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Grace Strong: Strategic Director - Violence Reduction Network

Date: 19th April 2022

From: Ivor Sutton, Team Manager: Community Resolutions and Prevention, (Early Intervention), Team. Children and Young Peoples Justice Service: Early Help and Prevention.

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RE: Community Resolutions and Prevention Team – Quarter 4 2021-2022 Progress Report

1. Background information

- 1.1 The Community Resolution and Prevention Team has now been operational since November 2019. Its objectives are:
- To divert children and young people away from crime and the criminal justice system.
 - To engage young people on the cusp of offending, or who have received a Community Resolution for committing a low-level offence, to divert them away from the formal justice system.
 - Prevent the escalation of offending and serious youth violence and reduce the need for statutory services.
- 1.2 The objectives followed an analysis of 221 young people who came in to contact with the police during a 6-month period. A further analysis of 31 young people receiving a Community Resolution from the Out of Court Disposal Panel found that 29% re-offend within 3 months of receiving their Community Resolution.
- 1.3 The programme has evolved since it was established and now includes young people receiving a Community Resolution from the Out of Court Disposal Panel, Police issued Community Resolutions, young people referred for preventative intervention and young people at risk of criminal exploitation.

2. Community Resolution and Prevention Referrals

- 2.1 During this quarter 113 young people have been referred to the programme, taking the total number referred since 1st April 2020 to 660.
- 2.2 This quarter consists of:
- 20 - Community Resolutions from the Out of Court Disposal Panel, (OoCDP).
 - 77 - Police issued Community Resolutions.
 - 16 - Referred for preventative intervention.

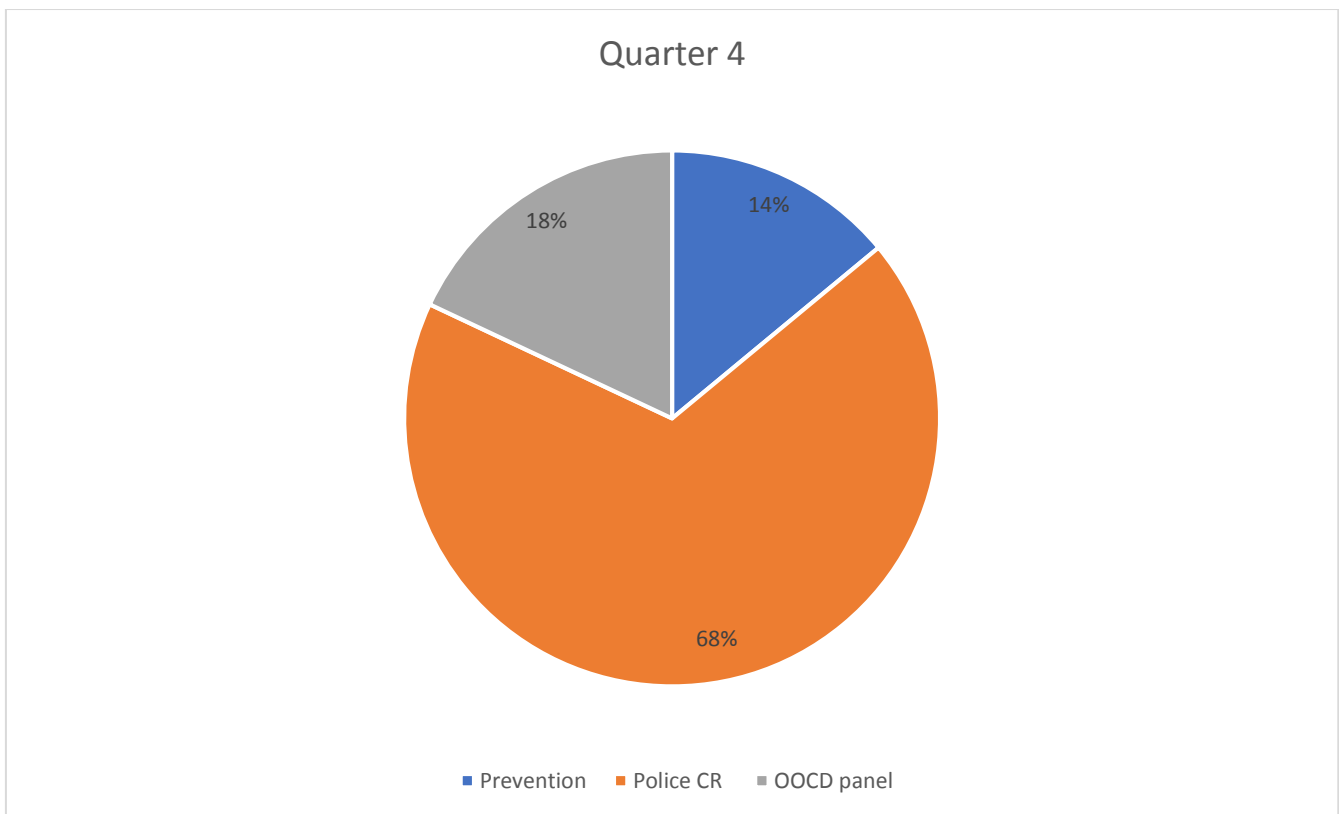


Chart 1 - Split between Community Resolutions and those referred for preventative intervention this quarter.

- 2.3 This quarter has continued to see referrals exceed 100 per quarter, this has been achieved for the last 4 quarters. This increase is largely due to a continued increase in the number of Police issued Community Resolutions. The Prevention Officers continue to contact all families of young people receiving a Community Resolution from the Police by letter, offering support, even where there are no further concerns following checks of education, Social Care and CYPJS data bases.
- 2.4 There has been an overall increase in the number of young people being referred having received a Community Resolution, against those being referred for preventative intervention, however, this quarter did see an increase in prevention referrals for the second quarter in a row, compared to the same period last year. The overall split between referrals for preventative intervention and Community Resolutions was previously 70% Community Resolution, and 30% prevention. This trend has shifted in this and the previous 2 quarters largely due to the increase in Police issued Community Resolutions.
- 2.5 The Prevention Officers continue to be locality based across the city and this is helping to build positive relationships in those areas with PCSO's, local Police Officers, education providers and community venues. The team continues to work closely with the School Liaison Officers to identify young people at risk of offending at the earliest opportunity.
- 2.6 Although there has been an increasing number of Police issued Community Resolutions, the chart below shows that across the year, this has consistently remained unchanged in the split between young people referred for preventative intervention and those following receipt of a Community Resolution. This requires further analysis to better understand if those young people receiving a Police issued Community Resolution could have been referred for preventative intervention as an alternative outcome. The consequence of them receiving a Community Resolution as appose to a prevention referral is that it may exclude them from being eligible for a Community Resolution should they reoffend, having already received one.

April 2021 - March 2022

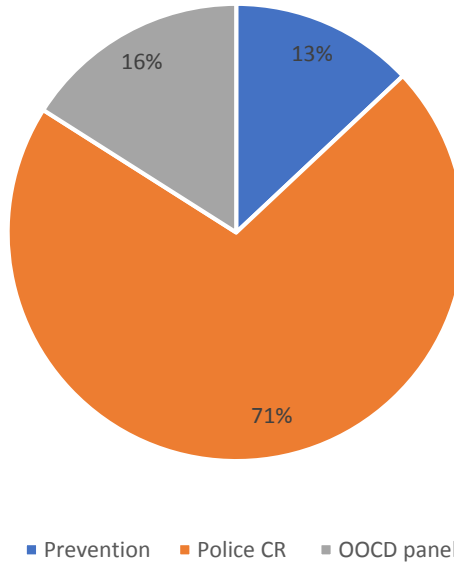


Chart 2 - Split between Community Resolutions and those referred for preventative intervention this year.

