



CordisPulse

September 2019

Welcome to September's edition of the CordisPulse - a monthly digest of key research and policy developments across the sectors in which Cordis Bright provides research and consultancy services, i.e. children and young people's services, criminal justice, and adult social care and health.

A number of resources this month focus on the impact of experiencing multiple disadvantage. For instance: Alcohol Change UK and the effect of alcohol on intimate partner violence; the Health Foundation on allostatic load, the Lancet Public Health on adverse childhood experiences; Public Health Wales and the WHO on wellbeing; and NICE on coexisting mental illness and substance misuse. This emphasis on multiple need mirrors a lot of our current work, e.g. evaluations of Making Every Adult Matter and of Fulfilling Lives programmes; and research on prevalence of adverse childhood experiences. We agree that it is important to have an ongoing focus on multiple challenges: not only because of the particularly poor outcomes experienced by this group, but also because of the challenges for providers in ensuring services are delivered in a joined-up and impactful way. Finally, a number of these reports examine resilience as well as risk. We welcome this as it ensures a focus on people's strengths and avoids deficit models of delivery.

If you would like to discuss any of the issues raised in this month's Pulse please do contact us on 020 7330 9170.

Best wishes,

Dr Stephen Boxford

Head of Research



If you would prefer not to receive future editions of the CordisPulse, please click 'unsubscribe' at the very end of this email. If you would like to discuss anything that arises from the Pulse (or if there are others who you think would like to receive copies) then please contact Dr Stephen Boxford on stephenboxford@cordisbright.co.uk or 020 7330 9170.

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Cordis Bright News

What works in providing whole system approaches to domestic abuse?

As part of our series of best practice evidence reviews, we have published a literature review looking at research, evaluations, and guidance to report and distil the key findings on whole system approaches to responding to domestic abuse. This includes principles for good practice, what works, what the main challenges are and how best to overcome them. We focus particularly on whole system approaches as they apply to criminal justice agencies, but the findings may also be relevant to other sectors and agencies that are seeking to improve the whole system response.

Adult Social Care and Health

Reports

Shelter. From the Frontline

This report from housing charity Shelter draws on what they are seeing in their services across the country and wider research to provide insight on the detrimental impact of Universal Credit (UC) on people's lives. They couch this in the history of the development of UC and the contemporaneous changes to welfare. They examine the strain this is putting on people, but also on the wider public sector, such as the difficulties currently being encountered by homeless services at local authorities. They then set out their recommendations for change. This report comes with an accompanying [research briefing](#) looking at the relationship between Local Housing Allowance rates and private rents.

From the frontline
Universal Credit and
the broken housing
safety net
August 2019

Until there's a home for everyone
shelter.org.uk

Shelter

The Health Foundation. Building healthier communities: the role of the NHS as an anchor institution

This report explores the idea of the NHS as an 'anchor institution' – a large, public sector organisation with sizeable assets that could be used to support community wealth building and development, and in doing so, advance the welfare of local people. It identifies five ways in which NHS organisations act as anchor institutions: employment; procurement and commissioning for social value; use of capital and estates; environmental sustainability; and as a partner in a place.



Citing widening economic and health inequalities, growing pressures on health care services, and increasing acceptance that good health is largely influenced by socioeconomic factors, the independent charity says there is now a 'moral case' for maximising the role of the NHS in improving peoples' health and wellbeing, beyond just providing clinical care. With the NHS facing growing demands from an ageing population with increasingly complex conditions, the Health Foundation note it is important that it plays a more central role in reducing preventable ill health and tackling inequalities – key objectives outlined in the NHS Long Term Plan. The conclusion sets out actions and opportunities for the NHS to harness its considerable influence to have an even greater impact on the health and wellbeing of communities.

The Health Foundation. Implementing health in all policies: lessons from around the world

Health in all policies is an established approach to improving health and health equity through cross-sector action on the wider determinants of health: the social, environmental, economic and commercial conditions in which people live. This collection of case studies looks at practical attempts to implement this around the world. The nine case studies offer valuable insights into the practicalities of delivering a health in all policies approach in different contexts, sectors and levels of government. Each example offers ideas and learning points that policymakers and practitioners may draw on and adapt to design and deliver initiatives in their areas.



