

# The role of the West Midlands Police in identifying and responding to adverse childhood experiences: a process evaluation of the implementation of TIPT

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# Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Traumatic events that increase risk of negative long-term health and social outcomes by altering health behaviours and lifestyle factors

The ten ACEs are:

- Abuse: physical, psychological, sexual.
- Neglect: physical; emotional.
- Adversity in the household: substance misuse; mental health difficulties; maltreatment of the mother; criminal activity.
- Parental separation or divorce

Those with four ACEs have 7x more risk of alcoholism and 2x risk of cancer



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# Role of the police in addressing child adversity

Police services receive a larger proportion of reports of maltreatment than any other professional group

Recognised by HMIC:

- “protecting children is one of the most important tasks the police undertake.”
- 38% of cases involving child protection issues were handled ‘inadequately’
- weaknesses included: variability among forces in handling cases; concerns with officers’ initial responses; ineffective detection; and poor sharing of information with other key partner agencies.



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# Tool for Intervention and Prevention Triggers

- Searches police databases to identify children who have 4 ACEs present
- Those children are assigned to their local Neighbourhood Policing Teams
- NPTs identify existing support and consider referral to local agencies.
- The aims of the scheme, as expressed by Kim Madill:
  - ‘stop problems escalating, reducing demand for police resources to manage that individual further down the line’
  - ‘TIPT systemises the flagging process so [that] those in need of help are easier to pinpoint early before those adverse experiences manifest as poor outcomes later in life’



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# A process evaluation

- The aims of the study:
  - to understand NPOs' views on and commitment to the scheme;
  - to identify challenges or barriers to its implementation;
  - to reflect variation in local practice in implementation.
- Three focus groups were attended by 35 officers
- A qualitative questionnaire was completed by 20 officers
- A wide range of neighbourhoods sampled from across the region



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# Reflecting on aims and principles

- Widespread commitment to the early intervention
- Leading to a focus on the wider impact of crime within the family, including to the child of an offender
- Means to promote long-term multiagency working with a child
- Recognise role of the police in enabling support to a child
- Concerns raised as to whether the role that they were being asked to play was appropriate to the remit and training of a police officer.



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# Reflecting on aims and principles

‘An adverse effect occurs when we send people into situations who aren’t qualified and I include myself when I’m saying that. Part of the art of Safeguarding is knowing when you don’t know...’



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# Effective targeting of children with ACEs

Concerns about the effectiveness of current targeting, including:

- the quantity of packages received being unreflective of known levels of need;
- frequent targeting of young people already known to local services;
- the inherent limitations in using police data only;
- and the related desire to maximise local knowledge.



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# Supporting young people identified by TIPT

- The quality of local arrangements for interagency cooperation were seen as key to effective preventative activity
- Without such arrangements officers were unsure of the efficacy of their decision-making
- Concerns regarding the remit of the police are amplified in local contexts lacking established multiagency partnerships.
- Austerity is impacting on partner agencies' capacity to engage



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# Supporting young people identified by TIPT

‘I just decide. I haven't been trained. There is no external scrutiny of my decision. What if I make the wrong decision? - we are talking about the daily life of a child... I am not a social worker. The specific interventions required to support the daily life of a child who is vulnerable for any reason should be determined by properly qualified professionals. We would not ask a social worker to police a demonstration but police can act as semi-social workers.’



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# Competing priorities with limited resources

- Competing priorities of supervising officers directs their attention away from preventative activity, particularly if there is a particular crime-related risk or trend in a local area
- Unless support for young people in adversity is established as core business for WMP, the concern is that it will be side-lined and eventually discontinued, given such resource constraints.



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# The context of police / community relationships

- ‘One minute you’ve got [an NPO] working with this young person within that family and the following day, you’ve got the OSU or a Neighbourhood Priorities Team putting the door through with a Public Order kit and saying, ‘Stand still!’’
- ‘when I’ve said to people about referrals, you can see they’re thinking, “You’re going to have my kids taken off me”’



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# Determining and measuring success

- Difficult to measure success in preventative interventions
- Contextual factors limit long-term effectiveness and make attribution difficult to determine
- A lack of agreed indicators of success thought to put the initiative at risk of being discontinued
- A perceived need for short and medium-term indicators of realistic progress that might serve to illustrate impact in a relevant timescale, and in a robust and measurable manner



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# Conclusions

Three key points of reflection:

1. Reaffirming the aims of the scheme
2. The means to effectively target children
3. Determining the means to measure 'success'

Are these shared concerns that we can consider in partnership?

