



# **Derby Safeguarding Children Board**

## **Annual Report 2016 - 2017**

### **Final Version**

## **Preface**

The Children Act 2004 (Section 14a) requires Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) to produce and publish an annual report on the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. This report is the annual review of the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board for the financial year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

The report should provide a rigorous and transparent assessment of the performance and effectiveness of local services. It should identify areas of weakness, the causes of those weaknesses and the action being taken to address them as well as other proposals for action. The report should include lessons from reviews undertaken within the reporting period. (Working Together 2015, Chapter 3, paragraph 17)

The report should demonstrate the extent to which the functions of the LSCB as set out in Working Together 2015 are being effectively discharged.

The statutory functions of the LSCB are to:

- assess the effectiveness of the help being provided to children and families, including early help;
- assess whether LSCB partners are fulfilling their statutory obligations set out in chapter 2 of Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015;
- quality assure practice, including through joint audits of case files involving practitioners and identifying lessons to be learned; and
- monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of training, including multi-agency training, to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

The report should also list the contributions made to the LSCB by partner agencies and details of what the LSCB has spent, including on Child Death Reviews, Serious Case Reviews and other specific expenditure such as learning events or training. All LSCB member organisations have an obligation to provide LSCBs with reliable resources (including finance) that enable the LSCB to be strong and effective. Members should share the financial responsibility for the LSCB in such a way that a disproportionate burden does not fall on a small number of partner agencies.

This is a public report that will be formally presented to the City Leadership Board and to the Children, Families and Learners Board, the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local police and crime commissioner and the Chair of the health and wellbeing board.

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| <b>1</b> | <b>Chair's Foreword</b> |  |
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1.1 Welcome to Derby Safeguarding Children Board's annual report for 2016 - 2017. This is a public report which sets out the work of the Board and its understanding of the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements across the city. It is intended to inform the decisions made by the leaders of services and those who fund and commission local services. This report also aims to give everyone who lives and works in Derby a sense of how well local services and people in the community are working together to keep children safe.

1.2 Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017 alongside the inspection of Derby City's children's social care services. The judgement for the Local Safeguarding Children Board was that it is outstanding. This outcome reflects the commitment partners have shown to safeguarding, their attention to detail and their willingness to support one another. It should be noted that partners have been supported in achieving this outcome by a very effective board manager and team. This report includes sections of commentary from the Ofsted review report.

1.3 The judgement on the local authority's children's social care was that it was good overall. This is a significant outcome for a small unitary authority with financial challenges and increasing demand for services.

1.4 Although the partnership and the local authority are to be congratulated on these outcomes, there are further improvements to be made and Derby Safeguarding Children Board will continue to strengthen the ways in which it gathers evidence and assurance that children and young people in Derby are kept as safe as possible.

1.5 The priorities for the work of the board are set out on page 18. These priority areas have been identified as a result of reviews, audits, the LSCB's self-evaluation activity and the comments from Ofsted. We will continue to have a focus on neglect and early help, domestic abuse and vulnerable young people and have added a priority on the safeguarding of children from the newer communities in Derby.

1.6 During the coming year partners will also have to consider how to respond to the changes in legislation in relation to LSCBs. The challenge will be to ensure that the new local safeguarding arrangements are sufficiently rigorous and robust to build on the very effective work of the existing LSCB and do not in any way diminish the broad partnership commitment and strong leadership there has been for safeguarding in the city.

1.7 Finally I would like to acknowledge the work of all those in the city from front line practitioners through to managers and leaders who keep safeguarding children at the heart of everything they do.



Christine Cassell, Independent Chair

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| <b>2</b> | <b>Introduction</b> |  |
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2.1 The purpose of this Annual Report is to:

- provide an outline of the main activity and achievements of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board during 2016 -2017;
- provide an assessment of the effectiveness of safeguarding activity in Derby;
- provide the general public, practitioners and main stakeholders with an overview of how well children in Derby are protected;
- identify gaps in service development and any challenges ahead;
- priorities for action 2017 -2018

2.2 "Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children" is terminology used throughout this report. Working Together 2015 defines safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

"Safeguarding children - the action we take to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm - is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play."

2.4 References to reports used to write this report are included to show where the information was obtained. It is important that this report is transparent about the sources of information whilst acknowledging that the content of many of the reports is not available to the public.

## **Characteristics of Derby**

2.5 Derby is a unitary authority with a population of 244,625, an increase of 12.2% since the last census in 2001<sup>1</sup> (in contrast to an East Midlands increase of 8.7% and England increase of 4%). There are 64100 children and young people under 19 living in Derby.

2.6 From 2001 – 2011 there was a population increase of 27,100 (12.2%), with the largest change contributed by the Asian / Asian British people with an increase of 12,600 (68.1%). There have been increases in families with complex needs. There have been increases in larger family units and there has also been an increase in the number of migrant families from Eastern Europe.

2.7 The Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in Derby has increased from 15.7% in 2001 to 24.67% in 2011. Additionally, Derby has 3,300 more children under the age of 4 in 2011 than it did in 2001 and the city has experienced a higher than average population growth over the same period of time.

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<sup>1</sup> 2011 Census Summary, Derby City Council (20/01/14)

2.8 Derby has higher than national averages of children living in the most deprived wards and living in poverty. Derby has a higher rate of unemployment including long term and youth unemployment than the East Midlands and England. Derby children and young people are more likely to have poorer health outcomes that have a direct impact on the welfare of children and young people. The extent of these challenges is illustrated on the children and young people's health benchmarking tool from Public Health England<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cyphof/data#page/0>

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| <b>3</b> | <b>Executive Summary</b> |  |
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3.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board works with young people, families, front line practitioners and managers to understand how well children are kept safe in Derby.

3.2 We have listened to feedback from children, young people, their families and practitioners who work with them. We have begun to involve children and parents or carers in our work to look at individual cases for example referrals made by schools to children's social care.

3.3 Early help services continue to be provided by multi-agency teams across Derby. The early help annual report continues to illustrate how positive change is being increasingly measured in the work of front line practitioners with families.

3.4 We have obtained reports from agencies to explain the progress that has been made to help families experiencing neglect. This followed our work last year to improve how we identify neglect and prevent situations getting worse. We have seen more staff from different agencies attending neglect training and have encouraging evidence that neglect has become more of a priority from different agencies. We will be doing more work to check whether this improvement continues to be achieved.

3.5 Domestic violence continues to have a significant impact on children, young people and the victims in the household. The Derby multi-agency safeguarding hub began operating in June 2016. This involves police, social workers and health practitioners working together to analyse new referrals about domestic violence. We received a report setting out the good progress that had been made in the first 6 months of the new arrangements and we will continue to look at progress in this area in the coming year.

3.6 Schools and education settings provide a key role in helping young people keep themselves safe. There have been tremendous successes with children in primary schools reporting worries to their teachers following watching safeguarding film partly developed in Derby called "Alright Charlie?" Around 3400 secondary school pupils participated in events in their school to consider online grooming through watching and discussing the film "Kayleigh's Love Story". Pupils told us that they had found the materials really helped them understand some of the risks.

3.7 We received a report on how disabled children were being kept safe. The report identified some strengths as well as areas for improvement. We will continue to look into their experiences in the coming year to check that improvement has been achieved.

3.8 There have been increased referrals for support for families over the last year and we have seen an increase in the number of children who have child protection plans to keep them safe from harm. The increase is partly as a result of learning from a case where we recognised that some child protection plans were being closed too quickly without enough evidence of ongoing change in a family.



3.9 We closely monitor the support for children living in children's homes or foster care who have independent reviewing officers to make sure they receive the care they need. It is encouraging that challenge has continued from independent reviewing officers to make sure agencies provide the proper support that is needed. In addition we have seen positive comments about excellent practice increase.

3.10 We have received evidence that the support provided for young people who were reported missing has helped reduce the number of episodes individual young people repeatedly went missing. Work is continuing to be carried out to improve the quality of interviews with a young person when they return home after they have been missing. This will help provide a better understanding of their individual situation to help reduce the chance that they will go missing again.

3.11 We have not achieved the improvement we had hoped for in the numbers of young people who have attended child sexual exploitation meetings to make sure they are involved in what is put in place to keep them safe. We will continue to work to make sure that young people are involved in these meetings on a more frequent basis, attending or providing their views if they are unable to attend.

3.12 Derby City Council was inspected by Ofsted in March 2017 under the framework of services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers. Private fostering was an area requiring improvement and we will check to ensure that the improvements are carried out.

3.13 We have started two serious case reviews during the year to understand what improvements are needed following serious harm occurring to some children. We put in places some immediate changes to our procedures and we will publish learning in the coming year arising from these cases.

3.14 The work we do with all agencies, children and their families was reviewed by Ofsted during March 2017. We were very pleased to receive that the Ofsted Inspectors decided that the Derby Safeguarding Children Board is judged to be "Outstanding".

Ofsted found that:

"Derby's Local Safeguarding Children Board is making a sustained and significant positive difference to how well the agencies in the city protect children and promote their welfare."

You can read the full report [here](#) on the Ofsted website. The report includes the inspection report on services for children in need of help and protection; children looked after and care leavers in Derby City. Children's Services were judged to be "Good".

3.15 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board is not complacent and knows that there is still more work to be done to improve how children are kept safe in Derby.

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| <b>4</b> | <b>Coordinating and Ensuring the Effectiveness of Local Safeguarding Arrangements</b> |  |
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4.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has two objectives, as detailed in the Children Act (2004) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) and this report details the progress against each of these objectives, as follows:

- to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority; and
- to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for that purpose.

4.2 The body of the report sets out how the Derby Safeguarding Children Board meets these objectives and assures itself that the work being done by partner agencies and the Board is making a difference to the safety of children and young people in Derby.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017 under the Local Safeguarding Children Boards (Review) Regulations 2013. Commentary is summarised as relevant within the body of this report to demonstrate external assurance about the effectiveness of the Board.

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| <b>5</b> | <b>Governance and Accountability</b> |  |
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5.1 The governance arrangements for the Derby Safeguarding Children Board were updated and approved in February 2017. They set out joint working arrangements with Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board and are published on the Derby Safeguarding Children Board [website](#).

5.2 The Independent Derby Safeguarding Children Board Chair has held twice yearly meetings with the Chief Executives and officers of all partner agencies in Derby (and Derbyshire) to monitor the priorities of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. This has maintained high level engagement to ensure that safeguarding children has remained a priority and is explicitly described in partner agency corporate plans.

5.3 The local authority Chief Executive, in partnership with the Lead Member and Director of People (Statutory Director of Children's Services), scrutinised the work completed by the Independent Derby Safeguarding Children Board Chair to ensure the effectiveness of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. The progress and plans of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board were judged to be appropriate.

5.4 Monthly Strategic Assured Safeguarding Meetings are held to assist the Chief Executive, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People and Safeguarding, the Independent Chair of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and Strategic Director for People, discharge their individual and collective responsibilities for safeguarding children. Information is provided about how well children and young people are

helped, cared for and protected, and about what is happening at the front line in children's social care. This provides further opportunity for challenge and scrutiny by the Independent Chair.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

"Through the independent chair, the board provides regular challenge to the local authority at a senior level to ensure that the people's directorate, which provides services to both children and adults, keeps a sufficiently sharp focus on the needs of children. This challenge is exercised through monthly strategic safeguarding assurance meetings that are attended by the independent chair and senior local authority leaders, including the director of children's services (DCS) and lead member for children. This meeting considers a full range of performance and quality assurance information, and uses a challenge log to ensure that areas for improvement receive ongoing attention until the necessary progress is achieved."

5.5 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has a risk register and issues log to formally record concerns about multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and action taken to resolve them. The concerns recorded include issues affecting how organisations work together. Concerns about individual cases are not generally recorded on the issues log but continue to be addressed at an operational level by the practitioners and managers involved in the cases. Concerns about the impact of multi-agency working on individual cases along with concerns about serious child care incidents are considered by the Serious Case Review Panel.

5.6 The Business Plan is scrutinised at each quarterly Derby Safeguarding Children Board meeting and progress on the actions being taken by each sub group is reported to enable effective monitoring and challenge.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

"The Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) provides consistent, well-targeted and highly effective challenge and leadership to the partnership of agencies. A culture of respectful challenge in which enquiry is expected and there is no place for complacency is modelled by the board's highly capable and experienced independent chair, owned by board members and used to drive continuous improvement."

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| <b>6</b> | <b>Relationship to the Derby City and Neighbourhood Partnerships Boards and Local Justice Boards</b> |  |
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6.1 The responsibilities of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board are complementary to those of the Strategic Commissioning Boards which hold responsibilities to promote co-operation to improve the wellbeing of children and families in Derby. (These include the Leadership Board; Health and Wellbeing Board; Children Families and Learners Board and Derby Safeguarding Adults Board)

6.2 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board ensures that its priorities are shared with the other partnership boards. The Annual Report and Business Plan were formally presented to the Children, Families and Learners Board, the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local Police and Crime Commissioner and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

6.3 Over the last year the Independent Derby Safeguarding Children Board Chair has continued to be an active participant at the Children Families and Learners Board.

6.4 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board meeting arrangements include specific standing agenda items in respect of the Health and Wellbeing Board, Children Families and Learners Board and Derby Safeguarding Adults Board.

6.5 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board reports directly to the Strategic Commissioning Boards, but is not an operational sub-committee of either of them.

6.6 As part of its role to monitor local partnership strategies, the Derby Safeguarding Children Board has provided feedback and challenge has been made to make sure sufficient focus is given to safeguarding children.

6.7 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board regularly liaises with the officers and Chair of the Derby Safeguarding Adult Board. There has been continued coordination of joint development such as the online booking system which has seen over 7800 individuals register to access safeguarding training courses for both children and adult sectors (increasing from 4500 last in the previous year).

6.8 The Director of People (Statutory Director of Children's Services) is a member of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and reports on Children, Families and Learners Board (CFLB) matters to all Derby Safeguarding Children Board meetings. The Derby Safeguarding Children Board seeks to provide challenge and scrutiny to the work of the CFLB ensuring that in the commissioning, planning and delivery of services, the safeguarding of children is paramount in the CFLB's decision making.

6.9 The Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Board focusses on safeguarding and child protection arrangements across the local authority and regularly holds officers to account at performance surgeries.

6.10 The Derby Children and Young People's Plan during 2016 -2017 includes the priority issues raised by Derby Safeguarding Children Board and keeping children and young people safe remains the key priority. The Children, Families and Learners Board and Children and Young People Overview and Scrutiny Board of Derby City Council continue to monitor progress of the plan.

6.11 At the early stage of a serious case review (commissioned in February 2017) it became apparent that further information was needed about how services met the needs of the new and emerging communities in Derby (including Roma and Slovak families).

6.12 This was taken up by the Independent Chair at the Children, Families and Learners Board and it was agreed that more detailed information would be provided on the needs of new and emerging communities and that the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Children and Young People's Plan would be updated to specifically include this information.

6.13 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has liaised with both the Local Family Justice Board and Criminal Justice Board to identify where safeguarding arrangements can be improved. A briefing on the findings of the local neglect audit was provided to the Family Justice Board in December 2016.

6.14 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board scrutinised the Local Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) that manages serious offenders returning to the community.

6.15 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board formally reported to the Strategic Governance Board of the Police and Crime Commissioner in May 2017 on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements delivered by the Police.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

"The LSCB works closely and effectively with other relevant boards, including the Health and Well-being Board (HWB), Children, Families and Learner's Board (CFLB) and the Adult Safeguarding Board. This supports the board not only to discharge its statutory responsibilities but to be an effective critical friend to partner agencies."

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| 7 | <b>Membership of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and subgroups</b> |  |
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7.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board membership list for 2016 - 2017 can be found at Appendix 1. There has been a reduction in representation by named individuals at the Derby Safeguarding Children Board reflected mostly with agencies providing a person on behalf of the named Board member.

## Lay Members

7.2 Lay members are represented on the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and the Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP).

7.3 In 2015-16 the lay members asked for consideration in the coming year to be given to two specific local issues: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Consanguinity<sup>3</sup>.

7.4 The Quality Assurance sub group commissioned an audit involving the Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust, police and children's social care to find out how effective arrangements are in responding to concerns about FGM. This audit will focus on action taken by agencies following the attendance of a woman at the hospital who has previously been subject of FGM and is pregnant or who has children. The report is due for consideration in November 2017 and the findings will be shared with lay members.

7.5 The Child Death Overview Panel has continued to consider how best to raise awareness of consanguinity to help improve the situation for families. Following the presentation on consanguinity to the CDOP seminar in 2016, funding has been secured for genetic literacy training for frontline staff working with target communities. Four sessions are planned during the autumn and winter, for which recruitment is now underway. CDOP may also look at producing an information leaflet on cousin marriage, as proposed by the Keeping Babies Safe group. Further intelligence on morbidity and mortality associated with consanguinity is still being sought from national sources. The lay members will be kept up to date with developments through quarterly feedback from CDOP.

7.6 The Lay Members are aware of the extent of work carried out by fellow LSCB Members' and wish to commend their continued dedication and contribution to ensure the safety, protection, and well-being of children during the past year.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

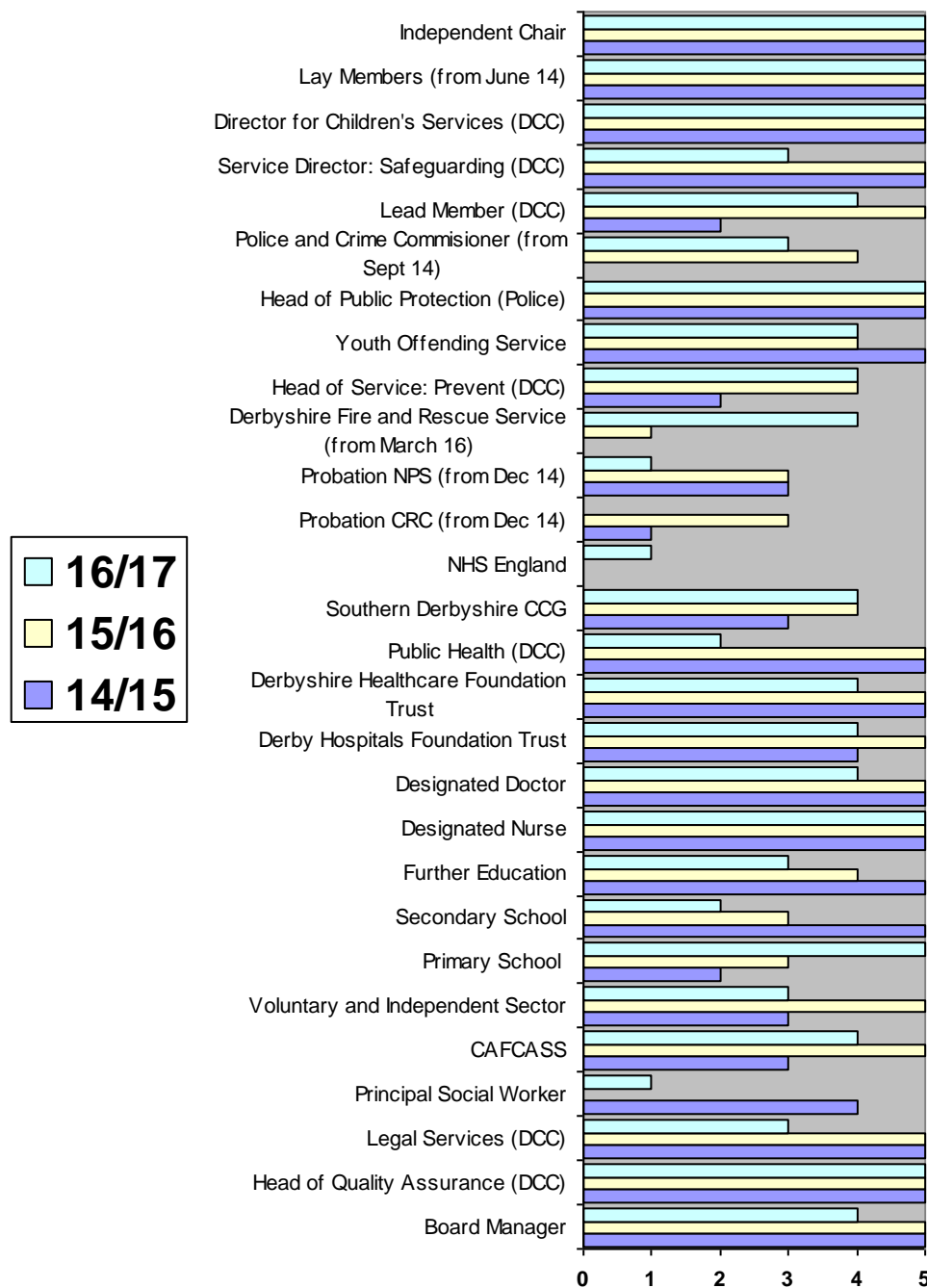
"The board benefits from the long-standing engagement of two capable lay members."

