referral)

All disclosures of violence and abuse should be taken seriously. **Evidence shows that false allegations of domestic violence and abuse are rare but both perpetrators and victims often deny or minimise the violence and abuse.** In order to ensure the safety of the child, schools must challenge parental assurances that the abuse has ceased or that the child is not affected.

Schools should apply their usual safeguarding policies and procedures. In the case of domestic abuse schools should refer all disclosures, whether from an adult or child, to **Call Derbyshire 01629 533190 (children's option 1, adults option 2)**

You can seek advice from the Starting Point professional advice line on 01629 535353 for general advice. This is not a way to refer in any concerns.

You can seek advice from the Domestic Abuse Support Line as a professional on 08000 198 668, this is not a way to refer in any concerns.

Daily support provided by the school

Following an initial disclosure or an instance of domestic violence and abuse at home, a child or young person may need on-going day to day support in school. Any form of counselling should only be undertaken by a fully qualified professional such as an educational psychologist or trained counsellor. Schools cannot provide this specialist support, but staff can be sensitive to the child or young person's day to day management.

Some parents may have an order against them which means that they are not allowed access to, or contact to the child. Ensure class teachers and other relevant staff are aware where this is the case.

Where a child is new in school because they have moved to a local refuge, they may need support in making friends and integrating into school life. They may not have space or easy access to a computer in the refuge, so this needs to be taken into consideration when setting homework.

For further information on this refer to the Domestic Abuse Notifications protocol.

Incident of domestic abuse reported to the police

Police are often the first point of contact and they (or any other agency that becomes aware of domestic abuse) should ensure the safety of the victim and:

- Complete the Safelives DASH Risk Identification Checklist – also known by the Police as a Public Protection Notice to identify level of risk;
- Find out whether there are any children living in the household or if the victim is pregnant;
- The Police Officer should see any children present in the house to assess their immediate safety and in an emergency situation take immediate action. In most cases children can be safeguarded by the perpetrator removing themselves from the situation or the child and non-perpetrator parent staying elsewhere;
- Take into consideration what the impact is on the welfare of the children;
- Involved parents/carers should be informed of the notification to Social Care and other agencies.

On the basis of this, domestic abuse cases where there are children and/or pregnant women will be responded to via the Derby or Derbyshire Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (Derbyshire- Starting Point)

The Safelives DASH Risk Identification Checklist (RIC) is used by the police when responding to any incident to identify the level of risk to victims of domestic abuse. Any agency or practitioner can also complete the RIC and refer to MARAC.

Where the risk to an adult in a household is identified as a high risk (or medium risk where professional judgement considers the risk to be serious) there must be a referral to the local Domestic Violence Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) along with a referral to an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA). The conference would consider what measures have been put in place, and what measures are required to protect the safety of the adult and their children.

Situations may be identified at MARAC which require an early help assessment or Social Care referral.

Should any further significant incidents occur within 12 months and identified as medium (with professional judgement) or high risk, a re-referral to MARAC must be made.

For more information about MARAC in Derby and Derbyshire see the Safer Derbyshire website.

Domestic Abuse Notifications- Early Reporting onto Schools

All Schools will now receive a notification to every incident of domestic abuse if the police have responded to an incident in a household where there are children. This is a police driven initiative supported by Derbyshire partners. This notification will concern any statutory school aged child. Currently where there are children under school age the health visiting teams for the north & south of the county are notified.

The police will pass on this information to children's services daily (Starting Point) using a secure process and the school will receive this notification by a schools secure process by 11am the next working day.

At the point a school receives this information Starting Point are already aware of the incident and has made a decision as to any next steps. If on receipt of the notification or you are already concerned about the **immediate** presentation of the child/ren in the school, or the child/ren are currently missing and causing concern, in these circumstances you should contact Starting Point.

All cases will be screened and triaged using the Derby City and Derbyshire threshold document.