Might there be the makings of a Police Knowledge Fund bid here?



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# 1. Reaffirming the aims of the scheme

Intended to prevent:

- future criminality?
- future victimisation?
- a range of other negative outcomes (e.g. educational disengagement, and poor physical or mental health)?

These varied representations have implications for how young people might best be identified and supported



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## 2. The means to effectively target children

- Is police data alone effectively able to identify children with ACEs / at risk of future crime or other negative outcomes?
- Are ACEs the most appropriate indicators of future crime / negative outcomes?
- Is the current targeting of 'any 4 ACEs' the most appropriate?



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## 2. The means to effectively target children

Recent advances in data analytics at WMP have the potential to:

- Examine the predictive value of the prescribed 10 ACEs regarding criminal justice outcomes within the West Midlands
- Utilise the full range of data collected to identify bespoke indicators of early childhood adverse experiences that serve as significant risk factors for future criminal justice.
- (Perhaps) Encourage other organisations to share data...



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### 3. Determining the means to measure 'success'

- How do the aims of the scheme translate into appropriate measures of success:
  - On a case by case basis?
  - For the scheme as a whole?
  - In the short and medium term?
  - That support responsivity?



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# **Early Help**

Herding cats, plaiting fog and  
nailing jelly to the ceiling-

The Merseyside Journey

# Early Help

Early Help is taking action as soon as possible to tackle problems for children, families, vulnerable adults and high demand generators before they become more difficult to reverse.



# General Landscape Issues

- Devolution
- Metro Mayor
- Troubled Families likely to cease 2019/20
- Staged response to austerity (Local Authorities have been affected in different ways, at different times)
- Resulting in various levels of restructure and reorganisation.
- Responding to external stimuli
- Finding a place for Local Authorities to link in with functional policing

# Challenges

- Internal council issues (budget, staff moves, restructures, general pace of pushing forward)
- Each LA has a different EH offer (either current or proposed), with subtle differences around how they prioritise cases, which partners are involved and where they see their most pressing demand coming from
- Limited appetite for pan-Merseyside based co-operation within the Local Authorities
- Quantifying and demonstrating the value of Early Help Hubs

# Early Help Project Themes

Data Sharing

IT

Demand Profiling

Workforce Development

Local Offer vs. Strategic Principles

# Early Help Outcomes

Reduced Demand for police resources

Reduced Threat, Harm, Risk in connection to people and place

Reduced vulnerability of people and community

Better service to victims and the vulnerable

Reduced demand for partners

Likelihood of sustainable solutions that prevent repeat occurrences

A more empowered and skilled workforce



# Strategic Principles-MOU & TOR

- *To develop Early Help teams in each of the 5 Local Policing Areas that are reflective of the needs of local partners and communities; co-ordinating and integrating with existing statutory services and other services across the Threshold of Need in order to deliver a public service which is structured, focussed and directed to best enable the triple dividend; thriving lives, costing less and contributing more.”*
- *Recognise a one size fits all approach, across 5 L.A areas is not appropriate*
- *Give Local Policing Areas the latitude to develop a model of working that is sustainable and reflective of existing structures and partnerships*
- *Allow the local Early Help partnership to best decide where demand comes from, how the demand is to be addressed and how this impacts on local based Threat, Harm and Risk*
- *Develop data sharing and workforce development on a pan Merseyside basis*
- *Develop Co-ordination and integration of Merseyside Police’s existing and future contribution to services on a pan-Merseyside footprint*