Public Health England. An evidence summary of health inequalities in older populations in coastal and rural areas



An evidence summary of health inequalities in older populations in coastal and rural areas

Full report

This review provides evidence on the health inequalities experienced by older populations in coastal and rural areas, together with a summary of key considerations to reduce inequalities and promote healthy ageing in these areas. It comprises a literature review supplemented with case studies, and brings together a range of information in one place with links to published research to build knowledge and an evidence base within the health and care system, including local authorities and other organisations, of the key health inequality issues for older populations in rural and coastal areas. It also aims to support and promote the implementation of considerations to address health inequalities experienced by older people in rural and coastal areas.

NHSE. CCG 360° Stakeholder Survey National Report 2018/19

A central part of the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) assessment process is a stakeholder survey, which aims to indicate whether CCGs are operating effectively in partnership with key organisations in the local health system to commission safe, high quality and sustainable services. This report found that stakeholders were positive about the effectiveness of working relationships and collaborative working, CCGs as system leaders, and CCGs improving local health services. However, stakeholders identified several areas for improvement: actively avoiding passing on problems to other system partners; reducing health inequalities; and asking the right questions at the right time when commissioning/decommissioning services.

Alcohol Change UK. Rapid Evidence Review: The role of alcohol in contributing to violence in intimate partner relationships

August 2019



Rapid Evidence Review:
The role of alcohol in
contributing to violence in
intimate partner relationships

Ms Lisa Jones, Ms Hannah Gray, Ms Nicola Butler, Dr Jane Cragg
and Professor Henry Stewart, Liverpool John Moores University,
and Dr Gail Gilmore, King's College London

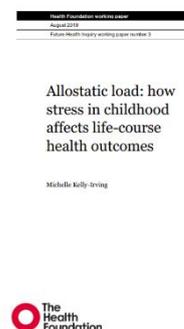
This rapid evidence review finds that different ideas and explanations link alcohol use and intimate partner violence (IPV). Whether alcohol use plays a causal, contributory or other role in IPV remains an area of debate. Meta-analyses show a robust association between alcohol use and IPV perpetration and victimisation in heterosexual relationships. Women appear to be at a higher risk of having physical IPV perpetrated against them by a male partner who has been drinking than vice versa. Alcohol-related IPV occurring in the context of lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender relationships is understudied.

Systematic reviews have identified a lack of robust evidence to determine whether population-level approaches to alcohol pricing and taxation, community-level policies and interventions to reduce alcohol availability, couples-based and individual-level alcohol treatment, and integrated alcohol and IPV perpetrator interventions effectively reduce or eliminate IPV-related outcomes.

Briefings

The Health Foundation: Allostatic load: How stress in childhood affects life-course health outcomes

In this working paper, the Health Foundation summarises current knowledge about the biological consequences of social disadvantage in the first decades of life and how these contribute to health inequalities. It states that although the scientific research on the concept of biological embodiment – how we literally incorporate the social world in which we live into our bodies' cells, organs and systems – is still at an early stage, the evidence is consistent across the literature about the impact of socioeconomic disadvantages and stressful life conditions in childhood and adolescence on physiological and biological adaptive responses and the consequences of these for health outcomes. For example, studies have shown that socioeconomic disadvantage is associated with higher allostatic load. In turn, increased allostatic load has been associated with multiple chronic diseases. Understanding why this is the case is an important step in addressing health inequalities.



The Lancet Public Health. Life course health consequences and associated annual costs of adverse childhood experiences across Europe and North America: a systematic review and meta-analysis

An increasing number of studies are identifying associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and ill health throughout the life course. Millions of adults across Europe and North America live with a legacy of ACEs. This study, authored by the World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Europe, Public Health Wales, and Bangor University, aims to calculate the proportions of major risk factors for and causes of ill health that are attributable to one or multiple types of ACE and the associated financial costs. Findings suggest that a 10% reduction in ACE prevalence could equate to annual savings of 3 million disability-adjusted life years or \$105 billion. The authors argue that rebalancing expenditure towards ensuring safe and nurturing childhoods through programmes to prevent ACEs and moderate their effects would be economically beneficial and relieve pressures on health-care systems.

Office for National Statistics. How does UK healthcare spending compare with other countries?