<http://derbyshirescbs.proceduresonline.com>

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Services

The service providers which are part of the Consortium deliver services locally as given below. They support female and male victims and their families. There are also services in the County which have not been commissioned by Derbyshire County Council and the Support Line will also refer into these services where appropriate.

Service	Area			
	Chesterfield, North East, Bolsover	High Peak and North Dales	South Derbyshire and South Dales	Amber Valley and Erewash
Accommodation	The Elm Foundation Communal Refuges* Dispersed Properties Support for children living in refuge and their parents	WISH Communal Refuge Dispersed Properties Support for children living in refuge and their parents (All provision located in North Dales)	Trident Communal Refuge Dispersed Properties Support for children living in refuge and their parents (All provision located in South Derbyshire)	WISH Communal Refuge Dispersed Properties Support for children living in refuge and their parents (All provision located in Amber Valley)
Adult's Community Support	The Elm Foundation Adults Outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support.	Crossroads Adults Outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support.	Trident South Derbyshire WISH South Dales Adults Outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support	WISH Amber Valley Trident Erewash Adults Outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support
Children's Community Support	The Elm Foundation Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds	Crossroads Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds	Trident Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds	WISH Amber Valley Trident Erewash -

Schools can refer individual pupils, either those affected by domestic abuse or potential victims or perpetrators, for one to one support or group work. Parental consent is not always required for young people over the age of 13 who are requesting or need a service and are assessed as Fraser competent.

The work with the child or group could take place at school either before, during or after the school day. It might also take place at another mutually agreed venue, such as a child's home, a youth club or a Children's Centre.

The specialist support includes:

- Developing a safety plan.
- Supporting the child's self-esteem.
- Helping the child recognise that they are not to blame.
- Developing knowledge of healthy relationships.
- Addressing holistic needs such as providing school uniform, basic amenities, access to health care etc.
- Supporting them into universal services and activities.
- **Women and Girls Safe (WAGS)** is delivered around the county by the Domestic Abuse Support Services Consortium. The project offers one to one support and group work for young women and girls who are vulnerable and at risk due to abuse in their relationship, sexual violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and grooming.
- **Young People Who Harm (Crush)** is delivered around the county by the Domestic Abuse Support Services Consortium and involves group work sessions with male and female teenagers in schools who have been identified as displaying signs of harmful or abusive behaviour.

Other sources of support and advice for professionals are:

- Locality MAT Partnership Groups. Contact your District Head of Service for Early Help and Safeguarding to find out what's available in your local area for services and training. You can do this by contacting Call Derbyshire and asking for Business Services for each HOS based in your area:

High Peak/Buxton
Erewash
Amber Valley
Swadlincote/Dales
Bolsover/North East

A more detailed Directory of Services in Derbyshire is available on Page 30.

Adult Referral Processes and Contacts

This information has been provided as it may be useful for schools when working with families so they have an understanding of the adult referral process. The flow charts indicate pathways used by other agencies that deal directly with vulnerable adults.

