

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 1

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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 a study of 139 serious case reviews in England 2009-2011, 63% of cases were found to have domestic abuse as a risk factor (Department For Education – Research Report 226 – New learning from Serious Case Reviews: a two year report for 2009-2011). It is essential to always inform Children and Younger Adults 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/index.htm>

To discuss a safeguarding concern in person, please telephone Call Derbyshire on **08456 058 058 or 01629 533190**.

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

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.

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

Derbyshire Children and Young People's Plan to which all sectors of children's services including schools must contribute, includes Derbyshire's commitment to "further developing services to prevent and to tackle the impact of 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 in order to:

- Reduce the prevalence of domestic abuse and sexual violence by the use of preventative interventions.
- Raise awareness of domestic abuse and sexual violence as an issue for both males and females of any age, religion or belief, race, sexual orientation and disabled people.
- Work with children, younger adults and adults at risk to improve the early identification of domestic abuse and sexual violence.

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. According to the British Crime Survey, however, less than 40% of domestic violence crime is reported to the police. The British Crime Survey also makes it clear that victims of domestic violence are more likely to experience repeat victimisation than victims of any other types of crime. 76% of all domestic violence and abuse are repeated incidents. It is also important to recognise 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 2011/12, there were approximately 19,673 incidents of domestic abuse reported to the Police in Derbyshire and of these 4,923 were recorded crimes, indicating that more than 1 in 15 crimes in Derbyshire 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.

- Nearly 1.2 million women experience at least one incident of domestic abuse each year. (Source; 2011/12 British Crime Survey).
- One in four women experience domestic abuse in their lifetime. (Source: Women's Aid).
- On average, two women a week are killed by a violent partner or ex-partner. This constitutes nearly 40% of all female homicide victims. (Source: Home Office 1999).
- 54% of female victims of serious sexual assault were assaulted by their partner or ex-partner (Source: The Stern Review 2010).

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 (2009) 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.

(FGM) is defined by the World Health Organisation as 'partial or total removal of external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The majority takes place in 28 countries in Africa and the Middle East, but many immigrant communities continue the practice worldwide, including in the UK. A study by the charity 'FORWARDUK' revealed that around 22,000 girls in UK between the ages of 5 and 15 were at risk of FGM.

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 families from ethnic minorities go to:

<http://www.communitycare.co.uk/2006/11/01/a-look-at-domestic-violence-among-families-from-ethnic-minorities/>

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 Office of National Statistics Crime Survey 2011/2012

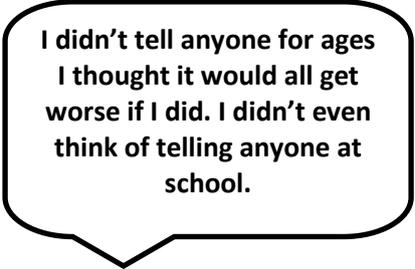
- 5% of men were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year, equivalent to an estimated 800,000 male victims.
- The most prevalent age group in 2009/10 for male victims is 25-34, where 4.4% of men stated they were a victim of partner abuse compared to 2.1% of 54-59 year old men. 2.3 of 16-19 year old men were also victims.
- (14) The percentage of gay or bi-sexual men (6.2%) who suffered partner abuse in 2008/09 is nearly double the number for heterosexual men (3.3%). Lesbian women (12.4%) as a percentage also suffered far more partner abuse compared to heterosexual women (4.3%).
- Twice as many male victims (28%) than women (13%) do not tell anyone about the domestic abuse they are suffering – highlighting the level of underreporting. Male victims are three times (10%) more likely not to tell the police they are victim than a female victim (29%) and only 4% of male victims will tell a health professional compared to 19% of female victims.
- One in every five victims of forced marriage is a man (20%).

Derbyshire Constabulary data in 2010/11, reported that male victims accounted for 18% of recorded domestic abuse crime.

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 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.



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.

"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 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.

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 an 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 1989 by:

- Creating and maintaining a safe learning environment for children and young people; and
- Identifying where there are child welfare concerns and taking action to address them, in partnership with other organisations where appropriate. (Source: Working Together Guidance (2010)).

This act places a duty on schools to identify children and young people who may be experiencing or witnessing domestic violence 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. 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

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. 'The ethos of the school, the pastoral support system and the way in which incidents are responded to all provide vital support for a high quality, whole school approach to RSE'. (Source: Derbyshire Guide to Quality Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)).

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

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, 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 a 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 and positive links and effective communication with the community.

The Curriculum

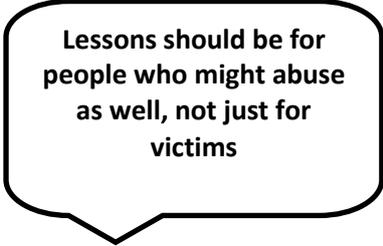
The curriculum needs a strong RSE element that explores how to recognise and build the broad range of healthy relationships our children and young people will experience, need and enjoy in their lives. This will also include the knowledge and skills to recognise unhealthy and abusive relationships; how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

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
- Adults 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.