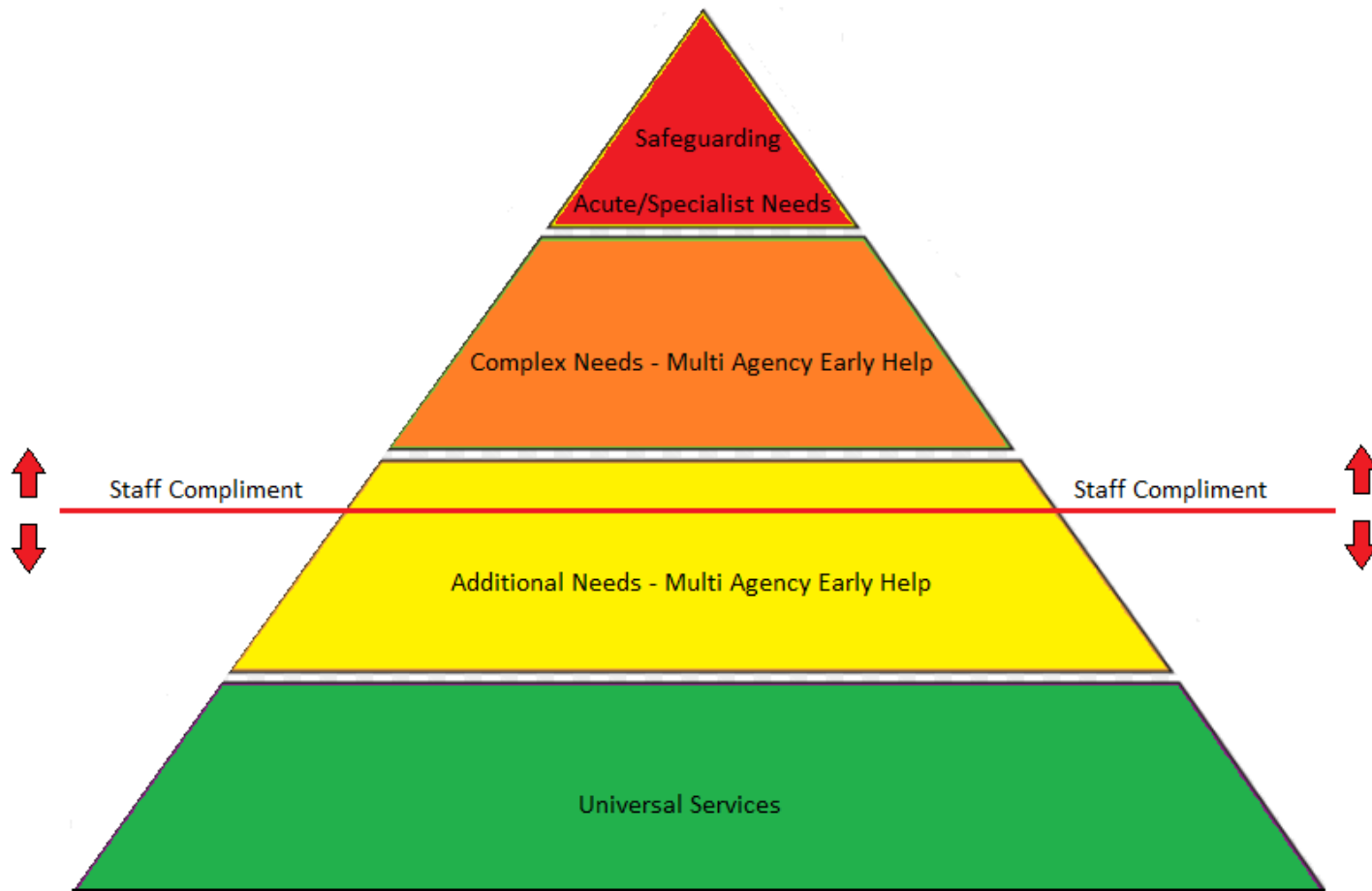
# Turning the theory into an operational reality

- No new staff
- No additional money
- Work with what we had
- Recognise the risk (moving staff to generate long term gains creates short term difficulties-filling the vacuum)
- “Hard to sell” to command teams and supervisors- do the same with less in the interim, all already carrying vacancies