3. Referrals by geographical area

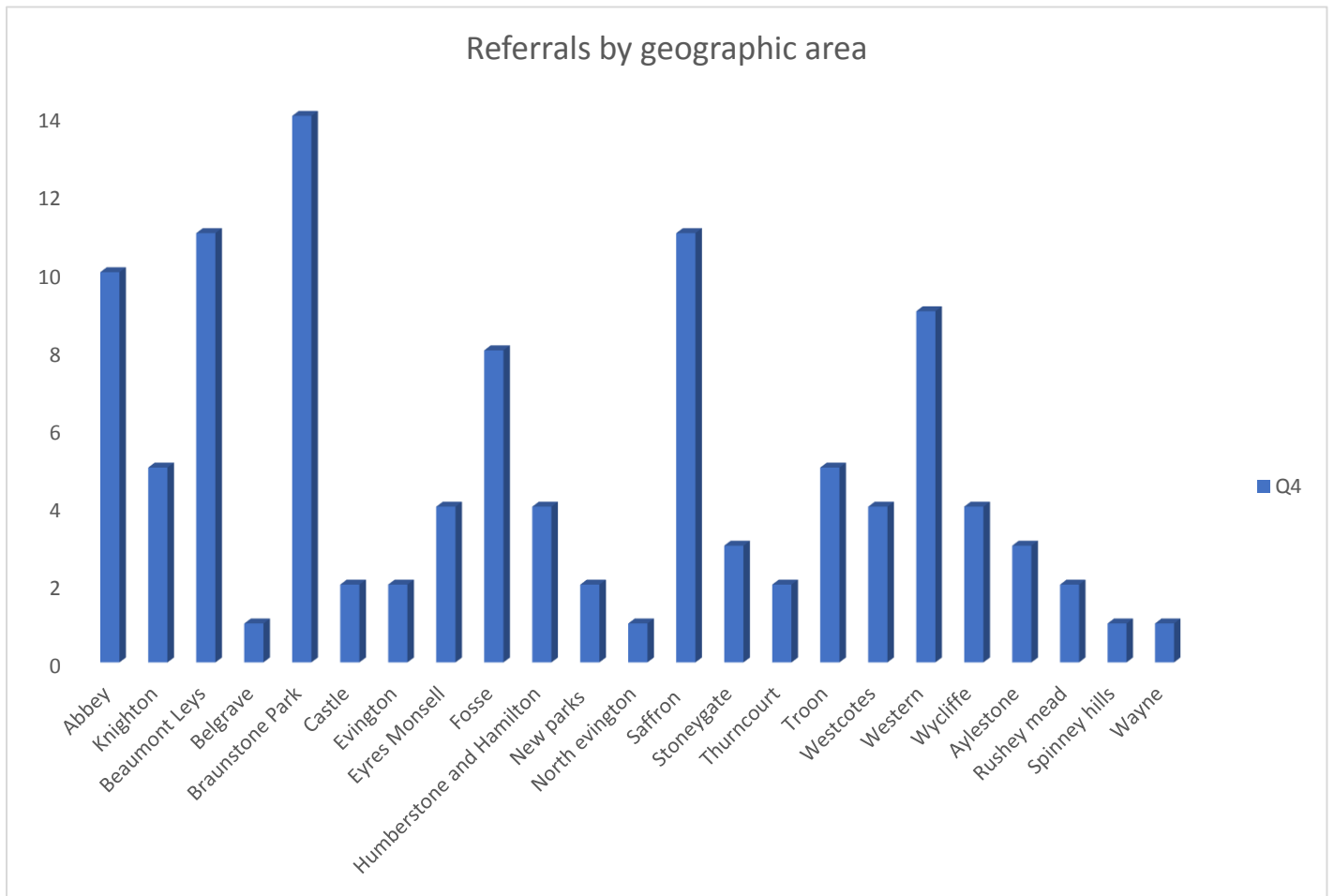


Chart 3 Referrals by geographical area – Quarter 4

- 3.1 Young people referred to the programme come from a wide range of geographical areas of the city. However, it is of note, that there are significantly more young people referred from the West than the East of the City where there has been an increase in violent crime. The Prevention Officers continue to be locality based to form positive relationships with communities and partner agencies. Work is currently underway to establish how there can be better use of Police data to inform where and when crime is taking place to ensure a proactive and collaborative approach between the Prevention Team, Youth Service and Police.
- 3.2 The team continues to be represented by the Team Manager or Service Manager at the Serious Violent Joint Action Group's, JAG's, to work more closely with the Police to identify young people involved or at risk of becoming involved in serious youth violence. This has included identifying siblings of those know to services and ensuring preventative support and measure are in place to identify any areas of concern.
- 3.3 Chart 4, below, demonstrates that the referrals received throughout the year have been consistent with the West area receiving more than the East of the City.

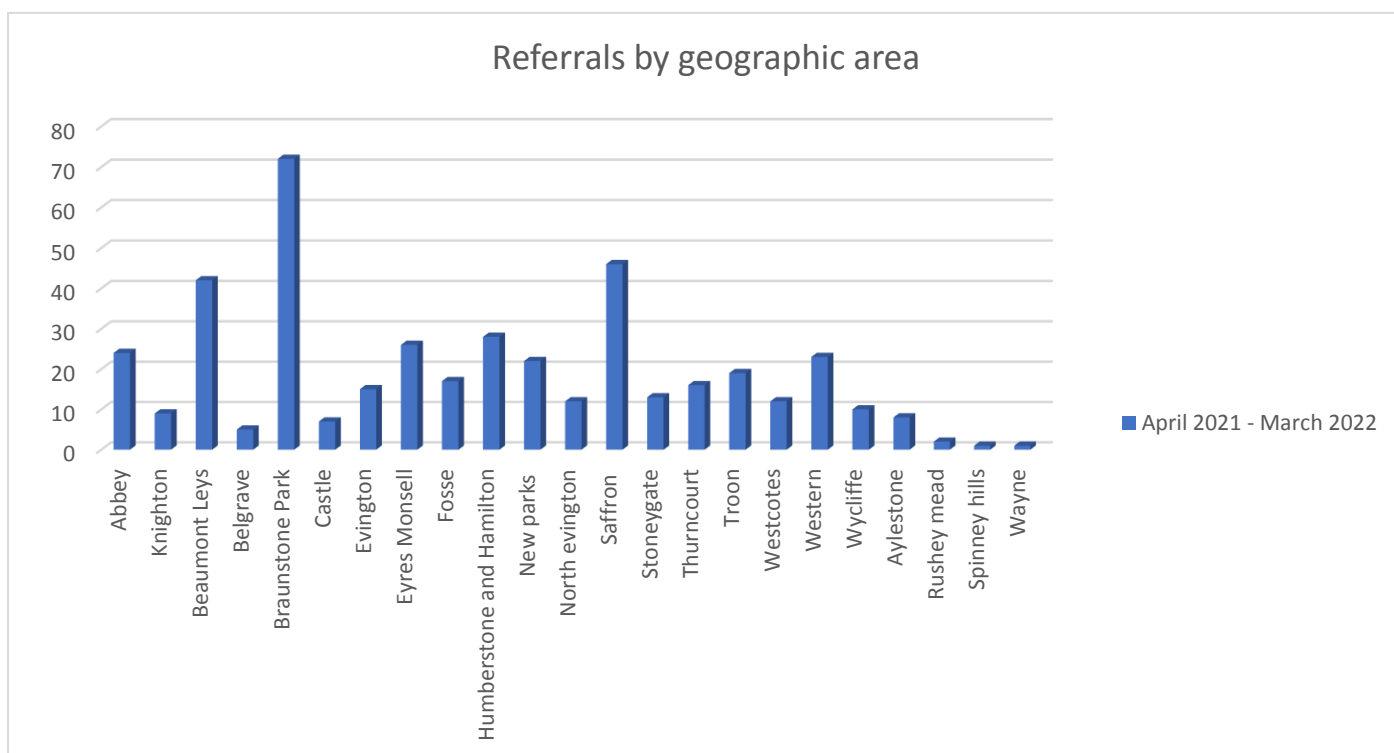


Chart 4 Referrals by geographical area – April 2021 – March 2022

- 3.4 This quarter has seen an additional reporting measure added. Referrals will be tracked in the geographical areas outlined above and by Police area. Chart 5 below demonstrates the referrals received this quarter. As previously mentioned, this, along with Police data on offending by area will help provide a more proactive response to targeting resources to reduce offending and anti-social behaviour.

