



Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Newsletter
A monthly newsletter brought to you by the
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Partnership

May 2017

Dear Partners

Firstly, I'd like to share a couple of updates with you around management and strategy. I am pleased to say that Vickie Crompton was appointed to the second DASV Partnership Manager post and will be leading on partnerships work. Si Keress will return from sabbatical mid-June and will be leading on the development of a single front door for IDVA services across the county. The new DASV Delivery Group, led by the police, met for the first time on 11th May and were pleased to receive the first draft of the new countywide VAWG Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment will be shared with a small group of key partners before being signed off, and will form the basis of the new Cambridgeshire and Peterborough VAWG Strategy and Action Plan.

Cambridgeshire hosted two regional workshops on 18th and 19th May where Standing Together and AAFDA presented information about changes to the Domestic Homicide Review guidance. We were joined by colleagues from as far afield as Solihull and it was great to hear about developments in DASV services from other areas. Details of the changes to DHR guidance can be found on AAFDA's website at <http://aafda.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Detail-main-changes-in-new-DHR-guidance-published-December-2016.pdf>

As always, this newsletter brings you a variety of updates and articles about local and national issues around domestic abuse and sexual violence. I hope you enjoy the newsletter and remember that you can submit articles to Amanda.warburton@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Sarah Ferguson
Service Director, Children, Families and Adults
www.cambsdasv.org.uk



Training update

Please see our website for details of levels and training available in the joint training offer for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/website/training_1/86050

Next available courses

- ❖ Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (Level 3) - TBC
 - ❖ Introduction to Domestic Abuse (Level 2) - 28th & 29th June
 - ❖ Managing Domestic Abuse in Families (Level 4) - 13th June
 - ❖ Engaging with Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse (Level 4) 19th July
- To book: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/learntogether/social>

Following the transfer of the Children's and Adults Workforce Development teams to LGSS, more course dates are being planned so look out for future dates in the next newsletter.

The [Safeguarding Adults Domestic Abuse course](#) is 1.5 days and attendees need to have completed the half day training on Making Safeguarding Personal before they attend.

Against Violence and Abuse (AVA) have a number of courses coming up. There is a charge for these courses.

[Children under 10 years old and DV](#) – 14th June in London

[Parenting Post Abuse](#) – 6th September in London

Domestic abuse victims not supporting police operations

A recent [study by law firm Simpson Millar](#) using Freedom of Information statistics revealed that more than 30% of domestic abuse victims are not supporting police investigations. In 2016 over 160,000 victims of domestic abuse in England withdrew their support for charges against their abusers; this represented an increase of nearly 40 per cent over 2015 figures.

The police response has changed enormously in recent years but there is clearly a huge need to address the victims' fear and lack of trust. Last year saw an average 10% drop in charges sought by police across UK compared to the 2015 figures. Victims need to feel that police and partner agencies can adequately protect victims who do come forward. Recent changes in bail conditions mean that officers now have to do more to actively safeguard victims and their families. Nor is this just a concern for police; all agencies including courts should be concerned about the safety of the most vulnerable.

Cambridgeshire Police have a range of advice for victims on their website and always take reports of domestic abuse seriously <https://www.cambs.police.uk/GetCloser/domesticabuse/>

Suzy Lamplugh Trust release stalking report

New research from the Suzy Lamplugh Trust has found that stalking behaviours were present in 94% of domestic homicide cases. The sample for the research was drawn mainly from the Counting Dead Women website maintained by Karen Ingala Smith which tracks the deaths of women that occur in the UK as a result of male violence. Cases from 2012-2014 were used but excluded cases where the victim was not specifically targeted.

Cases of Honour Based Violence and sexual homicides were included and researchers also trawled media reports and Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) reports for any deaths not captured on the website. 358 cases were identified and used in the research in total.

Key findings:

- Surveillance activity, including covert watching, was recorded in 63% of the cases (estimated to be much higher in reality as the victim is unaware)
- Escalation of concerning behaviours was identified in 79% of the cases
- Control was recorded in 92% of the cases
- Isolation of the victim was recorded in 78% of cases
- Acknowledged high risk action markers were present across the sample. For example: strangulation assault 24%, threats to kill 55%, suicidal threats 23% (estimate the presence of these markers could be much higher due to underreporting).
- Diverse activities like court actions were not recognised as stalking.
- Coercive control and stalking were more often simultaneously present where there has been an intimate partner relationship. This type of relationship formed 71% of our sample.
- Threats to kill occurred in 55% of cases, and in some cases the threat was articulated to third parties as well as the victim.
- 85% of homicides occurred in the victim's home.