<sup>3</sup> Consanguineous marriage is a union between couples related as second cousins or closer. While there are potential social, economic, and genetic advantages to consanguineous marriages, there is also a significant association between consanguinity and increased risk of child mortality, disability and other conditions linked to autosomal recessive inheritance.

## Attendance

7.7 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board holds meetings on a quarterly basis with additional extraordinary meetings being convened where necessary. There were four meetings (08/06/16, 14/09/16, 07/12/16, and 08/03/17) and one development day during the year (17/01/17).

7.8 Analysis of the attendance set out in the chart below indicates that in comparison with last year. There has been a reduction from overall attendance of main board members which is 67% in 2016 – 2017 (from 81% in 2015 – 2016) with an increase in the number of representatives sent on behalf of specified agency representatives.





7.9 There has been a similar reduction in agencies being able to provide representation as well as consistent representation at subgroups. To improve accountability, the front sheet of each subgroup and main board meeting minutes has been changed from April 2017 to illustrate representation by agency representatives throughout the year cycle. It is hoped that this will enable better challenge where there are repeated absences.

7.10 NHS England has been challenged to address the failure to provide representation as required by the national guidance. Representation was provided during the year at one meeting to discuss quality assurance arrangements carried out by NHS England. NHS England have agreed to provide further representation when it is requested for a specific issue.

7.11 The Vice Chair (Quality Assurance Chairperson) has been present at all meetings. The new Principle Social Worker took up their post in summer 2016 although was only able to attend the March meeting and is currently on maternity leave.

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| <b>8</b> | <b>Budget</b> |  |
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8.1 To function effectively the Derby Safeguarding Children Board is supported by member organisations with adequate and reliable resources. Member organisations contribute not only financially but through their in kind contributions to the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. This includes their individual commitment to providing staffing time to carry out work on behalf of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and the provision of venues and other resources not specified in the financial budget.

8.2 The total budget to support Derby Safeguarding Children Board activity in 2016 – 2017 was £236,974

| <b>Agency</b>   | <b>Amount</b>   |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>Derby City Council</b>   | £111,098        |
| <b>NHS Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group</b><br>(on behalf of Health Services in Derby/Derbyshire) | £48,317         |
| <b>Derbyshire Constabulary</b>  | £30,031         |
| <b>Probation</b>  |                 |
| National Probation Service  | £1,945          |
| Community Rehabilitation Company  | £6,930          |
| <b>CAFCASS (National Formula)</b>   | £550            |
| <b>Total contributions</b>  | <b>£198,871</b> |
| <b>Total Budget</b>   | <b>£236,974</b> |
| <b>Actual Expenditure</b>   | <b>£201,272</b> |
| <b>Money received from Training Charges</b>   | <b>£11,025</b>  |



8.3 The overspend was planned and included establishing a Policy Officer (Quality Assurance) Post. However the recruitment of the post was postponed as a result of uncertainty arising from the level of detail about future functions as set out by the Children and Social Work Bill in summer 2016. Additional money was brought in by charges levied for training. The Derby Safeguarding Children Board receives quarterly financial reports to monitor expenditure.

Budget allocation for 2016 - 2017 was:

|   | <b>Budget</b>   | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Variance</b> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Employees Sub Total</b>                              | £198,913        | £168,222           | -£30,691        |
| <b>Premises Costs Total</b>                             | £4,900          | £6,070             | £1,170          |
| <b>Transport Sub Total</b>                              | £1 100          | £324               | -£776           |
| <b>Supplies and Services (Including Training Costs)</b> | £11,061         | £12,069            | £1,008          |
| <b>Hired and contracted services</b>                    | £21,000         | £14,588            | -£6,412         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>£236,974</b> | <b>£201,272</b>    | <b>-£35,702</b> |

The Derby Safeguarding Children Board agreed to ongoing partner contributions for 2017 - 2018 in the following proportions:

|  |       |          |
|--|-------|----------|
| <b>Derby City Council</b>  | 56.7% | £113,295 |
| <b>Health</b> – Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group on behalf of Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust / Derby Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | 25%   | £49,691  |
| <b>Derbyshire Constabulary</b>   | 13%   | £25,839  |
| <b>Probation (National formula applies)</b>  |       |          |
| • National Probation Service   |       | £1,945   |
| • Community Rehabilitation Company   |       | £2,000   |
| <b>CAFCASS (National formula applies)</b>  |       | £550     |

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| <b>9</b> | <b>Derby Safeguarding Children Board Effectiveness</b> |
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9.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board identifies priorities for maintaining and improving its effectiveness through the monitoring and evaluation of progress to complete the business plan. At each quarterly meeting of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board a formal report is presented by the chair of each subgroup and the business plan and the tasks being carried out by each subgroup is scrutinised. This informs the ongoing plans determining what action needs to be taken to improve safeguarding arrangements and how the work of the subgroups is linked together through the learning and improvement framework.

### **Risk Register (Issues Log)**

9.2 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has put in place a risk register and issues log to formally record concerns about multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and action taken to resolve them.

9.3 Action was taken in respect of all the concerns raised during the year. Action was successfully completed for 6 issues and work is ongoing to:

- Obtain assurance from Department of Work and Pensions to ensure appropriate information is shared with Children's Social Care to safeguard children who are electively home educated;
- Obtain further information to demonstrate sustained improvement in the use of the Pre Birth Protocol;
- Achieve improved participation of children in meetings to safeguard them from child sexual exploitation

9.4 Outstanding issues are scrutinised at quarterly meetings of the board to ensure that appropriate action is being taken to reduce the risk to safeguarding arrangements.

### **Derby Safeguarding Children Board Self-Assessment**

9.5 Derby Safeguarding Children Board worked with an external consultant in November 2016 to assure itself of its effectiveness using the framework for the inspection of services for children in need of help and protection. An evaluation of the work carried out was presented to members in November with areas for development identified. An action plan was agreed and actions completed.

9.6 In January 2017 Derby Safeguarding Children Board held a development day to obtain updates for all agencies on key safeguarding issues affecting them and to reflect upon emerging information about the priorities for future activity.

9.7 It was agreed that whilst progress has been evidenced in some areas such as Early Help and Child Sexual Exploitation, there is now a need to reflect more nuanced priority areas that continue to include these areas but with increased links to particular areas that will improve outcomes for children and young people.

### **Updated Priority Areas**

- **Neglect and Early Help**

This priority will be extended to include improving Pre Birth Interventions, the assessment of Neglect, the effectiveness of Thresholds and the impact of the Toxic Trio (Parental Mental Health, Parental Substance Misuse and Domestic Violence) on children and young people and early responses to concerns.

- **Domestic Violence**

This will remain a priority with particular focus on seeking to drive forward support through resources for schools along with assessment of the impact of MASH arrangements and agency responses to DV.

- **Vulnerable Young People**

The closer integration of the Vulnerable Young People sub group to include oversight of child sexual exploitation provides better opportunities to coordinate strategic oversight of a range of issues impacting on young people. This includes assurance of arrangements that address the mental health of young people, complex enquiries

linked to child sexual abuse, Online Safety, Peer Abuse, Young people in Custody and Modern Slavery.

- **New and Emerging Communities**

Information from partner agencies about resource demands to meet the needs of new and emerging communities in Derby have been considered along with evidence of serious harm being considered as part of a Serious Case Review. There is a need to ensure that both effective Early Help arrangements are in place and all staff are able to identify and respond to safeguarding concerns where they arise within the new and emerging communities, including the Roma Communities, in Derby.

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will report formally on progress in these new priority areas in the coming year.***

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| <b>10</b> | <b>Participation of Children and Young People in improving safeguarding arrangements</b> |  |
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10.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board continues to draw upon the work of the Derby City Council (DCC) and members of the Children and Young People's Network to help inform it about the views of children and young people and how these views contribute to the improvement of services and priorities.

10.2 The annual report<sup>4</sup> *Participation of Children and Young People in Decision Making* provided detailed assurance of the involvement of children and young people and their parents/carers in decision making with Derby City Council and the outcomes.

10.3 Overall 57 pieces of evidence were received from services across the Council. The vast majority of these were from People Services (45, 78.9%), evidence from People's Services has increased from the previous year. The most common area where children and young people were involved in decisions was service development (19, 33.3%). The majority of CYP (48, 84.2%) were involved the planning of services. Just over half (30, 52.6%) of the participation activities were linked to Children and Young People Plan priority that children and young people and their families are safe, and Derby Plan priorities – Being Safe.

10.4 In summary 1,180 children and young people were involved in decision making during 2016/17. Just over half of the channels used to consult CYP were through Voices in Action (ViA) Youth Council and the Children in Care Council. 1,490 parents and carers were also involved in decision making.

10.5 Derby Safeguarding Children Board agreed a proposal to identify participation leads in partner agencies at the Board meeting in June 2017. The details of participation leads were provided centrally to the Derby City Council with the intention that the participation activities across agencies will be recorded in one place. This will strengthen the understanding of the range of activities and the impact the

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<sup>4</sup> Participation of Children and Young People in Decision Making Annual Report, April 2016 to March 2017, A Styles (2017)

involvement of children and young people is having on decision making across the partnership. In turn this will permit the Derby Safeguarding Children Board partners to draw out relevant opportunities to strengthen how children and young people shape and influence improving safeguarding arrangements.

### **Online Safety and Child Sexual Exploitation**

10.6 The Blast Project launched the finished film “Alright Charlie?” and accompanying national CSE resource pack for primary schools in Derby in March 2016 (an age appropriate, national resource for children in years 5 and 6).

10.7 Primary schools in Derby have successfully used the film with both pupils and parents. Feedback illustrated that the resources were found to have been effective not only with pupils but also some groups of parents who had found the film and resources had helped them understand the risks and challenges their children faced online and in the real world.

10.8 In one school, pupils actively sought out staff when subject of inappropriate behaviour in a local park explaining that they knew what to do as a result of seeing “Alright Charlie”. A man was subsequently prosecuted for a number of sexual offences. Using the “Alright Charlie” resources had prevented the children becoming victims and the school was commended by the Independent Chair for their effective support that had helped the children know how to keep themselves safe and get help.

### **Online Safety, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Peer on Peer abuse and Sexting**

10.9 Derby Safeguarding Children Board has continued to circulate resources to schools and other settings to help them to promote safe behaviour and prevent abuse. Regular safeguarding updates are circulated and in the period between January and August 2017 a total of 60 articles and resources were circulated on topics specifically related to online safety, child sexual abuse and exploitation, peer on peer abuse and sexting. Further circulation to independent children homes is planned for the coming year.

### **Participation of children in their conferences and reviews**

10.10 The IRO service annual report describes how the service has continued to work very hard to ensure children and young people participate in their review. In 2016 - 17, 89.8 % of all reviews had children and young people participating in them. This was under the target for 2016-17 of 95% and a decrease in participation from 97.1% in 2015-16.

10.11 The service continues to strive to improve on this, however sometimes even after discussion with their Independent Reviewing Officer and Social Worker there are still some young people who do not wish to participate in their reviews. In situations like this the Independent Reviewing Officer always tries to meet with the young person before the review to ascertain their wishes and feelings and ensures

that these are reflected in the review. Furthermore children and young people are sent review consultation documentation which they are asked to complete before their review and send back to their Independent Reviewing Officer.

10.12 Separate documentation is available for children from 4 to 11 years of age and 12 to 17 years. The consultation documents are used to inform the discussion that the Independent Reviewing Officer has with the young person and also on the agreement of the young person to inform the discussion at the review.

### **Participation in CSE reviews**

10.13 The downward trend in attendance and participation of young people in their CSE review meetings was identified in 2015-2016. There has been insufficient improvement during 2016-2017 and detailed commentary is included in Section 17 of this report.

### **Participation in quality assurance activity**

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“Although the board engages well with children in aspects of its work, their feedback is not used to understand performance as consistently as it could. This is an area for development that the board is aware of”

10.14 In addition to the areas of assurance that are in place and involve the views and / or participation of children and young people to provide feedback about their experiences of services, action has been taken to directly involve them in audit activity.

10.15 The audit of six schools and children’s social care to scrutinise the way in which referrals were made involved practitioners, two parents and a young person. The draft report was considered by the Quality Assurance sub group in July 2017.

10.16 The contribution of the young person and parents in two cases provided significant insight into the work of schools, children’s social care, police and probation. There were important areas of learning arising from their feedback and areas of practice improvement which were actioned in respect of the individual case by the police representative on the Quality Assurance sub group.

10.17 Some of the themes emerging from this audit work is similar to areas of improvement identified in audits in 2016 and a full report will be presented to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board at the meeting in September 2017.

10.18 The involvement of a young person and two parents provided an invaluable insight into the effectiveness of arrangements. At the same time significant learning has arisen about the process of involving young people and parents/carers in audits of extremely sensitive safeguarding cases and this will inform future audit activity.

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will develop further the involvement of children and young people in audit activity in the coming year.***

### **Participation in the development of training**

10.19 The Children in Care Council were consulted with as part of the development of the new course “The Children’s Journey” and this will be launched in the coming year.

10.20 Derby Safeguarding Children Board continues to use films illustrating the views and experiences of children, young people and parents on the following courses: Safeguarding Black and Minority Ethnic and New Communities children, Safeguarding Disabled Children, Forced Marriage, Suicide and Self- Harm, Child Sexual Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation, Understanding the Impact of Parental Mental Health, Supporting Parents with a Learning Difficulty and Domestic Abuse.

10.21 More than half of these courses were developed locally to ensure that the experiences presented are current and relevant to practice in Derby. Many of the training films can be viewed on the [Training Resources](#) page of the website.

### **Processes to respond to complaints from children and young people**

10.22 The Local Authority and partner agencies respond to complaints that have been received from both adults and children about their services. Information provided during the year provided assurance to illustrate how complaints in relation to safeguarding. This showed that three complaints were resolved using single agency processes following concerns about individual practice or single agency processes. The complaints illustrated were made by adults about the services to their child or to themselves.

### **ChildLine School Service in Derby and Derbyshire**

10.23 A team of volunteers has been trained to work with children aged 5 to 11 every two years in primary schools to help them to keep themselves safe.

10.24 In 2016/17 academic year ***Speak out Stay Safe*** volunteers have visited 190 schools in Derby and Derbyshire and have talked to 35,486 children about their right to be happy and safe. In Derby 7,998 children from 27 schools were helped to know what abuse is, that it's never a child's fault and who to turn to if they ever need to talk.

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| 11 | <b>The Child’s Journey: Early Help (Priority Area)</b> |  |
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11.1 A formal report<sup>5</sup> is provided for the Derby Safeguarding Children Board Quality Assurance Group to provide an overview of the impact that early help services in Derby have had over the past 12 months and compare progress with the benchmark performance indicators established last year.

<sup>5</sup> The Effectiveness and Impact of Early Help Arrangements 2016 - 2017. A Kaiser (2017)



11.2 The report sets out the context of pressures being applied to Early Help services both nationally and locally, which include Children's Centre's re-configuration in Derby (due to budgetary pressures). This means that there will be changes from 17 individual sites moving to be incorporated within 10 school sites providing a city wide service. It is planned that this will ensure that the impact is minimised on front line delivery of high quality Early Help services based in schools.

11.3 The quality of the Early Help casework offer is in the process of being enhanced by training 6 Children's Practitioner's in Systemic family techniques, which will be delivered with families where young people display low level self-harm, low mood, low level behavioural issues and there is a risk of family breakdown. This is part of the Improving Access to Psychological Treatment (IAPT) work that is taking place between Health and partner agencies to help reduce demand for higher level Health services. 5 practitioners in Early Help have also either been trained, or are in the process of being trained in Cognitive Behavioural approaches, which will then be delivered to families referred to Early Help services.

11.4 Early Help continues to be delivered against a background of national increases in the number of contacts and referrals to children's services, funding reductions from central Government and increasing population/changing demographics.

11.5 To help demonstrate the impact of Early Help services, a performance framework was developed in April 2014 to develop a coordinated assessment of Early Help activity and support evaluations of the impact it is having on associated services (for example: the number of referrals to Social Care and the total number of looked after children).

11.6 The framework is divided into 3 areas of work as set out below.

***How much Early Help activity in specific areas of practice:***

- 630 Open cases reduced from 633 (in 2015-16);
- 600 Spidergraphs used to measure progress were completed a decrease from 717 (in 2015-16);
- 515 "How was it for you" surveys were received an increase from 499 (in 2015-16);
- 1491 Early Help Assessments were completed which is a significant increase from 929 (in 2015-16);
- Cases audited – (92% completion rate) – very slight decrease on 93% completion rate (2015-16). This was across Children's Services;
- 588 of cases referred were screened for CSE an increase from 363 (2015-16)
- 48 cases of the cases where CSE was a concern were judged either medium or high risk of CSE increasing from 37 (2015-16).

***How well Early Help deliver services:***

- 24 cases were re-opened within 3 months which is a successful reduction from 66 (in 2015-16), which is 204% of total cases worked with over the year – against a reduction from 4.9% (2015-16)

- 506 of 515 (98%) people reported that they were **treated with respect** (via 'how was it for you' surveys), a positive increase from 373 of 499 (74.7%) in 2015-16
- 503 of 515 (97.5%) people reported that they were **workers listened to them** (via 'how was it for you' surveys), a positive increase from 370 of 499 (74.1%) in 2015-16
- 1000 cases were closed an increase from 700 (2015-16)

***Impact of Early Help services:***

- 667 of 717 (93%) spidergraphs showed an improving direction of travel this is the same percentage as 2015-16;
- 218 of 100 (21.8%) cases were escalated to Social Care Services which was a decrease in numbers of cases escalated (30.2%) in the 2015-16;
- 503 of 515 (97.5%) people reported that **they were helped with identified issues** (via 'how was it for you' surveys) an increase from 80% in 2015-16.

11.7 The data above all relates to cases where a member of Early Help staff has been a Lead Professional in a case and does not provide a picture of the total amount of work delivered by Early Help services across the year.

11.8 Early Help services have had a very similar Lead Professional case load this year when compared to 2015-16 at the end of quarter 4. Over the course of the past 2 years, Early Help Services have been affected by the loss of Family Intervention Project workers, who returned to Derby Homes in February 2016 and a reduction from 9 to 6 Intensive Family Support Workers (part of the Priority Families programme). There have also been gaps in Youth Crime Prevention posts, due to the 12 month temporary contracts aligned with these posts. This has made recruitment for back-fill difficult if and when staff leave mid-year. These posts have now been aligned to 3 year contracts; due to Police, Crime and Commissioner funding.