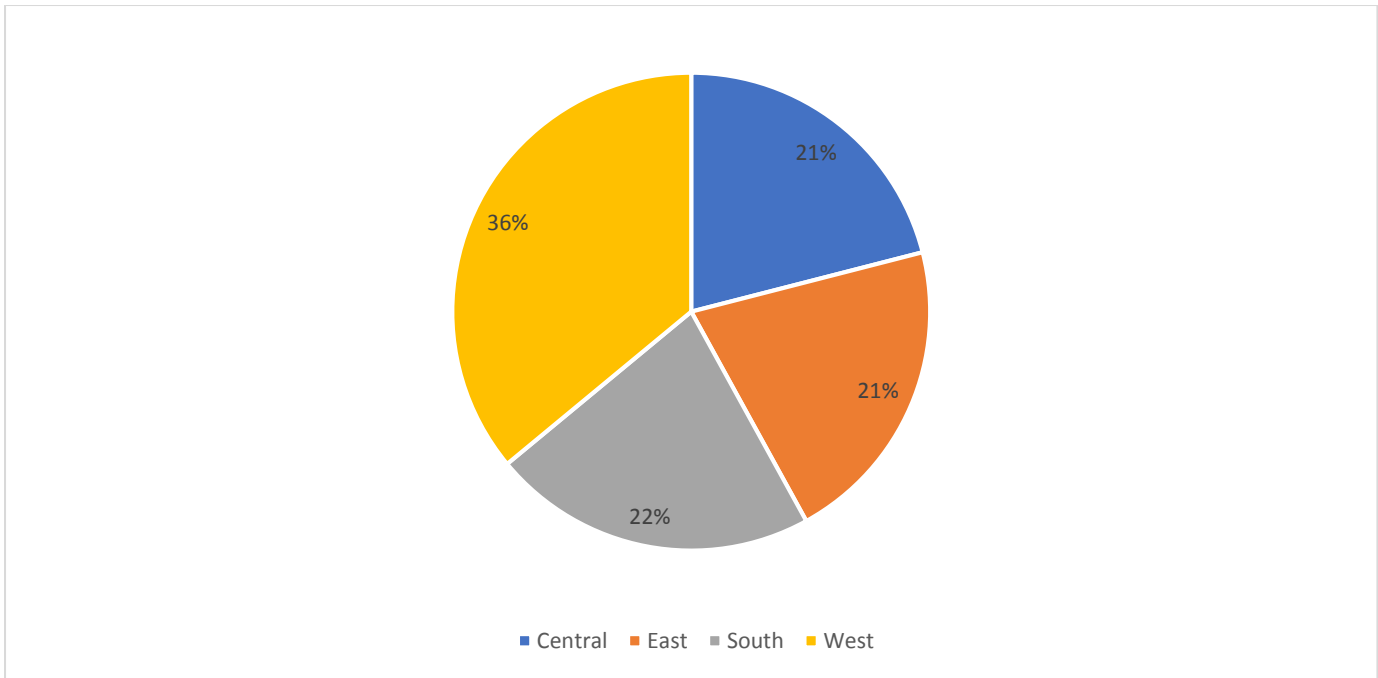


Chart 5 Referrals by Police area quarter 4

4. Ages of young people referred

4.1 When comparing the pre and post 16 ages of young people referred to the programme, there is very little difference to the previous quarter, however, the past 2 quarters have seen a rise in post 16 young people being referred to the programme. The team will; continue to work closely with Connexions and other partners to ensure young people are offered the correct support as they transition into adult services.

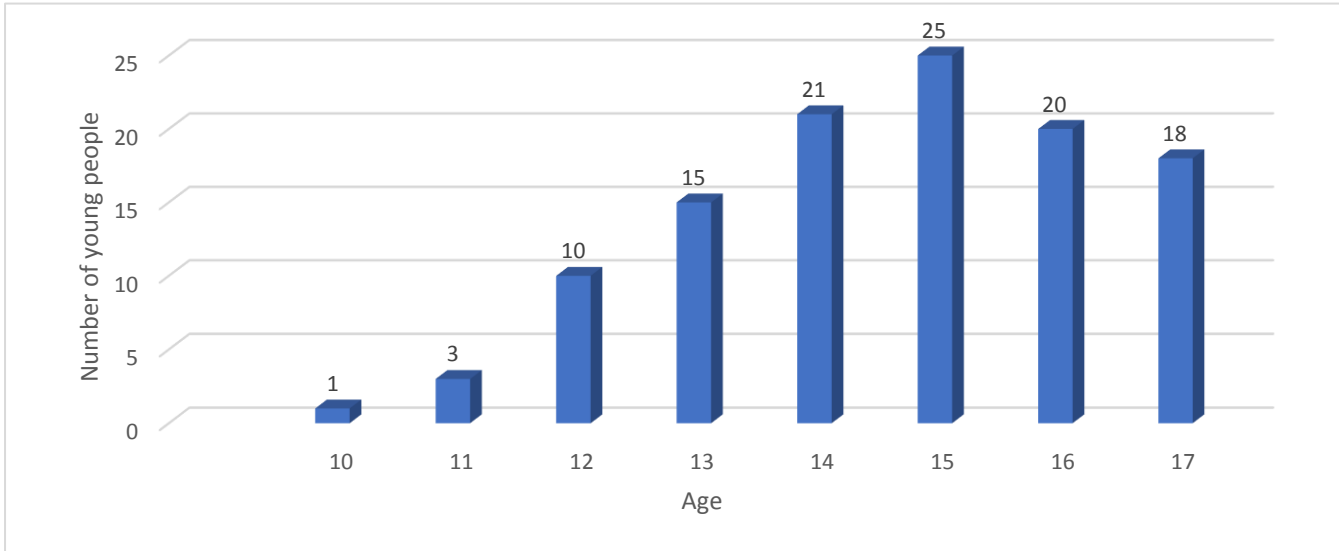


Chart 6 - Ages of young people referred this quarter.

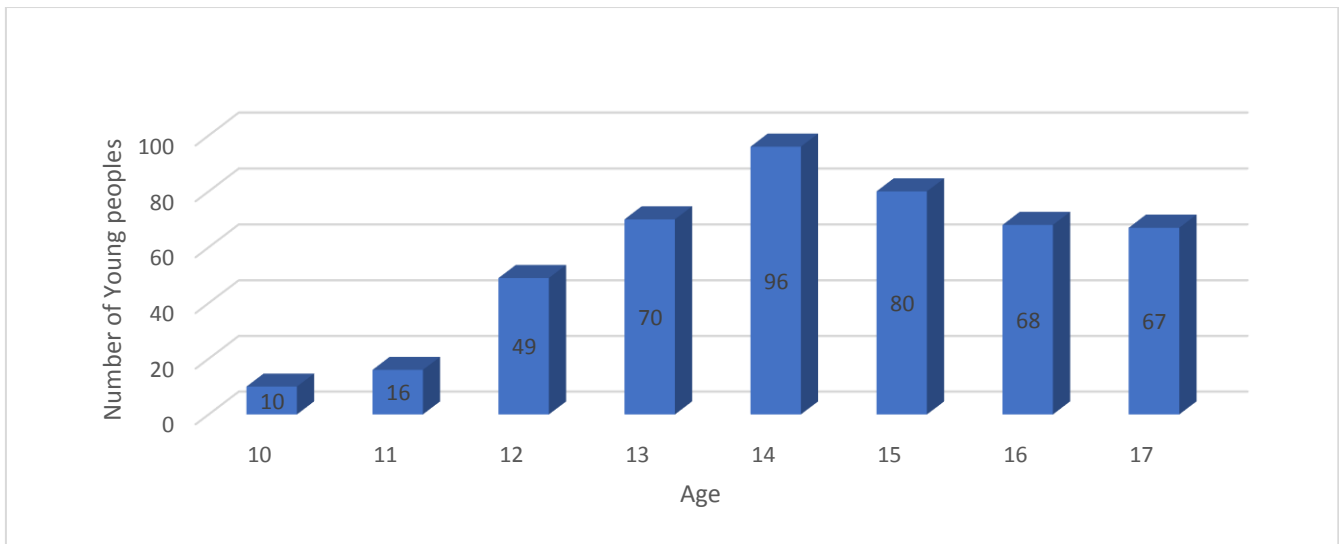


Chart 7 - Ages of young people referred April 2021 – March 2022.

