

This 7 minute briefing covers the learning from 6 rapid reviews completed in Newham. The themes identified:

- All Male,
- BAME Ethnicity
- Aged between 15 and 17
- Resided with their families.
- 5 of the 6 attended Newham or a neighbouring borough mainstream school / college

Of the 6 cases:
2 were victims of fatal incidents after school/college hours on way home.
3 were initially charged with murder and had been arrested previously for minor offences
1 suffered significant harm as a result of stabbing

Key features of these case:
The 2 fatal incidents were as a result of escalating conflict in school/college, not related to organised crime.
Escalation of conflict between children not seen as significant to adults but important to children and young people. Role of social media as a contributory factor to young people facing violence

Key significant life events:

- Access to No recourse to public funds services
- lived in temporary accommodation
- Missing from home episodes
- Previous offending behaviour
- Behaviour management concerns reported in school, none resulting in permanent exclusions

Next Steps:

- Children and Young People Strategy Framework launch
- Cascade of Briefings. NSCP
- Training for the workforce on ACEs
- Promotion of the Early Help Pathways to help and support framework

What Are We Doing?
Children and young people safeguarding strategy framework
RHI re missing episodes.
Peer and location mapping
Inter directorate planning and communication

What needs to change?
Training of workforce
Agreed approaches to be utilised by the partnership such as trauma led and restorative approaches
Tools for practitioners in conflict management
Professional curiosity: Being curious / avoiding making assumptions – accepting things.

Contextual SG:

- Public places, peer groups and virtual spaces
- ACEs, trauma and constrained choice
- Information sharing and integrated working

Safeguarding Gaps::

- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) describe a wide range of stressful or traumatic experiences that may occur up to the age of 18.
- Abuse -
- Neglect
- Household e.g. DVA, substance abuse, mental illness, parental loss. Other types eg. Poverty, homelessness, bullying, discrimination, separation from care giver to foster care or migration

What needs to change?
Identifying ACE for young people could be a significant to providing protective factors and services for these families and young people. Look 'behind the behaviours' and consider what the root cause of the presenting behaviour may be even when not a significant behaviour to be of statutory concern.
Voice of the child