11.9 The number of Early Help Assessments completed shows a significant increase from 2015-16; however some of this is due to data migration issues from the CCM database to the Liquid Logic database in 2015-16, which distorted the figure to one that was lower than the actual completion rate last year. The increase displays consolidation of the process of partner agencies completing Early Help Assessments across Derby.

11.10 There has been an increase in the number of cases screened for CSE risk indicators this year and just over 8% have been identified as either medium or high risk. This provides assurances that children and young people potentially at risk of CSE are not slipping through the net in relation to risk identification and action.

11.11 The number of cases re-opened 3 months after case closure shows another significant drop from last year. This may indicate that plans are starting to become more specific and needs are now being addressed more effectively before cases are closed, leading to a reduction in the need for re-referral back in for a service.

11.12 The numbers of families reporting they felt listened to, were helped with identified issues and treated with respect have all increased from last years' figures



and represent very positive feedback from families receiving services from Early Help over the past 12 months. This is important progress.

11.13 It is also very positive that the percentage of Spidergraphs with an improving direction of travel has been maintained. This demonstrates evidence that Early Help is making a difference in families' lives.

### **Children's Centres**

11.14 Children's centres remain core to the Early Help Offer. 17 individual centres are moving to be incorporated within 10 school sites providing a city wide service. It is planned that this will ensure that the impact is minimised on front line delivery of high quality Early Help services based in schools. There is currently no inspection framework in place but centres were inspected as part of the Early Help element of the March 2017 single inspection framework of the local authority and feedback about the service was positive. Self - evaluation by the Children Centres takes place on an annual basis and this is challenged through advisory boards and annual conversations with the appropriate service director.

11.15 Registrations continue to increase month by month and numbers of children registered who are either subject of a child protection plan or classed as children in need have increased.

### **Young Carers**

11.16 Support for young carers continues to develop and this is its third full year managed by the Local Authority. There are currently 29 young carers accessing the scheme. They are offered a combination of therapeutic and recreational respite opportunities. Some have an allocated youth worker and tools such as Spider-graph and other Voice Of the Child (VOC) tools are used in line with other cases open in Early Help. There is a full evaluation and young people are consulted as part of the planning process.

11.17 This year's action is to work more closely with adults for those young people who will inevitably become adult carers. In addition, work is ongoing to look at voluntary organisations that young carers can access independently.

### **Revised Early Help Offer**

11.18 There is a range of innovative practice that currently takes place in different localities across Derby between schools and the Local Authority's Early Help teams, which has had a positive impact and which have the potential to be extended to ensure a more systematic and consistent approach to future delivery.

11.19 Work with schools commenced in March this year to identify needs of individual and clusters of schools and how best this can be supported either with drop in sessions, 1:1 work or targeted group work. All schools have had the initial presentation and most individual secondary and primary schools have engaged in meetings with MAT Managers. Delivery will commence in September 2017.

## **Summary of the impact of Early Help arrangements**

11.20 The annual report<sup>6</sup> provides evidence illustrating that in the past 12 months, processes and consistency of Early Help case work has been strengthened with a particular focus around the escalation of cases (between Early Help and Children's Social Care) through the Vulnerable Children's meeting (VCM) forum.

11.21 There has been a focus on the quality of case work, with an emphasis on use of tools such as Graded Care Profile (GCP), DV RIM and genograms. This demonstrates action being taken as a result of findings from audits carried out by both children's services and the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

11.22 The Early Help offer is in the process of being revised to ensure services identify and reach families with emerging needs at the earliest possible point in time. This will encompass partnership working with Schools across the city and involve a simultaneous increase in group-work delivery, whilst seeing a reduction in case-work, co-working arrangements and support/monitoring of cases.

11.23 The People's Department in Derby City remains committed to ensuring Early Help is available to vulnerable children, young people and their families to prevent escalation and this is consistent with the priorities of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

## **Priority Families**

11.24 In April 2012, the Government launched the Troubled Families Programme. In Derby City this is called the Priority Families programme. The programme in Derby integrates eight Intensive Family Support Workers into locality Multi-Agency (MAT) teams and two Intensive Family Support Workers who are based within Youth Offending services. Two Priority Families Employment Advisors provide individual tailored support to families across the city, regarding employment and risk of financial exclusion.

11.25 There has been an increase incrementally (throughout the year 2016-17) of the number of nominations to the Priority Families programme and going forward, there is work taking place to increase the number of cases where we claim payment by results; for families that have successfully met their outcomes. Over the remaining 3 years of the programme (2017-2020) work is taking place to continue to move towards a sustainable model of whole family working; including, further embedding this family centred approach into the current workforce.

11.26 Intensive Family Support Workers provide support to families who meet four out of the six criteria (set out below) focussing on the family as a whole and working with a range of partners to deliver the right support at the right time. The criteria are:

1. Parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour,

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<sup>6</sup> The Effectiveness and Impact of Early Help Arrangements 2016 - 2017. A Kaiser (2017)

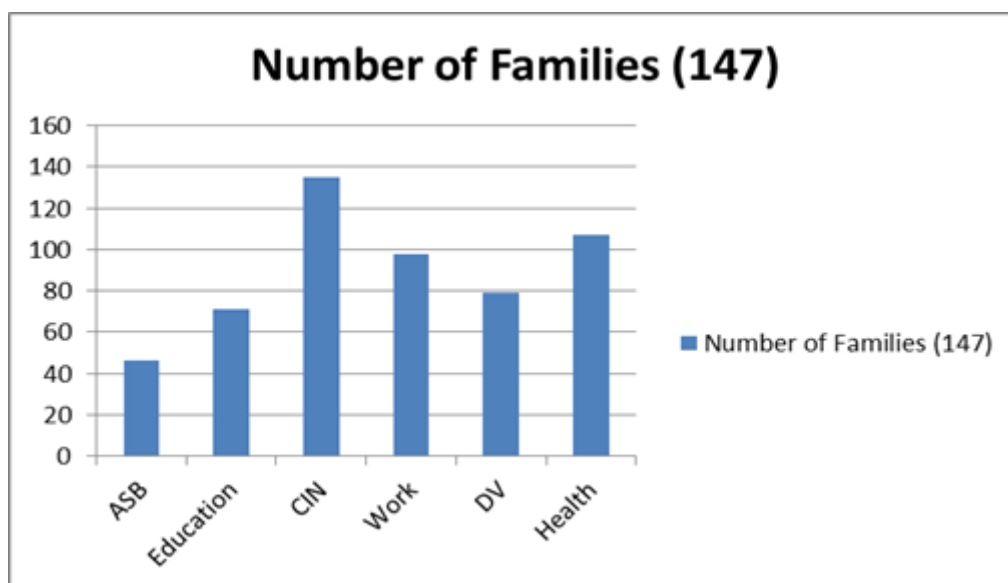
2. Children who have not been attending school regularly,
3. Children who need help,
4. Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion or young people at risk of worklessness,
5. Families affected by domestic violence and abuse; and,
6. Parents or children with a range of health problems.

11.27 Since April 2015 over 900 families have received support from Priority Families, with 147 families meeting and sustaining their identified outcomes for a period of six months, following case closure.

11.28 A successful outcome is measured when a family has either met their identified criteria/need and they have been sustained this for a period of at least 6 months, or, an adult in the family has achieved continuous employment. When this is achieved the programme receives funding (Payment by Results).

11.29 Of the 147 families that have reached their identified outcomes and seen improvement in their lives, 50 families have achieved continuous employment and 97 families have achieved outcomes in the specific areas identified for them.

11.30 The evidence set out below shows the areas where needs have been met. The highest met need is where children identify with CIN criteria (92%).



**Outcomes for successful Families and the needs/criteria that were met**  
(Families will have more than one area of need)

### **Oral Health and Safeguarding Assurance**

11.31 In March 2017 a representative from NHS England attended the Derby Safeguarding Children Board meeting to discuss how NHS England assures itself that safeguarding arrangements are in place for Dentists. Further information was requested in relation to safeguarding referrals by dentists and the uptake of safeguarding training.

11.32 NHS England confirmed that that it is not possible to identify the number of safeguarding referrals completed by dentists from other healthcare groups and NHS England does not collect or have access to this information.

11.33 To gain assurance, NHS England subsequently carried out an audit of dental practices across Derby City, Derbyshire, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire covering safeguarding referrals and training.

11.34 In Derby City and Derbyshire questionnaires were sent out to 118 providers with a response rate of 62%. The audit provided the following assurance:

- 100% of dental practices knew how to refer to child safeguarding
- 19% of practices stated they had completed a referral for child safeguarding
- 99% of dental staff on the NHS Performer list have completed training in child safeguarding of which 1% was completed at Level 1, 78% Level 2, 11% Level 3 and 10% either not stated or other Training was accessed from a range of sources; online, educational establishments, training companies, NHS Trusts and CCGs.

11.35 Respondents made the following comments from the free text space:

- The helpfulness of staff when a referral for child safeguarding was made.
- A request for up to date contact/support information.

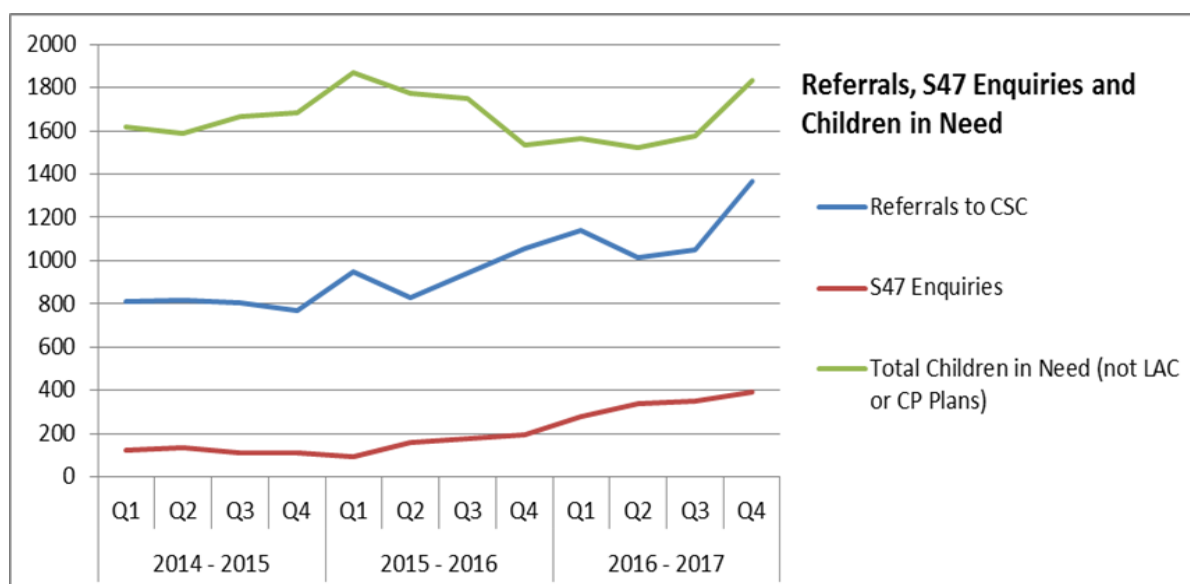
11.36 Following the audit NHS England is taking the following actions:

- Following up those performers who have not completed training in child safeguarding or who have not completed the training in the last three years
- Following up practices who did not respond to the audit
- Liaising with the Designated Nurse for Safeguarding Children to update the contact details sheet previous circulated
- Distributing a revised contact sheet to practices

11.37 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board welcomes the action taken and continued commitment to drive forward arrangements.

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| <b>12</b> | <b>Children in Need (CIN)</b> |  |
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12.1 There has been an increase in the demand for Children's Social Care services, with a more acute demand in quarter 4 of 2016-17. Child in Need cases saw increases in the last 2 quarters of the year along with a steady rise in section 47 enquiries.



## Child Protection Liaison Group and Quality Assurance

12.2 The Child Protection Liaison Group is a forum where issues arising from interagency child protection working can be raised, to enable wider learning. The Group has representation from Designated and Named Health Professionals, Children's Social Care (both city and county) and the Police.

12.3 The aims of the liaison group are:

- To facilitate a shared understanding of the practical aspects of each agency's child protection work
- To identify, discuss and address issues that arise from this work, especially when these have not been resolved by other means
- To provide an overview of the problems that arise recurrently to highlight potential learning needs
- To provide an opportunity to review and reflect on complex cases, and to share examples of good practice

12.4 This group provides an invaluable opportunity to discuss the practicalities of how staff undertake safeguarding work. The meeting logs where safeguarding processes have not gone smoothly, so that the group starts to see patterns and identify learning needs.

12.5 Over the last year a learning event was held about non-accidental burns, and also about good report writing to address learning needs that had been identified.

12.6 The Liaison group, alongside the Safeguarding GP leads group has been looking at how attendance by health staff at case conferences can be improved, and making sure that good quality reports are made available. It is hoped that the use of teleconferencing where a GP is unable to attend a conference can start soon.

12.7 The Safeguarding GP leads group provides GPs with a vital opportunity for support and feedback for practice staff.

## **Children subject of Child Protection Plans**

12.8 The Children's Social Care quality assurance service monitors the effectiveness of the specific arrangements for children subject of child protection plans and reports to the Quality Assurance sub group and the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

12.9 Due to concerns raised at Serious Case Review Panel about a particular child, child protection plans which are ceased at the first review (within 3 months) were reviewed during a 9 month period. A total of 331 plans ceased during this time frame.

12.10 Children's Social Care quality assurance service presented the review report<sup>7</sup> and action plan, signed off by senior management in the local authority, to the Quality Assurance sub group.

12.11 The findings of the report illustrate that 92 or 28% of child protection plans ceased at the first review. A further 28 or 8% ceased before 6 months; this would reflect ceasing when a child has come into care or where a shorter review period has been agreed. The majority (121 or 37%) cease at the second review, usually held at 9 months. A further 70 or 21% ceased between 1 and 2 years.

12.12 The majority of children (56%) become subject to a Child in Need plan when their child protection plan ceases; 26% are closed to children's social care, some continuing to receive early help services; only 10% come into care. Plans ending at 3-5 months show a higher proportion coming into care, followed by those ceasing at 6-11 months. A care outcome is unusual after one year.

12.13 Physical abuse is the category most likely to cease at 3 months (40%), sexual abuse least likely (17%).

12.14 The findings illustrated that 24% of neglect plans and 31% of emotional abuse plans (which include for domestic violence) ceased at 3 months. Given the generally chronic nature of neglect and emotional abuse / domestic violence, the report observed that "it is hard to see how there would not be time for a thorough assessment and analysis of risk before conference, to ensure the threshold is correct. It is also hard to see how sufficient, sustainable progress would be achieved in a 3 month period."

12.15 Plans for neglect are more likely to end with children coming into care (16%), going to a relative (6%) or continuing a CiN plan (58%), and less likely to end in closure (15%), than other categories of abuse.

12.16 As a result of the review one of the key changes that was implemented was to change the multi-agency safeguarding children procedures as a priority so that

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<sup>7</sup> Review of duration of child protection plans and closures at first review, N Martin (January 2017)

greater scrutiny of the grounds for the removal of child protection plans occurs at the first review.

12.17 Children's Social Care were proactive and rigorous in their analysis as a result of concerns and learning arising at the early stages of a serious case review.

### Scrutiny of Parental Involvement in Child Protection Conferences

12.18 Analysis of the involvement of mothers and fathers (including step fathers/males in household) has occurred during the year. A snapshot at the end of December 2016 indicated that mothers were present at 86% of child protection conferences (an improvement from 68% in the previous year) and fathers 70% during the year (again improving from 43%). (The figures do not differentiate for same sex relationships).

### Audit of Multi-Agency Attendance at Child Protection Conferences

12.19 Analysis of the multi-agency attendance at child protection conferences was temporarily suspended during the year as a result of significant staffing challenges reducing the availability of audit information. Cases of non-attendance continued to be addressed by the Chair of the individual child protection conferences and quality assurance notifications were raised as appropriate.

12.20 Work has continued to drive forward improvements to support the participation of GPs in child protection conferences and a report is expected in autumn 2017 setting out recommendations to build on progress during the year with the potential use of telephone conference facilities being used.

### Quality Assurance Notifications

12.21 In order to improve safeguarding practice, the Children's Social Care Quality Assurance Team give formal feedback where there are significant examples of good or poor practice, with a particular focus on where action is needed to progress a ***Child Protection plan, CSE plan or Child in Need plan.***

12.22 Four reports were completed during the year analysing 201 notifications during the year. The reasons for notifications are set out below:

| Reason                                      | May – December 2015 | January – March 2016 | Q1 2016-17 | Q2 2016-17 | Q3 2016-17 | Q4 2016-17 |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Excellence                                  | 7%                  | 12%                  | 14%        | 9%         | 17%        | 21%        |
| Action or service missed                    | 5%                  | 10%                  | 9%         | 13%        | 9%         | 15%        |
| Drift                                       | 18%                 | 20%                  | 9%         | 16%        | 13%        | 17%        |
| Non-compliance with procedural requirements | 13%                 | 11%                  | 10%        | 24%        | 10%        | 11%        |
| Child's Voice missing                       | 7%                  | 2%                   | 2%         | 0%         | 4%         | 3%         |



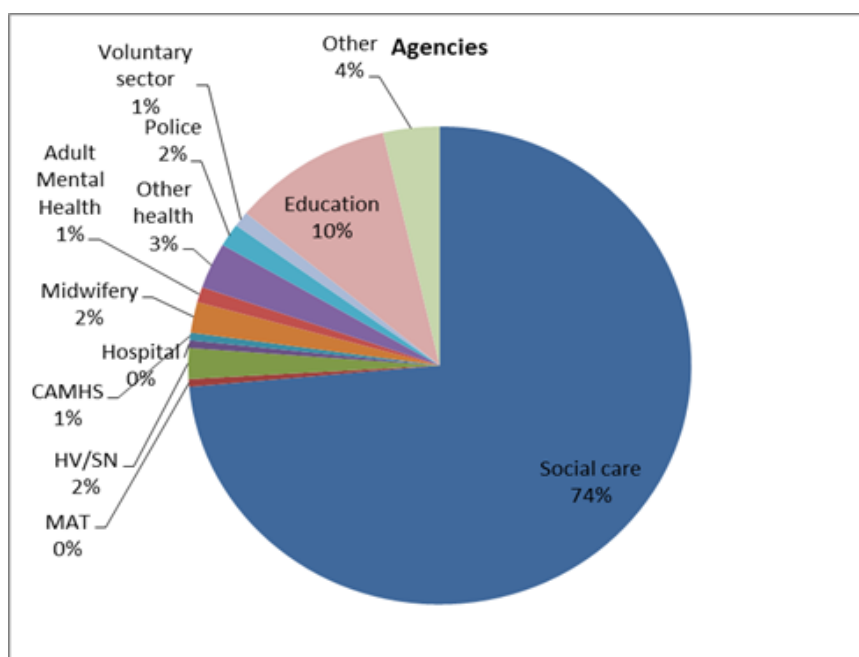
|                                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Reports not shared (prior to meeting) | 31% | 38% | 42% | 25% | 32% | 27% |
| Delay in arranging meeting            | 4%  | 0%  | 9%  | 11% | 5%  | 3%  |
| Other significant poor practice       | 15% | 7%  | 5%  | 2%  | 10% | 3%  |
| Total (cases raised)                  | 87  | 59  | 44  | 55  | 52  | 50  |

(Many cases receive more than one reason for notification)

12.23 Noting that QA notifications were sent for excellence as well as areas for improvement, 142 (74%) QA notifications were sent to Social Care.

12.24 QA notifications being raised with Education were spread across a number of settings.

12.25 Largely other agencies received notifications for failure to provide a report, either in a timely manner or failure to attend core groups.