5. Interventions

- 5.1 All young people receive an assessment of individual needs, taking account of personal and family circumstances, substance use, education, and offending. The assessment process also identifies strengths on which to develop including, identifying strengths of the young person and positives within the family, from this a co-produced intervention plan is created with the young person and family.
- 5.2 The average length of intervention is 12 weeks; however, this is dependent on individual needs. Throughout intervention there is on-going review and assessment to ensure the level of intensity reflects the needs of the young person. It is important that it is proportionate to the assessed needs.
- 5.3 During the intervention the Prevention Officer will maintain a minimum of weekly contact with the parents/carers to ensure they are aware of progress and can support the intervention delivery. Additionally, parents and carers are asked for their views at the point of closure, on how they experienced working with the team. Where a young person does not engage with the programme, the Prevention Officer will continue to engage with the parent/carer, extended family and other professionals involved, and will support in identifying strategies the family could adopt to reduce the young person’s risk of offending.
- 5.4 Interventions have included peer pressure, consequential thinking, victim impact, consequences of carrying knives and substance use. Safety planning also remains an area of intervention and these have included supporting parents/carers with safety plans to increase supervision and monitoring when young people are out of the home, reducing episodes of self-harm and physical aggression.
- 5.5 As mentioned previously in this report the team have been working closely with Police Officers in the Beaumont Leys and Braunstone areas of the city, engaging with young people in the evenings around the ‘knife arch’ and pop-up surgeries as part of the County Line Intensification Week. The feedback from the Prevention Officers has been extremely positive:

The knife arch was a good conversation starter with members of the public and young people who were hanging around on Aikman Avenue outside the Co-Operative store.

The young people were interested to see what the knife arch was about and were willing to take part and walk through it. Officers were friendly and talkative which made the young people feel confident in engaging in conversation with us.

The operation also helped to make the officers on duty aware of the Early Intervention team and what the team does, it was an opportunity to speak to young people about the service and how the team support children and young people.

George Bascom, Prevention Officer attended a joint pop-up beat surgery with two PCSOs outside the Co-Operative in New Parks on the 11th of March in the evening. They also had some positive engagement with young people and adults who we were able to offer leaflets to with information on county lines as they walked past. This stimulated discussion and allowed them to explore the level of understanding on county lines and point out what to look for, whilst also talking about their experiences in New Parks of drugs, weapons, and serious youth violence. A discussion with one parent was particularly useful, her son had been stabbed at the age of 12, leading to a number of personal difficulties with school and home life, they were able to let her know of support available in early help and the prevention team. Over the course of the evening the event engaged with 15-20 different individuals. The result was positive and worthwhile.

This police op brought around a much higher level of engagement with the local public and young people. This is due to having leaflets that officers were able to hand out to the public. This acted as a great conversation starter as it was something for the young people to read and engage with. There were many conversations with young girls and boys about the type of trouble they get into and why. The young people were speaking about how it is all about status and who they know. A few young people recalled stories of when they have been chased or threatened by young people with knives and others shared where they knew knives to be stashed. A lot of young people also felt that they needed support in school.

Another pop-up beat surgery was in the car park of Lidl at 10am. The flyer that the PSCOs had been issued to give out was regarding young people carrying knives. The event was beneficial in being able to build the relationship between local police officers and the Early Intervention Team. It prompted conversation about local youths known to both organisations and about multi-agency approaches going forward.

Overall, a positive experience from all those involved in the operation.

5.6 The collaborative working between the Police and Prevention team is crucial in the on-going identification of young people at risk of becoming involved in criminality and serious youth violence and seeks to reassure communities.

6. Education

6.1 Education continues to be the focus of assessment and intervention with all young people's school attendance being considered at the assessment stage.

6.2 The team continues to provide input into Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforce, (APST), based at Carisbrook alternative education provider. The APST is a multiagency response to addressing the needs of young people in alternative provision with the objective of keeping young people in education to reduce the risk of them becoming involved in criminality and serious youth violence. A more detailed report can be found in Appendices 1.

6.3 The team continues to utilise the services of the Education Psychology Service and regularly has consultations with the Educational Psychologists, who also attend group supervision to support the area of education across the team.

6.4 Whilst the chart below is relatively unchanged on previous quarters, there is still a lower number of young people referred who attend schools in the East of the City, which recently has a higher number of serious violent incidents.