The Derbyshire Guide to Quality Relationships and Sex Education

Derbyshire Children's and Young People's Health Promotion has produced Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) guidance; a spiral secondary RSE curriculum and ideas for the primary RSE spiral curriculum. This free resource has been sent to every school. For secondary schools it provides lessons and resources that:

- Provide guidance on setting up a safe teaching environment
- Address what constitutes healthy relationships
- Demonstrate protective behaviours
- Help young people to recognise abuse
- Tackle violence and abuse

These issues and values are embedded in the curriculum and are not dealt with in 'one off' lessons. The lesson plans are from Year 7 to Year 11. There is clear guidance on how to approach PSHE and sensitive subjects in a safe and competent manner.

For primary schools it provides RSE lesson ideas taken from Attitudes Skills and Knowledge for Life: Primary PSHE Curriculum (ASK). The ideas cover:

- Challenging gender stereotypes
- How to stay safe and ask for help
- What makes a good friend
- Skills for good friendships and relationships such as negotiation, communication, caring etc.
- Developing assertiveness skills
- Valuing families
- Recognising and celebrating difference
- Developing positive self-esteem.

The guidance contains advice on ensuring a safe working environment for all, policies etc. Copies of the guidance/resources are available at childrens.healthpromotion@dchs.nhs.uk.

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 www.womensaid.org.uk

Other resources include:

- **Women's Aid** – www.womensaid.org.uk and 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.
- **"This is abuse"** www.thisisabuse.direct.gov.uk a website with short films and resources for secondary age young people (NB the Derbyshire RSE Spiral curriculum provides a lesson plan to support these resources.)
- **"Spiralling"** - is downloadable information, activities and resources toolkit for teachers. It is for staff working with 4 to 19 year olds and has been written by the Bristol Domestic Abuse Prevention Programme. <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/community-and-safety/spiralling-toolkit-domestic-violence-and-abuse-prevention-tool-kit>
- **"Is this love?"** - is a downloadable domestic abuse educational resource for working with secondary age students by Devon County Council. It contains guidance and lesson ideas http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/childrenfamilies/domestic_violence/adva-campaigns.htm.

- <http://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** sell various safeguarding resources for staff, professionals and children and young people. They include a leaflet for 7-12 year olds (Feel Safe At Home); information for mothers; and understanding the links: child abuse, animal abuse and domestic violence for professionals.
http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/publications/domesticviolence_wda56390.html
- The White Ribbon Campaign gives credit to secondary schools who are working to raise the profile of domestic violence and abuse by embedding it in school policy/training/curriculum. www.whiteribboncampaign.co.uk/getinvolved/educate
- **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-stalking.com - 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.beatbullying.org - This website is designed to support children and young people experiencing bullying. It also has a wealth of information and practical resources for schools.
- www.gayderbyshire.org.uk - **Derbyshire Friend** is a specialist service for all LGBT people living in Derbyshire.
- www.healthpromotionresources.nhs.uk - **Derbyshire Health Promotion Resource and Marketing Service** have a library of relevant health resources available for use in the classroom. These include leaflets about domestic violence and abuse for young people which are available to schools free of charge. One example is the leaflet 'Is this Love' which can be viewed at <http://www.fpa.org.uk/product/love>
- **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.

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 Cathy Barrass or Maria Brown for more information.
Cathy.barrass@derbyshire.gov.uk or Maria.brown@derbyshire.gov.uk

To view the training programme visit:

http://www.derbyshirescb.org.uk/training_development/default.asp

Education Improvement Service

This service can provide training and support around developing education about domestic abuse. They provide central training for schools and bespoke **Inset** for staff within school. Contact Health and Well Being Consultants - Jane O'Byrne or Gertie Whitfield on 01629 532837 or email:
Jane.OByrne@derbyshire.gov.uk or Gertie.whitfield@derbyshire.gov.uk

Children and Young People's Health Promotion Service

This service provide training and support for schools and other agencies around Relationships and Sex Education. www.cyph.derbyshire.co.uk

Safer Derbyshire – Community Safety Unit

This unit provide 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/marac/default.asp

Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services

This service has a range of awareness raising training packages for professionals

www.ddvsas.org.uk/domestic-abuse-awareness-training-for-professionals/

You can also contact your local Domestic Violence and Abuse specialist agency (Page 21) who may also provide awareness-raising sessions for staff. They can also provide materials such as leaflets and posters, which can be displayed in the school environment to raise awareness with parents and young people.

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.

Responding to Domestic Violence and Abuse

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 08456 058 058**.

It is important to note with the right support, children and parents can cope with and recover from the effects of violence.