Using data up to 2017, this analysis looks at the UK's spending on healthcare, compared with other G7 and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), including different types of healthcare and comparisons to different healthcare systems in other countries. The key findings are that the UK's spending on health care, at £3,989 per person on average, was around the median for OECD countries, however was the second-lowest out of the G7 group of large, developed economies, with the highest spenders being the US, France, and Germany.

Health Policy. The implications of high bed occupancy rates on readmission rates in England: A longitudinal study

This Health Foundation-funded study assesses the association of increased bed occupancy with changes in the percentage of overnight patients discharged from hospital on a given



day, and their subsequent 30-day readmission rate. Longitudinal panel data methods are used to analyse secondary care records (n = 4,193,590) for 136 non-specialist Trusts between April 2014 and February 2016. It found that when bed occupancy rates were high, hospitals discharged a greater proportion of their patients. Those were mostly younger and less clinically complex, suggesting that hospitals are successfully prioritising early discharge amongst least vulnerable patients. However, while increased bed occupancy was not associated with a substantial increase in overall 30-day readmission rates, the relationship was more pronounced in older and sicker patients, indicating possible links with short-fallings in discharge processes.

Tools and Guidance

Public Health Wales and WHO Collaborating Centre on Investment for Health and Well-being. How to Make the Case for Sustainable Investment in Well-being and Health Equity: A Practical Guide

This guide outlines four key phases on how to synthesise, translate and communicate public health economics evidence into policy and practice. The interrelated four phases guide the reader through the process of developing evidence-informed products which are specific to contexts and target audiences. It aims to: prevent disinvestment in health; increase investment in prevention (public health); and mainstream cross-sectoral investment to address the wider determinants of health and equity, driving sustainable development for prosperity for all. It has been developed based on a mixed-method approach including an evidence review, interviews with national and international experts, and a multisectoral stakeholder consultation.

Public Health England. Local alcohol services and systems improvement tool

Public Health England (PHE) has updated its guidance and tool to help local alcohol partnerships, which include local government, the NHS, police and other partners, to assess their local arrangements and delivery plans for reducing alcohol-related harm and agree how to improve these. The self-assessment tool is based on the CLear (Challenge services, Leadership, and Results) approach which was developed for tobacco control system improvement. PHE can offer extra support to local alcohol partnerships planning to do the CLear self-assessment.

NHSE. Various guidance and information documents about Integrated Care Providers

In August this year, NHSE published numerous documents providing information and guidance for organisations and professionals in health and social care, focussing on Integrated Care Providers (ICPs). There are: [a template for an agreement between an ICP and a local authority for the ICP is to integrate service provision](#); [guidance for commissioners looking to develop an integrated, whole-population budget for an ICP Contract](#); [information for GPs to participate in an ICP](#); [information about the implications for CCGs if they choose to commission services through an ICP model](#); and [analysis of the impact of proposed contracting arrangements for ICPs on equality and health inequality](#).

Social Care Institute for Excellence. Guidance on integrated care and joined up working

The Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) has published three new guides focussing on integrated and joined up working, which is the wider strategic direction of travel in health, social care and other public services. These guides cover: [working together to achieve better joined-up care](#); [understanding and measuring impact of integrated care](#); and [leading and managing better care integration](#). These guides include both information on the wider case for integration and joined up working, as well as practical tools and advice. There is also new [guidance](#) on bringing budgets together to develop coordinated care provision, aimed at finance leads and strategic and operational leads across health and care organisations.

NICE. Coexisting severe mental illness and substance misuse

NICE have published a new quality standard covering the assessment, management and care provided for people aged 14 and over who have coexisting severe mental illness and substance misuse. It describes high-quality care in priority areas for improvement. Supported by the Faculty of Public Health (FPH), Public Health England (PHE), and Turning Point, this quality standard focusses on four key areas of: initial identification of coexisting substance misuse; exclusion from services; care coordinators; and follow-up after any initial missed appointment.



NICE. Alcohol interventions in secondary and further education

This guideline covers interventions in secondary and further education to prevent and reduce alcohol use among children and young people aged 11 up to and including 18. It also covers people aged 11 to 25 with special educational needs or disabilities in full-time education. It will also be relevant to children aged 11 in year 6 of primary school. It includes recommendations on planning alcohol education, delivering universal alcohol education, and targeted interventions.