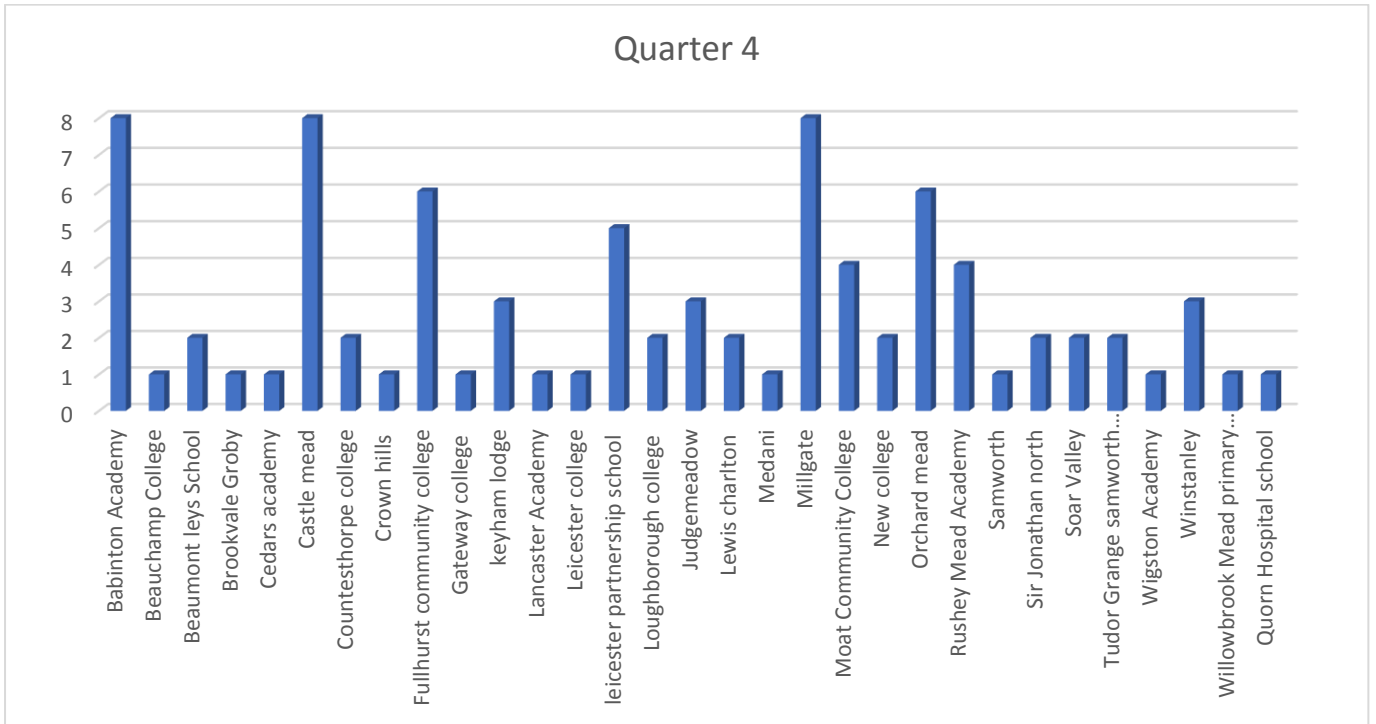


Chart 8 - Graph shows the schools young people referred to the programme attend

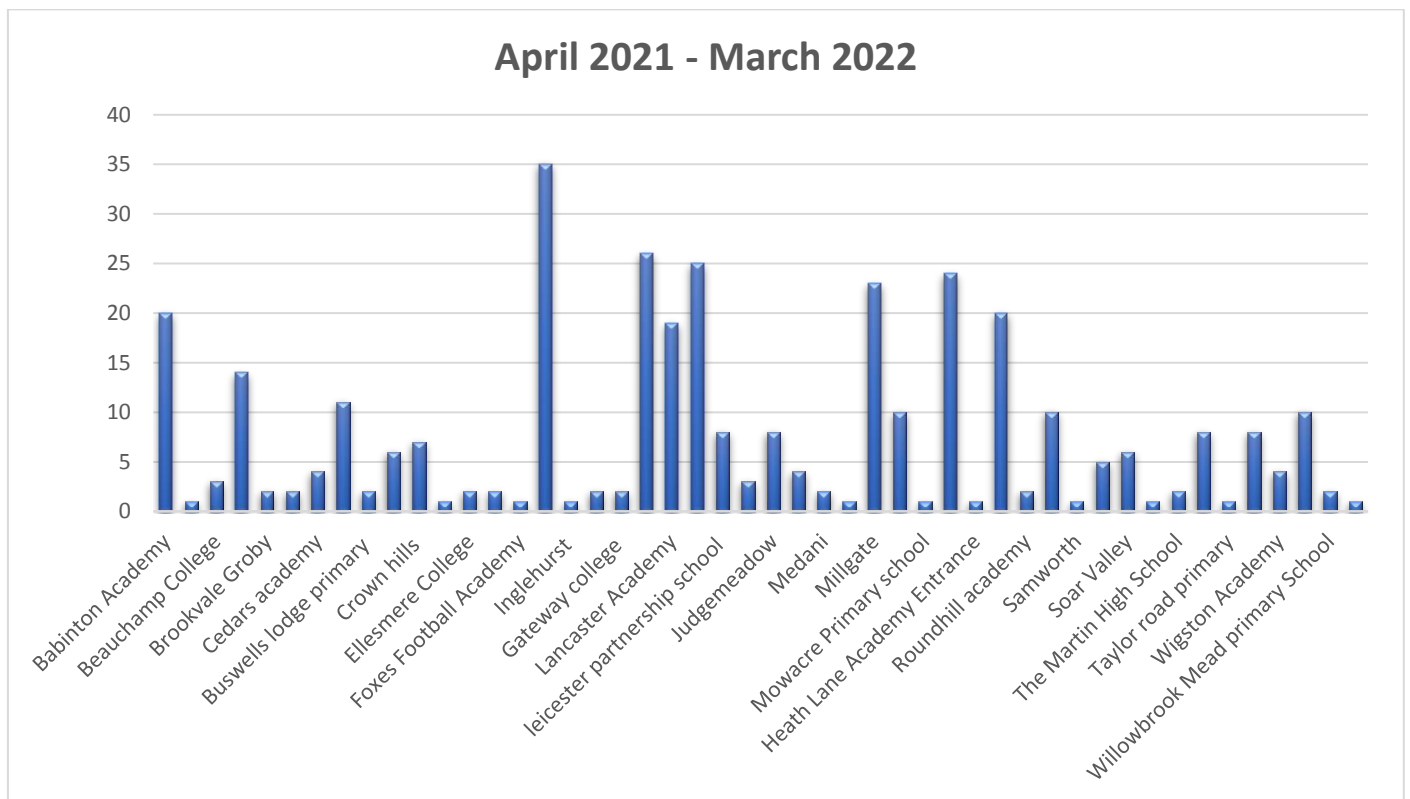


Chart 9 - Graph shows the schools young people referred to the programme in the past 12 months attend

7. Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

- 7.1 There has been an increase in the number of young people being identified as requiring education about exploitation and placing themselves in risky situations. This has resulted in an increase of referrals, where on closer assessment, the young people are in fact victims rather than perpetrators of offending.
- 7.2 Work is currently underway with the Prevention team and the Youth Service to co-ordinate a response to educating young people about the risks and signs of becoming involved in criminal exploitation. This is a key priority for the team and will be reported on in more detail in the next quarterly report.
- 7.3 In addition to the work being planned in educating young people of the risks, parenting workshops are being planned to provide greater education and prevention around the issues associated with CCE, how to spot the signs and signposting to support.

8. Closure data

- 8.1 During this quarter 85 young people have been closed to the programme, which includes young people who have been assessed as being at low risk of offending and following checks of Social Care, CYPJS and education data bases have been sent a letter offering support. This cohort of young people are tracked in the same way in relation to re-offending post offering of support to monitor reoffending.

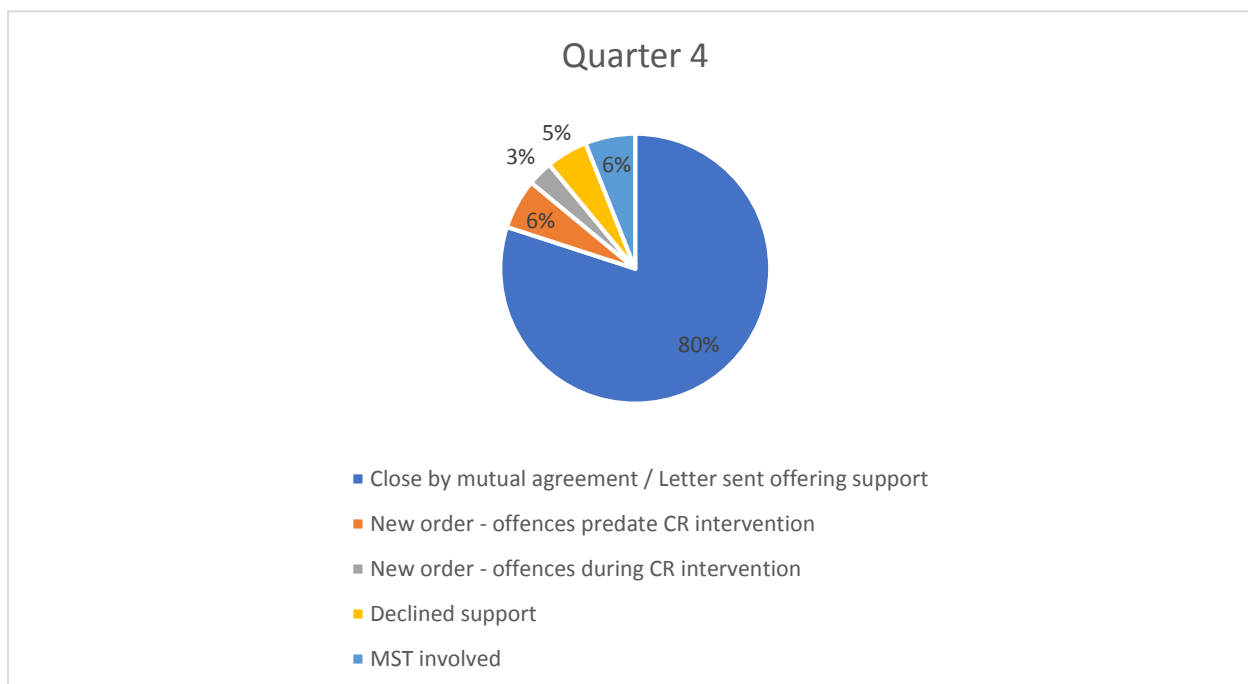
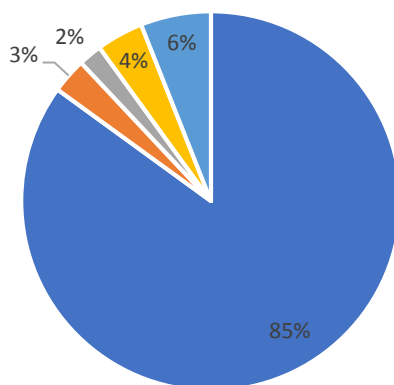


Chart 10 - Reasons for closure this quarter.

- 8.2 Considerable efforts are made to engage all young people and the team will always attempt to engage all young people irrespective of previous engagement difficulties. As a voluntary programme there will be some young people that refuse to engage. The service will continue to strive for engagement by all young people and families and has consistently maintained a 95% engagement rate.

April 2021 - March 2022



- Close by mutual agreement / Letter sent offering support
- New order - offences predate CR intervention
- New order - offences during CR intervention
- Declined support
- MST involved

Chart 11 - Reasons for closure April 2021 – March 2022.

8.3 The outcomes demonstrated in chart 11 above show consistently strong outcomes throughout the past year. When taking in to account young people closed to the programme due to MST involvement or due to being convicted for an offence that was committed prior to the team’s involvement, the team has achieved a 94% successful outcome. Only 4% of young people identified as requiring support declined and only 2% of young people were closed to the programme due to an offence committed whilst working with the team.

9. Quality Assurance, (QA), and evaluation

9.1 QA is an on-going area of development and a key priority for the team, it is an opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of the programme. It has helped to shape and develop the programme since it was established.

9.2 This quarter has seen the implementation of a new QA assessment tool, appendices 2. It is designed to assess the quality of assessments, co-produced intervention plans, intervention delivery and recordings on the Capita data systems. This process was positively received by the Prevention Officers who stated that they found this a positive learning experience. This process will continue and will be embedded in the QA process to include peer QA’s on a monthly basis and practice observations completed by the Team Manager. This quarters QA theme focused on a child looked after by the local authority referred following her receiving a Community Resolution for an assault. The findings from the QA exercise are detailed below:

What’s working well:

The assessment is strength focused throughout.