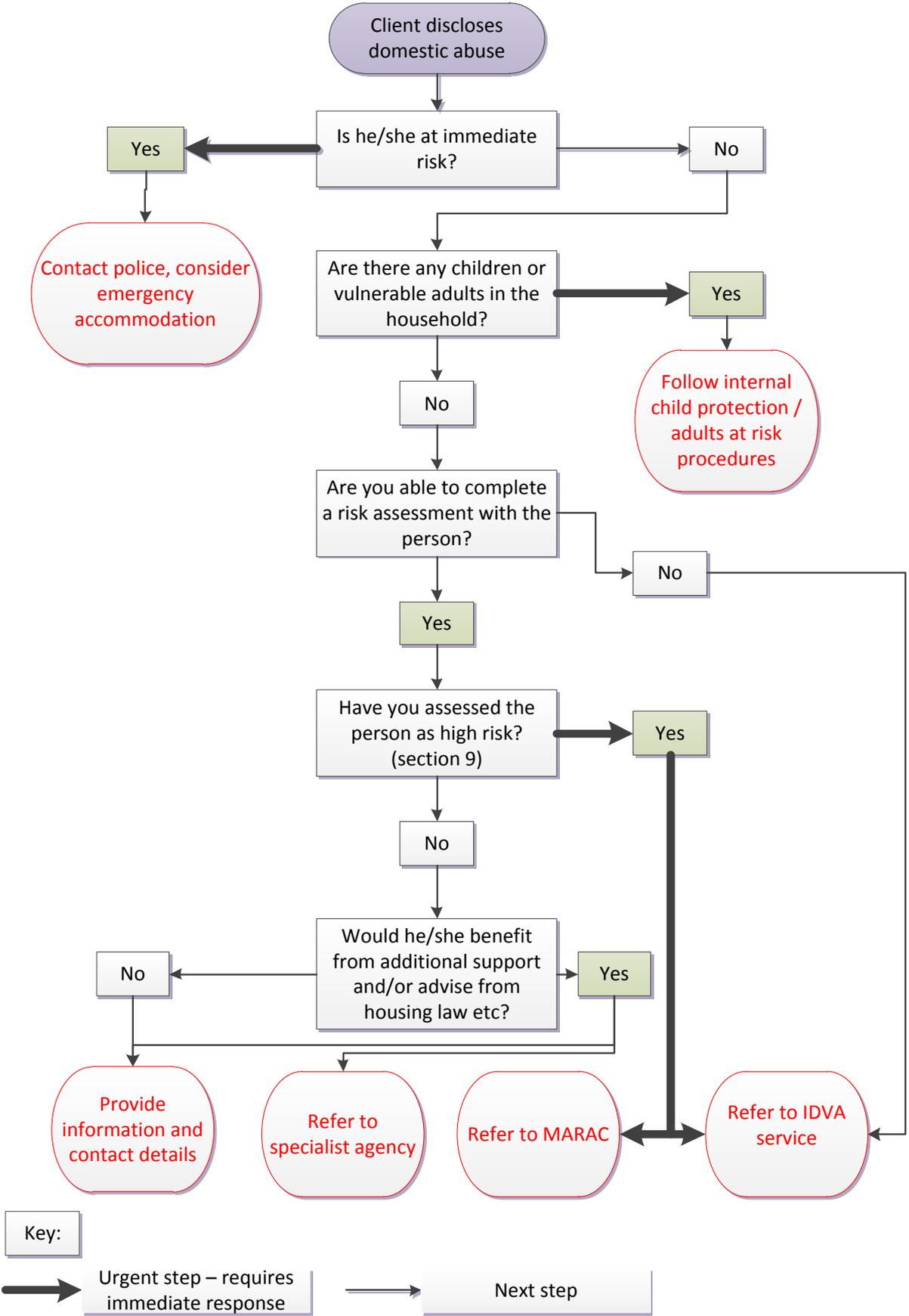
For more detailed information about adult referrals and contacts please see **A Working Guide to Dealing with Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence**

If an adult discloses to a member of school staff that they have experienced domestic violence or abuse the school's first responsibility is to safeguard the child by phoning Call Derbyshire **01629 533190** (Starting Point Option 2) and also referring the adult to the Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line on 08000 198 668 The staff member can safeguard the adult by calling the police and contacting Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line on 08000 198 668 email derbyshireDAHeline@actionorg.uk for advice or to refer.

