

KNIFE CRIME MATTERS

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[THE FIGHT AGAINST KNIFE CRIME](#)

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Dojo Rules

- 1. Accessories (earrings, bracelets, watches etc.) must be removed for class.
- 2. Students are expected to be RESPECTFUL to all classmates and instructors.
- 3. Look for opportunities to spread positivity. There will be no negativity allowed.
- 4. There is a maximum of 80 students per class.
- 5. Always train WITH your classmates, not against them.
- 6. Students are expected to respond to all instructors using Sensei.
- 7. Do your best to get to know your classmates. If you see someone new, INTRODUCE YOURSELF.
- 8. Make sure your G.I. uniform is clean and tidy.

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What's it all about?

You have probably heard a lot about knife crime in the news, but you may have had very little other information about it.

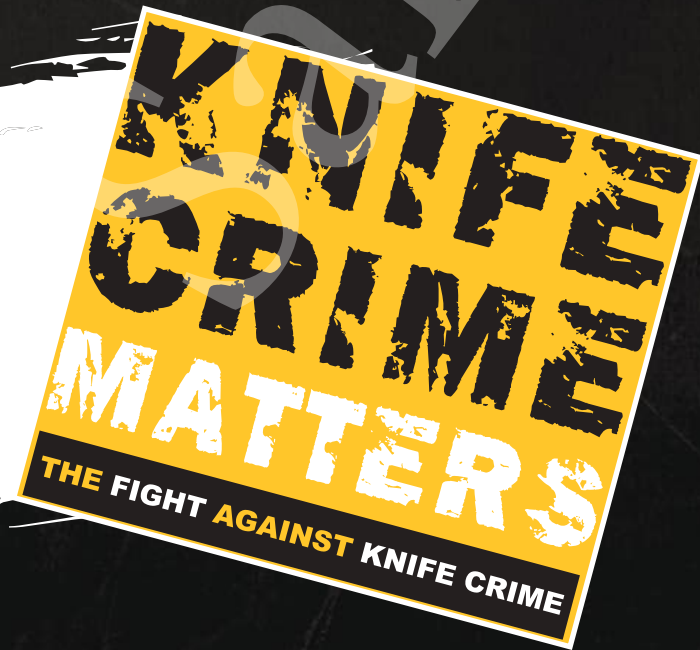
Whether your life is directly affected by knife crime or not, it is important to understand it and to think about what we can all do to help reduce it.

We have made this booklet to:

- Give you accurate information and tell you the truth, about knife crime.
- Make sure you know what the law says.
- Explain how you can avoid becoming involved with knives.
- Help you to stay safe on the streets.
- Tell you how to defend yourself against a knife attack and how to deal with a knife wound.

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Crime in England and Wales bulletin published in March 2021, there were approximately 50,000 knife-related offenses recorded by the police in England and Wales between March 2019 and March 2020. This included possession of a knife, robbery, and assault with a sharp object. The ONS has also reported that the number of knife-related crimes in England and Wales has been increasing steadily in recent years, highlighting the urgent need to address this issue.

educating young people on the effects of carrying knives



A close-up photograph of a man's face, looking upwards and to the right with a slightly concerned or thoughtful expression. He is looking through a jagged hole in a bright yellow paper. The background behind him is dark and textured.

Aaaaargh.....

We understand that knife crime can be a sensitive and alarming topic, and we don't want to frighten or sensationalise the issue. However, it's important to acknowledge that knife crime is a serious problem in some parts of the UK and can have devastating consequences for individuals and communities.

Despite this, we are fortunate that many areas in the UK experience very little knife crime, thanks to the diligent work of police forces and organisations across the country. However, we cannot be complacent, and it's crucial to take proactive steps to prevent and address this issue.

That's why we want to empower you to make a difference by educating others about knife crime and becoming active in your school or community to effect positive change. By talking to other young people and adults about the issue and sharing information on how to prevent it, you can help raise awareness and promote a safer environment for everyone.

Together, we can make a difference and take steps to prevent knife crime from impacting our communities.