- Young person’s interests, what they are good at.
- Assessment explores positive relationships that Annie has.

Self-assessments are saved on Capita and referred to in the assessment.

Voice of the child threaded throughout.

- Excellent reference to obtaining the young person's views for example their thoughts on being in the care home and her relationships with family members. Good evidence of attempts to explore more difficult areas of the young person's life.

Great use of information from the EHCP.

- This is referenced throughout the assessment and there is evidence of how this information will inform intervention delivery.

Good case conceptualisation.

- The areas of intervention are clearly identified.
- The areas focus on the criminogenic needs.

Great use of wider services.

- Good identification of service already involved, work they are completing and frequency of contact. This will ensure there is no duplication of work completed.
- The assessment has evidence of information gathering from external agencies.

The assessment takes account of young person's diversity needs.

- Annie has multiple health needs, and these are well documented throughout the assessment
- Speech and language needs have been explored.
- Annie's CLA has been given due consideration and explored with her.

Desistance factors – For

- Good use of existing strengths across education, constructive activities.

The intervention plan reflects the areas outlined in the assessment.

- The plan has clearly been co-produced with the young person.
- The plan takes account of the young person's diversity needs.
- The plan is simple, straightforward and is written by the young person.

Areas for improvement:

Whilst there is reference to the family relationships, It is unclear if there has been any direct contact with family members to seek their views.

Desistance factors for/against could have included family, there is good reference to the impact positively/negatively of the relationship between Annie and her family, I would assess that the positive relationship with her dad is a protective factor and contact with him via telephone could be a positive factor when safety planning to reduce further episode of aggression.

9.3 In addition to the internal QA procedures currently in place this quarter has seen the continuation of an external evaluation by Rocket Science, an independent consultancy company commissioned by the Violence Reduction

Network, (VRN). This will involve an evaluation of the data collected since the programme was established, interviews with 35 young people and 12 parents and carers, it will also include interviews of professionals that have referred or worked with the team. The final report in to Rocket Science’s findings will be available in May 2022.

10. Tracking data

10.1 Offending continues to be monitored and tracked pre, during and post intervention. The chart below shows the number of young people who have been closed between 1st April 2020 – 31st March 2021, the number of offences they had committed pre intervention and during intervention.

10.2 This quarter has been the first that we are able to report a full year’s cohort reaching the 12-month post closure point and the data demonstrates a significant drop in the number of young people who have re-offended, and the number of offences committed. Future reporting will demonstrate whether those that have re-offended have committed serious offences than they did prior to intervention.

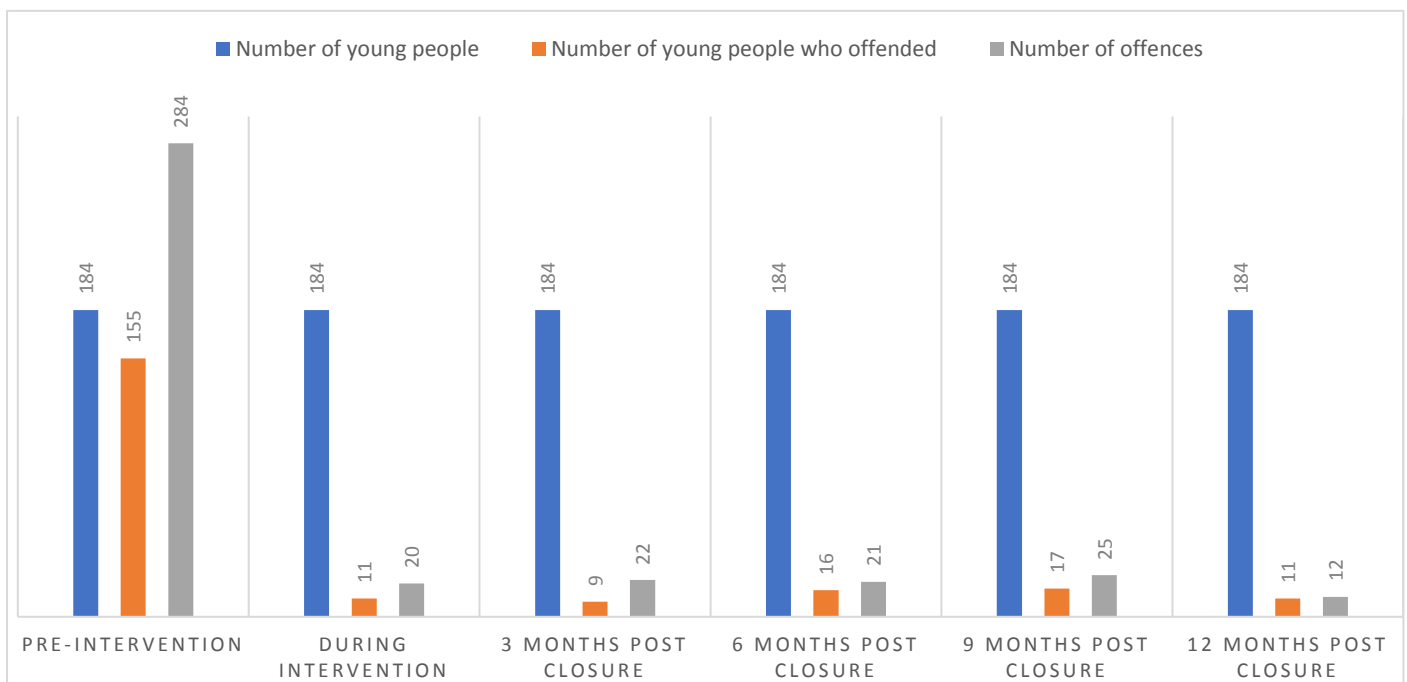


Chart 12 – number of young people completing the programme and the number of young people who have offended, and the number of offences committed 1st April 2020 – 31st March 2021.

10.3 The table below shows the number of young people who have been closed between 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022 the number of offences they had committed pre intervention and during intervention.

	Pre-intervention	During intervention	3 months post closure	6 months post closure	9 months post closure	12 months post closure
Number of young people	370	370	302	198	97	13
Number of young people who offended	345	17	25	12	11	2
Number of offences	494	27	43	14	13	2