12.26 There is evidence that non-compliance with procedures is actively followed up through QA notifications. Areas of concern that have been raised (in addition to the failure to provide reports) included:

- Visits that were not completed according to the agreed level in the plan;
- Delay in convening a CSE conference;
- Pre-birth assessments, completion of actions and timeliness of subsequent child protection conference;
- Timely completion of Private Fostering assessments;
- Lack of interpreters;
- Failure to initiate a S47 investigation following a disclosure;
- Carrying out case management meetings, and giving consideration to contingency planning and legal position
- Poor responses to foster agency and school's concerns raised to Careline and a prolonged delay in subsequent responses by social care;
- An absence of multi-agency network meetings;
- Poorly recorded contact arrangements and a lack of written expectations.

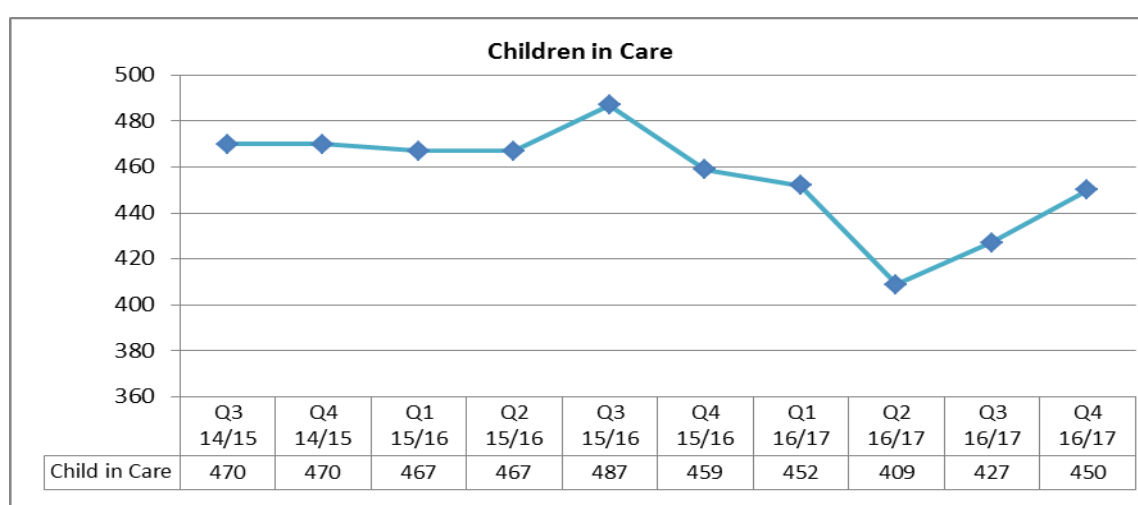
12.27 The Quality Assurance Notification process continues to have an important ongoing role to monitor practice and hold managers to account, across different



agencies, for essential practice standards and to improve outcomes for children and their families.

## Looked after children

12.28 The table below illustrates the quarterly changes in the number of children in care throughout the last three years. There was a peak of children in care in Q3 2015-16 of 487. Following this peak the children in care population generally continued to decline resulting in the lowest number of 409 in Q2 of this year. From Q3 of 2015-16 to Q2 of 2016-17 there was total reduction of 78 children in care. There has been no clear rationale for this significant decrease, however some of the things that may have contributed to this include the increased number of children that have been adopted as well as the increased number of children that reached 18 years old and hence no longer classed as in care.



## Independent Reviewing Service for looked after children

12.29 The Independent Reviewing Service annual report<sup>8</sup> is subject of scrutiny by the Local Authority Corporate Parenting Board and is reviewed by the Quality Assurance sub group.

12.30 The report includes evidence of the audit and challenge (carried out by the Independent Reviewing Service) to improve outcomes for children in care. The Independent Reviewing Officers completed 1,034 (1,174) statutory reviews during the year and at year end there were 449 (448) children in care. The decrease in the number of reviews completed was due to the reduction in numbers of children in care in the middle part of the year. (*Last year's figures in brackets*)

12.31 Where an IRO has significant concerns about practice or other issues affecting a child's care plan then the IRO can instigate the QA notification process. In the first instance if appropriate the IRO will raise an Informal QA Notification that will generate a notification for the social worker for the child. The social worker and Team Manager are expected to respond in 72 hours.

<sup>8</sup> Annual Report of the Independent Reviewing Service 2016 – 2017 P Akhtar (July 2017)

12.32 The annual report notes that there were 84 (107) quality assurance notifications raised during the year. Work has been undertaken in the service to ensure that appropriate challenge and use of the notification process

12.33 The notifications were made up as follows:

| Reason                              | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17   |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Statutory Requirements Not Met      | 15      | 16      | 15      | <b>26</b> |
| Non completion of Significant Tasks | 29      | 20      | 46      | <b>19</b> |
| Drift or Delay                      | 14      | 10      | 26      | <b>11</b> |
| Persistent Poor Practice            | Nil     | 2       | 10      | <b>7</b>  |
| Excellent Practice                  | 5       | 5       | 10      | <b>21</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                        | 63      | 53      | 107     | <b>84</b> |

12.34 Twenty six QA notifications were raised for statutory requirements not met; these would include cases where there are concerns that a child has not been visited as per the statutory requirements or statutory assessments not completed or completed in a timely way. This is a concerning increase from last year when 15 were raised for this reason.

12.35 Twenty one QA notifications were for were for excellent practice and this is a significant increase from last year when there were a total of 10 raised. Whilst it is important for Independent Reviewing Officers to raise concerns about poor practice it is equally important to highlight where practice has been excellent and has had a good impact on the outcomes of a child, this is particularly important in generating a culture of continuous improvement.

12.36 Five cases were escalated to stage two of the dispute resolution process (reduction of one from 2015-16). Four of these QA notifications were escalated due to lack of response from the team manager, even after reminders from IRO's. All four related to failure to complete tasks. One notification concerned failure to meet statutory requirements, this centred on a contact order being in place for contact between siblings and contact not being arranged by the social worker. All of the stage two disputes were addressed satisfactorily following a meeting between the Deputy Head of Service (QA) and relevant Head/Deputy of Service.

12.37 There has been an overall positive reduction in most areas requiring improvement raised through QA notifications. The continued scrutiny and challenge by the service is welcomed and will provide further opportunity in the year to analyse whether the improvements extend to compliance with statutory requirements or if further action is needed.

### **Looked after children placed out of Derby**

12.38 Children's Social Care carried out audits of 22 children placed outside of Derby and reported on the findings<sup>9</sup>. Largely, compliance to statutory requirements within these cases was good. Diversity issues were well addressed in a number of cases; with good evidence of clear recording, culturally matched placements where possible, and additional needs being well considered.

12.39 Quality of placements were reported to be positive; with many having had longer term placements which are ensuring positive outcomes. Placements have been well planned and well supported; ensuring stability.

12.40 A few cases lapsed in timescales for visits and reviews; 2 of these had visits which were significantly out of timescales, by more than 3months. In nearly all cases S47 (child protection) enquiries had been completed well, with good evidence of multi-agency work, and clear analysis of risk. This had been recorded well and generally information had been shared appropriately. In one case strategy meetings were not convened following two historic allegations by a young person of physical abuse (the incidents occurred in the period before they were looked after).

12.41 Engagement with the young person, and parents/carers was considered positively by auditors; commenting on meaningful engagement assisting in gaining S20 placements, ensuring well matched placements and allowing for good contact arrangements.

12.42 Learning and actions arising from children's social care monthly audit is routinely reported upon. Progress and outcomes are recorded by the children's social care Quality Assurance Service.

### **Looked after children from other areas placed in Derby**

12.43 Derby Children's Social Care is required to maintain a register of children and young people placed in Derby by other authorities. There is an established process in place to ensure that an up to date out of authority register is maintained. Work is ongoing to acquire information from placing authorities.

12.44 The Corporate Parenting Lead has actively engaged the independent Children Homes within the city to make sure that strong links exist. Biennial meetings are held to ensure that key strategic arrangements are in place to strengthen the support available for young people placed in Derby.

12.45 Independent Children Homes have been asked to always check that Derby City Council has been notified that a child is placed in the city. Arrangements to ensure that return interviews are held have been promoted and are monitored locally. All providers have been tasked to ensure that robust links exist and that both the

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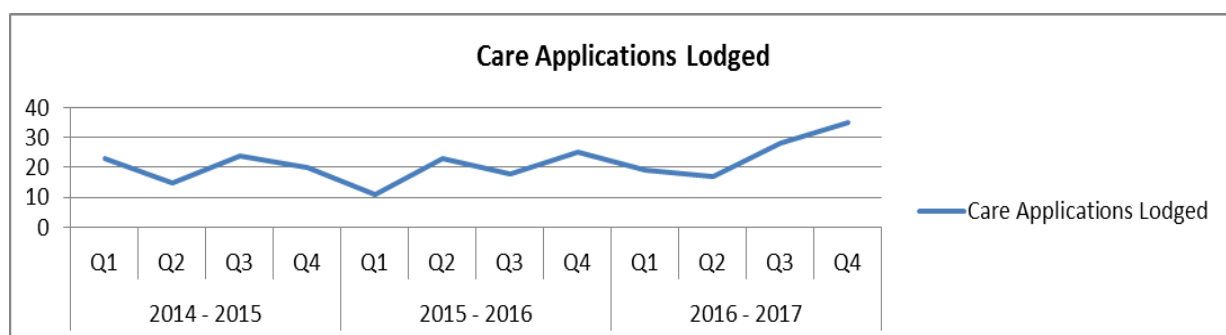
<sup>9</sup> Social Care Case File Quality Audit 2016/2017 August – Looked after children placed out of area. N Anderton Pope (2016)

Corporate Parenting Lead and Derby Safeguarding Children Board are kept up to date with the identity of the safeguarding lead and CSE Champions.

12.46 It remains the responsibility of the original “home” local authority to monitor and analyse how well the needs of their children are being met if placed in Derby.

## Care Proceedings

12.47 The Quality Assurance sub group receives updates of the numbers of children and young people subject of care proceedings and analysis of trend information. **99** cases were issued during the year in comparison to 77 (2015-16) and 82 (2014-15).



12.48 The percentage of cases concluded within 26 weeks (The target for the year was 85%)

| Quarter 1 | Quarter 2 | Quarter 3 | Quarter 4 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 85%       | 94%       | 84%       | 64%       |

Previous yearly rates 85.7% (2015-16) and 83% (2014-15)

12.49 During the year in quarter four the timescales for the completion of proceedings was significantly affected by complex circumstances and the reasons were scrutinised in reports to the Quality Assurance Group.

12.50 It was noted that for a case to be extended beyond the 26 week timescale the Court must be satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances to justify the extension. Therefore, any application to extend beyond the 26 weeks is by no means a foregone conclusion and is an application that is rigorously considered by the Court.

12.51 There were 21 children who were placed with parents compared with 33 in 2015-16. These are children who are subject of care orders or interim care orders. Children and young people would usually be placed with parents as part of a process to return a young person back to care of the parents with a view to assessments to discharge the care order or as part of proceedings to decide what the plan should be for the child or young person.

12.52 This is an area that has had significant attention over the last year to ensure that appropriate arrangements were in place with the completion of two audits to provide assurance to the corporate parenting board.

|                                    | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total children placed with parents | 18      | 16      | 37      | 33      | 21      |

## Management Scrutiny

12.53 The Quality Assurance subgroup received confirmation of the audits completed by single agencies. Some of the audit activity is routine and part of the management scrutiny within agencies. Some of the audit work sits alongside the multi-agency audit programme and is indicative of single agency activity designed to check that progress is being made linked to the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

12.54 Examples of some of the audit work that has been carried out during the year to assist single agency management scrutiny include:

- Children's Social Care – Case file quality audit<sup>10</sup> of 15 cases of children vulnerable to Child Sexual Exploitation;
- Children's Social Care – Case file quality audit<sup>11</sup> of 21 cases of children who had been reported missing;
- Children's Social Care – Safeguarding Quality Assurance Notifications were audited each quarter<sup>12</sup> to identify the impact of formal feedback given in respect of child in need, CSE or child protection cases;
- Children's Social Care – Case file quality audit<sup>13</sup> of 20 cases of children aged 5 years and under open to children's centres and family visitors;
- Children's Social Care – Case file quality audit<sup>14</sup> of 22 cases of looked after children from Derby who were placed out of area;
- Children's Social Care – Case file quality audit<sup>15</sup> of 21 cases of children with a plan for adoption;
- Children's Social Care – Annual summary and analysis<sup>16</sup> of 219 case file audits carried out on non-social care cases; children in need; child protection; children in care and children leaving care;
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust – Safeguarding audit of cases to clarify and provide evidence that cases are discussed and are documented in the EPR re concerns/analysis/actions;

<sup>10</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Monthly Audit CSE May 2017

<sup>11</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Monthly Audit Missing Children, September 2016

<sup>12</sup> Safeguarding Quality Assurance Notifications Reports (covering Quarter 1 to Quarter 4 2016–17) N Anderton-Pope

<sup>13</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Monthly Audit Children Centres – Family Visitors, November 2016

<sup>14</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Monthly Audit Looked after children placed out of area; August 2016

<sup>15</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Monthly Audit of children with a plan for adoption, October 2016

<sup>16</sup> CSC Case File Quality Audit 2016–17, Annual Audit Summary, May 2017

- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust – Audit to ensure that patients with complex needs are allocated a care coordinator;
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust – Audit to clarify that all individual documents that are ‘locked down’ on EPR have been circulated and that they are under ‘team setting’;
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust – Audit of the quality of safeguarding referrals to ensure high quality referrals are being documented in line with safeguarding children procedures;
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust – Case file audit to ensure that Families have knowledge of their safeguarding plan and that there is evidence that they have contributed to the plan;
- Police – Audit of National Crime Recording Standards
- Police – Audit of Child Protection Cases (on a monthly basis)
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust; Police and Children’s Social Care – Audit of arrangements to identify and respond to cases of Female Genital Mutilation (Report due in November 2017)
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – The Trust Safeguarding Committee is bi-monthly and reports to the Quality Review Committee. There is a quarterly Safeguarding report submitted to Quality Review Committee and Safeguarding updates are included in the Chief Nurses report to Trust Board on a monthly basis.
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit to check referrals are made for children in hospital on a long term basis (to comply with S85);
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit of key performance indicators in relation to strategy meetings following diagnosis of non-accidental injury;
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Think Family audit to ensure children are identified and appropriate action taken;
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit to ensure that routine enquiry is carried out for cases of domestic violence in ante-natal and post-natal period;
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit of safeguarding record keeping compliance;
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit of the quality of Early Help Assessments and/or referrals
- Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust – Audit of the effectiveness of Safeguarding Supervision

12.55 The Quality Assurance Group will focus on updates provided by agencies demonstrating the impact of the audit work that is carried out linked to Derby Safeguarding Children Board priority areas in the coming year.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The LSCB’s analysis of the quality of services and their impact on improving children’s lives is strong, because it is based on good triangulation between quantitative performance information and qualitative learning from such sources as



audits and practice observations. The board does not limit its oversight of practice to its priority areas and those children receiving 'mainstream' safeguarding services, but focuses on early help and on particularly vulnerable groups, such as disabled children, children looked after who are placed out of the local authority area, those who are vulnerable to radicalisation and those with emerging mental health problems."

|           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| <b>13</b> | <b>Neglect (Priority Area)</b> |
|-----------|--------------------------------|

13.1 In 2015-16 the Derby Safeguarding Children Board carried out a thematic audit of six cases where there had been concerns about neglect<sup>17</sup>. The findings of this audit led to a Multi-Agency Neglect Strategy being established and an action plan monitored through the Quality Assurance subgroup.

13.2 In February 2017 partner agencies provided an update on progress against the action plan and a comprehensive report<sup>18</sup> was provided to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

13.3 The Neglect Strategy has been implemented across the partnership and action has been taken to ensure that awareness of the findings of the audit has been strengthened through increased training (both multi-agency and single agency) and management oversight of the use of the Graded Care Profile Neglect Assessment Tool. Children's Social Care audits carried out during the year have shown an increased use of the assessment tool in Early Help and for Children in Need.

13.4 During the year, learning arising from a serious case review identified how arrangements to safeguard children subject of child protection plans for neglect could be strengthened further. Prompt action was taken to review and update safeguarding children procedures so that child protection plans will only be removed at the first review conference (after 3 months) in exceptional circumstances. This has the effect of ensuring that sustained improvement must be demonstrated for a longer period of time before a child protection plan is removed.

13.5 The performance reporting to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board has been updated to specifically include monitoring the number of child protection plans in place for neglect. Further audits will be carried out to provide assurance that early identification of neglect and coordinated multi-agency responses have improved and are effective.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

"An audit to assess the impact of the LSCB's neglect strategy on improving frontline practice showed that it had not been as successful as had been hoped in promoting the use of the graded care profile, a tool to identify and assess the severity of

<sup>17</sup> Neglect Multi Agency Case File Audit Report - February 2016 (DSCB)

<sup>18</sup> DSCB Neglect Audit Update on Action Plan - February 2017(DSCB)



neglect. As a result of this, the LSCB not only amended multi-agency procedures to make the use of this tool compulsory in certain circumstances but also more than doubled the number of training courses on neglect that it runs, and has introduced a specific neglect element to key mandatory multi-agency safeguarding courses.”

“An audit of the quality and impact of services for children who are suffering from neglect is planned to assess the impact of this additional training on improving practice.”

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will obtain assurance of the sustained impact of action taken across agencies to improve arrangements to address neglect at an early stage.***

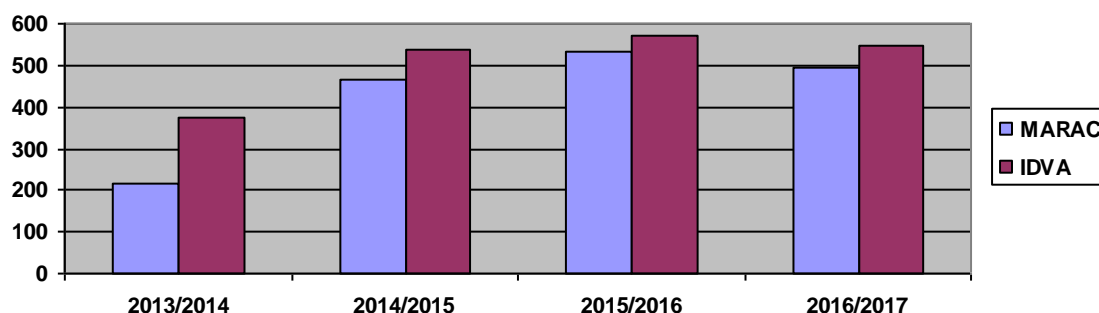
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| <b>14</b> | <b>Domestic Violence (Priority Area)</b> |  |
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### Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA's)

14.1 Following the period of sharp rises in the levels of referrals in 2015-2016, the levels in 2016-2017 have slowed down and are only slightly above those for 2014-2015.

14.2 There has been a slight decrease of 7% in serious cases referred for Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC). The figures for children living in the household have remained consistent at around 56% in previous years but the figure for 2016-17 is not available.

| Derby            | 2013 – 14 | 2014 – 15 | 2015 – 16 | 2016 – 17 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MARAC referrals: | 214       | 466       | 534       | 494       |
| IDVA referrals:  | 373       | 540       | 569       | 549       |



14.3 The IDVA service was reviewed and the Police and Crime Commissioner now commissions the service for High Risk Cases that is delivered by the local authority and services for Standard and Medium Risk Cases is delivered by Refuge.

