

CONCORDAT

What does it mean for young people?

Ensures young people are safe and experience stable relationships and their needs identified and responded to.

All Looked after Children are protected, where possible from criminalisation.

Young people, leaving care continue to benefit from good parenting and protected from unnecessary criminalisation.

What does it mean for you?

Support and training for Residential Care staff in delivering restorative practice and therapeutic approaches, which will have a tangible impact on protecting children and young people against criminalisation.

Who is involved?

- Police
- Health workers
- Social Care and Residential teams
- Youth Offending service
- Education
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Community and Voluntary Services
- Employment and Training providers

Crown Prosecution Service

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) 10 point check list is for Offences committed whilst in a Children's home. Officers who deal with children from care homes, are required to receive information in relation to the 10 questions before any decision on charge will be made by the CPS Reviewing Lawyers. The 10 point check list should be considered by Social Care staff.

Trauma Informed Practice

Trauma-Informed Practice is a strengths-based framework grounded in an understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma, that emphasises physical, psychological, and emotional safety for everyone, and that creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment (Hopper et al., 2010).

Strengths Based Approach

Strengths-based (or asset-based) approaches focus on individuals' strengths (including personal strengths and social and community networks) and not on their deficits. Strengths-based practice is holistic and multidisciplinary and works with the individual to promote their wellbeing. It is outcomes led and not services led. (Social Care Institute of Excellence 2019).

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Working together to reduce the over representation of Children in Care and Children leaving care, within the Criminal Justice System



Derby City Council



Stronger Families Resilient Children

Ten Point checklist:

1. Disciplinary Policy of Children's Home? Has the jointly agreed guidance been followed?
2. Why have the police been involved and is it as agreed in the policy? Evidence of factors taken into consideration.
3. Any informal action/disciplinary action already taken? Historic information about sanctions around the same offence.
4. Any apology/reparation?
5. Victim's views? Eg is the victim supportive of a prosecution?
6. Social Worker's views?
7. Care Plan for Looked After Child? Is there a move imminent?
8. Recent behavior/incidents re looked after child?
9. Information about incident from looked after child (interview or other)? What are the thoughts of the young person about the incident and their own behavior?
10. Aggravating and Mitigating Features?

The City's joint protocol recommends these actions

- Local authorities, police and other relevant agencies agree outcomes to reduce criminalisation of children and young people
- Children's homes to implement a protocol around minimising police involvement
- Recognise the importance of early support

94% of looked after children do not get into trouble

Around half of children in custody have been in care at some point

Lord Laming 2016

A multi-agency approach to prevent unnecessary criminalisation of children in care, by assisting in the determination of an effective, appropriate and proportionate response to offending and anti-social behaviour in the home or community

Concordat protocol 2018