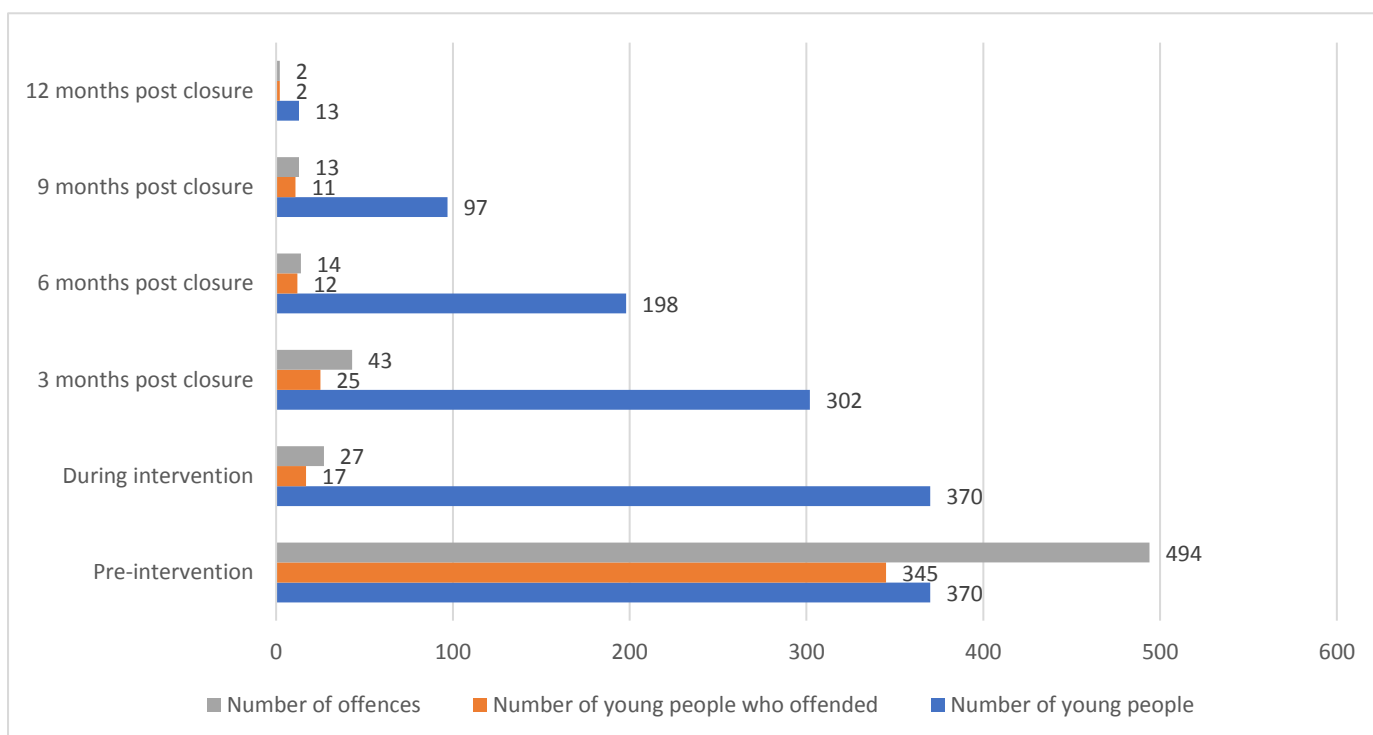


Chart 13 – number of young people completing the programme and the number of young people who have offended, and the number of offences committed 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022.

10.4 Post closure data continues to be strong year on year demonstrating the impact of early intervention and effective sustainability planning with a significant number of young people not offending during or post closure. The year-on-year outcome data is also encouraging with the current year projecting improved outcomes on the same period last year. It is anticipated that as the team continues to build their knowledge and experience that this trend will continue.

11. Impact on First Time Entrants and number of young people on statutory orders

11.1 The team was established to have an impact upon the rate of FTE's which were higher than the regional and national averages and have been for some time. It is encouraging that such a huge reduction is being evidenced.

11.2 In addition to the significant reduction in first time entrants there has been a reduction in the number of young people receiving statutory orders across all Court disposals except for a small increase in the number of Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions between 2021/22 compared with the previous year.

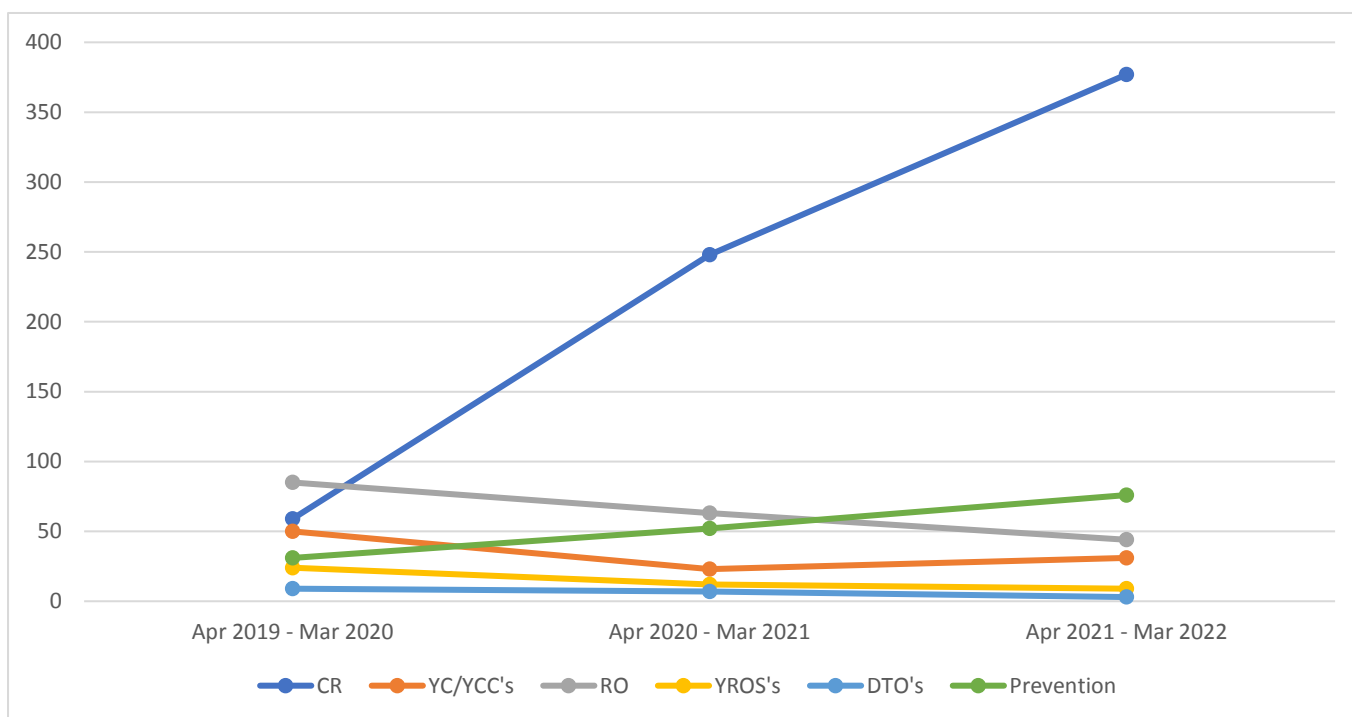


Chart 14 - Graph shows the number of disposals since April 2019.

Year	CR	Prevention	YC/YCC's	RO	YROS's	DTO's
Apr 2019 - Mar 2020	59	31	50	85	24	9
Apr 2020 - Mar 2021	248	52	23	63	12	7
Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	377	76	31	44	9	3


11.3 The table and graph above show the significant impact of early intervention, and the reduction of young people receiving Court convictions and escalating through the Criminal Justice System. The figures represent a 53% decline in the number of young people receiving a Court order 2019/2020, compared with 2021/2022. Despite the slight increase in the number of Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions in this last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months there is still a 38% reduction between 2019/2020 and 2021/2022.

11.4 The early identification and intervention through the Police issued Community Resolutions and referrals for preventative intervention will continue to impact upon first time entrants. These young people would have had to continue offending or have committed more serious offences before coming to the attention of the service and receiving support. It is well documented that earlier intervention has a greater impact, rather than delaying interventions until young people are more entrenched in offending behaviours. The case management and diversity panel are actively looking at siblings of the most serious offenders to ensure wrap around services are provided and timely referrals made, this approach has also been adopted to include the identification of siblings at the Serious Youth Violence Joint Action Group.

11.5 There were 25 first time entrants, (FTE's) during this quarter, 10 young people became FTE's due to knife offences, this excluded them from being eligible for a Community Resolution. The remaining offences included 3 young people convicted of possession of a class A substance with intent to supply and 3 for motoring offences. The remaining young people had committed violent offences or, had previously received a Community Resolution therefore making them ineligible for a further one.

11.6 Court officers always consider the appropriateness of a young person being referred to the Out of Court Disposal panel rather than progressing through the Courts and discuss this with the legal representative in Court, this is to ensure only those young people that really need to be, are progressed through Court.