### Derbyshire Constabulary

14.4 Domestic Abuse continues to be a priority for Derbyshire Constabulary with regards to safeguarding of victims and prosecution of offenders. The Constabulary like its' partners recognises the term 'abuse' rather than 'violence' better reflects the broad types of offending that this area covers.

14.5 One such area is the relatively new offence of coercive and controlling behaviour which came into force December 2015. The Police and the Derby City Domestic Abuse Team were among the first to use this new law. Together they obtained a conviction at Derby Crown on a teenage perpetrator. There remains a lack of understanding with the general public and professionals around the use of coercive and controlling behaviour by perpetrators and how to identify it when it has or is occurring. Like all new legislation however the more the public see it used the more understanding they have and the more likely they are to report it when they recognise it.

14.6 In June 2015, Derbyshire Constabulary were inspected by HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary). It was reported that:

*"Derbyshire Constabulary has clear processes in place to identify repeat and vulnerable victims. The constabulary makes accurate assessments of the risks victims face, its response to them is consistent and it works well with partner organisations to protect vulnerable people. HMIC judges that the constabulary's performance is good."*

14.7 Although two years ago this still stands today and the Constabulary seeks to build on its processes not least of which is the continued use of body worn videos. Officers attending incidents of domestic abuse are instructed, wherever possible, to use this new technology to capture evidence of assault and damage and initial disclosure from victims and admissions. This is an important tool, providing police with better evidence to prosecute and enhance our safeguarding of domestic abuse victims.

14.8 The Constabulary is working closely with its partner agencies to ensure all safeguarding is considered when attending domestic abuse incidents. Referrals regarding children who may be part of the family or even have witnessed events is an area of particular focus currently. Given the argument that domestic abuse can be a learnt behaviour it is essential that early intervention like this forms part of our joint preventative efforts.

14.9 Officers continue to use professional judgement when assessing victims of domestic abuse in conjunction with the DASH risk assessment tool. Those deemed to be High Risk are referred to the MARAC and those deemed medium and standard risk are the subject of further consideration but the Vulnerability Unit based at St Mary's Wharf Police Station.

## **Domestic Violence and Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership**

14.10 The annual Domestic Violence and Abuse and Sexual Violence partnership analysis<sup>19</sup> reported that there was a 7% increase in domestic violence and abuse cases recorded by the police compared with the previous year across Derby and Derbyshire.

14.11 In Derby there was a 12.5% increase in domestic violence and abuse cases recorded by the police.

14.12 The proportion of DVA service users by the protected characteristics indicate:

- People at a higher risk of DVA are those aged 18 to 34 years old, those not married (or in civil partnerships), and those pregnant or who have had a baby in the last 18 months. Disabled persons are also slightly more likely to suffer DVA.
- Although people from BME communities make up a higher proportion of service users than could be expected, this is at in part due to the higher proportion of accommodation support clients being from BME communities, some of whom are from areas adjoining Derbyshire where there are higher proportions of BME communities.
- Male victims are less likely to engage with services compared to females. Only 29% of men who were referred engaged with the support services, compared to 89% of females who were referred.
- The LGBT community may be reluctant to report incidents or to engage with support services due to both a lack of knowledge that abuse in same-sex relationships is DVA and that the support services are available to LGBT victims.
- Just under a third of service users who engage with the accommodation and community support services report having a substance misuse issue, emphasising the need for good links between DVA providers and substance misuse providers. The proportion of callers to the support line reporting substance misuse issues is lower, which is thought to relate to a greater reluctance to divulge such issues at that point of contact with the services.

### **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Development**

14.13 In June 2016 social care staff were co-located with the police and health staff to assess more promptly the domestic violence referrals and identify priority action to be taken. An assessment of the effectiveness of the new arrangements was carried out in October 2016 and reported<sup>20</sup> to the Quality Assurance sub group.

14.14 Observations of practice included a strategy meeting, a social worker meeting with parents following a strategy meeting, twelve cases were audited and a focus group was held to obtain the views of practitioners about the effectiveness of arrangements.

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<sup>19</sup> Domestic Violence and Abuse and Sexual Violence Co-ordination Group Performance Report and Analysis for the Year 2016 - 2017 (Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board)

<sup>20</sup> MASH Multi-Agency Monitoring Visit Assessment Report (2016) M Darbon

14.15 The report identified effective practice both in the strategy meeting and with the parents and the assessment team found that the MASH arrangements were making a “positive impact on children’s outcomes as a result of timely and effective information sharing between children’s social care, health and the police, leading to strategy meetings taking place on the same day as the referral where required (unless this is very late in the day in which case plans are made to ensure the child is safe and the strategy meeting takes place the next working day) and a clear safeguarding plan is put into place and is recorded directly on the strategy discussion template.”

14.16 Areas for development were included within an improvement plan for the MASH and there is a commitment to further audit of the arrangements. The Quality Assurance sub group requested that subsequent audit includes specific scrutiny of the arrangements between the work of the MASH and links with school settings.

14.17 In addition a training needs analysis was carried out for the practitioners from the four agencies who work in the MASH (Police, Children’s Social Care, Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust and Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust).

14.18 A training matrix was circulated to all MASH staff to find out their training needs to safeguard both children and adults. The following priority developmental areas were identified and multi-agency training sessions were specifically provided:

- Adults and Children’s Thresholds
- Information sharing
- Statutory Powers

14.19 73 practitioners attended the training sessions including those who are based in the MASH and the staff from First Contact Team (who participate in the MASH on a rota basis). Following these sessions there has been improved attendance levels from First Contact Team at multi-agency training and social workers helpfully participated in some joint audit work with schools around referral processes.

***The Derby Safeguarding Children Board will continue to monitor the implementation of the new MASH arrangements to ensure that they enhance the safety of children in Derby.***

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“Regular and rigorous monitoring of frontline practice through audit and performance monitoring is well targeted and used effectively to understand performance and to drive improvement in the quality and impact of services provided by partner agencies. For example, a multi-agency LSCB audit of the work of the first response team and MASH in November 2016 led to undertaking a training needs analysis with staff and the delivery of additional bespoke training to improve knowledge and practice in identified areas of concern. A review of progress took place in January 2017, and a further audit is planned to ensure that the desired improvements are fully achieved.”

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| <b>15</b> | <b>Vulnerable Children and Young People (Priority Area)</b> |
|-----------|---|

15.1 In November 2016 an external peer review of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board arrangements provided the opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness of two separate sub groups: the Vulnerable Young People's Group and the Child Sexual Exploitation Group. At the Derby Safeguarding Children Board in December 2016 it was agreed that in order to strengthen the way in which agencies work together to safeguard vulnerable young people the two sub groups would be merged.

15.2 In February the new Vulnerable Young People's sub group met for the first time, incorporating as a standard agenda item child sexual exploitation alongside other areas of vulnerability that impact on young people.

15.3 Prior to the change the sub group had received a report following concerns about increased risk to young people of knife crime.

15.4 A multi-agency partnership of Police, Community Safety, Youth Offending Service and third sector youth work organisation, Enthusiasm, launched Project Zao (Life) in March 2016 to address knife crime in the city.

Since September 2016 the Multi-Agency Disruption Team have delivered a number of *Your Choice* presentations across Derby City schools with external speakers helping to engage young people about the choices they make, including those that keep themselves and others safe from crime and harm.

15.5 Over the academic school year 2016/2017 presentations were delivered to 14 schools (Littleover Community School, City of Derby Academy, Da Vinci, West Park, Landau Forte, The Bemrose School, Merrill Academy, The Kingsmead School, Leesbrook, St Martins School, Noel Baker, Murray Park, Allestree Woodlands, and Derbymoore). The targeted year groups within these schools were Year 9 and Year 10 pupils.

15.6 The sessions have received nothing but positive feedback from staff and students at the schools targeted. As a team we asked schools to provide feedback on the impact of the sessions. Examples of feedback from school included:

#### **School 1**

"I just wanted to take the opportunity to thank you for allowing Manny and Jason to visit our school once again. This is the third time we have had the pleasure of their inspirational talks and it never fails to surprise me, how much they touch people's lives."

#### **School 2**

"I just wanted to thank you and your colleagues for coming in and delivering the session to our Year 9s, they were thoroughly engaged and it really impacted them in the way we'd hoped. Some of our students even waited at the end to shake Manny and Jason's hands and talk to them about their experiences. We look forward to any

future workshops of the same or similar nature should they become available and thanks once again for considering (School 2)”

15.7 For the academic school year of 2017/2018 11 Derby City schools are booked and confirmed for the upcoming months. The targeted year group for this round of *Your Choice* presentations is Year 9.

### **New Psychoactive Substances**

15.8 The Vulnerable Young People and Education sub groups have ensured that newsletters and information to raise awareness of the vulnerabilities arising from substance misuse including new psychoactive substances

15.9 In September 2016 Derby Teaching Hospitals published guidance<sup>21</sup> on what action will be taken when a child or young person goes to the emergency department under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (including New Psychoactive Substances).

15.20 Briefings delivered to designated safeguarding leads included raising awareness of ongoing work to support schools safeguard children and young people vulnerable to alcohol and substance misuse.

15.21 This was followed up with the publication of guidance<sup>22</sup> for schools on dealing with incidents related to substance misuse in January 2017. The protocol included an exemplar policy based on national guidance to support schools with the management of drug related incidents and a flowchart for all staff to follow to respond to and support pupils.

### **Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)**

15.22 Support for children and young people presenting at the hospital through the CAMHS RISE service was reported upon to the Vulnerable Young People Sub group. There has been a consistent improvement in the number of children supported in the community and a reduction in admissions at the hospital. A presentation was delivered to designated safeguarding leads at the Education Hub to provide an update of the changes to CAMHS and improve awareness of the support on offer. This was particularly relevant as CAMHS see a rise in demand from young people around exam periods during the year.

15.23 Derby City Council was inspected by Ofsted in March 2017 under the framework of services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers. Ofsted found that “the health needs of children looked after are well met, both inside and outside of the local authority. Children are increasingly and effectively supported by the collaborative development of ‘The Keep’

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<sup>21</sup> Derby City Hospital Emergency Departments protocol when a child/young person presents under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (including New Psychoactive Substances)

<sup>22</sup> Dealing with drug-related incidents – a policy for schools. Derby City Council (2017)



and the child and adolescent mental health services' RISE projects to meet their emotional health needs and well-being."

|           |                                 |  |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>16</b> | <b>Children who are missing</b> |  |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|

16.1 The Vulnerable Young People sub group receives quarterly reports about local arrangements to safeguard children who are missing from home or care and who are missing from education (including children who are electively home educated).

16.2 An annual report<sup>23</sup>, providing detailed analysis of what is known about children who are missing in Derby during the year, was presented to the sub group in August 2017.

16.3 Across Derby a total of 203 young people were reported missing, an increase of seven more individual young people from 2015 -16 (196). The total number of episodes increased to 646 during the year compared to 589 episodes in 2015-16.

16.4 There has not been the seasonal pattern of missing episodes seen in the 2015-16 annual report, instead patterns of missing episodes in 2016-17 appear more closely related to specific young people's circumstances and care placements.

16.5 When young people go missing for the first time, this tends to be from their family home. Most missing episodes were one off/non persistent (68%). The majority of young people, who went missing over 2016-17, went for a shorter period of time (up to 12 hours).

16.6 Return Interviews must be carried out by an independent person within 72 hours of a child returning to their home or care setting, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

16.7 Analysis in the report indicates that whilst there has been significant improvement with 82.1% of return interviews completed within timescale in comparison with 49.4% completed in timescale during 2015-2016. A weekly process is in place to ensure any outstanding return interviews are chased up by the strategic lead for missing children in Derby.

16.8 The quality of return interviews has been audited twice during the year, in September and December 2016. The audit found that alongside general improvement in the quality there were two areas that could be further developed:

- There was a need to review the format of the Return Interview form, as there was a tendency for workers to use this as a tick sheet, rather than provide a detailed analysis of where the young person went, who with and why.
- There was a lack of a forensic approach taken by practitioners to understand young people's pattern/s of missing behaviour, i.e. are there specific triggers for certain individuals, are young people going to the same locations, is the length of time they go missing increasing?

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<sup>23</sup> Report to Derby Safeguarding Children's Board on Missing Children 2016 – 17 . A Kaiser (2017)



16.9 A guidance sheet was launched to practitioners in January 2017 and revisions to the return interview form are being looked at to further improve the analysis.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

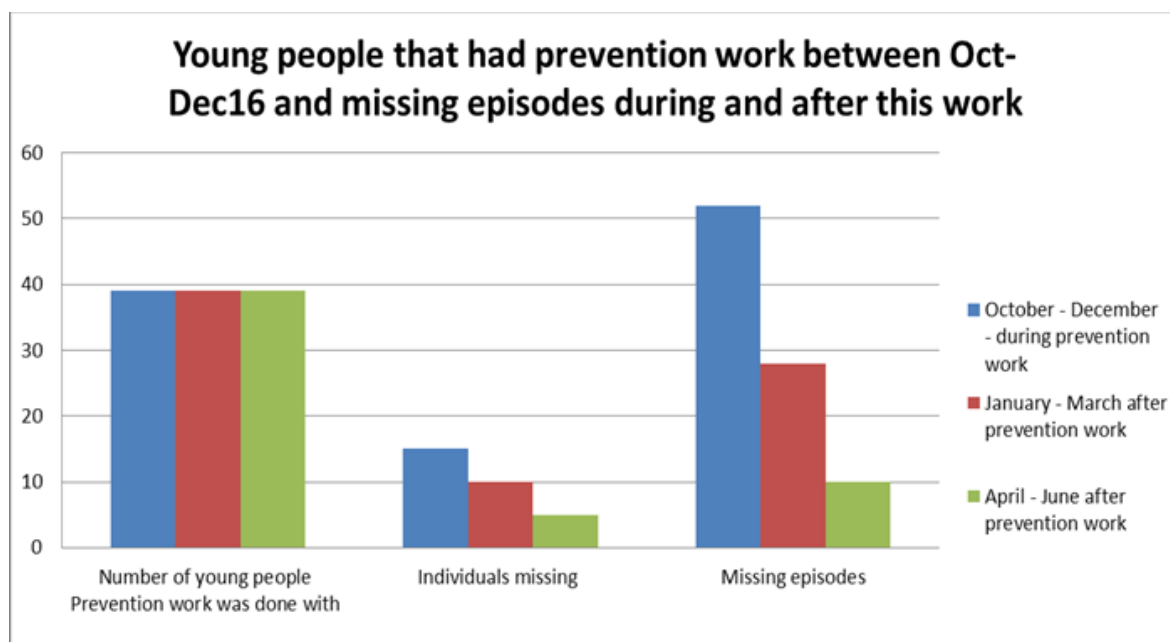
“Robust challenge to the local authority about the quality of return home interviews and the low number that were completed within 72 hours has led to a significant improvement in their timeliness and an ongoing focus on improving their quality.”

16.10 The Derby City Children’s Services Improvement Plan<sup>24</sup> sets out actions to achieve improved quality of return interviews. ***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will seek assurance in the coming year that this has been completed.***

16.11 Individual young people who are most frequently reported missing have multiple vulnerability factors and are known to services. The report sets out good evidence that missing strategy meetings are being held in circumstances where young people go missing for 3 days or more.

16.12 The report sets out the action taken by the Missing Persons Monitoring Group to focus on what impact arrangements have had for a group of young people who were frequently missing. Over a period of a year there is evidence of a decreasing number of the specific individuals who were reported missing and the numbers of episodes.

16.13 A similar review of a group young people frequently reported missing was carried out between October and December 2016.



<sup>24</sup> Derby City Children Services 2017 Improvement Plan - Services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers

16.14 The graph above displays the total number of young people who have received a prevention intervention and the number of missing individuals and episodes the same young people had during that quarter and in the two following quarters.

16.15 There are reductions in missing individuals and episodes in quarter four of 2016-17 and quarter one of 2017-18, with both being significant in number. The Missing Persons Monitoring Group will continue to track this cohort over the next 12 months to judge the medium term impact of our prevention work and obtain the views of those young people who have avoided further missing episodes to ensure their experience informs future delivery of services.

16.16 The report demonstrates more robust and detailed data collection and analysis is in place. Progress has been made with the completion of nearly all the actions included in the joint *Missing Improvement Plan* which has been updated for the coming year. These will continue to be monitored by the Vulnerable Young People sub group.

### **Children missing from education**

16.17 Ensuring that all children and young people receive an appropriate education is a legal requirement placed upon parents. Identifying those children who are missing education is not only key to ensure that their learning needs are being met, but also an indicator of possible vulnerability that needs to be looked into so that there is confidence that they are being safeguarded from harm.

16.18 Quarterly reports are scrutinised by the Vulnerable Young People sub group to provide assurance, identify action that is needed from partner agencies and ensure links with wider issues that increase the vulnerability of children and young people are made.

16.19 The number of academies has increased in the City in the last academic year, with the Derby City Council only providing Education Welfare Service input for 5 of the 11 secondary academies. This has led to challenges in ensuring that all schools follow up non-attendance in a robust manner and progress over the coming year will be monitored.

16.20 Reports regarding the numbers of children and young people in Derby who are missing education are collected on a termly basis. At the end of April 2017 there were 107 children and young people who are 'missing education' with further work into ascertaining their whereabouts undertaken on a regular basis by the Children Missing Education (CME) Officer.

16.21 A multi-agency Children Missing Education/Pupils Missing Education plan is in place and is reviewed on a half termly basis. The current plan focusses on Elective Home Education, children without a school place, pupils on reduced timetables, poor school attenders and children missing education.

### **Children who are electively home educated**

16.22 Derby City Council has a duty to make sure that the child/children receive a “suitable” education for the child’s age, ability, aptitude and for any special educational needs that the child may have. A “suitable” education is one that equips a child for life within the community they belong to.

16.23 A new service was launched on 1 June 2016 in the Inclusion Services following SEND Achieving Change, called 0-25 Vulnerable Learners’ Service (VLS). This Service combines the statutory assessment service and the Elective Home Education. This change brought in an increase to the capacity to deliver services for home-educated children and young people and their families.

16.24 It was reported to Vulnerable Young People sub group (May 2017) that there is a focus on improving support for children at risk of missing education and who have special education needs and disabilities. Progress will be scrutinised in the coming year.

16.25 Total number of students on Elective Home Education register (on 31/07/2017) was 184 (the 2015-2016 figure was 213) with male and female pupils represented nearly equally and 6 pupils with special educational needs. (The figures has fluctuated between 244 and 184 during this academic year)

16.26 The close monitoring of home educated children is now in place. The Elective Home Education officer makes referrals to the First Contact Team within Children’s Social Care when parents have refused contact with child and no agencies have seen the child within the last six months.

16.27 During the year progress was made with all but three children in the city. Whilst agency checks were completed the parents of the three children persistently declined to permit agencies to engage directly with the children or offer an alternative venue for a meeting. There remains no automatic legal right of access to the home to ensure the children are safe and receiving an appropriate education (in the absence of specific safeguarding concerns).

16.28 In December 2016 the Independent Chair of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board wrote to the Minister of State for Vulnerable Children and Families seeking to strengthen the arrangements engaging directly with children educated at home.

16.29 In January 2017 Lord Nash, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the School System, responded as the minister responsible for elective home education. He noted that “a significant number of children’s safeguarding boards have written to us about home education and I am aware that there is unease about the extent to which local authorities can properly discharge their responsibility to identify, so far as possible, children who are not receiving a suitable full-time education.” He offered no indication that a policy change was planned.

16.30 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board remains concerned about the limited powers available to routinely check that Electively Home Educated children are safe

and well in their home and will continue to monitor that all measures are taken to engage with children and their parents before safeguarding concerns might arise.