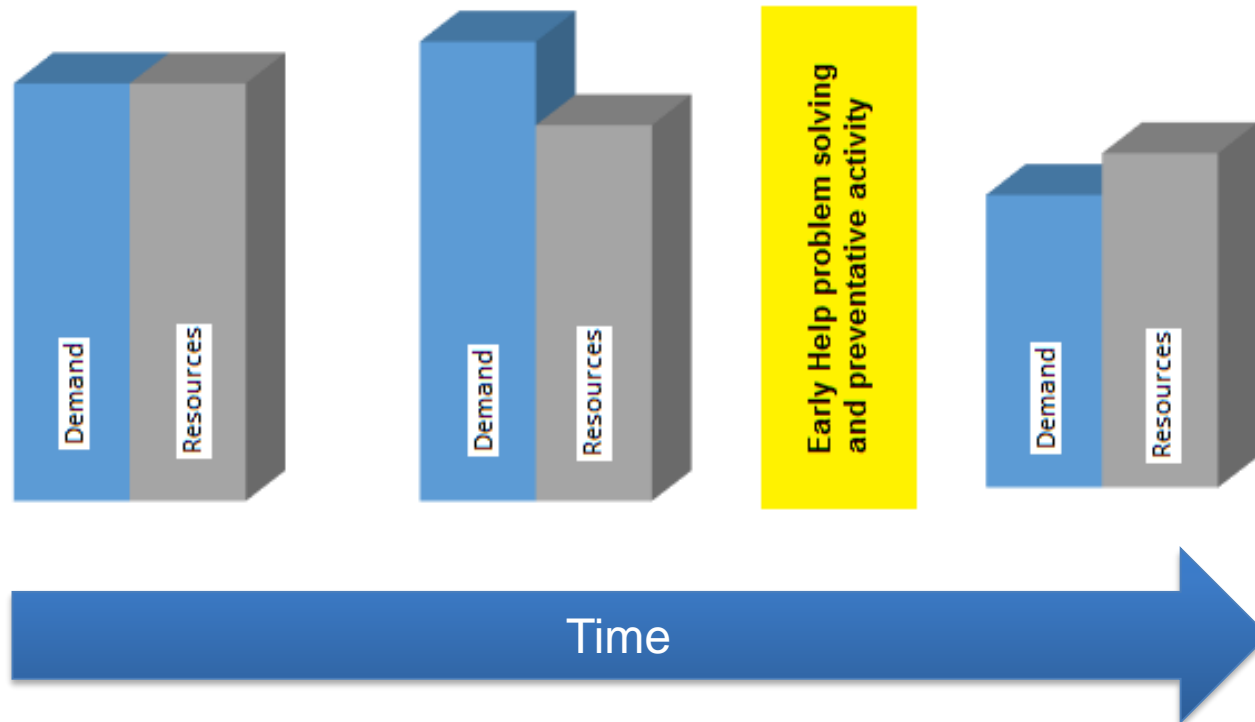
# Staff issues-PCSO vs bespoke role

- PC's discounted, very limited evidence that full police powers are required
- Seems consistent with PCSO JDQ (mentions problem solving and a ethos consistent with EH)
- Contrary view in the unions and HR- see it as a bespoke role
- Creates an issue with grading- may come out 1 grade higher than a PCSO
- Conversely, the most comparable LA role is a grade lower
- CC made a decision to “ring fence” existing terms, conditions and allowances for a 12 month period to evidence PCSO or not

# Who can we help?



# Outcome realisation



# Demand and staffing compliments

- Co-locate 30 PCSO's across 5 LA's (equates to 10% of the PCSO cohort, but in reality there are generally always 50 vacancies)
- The proposals to the 5 Merseyside Local Authorities are based on the premise that whilst each LP/LA area has the flexibility and latitude to shape their response to EH to meet local need, effort should be directed towards impacting upon key areas of demand
  - 1. Children and life chances (preventing/minimising ACE)
  - 2. Vulnerable adults
  - 3. Community impact in defined locations
  - 4. High demand generators where the THR may not flag
  - 5. Local Policing area issues



# Making it happen

- Review and understand our demand
- Identify what demand was suitable for problem solving
- Identify what gaps partners had; mutual areas of benefit
- Be clear around THR, complexity and over promising
- Be realistic about what demand we will accept into EH, needs to be more than volume based
- Invest in training for the staff (6 week bespoke programme, all of which is new material, co- delivered by partners and to partnership staff- build the one team approach)

# Bespoke PCSO training

- Developed by LCC
- Lots of new input
- included an emphasis on “softer skills”- communication, ACE, LON, role of IDVA and DV workers, safeguarding, family outcomes
- Practical skills- driving, computers, problem solving, team work
- Universally well received
- Informing the ongoing PCSO training package, questioning the validity of some of the content
- EH for all?

# High Demand Generators

- Often the most pressing issue is volume
- Limited THR
- Complex issues, MH, social exclusion, physical health, drug and alcohol abuse
- Limited engagement from other partners, especially out of hours
- Police not the right agency: contactable 24/7, and called as a the only viable option
- Internal culture of doing little, doing the same, or doing nothing- but the demand isn't going away

# Definition of HDG

Force systems simply counted a repeat data point (name, address, phone number etc) and if it occurred more than once in the given period it would feature on the demand report = can't see the woods for the trees. Further automation will add the below definition and screen out business premises and known repeat callers (alarm companies and such like) to allow us to hone in on key areas. The aim is for the staff not to become mini analysts and have as many of their potential cases as possible identified for them

A person, family, or location, which is the subject of, or maker of, calls to the Force Contact Centre that:

- Makes 5 or more calls per month across the 999, 101 and switchboard systems
- That makes less than 5 calls per month, but features on two consecutive monthly caller reports
- That makes irregular calls, but it is clear that an issue needs resolving, potentially outside the remit of the police, to prevent further calls in the future
- Where the location is the subject of 5 or more calls per month across 999,101 and switchboard systems



**Volume, with no/limited THR and**

**considered to be an acceptable demand-**

examples of this would be the likes of alarm companies, supermarket chains, or partners/institutions that regularly contact the police to impart information. Volume is apparent but there is limited opportunity or incentive to reduce this volume.

This is thought to have the most impact on the R&R function, via ownership of the JCC.

Much of the volume is either unavoidable, acceptable or legitimate.

If a location or individual is identified that starts to become an issue the function can pass ownership elsewhere, because they are likely to meet one of the other categories.

**Volume, with no/limited THR BUT**

**considered to be unacceptable demand-**

examples of this are generally residential or location based, as opposed to business addresses. The likes of frequent callers with social exclusion, Low level MH, or dementia would meet this criteria. Locations could be driven by ASB, environmental changes or changes of use. There is considered to be opportunity and incentive to reduce the volume because the police may not be the most appropriate agency to deal with the demand, or this demand could be a significant drain.

This is thought to sit best in the LP function, because there are problem solving opportunities that are a) more time consuming than R&R would be able to accommodate and b) not be so complex to require PVP involvement.

LP staff (neighbourhood or EH) are best place to manage the response to these cases, often with partner agencies.

**Volume with high THR-** these are perhaps the most difficult to track, respond to and resolve as they cut across multiple functions, often at the same time. Examples would be frequent MFH, CSE, CE, those with complex MH, or locations such as care homes and hostels. These are likely to be time consuming and complex to address.

The governance around such cases currently sits within PVP.

There are numerous meetings where they are managed.

The identified gap is in informing other functions of their ownership/accountability of them.

# Case study

	June 2016	July 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	Tot June 06-Mar 07
Calls from Female A to JCC	10	0	1	1	2	49	19	14	15	25	136
Total length of calls from female A to JCC	00:20:55	N/A	00:03:45	00:02:47	00:02:23	01:35:25	00:32:38	00:23:37	00:21:28	00:59:55	04:21:
Calls made from other agency to JCC re female A	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	15
Logs created	5	0	1	1	1	36	23	11	11	16	105
Logs Deployed to	1	N/A	0	0	0	10	10	0	2	2	25
Time at scene	34 minutes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9hr 44 minutes	5hr 48 minutes	N/A	8 minutes	51 minutes	17hrs

# Domestic Abuse – Risk Assessment

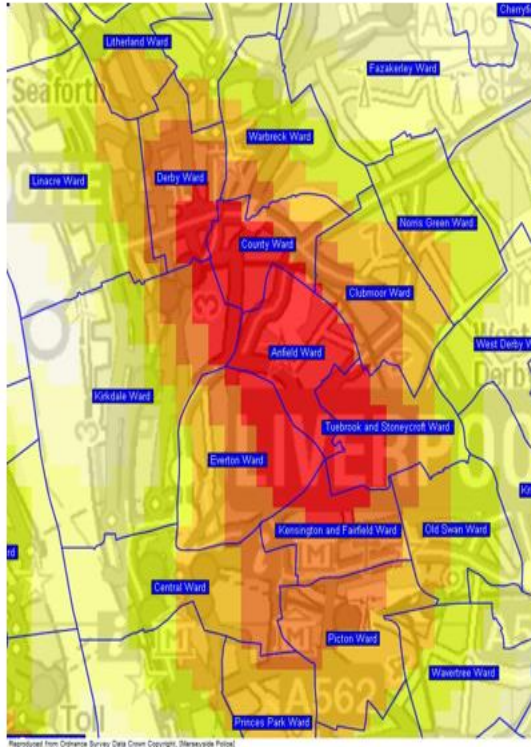
April 2016 - October 2016					
BCU	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Total %
A	458	288	474	1220	24%
B	215	300	297	812	15%
C	125	220	192	537	10%
D	169	218	286	673	13%
E	627	632	749	2008	38%
Total	1594	1658	1998	5250	
Total %	30%	32%	38%	100%	