NICE. Hypertension in adults: diagnosis and management

This guidance covers identifying and treating primary hypertension (high blood pressure) in people aged 18 and over, including people with type 2 diabetes. It aims to reduce the risk of cardiovascular problems such as heart attacks and strokes by helping healthcare professionals to diagnose hypertension accurately and treat it effectively. It includes recommendations on: diagnosing hypertension; starting antihypertensive drug treatment; monitoring treatment and blood pressure targets; choosing antihypertensive drug treatment (treatment steps 1 to 4), and how to refer for same-day specialist review.





Children and young people's services

Reports

The Children's Society. The Good Childhood Report 2019

This eighth annual report from the Children's Society looks at recent trends in children's wellbeing, as well as family, financial circumstance, multiple disadvantage, and what children and young people think about the future. It places a strong emphasis on the importance of children's own self-reported subjective reports of their wellbeing. The report finds that since 2009, children and young people have become increasingly unhappy. Based on the latest figures the report estimates that a quarter of a million children are unhappy with their lives, with factors like friends, school and appearance all playing a role.

The Good
Childhood
Report
2019



In response to findings, the Children's Society are calling on the Government to introduce national measurement of well-being for all children aged 11-18 to be undertaken through schools and colleges once a year. This would enable the experiences of young people to be recorded and issues acted upon for future generations.

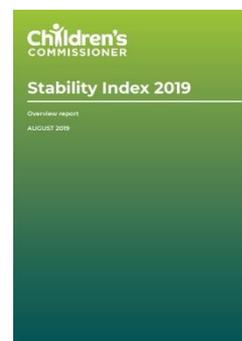
The Children's Commissioner. Bleak houses: Tackling the crisis of family homelessness in England

There are thousands of children in England who are living in homeless families, stuck in poor quality temporary accommodation, often with low prospects of finding something permanent. There are many others who are at risk of ending up homeless. This report shines a light on this homelessness crisis and shares the experiences of some of those children. It is based on interviews with children and families living in temporary accommodation, some frontline professionals who work with them, and data analysis.

It presents statistics on the scale of child and family homelessness, reporting that 120,000 children live in temporary accommodation, 90,000 children are 'sofa-surfing', 375,000 children in families are at financial risk of becoming homeless, and 585,000 children are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. A key finding is that temporary accommodation is frequently not fit for children, and the report argues that the housing shortage and welfare reform are driving the crisis. It makes a set of recommendations, focussing on prevention, improving experiences in temporary accommodation, and improving the support available to children housed by children's services, who are often the most vulnerable.

The Children's Commissioner. Stability Index and Children's experiences of instability in the care system

This is the Children's Commissioner's third annual Stability Index, which measures stability in the care system by looking at how often children in care move home, school or social worker over a year. Data analysis for 2019 finds that rates of instability experienced by children has not decreased but varies widely across the country, and that the profile of needs of children in care is changing, driven by a growing share of older children and teenage care entrants, who tend to have more complex needs on average. It also highlights that challenges with the social work workforce turnover as a contributor to the instability that children in care experienced.



This report is published alongside [findings from interviews](#) with 22 children in England who are in care or care leavers, between the ages of nine and 21, focussing on the impact of instability on these children and their perspectives on the factors that make instability harder or easier to deal with. They reported that frequently moving home, school and changing social worker is an unsettling and at times upsetting experience, and described their key circumstances they want to grow up in, such as going to a good school where their needs and experiences were understood and catered for, and building long-lasting and stable relationships with social workers. Combined with the analysis in the Stability Index, it is concluded that still too often many children growing up in care do not receive the stability and certainty they deserve.

Department for Education. Longitudinal study of local authority social workers

This report from the Department for Education (DfE) lays out findings from the first year of a five-year study of local authority child and family social workers in England, which investigates recruitment, retention and career progression. It provides workforce information for employers and policy makers. It found that the majority of social workers were motivated to enter the profession for altruistic reasons, planned to stay in child and family social work for the next 12 months, and were generally positive about their line manager.



Longitudinal study of local authority child and family social workers (Wave 1)

Research report
August 2019

Claire Johnson, Sarah Coburn, Alfie Sanders, Eirley, Jonnie Fallon, Mark Winterbottom (DFE Research); Prof. Hugh McLaughlin and Dr. Sarah Pollock (Manchester Metropolitan University); Dr. Helen Schölar and Susan McCaughan (University of Salford)



It appears that two to three years post-qualification is a crucial point, as people move out of the Assessed and Support Year in Employment (AYSE), which was viewed positively given its focus on managed caseloads and time for post-qualifying learning. Therefore, the study finds there is a need to better support the transition out of AYSE into experienced practitioner roles in order to support retention and develop resilience. It notes a striking similarity of responses in qualitative interviews, and highlights the precariousness of the positioning between social workers staying and (thinking of) leaving.