It's important to remember that you don't have to read this booklet in one go. You can take your time and use it as a resource to refer back to whenever you need it.

Remember, every little bit counts, and together we can make a real difference in creating a safer and more secure future for everyone.

Stabbing is not the only crime.

What is knife crime?

Knife crime refers to any criminal activity that involves the use of a knife or other bladed weapon. It can include the possession, use, or threatened use of a knife in the commission of a crime, such as robbery, assault, or murder.

Knife crime is a serious problem in many parts of the world, particularly in urban areas, and can have devastating consequences for victims and their families. Governments and law enforcement agencies often implement policies and initiatives aimed at reducing knife crime and increasing public safety.

Here are some key points to define knife crime:

- Criminal activity involving the use of a knife or other bladed weapon.
- Can include possession, use, or threatened use of a knife in the commission of a crime.
- Examples of crimes involving knives can include robbery, assault, and murder.
- Often a serious problem in urban areas.
- Can have devastating consequences for victims and their families.
- Governments and law enforcement agencies implement policies and initiatives to reduce knife crime and increase public safety.

For more information about knife laws see the section titled:

"What does the law say".



What the law says.

The info on what's legal and what isn't.

It's illegal to...

In the UK, it is illegal to carry any knife with a blade length exceeding three inches (7.62 cm) in public without a valid reason. The carrying of knives is strictly regulated by the Offensive Weapons Act 2019, which outlines the following provisions:

- It is illegal to carry a knife, except in certain circumstances.
- It is illegal to sell or deliver any bladed article to a person under the age of 18.
- It is illegal to possess certain types of knives, such as zombie knives or flick knives.
- The maximum penalty for carrying a knife in public without a valid reason is four years in prison.

The following are examples of valid reasons for carrying a knife in public:

- For use at work (e.g. a chef carrying a kitchen knife)
- For religious purposes (e.g. a Sikh carrying a kirpan)
- For outdoor activities (e.g. camping, fishing, or hunting)

It is important to note that even if you have a valid reason for carrying a knife, you must be able to demonstrate this if asked by the police. Failure to provide a valid explanation can result in arrest and prosecution.

The UK has strict laws regarding the ownership, purchase, sale, and importation of certain types of knives. It is important to note that possessing any of these knives, whether in public or in private, is illegal.

1. **Flick knives:** Flick knives are also known as switchblades or automatic knives. These knives have a blade that can be opened automatically using a button, lever, or switch. Flick knives are prohibited in the UK because they are easy to conceal and can cause serious injury in the wrong hands.
2. **Gravity knives:** Gravity knives are also prohibited in the UK. These knives have a blade that can be released by gravity or centrifugal force. Gravity knives are often associated with criminal activity and are prohibited because they are dangerous and difficult to control.
3. **Stealth knives:** Stealth knives are another type of prohibited knife in the UK. These knives have a blade or spike that can be hidden in a handle, sheath, or other part of the knife. Stealth knives are considered dangerous because they can be used to surprise and attack an unsuspecting victim.
4. **Zombie knives:** Zombie knives are a relatively new type of prohibited knife in the UK. These knives have a serrated edge, a fluorescent handle, and a pointed tip. They are often associated with horror movies and video games and are considered dangerous because they can cause serious injury or death.

It is important to note that possessing any of these knives can result in arrest and prosecution, even if you did not use the knife or have it in public. Additionally, it is illegal to modify a knife to make it a prohibited weapon. The penalties for possessing or using a prohibited knife can include a prison sentence and a criminal record. Therefore, it is important to be aware of the laws regarding knives in the UK and to use them responsibly and lawfully.

Stop and Search on the Streets.

Do you know your rights?

Stop and search is a power granted to police officers in the UK under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE). The law on stop and search allows police officers to stop and search individuals if they have reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is carrying drugs, weapons, stolen property, or items that could be used to commit a crime.