<https://www.suzylamplugh.org/news/homicide-research>

Making Noise Project

Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre recently took part in a national research project and enabled a number of children and young people to participate. ***Making Noise: children's voices for positive change after sexual abuse***, commissioned by the Children's Commissioner for England and published on 20 April 2017, reveals significant barriers stopping children accessing help after experiencing child sexual abuse in the family environment. These include the lack of appropriate provision; professionals and other adults continued failure to spot signs of children's sexual abuse and a range of messages within communities and wider society that silence children from speaking out.

- After abuse has been identified many victims of child sexual abuse are waiting months or years before accessing appropriate therapeutic support. The type and availability of support varies significantly across the country.
- Professionals are often failing to pick up signs of child sexual abuse, unfairly placing responsibility on victims to make sure their abuse is identified

- Young people are more likely to disclose experiences of sexual abuse to peers than professionals and this appears to be particularly evident for girls and young women. This has significant consequences for routes for accessing support.
- Children's familial ties to the perpetrator have significant implications for the impacts on families, exacerbating levels of disruption, division and/or distress.
- Children and young people are acutely aware of, and hold a deep sense of responsibility for, changes to both family relationships and family members' wellbeing. These concerns further silence children from talking about abuse or expressing the impacts upon them. Support to non-abusing family members is therefore critical for helping children and young people after experiences of CSA in the family environment.
- Engagement in criminal justice processes after an experience of CSA in the family environment continues to be experienced as distressing and re-traumatizing – exacerbated by unacceptable delays in these processes.
- Access to pre-trial therapy for those involved in criminal justice processes continues to be unfairly denied to some children after experiencing child sexual abuse – despite guidance to the contrary.
- Protecting children from sexual abuse in the family environment– and helping them to recover means society wide changes to how we listen to and talk with children.
- Challenging cultures of silence surrounding child sexual abuse in the family environment involves a society-wide shift in how we view and listen to children. Recognising the relationship between listening to children, knowing when and how to ask questions, involving them in decision making and protecting children is critical. Without this, efforts to address children's physical, psychological and relational safety will fall short.

<https://www.beds.ac.uk/ic/recently-completed-projects/making-noise>

FAQ around statutory SRE

The Sex Education Forum have provided some useful information about the plans to make SRE Statutory <http://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/policy-campaigns/faqs-on-statutory-sre-2017.aspx>

- The Children and Social Work Act has now gone through both houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent. Therefore statutory RSE and RE is now law and this is not affected by the General Election.
- The process of consulting with stakeholders and experts on the draft guidance and regulations will be suspended until after the General Election. Depending on how quickly the process of public consultation is initiated following the election we hope that this will not delay the overall timetable for implementing the legislation in September 2019.

What does the new legislation say?

- You can [read what the legislation says here](#) (NC15 and NC16)
- Amendment NC15 introduces statutory 'relationships and sex education' across all secondary schools, including academies and independent schools; and statutory 'relationships education' across all primary schools.

- Amendment NC16 gives the government the right to introduce statutory PSHE at a later date without passing new legislation.
- This [Department for Education Policy Statement](#) sets out in a little more detail the purpose of the legislation and process for implementing it

What does the new subject of ‘relationships education’ mean for primary schools?

- There is no detail about topics in the primary legislation, but the [DfE Policy Statement](#) broadly references healthy relationships.
- Schools will be mandated to address some topics (relationships) but may cover other topics in accordance with the needs of the school community. In the event that primary schools 'choose to teach sex education in an age-appropriate way, as they can now, they will be able to do so, but the right to withdraw from that will still apply, as it does in secondary schools'*.
- The consultation on the regulations and guidance will present an opportunity to influence the content of the topic in line with best practice

Will parents retain the right to withdraw their child?

- Parents will not be able to withdraw their child from Relationships Education in primary school.
- Parents will only be able to withdraw their child from primary school classes which address sex education - i.e. those that do not sit within the Relationships Education curriculum.
- Parents will be able to withdraw their child from sex education within RSE (other than the sex education which sits in the National Curriculum as part of science)
- Schools will continue to be required to publish policies on these subjects for parents, and statutory guidance will continue to set out that schools should consult parents on those policies to ensure they are feeding in their views*.
- The Secretary of State intends to consult further in order to ‘clarify the age at which a young person may have the right to make their own decisions. The outcome will be set out in the regulations and guidance’

What are the implications for faith schools?