Briefings

Nuffield Foundation. Special guardianship: a review of the evidence

This new review published by the Nuffield Foundation shows that Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) provide children with a safe, permanent home with family members when the court decides they cannot live with their birth parents, however significant changes are needed to ensure that family members who might become carers have direct experience of looking after the child before the court order is made. However, local authorities and the courts face major challenges in providing special guardians with adequate preparation and support for the long-term consequences of this life-changing responsibility, leading to avoidable and significant stress that is potentially damaging to children's futures. These findings are based on practitioner perspectives and a review of national and international research.



Tools and Guidance



Welsh Government. Independent Professional Advocacy: National Standards and Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People in Wales



Independent Professional Advocacy

National Standards and Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People in Wales

This document provides guidance to ensure that children and young people's views, wishes, and feelings are respected, which is enshrined as a right when it relates to children and young people's futures in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It focuses on five key outcomes statements for advocacy, covering themes of accessibility, quality, privacy, respect, empowerment, and co-production. A summary of approaches to advocacy is also provided.

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Welsh Government. Reducing the number of children in need of care

This report has been published by a new workstream established within the Welsh Government in recognition of ongoing pressures in children's services and in the family courts. It is based on evidence and an 'appreciative inquiry' carried out across a range of local authorities, and consists of a set of 11 recommendations to safely reduce the number of children in need of care in Wales. These focus on: local authorities creating coherent strategies to be embedded across multiple departments, describing clear pathways to services, monitoring, the inclusion of wider relevant partners such as Regional Safeguarding Boards, and funding for services.

Criminal Justice

Reports

The Prison Reform Trust. Prisoners reforming prisons

This report is the second in a series under the Prison Reform Trust's active citizen programme, which consults people in prison. Prisoners Reforming Prisons is intended to contribute to making prisons safer places where personal growth is nurtured, based on the idea that reforming prisons, so that they serve these purposes, will require a blueprint informed by experience. This report focuses on three important areas of prison life: safety, respectful relationships, and the responsible use of time in prison.



Prisoners reforming prisons
Active citizens panels: suggestions for improving their prison

Recommendations in each of these areas are provided, for example: managers being held accountable at all grades to ensure the consistent delivery of the regime; an annual safety survey into prisoners' views on the causes of violence; positive reciprocal relationships between staff and prisoners; stable teams of officers; support for staff when they encounter trauma in their work; positive recognition of prisoners' achievements. At a time when prisons are uniting around the concept of a rehabilitative culture, this report contributes insights from prisoners about practical changes and reforms to advance that vision.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Impact of short custodial sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders on reoffending

This study examining the impact on adult reoffending outcomes of short custodial sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders updates previous analysis on this topic following changes brought about by the Offender Rehabilitation Act (2014) which included extension of statutory rehabilitation (supervision) to short-sentenced offenders released from prison. It found that sentencing offenders to short term custody with supervision on release was associated with higher proven reoffending than if they had instead received community orders and/or suspended sentence orders.



In particular: the one year reoffending rate following short term custodial sentences of less than 12 months was higher than if a court order had instead been given (by 4 percentage points), with this impact being similar regardless of whether the court order was a community order or a suspended sentence order; the one year average number of reoffences per sentencing occasion¹ was also higher following short term custodial sentences of less than 12 months than if a court order had instead been given (by around 65 reoffences more per 100 sentencing occasions); and additional analysis showed that the one year reoffending impact of short term custodial sentences compared to if community orders had instead been given was of similar magnitude (around 4 percentage points) regardless of whether the short term custodial sentence length was less than 3, 6 or 12 months.



The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies. 'Stopping short?' Sentencing reform and short prison sentences

Considering the future of sentencing reform and how abolishing short terms of imprisonment might impact on prison numbers, this report highlights that the future of sentencing reform as a government agenda is, at best, uncertain.