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 person or another professional and established that it is safe to do so. Communicating with parents may not be your role.

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. These can 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's or adult's exact words, 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.

Referral Routes for Children and Young People

If a member of staff has concerns about a child, they must act in accordance with the school's safeguarding procedures by bringing it to the attention of the Safeguarding Designated Person in the first instance.

For **all** cases of domestic abuse contact **both** of the following:

- ‘Call Derbyshire’ Tel: **08456 058 058** or **01629 533190**, to refer to the local Social Care Office.
- Your local Domestic Violence and Abuse Service providers, to whom who schools can directly refer children and young people. (See below for contact details)

These services are listed below:

Area District	Support Agency
• Amber Valley	• Trident Reach 0800 0844 194
• Bolsover	• Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
• Chesterfield	• Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
• Dales (North)	• High Peak Women’s Aid 01457 856675
• Dales (South)	• Trident Reach 0800 0884 194
• Erewash	• Trident Reach 0800 0884 194
• High Peak	• High Peaks Women’s Aid 01457 856675 Freephone 0800 019 8668
• North East Derbyshire	• Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
• South Derbyshire	• Trident Reach 0800 0884 194

It is essential to contact Social Care using the Call Derbyshire number to both raise concerns and share information, whether or not the child or family meet the threshold for Social Care involvement. Notification and information sharing regarding domestic abuse incidents between agencies, including schools, is imperative. This will help to build the bigger picture of the child’s circumstances and support professionals in acting for the child’s safety and welfare.

Domestic Abuse Services will work with the child to support them around specific domestic abuse issues. They will undertake the necessary risk assessments alongside the school and discuss issues such as who is best placed to inform a safe parent / carer of the child or young person’s involvement with the services. Good practice would be for the school to inform parents that their child can access this support and gain their consent. However, children can be referred to Domestic Abuse Services without parental consent in the first instance, if necessary. The Services would then make contact with the parent to gain their consent. Parental consent is not always required for young people over the age of 13, as they can be considered ‘Gillick competent’.

http://www.nspcc.org.uk/inform/research/questions/gillick_wda61289.html

Schools can refer individual pupils, either those affected by domestic abuse or potential victims or perpetrators, for one to one support or group work. 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.

Other sources of support and advice for professionals are:

- Multi Agency Teams (MATs) (Contact your local MAT for assistance)
 - www.derbyshire.gov.uk/mat
 - www.derbyshire.gov.uk/childrenscentres
 - The School Nursing Service – contact your school nurse

A more detailed Directory of Services in Derbyshire is available on Page 32.

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. For example:

- Give them a safe exit strategy from the classroom.
- Give them a way of saying they need space or someone to listen e.g. golden time listening strategy.
- Provide time in positive play or nurture groups.
- Simply be the stable environment in which they feel safe.
- Provide information for older pupils about the School Nursing Service which offers confidential support around healthy relationships and sexual health.

Some parents may have an injunction against them which means that that they are not allowed access to, or custody of 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.

Domestic Abuse Notification

When police are called out to a domestic violence and abuse incident in Derbyshire where children or young people are present, schools will receive a "Domestic Abuse Notification" (see Page 24), via the secure extranet, informing them that this has happened to a child or young person in their school. The incident will also be recorded by the police.

The main purpose of this notification is to ensure that school's are aware of the incident, so that they can provide sensitive support and play their part alongside other agencies in ensuring the child's safety and well-being.

The school should respond by telephoning the number on the letter (Page 24) to request further information about the incident. Social Care will already have been notified, but the school should use the Call Derbyshire Number **08456 058 058** or **01629 533190**, to share any concerns or information that could be helpful. Review any records you may have of previous incidents or other welfare concerns to inform the discussion.

The schools should also contact their local Domestic Abuse Services to refer the child for specialist support.

A meeting with the parent (usually the victim) to discuss how to address the child's needs and welfare would be useful at this point. Parents may not be aware that the school have been informed and so the meeting will require a sensitive approach. The discussion should not include judgement of the parents' relationship or behaviour. It needs to focus on the effects on the child, e.g. poor concentration due to worry or lack of sleep, anxiety, lack of attendance etc. This non-judgemental approach usually helps parents to focus on how their child can be supported and they are more likely to give consent for specialist support.

Where there are concerns that it may not be safe to speak to the parents, follow your usual safeguarding procedures. You can contact Call Derbyshire or your local Domestic Abuse Services for advice.

Domestic Abuse Notification Template

FAO: The Headteacher

I am writing to inform you of a **Domestic Violence Incident**, which the police attended. Please note that the child(ren) named below may or may not be aware of the incident. For further information regarding the incident, it is important that you contact Dianne Till on the telephone number below.

Child's Name:

DOB:

Date of Incident:

The risk level for the adult [victim]: **RISK**

Please ring [Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday (am) only] on the telephone number below within **15 school days, after which time the information will be destroyed**. Please quote reference number **DV xxxx**.