- The legislation will retain the right of faith schools to teach ‘according to the tenets of their faith’ whilst still being consistent with requirements of the Equality Act. The scope and limitation of this right will be clarified in the regulations and guidance
- During the debate in Parliament the Minister, Edward Timpson MP, clarified that schools will be able to exercise flexibility over **how** to teach a topic, **not whether** to teach it
- The Church of England and Catholic Education Service have expressed support for the introduction of statutory RSE in advance of the debate in Parliament

What is going to happen next?

- The Department for Education will consult widely with the education and young people’s sectors in order to determine the content of the regulations and statutory guidance; and on whether to introduce PSHE as the framework within which SRE is delivered
- The Secretary of State will bring the regulations and guidance back to the House of Commons for its approval

What is the timeframe for these changes?

1. The Department for Education will draft regulations and guidance in Spring 2017 and put them out for consultation in Autumn 2017
2. Regulations and final draft guidance will be presented in Parliament, and final statutory guidance will be published early in 2018
3. **Schools will be expected to deliver ‘RSE’ in secondary schools and ‘RE’ in Primary schools, in the academic year 2019/2020**

What is Sex Education Forum’s role in this process?

- SEF will work with our members and wider stakeholders to support the consultation process and to inform the work of the Department for Education as it develops the new regulations and guidance and considers the role of PSHE
- SEF will continue to ensure that members are updated on all policy developments and receive up to date information on resources, information and CPD opportunities to support the delivery of high quality SRE
- SEF will continue to provide training opportunities to teaching and non-teaching professionals which is evidence-based and reflects the expressed needs of children and young people

What are the implications for SRE in schools in the meantime?

- Until the legislation is passed and regulations and guidance are finalised, schools’ current legal obligations remain in place (see FAQs on current statutory requirements below)
- Schools do not need to wait for the publication of the regulations and statutory guidance in order to make changes that will increase the quality of SRE provision. A range of resources can support this process including: [SRE key values and principles](#); [supplementary advice for schools ‘SRE for the 21st Century’](#); and [SEF’s curriculum design tool](#)
- Many schools and teachers are already delivering great SRE which is much more comprehensive than the minimal legal requirements. Please keep up the good work!

How will Relationships and Sex Education be inspected?

- Relationships and sex education falls within the scope of school inspection. Inspections will check to see that a school is providing the full statutory curriculum, and these issues can also be considered within the context of assessing the school’s leadership, the quality of teaching, pupil safety and pupils’ spiritual, moral, social and cultural development. Key elements are already covered in Ofsted’s school inspection handbook, and Her Majesty’s chief inspector will take full account of the new requirements in determining future school inspection arrangements^{1*}
- Ofsted is already seeking to appoint an HMI lead for citizenship and PSHE, whose role will be to keep abreast of developments in this area and oversee the training of inspectors in light of the new expectations on schools*.
- Independent schools will be held to account through inspectors reporting against the independent school standards*.

How will the Government ensure that the statutory guidance remains up to date?

- The Government will commit to reviewing the statutory guidance on RSE within three years of its publication, and to a regular timetable after that, that will balance continuity for schools with ensuring content is up to date.*

Breaking a taboo – let's talk about Carers as perpetrators of domestic abuse



Recognition of the role of family Carers and their need for support in their own right has been a key part of adult social care work for several years now. The role of a Carer is not easy. As well as the often necessary personal care and physical tasks, it can also involve providing a lot of emotional support – often at a time when the Carer needs emotional support themselves. Thousands of people take on the role of looking after loved ones as a selfless act, wanting only to improve the life of the person they are looking after.

A Carer is, according to support organisations, anyone who cares, unpaid, for a friend or family member who due to illness, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction, cannot cope without their support. By the very nature of the word we expect a Carer to look after the welfare and needs of another person who cannot look after themselves. Similar to the Banks' children's requirements for a nanny in Mary Poppins, a carer should be kind, and cheery, never cross and promise not to dominate. But what happens when domination is exactly what a Carer wants to do because they are a perpetrator of domestic abuse?

Domestic abuse happens across all sectors of society and research by Women's Aid cites that the figure of one in four women experiencing domestic abuse can be doubled for women with disabilities¹. Data for older people is harder to find because the Crime Survey for England and Wales stops at age 60. However, in their 2016 Spotlights report 'Older People and Domestic Abuse'², Safe Lives estimate 120,000 people over 65 experience abuse each year. The report also says that in 40% of domestic abuse cases where the victim is over 60, the perpetrator is their current partner – this compares to 28% where the victim is under 60. The Carers UK Facts about Carers data³ (2015) states that just over a quarter (26%) of Carers are caring for a spouse or partner.