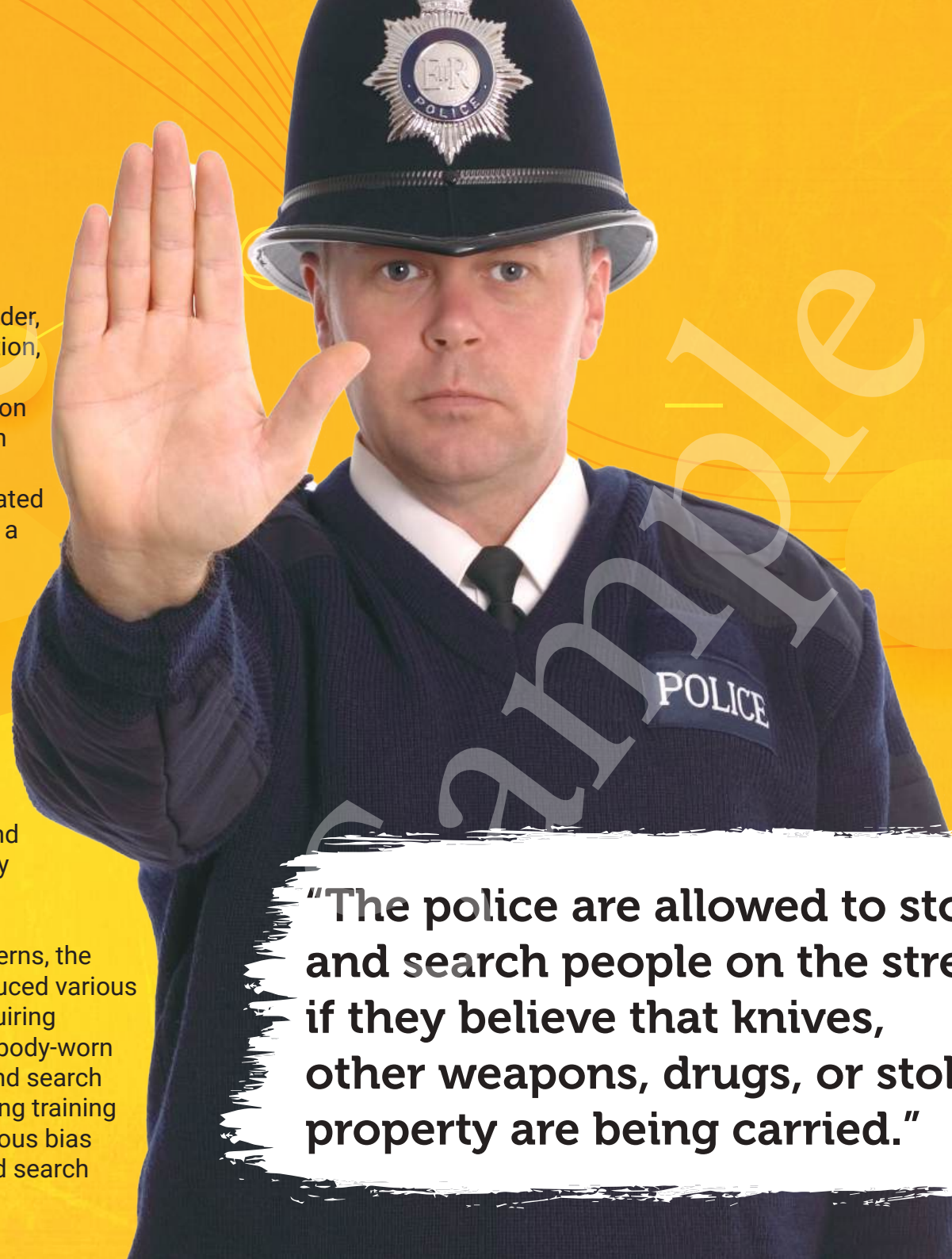
The police officer must have a valid reason for stopping and searching the individual, and they must explain the reason for the search. The individual must also be informed of their rights during the search, including the right to have a record of the search made, the right to a copy of that record, and the right to complain if they believe the search was unlawful or discriminatory.

In addition, the law on stop and search requires police officers to use their powers fairly and without discrimination. The officer must not discriminate on the basis of

age, race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic. If a person believes they have been stopped and searched unlawfully or discriminated against, they can make a complaint to the police force involved or to the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).

The use of stop and search has been controversial in the UK due to concerns about racial profiling and overuse of the power by some police forces.

To address these concerns, the government has introduced various measures, such as requiring police officers to wear body-worn cameras during stop and search encounters and providing training to officers on unconscious bias and fair use of stop and search powers.



“The police are allowed to stop and search people on the street if they believe that knives, other weapons, drugs, or stolen property are being carried.”

Young lives lost.

Young people killed, mainly by young killers.

According to the Office for National Statistics, in the year ending March 2021, there were 274 homicides involving a knife or sharp instrument in England and Wales, with victims ranging in age from under 1 year old to 100 years old.

Of these homicides, 67% of victims were aged 16 to 34 years old, with the majority being young men.

The issue of young people being killed in the UK is a complex and multifaceted problem. While there are many factors that contribute to the issue, it is often the case that young people are killed by other young people, particularly in cases of knife crime.

The reasons why young people resort to violence and commit acts of homicide are varied and complex. Poverty, social exclusion, mental health issues, drug abuse, and involvement in gangs are just a few of the factors that can contribute to violent behaviour. Young people who have been exposed to violence or trauma in their lives may also be more likely to resort to violence themselves.

It is important to note that young people are not just the perpetrators of violence, but are also often the victims. Many young people in the UK grow up in environments where violence is normalized and become victims of violent crime themselves. The impact of this on their lives and their communities can be devastating.

Efforts to address the issue of young people being killed must take a holistic and proactive approach. This includes addressing the root causes of violent behaviour and providing support and opportunities for young people to thrive. It also means working to create safe and inclusive communities where violence is not normalised and where young people can feel secure and supported.

Prevention is key, and early intervention and support can help to identify and address the underlying issues that can lead to violent behaviour. Education, mentorship programs, and mental health services can also play a crucial role in helping young people overcome the challenges they face and build positive and fulfilling lives.

Ultimately, it is essential that we work together as a society to address the issue of violence and homicide among young people in the UK. This requires a commitment to creating a more just, equal, and inclusive society that supports and empowers young people to reach their full potential.



Drop the Knife - Save a life

Ten reasons **not** to carry a knife.

- 1. It is illegal:** Carrying a knife in public without a valid reason is illegal in the UK and can result in arrest, prosecution, and a criminal record.
- 2. It is dangerous:** Carrying a knife increases the risk of violence and can lead to serious injury or death, both for the person carrying the knife and for others.
- 3. It can escalate a situation:** Carrying a knife can escalate a situation and make it more likely that violence will occur. It can also provoke others to carry knives, leading to a dangerous and volatile environment.
- 4. It is unnecessary:** Carrying a knife is rarely necessary in daily life, and there are usually alternative ways to protect yourself or deal with a situation.
- 5. It can harm your mental health:** Carrying a knife can increase feelings of fear, anxiety, and paranoia, which can have a negative impact on mental health and well-being.
- 6. It can harm your physical health:** Carrying a knife can be physically tiring and uncomfortable, and can cause injury or strain.
- 7. It can damage your reputation:** Carrying a knife can damage your reputation and lead to social stigma, making it difficult to build positive relationships and gain employment.
- 8. It can affect your future:** A criminal record for carrying a knife can have long-term consequences, such as making it difficult to travel, gain employment, or access education.
- 9. It can harm your family and friends:** Carrying a knife can have a ripple effect on family and friends, causing worry, fear, and anxiety.
- 10. It is not worth the risk:** Carrying a knife is not worth the legal, social, and personal risks involved. It is important to find alternative ways to deal with situations and protect yourself without resorting to violence.

Can rage kill?

Rage can be a powerful and intense emotion that can lead people to engage in violent or aggressive behaviour, and in some cases, this behaviour can result in death. However, it is important to note that rage alone does not directly cause death, but rather it can lead to behaviours or actions that put individuals in dangerous or life-threatening situations.

In some cases, rage can cause a person to lose control and act impulsively, leading to violent or aggressive behaviour. This behaviour can lead to physical altercations or assaults that may result in serious injury or death. Rage can also cause individuals to act recklessly or engage in risky behaviours, such as driving under the influence or taking dangerous drugs, which can also result in death.

It is important to seek help as soon as possible if you or someone you know is experiencing issues related to rage, as this can be a serious issue that can impact overall health and well-being. A mental health professional can provide appropriate support, guidance, and treatment to help manage anger and improve overall quality of life.

It is important to address and manage feelings of rage in healthy ways, such as through therapy, mindfulness, or other stress-reducing techniques. It is also important to recognise the potential consequences of violent or aggressive behaviour and to seek help if you or someone you know is struggling with anger or rage.

In short, while rage itself does not directly cause death, it can lead to dangerous and life-threatening situations. It is important to address and manage feelings of rage in healthy and constructive ways to prevent harm to oneself and others.

There are various psychological tests and assessments that can help determine if someone is experiencing anger. These tests typically involve self-report questionnaires or interviews that assess the individual's thoughts, feelings, and behaviours related to anger.

One commonly used assessment tool is the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI), which measures anger as a personality trait and as an emotional state. Another widely used measure is the Multidimensional Anger Inventory (MAI), which assesses multiple dimensions of anger, including cognitive, affective, and behavioural components.

It is important to note that while these tests can be helpful in identifying anger, they should not be used as a standalone diagnostic tool. Anger is a complex emotion that can be influenced by a range of factors, including environmental stressors, mental health conditions, and past experiences. It is important to seek the advice of a trained mental health professional if you or someone you know is struggling with anger, as they can provide appropriate support and guidance.

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Masculinity

The "Man", Problem?

It is not accurate or helpful to generalise all men as having a particular problem. Men, like all individuals, are complex and diverse, and their experiences and challenges can vary widely.

Men are often compelled to conform to living out an extremely limited and incomplete emotional range due to societal expectations and gender norms. Men are often socialised to be stoic, unemotional, and tough, which can create pressure for them to suppress or hide their emotions, especially those that are considered vulnerable or traditionally feminine.

Is there an inevitable choice between a 'lover' or 'warrior' and do these two extremes support a false model of masculinity?

No, there is not an inevitable choice between being a "lover" or a "warrior" in terms of masculinity. The idea that masculinity must conform to one of these two extremes is a false model that limits the range of expression for men. The "lover" archetype is often

This limited emotional range can have negative consequences for men's mental health and wellbeing. Men may struggle to communicate their emotions and connect with others on an emotional level, which can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness. Additionally, suppressing emotions can contribute to stress, anxiety, and depression.

It is important to recognise that men, like all individuals, have a wide range of emotions and should be free to express them without judgment or shame. Creating a more accepting and inclusive society that embraces emotional expression for all individuals, regardless of gender, can have a positive impact on mental health and overall wellbeing.

associated with traditionally feminine traits, such as sensitivity and emotional expressiveness, while the "warrior" archetype is associated with traditionally masculine traits, such as strength and dominance. However, these archetypes create a false dichotomy that does not

accurately reflect the complexity and diversity of masculine identities.

In reality, men can embody a range of qualities and traits that go beyond these narrow definitions. Masculinity can be expressed in a variety of ways, including through emotional expressiveness, kindness, and empathy, as well as through physical strength and assertiveness.

It is important to recognise that both the "lover" and "warrior" archetypes can be harmful if taken to extremes.

Emphasising the importance of emotional intelligence and empathy does not require abandoning physical strength or assertiveness, and vice versa.

By rejecting false models of masculinity and embracing a more inclusive and diverse view of what it means to be a man, we can create a society that values all aspects of masculinity and promotes healthy and positive expressions of gender identity.



How Knives Kill.

Even a small kitchen knife can kill.

Some individuals have thought they would just scare or injure people with a knife but ended up killing them.

Knife attacks can cause serious and life-threatening injuries due to the sharpness of the blade and the potential for deep penetration into the body. Even a single stab wound can result in severe blood loss, and repeated stabbings can easily cause death.

When a person is stabbed, the knife blade can cause damage to vital organs, veins, arteries, and other tissues, resulting in heavy bleeding and potentially fatal injury.

People are often stabbed in the chest, neck, or back, which are areas with a high concentration of blood vessels and vital organs.

A puncture to any of these areas can cause serious and potentially fatal injury.

In addition to causing physical damage, knife attacks can also result in psychological trauma for the victim and witnesses, and can have long-lasting effects on the individual and their families.

It is important to note that knife attacks do not always result in immediate death, and victims may survive the initial attack but experience ongoing health issues and long-term complications. In some cases, defensive wounds sustained during the attack can result in additional blood loss and increase the risk of serious injury or death.

Therefore, it is important to take knife violence seriously and to take steps to prevent it from occurring.

This can involve promoting non-violent conflict resolution, providing education and support for mental health issues, and advocating for stronger laws and policies to regulate the sale and possession of knives.

Dealing with a stab wound.

Knowing how to act quickly can save a life.

In any emergency, it is important to **call for professional help right away**. Here are some steps you could consider taking while waiting for help to arrive.

Call the emergency services:

Dial 999 or ask someone to do so immediately. Provide clear information about the location and the situation.

Ensure safety:

Make sure you and the injured person are safe from any further harm or danger. Do not try to confront the assailant if they are still around.

Don't remove the object:

If the stabbing object is still in the wound, do not remove it. It may be acting as a plug to prevent excessive bleeding.

Apply pressure:

If the object has been removed or there is significant bleeding, use a clean cloth, gauze, or even a piece of clothing to apply firm pressure to the wound. This can help slow down the bleeding.

Keep the injured person still:

Encourage the injured person to remain as still as possible to avoid further damage or injury. If possible, elevate the wound site above the heart level to reduce blood flow to the area.

Remember that this advice is not a substitute for professional medical help, and you should always contact emergency services in such situations.

Keep the person warm:

Cover the injured person with a blanket or extra clothing to prevent shock.

Monitor the person:

Keep talking to the person and monitor their condition. Look for any signs of shock, such as pale or clammy skin, rapid breathing, or confusion. If the person becomes unconscious, check their airway, breathing, and circulation. Perform CPR if necessary and if you are trained to do so.



How to stay safe on the streets.

Think, feel and take care.

Staying safe on the streets is an important concern for everyone. Here are some general tips to help you feel more secure and reduce the risk of encountering dangerous situations.

Be aware of your surroundings: Stay alert and pay attention to what's going on around you. Avoid distractions, such as using headphones or looking at your phone while walking.

Plan your route: Choose well-lit, busy streets and avoid isolated areas, shortcuts, or poorly lit paths. Familiarize yourself with the area and have a plan in case of emergencies.

Walk confidently: Walk with purpose, keep your head up, and make eye contact with people around you. This can give the impression that you are aware and confident, making you a less attractive target.

Trust your instincts: If something doesn't feel right or you feel uneasy, trust your gut and leave the area or seek help.

Keep valuables out of sight: Avoid displaying expensive items, such as jewellery, smartphones, or wallets. This can make you a target for theft.

Travel in groups: If possible, walk with others, especially at night. There is safety in numbers.

Be cautious when using ATMs: Choose well-lit, busy ATMs, and be aware of your surroundings. Shield the keypad when entering your PIN, and put your money and cards away immediately.

Carry a whistle or personal alarm: A loud noise can deter potential attackers and draw attention to your situation.

Learn self-defence techniques: Take a self-defence course or learn basic self-defence techniques to help you feel more confident and capable of protecting yourself if needed.

Stay in touch: Let someone know your plans, especially if you are walking alone or at night. Share your location with a trusted friend or family member.

Be cautious with strangers: While it's essential to be polite, maintain a safe distance and be cautious when engaging with strangers.

Use public transportation: When possible, use public transportation, especially at night. Wait in well-lit areas and sit near the driver or conductor.

These are general guidelines, and it's crucial to adapt them to your specific environment and circumstances.

Stay vigilant, trust your instincts, and prioritise your safety.



Defend yourself from a knife attack.

It's not easy to do, but

If you are confronted by someone with a knife, your primary goal is to ensure your safety and avoid harm. While every situation is different, here are some general guidelines you can consider:

1. **Stay calm:** Try to remain as calm as possible. Take deep breaths and assess the situation.
2. **Maintain distance:** Keep as much distance as possible between you and the attacker. This may give you time to react and make it more difficult for the attacker to harm you.
3. **Be aware of your surroundings:** Look for possible escape routes, objects you could use for protection, or barriers to put between you and the attacker.
4. **Escape if possible:** If you have a clear opportunity to escape, take it. Your priority is your safety, not engaging with the attacker.
5. **Distract and defend:** If you cannot escape, consider using any available objects to distract the attacker or defend yourself. For example, throw something at the attacker to create a moment of confusion, or use a chair or other barrier to block their advances.
6. **Do not attempt to grab the knife:** Trying to grab a knife is extremely dangerous and should be avoided unless you have no other option. Focus on protecting your vital areas, such as your head, neck, and torso.

There are lots of internet videos about defending yourself against a knife attack. Some are ok but some are unrealistic and dangerous.

If you are worried about being attacked learn unarmed self-defence or martial arts.

There are lots of good instructors and classes that teach you how to be confident and how to defend yourself, without needing a weapon.

7. **Comply with demands:** If the attacker is attempting to rob you, consider complying with their demands, especially if it means they will leave without harming you. Remember that material possessions can be replaced, but your life cannot.
8. **Notify the authorities:** As soon as it is safe to do so, call the police or emergency services and provide them with as much information as possible.

These are general guidelines, and every situation is different. Trust your instincts and prioritise your safety above all else. Consider taking a self-defence course or learning about personal safety strategies to be better prepared for potential threats.



What could be done about knife crime?

Community policing: Strengthen the relationship between police and the community by increasing police visibility, engaging in open dialogue, and promoting trust.



Legislation and enforcement: Strengthen existing laws or introduce new ones to restrict the sale, possession, and use of knives, while ensuring proper enforcement and prosecution for offenders.



Early intervention: Identify at-risk individuals early on and provide them with targeted support and mentorship to steer them away from criminal behaviour.



Community involvement: Encourage community members, local organisations, and businesses to be actively involved in preventing knife crime and supporting at-risk youth.



Education and awareness: Implement school-based programs to teach children and young people about the dangers of knife crime, conflict resolution, and the importance of making positive choices.



Research and data-driven strategies: Conduct ongoing research to better understand the root causes of knife crime and evaluate the effectiveness of various interventions, allowing for the continuous improvement of strategies.



Social support services: Provide counselling, mental health services, and family support to help individuals deal with personal issues that may lead them to engage in knife crime.



Public awareness campaigns: Launch media campaigns to raise public awareness about the consequences of knife crime and the importance of community involvement in addressing the issue.



Opportunities for youth: Create educational, recreational, and employment opportunities for young people to keep them engaged and reduce the likelihood of them turning to crime.



Cross-sector collaboration: Foster collaboration between law enforcement, schools, social services, community organisations, and government agencies to develop and implement comprehensive strategies to tackle knife crime.



How can I make a difference?.

As an individual, you can contribute to preventing and reducing knife crime by taking a proactive role in your community and supporting those around you. Here are some ways you can help.

Educate yourself: Learn about the causes and consequences of knife crime, as well as local policies and initiatives designed to address the issue.

Raise awareness: Share information and resources on knife crime with friends, family, and colleagues. You can use social media platforms or engage in conversations to raise awareness and promote discussion.

Support local initiatives: Participate in or support local programs and organisations that work to prevent knife crime, such as mentorship programs, youth clubs, or community outreach initiatives.

Advocate for change: Contact your local representatives or attend community meetings to express your concerns about knife crime and advocate for evidence-based policies and interventions.

Report incidents: If you witness a crime or have information about a potential crime, report it to the police or local authorities. Providing information can help law enforcement take appropriate action and prevent further incidents.

Be a positive role model: Set a positive example for others, particularly young people, by promoting non-violent conflict resolution and fostering a culture of respect and empathy in your community.

Encourage open communication: Maintain open lines of communication with your family members, friends, and neighbours, particularly young people, to create a supportive environment where individuals feel comfortable discussing their concerns and challenges.

Promote safe spaces: Work with local organisations, schools, and community centres to create safe spaces where young people can engage in positive activities, learn new skills, and develop supportive relationships.

Volunteer: Offer your time and skills to local organisations that are working to prevent knife crime or support affected individuals and families. This could include mentoring, tutoring, or assisting with community events.

Stay informed and engaged: Regularly engage with news, research, and community updates about knife crime to stay informed and proactive in your efforts to make a positive impact.

Remember that making a difference often starts with small actions, and your efforts can contribute to creating a safer community for everyone.

YOU GOT THIS!

Reporting Knife Crime

You can report knife crime to an adult you trust or directly to the police.

If you wish, you can report it through Crimestoppers, without giving your name.

Telephone 0800 555 111

They won't ask for your name, or personal details, and they can't trace and don't record, your telephone call.

Text to 88551

They can't trace you from your mobile and, if you wish, you can delete the text you sent after you send it.

www.crimestoppers-uk.org

Email the information to them on their secure online forum. They can't trace you from a computer and, if you want, you can delete the page from the computer you use.

Support for victims and witnesses of knife crime.

Victim support has projects all over the country and can help and support victims of crime and witnesses.

They can be contacted at

www.victimsupport.org.uk

or by phoning

0845 3030 900



Useful Contacts

KNIFE CRIME DOT ORG knifecrimes.org

Home Office approved site offering information, advice, support and safety resources.

SUPPORT AFTER MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

Helpline: 0845 872 3440
samm.org.uk

SAMM offers understanding, support and a listening ear and a shoulder to lean on and by being a safety net in times of severe emotional crisis.

CRIMESTOPPERS

If you information about a crime call anonymously on 0800 555 111 or fill in an [online form](#).
crimestoppers-uk.org

VICTIM SUPPORT

Victim Support Line: 08 08 16 89 111
victimsupport.org.uk

The national charity which helps people affected by crime. They provide free and confidential support to help you deal with your experience, whether or not you report the crime.

YOU & CO youandco.org.uk

Victim Support Youth Programme. You & Co will work with you from the moment you experience or witness a crime, until when you and your worker feel that you no longer need our support. Feel safer and be safer. Reduce the risks of you becoming a victim again by helping you and adults around you to make your surroundings safer. Make safer choices. We help you move on from your experiences in a positive way.

YOUR CHOICE YOUR FUTURE ycyf.co.uk

Your Choice Your Future isn't about telling people what to do. It's not about telling people what is right or wrong. It's about talking with people to look at the consequences of the choices they make and then providing information to help them make their choice about their future.

CHILDLINE Helpline: 0800 11 11 childline.org.uk

Gun and Knife Crime

ChildLine is a counselling service for children and young people. You can phone on 0800 1111 or have a 1-2-1 chat with them, send a message to Ask Sam and you can post messages to the ChildLine message boards.

You can contact ChildLine about anything – no problem is too big or too small. If you are feeling scared or out of control or just want to talk to someone you can contact ChildLine.

THE BEN KINSELLA TRUST benkinsella.org.uk

The Trust exists to promote knife-crime awareness – many people believe that knife crime is not their problem and will never affect them. Sadly this is being proven wrong more and more and we want to ensure that everyone knows the threat this problem poses to our lives.

To educate children of all ages of the consequences of knife crime and what it can do to a family – by ensuring children as young as primary school age know the difference between right and wrong and will never consider picking up a weapon, be it through peer pressure, fear or simply believing it is cool, we aim to send the message to kids today that carrying a knife is not acceptable. Above all, Ben's family urge anyone who carries a knife or weapon to lay it down and think about the pain and suffering they may cause.



WWW.KNIFECRIMEMATTERS.ORG