12. Recommendations and Key Priorities

<p><u>1</u></p>	<p>Relaunch of the Prevention Team to the 'Early Intervention Team'.</p> <p>This will promote awareness of the programme through presentations and networking events across the Police, education, community sector and Youth Service.</p>	<p>The launch of the Early Intervention Team is planned for May 2022.</p> <p>A 'pen picture' of the team has been produced to show who the team are, and this will be used to promote and build awareness of the team.</p> <p>The 'pen picture' can be viewed here:</p>  <p>Early Intervention Team Pen Picture.ppt</p>
<p><u>2</u></p>	<p>To scope the CCE requirements and offer from the Prevention Team.</p>	<p>There is increasing need for the team to be involved in the education and prevention of young people being exploited and this needs greater exploration with Children's Social Care to revisit roles, responsibilities, and pathways.</p>
<p><u>3</u></p>	<p>To embed the Quality Assurance Process.</p>	<p>New assessment tool has been designed and trialled.</p> <p>Peer quality assurance is being embedded in practice.</p>
<p><u>4</u></p>	<p>Community safety work and linking with community safety teams and School Liaison Officers.</p>	<p>The team has continued to support Police operations.</p>
<p><u>5</u></p>	<p>Continue to work closely with the Police to identify young people most at risk becoming involved in criminality.</p>	<p>The Prevention Officers continue to be geographically based across the city has helped to forge positive relationships with local officers to identify young people at risk of criminality. Data is captured to monitor the number of referrals received from the Police.</p>

		The current increase in Police issued Community resolutions demonstrates the progress being made in this area.
<u>6</u>	Working within primary school settings – the early data analysis identified young people who may have struggled during the transition year from primary to secondary school, however, were not identified as needing additional support. This work needs to be developed in partnership with education.	Several primary schools have contacted the team to discuss individual young people and have referred into the team. Additionally, schools have identified a need to consider more group work in schools around knife crime and this will be explored in conjunction with the Youth Service.
<u>7</u>	Serious youth violence – as mentioned previously in this report work is underway to identify siblings and associates of young people involved in offending. This work can be developed further by working closely with the Police, Social Care, Health, Probation, MAPPA, and other partners to identify young people at risk of becoming involved in offending and serious youth violence and put appropriate interventions in place to divert young people away at the earliest opportunity.	<p>This is a standard item on team meetings within the service. Additionally, the team is working closely with Social Care and the Police to identify young people at risk of committing serious youth violence, including those involved in gangs.</p> <p>Some of the young people currently receiving intervention demonstrates the work being progressed in this area including young people involved in and at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation.</p> <p>Working closely with Children’s Social Care in ensuring Public Protection Notices, (PPN’s) received from the Police following a young person’s arrest for a violent offence are referred for preventative intervention whilst they are released under investigation.</p> <p>Team Manager attends the Serious Youth Violence Joint Action group meetings.</p>
<u>9</u>	To monitor the impact on the number of statutory cases open to the CYPJS. The expectation would be that over time there will be a reduction in court orders open to the service because of the Prevention team. This will lend itself to a further potential realignment of some resources as appropriate.	Mechanisms are in place to monitor the tracking of young people entering the formal justice system and their journey prior to this to ensure there are no missed opportunities to have engaged them earlier. This includes the monitoring as outlined in this report in relation to offending post intervention to evidence the effectiveness of the intervention.

Appendices 1

The Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforce – Quarter 4 update

1. Introduction:

- 1.1** The Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforce (APST) project is a new pilot funded by the Department of Education (DfE).
- 1.2** A pilot that is funded for two academic years. The APST initiative is built on the understanding that by having localised teams of specialists embedded within Alternative Provision (AP) settings, pupil outcomes (in terms of reducing serious violence) will improve. 21 Alternative provider settings from across the county have been selected. These schools have been chosen because they are in serious violence hotspots.
- 1.3** Co-locating this workforce full-time in AP should remove the need for referrals to outside services and provide opportunities for practitioners to build trusted relationships with AP pupils.
- 1.4** The specialist team comprises of a; Speech and Language Specialist, Mental Health Worker, prevention officer, two Family and Youth Support Workers and a Post 16 Transitional Coach.
- 1.5** The APST prevention officer has been appointed from within the CYPJS and is working within Carisbrooke (LPS) three days a week, as part of the taskforce: whilst still reporting to CYPJS Early Intervention manager as their line manager.
- 1.6** Pupils in Key Stages 3 and 4 full time at Carisbrooke will be the focus of this pilot's evaluation. Risk of offending will need to be identified for prevention officer to work with a case. Student's attending three days or more at Carisbrooke will also be included in the cohort due to likelihood of processing to fulltime.

2. Key Aims of Prevention Officer within APST:

- 2.1** To be part of bringing together local partners drawn from across health, education, social care, youth services and youth justice to create the specialist taskforce in the AP school.
- 2.2** To rigorously test the quality of implementation and impact on pupil outcomes such as truancy, NEET rates, behaviour and mental health and wellbeing over the 2 years of the pilot and beyond.
- 2.3** For APST prevention officer to work as part of the team with the aim of reducing offending/first-time entrants to the CJS or Criminal Exploitation. (Intervention will directly correlate to the Early Intervention Team's prevention officers, however, practice can differ due to the difference with delivering in school setting to a specific cohort and working along other professionals within the team.)

3. Data

The nature of working with young people in alternative provision, with mostly permanently excluded cases means that there is often a fixed cohort. The current number of active cases are 35. There has been a total of 48 active cases since launching in November. There has been a total of 13 cases closed with only two closing from lack of engagement and the remainder closing by mutual agreement, following successful intervention or due to a change in provision. In the situation of a change in a provision transitional support was provided. In relation to young people working with APST prevention officer, there are 6 active cases. Overall, the APST prevention officer has worked with 11 cases.

4. Case Study Example

A young person at Carisbrooke with high complex needs presented as high risk of offending due to the time that he was not in school. This high person has been deemed challenging to work with in the educational setting and there placed on a 1:1 reduced timetable from 9:30-11am. Thus meaning that he has only been accessing 1hr30minutes of education each day and then is in the community being disruptive and involving himself in anti-social behaviour. This young person has a EHCP and therefore funding is available. By the prevention officer providing a report of how this young person's lack of education is increasing his risk of offending, access to that funding was given. The prevention officer, through communication/ agreement with schools and family, was able to identify an appropriate alternative

provision (Goldhill's Adventure Playground) and organised the young person attending. This young person is now in education 9:30 – 11am only two days a week, down from five days, and then for the remaining three days he is in an education setting from 9:30-14:30pm, in provision that can meet need. Not only is this reducing his risk of offending, but it is allowing for positive peer association, not previously possible on a 1:1 programme. Intensive support and a gradual transition allowed for this to not be overwhelming for the young person. The prevention officer also worked to get his ADHD medication given at school for better regulation and mum was struggling at home. In addition to the above, I meet with this young person once a week to creatively work through an intervention plan looking at risks, identity, peer relationships and taking responsibility.

5. Progress to date and ongoing developments

- 5.1** This quarter has seen the appointment of the Speech and Language Therapist who is now integrated within the team, working alongside the other professionals.
- 5.2** The team is still awaiting the appointment of the mental health worker, however, there has been progression with this. There is a provisional start date for a CBT Therapist for the 9th of May.
- 5.3** The team are much more integrated into the centre and the way of working has developed as the team has progressed, staff are aware of the team and actively seek out advice and guidance. In addition to informing our practice with their knowledge of the young people.
- 5.4** The team are in the process of developing group work to deliver across the centre, to target the issues that young people are collectively processing and managing.
- 5.5** The prevention officer has been able to develop relationships with parents, as per usual practice, however with the added benefit of assisting their communication with their child's educational setting. A paramount link needed to ensure appropriate support for the young person.
- 5.6** The prevention officer has been able to assist with linking the young people, families, and centre with services otherwise not available I.E the specialist youth offending CAMHs team.
- 5.7** The team needs to develop its ability to measure impact. Ideas in process to allow for this, is the development of a APST closure form, intervention plan reviews with young person and evidencing of work in case studies etc.
- 5.8** An additional next step is for specialists within the team to deliver training to inform the practice of the staff within the centre. For example, Speech and Language helping classroom leads embed skills into the classroom.

6. Summary

This quarter has seen the team become more embedded within the centre with the work that they are delivering. The speech and language specialist is now active in post and carrying out assessments on the full cohort. The prevention officer's role with reducing the risk of offending has been significant within LPS. This is in relation to the direct intervention but additionally due to the networking possibilities it has enabled the school to access. The team is working creatively to integrate interventions and support into the educational setting but also in the community, so support is fluid, applicable and sustainable throughout all areas of the young people's lives.

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Intervention Planning	
What's working well:	Strengths/Areas for Improvement:
Any additional comments:	

Intervention delivery and reviews	
What's working well:	Strengths/Areas for Improvement:
Any additional comments:	

Sustainability Planning	
What's working well:	Areas for Improvement:
Any additional comments:	

Please record your findings for each section in the tables below. Each section should have its' own rating utilising the following OUTSTANDING (O) / GOOD (G) / REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT (RI) / INADEQUATE (I). You will then assign an overall judgement, utilising the same ratings.

	Outstanding	Good	Requires improvement	Inadequate
Assessment				
Intervention planning				
Intervention delivery and reviews				
Reviews				
Sustainability				
Overall rating				

Management Oversight

Summary:

Actions For Improvement:

Action Required:

By Whom:

Timeframe: