

Safer Communities in Lancashire

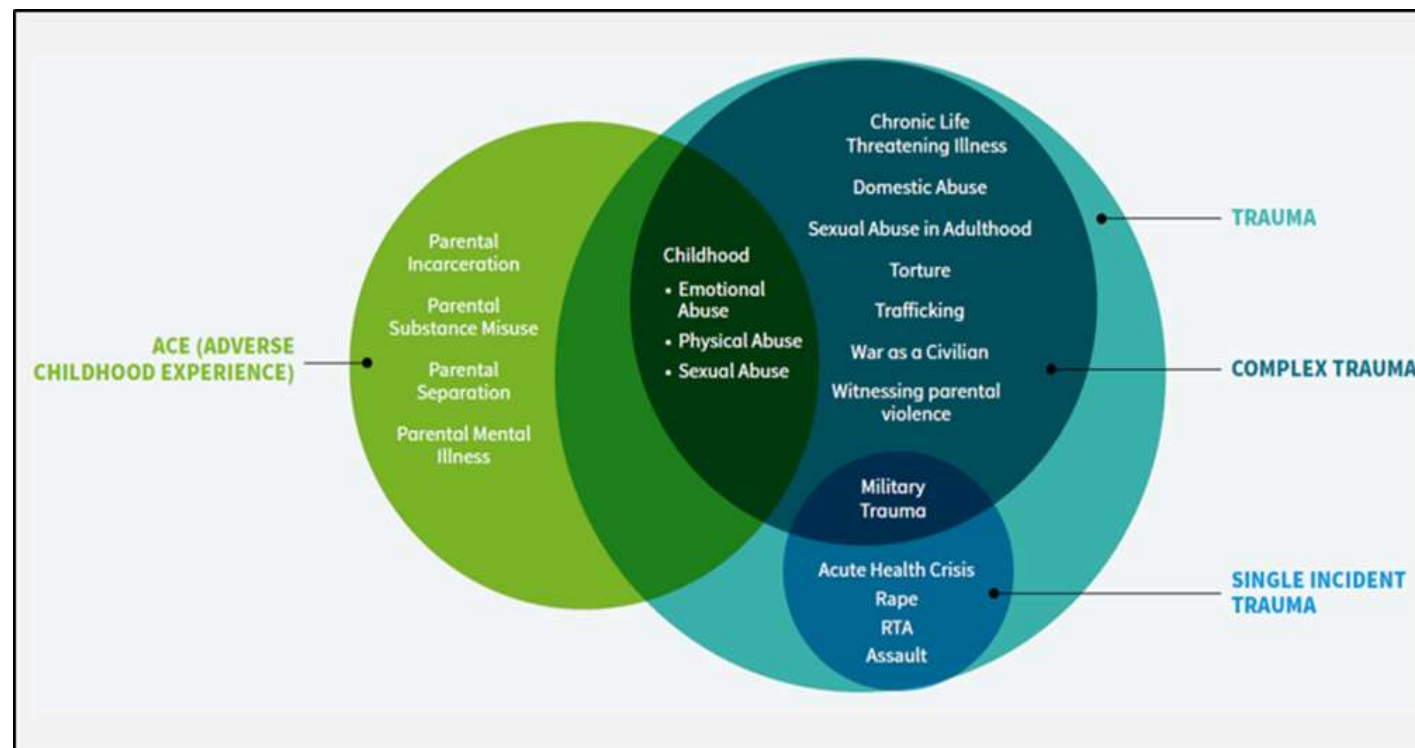
Dr Rebecca Phythian
University of Central Lancashire
RPhythian@uclan.ac.uk

Detective Chief Superintendent Sue Clarke
Lancashire Constabulary
Susannah-Clarke@Lancashire.pnn.police.uk



The Problem

- Trauma in Lancashire
- Terminology
- Failing the service users?



From Transforming Psychological Trauma: A Knowledge and Skills Framework for the Scottish Workforce, NHS Scotland



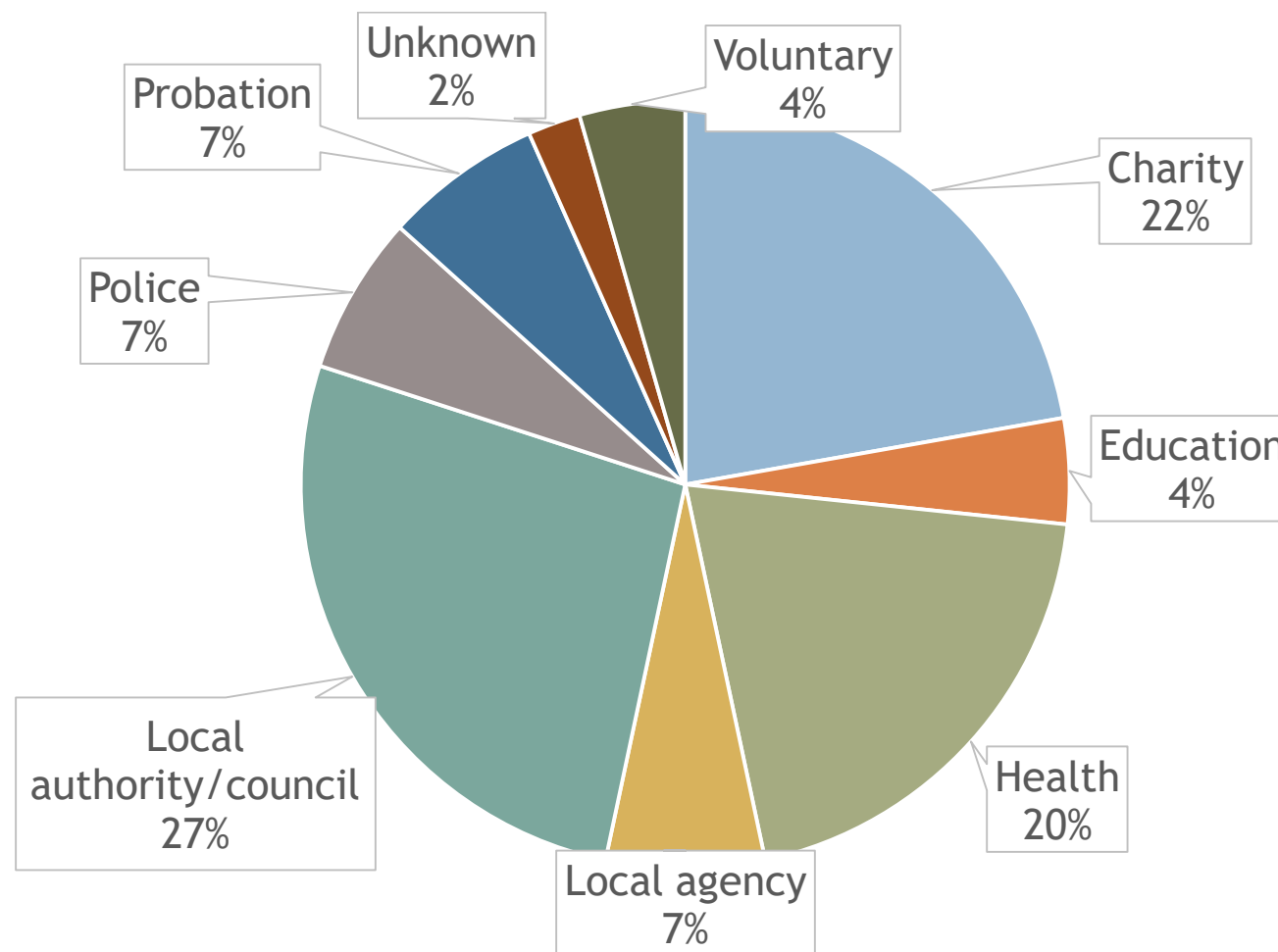
What we did

- Aim: understand the current landscape of trauma-informed practice in Lancashire
- Purpose: assist the Adverse Childhood Experiences, Trauma Informed Care and Safeguarding Partnerships team at Lancashire Constabulary
- Online survey
 - Health, social care and allied services in Lancashire



Findings

- 45 completed
- Organisations located across Lancashire
Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Burnley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, across Lancashire, Preston, Rossendale
- Practitioner = 56% |
Management role = 42% |
Analyst = 2%
- Service users of organisations
 - Adults, children, young people, families, all ages, local residents/public



A shared lexicon?

ACEs

- Specific, traumatic incidents
- During childhood
- Future impact

“neglect, abuse or indirectly through the environment”

“significant events that children are exposed to which have a detrimental effect”

“adversely affect the person into adulthood”

“can lead to substance misuse, mental health problems, being an offender or victim of abuse, as well as further issues”

“distressing and disturbing experience”

“overwhelms the ability to cope”

“a stress reaction to an adverse event”

“resulting in neurobiological changes and difficulties coping with social or developmental aspects of life”

“has a lasting impact”

“affects your way of life”

Trauma

- Adverse experience
- Lasting adverse impact

Resilience

- Ability to cope with adversity
- Recovery

“a mechanism that helps you to survive through adversity”

“the ability to cope with challenging situations”

“an active process that includes reflection on experiences and identifying strategies to reduce the impact of trauma”