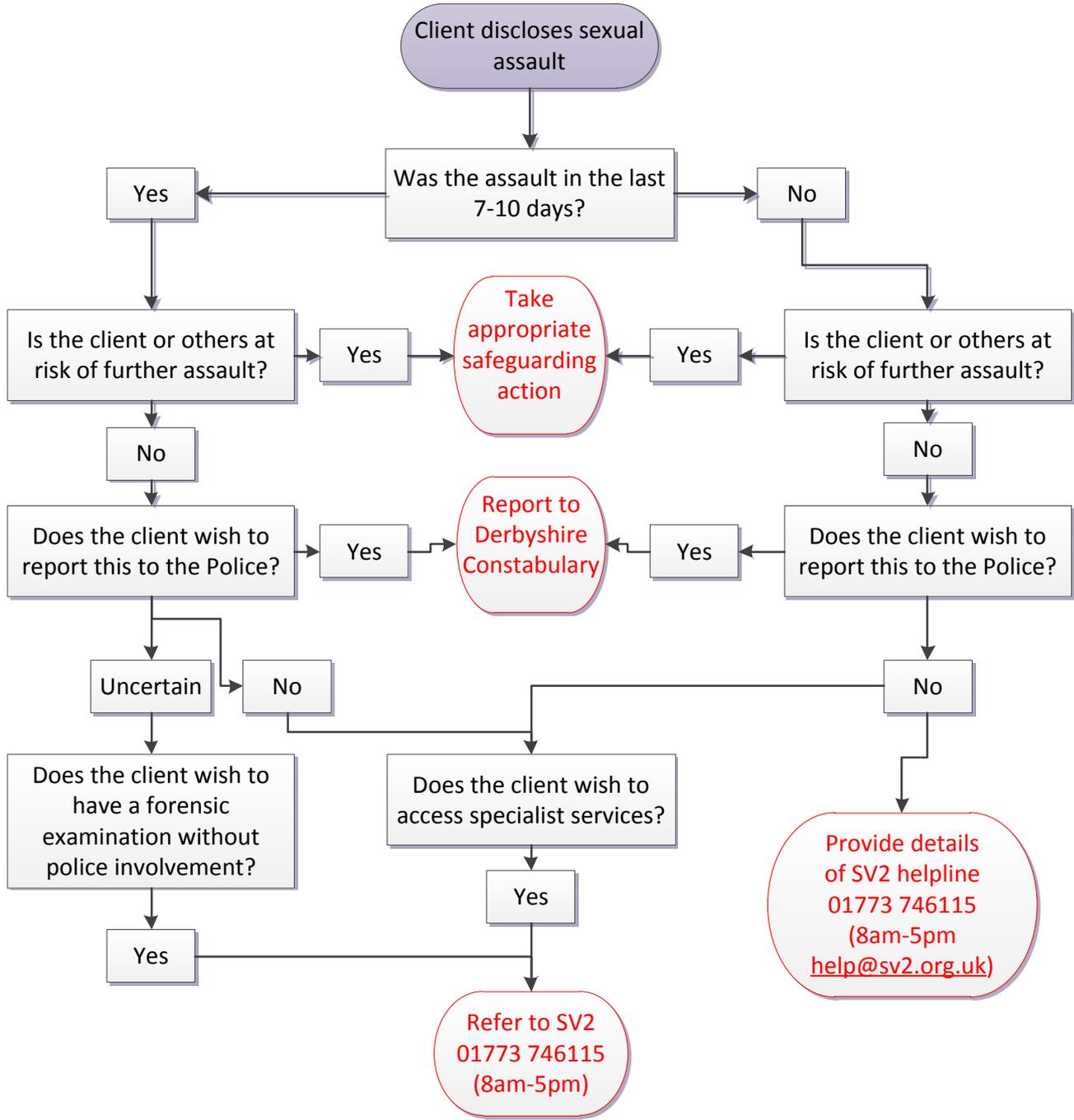
Please see below for a glossary of some of the terms used in the tables and charts.

MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference- see Page 27 for more details.
DASH Risk Assessment/RIC	Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment and Honour Based Violence Risk Assessment or Risk Indicator Checklist - A Safe Lives risk assessment is the document used to assess the level of risk that the victim continues to be exposed to, and support is provided accordingly.
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
CRU	Police led Central Referral Unit

Flowchart for domestic abuse in adults



Flowchart for sexual violence in adults



Derbyshire County Domestic Abuse Referral Guide - Adult Outreach Support

The table below indicates how adult domestic abuse victims are referred to a range of agencies for support, depending on the level of risk they are experiencing.

A MARAC is a multi-agency risk assessment conference that meets regularly across various locations in Derbyshire. Its purpose is for agencies to share information about victims of domestic abuse and perpetrators and to work collaboratively to support victims of domestic violence and abuse at high risk of homicide. A range of agencies meet to identify and reduce risks for example: Police, Local Authorities, Mental Health Services, Safeguarding Children Services, A&E, Victim Support, Probation, Education Welfare, Housing, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service etc. The lead agency for Derbyshire is the Police. There are four MARAC areas in Derbyshire - Alfreton (Amber Valley and Erewash), Buxton (Derbyshire Dales and High Peak), Chesterfield (Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire and Bolsover) and South Derbyshire. Victims are referred to the MARAC by a number of agencies following the completion of a risk assessment tool called the Safe Lives - DASH Risk Identification Checklist (RIC)¹.

The RIC can be completed by any agency, including a member of staff at a school. If the RIC records a score higher than **14** the victim is considered at serious risk of homicide and should be referred to the MARAC immediately. Some head teachers who have a close supportive relationship with parents may be in a position to complete a RIC with a parent, where he or she is unwilling to seek support elsewhere. One day training on risk assessment and MARAC is available for all agencies, including schools <https://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/training-and-resources/courses-and-bookings/domestic-abuse-training/domestic-abuse-training.aspx>.

Please refer to the table below for MARAC scoring and support agencies. The forms can be found at <https://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what-we-do/domestic-abuse/marac/domestic-abuse-and-marac-referral.aspx>

Risk Indicator Checklist Score	Support agency
Adults - High Risk - 14 and above, or below 14 with evidenced professional judgement	<p>IDVA Service</p> <p>Email completed Safe Lives-DASH Risk Identification Checklist and Derby and Derbyshire Joint MARAC and IDVA Referral forms to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARAC@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk (all)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">idva.team@ddvsas.cjism.net (County)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sharon.ryan@bolsover.gcsx.gov.uk (North Bolsover)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">family.justicecentre@derby.gov.uk.cjism.net (City)</p> <p>as appropriate by secure email</p>
Adults - Other Risk Levels – 13 and below	<p>Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line</p> <p>Email completed SafeLives-DASH Risk Identification Checklist and Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Referral forms to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DerbyshireDAHelpline@actionorg.uk.cjism.net</p> <p>by secure email</p>

	<p>You can ring the Support Line for Advice on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">08000 198 668</p> <p>The Support Line will identify the correct level of service based on risk and need and refer the client into the geographically based organisation providing the range of services for their area.</p>
<p>Children and young people under the age of 18 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affected by witnessing domestic abuse in the family • or experiencing it as part of their own relationships 	<p>Follow Safeguarding policy and procedures, refer to Starting Point 01629 535353 startingpoint@derbyshire.gcsx.gov.uk and refer to Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line as above indicating that a referral has been made to Starting Point .</p>
<p>Derby City – Other Risk Levels 13 and below</p>	<p>Refer to Derby City Domestic Violence Service by phone on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0800 085 3481</p> <p>or by secure email refuge.dcdvs@refuge.cjsm.net</p>

Domestic Abuse Emergency Accommodation and Accommodation and Support

All referrals for refuge accommodation should be made through the Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line 08000 198 668.