In some cases the domestic abuse may have been happening for many years, prior to any old age or disability issues. The worsening health of the victim can be the perfect opportunity for the abuser to step up their control over the victim, in the guise of being their Carer. Alternatively there are situations where domestic abuse only starts once the perpetrator starts the caring role. Even more complex are situations where illness or disability has caused a change in behaviour that may be a medical cause of abusive actions.

It is fairly easy for an abuser to fool both professionals and their victim by blaming their behaviour on their desire to 'protect' the person they are caring for or on the stresses of the caring role. Indeed, there will be cases where these justifications are valid. Equally, the cared for person may welcome the control the other person exerts over their life and choices, making it a challenging job for professionals to identify genuine cases of domestic abuse.

¹ <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-survivors-handbook/the-survivors-handbook-disabled-women/>

² <http://www.safelives.org.uk/node/861>

³ <https://www.carersuk.org/for-professionals/policy/policy-library/facts-about-carers-2015>

So, how do we know if the relationship is abusive or not? The obvious, but often ignored answer is to ask. But knowing how and when to ask is crucial.

In her research into domestic abuse and women with disabilities, Dr Ravi Thiara of Warwick University⁴ quotes feedback from survivors who felt unable to ask for support around abuse as they felt they were already getting more than their 'fair share' of public services. She also heard from women who said professionals never questioned their Carer accompanying them into consultations so they never got to speak to anyone without the perpetrator present.

Even when the topic is raised, if you rely on someone for your daily needs the thought of losing that support as a result of disclosing abuse is enough to suppress any ideas of speaking out. For older people especially, traditional values of 'marriage is for life' and always standing by your spouse are principles not lightly discarded.

The safest advice to professionals is to keep asking. Use your professional judgement; if something doesn't feel right don't ignore it. A disclosure of abuse may not come the first time you ask, it may take several months or even years for the victim to recognise that they are being abused and to decide that they want the situation to change. It may be that they are completely aware of what is happening but they choose not to accept specialist support. The Care Act's Making Safeguarding Personal approach is about offering people options but also not assuming that any decision made is final – people have the choice to change their mind.

Support services for Carers, older people and people with disabilities need to start acknowledging that, whilst Carers perform an essential and often under-valued role in society, this does not make them exempt from also being perpetrators of domestic abuse.

For support around domestic abuse please visit The National Domestic Violence Helpline (run in partnership between Women's Aid and Refuge)

<http://www.nationaldomesticviolencehelpline.org.uk/> or call 0800 2000 247

Carer's Week runs from 12-18 June and a number of events are planned across Cambridgeshire, visit http://www.carersweek.org/get-involved/events-near-you/itemlist/filterfork2?option=com_k2&view=itemlist&task=filterfork2&mid=142&Itemid=306&f%5Bg%5D%5B46%5D=14 for more info

Amanda Warburton
Partnership Officer
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership

Refuge helps survivors to Grow

Refuge have launched a new campaign to highlight how some victims of domestic abuse feel invisible. They have joined with the singer Frances to create a video to her song 'Grow' which can be viewed on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZRoXz7hxcU>

⁴ <https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/study/cll/about/llteam/rthiara/>

AVA funded to Transform the domestic and sexual abuse sector

Against Violence and Abuse (AVA) have just announced that they have been awarded a grant of £96,320 by the Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales, to work with AGENDA (Alliance for Women and Girls at Risk) over the next two years. The grant will enable AVA to launch a national commission to strengthen the sector's response to domestic abuse for people who have complex needs, such as substance dependencies and/or mental health issues. This will strengthen the work they already deliver on multiple disadvantage and complex needs.

Donna Covey, Director of AVA says: *"Many survivors of domestic abuse experience mental ill health and problematic substance use, but services are poorly equipped to provide them with the holistic support they deserve. There is also limited capacity and funding for refuges to support women with complex needs. This means women don't get the support they need to rebuild their lives after abuse. Through our grant from Lloyds Bank Foundation we will establish a national commission that will draw much needed attention onto these issues and mean future national policy and practice on domestic abuse reflects the reality and complex nature of people's lives."*

Mental Health Handbook

Lifecraft is pleased to announce that the latest version of the Mental Health Handbook is now available. Lifecraft created and maintains this highly respected guide to provide support and information for people with mental health issues, their carers and mental health professionals in Cambridgeshire.