This procedure has been developed in consultation with colleagues from Derbyshire Constabulary, Social Care and a Headteacher representative. More information can be found on the Schools Extranet under Safeguarding. Schools will be expected to liaise with colleagues in other agencies involved with the child, as appropriate, e.g. school nurse, Multi-Agency Team, etc. It is hoped that this information will assist in understanding the particular needs of pupils.

This notification is intended solely for the addressee. 'If you choose to share this information, please ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it and is shared securely'.

Under the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the contents of this e-mail may be disclosed. Derbyshire County Council reserves the right to monitor both sent and received emails.

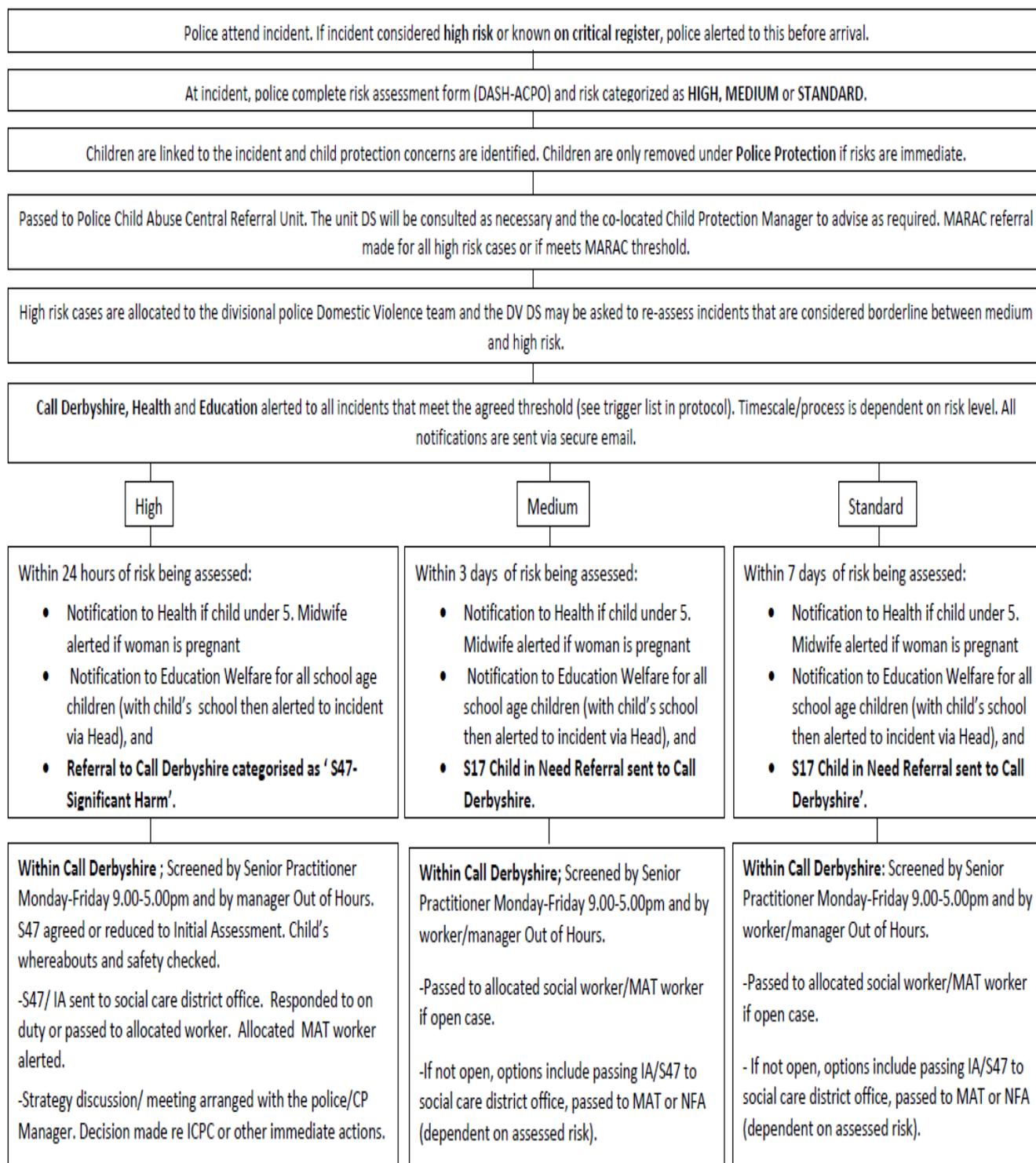
(See current document sent to your school for details of who to contact for further information. The responsibility for informing schools lies with Business Services within the Children's Safeguarding team.)

Please refer to the flowchart (Page 25) for the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's process in the event of an adult domestic abuse incident, using the key below.