Throughout the County Members of the Domestic Abuse Support Services Consortium supply a combination of communal refuge accommodation and dispersed properties. Refuge accommodation is available for female and male victims and their families, with support provided both for adults and children. There is also some refuge accommodation within Derbyshire which is provided by organisations

The Support Line will identify if there is suitable accommodation available within Derbyshire, taking into account risk factors and available voids. If the referral is for accommodation outside county provision, they will identify vacancies from national databases and pass contact details to the professional supporting the client.

Abusive Behavioural Control (ABC) Project

The ABC Project is a Respect Accredited SMP (Safe Minimum Practice) voluntary perpetrator programme for:

- Men who use intimate partner violence (IPV), with their female (ex) partners – Group sessions
- Women who use intimate partner violence with their male (ex) partners – 1:1 sessions
- Perpetrators of IPV in same sex relationships – 1:1 Sessions.

The project aims to increase the safety of those affected by domestic abuse, managing and assessing the risks, holding perpetrators accountable for their abuse and helping them gain an insight into the patterns of control, to build alternatives and avoid recidivism.

The project accepts perpetrators aged over 18, who are using violent and abusive behaviour to their partners/ex-partners and who have some recognition of their abusive behaviour and

willingness to change it. Abusers will not be accepted on to the programme if they are not accountable for their actions. Perpetrators who are currently being investigated or waiting to appear before the courts for a domestic violence or serious violent offence will not be accepted onto the course until proceedings have been dealt with. A dedicated partner/ex-partner safety worker supports victims and families of abusers attending the programme for the duration of the programme and for six months after the client has completed the programme or disengaged from it. The programme is delivered weekly, for 28 weeks.

For more information please contact the ABC Project on 07771 379278 or by email abc.project@ddvsas.org.uk Referral forms available at <http://www.ddvsas.org.uk/abcproject/>

National Services

For many victims, the school might be the one place that they visit without their abusive partner. It would help if schools displayed posters with information about domestic violence and abuse with contact details for useful agencies:

- NSPCC and ChildLine **0800 1111** www.childline.org.uk
- Family Lives **0808 800 2222**; <http://familylives.org.uk>
- Women's Aid national website services –womensaid and thehideout.org.uk and local services.
- National Centre for Domestic Violence **0800 9702070** <http://www.ncdv.org.uk/>
- National helpline for male victims only: **01823 334244** <http://www.mankind.org.uk>
- LGBT helpline and website, **0800 999 5428**, <http://www.galop.org.uk/domesticabuse/>

Directory of Services in Derbyshire

County wide

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line 08000 198 668 - A single point of contact for the whole county providing free and confidential advice and support for those experiencing all forms of domestic abuse, for their friends and families seeking advice and professionals seeking guidance in supporting clients. If the line is busy please leave a message, if you are seeking emergency refuge accommodation for a client, please state this. For less immediate guidance as a professional please email derbyshireDAHeline@actionorg.uk This support line operates 08:00- 18:00 Monday to Friday, Call Derbyshire (01629 533190) takes calls out of hours, weekends and bank holidays.

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services

The consortium of local organisations commissioned by DCC to provide services to people experiencing or affected by domestic violence and abuse in the county council area of Derbyshire. The consortium provides a personalised support service which can help with safety plans, the court process, refuge accommodation, counselling, children's services and ongoing risk assessment. Please contact through the single point of contact **Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line** on **08000 198 668**

Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service

Domestic Violence Advisors work with female and male victims assessed as being at high risk of homicide or serious harm from domestic abuse, they work with them at the point of crisis and constantly assess the level of risk. They discuss options with the victim and develop a safety plan, arrange delivery of alarms by the handyvan scheme and home fire safety checks by the fire service. They attend the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference on behalf of the victim representing their voice and feeding back to them, they oversee the action plan which emerges from this meeting to reduce the risk. Once the risk has been reduced they will refer them into other services to continue the support of the victim.

dvva@ddvsas.org.uk

Secure email dvva.team@ddvsas.cjsm.net

SV2 (Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence)

SV2 will support anyone who has experienced sexual abuse or violence regardless of when it occurred. We support all genders from any age and offer counselling to both adults and children. SV2 Advice Line is available Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm on 01773 746 115 and By Email (weekdays 9am to 5pm) at help@sv2.org.uk

Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) & Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA)

The SARC provides medical care and forensic examination to any adult following serious sexual assault or rape. This service is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. You can call the Advice Line and talk through the options where the procedure will be explained more fully.