The Mental Health Handbook provides valuable information and contact details for relevant organisations on a range of areas such as advocacy, hospital services, housing, employment guidance, education, benefits advice and carers.

You can download a PDF version by [clicking here](#)

You can call in to The Bath House, Gwydir Street, Cambridge, CB1 2LW to collect a copy free of charge. If you work for an organisation who would like multiple copies, please email handbook@lifecraft.org.uk, or phone the office on 01223 566957 between 11.00am and 5.00pm Monday to Friday.

A full version of the handbook will be available on our [Mental Health Handbook website](#) soon, and will be updated as and when amendments are made known to us.

The handbook was funded by the Cambridge and Peterborough Foundation Trust (CPFT).

The Concept and Measurement of Violence against Women and Men

A book published by Sylvia Walby, Jude Towers et al addresses the extent to which violence against women is currently hidden; how violence should be measured; how research and new ways of thinking about violence could improve its measurement; and how improved measurement could change policy. It offers practical guidance on definitions, indicators and coordination mechanisms, including for the measurement of femicide, rape, domestic violence, and FGM.

The book reflects on the theoretical debates: 'what is gender', 'what is violence' and 'the concept of coercive control', and introduces the concept of 'gender saturated context'.

By analysing the socially constructed nature of statistics and the links between knowledge and power, the authors aim to set new standards and guidelines to influence the measurement of violence in the coming decades.

https://blogs.kcl.ac.uk/advance/2017/04/06/the-concept-and-measurement-of-violence-against-women-and-men-has-been-published-by-policy-press/?mc_cid=7aa8161ab7&mc_eid=273e6b246c

Increase in older women using specialist refuge

SINCE opening the UK's first refuge for older women, a North-East charity has experienced a 500 per cent spike in over-55s turning to them for help.

In June 2015, EVA Women's Aid opened Britain's only safe house specifically for older victims of domestic abuse.

The refuge – which has been almost consistently full since opening - was set up to meet a growing demand, with statistics from charities illustrating a stark rise in older women accessing domestic abuse services in recent years. Last week, the Redcar-based charity's chief executive, Richinda Taylor said figures from EVA show the number of over-45s contacting them had rocketed 43 per cent since the launch of the unique refuge – with a 500 per cent increase in those aged between 55 and 65.

Safe Lives data shows that on average, older victims experience abuse for twice as long before seeking help as those aged under 61 and nearly half have a disability. Yet older clients are hugely underrepresented among domestic abuse services. You can keep up to date with Safe Lives Spotlight on Older People [here](#)

We have a poster highlighting domestic abuse against older women, if you would like a copy to display in your service please contact Amanda.warburton@cambridgeshire.gov.uk



Adult Safeguarding and domestic abuse highlighted in Peterborough

The Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Board held a conference in March on Domestic Abuse and Adult Safeguarding (The 2014 Care Act included Domestic Abuse as a category of abuse to be considered under safeguarding)

The conference was open to Safeguarding, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Leads and Practitioners, including volunteer groups across Peterborough and Cambridgeshire.

The aim of the conference was to highlight the impact of domestic abuse and provide an opportunity to learn from leaders in the field to better identify, understand and respond to domestic abuse. The conference included local speakers, who gave information on domestic abuse in Cambridgeshire, local services and a perpetrator programme. There was also an opportunity for delegates to listen to national speakers who gave presentations on elder abuse and female victims with learning disabilities

Out of the 113 delegates who attended the conference, 82 completed evaluation forms at the end of the day. (This equated to a 73% return rate). Feedback was generally very good. One of the questions asked delegates how they would apply what they had learnt in their practice. The following are a small selection of the responses received:

"I will update our resources that we make available to victims"

"I will ask patients about DA more often and more directly"

"Update our training packages"

"Cascade the information that I have learnt in our team meetings"

"Review the questions that we ask when accessing risk with patients"

"Use the contacts I have heard about"

"I have a better understanding of what to look for"

The presentations and resources from the conference can be found on the Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Board website: www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk

Have your say on online support for rape & sexual abuse survivors

The Rape Crisis *Weaving the Web* project aims to develop a range of new online services to encourage survivors to work with existing Rape Crisis services to reduce waiting times and make it easier for women and girls to get support. The project is funded by the Big Lottery Women and Girls' Initiative Strategic Fund.