DV	Domestic Violence
DS	Detective Sergeant
Critical Register	a system used by the police to indicate families involving high risk of domestic violence, and child on the Child Protection Plan, and other critical factors
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference- see Page 29 for more details
APCO-DASH	checklist common to UK police forces used to identify and assess risk levels associated with domestic abuse
NFA	No further action

Multi-Agency Safeguarding in Domestic Abuse incidents - Derbyshire Protocol

Multi-Agency Safeguarding in Domestic Abuse Incidents- Derbyshire Protocol



Adult Referral Processes and Contacts

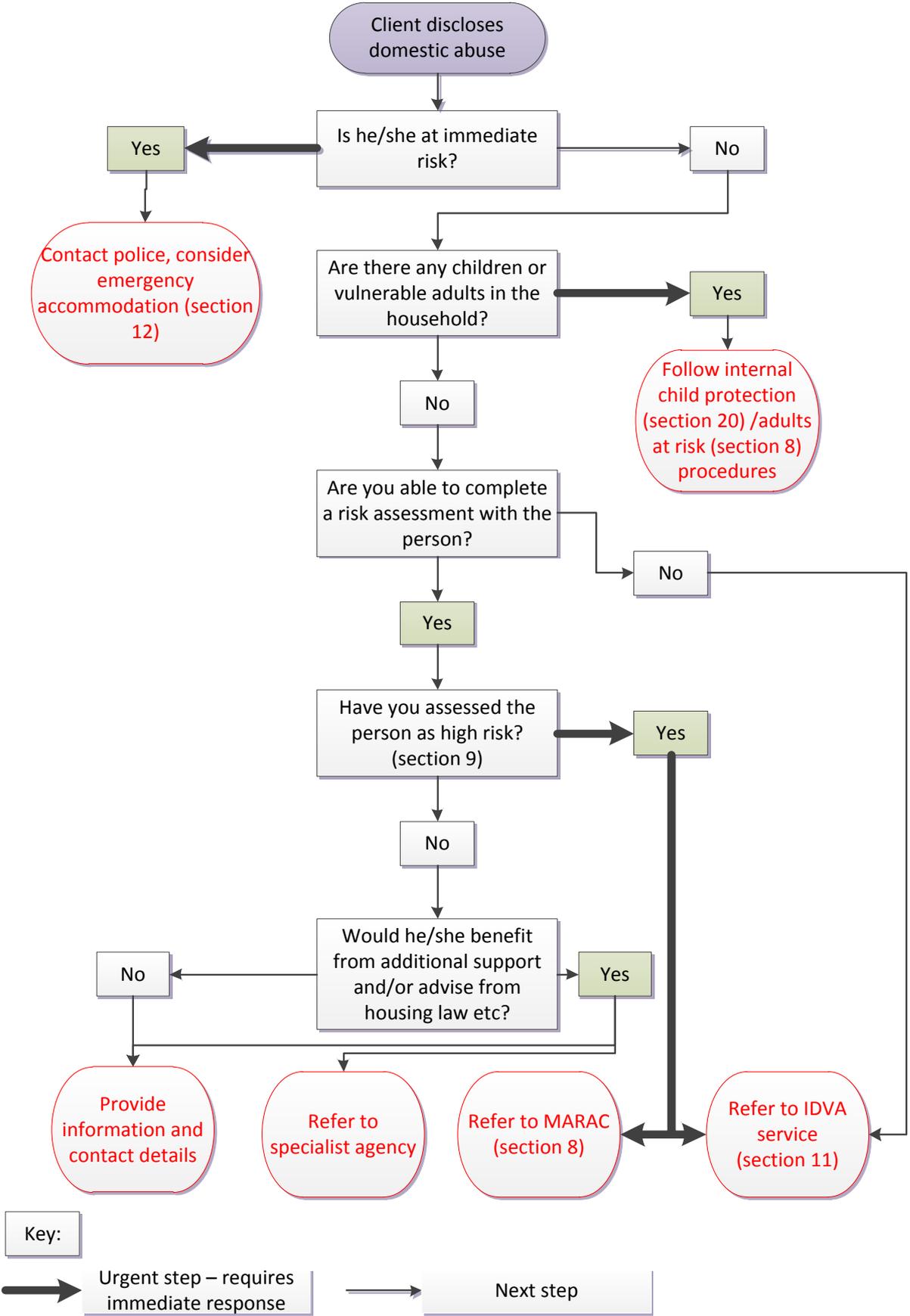
This information has been provided as it may be useful for schools when working with families so they have an understanding of the adult referral process. The flow charts indicate pathways used by other agencies that deal directly with vulnerable adults.

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 Tel: 08456 058 058 **or 0169 533190** and also referring the child to the local Domestic Abuse Service (Page 21). The staff member can safeguard the adult by either calling the police or contacting the local domestic abuse specialist agency for advice or to refer.