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| 17 | Child Sexual Exploitation (Priority Area) |  |
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17.1 The CSE annual report<sup>25</sup> sets out the impact of the local strategy against the priority areas identified in the Government CSE Action Plan (these are Prevention, Protection and Prosecution with additional commentary on Recovery) and analysis of evidence indicating the scale and nature of CSE in Derby.

17.2 The CSE annual report sets out how the strategy has impacted on outcomes for young people and the effectiveness of multi-agency arrangements in Derby. The following is drawn from the report and summarised below.

### Prevention

17.3 Some examples below illustrate prevention activity that has occurred during the year:

- Primary schools have continued to use the CSE awareness raising film and resources “Alright Charlie?” and detailed commentary about the impact this had in keeping some children safe from abuse can be found in section 25 of this report.
- The NSPCC **Speak out Stay safe** volunteers have visited 27 schools in Derby and spoken to 7, 998 children about their right to be happy and safe.
- Secondary schools use the resources linked to the film Kayleigh’s Love Story to promote awareness of online grooming to around 3400 pupils (see section 25 of this report).
- The Safer Neighbourhood Team and Digital PCSO have continued to provide a dedicated worker delivering Internet Safety lessons to pupils in secondary schools. The Derbyshire Constabulary and Digital PCSO have received a national award in recognition of this excellent work and input to schools to keep children safe. Their twitter feed, where safety advice and tips to stay safe are shared, receive hundreds of hits per week.  
[www.derbyshire.police.uk/safetyadvice/](http://www.derbyshire.police.uk/safetyadvice/)
- Safe and Sound Derby have delivered preventative education to raise awareness about child sexual exploitation to 450 children and young people in schools and community settings throughout this year.
- Health and Multi-Agency Team Practitioners delivered specific workshops on healthy relationships and rights, online and offline safety, within new communities and schools and their work has reached 250 children and parents.
- Safe and Sound Derby have delivered workshops to 192 teachers and school support staff, 34 health professionals, and 125 individuals working or volunteering in the community to help them to identify and support victims of CSE.

<sup>25</sup> Derby Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy Annual Report April 2016 – March 2017; M MacDonald (2017)

- The “Ucreate” project raised awareness of risks associated with sexting worked with primary schools, across City and County, to produce a radio commercial about sexting. Over 60 entries were received and the winning school was played on local radio during December 2017.

17.4 The DSCB runs a 1 day course titled, Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Course. The course has been running for 4 years and has been well attended during that time. Over the last year we have run the course 4 times, 106 (72) professionals from various agencies attended those courses and feedback has been extremely positive.

17.5 One course was provided for 25 CSE Champions on Peer on Peer abuse.

17.6 Safeguarding training became an essential part of the licensing requirements for taxi drivers during the year to ensure that all taxi drivers understand their safeguarding responsibilities and includes a specific focus on CSE. Progress will be monitored by the Vulnerable Young People sub group.

17.7 The CSE annual report includes a summary of the extensive variety and reach of training linked to CSE and this demonstrates a robust ongoing approach to ensure the skills and knowledge of a diverse workforce are kept up to date to safeguard young people from CSE.

### **CSE Champions**

17.8 The CSE Champions role has been developed to support with the wider dissemination of awareness across the city and to implement the risk toolkit and procedures. Champions provide in house consultation and cascade their training to their own agencies and schools. There are around 200 Champions listed across all agencies.

17.9 Three specific courses have been provided for CSE Champions to support them in their role during the year.

### **Protection**

17.10 There has been an increase in the number of referrals in the year compared to previous years. (Please note that the report explains that a data cleansing exercise has been carried out to make a fairer comparison of the data and this is included in the below figures)

17.11 **58** (46) new referrals for CSE meetings were received and **93** CSE meetings were held (79). (Previous years' figures in brackets)

17.12 Of new referrals, **84%** (95%) were female and **16%** (5%) male. This means the number of referrals for males has increased this year following a concerted effort to raise awareness of the vulnerability of boys. The ethnicity of children and young people newly referred was: White British **67%** (71%), BME Communities **30%** (29%) of which **50%** (36%) were non-British White.

17.13 **42** (37) cases were closed this year, of those 25 young people had the risk reduced (60%) or were considered low risk compared to 62% last year. The circumstances for 4 young people were escalated to a child protection threshold.

17.14 The CSE strategy meetings are evaluated on an ongoing basis to see whether young person and their family understand why the meeting has been called and whether they feel supported and listened to.

17.15 Young people attended on average 33% of the meetings they were invited to over the year (compared to 32%, 63% and 42% over the last three years). Young people provided their views prior to meetings in 33% of cases this year compared to 27% last year.

17.16 Parents/carers attended 59% of meetings they were invited to (compared with 60%, 73% and 48% over the last two years).

17.17 The involvement of the young people and parents in the meetings has previously been an extremely important element to the success of the strategy. In light of the decrease in percentage attendance in 2015-2016, the Derby Safeguarding Children Board requested that action is taken to improve their engagement.

17.18 There has been insufficient improvement during 2016-2017 and this remains on the Issues Log for formal scrutiny at the quarterly meetings. A formal report on measures taken and what is being done to address participation is expected at the November 2017 Vulnerable Young People's Group.

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will continue to scrutinise progress and challenge poor participation of young people in CSE meetings.***

## **Prosecution**

17.19 The Child Exploitation Investigation Unit provide a force wide response to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) both online and offline and as such are responsible for investigating based both within Derby City and Derbyshire. The police data represents the cases for Derby City only.

| <b>Derby City:<br/>CSE</b> | <b>2013 - 14</b>        | <b>2014 - 15</b>        | <b>2015 - 16</b>            | <b>2015 - 16</b>           | <b>2016 - 17</b>            | <b>2016 - 17</b>           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                            | <b>All<br/>Offences</b> | <b>All<br/>Offences</b> | <b>Offline<br/>Offences</b> | <b>Online<br/>Offences</b> | <b>Offline<br/>Offences</b> | <b>Online<br/>Offences</b> |
| Referrals                  | 93                      | 124                     | 77                          | 60                         | <b>175</b>                  | <b>31</b>                  |
| Recorded<br>Crimes         | 23                      | 23                      | 42                          | 45                         | <b>61</b>                   | <b>26</b>                  |

17.20 Data under the heading Offline Offences predominantly focuses on contact abuse such as grooming and other sexual offences. Online Offences relate to online



abuse, i.e. the possession and distribution of indecent images of children. (The two categories are grouped together in previous years)

17.21 The table shows the number of reported crimes and the number that resulted in a successful prosecution or charge (recorded crime). The data does not include all reported sexual offending against children, only those cases with grooming or exploitation as a marker. Collating the data this year has been a challenge and the data provided is less detailed than previous years due to a new recording system in police forces nationally, that has not yet been set up with a CSE marker to flag all related CSE cases. This issue is being addressed and more comprehensive information will be provided in the next CSE annual report.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The board has effective oversight of the quality of work to tackle child sexual exploitation, the risks arising from going missing and related areas of vulnerability, such as radicalisation and female genital mutilation. As a result of this and strong agency ‘buy-in’, the board has been able to drive up the quality of agencies’ practice through disseminating good-practice learning, awareness-raising materials and by exercising effective challenge and leadership.”

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| <b>18</b> | <b>Disabled Children</b> |
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18.1 An update report<sup>26</sup> on the effectiveness of safeguarding within the Integrated Disabled Children’s Service (IDCS) was provided to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board in December 2016.

18.2 The report illustrated the current developments and the effectiveness of Derby’s Integrated Disabled Children’s Service to protect disabled children at all stages from early help to the identification of and response to child protection concerns.

18.3 All disabled children require an Early Help or Single Assessment to initially access service provision. Each case has a care plan and is subject to bi-annual reviews chaired by the Team Manager and School respectively. It was reported that where concerns regarding safeguarding are identified, the case will be escalated and “stepped up” through the weekly multiagency Single Point of Access Panel chaired by the Head of Service. Where immediate child protection concerns are identified, these are escalated to the Social Care Fieldwork Duty Team on the same day and addressed.

18.4 The Community Support Team (who provide personal health care, home aid care and social activity) was awarded “Good” in a Care Quality Commission Inspection in April 2016. Clear differentiation regarding level of intervention continues

<sup>26</sup> Effectiveness of Safeguarding Practices within the Integrated Disabled Children’s Service (IDCS) – J Maunder (2016)



to be implemented for these cases under strong management oversight and supervision.

18.5 Disabled children and young people receiving services from children's social care fieldwork team, residential short breaks and Link Care are children in need and have had an assessment and plan to meet their needs. Positively all cases had an allocated worker who attended reviews and ensured progress of the plan. Internal audit of these cases identified that a number of cases were overdue/due for updated assessments and the need to strengthen management arrangements (as a result of due to long term absence at the time).

18.6 The report included commentary about services for disabled children who were in care and children who attend residential short breaks. Each child's circumstances and plan are reviewed by Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO). No specific concerns were identified and management support to improve the quality of care plans had made a positive impact on the quality of plans and confidence of staff.

18.7 The report included commentary about a small case file audit (four cases) of S47 (child protection) enquiries carried out for disabled children (carried out in July 2016) and identified concerns about practice. These included examples of significant delay in the completion of child protection enquiries, that case files were often unclear whether individual children were safe or whether the decisions and associated recording identified and considered other siblings.

18.8 The report identified that urgent action had been taken to review practice directly with staff concerned and new management arrangements were being put in place to ensure that practice improvement continued.

18.9 In order to provide assurance of progress a further audit of six cases of disabled children who were subject of child protection plans was carried out in December 2017 by senior children's social care managers. The majority of the audits consistently demonstrated that progress had been made against the areas of concern previously identified. Where safeguarding risks had been identified, strategy discussion and subsequent action took place within appropriate timescales and case recording and could be evidenced.

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| <b>19</b> | <b>Radicalisation and Extremism</b> |
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19.1 Overall the numbers of both adults and young people referred into Channel is increasing on an annual basis. There is an increase in referrals of young people following WRAP training and specific work with schools, which raises awareness. Also there is a natural increase following national acts of terrorism when there is an increased awareness and concerns from both communities and professionals. Cases involving young people are discussed at Channel panels with a focus on safeguarding and partnership working with a range of agencies including children's services. The engagement and involvement of the local authority and wider partners continues to be strong and effective.

19.2 The prevent agenda (as part of the wider CONTEST strategy) continues to be a national priority. Funding is being made available to local authorities for a prevent role to work with schools and colleges. Importantly the Home office has conducted a number of pilot projects named Operation Dovetail. These pilots have transferred a number of duties and responsibilities in relation to Channel from the Police to the Local Authority. It is planned to roll out across the country in the spring of 2018. This will require a transfer of both responsibilities and resources from the police and arrangements within the Council for the administration, assessment and management of the Channel process.

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| <b>20</b> | <b>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</b> |  |
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20.1 The Quality Assurance sub group has monitored the numbers of women who have received health services from the Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust and who have been subject of historical female genital mutilation.

20.2 In 2016-17 annual figures showed that 13 women had received health services from the Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust and incidences of historical FGM were noted compared with 20 women in 2015-16.

20.3 The Quality Assurance sub group commissioned an audit from the Derby Teaching Hospitals Foundation Trust, police and children's social care to seek assurance that referrals and safeguarding processes were being followed effectively. The audit report is due to be considered in November 2017.

20.4 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board wrote to all schools prior to the summer holidays to emphasise the risk to pupils over the summer period.

20.5 There will be ongoing monitoring of both reporting and issues emerging about FGM by the Quality Assurance sub group. The task and finish group will be reconvened should the need arise.

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| <b>21</b> | <b>Accommodation for 16- and 17-year-old young people</b> |  |
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21.1 The Housing Related Support (HRS) provision for 16- and 17-year old young people is delivered in Derby by one provider of supported accommodation for young people who are not accommodated by Children's Social Care. This contract, held by Riverside, provides 30 units of accommodation in shared houses and it remains the primary housing used for homeless young people.

21.2 During the last year Housing Options have not had to place any 16- and 17-year-olds in bed and breakfast accommodation.

21.3 Children's social care have reported that information has improved permitting identification of 16- and 17-year-olds placed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation.

21.4 Derby City Council was inspected by Ofsted in March 2017 under the framework of services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers. Ofsted found that while homeless 16- and 17-year-olds are

offered support, it is not always appropriately considered whether they should become looked after. As a result, services may not be best meeting their needs.

21.5 The Derby City Children's Services Improvement Plan<sup>27</sup> sets out actions to achieve improved outcomes for homeless 16- and 17-year-olds. ***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will seek assurance in the coming year that this has been completed.***

21.6 A report from children's services, with housing and commissioning partners, has been commissioned by the Vulnerable Young People sub group providing an up to date overview and assurance of arrangements. This is due in November 2017.

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| <b>22</b> | <b>Youth Offending</b> |  |
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### **Case Audit**

22.1 There has been no formal inspection of the youth offending service during 2016-17. However the service has undertaken a full Core Casework Audit of files in January 2017. The audit focused on the quality of assessments and planning of interventions in order to manage the risk of further offending and safeguarding.

22.2 Work to protect children and reduce their vulnerability was found to be satisfactory. Initial assessments of safeguarding and vulnerability were good, and the quality of planning to address vulnerability was sufficient. However reviews of assessments were not undertaken or were incomplete. There was good liaison and joint working with Children's Services. Reports to court and initial assessments of safeguarding and vulnerability were good. There were strong multi-agency arrangements in place to manage vulnerability and joint working with other agencies was good.

22.3 In all but two cases had a good assessment of Safety and Well-being needs. In the two cases where Safety and Wellbeing was not fully assessed it was evident in the full assessment record that these young people had little to no Safety and Well-being needs. This has been responded to by the team manager, with relevant actions planned to address this including additional training on ASSET PLUS and linking information.

22.4 Assessments were good at considering alcohol and drug misuse, ETE, care arrangements, physical health and emotional and mental health issues. This could be further improved by ensuring all information from other agencies is clearly recorded, and plans are fully integrated.

### **Overall Strengths**

- Positive engagement of young people and their parents / carers
- Strong evidence of multi-agency working and shared objectives to manage safeguarding concerns

<sup>27</sup> Derby City Children Services 2017 Improvement Plan - Services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers

- Robust planning in the secure estate for young people remanded and sentenced
- Good emphasis on positive attributes and resilience factors in assessments to give a holistic view of the young person and their circumstances

### **Areas for Improvement**

- A number of Intervention plans are deemed insufficient due to a combination of timeliness and quality of the plan. Some plans lacked the required diversity statement and in a small number, were deemed inaccessible to young people due to professional language used.
- Case Managers to liaise with their line managers if assessment or plans cannot be done within timescale (for example, due to annual leave) to determine how this can be managed and if this is justifiable with management oversight recorded
- Monitoring of timeliness and quality by managers through performance management systems, effective practice activity and staff supervision

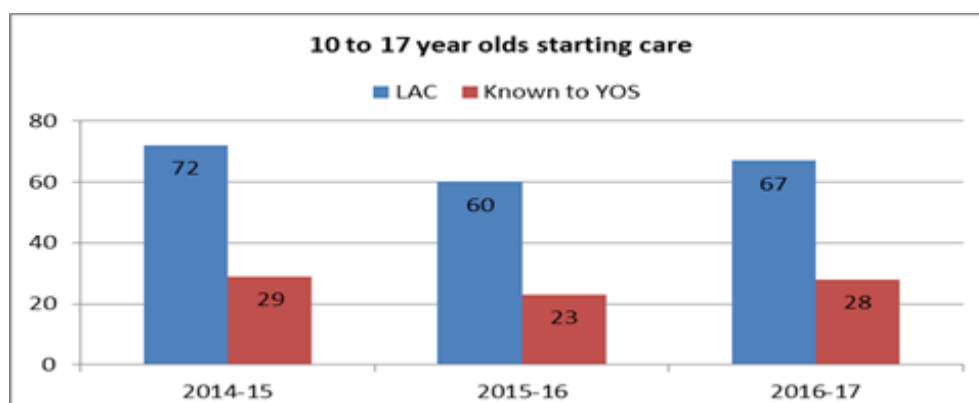
### **Critical Incidents**

22.5 In March 2017, the Youth Justice Board revised their serious incident policy and implemented new procedures. The Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents (CSPPI) sets out what staff working in the youth justice system are expected to do in order to report information to the Youth Justice Board if a child is involved in a safeguarding or public protection incident whilst under YOT supervision or on a YOT's caseload, or if they are charged with certain serious offences whilst not under YOT supervision or on a YOTs caseload.

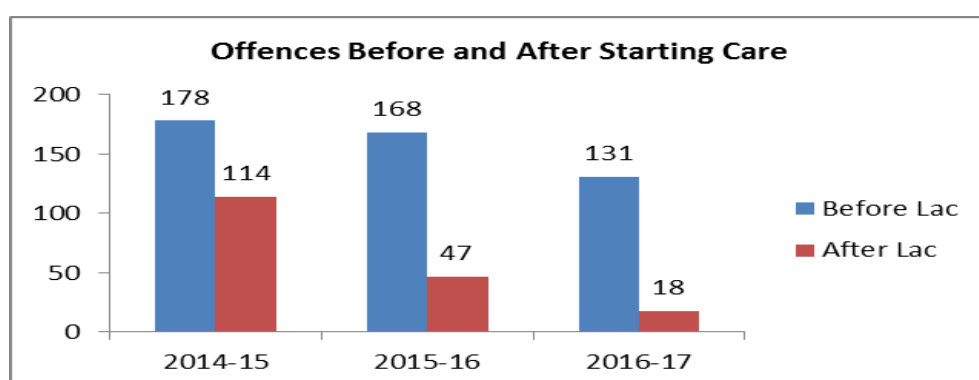
22.6 There have been no incidents that met the threshold of a safeguarding Learning or Critical Review in 2016/17. There has been one Public Protection Learning Review completed in April 2017 due to the nature of the offence committed and the review outcome was quality assured by the MAPPA Coordinator as per local arrangement.

### **Looked After Children**

22.7 In 2017 the Youth Offending Service undertook analysis of the offending behaviour of Looked After Children and found that of the 67 new entries into care aged between 10 and 17 years, 28 were known to YOS (42%).



22.8 However, it is noted that offending once entering care has decreased year on year for this cohort.



22.9 To further contribute to improving the life chances of looked after children at risk of offending and criminalisation the YOS are in the process of developing in collaboration with the Police Crime Commissioner a multi-agency Child In Care Concordat.

### Children held in custody

22.10 The Youth Offending Service has a clear protocol in place for when a young person in Police custody cannot be given bail and is to be held in custody until the next available court. In these case consideration is given to their release under Section 38(6) of PACE to temporary Local Authority Accommodation.

22.11 Figures and analysis will be included in the final version of this report.

## 23 Private Fostering

23.1 The reported numbers of privately fostered children in Derby has been consistently low<sup>28</sup> over a number of years. The number of **new** reported private fostering arrangements was 10 (2016-17) in comparison with 17 (2015-16).

<sup>28</sup> Annual Report on Private Fostering 2016 -2017, Kay Dosanjh (2017)

23.2 There were a total of 8 private fostering arrangements in Derby (31 March 2017) and a total of 19 private fostering arrangements had closed (April 2016 – February 2017).

23.3 Assurance of the 10 new private fostering arrangements identified that particular action was needed to ensure that the first reviews by children's social care were booked within 28 days so that the suitability of arrangements could be reviewed. Nine out of the 10 arrangements had been assessed by a social worker but only in only 50% of cases were Disclosure and Barring Service checks on the adults in the household in place.

23.4 Subsequent auditing of 5 of the arrangements found that the children were safe with overall positive outcomes recorded especially in terms of the carers offering the children stability. The report identified a number of actions taken during the year to improve awareness of private fostering and recommendations were identified to ensure compliance with regulations and required standards.