SV2 ISVAs are victim-focused advocates, specially trained to work with victims of recent and historic serious sexual crimes. They will enable you to access the services you may need in the aftermath of the abuse you have experienced. Your ISVA is independent of the Police and other agencies and their support will vary from case to case, depending on your requirements and/or particular circumstances. However, the core role of an ISVA includes making sure that you have the best possible practical advice on:-

- What other services, including counselling, are available to you
- the process involved in reporting a crime to the police
- taking your case through the criminal justice process, should you choose to do so

Sexual Abuse and Incest Line (SAIL)

SAIL offers face to face counselling for survivors 18+ of sexual violence, incest and childhood sexual abuse in Derbyshire.

Office Hours Monday – Friday 9.30am – 5pm

Office Line: 01246 556114

Appointments line: 01246 559889

info@sailderbyshire.org.uk

Core

Core provides both the public and victims of crime with easily accessible information, advice and links to local and national support services. It helps ensure people can self-refer to support services and access information on a wide variety of different crime types. It also offers people the opportunity to report a crime and provides advice on what to do if somebody has been a victim of crime.

www.corederbyshire.co.uk

Derbyshire LGBT+

Derbyshire LGBT+ is Derbyshire's only LGBT specific support service, supporting anyone who is Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender or anyone who is having issues with their sexual identity or gender identity, this includes family and friends and includes those affected by domestic abuse.

01332 207704

info@derbyshirelgbt.org.uk

www.derbyshirelgbt.org.uk

Amber Valley

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services

Derbyshire WISH

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children.

Support for children living in refuge and their parents (All provision located in Amber Valley).

Adult outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support. Children's Community Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

SALCARE

Escape domestic abuse specialist support service.

1:1 support for male and female victims of domestic violence and abuse, delivering the Freedom programme and Mackenzie Friend support.

Service available Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 5.30pm.

01773 765899

enquiries@escapeDAS.co.uk

Or contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Bolsover

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services

The Elm Foundation

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children, communal refuge for men and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children. Support for children living in refuge and their parents. Adult outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support. Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Bolsover District Council – Sharon Ryan, IDVA– North Bolsover.

01246 242503

sharon.ryan@bolsover.gcsx.gov.uk

Chesterfield

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services The Elm Foundation

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children, communal refuge for men and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children. Support for children living in refuge and their parents. Adult outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support. Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Derby City

Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service

Support for victims of domestic abuse who have been referred to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). Service available Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

07812 300927

dsvu@derby.gov.uk.cjism.net

Accommodation and Support Derby City Council

Access to accommodation services for women and children affected by domestic abuse

07725 245383

www.refuge.org.uk

Derbyshire Dales

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Derbyshire WISH - North Derbyshire Dales

Emergency accommodation in dispersed properties available to men and women and their children all located in North Dales. Support for children living in refuge and their parents.

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Derbyshire WISH - South Derbyshire Dales

Adult outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support. Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Crossroads - North Derbyshire Dales

Adult outreach including medium and standard risk outreach and housing related support and children's community support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse in North Dales.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

**Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services
Trident Reach - South Dales**

Service for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse in South Dales, including those living in refuge accommodation.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Erewash

**Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services
Derbyshire WISH**

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children.

Support for children living in refuge and their parents (All provision located in Amber Valley).

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

**Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services
Trident Reach**

Adult outreach including medium and standard risk outreach and housing related support and children's community support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

SALCARE

Escape domestic abuse specialist support service.