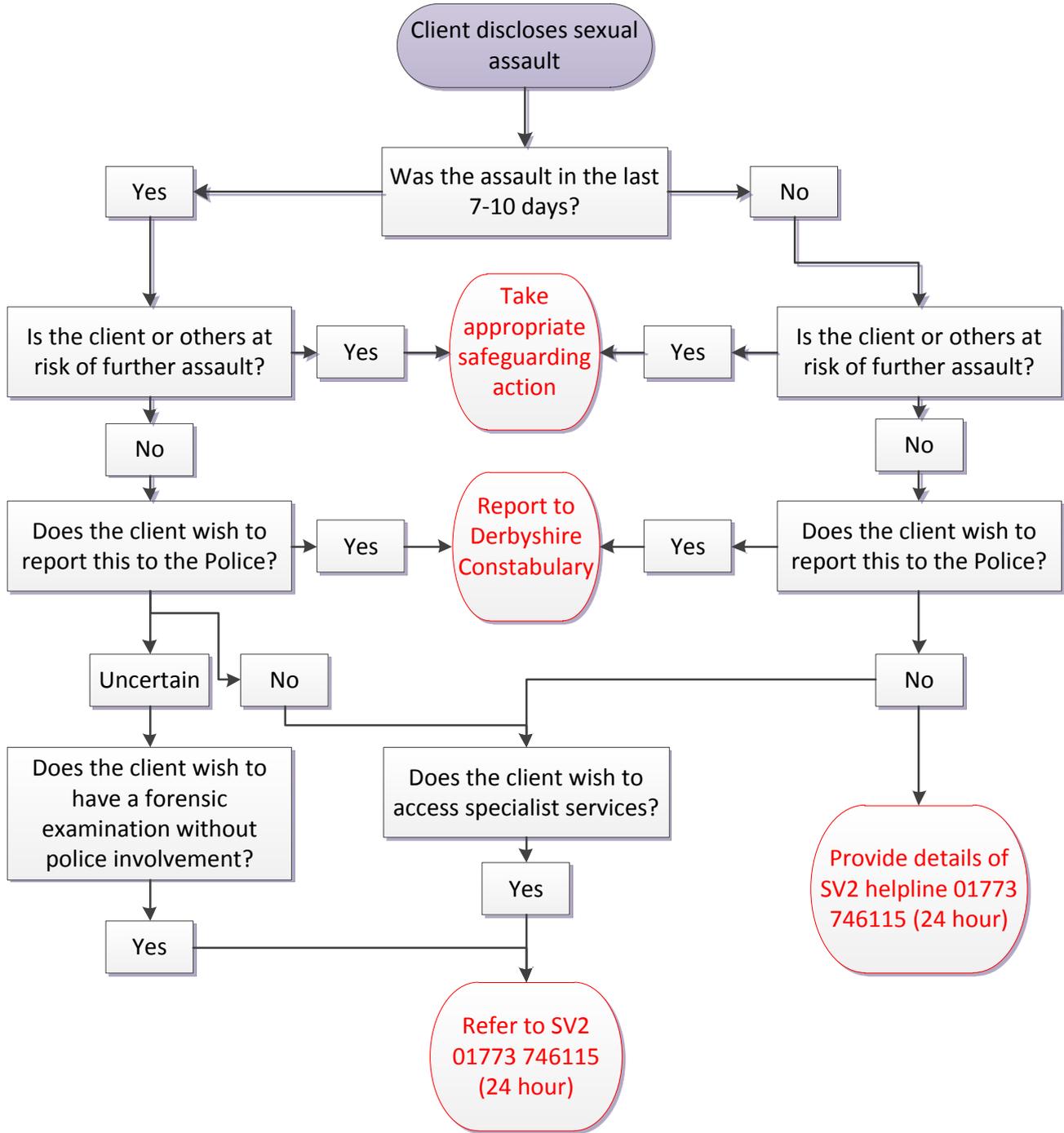
Please see below for a glossary of some of the terms used in the tables and charts.

MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference- see Page 29 for more details.
Risk assessment	A CAADA 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	Individual Domestic Violence Advisor.
SV2 (Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence)	Support service for anyone who has been the victims of sexual violence in Derbyshire.
Police Central Referral Unit	Police led Child Abuse 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 CAADA-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. Half day training on risk assessment and MARAC is available for all agencies, including schools (Page 17 refers). Please refer to the table below for MARAC scoring and support agencies. The forms can be found at <http://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/training/marac/default.asp>