23.5 Derby City Council was inspected by Ofsted in March 2017 under the framework of services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers. Private fostering was an area requiring improvement, due to delay in responding to notifications and completing assessments and reviews, delays in seeing children and completing relevant checks.

23.6 The Derby City Children's Services Improvement Plan<sup>29</sup> sets out actions to achieve improved outcomes for children who are privately fostered. ***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will seek assurance in the coming year that this has been completed.***

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| <b>24</b> | <b>Children and Young People who are victim of crime</b> |
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24.1 As from April 2015 if a report to the police details a crime, the incident/referral is given a crime reference number straight away or in any case within 24 hours. This has led to an increase in the recording of crimes where the victim is a child.

24.2 Audits of police recording are completed quarterly to ensure compliance with the National Crime Recording standards and National Standards for Incident Recording and these processes are regularly inspected by HMIC.

24.3 During the year there was a transition in recording systems used by the police and the annual figures are not directly comparable. National and local figures will continue to inform work with schools, children's social care and partner agencies and more in depth reporting of local trends will be included next year.

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| <b>25</b> | <b>Policy and Procedures, Guidance and Thresholds</b> |
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### **Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children procedures**

<sup>29</sup> Derby City Children Services 2017 Improvement Plan - Services for children in need of help and protection, looked after children and care leavers



25.1 Two timetabled procedures revisions have taken place over the last year with the first focused on ensuring that the procedures were compliant with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 and national guidance.

25.2 In addition to the above updates, two extra revisions have taken place outside of our agreed timetable to incorporate learning arising from a serious case review, a learning review and children's social care audit. These were changes were to the Child Protection Conferences and Complex (organised or multiple) Abuse procedures and were signed off by both Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards.

25.3 The Safeguarding Children Procedures web pages list all updates and changes that have improved how practitioners are supported. Some of the key changes include:

Updates to key procedures such as:

- Providing Early Help
- Child Protection Conferences
- Abuse of disabled children
- Child abuse linked to belief in possession or witchcraft
- E Safety and the Internet Abuse
- Children abused through sexual exploitation (this is now joint with county)
- Domestic violence or abuse
- Safeguarding children at risk through FGM
- Working with parents who are misusing substances
- Working with parents who have mental health needs
- Allegations against staff, carers and volunteers
- Child Death Reviews
- Recruitment and selection

25.4 The *Multi-Agency Protocol for Pre-Birth Assessments and Interventions*, *Child Sexual Exploitation Toolkit* and *Graded Care Profile for Neglect* have all been reviewed and updated and are now joint with Derbyshire. This will ensure consistency of practice across the two Local Authority areas.

25.5 To promote the effectiveness of managing allegations against those who work with children, a new allegations referral form has been developed and launched for use across city and county. Updates to the Derby manager's and subject's allegations leaflets have also been made.

25.6 The *Multi-Agency Guidance on Home Visits*, *Family Safety Advice Guidance* and *Child Protection Conference* template reports have also been updated. To support the dissemination of child safety information a new Child and Family Safety page has been launched on the Derby Safeguarding Children Board website.

25.7 Helping professionals understand the significance of parents or adults not taking children to appointments was identified as important learning from a neighbouring Local Safeguarding Children Board. As a consequence the importance of children not being taken for appointments and medical neglect (called "*Was not*



*brought*”) has been incorporated within the procedures, training and safeguarding communications.

25.8 A new document library has also been developed so that practitioners can easily find and access safeguarding protocols, guidance documents, template forms, assessment tools and leaflets.

25.9 The web based procedures were also updated to enable the procedures to be mobile device/tablet “friendly”.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The LSCB policy and procedures sub-group ensures that policies and procedures, including a clear and well-presented threshold document, are kept up to date.”

## **Impact**

25.10 During spring of 2017 key audits were carried out that will help to illustrate the impact of policies and procedures.

25.11 One audit sought to obtain the anonymous views of practitioners and managers about thresholds and their use in Derby. The findings will be compared with a similar baseline audit carried out in 2014.

25.12 A second audit has been carried out with six schools and children’s social care to scrutinise the way in which referrals were made and draw out learning from practitioners, a small number of parents and a young person.

25.13 Noting that both reports will be signed off in summer 2017, emerging lessons indicate that further work is needed to improve:

- Referral processes and adherence to existing procedures;
- Feeding back to referrers;
- Use of escalation processes (as required);
- Involvement of agencies in strategy meetings; and
- The quality of assessment (including multi-agency involvement) to inform decision making

25.14 Some of the themes that appear in these reports replicate findings of audits in 2016 and would appear to raise concern that insufficient progress has been made to ensure that existing procedures are embedded in practice and making the intended difference to ensure robust systemic safeguarding arrangements are in place.

25.15 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board will be asked to consider the findings and key themes from both reports at the meeting in September 2017.

**Derby Safeguarding Children Board Website** [www.derbyscb.org.uk](http://www.derbyscb.org.uk)

25.16 In June 2016 the website was reviewed and updated to include comprehensive links to local and national resources. Between 01 June 2016 and 31 March 2017 there were:

- 16,777 individual users accessing the site
- 56.5% visitors were new and 43.5% used the site more than once
- 28,424 sessions (or visits to the website) occurred from the individual users – this means that individuals used the site more than once
- 86,423 page views occurred in total with an average of 3.04 pages viewed per session
- 1,135 sessions (or visits to the website) were translated into Russian

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The LSCB’s website is clear and user friendly, and contains a broad range of information and guidance for professionals, children and their parents. This includes a full range of appropriate policies and procedures, relevant research and information on important national and local issues, such as child neglect. It also has helpful advice to children and parents on matters such as child sexual exploitation and online safety.”

## **26 Safeguarding arrangements across the Education Sector**

26.1 There continues to be good engagement in Education Hub sub group with attendance at meetings of approximately 25-30 representatives per meeting from all education sectors. During the year members requested that the number of meetings be increased from termly to four times a year.

26.2 The *Education Safeguarding / Child Protection policy template* and *Safeguarding Children Audit Tool for Schools and Colleges* was updated in preparation for the new school year including the updates from Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016.

26.3 The *Derby Schools Safeguarding Handbook* was launched in the autumn term to support the work of designated safeguarding leads, head teachers and governors. Safeguarding updates have been circulated across the sector on a regular basis to ensure that all settings have access to the latest safeguarding resources, research and guidance.

26.4 The above documents have all recently been reviewed and updated and were signed off at the 2017 autumn term Hub meeting for circulation and use by Derby education providers.

26.5 For a third consecutive year education providers were asked to report completion and feedback on their Education Safeguarding Children Audit. New for this audit was the use of Survey Monkey which helped to increase the response rate

for schools. A report<sup>30</sup> on the 2016-2017 findings was presented at the autumn term Education Hub meeting.

26.7 A CSE Strategy for schools is in place and specific reporting is obtained from secondary schools about their annual CSE Audit. The findings from the audit responses were reported<sup>31</sup> to the Education Hub and Vulnerable Young People sub group.

26.8 The 2016-2017 report identified that it is a credit to the secondary sector that all settings providing secondary education provision responded by sending in their CSE self-assessment audit.

26.9 Responses were consistent to the findings identified in the 2015-2016 schools CSE audit highlighting the on-going commitment of Derby secondary settings to CSE prevention and identification.

26.10 It is commendable that many establishments fed back not only on their on-going CSE activities but also the actions that they intended on taking to progress CSE issues within their settings.

26.11 In light of the consistency of findings with the 2016 audit the Education Hub has agreed that a programme of CSE audit visits to a small number of schools/colleges should be the focus of activity in the coming year and include obtaining the perspectives of children/young people.

### **“Alright Charlie?”**

26.12 The CSE film and resources for Primary Schools “Alright Charlie?” was launched in 2016 following development in Derby and two other areas by the BLAST project. By March 2017 feedback from different primary settings demonstrated that the use of the “Alright Charlie?” film and supporting materials were increasingly being used across the sector with pupils and parents as well as to raise staff awareness about the issue.

26.13 One primary school reported how the use of “Alright Charlie?” had actively kept some pupils safe from abuse: “Year 6 pupils were traveling to and from school at lunchtime on their own. A man approached the 3 girls on the park. He said to them ‘come into the bushes and I’ll show you my magic’ the girls initially went towards the bushes and he asked them to do something else. They realised it was wrong and they came into school and told staff. It was reported to the police and it went to court in January. He was charged and sentenced. I feel that the “Alright Charlie?” film empowered the girls – they made reference to it. ‘You showed us that video and that was on the park’ – this is how they connected it.”

26.14 Feedback from other schools includes:

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<sup>30</sup> Derby Schools Safeguarding Audit Report Final (2017) C Woods

<sup>31</sup> DSCB Secondary Schools CSE Audit Feedback Final (2017) C Woods

- “We have used “Alright Charlie?” at (one primary and one junior school) and think it is an amazing resource to help adults and children understand how easy it is for literally anyone to become a victim of sexual exploitation.
- “As a NLE (National Leaders of Education) I have recommended it to several schools to enhance their provision for Safeguarding and pupils personal welfare.”
- “I would like to offer some feedback on the “Alright Charlie?” programme. It has been so successful within our junior school. We have been able to educate the children *and* parents using this resource. The children have been able to access the programme with ease and interest and as staff we refer back to this programme often! A brilliant, useful, age appropriate resource that we will continue to use!”

### **“Kayleigh’s Love Story”**

26.15 Following the tragic death of Kayleigh Haywood, Leicestershire Police worked with her family and commissioned an independent production company to make a film about how Kayleigh was groomed and its terrible consequences. The film *Kayleigh’s Love Story* with additional local guidance and supporting materials was provided to secondary schools in Derby. Support from Derby police, health and Safe and Sound CSE Champions was made available and between February and April 2017 Derby secondary schools used *Kayleigh’s Love Story* for events with their year 8 and 9 students.

26.16 The learning packs and materials were taken up by 23 school settings and circulated to the Children in Care Service and the Leaving Care Service in Derby. Confirmed numbers in the planning of events indicated that over 3400 students were expected to participate in KLS learning events.

26.17 The evaluation report<sup>32</sup> included feedback from students indicating that they had improved their awareness of the risks and dangers arising online and they provided qualified examples of the difference that the sessions had made including caution about friend requests. The Education Hub supported the ongoing use of the materials for future groups of students and these are available on the website [here](#).

### **Education Hub developments**

26.18 A further Online Safety Briefing facilitated the Online Safer Internet Centre took place in February 2017; attended by around 144 staff and was positively received. A further briefing event has been agreed for Spring term 2018 (the third year in a row for this event in Derby).

26.19 [SV2](#) (an organisation who supports victims of sexual violence) has delivered sexual consent workshops to Year 11 pupils in schools in Derby and feedback illustrates how pupils have found this extremely helpful and this had been very

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<sup>32</sup> Evaluation of the impact of the use of Kayleigh’s Love Story in Secondary Schools in Derby 2017 – M Sobey (2017)

effective. SV2 are continuing to provide workshops to schools who request them in the coming year.

26.20 The Safeguarding Mentoring Scheme for new designated safeguarding leads, along with Safeguarding Handbook, has continued during the year with support for two new designated safeguarding leads being provided.

26.21 Three half day briefings for designated safeguarding leads were delivered with over 120 designated safeguarding leads attended the sessions. Key local safeguarding issues were covered including: Communications/referrals to Social care, Sexting and how schools should respond, Substance Misuse affecting children/young people, Managing Allegations and Learning from local Child Sexual Abuse Thematic Review and Neglect Multi-Agency audit. A conference for designated safeguarding leads will be held in January 2018 to continue to drive forward the support and safeguarding arrangements in schools.

26.22 An Education Hub task and finish group has been set up to look at the issues around effective communication and transfer of child protection records when a child moves to a new education provider. The group have developed Derby education provider's child protection file guidance and standard child protection records transfer form, which was signed off and launched in autumn 2017.

26.23 Derby Safeguarding Children Board have circulated an exemplar policy 'Dealing with drug related incidents - a policy for schools' and a responding to drug related incidents process chart developed by Derby City Public Health. These are based on national guidance to support schools with management of drug related incidents.

26.24 To support schools in their roles and responsibilities in respect of providing access to children for assessment and the checks required on visitors to schools, the Derby Safeguarding Children Board have published a *Briefing Note on Access to Schools by Staff from Other Agencies*.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

"This group (The Education Hub) has engaged many schools, and extensive work with them and the wider school network has been successful in driving up both the awareness and the quality of safeguarding in schools. Work to counter child sexual exploitation and promote online safety has been commendable."

"Children and young people have been engaged well in the process of creating and disseminating learning materials that have directly led to greater awareness and the prevention of harm, such as the short film 'Alright Charlie'. A group of Year 6 girls used their learning from watching this film to protect themselves from harm and to provide evidence to the police that supported the successful prosecution of a perpetrator."

"The board also promoted a similar film, 'Kayleigh's Love Story', targeted at secondary-aged children, which also received very positive feedback from teachers

and pupils alike. As a result of this, one young person said of their social media use, 'I think I will unfollow all the people I don't know.'

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| <b>27</b> | <b>Single and Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training</b> |
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27.1 During the year 100 (**118**) courses and training seminars were delivered and 2,021 (**2,125**) participants **attended**. 247 (**187**) participants failed to take up their place on the day of the event. To accommodate the increase in last minute non-attendance, course booking numbers were adjusted and an average of around 20 attendees per course was sustained. (*Previous Year Figures in brackets*).

27.2 The comprehensive annual training report<sup>33</sup> illustrates the effectiveness of arrangements and activity this year has included:

- Training 10 more staff from nursery settings to become Early Years Champions and holding an Early Years safeguarding event for 200 staff
- Rolling out the CSE film Kayleigh's Love Story to Secondary Schools
- Progressing the work identified in the Multi Faith Safeguarding Strategy. Over 1,000 bookmarks have been delivered to Year 6 pupils and staff outlining the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and making links to faith settings.
- Supporting single agencies and independent providers to apply for their courses to be validated.
- A Training Needs Analysis was carried out for the MASH Team which led to three bespoke courses attended by staff who took up 73 places.
- Three courses took place focusing on Supporting Asylum Seekers and Refugees.
- Two briefing sessions took place to highlight learning from the Neglect Audit and the CSA Thematic Review.
- Three DSL Briefings took place to update schools about a range of issues including CSC referrals, sexting and psycho-active substances.
- A new course was developed to highlight the Pre-Birth Planning Protocol.
- Films were made to highlight the links developed by CSC in Slovakia and another film to show constructive practice when working with resistant parents.
- Continuing to support the multi-agency training pool in the delivery of courses which enhance the competence and confidence of staff working with children, young people, parents and carers.

27.3 The reports include an evaluation of the impact of the training strategy that is in place and how effectively engagement with individual agencies has been achieved. The report additionally includes an evaluation of the impact training is having on practice and over the coming year the impact will be evaluated further on key areas of practice linked to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board priorities.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

<sup>33</sup> DSCB Annual Training Report 2016-2017 (2017) N Feldman



“The board provides a broad range of relevant training of which social workers speak highly. While driven by statutory expectations and the board’s priorities, the volume and content of training are updated on an ongoing basis to reflect new priorities.”

“A well-thought-out validation process is being successfully used to drive up and assure the quality of single-agency training. Good evidence of the impact of training on improving practice is being provided by ‘three month on’ telephone interviews that are carried out with a selection of training attendees. While this is positive, the overall findings from this ongoing evaluation process have not been analysed to gain greater value from them and to identify any specific themes that could be used to support further improvement.”

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will focus on evaluating the impact of training specifically linked to priority areas in the coming year. This will be done with a view to ensuring thematic learning is drawn out and linked to the thematic learning arising from audit work.***

### **Training priorities for the year 2016 -2017**

27.4 There are now over 7,800 people registered with the electronic booking system up from 4,500 last year. The electronic booking system is actively managed to ensure that the right people are attending the right courses in line with their agency training pathways. Staff are able to transfer their training history if they move jobs within Derby, download material, access their certificates, plan and prioritise their training and see a range of courses from both Adults and Children’s Services. Agencies are able to request information about attendance and non-attendance of staff.

27.5 The annual training report sets out in further detail the priorities for the coming year:

- Continue to support the multi-agency training pool in the delivery of courses which enhance the competence and confidence of staff working with children, young people, parents and carers.
- Support single agencies to carry out telephone interviews to evaluate training.
- Support single agencies and independent providers to apply for their courses to be validated.
- Provide a full day conference for designated safeguarding leads in school settings and a half a day conference for designated safeguarding leads in the Early Years sector.
- Carry out an audit of safeguarding practice in faith organisations. Establish the multi faith safeguarding children training strategy with faith groups in the city. Continue to deliver the citizenship training for newly arrived parents.
- Work alongside the Licensing Team and deliver training to taxi drivers.
- Continue to develop on line resources on the DSCB website.
- Identify a process to encourage agency staff to attend DSCB training.
- Incorporate learning from serious learning reviews, file audits and thematic reviews into course training material.



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| <b>28</b> | <b>Impact of the Learning and Improvement Framework</b> |
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28.1 The learning and improvement framework pulls together much of the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. The learning arising from quality assurance work is driven by priorities set as a result of considering case work and identifying those areas for improvement.

28.2 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board used its local Learning and Improvement Framework (LIF) to:

- Commission serious case reviews
- Critically examine opportunities for learning arising from serious incidents
- Provide a range of learning and improvement activity based on learning from:
  - serious case and learning reviews;
  - multi-agency training needs analysis; and
  - priorities arising from local audit and assurance.

28.3 The Quality Assurance Group has continued to focus on ensuring that the Pre-Birth Assessment and Intervention Protocol is improving practice. A multi-agency audit is planned for October 2017 to check whether improvements to multi-agency support for vulnerable mothers and the babies have been achieved.

28.4 Following the Neglect Audit and the Thematic Review into Child Sexual Abuse (both completed in 2016) action was taken to drive forward learning. The number of Neglect courses on offer doubled and a small Neglect training group has been established. The use of the Graded Care Profile has been emphasised and is now additionally included within an exercise on the Everybody's Business course. A briefing paper *Neglect in Derby – what you need to know* was produced, used to raise awareness and set out multi-agency practice learning. The paper was published as part of the resources on [Neglect](#) on the website.

28.5 Learning from the Thematic Review into Child Sexual Abuse is included in the Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) course including specific case examples and information about contact with offenders of CSA. A briefing paper *Intra Familial Sexual Abuse – what you need to know* was also published on the resources in [Child Sexual Abuse](#) on the website and used to drive for practice.

### **Citizenship Courses for parents and carers**

28.6 The need to improve engagement with parents from new and emerging communities living in Derby emerged as learning from a serious case review started in 2017. One of the key developments has been to develop a course for parents, with interpreting available in key languages, to help them understand how children's needs are met through schools and other universal services. The course includes setting out in detail the expectations of supervision and how children are kept safe. Three courses have been planned initially and a full evaluation will be included in the coming year.

### **Work with Faith Groups in Derby**

28.7 Derby Safeguarding Children Board has met with faith and community representatives to develop a multi-faith strategy, link with religious teaching settings and identify ways develop good safeguarding practice. During the year the following was completed:

- A multi-faith strategy has been written and signed off;
- The Iman at a large Mosque in Derby has delivered 2 safeguarding sermons with guidance from the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. Over 900 children attend the mosque every week;
- A safeguarding training session has been provided to the committee at the Hindu Temple;
- A safeguarding training session has been provided to the Gurdwara with 25 volunteers and teachers;
- Multi-faith bookmarks have been designed and delivered to 4,000 year 6 pupils that highlight the international principles of the rights of the child and includes contact details for support;
- A model policy has been developed with the multi-faith Open Centre that can be adapted by religious places of worship where children learn;
- There have been regular meetings with representative of faith organisations;
- Representatives from Derby Safeguarding Children Board met with parents who have recently arrived in Derby with support from the New Communities Team and a head teacher at a school (where a third of the pupils are of Roma heritage);
- A safeguarding audit tool has been developed and is being promoted with all faith organisations.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The board is also engaging well with faith settings to promote not only broader safeguarding awareness but also more specific awareness of the risks posed by dangers such as child sexual exploitation and radicalisation. This work is exemplified by safeguarding sermons preached by the imam of a large local mosque. It has recently been bolstered by the board’s multi-faith strategy, developed over the past year with significant mosque, Hindu temple, church and gurdwara consultation.”