1:1 support for male and female victims of domestic violence and abuse, deliver the Freedom programme and Mackenzie Friend support.

Service available Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 5.30pm.

01773 765899

enquiries@escapeDAS.co.uk

Or Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

High Peak

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Derbyshire WISH

Emergency accommodation in dispersed properties available to men and women and their children all located in North Dales. Support for children living in refuge and their parents.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Crossroads

Adult outreach including medium and standard risk outreach and housing related support and children's community support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse.

Harmony – Specialist communal refuge accommodation and dispersed properties for young women 16-24 and their children. Support for children living in refuge and their parents.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

Good News Family Care (Homes) Ltd

Charis House - Residential support for women and their children. Support is provided for a range of needs e.g.; domestic abuse refuge, homelessness, safeguarding children parenting skills support, vulnerable adults, move on and skills for life/work outreach community projects.

'freedom2live' - CQC registered specialist residential recovery and rehabilitation structured programme for single women and women with children* to overcome life-controlling issues e.g. alcohol and drug misuse, mental health issues and the effects of domestic abuse. (*Children up to 7 years subject to risk assessment).

01298 24761

mail@gnfc.org.uk

Or contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

North East Derbyshire

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services The Elm Foundation

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children, communal refuge for men and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children. Support for children living in refuge and their parents. Adult outreach, including medium and standard risk and housing related support. Support in schools/homes or community venues for 0-18yr olds.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

South Derbyshire

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Trident Reach

Emergency accommodation both communal refuge for women and their children and dispersed properties available to men and women and their children. Support for children living in refuge and their parents.

Adult outreach including medium and standard risk outreach and housing related support and children's community support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse.

Contact via Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Line

08000 198 668

References and Acknowledgements

Reference Documents and Websites

- Home Office – Violence Against Women and Girls Agenda and Action Plan
- www.safelives.org.uk
- Womensaid website
- The Derbyshire Guide to Quality Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) by the Derbyshire Children and Young People’s Health Promotion Programme DCHS
- Home office
- Working Together Guidance
- UNICEF
- Domestic Violence The Facts by Kier Starmer QC Director of Public Prosecutions April 2011
- Crime Survey England and Wales 2016
- The Stern Review 2010
- NSPCC 2017
- The Enemy Within by 4children 2012
- www.stonewall.org.uk

Acknowledgements

- Safer Derbyshire (Derbyshire County Council Community Safety Unit)
- Derbyshire Children’s and Young People’s Health Promotion Service
- Derbyshire County Council – Childrens Services
- Derbyshire County council- Safeguarding services CPM Schools/Education
- Derbyshire Safeguarding Children’s Board Training Team
- Derbyshire Constabulary Central Referral Unit
- Derbyshire Domestic Abuse Support Services Consortium
 - Trident
 - Derbyshire Wish
 - The Elm Foundation
 - Crossroads
- Dronfield Infant School
- Kirk Hallam Secondary School
- Derbyshire Young Inspectors from Whittington Youth Club and Ormiston Ilkeston Academy
- Susan Chapman Hady Primary School
- Stephanie Creer Unstone St Marys Infant
- Shona Robertson Stonelow Junior
- Louisa Gallacher Netherthorpe School
- Tracey Horton Shirebrook Academy
- Huw Lloyd Mill Hill School
- Melissa O’Fee Heritage High School
- Ann Marshall Heritage High School
- Carolyn Partridge Parkside Community School
- Gill Squires Hasland Hall Community School
- Tanya Thomas Lady Manners School
- Tracey Walters Dronfield Henry Fanshawe
- Michelle Buckhouse Dronfield Henry Fanshawe
- Kerry Ashley Dronfield Henry Fanshawe
- Lisa Howard Alferton Grange Academy
- Stephanie Steveson Swanwick Hall

- Fran Smith
- Andrew Poole

Heanor Gate Science College
Scargill Primary CE Primary

**The information in this guidance was correct at time
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