Three key elements of the issue are covered in this report: the case for reducing short prison sentences, as it has been presented by various government figures in the period January to July 2019; the options for sentencing reform with the intention to reduce short prison sentences; and the issues that arise from their implementation. It poses the question of whether reforms should happen, considering the evidence from Scotland about the impact of their presumption against short prison sentences, and assessing the potential impact that various sentencing reform scenarios would have on their intended target of prison receptions and the prison population?



HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons. Joint thematic inspection of youth resettlement work: Interim report into work in custody

This joint report examining the operational work by staff and external agencies finds that Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) are not providing adequate support to help children and young people access housing, mental health support, education or employment when they leave custody. The report states: “We judged that 38 out of 50 children whose cases we inspected did not have these services in place at an appropriate time before their release.” It concludes that YOIs have not fully grasped the essential function of resettlement, and makes seven recommendations in response, focussing on payment, training, outcome data monitoring, and professional understanding and working practice.

HMICFRS and HMIP. Report on announced inspection visit to TACT custody suites in England and Wales

Produced by HM Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS), this report reflects on announced visits to TACT suites across England and Wales, which are identified to hold detainees on suspicion of terrorism or terrorism-related activities, and of which there are five. This inspection was the first to have taken place focussed on TACT suites. It focussed on the effectiveness of custody services and outcomes for people throughout the different stages of detention.

Three key recommendations are made in response to causes of concern identified in the report. There is no national framework or guidance, and as a result TACT custody suites were being operated in different ways across the country. It is recommended that that Counter Terrorism Policing should provide a clear framework for delivering TACT custody, supported by national policies and guidance, within which all forces can operate. The report also recommends that governance and monitoring should be strengthened.

Briefings

MoJ. Results from the 10 Prisons Project

In this document, the MoJ publishes statistics to indicate progress made through the 10 prisons project, focussed on tackling the most persistent and urgent problems facing 10 of the most challenging prisons since August 2018. Here, quarterly assault rates and mandatory drugs testing statistics from August 2019 are compared to past measurements, showing improvements made in both areas. However, the Howard League for Penal Reform has [responded](#) to the findings, stating that “how the money was spent, and whether it could have been better spent, requires a proper review.” In particular, they criticise the MoJ’s focus on security measures as opposed to offering activities for prisoners and providing housing for them post-release. Further, the Prison Reform Trust [commented](#) that overcrowding remains a key issue in prisons which needs addressing.

New Local Government Network. Leadership Index August 2019 findings on violent youth crime

This Index is based on a quarterly survey sent to all chief executives, leaders and council mayors in the UK. It provides insight into the level of confidence on key issues affecting local government across the themes of economy society, and environment. This quarter’s survey asked local government leaders how violent youth crime was affecting their local areas, producing the key findings that: councils are not sufficiently resourced to address violent youth crime; violent youth crime is reported to be increasing, and doing so among a narrow group of offences; prevention and early intervention are needed; and confidence in powers and resources to meet the needs of social services is low. Wider findings from this quarter’s survey are that adult social care is a major concern across local government, and there has been a drop in confidence across all key services and wider community wellbeing compared with the previous quarter.

Tools and Guidance

Public Health England. Collaborative approaches to preventing offending and re-offending in children (CAPRICORN): A resource for local health & justice system leaders to support collaborative working for children and young people with complex needs

This resource outlines how health, education, social care, criminal justice, voluntary sector services and others can work together to stop children and young people offending. It draws from the recognition that the youth justice system has very little influence on almost all the causes of childhood offending, so it’s very important that a range of organisations in local areas work together to help prevent children offending and re-offending. CAPRICORN is a framework that has been developed by Public Health England, working with stakeholders in national and local government, the NHS, academia and the voluntary sector.





Home Office. Offensive Weapons Act 2019: draft statutory guidance

 Home Office

Currently open for consultation, this draft Offensive Weapons Act 2019 sets out how the legislation should be implemented and applied, the obligations imposed under the act, and what factors should be taken into account when making decisions on how to proceed with individual cases of the possession, sale and delivery of knives, corrosives and offensive weapons, and the use of these to threaten others. It introduces new draft [Knife Crime Prevention Orders](#), preventative civil Orders which will be an additional tool that the police will be able to use to work with young people and adults to encourage them to help steer them away from knife crime and serious violence.

Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Statutory guidance - draft for consultation
15 August 2019

This consultation begins on 15 August 2019
This consultation ends on 9 October 2019