# Case study-DA Liverpool Area

- Over a three month search (25/10/2016-24/01/2017) based on the available data there were 1398 occurrences of Domestic Abuse in the Liverpool local policing area.
- Of these 1398, 658 were recorded as Domestic Abuse with children.
- From an Early Help perspective, as an exercise we added a criteria in order to identify a manageable group to aim intervention towards.
- The group selected were Domestic Abuse with children with the aggrieved/person reporting being 35 years of age or under, living within the below Liverpool domestic abuse hotspot corridor. This group were further narrowed down to Silver/Bronze cases as Gold are dealt with at MASH level.

# Liverpool Area - Domestic Abuse Corridor



- Liverpool Domestic Abuse (25/10/2016-24/01/2017): 1398
- Liverpool Domestic Abuse with Children: 658



- LDA in above corridor: 154
- In corridor with children: 60
- Aged 35 or under: 36
- All above risk assessed Silver/Bronze: **27**

↔ Potential Early Help starting point

As can be seen from above dependent on the filter the numbers can change. For example if we screen the same group as above but removed the aged under 35 category that would give us a number of **44** people living in the corridor, with children risk assessed as bronze or silver. The filtering level can be manipulated dependent on the capacity to deliver.

Opening or Closing Code  Opening Code  Incident Category  124 Domestic Violence - opening

Geography  Central  Calls This Period  5

Enter First Date  Beginning of This Month  or Select from Calendar  ☒ NULL

Enter Last Date  Today  or Select from Calendar  ☒ NULL

Qualifiers  No filter on Qualifiers  Postal Area/Code  ALL

Group by  Caller Name  Sub Grouping  Category

1 of 5 100% Find | Next



Locations with 5 or more Incidents between 01-Nov-2017 and 22-Nov-2017 or in two or more consecutive 22 day periods between 22-Jun-2017 and 22-Nov-2017

Restricted Last Refreshed at 22 Nov 2017 12:10:53



	22/06/2017-13/07/2017	14/07/2017-04/08/2017	05/08/2017-26/08/2017	27/08/2017-17/09/2017	18/09/2017-09/10/2017	10/10/2017-31/10/2017		01/11/2017-22/11/2017		22/06/2017-22/11/2017
ELIZABETH KEEGAN	8	12	5	10	10	8	↑	9		62
THE NORTH MERSEY COMMUNITY NHS TRU	1	9	6	6	5	10	↑	9		46
EDDIE ADAMS	11	5	4	8	1	5	↓	4		38
CHARLOTTE CARROLL	2	3	5	1	2	6	↑	4		23
ANTHONY WALKER	0	0	5	2	4	5	↑	5		21
GEMMA SAACHOVA	3	3	1	5	2	4	→	3		21
KEVIN CALDWELL	4	4	4	3	1	2	↓	2		20
CHRISTOPHER BRAY	0	0	1	3	6	2	→	2		14
MICHELLE BATES	5	3	2	1	0	1	→	2		14
ALICIA MAHER	0	3	0	5	1	0	↑	3		12
MARIA RICHMOND	1	0	0	1	2	6	↑	2		12
JASON WALKER	0	2	3	2	1	2	↑	2		12
ASHLEY CAHILL	0	0	2	1	6	1	↑	2		12
ANGELA TAYLOR	1	1	1	3	3	2	↓	1		12
ROBERT HIGH	0	0	0	1	2	3	↑	5		11
NICOLA BROWN	0	3	2	0	2	0	↑	4		11
JOHN CHADWICK	3	1	0	0	3	1	↑	3		11
CHRISTOPHER MORRISON	0	0	0	0	5	5	↓	1		11
KATE JOPSON	1	0	2	4	0	3	↓	1		11
CHERYL ROBERTSON	3	0	0	3	3	1	↓	1		11
CARRIE LEE	1	0	1	3	5	0	↓	1		11
DEREK HOLT	0	0	0	1	2	4	↑	3		10