“having protective factors”

“capacity to recover quickly”

“to bounce back and regain strength”



Trauma-informed approach

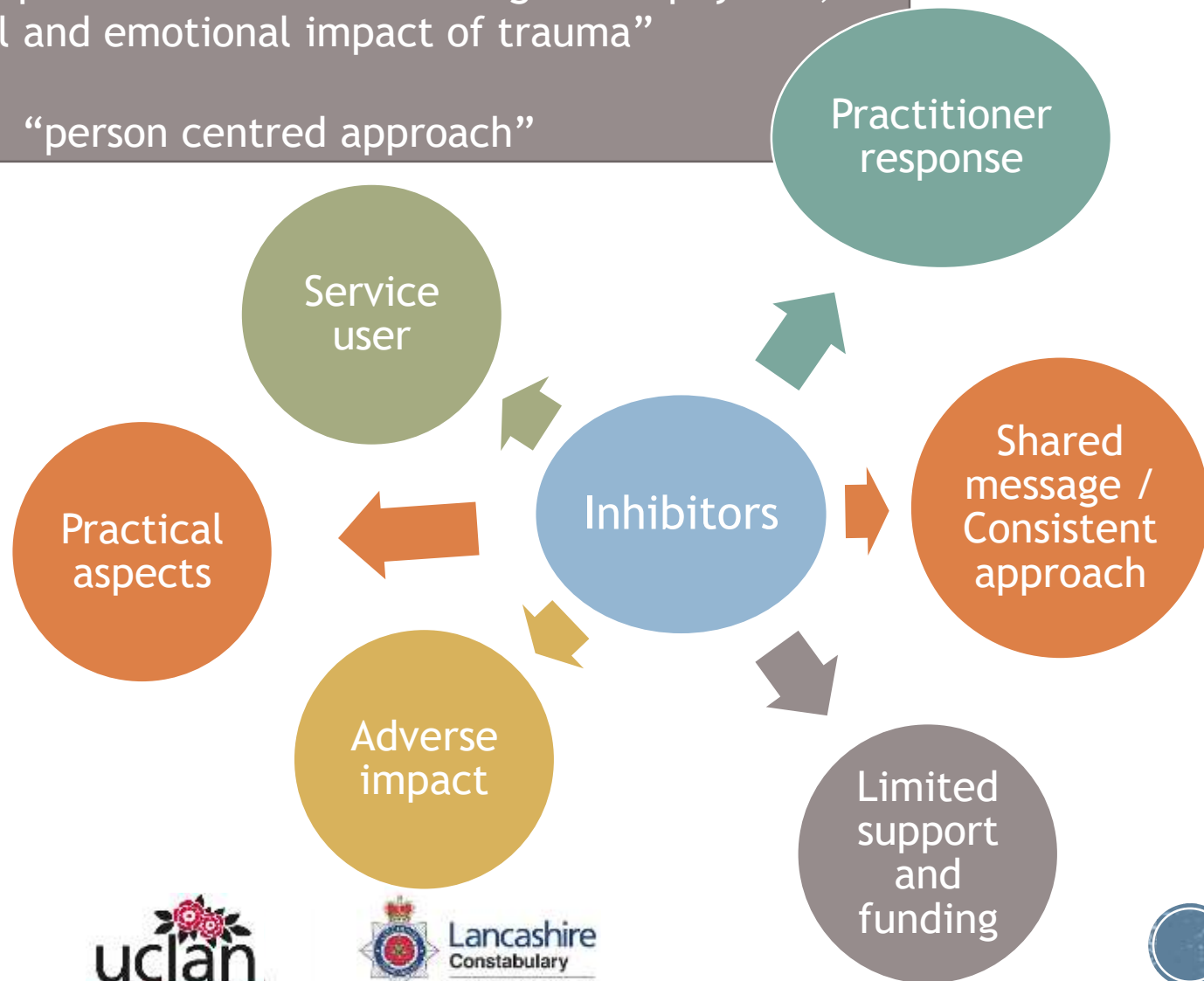
- Holistic
- Recognise past trauma
- Understand personal response

“treating a whole person, taking into account past trauma and the resulting coping mechanisms”

“a culture that promotes an understanding of the physical, social and emotional impact of trauma”

“person centred approach”

Practitioner response



Without a trauma-informed approach

Clients with trauma:

- Identify concerns
- Signpost
- Not differentiated (from other service users)



Implications

- Risk of failing the service user
 - Re-traumatisation
- Impact on the public purse
- National context



Next steps

- ‘Development of a Shared Language’ document
- Lancashire Violence Reduction Unit
 - Prison therapeutic intervention work
 - Community Resilience project





Thank you