An online survey is available to give an opportunity for women and girls to say what they want to see created. The survey is open until 30th June

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/coproductionsurvey>

Campaign to change Next of Kin rules

Some of you may have seen the episode of Britain's Darkest Taboos that aired on 30th April and told the story of Tracy Walters who was murdered when her husband deliberately drove their car off the motorway and into a tree. Since her death, Tracy's family (who refer to her by her maiden name of Tracy Turner) have been campaigning to have the laws around next of kin changed in domestic homicide situations.

Tracy's brother in law, Dave Smart, says 'The basic principle is simple; if you are suspected of murdering your spouse then everything wholly owned or jointly owned by them will be effectively frozen and become entrusted to the Crown until such time as a verdict is reached, guilty or innocent. We as a family had no rights for 18 months over Tracy's assets and belongings, meanwhile her killer was left in complete control over her, her house, her assets and personal belongings. This change in the law would give the families no more power than exists now, but importantly the suspected killer would have no control either, a level playing field until a verdict is reached.'

Dave started the campaign to change the laws because, despite being under suspicion of murder by the police, Tracy's husband was entitled to organise her funeral and the funeral home originally wouldn't release her ashes to her family (after her husband was jailed for life for murder) because their original contract was with her husband. It took intervention from MPs before Tracy's ashes were released to her family. Then, it was discovered that Tracy's husband was entitled to 50% of the sale of the property they shared as she had added his name to the deeds after they married. This effectively means that when he is released from prison, Ian Walters will have a nice nest egg from the sale of the property of the woman he murdered.

Dave continued 'Once the guilty verdict is given then the convicted killer should have no rights over his victim or her family at all. They owned the house jointly, I won't go into how that came about but when they met the house was wholly owned by Tracy. But because he was joint owner even after conviction I had to ask his permission to sell the house. He had to agree the price, if he didn't I couldn't sell it, I had to get his signature on the sales deed, if he refused to sign I couldn't sell it. He then refused to pay some of the costs of selling the house and I had no right to take the money instead I am currently taking him to court to get these costs. We feel the onus should be on a convicted killer to fight for everything, not on the family to fight the convicted killer.'

Dave is now putting pressure on the government to change the law and has created a Facebook page that will include a petition as well as Tracy's story. The page is called Domestic Homicide, A killers next of kin rights.

Cambridgeshire

LSCB Toolbox

In Cambridgeshire we have the new 'front door' for all notifications regarding safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of children. Together with Peterborough, we also have in place a better way of working with children and young people at risk from Child Sexual Exploitation. Alongside this work has been done to develop tools and Guidance that will support professionals in working together to assess and meet the needs of children and young people.

The aim of these workshops is to support participants in doing their work by building awareness of what is needed from them and what is available to them to help them do it.

This is a workshop for all agency practitioners and managers, who work with children and families, on :

New Cambridgeshire Threshold Document, New Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Protocol, Risk Assessment, The Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub and The Early Help Hub

Date	Time	Venue
23 May	2.00- 5.00	Cambourne Business Park
07 June	9.30- 12.30	Young People March
07 June	1.30 - 4.30	Young People March
08 June	9.30 -12.30	Huntingdon FA
30 June	9.30 - 12.30	Hinchingbrooke Hospital
30 June	1.30 - 4.30	Hinchingbrooke Hospital

To book a place:

http://www5.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/info/14/lscb_multi-agency_training/35/lscb_conferences_and_learning_events/5



Website: <http://www5.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/> - E-mail: LSCBTraining@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Neglect in the New Age

In the two hour workshop you will learn to:

- Understand what is 'Child Neglect'
- Know what the signs of neglect are and how to identify them
- Know what neglect assessment tools are available for Cambridgeshire practitioners
- Make informed child protection referrals to the MASH

Date	Time	Venue
1 June 2017	9.30 -11.30	Ely - Diocesan Office
30 June 2017	2.00 – 4.00	Histon Football Association
6 July 2017	9.30 -11.30	Huntingdon Football Association
10 July 2017	9.30 -11.30	Doddington Hospital – Recreation Hall
17 July 2017	Time TBC	Hinchingbrooke Hospital - Training Room

To book a place go to:

http://www5.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/info/14/lscb_multi-agency_training/35/lscb_conferences_and_learning_events/



Website: <http://www5.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/>

E-mail: LSCBTraining@cambridgeshire.gov.uk