Community  
first

High Demand Generator Locator Drill: Incidents between 01 Nov 2017 00:00:00 and 22 Nov 2017 23:59:59, Hours: ALL, Day of Week: ALL, Geography: Central, Status: ALL, Opening Code: 124 Domestic Violence - opening Code only, 228 ASB Personal, 229 ASB Nuisance, 230 ASB Environmental, 316 Abandoned Call, 321 Domestic Incident, 327 Mental Health, 343 Hoax Calls, 345 Concern for Safety/Collapse/Injury/Illness/Trapped, 346 Missing Person, Initial Grades: ALL, Exclude Duplicates: N, Qualifiers: No filter on Qualifiers, Caller Name: ELIZABETH KEEGAN, Not Used: Not Used

Total Rows: 9

RESTRICTED Last Refreshed at 22 Nov 2017 12:17:14

INCIDENT REF	LOG TEXT	Closing Class	Date	Day	Grade	REPORTING METHOD	QUALIFIERS FULL
MP-20171101-0938	Created From Shadow Incident, ** reg caller **, female shouting on the line, no disturbance heard, .. passing log to mtel as female likely to recall, .. no sop, .. further call from elizabeth, shouting, I have cleared, .., .., ***FURTHER CALL FROM ELIZABETH - GOING CRAZY ON THE PHONE - STATES SHE JUST WANTS TO GO HOME - ADVISED HER ITS NOT SOMETHING I COULD ORGANISE SO SHE STATED " FUCK OFF " THEN, DROPPED THE PHONE, .. ELIZABETH NOW STATING CLIFF RICHARD IS TORMENTING HER, .. INFT STATES THAT STAFF WANT CLIFF RICHARD TO KILL HER, .. LINE HAS NOW CLEARED, .., no further calls received - log closed	ABANDONED CALL/EMERGENCY SERVS	01/11/2017	Wed	4	999	QUALIFIER N/A
MP-20171101-1088	Created From Shadow Incident, ELIZABETH KEEGAN DISTRESSED ON LINE **, .., UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND HER FULLY, .., IVE ASKED TO TALK TO A MEMBER OF STAFF, .., PHONE PASSED TO A NAT JONES WHO CONFIRMS NO REQUEST FOR POLICE, .., ELIZABETH IS SAFE AND WELL, .., NO THR	ABANDONED CALL/EMERGENCY SERVS	01/11/2017	Wed	4	999	QUALIFIER N/A
MP-20171103-0212	.., ELIZABETH CAME ON THE PHONE AND IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS ELIZABETH KEEGAN THEN STARTED BABBLING, .., CALL TERMINATED AT TIME OF CONTACT, ..	NUISANCE	03/11/2017	Fri	4	999	QUALIFIER N/A
MP-20171107-0454	* ABANDONED 999 CALL *, .., BT PORTADOWN PASSING ABANDONED CALL FROM LANDLINE AT THE A/L .... LISTENING TO TAPE, FEMALE CALMLY REQUESTS POLICE THEN CLEARS, .., POSS SOUNDS LIKE REGULAR CALLER ELIZABETH KEEGAN BUT AS SHE CLEARED. I AM UNABLE TO CONFIRM. ...	ABANDONED CALL/EMERGENCY SERVS	07/11/2017	Tue	4	999	QUALIFIER N/A

# Thus Far- Live 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 2017

- **DA Cases Allocated: 46**
- **DA Cases Closed: 17**
- **HDG's Allocated: 24**
- **HDG's Closed: 10**
- **Other Allocations: 5**
- **Others Closed: 3**

## Early Help

Early Help is taking action as soon as possible to tackle problems for children, families, vulnerable adults and high demand generators before they become more difficult to reverse.

The Aim is to shift spending, action and support from a "picking up the pieces" approach to a pre-emptive approach; focusing on addressing the root causes of problems before they become entrenched.



Background to Early Help

Knowsley  
Early Help  
Hub

Liverpool  
Early Help  
Hub

Sefton Early  
Help Hub

St Helens  
Early Help  
Hub

Wirral Early  
Help Hub

High Demand  
Generators

Problem  
Solving

Process Maps

Adverse  
Childhood  
Experience

Training  
Documents

Delphi Early  
Help Process

Niche Early  
Help Process

Good Practice

### Events

New Video Links on ACE Page

SEP

28

2017

Two very useful ACE related videos are now available to view. Important for all front line staff....