MARAC Score	Support agency
<p><u>Low Risk</u> If the MARAC risk assessment score is between 0-9.....</p>	<p><u>All areas of the County</u> Referral to Victim Support on 0300 303 1947</p>
<p><u>Medium Risk</u> If the MARAC risk assessment score is between 10-13</p>	<p><u>North East Derbyshire/Chesterfield/Bolsover</u> Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services4d 08000 198 668</p> <p><u>North Bolsover</u> Bolsover District Council Domestic Abuse Service 01246 593063</p> <p><u>High Peak</u> High Peak Women's Aid - 01457 856675</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Dales</u> Hadhari Nari - 01332 270101</p> <p><u>Amber Valley/Erewash</u> ESCAPE 01773 765899</p> <p><u>South Derbyshire</u> Next Step - 01283 229854</p>

¹ CAADA – Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse, DASH – Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment and Honour Based Violence

MARAC Score	Support agency
<p>Medium Risk If the MARAC risk assessment score is between 10-13</p>	<p><u>County wide Male Advice Line</u> 08000 198 668 (Option 2)</p>
<p>High Risk If the MARAC risk assessment score is 14 or more (or professional judgement)....</p>	<p>All areas of the County(excluding North Bolsover) Please use joint MARAC/IDVA referral form (see link above)</p> <p><u>Derbyshire MARAC Team</u> All referrals for City & County MARAC@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk 0300 122 4401</p> <p><u>County IDVA Team</u> idva@ddvsas.org.uk 01246 238281</p> <p><u>North Bolsover only</u> (use same referral form) sharon.ryan@bolsover.qcsx.gov.uk Sharon Ryan on 01246 593063</p>

Domestic Abuse Emergency Accommodation and Accommodation and Support

Area/District	Support agency
Amber Valley	Nottingham Community Housing Association 01773 765 900
Bolsover	Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
Chesterfield	Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
Derbyshire Dales	Nottingham Community Housing Association 01773 765 900
Erewash	Trident Reach 0800 0884 194
High Peak	Nottingham Community Housing Association 01773 765 900
North East Derbyshire	Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services 08000 198 668
South Derbyshire	Trident Reach 0800 0884 194

Perpetrators' Programme

Voluntary perpetrator programmes are behaviour change programmes that aim to help abusive men stop being violent and abusive; learn how to relate to their partners in a respectful and equal way; show them non-abusive ways of dealing with difficulties in their relationships and cope with their anger and to keep their partner safer.

Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services have developed a voluntary perpetrator programme across Derbyshire. For more information please contact them on 01246 551889.

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 – www.womensaid.org.uk and www.thehideout.org.uk and local services.
- National Centre for Domestic Violence **0844 8044 999** <http://www.ncdv.org.uk/>
- National helpline for male victims only: **01823 334244** <http://www.mankind.org.uk>
- LGBT helpline and website, **0300 999 5428**, <http://www.brokenrainbow.org.uk/>

Directory of Services in Derbyshire

County wide

Derbyshire Domestic Abuse helpline

Countywide telephone helpline for anyone experiencing domestic abuse in Derbyshire. Service available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

08000 198 688

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.

01246 540444

idva@ddvsas.org.uk

Derbyshire Support and Advice for Men

Specialist helpline for male victims of domestic abuse. Service available 10am to 4pm.

08000 198668 (Option 2).

dsam@ddvsas.org.uk

Hadhari Nari

Specialist support for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims of domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 10am to 3pm.

01332 270101

<http://www.metropolitan.org.uk/support-services/hadhari-nari/>

Victim Support

Low risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse in Derbyshire. Service available Monday to Friday from 8am to 8pm.

0300 303 1947

www.victimsupport.org.uk

SV2 (Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence)

Support for anyone who has been the victim of sexual violence in Derbyshire. Helpline available 24 hours per day. Email available weekdays 9am to 5pm.

01773 746115

help@sv2.org.uk

www.sv2.org.uk

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

The SARC provides medical care and forensic examination following sexual assault or rape, counseling and sexual health services for anyone aged 14 years and over. Service available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The ISVA is a trained specialist offering practical and emotional support to anyone over the age of 14.

01773 746115

help@sv2.org.uk

www.sv2.org.uk

Derbyshire Friend

Specialist service for LGBT people living in Derbyshire.

01332 207704

info@gayderbyshire.org.uk

www.gayderbyshire.org.uk

Amber Valley

ESCAPE

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 8.30am to 4.30pm.

01773 765899

enquiries@escapeDAS.co.uk

Accommodation and Support – Nottingham Community Housing Association

Supported housing project which provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse. Derbyshire WISH community properties are available to either women or men and their children.

01773 765 900

wishsouthusers@ncha.org.uk

www.personalisedsupport.co.uk/ui/content/content.aspx?ID=341

Children and Young People Service - Trident Reach

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

0800 0884 194

derbyshiredvsupport@reachthecharity.org.uk

www.reachdomesticabusesupport.org

Bolsover

Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

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

01246 242503

sharon.ryan@bolsover.gcsx.gov.uk

www.bolsover.gov.uk/domestic-violence.html

Accommodation and Support – Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Supported housing - provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Children and Young People Service

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

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Chesterfield

Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Accommodation and Support – Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Supported housing which provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Children and Young People Service - Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

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

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

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.cism.net

Hadhari Nari

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse in Derby City. Service available Monday to Friday from 10am to 3pm.

01332 270101

<http://www.metropolitan.org.uk/support-services/hadhari-nari/>

Derby Women's Centre

A range of advice and other services available including counselling, Freedom Programme sessions, legal surgery as well as social and creative activities.

01332 341633 – Monday to Friday 10am – 4pm

www.derby-womenscentre.org.uk

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

Hadhari Nari

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 10am to 3pm

01332 270101

<http://www.metropolitan.org.uk/support-services/hadhari-nari/>

Accommodation and Support - Derbyshire WISH

Supported housing project which provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse. Properties are available to either women or men and their children.

01457 857714

wishnorthusers@ncha.org.uk

www.personalisedsupport.co.uk/ui/content/content.aspx?ID=341

North Dales Children & Young People's Service - High Peak Women's Aid

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

01457 855199

cafs@gwa.f2s.com

www.highpeakwomensaid.org.uk

South Dales Children and Young People's Service – Trident Reach

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

0800 0884 194

derbyshiredvsupport@reachthecharity.org.uk

www.reachdomesticabusesupport.org

Erewash

ESCAPE

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 8.30am to 4.30pm.

01773 765899

enquiries@escapeDAS.co.uk

Accommodation and Support - Derbyshire WISH

Supported housing project which provides emergency, short term refuge for women & children fleeing domestic abuse. Properties are available to either women or men and their children.

1773 765 900

wishsouthusers@ncha.org.uk

www.personalisedsupport.co.uk/ui/content/content.aspx?ID=341

Children & Young People Service - Trident Reach

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

0800 0884 194

derbyshiredvsupport@reachthecharity.org.uk

www.reachdomesticabusesupport.org

High Peak

High Peak Women's Aid

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse.

01457 856675

gwa@f2s.com

www.highpeakwomensaid.org.uk

Accommodation and Support - Derbyshire WISH

Supported housing project which provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse. Properties are available to either women or men and their children.

01457 857714

wishnorthusers@ncha.org.uk

www.personalisedsupport.co.uk/ui/content/content.aspx?ID=341

Children and Young People's Service - High Peak Women's Aid

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

01457 856675

cafs@gwa.f2s.com

<http://www.highpeakwomensaid.org.uk>

Harmony Project

The Harmony project offers accommodation to young people aged from 16 years to 24 years who need a safe place to stay, with or without children.

01457 856675

<http://www.highpeakwomensaid.org.uk>

North East Derbyshire

Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Accommodation and Support - Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Supported housing which provides emergency, short term refuge for women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

www.ddvsas.org.uk/

Children and Young People Service - Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Service (formerly North Derbyshire Women's Aid)

Service for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse in North East Derbyshire, including those living in refuge accommodation.

08000 198 668

help@ddvsas.org.uk

<http://www.ddvsas.org.uk/>

South Derbyshire

Next Step (against domestic abuse)

Medium risk outreach provision for females and males experiencing domestic abuse. Service available Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm.

01283 229854

nextstep2@btconnect.com

www.next-step.org/

Accommodation and Support – Trident Reach

Lemon Grove is a women's refuge providing safe emergency accommodation for women fleeing domestic abuse.

0800 0884 194

derbyshiredvsupport@reachthecharity.org.uk

www.reachdomesticabusesupport.org

Children & Young People Service - Trident Reach

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

0800 0884 194

derbyshiredvsupport@reachthecharity.org.uk

www.reachdomesticabusesupport.org

References and Acknowledgements

Reference Documents and Websites

- Home Office – Violence Against Women and Girls Agenda and Action Plan
- www.womensaid.org.uk
- The Derbyshire Guide to Quality Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) by the Derbyshire Children and Young People’s Health Promotion Programme DCHS
- www.homeoffice.gov.uk
- Working Together Guidance
- www.unicef.org
- Domestic Violence The Facts by Kier Starmer QC Director of Public Prosecutions April 2011
- British Crime Survey 2010
- The Stern Review 2010
- NSPCC 2009
- Greater London Domestic Violence Project 2008
- The Enemy Within by 4children 2012

Acknowledgements

- Safer Derbyshire (Derbyshire County Council Community Safety Unit)
- Derbyshire Children’s and Young People’s Health Promotion Service
- Derbyshire County Council – Children and Younger Adults Department
- Derbyshire Safeguarding Children’s Board Training Team
- Derbyshire Constabulary Central Referral Unit
- Derbyshire Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Services (Children and Young Adult Team)
- High Peak Women’s Aid
- Trident Reach
- 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 Alfreton Grange Academy
- Stephanie Steveson Swanwick Hall
- Fran Smith Heanor Gate Science College
- Andrew Poole Scargill Primary CE Primary

**The information in this guidance was correct at time
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