### Contact Details

■ Lambert Greg  
Ch Insp Functional Coordination Unit

### Key Contacts

⊕ new item or edit this list

✓	Contact	Business Phone	E-Mail
■	Lambert Greg	72509	<a href="mailto:greg.lambert@merseyside.police.pnn.uk">greg.lambert@merseyside.police.pnn.uk</a>
■	Capkan Sandra Margaret		<a href="mailto:sandra.capkan@merseyside.police.pnn.uk">sandra.capkan@merseyside.police.pnn.uk</a>



## Liverpool Early Help Hub

The Liverpool Early Help hub is based at Clubmoor Children's Centre. They service Early Help issues across the city. The Liverpool team is multi-disciplinary and includes housing, mental health, social work and family support/intervention as well as the 10 co-located PCSO's and PC Amanda Thomas. The team is managed by Chad Thompson (LCC) and Insp Sandra Capkan

[Early Help Home](#)[Who we are](#)[What training we've had](#)[Our work with domestic violence](#)[Our work with high demand generators](#)

The priorities for the Liverpool team are High Demand Generators and domestic abuse/violence cases that fit the identified criteria (reside in the Liverpool DA/DV hotspot corridor, are aged 35 or under, have children and have been scored as a Bronze/Silver case. This will change late Autumn 2017 to a Level Of Need score.)

However, the team will consider cases where Early Help intervention is required, but is outside this remit (depending on capacity), so please **contact the team** for further advice.

[Early.Help.Team.Liverpool@Merseyside.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Early.Help.Team.Liverpool@Merseyside.pnn.police.uk)

[Knowsley Hub](#)[Liverpool Hub](#)[Sefton Hub](#)[St Helens Hub](#)[Wirral Hub](#)

## Liverpool Early Help Hub Staff

[Contact](#)[Business Phone](#)[E-Mail](#)

Thomas Amanda Jayne

# So far....





# Adverse Childhood Experiences ACE Approach

Supt Kim Madill  
West Midlands Police



Preventing crime, protecting the public and helping those in need  
[www.west-midlands.police.uk](http://www.west-midlands.police.uk)

[www.west-midlands.police.uk](http://www.west-midlands.police.uk)

# Adverse Childhood Experience – ACE

“A complex set of related childhood experiences that could directly affect a child of the environment in which they live. i.e. household”

Direct Aces	Indirect Aces
1) Sexual Abuse	1) Parent/Caregiver addicted to alcohol/other drugs
2) Emotional Abuse	2) Witnessed abuse in the household
3) Physical Abuse	3) Family Member in prison
4) Emotional Neglect	4) Family member with a mental illness
5) Physical Neglect	5) Parent/Caregiver disappeared through abandoning family/divorce

# TIPT-model

- Redesign of Neighbourhood Policing
- Tool commissioned to identify potentially vulnerable children and young people
- Uses ACE approach
- Tips the balance in favour of identifying vulnerable people

# TIPT – Data capture

- Complicated tool
- Draws data from across all areas of policing (crimes & custody with potential to link , PINS, IMS)
- In process of linking to PNC to associate incarceration data
- Associates ACE data from adult to any child in the household



# TIPT – process indirect ACE

- TIPT checks for any associated child with the adult
- If found, then it searches for other ACEs that may be attributed to that child or children
- Identification of 4+ distinct ACEs results in email to intelligence dept
- Intel dept create briefing summary and task to a Neighbourhood officer



# TIPT – process direct ACE

- TIPT identifies direct ACEs via any crime reported with a child victim that relates to a direct ACE  
e.g. attempt poisoning of child by parent – would flag as a direct ACE
- If found, then it searches for other ACEs that may be attributed to that child or children
- Identification of 4+ distinct ACEs results in email to intelligence dept
- Intel dept create briefing summary and task to a Neighbourhood officer



# TIPT – Roll out

- 2 day EI and ACE training course
- Over 1600 NPT officers
- Focus on empathy, problem solving and understanding the impact of ACEs to allow officers to be less judgemental.
- Overview of the landscape of intervention services available.
- Recognition that officers may have ACEs themselves.
- Session on managing personal ACEs and where to access support woven in to course.



# TIPT - Hypothesis

- WMP believe that by training officers to be more ACE aware their conversations with affected families will change
- Significantly more families will be referred into the wide range of local authority and voluntary services available to support them
- WMP are testing this hypothesis with academic rigour and we await the results of their findings.





# Adverse Childhood Experience - Case Journey Example