28.9 Equality and Diversity continues to be incorporated through the learning and improvement framework and the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board as evidenced within this report.

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| <b>29</b> | <b>Serious Case and Learning Reviews</b> |
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29.1 The Serious Case Review Panel has scrutinised cases that the local authority or other agencies consider have caused serious harm and where notification is required to Ofsted.

29.2 There have been two serious case reviews commissioned during the year 2016-2017. The National Serious Case Review Expert Panel has been advised of

three cases where serious incidents have occurred. The Panel indicated its agreement with the decisions of the Independent Chair.

### **Case One: FD17**

29.3 A serious case review was commissioned in respect of a child who received injuries at home and the parents failed to seek appropriate medical attention. This led to the injuries becoming life threatening. The serious case review started in February 2017 and is due for completion at the end of the year.

29.4 At an early stage in this case it became apparent that the safeguarding children procedures could be strengthened and immediate action was taken to amend them. As a result children who have been subject of a child protection plan with only have the plan removed at the first review, after 3 months, in exceptional circumstances.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“Importantly, the board has not waited for the completion of SCRs or learning reviews to use the lessons learned to improve agency practice. For example, initial learning from the case of a child about whom it has only very recently been agreed to carry out a SCR led to an LSCB audit of the cases of children who came off a plan at their first child protection review conference and, in turn, to updated and improved procedures and guidance. “

### **Case Two: GD17**

29.5 A serious case review was commissioned in respect of serious harm to a child. At the criminal trial of the perpetrator, reporting restrictions were put in place to safeguard the welfare of those affected.

29.6 Derby Safeguarding Children Board will complete the review and publish a report that complies with the ruling of the Court.

29.7 The National Serious Case Review Panel, Department for Education and Ofsted are aware of the case and the specific circumstances that exist.

### **Thematic Learning Review**

29.8 A thematic learning review was carried out during 2016 to look at recent multi-agency practice across six cases where allegations had been made that a family member had sexually abused a child within the family.

29.9 Multi-agency briefings (including specific briefings for designated safeguarding leads in schools) were held to raise awareness of the findings of the thematic learning review and a briefing paper *Intra Familial Sexual Abuse – what you need to know* was also published (as detailed above).

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The LSCB learning and improvement framework is compliant with statutory guidance and is detailed, clear and up to date. It provides a well-structured framework for undertaking SCRs, learning reviews and related activities, and for the dissemination of the learning that arises from them.”

***Derby Safeguarding Children Board will publish the learning from serious case reviews in the coming year and will ensure that the specific detail of individual cases is made clearer alongside the key messages for improving practice***

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| <b>30</b> | <b>Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)</b> |
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30.1 The CDOP Annual Report<sup>34</sup> records that between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, there were 72 child deaths across Derbyshire which is a reduction from 75 in the previous year. The annual report is published on the [website](#).

30.2 **51** cases of child deaths were reviewed by the panel to be assessed to see if there were factors that could be changed to prevent future deaths (modifiable factors) and any relevant other environmental, external, medical or personal factors that may have contributed to the child's death. Across the CDOP area five deaths were found to include “modifiable factors”.

30.3 To echo the previous year's trend, infants aged 0-27 days constituted the largest number of child deaths.

30.4 During the year CDOP has been developing an online action log that is reviewed at every panel meeting, and which will shortly be accessible to all panel members through a remote secure interface, to ensure that the work that does arise from the review of individual cases, is tackled in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

30.5 CDOP has continued to be active in seeking to influence change nationally for example, to improve safety and prevent child deaths arising from Nappy Sacks. In early April the Derby and Derbyshire CDOP Chair attended a national stakeholder event in Westminster, organised by Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) to bring together representatives of retailers, manufacturers and trading standards. The CDOP Chair provided a presentation on the dangers of Nappy Sacks and learning arising from 2 deaths locally. A bereaved mother was able to give an account of the loss of her child as a result of a nappy sack asphyxiation and by the end of the meeting there appeared to be a genuine commitment to bring about change. The CDOP chair reflected that being part of that effort to protect babies at the national level was a great privilege and affirmed of the work that CDOP does.

<sup>34</sup> Derby and Derbyshire Child Death Overview Panel Annual Report 2016 – 2017 A Hawley and S Raju (2017)

30.6 CDOP has continued throughout the year to try to understand and prevent childhood death. The full annual report sets out in detail some of the wider work undertaken in respect of:

- Stillbirths
- Maternal Obesity
- Safe Sleeping
- Bed-nest Cribs, Poddle Pods and Hammocks for Babies
- Lie-Flat car seats
- Developments in the science of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Child Obesity

30.7 CDOP also continues to take a forward-looking perspective, through work with regional and national networks and through its annual development day and seminar. The annual seminar held in June 2017 included:

- Update on 2016 Kennedy Report, and developments in less invasive post-mortem methods
- Priorities in home accident prevention
- Derby Home Safety Equipment Scheme
- Suicide prevention update

Derby Safeguarding Children Board was reviewed by Ofsted in March 2017. Ofsted found that:

“The child death overview panel is appropriately constituted and carries out its function well. It links to the SCR sub-group when necessary, oversees rapid response arrangements for when children die unexpectedly and promotes public health messages about relevant issues such as safer sleeping, the use of smoke alarms and nappy sack safety. This means that the board is doing all that it can to ensure that awareness is raised in the local community in the hope of preventing further deaths.”

30.8 One area for development that emerged from discussions with the Ofsted was in respect of formalising the forward-looking aspects of CDOP’s work. With this in mind, the annual report provides details of the work plan and strategy for the year ahead.

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| <b>31</b> | <b>Partner Agency Safeguarding Reports, (S11) Audit and Analysis</b> |
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### **Section 11 self-assessments 2016 - 2017**

31.1 The Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards strengthened the section 11 process that is completed by agencies that cover the two local safeguarding children board areas. Updated audit forms and guidance documentation were launched in 2015-2016 to ensure that agencies provide consistent and clearly illustrated feedback and analysis of whether standards are being met.

31.2 The Quality Assurance sub group extended the scrutiny of single agency Section 11 self-assessments in 2017 with the addition of assurance visits to individual agencies. At the visits additional discussion and exploration of evidence occurred to ensure the unique circumstances of each agency were more robustly understood.

31.3 S11 audit updates and assurance visits were completed for: Derby City Council (Children's Social Care), Derbyshire Constabulary, Ripplez, Probation (National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company) Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust, CAFCASS and Derby Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

31.4 Each agency received written confirmation of the findings of the assurance visit and confirmation of areas for development.

31.5 Partner agencies were able to provide a greater level of detail, as a result of the updated process, and significant benefit was obtained from dialogue and scrutiny of the evidence provided. There were important opportunities of learning identified from individual agencies that will provide the opportunity for multi-agency development over the coming years, such as particular supervision arrangements that explicitly examined grooming by parents of staff working with the family.

31.6 Good arrangements were evident across the partnership to meet the core requirements of the S11 standards.

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| <b>32</b> | <b>Allegations against staff, carers and volunteers</b> |  |
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32.1 The Workforce Group reviews and scrutinises the annual report about allegations against staff, carers and volunteers and report on progress to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board<sup>35</sup>.

32.2 In summary, there were 202 referrals to the Local Authority Designated Officer for allegations (LADO) in the specified time period compared with 188 in 2015-16 and 172 (2014-15), 114 (2013-14), 104 (2012-13) and 102 (2011-2012).

32.3 As agreed these figures now include contacts where it is quickly established that these do not meet the criteria for LADO; 87 of these referrals (44%) were felt to meet the threshold in comparison to 50% in the previous year.

32.4 A table illustrating referral figures is set out below:

| AGENCY                  | 2012-3 | 2013-4 | 2014-2015     |             | 2015-2016     |             | 2016-2017     |             |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|                         |        |        | Threshold met | Advice only | Threshold met | Advice only | Threshold met | Advice only |
| <b>Agency Fostering</b> | 1      | 5      | 1             | 4           | 4             | 4           | 3             | 5           |

<sup>35</sup> Allegations against Staff, Carers and Volunteers, Annual Report April 2016 to March 2017, J Nembhard-Francis (2017)



|                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Agency Residential Care</b> | 7  | 8  | 8  | 3  | 2  | 8  | 5  | 5  |
| <b>DCC Fostering</b>           | 7  | 12 | 8  | 2  | 8  | 2  | 2  | 3  |
| <b>DCC Residential Care</b>    | 6  | 13 | 4  | 6  | 2  | 16 | 11 | 0  |
| <b>CYPD</b>                    | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 5  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>DCC other</b>               | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| <b>Child care</b>              | 12 | 5  | 17 | 13 | 14 | 8  | 10 | 12 |
| <b>Primary school</b>          | 18 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 30 |
| <b>Secondary School</b>        | 22 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| <b>College</b>                 | 0  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| <b>Health</b>                  | 2  | 8  | 5  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 8  |
| <b>Police</b>                  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4  | 1  | 3  | 0  |
| <b>Faith group</b>             | 5  | 0  | 5  | 1  | 8  | 4  | 4  | 1  |
| <b>Sports</b>                  |    |    | 0  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  |
| <b>Transport provider</b>      |    |    | 1  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 5  | 3  |
| <b>Voluntary sector</b>        | 9  | 3  | 2  | 5  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| <b>Private sector</b>          | 8  | 4  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 2  | 2  | 5  |
| <b>Other</b>                   | 1  | 10 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 4  | 9  |

32.5 Referrals from child care, schools and colleges continue to constitute the majority of the referrals and have increased this year with a rise from 89 referrals in 2015/16 to 119 referrals this year. It is notable that there are less referrals from DCC residential children's homes however all the referrals met threshold for LADO which suggests that there is greater understanding regarding what constitutes a LADO referral.

32.6 There have been an increased number of referrals from 'other agencies' and 'private sector', 13 other referrals compared with 3 the previous year and 7 private sectors compared with 2. The majority of the referrals were for advice only which suggest that agencies are unclear of the threshold but using the LADO process correctly to explore concerns. Following closer scrutiny of the data there is additional work to be undertaken to ensure that there is consistency in relation to the use of the classifications which would reduce the numbers of referrals classified as 'other'. Otherwise the distribution of referrals across agencies is broadly the same as previous years, and with numbers being very small it is not possible to identify any trends.

32.7 Physical abuse remains the most frequent reason for the referrals for LADO and this is consistent with previous years. There has been a rise in referrals related to inappropriate behaviour and conduct at work these referrals equate to 43% of referrals although 65 % of these did not meet threshold and advice was given to the referrer.

32.8 The proportion of “substantiated” outcomes was 33% which is a slight decrease from 41% last year. Numbers of false and malicious allegations has risen from the previous year (15% and 7%) as oppose to 12% and 2% in 2015-16.

32.9 The biggest proportion of resolution category remains unsubstantiated (44%) suggesting that allegations made cannot be proven or disproven but concerns remains regarding the behaviour referred against the individual.

32.10 The high number of “advice only” (114 = 56%) which is a rise from the previous year implies a low threshold amongst organisations, including Ofsted, and a tendency to seek advice. This has been a consistent picture since 2015/16

32.11 The Police are actively involved in cases where threshold was met (44% compared to 49% last year) and there are a fewer prosecutions (2% compared to 8% last year). Figures this year for employers also focus on cases where threshold was met, and continue to show the active engagement of employers in this area of work, even where concerns are unsubstantiated.

32.12 It is noted that these processes all take significant time (months or longer) and the outcome is rarely reported back to the LADO team. Unfortunately there has been no progress in routinely obtaining the final outcome of police investigations and prosecutions and employers' disciplinary action.

32.13 It is noteworthy that employers will often take "internal action" and sometimes even disciplinary or dismissal, even where the LADO outcome is not substantiated. This has led to a number of complaints about the LADO process which has resulted in further review of the LADO process. This has raised some concerns about the pre-emptive actions of some employers.

32.14 Government guidance issued in 2013 states “it is reasonable to expect that 80% of cases should be resolved within one month. 91% of cases in Derby were resolved in one month this year (73%, 74% and 62% last three years). Guidance states 90% of cases should be resolved within three months. 99% of cases were resolved within three months this year (100%, 97% and 88% last three years).

32.15 There were four cases referred to the LADO which involved historical abuse, these dated back to the 1980's two involve sexual abuse, one concerned inappropriate behaviour at work and the final case involved physical abuse. All concluded with a resolution of unsubstantiated; however various levels of actions were taken by their employers which included disciplinary processes.

32.16 Derbyshire County Council and Police have established a Complex Inquiry Team to review and investigate complex historical institutional abuse. There is multi agency representation from Derby city at both an operational and strategic level to ensure that there is robust oversight of these cases and there is support in place for all victims.

32.17 31 children were recorded as having a disability compared with 21 last year. Recording whether children have a disability remains important to determine if they may have additional vulnerabilities in the context of concerns about the alleged

behaviour of an adult who works or volunteers with them. Whilst this is the second year that this data has been recorded there were many recordings of 'not known'; suggesting that that the information was not asked of the referrer or not established following the strategy meeting. Work to improve this will continue in the coming year.

32.18 The Council Corporate audit team undertook an audit of the LADO processes in July/August 2016. The service responded promptly and the necessary leaflets were published along with website information clarifying LADO enquiries and processes necessary for the public who may have concerns about an adult's behaviour.

32.19 The three outstanding actions all relate to the electronic system used by the local authority to record LADO concerns. Completing these actions will fully embed and enhance the LADO processes and provide the necessary performance data needed to end the use of the manual database.

32.20 One of the Child Protection Managers delivers training to managers from different agencies about managing allegations as part of the DSCB safeguarding training programme on a regular basis. There have been 5 half day courses held during the year, with support from the Police Child Abuse Unit and Derby City Council HR Department in the delivery. In total, 83 professionals from a range of agencies have completed the course in 2016-2017 which has been an increase from the previous year (60 professionals).

|           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>33</b> | <b>Capacity of the Workforce</b> |
|-----------|----------------------------------|

33.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board scrutinises arrangements for maintaining a safe, sufficient and effective workforce. Workforce capacity reports were obtained for the third year in a row in respect of the following key front line roles:

1. Front-line social workers
2. Police Officers (Public Protection Unit)
3. Community Midwives
4. Paediatricians (Derby Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)
5. Health Visitors
6. School nurses
7. CAMHS practitioners
8. Looked After Children Nursing Team
9. Community Paediatricians
10. Family Nurses
11. Designated Nurses and Designated Doctors (Southern Derbyshire CCG)

33.2 Workforce group partners presented their individual reports at the joint workforce sub group meeting. Individual agencies identified how they were taking action to manage their workforce capacity; no specific risk issues that required action by the Derby Safeguarding Children Board were identified. Workforce capacity will continue to be monitored during the coming year through the Section 11 audit process.

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
| <b>34</b> | <b>Derby Safeguarding Children Board Performance and Outcome Measures</b> |  |
|-----------|---|--|

34.1 Derby Demographic Data sets out below: Derby Population, Children receiving Early Help (Targeted) Services, Children in need, Children in Care and Children Subject of Child Protection Plans (31 March figures for each year)

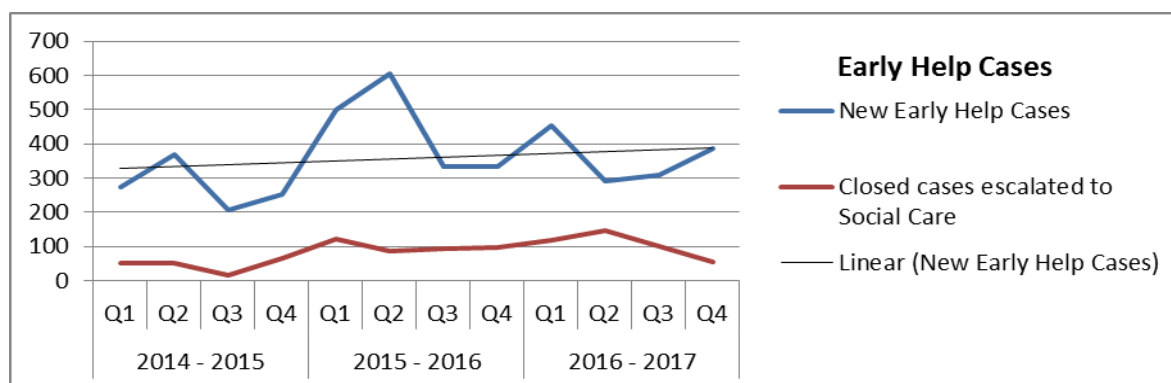
| <b>Ethnic Group</b>           | <b>Derby Population 2011 Census</b> | <b>Year</b>  | <b>Early Help Services</b> | <b>CIN</b>   | <b>Children in Care</b> | <b>Child Protection Plans</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Asian or Asian British</b> | <b>12.5%</b>                        | <b>16-17</b> | <b>8.9%</b>                | <b>10.5%</b> | <b>4.2%</b>             | <b>8.2%</b>                   |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 10%                        | 11.8%        | 3.7%                    | 8%                            |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 5.4%                       | 12.5%        | 3.3%                    | 12.3%                         |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 5.7%                       | 10.3%        | 2.4%                    | 9.2%                          |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 5.1 %                      | 8.4 %        | 2.4 %                   | 15.5 %                        |
| <b>Black or Black British</b> | <b>2.9%</b>                         | <b>16-17</b> | <b>3.3%</b>                | <b>3.6%</b>  | <b>4.5%</b>             | <b>0.6%</b>                   |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 4.7%                       | 3.7%         | 2.2%                    | 3.5%                          |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 2.5%                       | 3.4%         | 2.5%                    | 3.0%                          |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 2.2%                       | 3.4%         | 3.7%                    | 3.1%                          |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 4.3 %                      | 3.8 %        | 3.2 %                   | 1.3 %                         |
| <b>Dual Heritage</b>          | <b>2.9%</b>                         | <b>16-17</b> | <b>7.1%</b>                | <b>8.0%</b>  | <b>12.5%</b>            | <b>13.0%</b>                  |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 7.7%                       | 10.6%        | 14.3%                   | 12.2%                         |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 11.8%                      | 9.3%         | 13%                     | 11.7%                         |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 8.1%                       | 12.9%        | 11.3%                   | 11.9%                         |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 6.6 %                      | 12.0 %       | 11.3 %                  | 9.9 %                         |
| <b>Not recorded / known</b>   | <b>Nil</b>                          | <b>16-17</b> | <b>12.8%</b>               | <b>13.1%</b> | <b>0.2%</b>             | <b>1.1%</b>                   |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 17.8%                      | 9.5%         | 1.3%                    | 3.2%                          |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 18.8%                      | 9.3%         | 0.6%                    | 1.7%                          |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 21.0%                      | 4.9%         | 0.2%                    | 2.0%                          |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 6.8 %                      | 5.1 %        | 0.2 %                   | 3.9 %                         |
| <b>Other</b>                  | <b>1%</b>                           | <b>16-17</b> | <b>0.6%</b>                | <b>0.9%</b>  | <b>1.8%</b>             | <b>0.3%</b>                   |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 1%                         | 0.5%         | 1.3%                    | 1.3%                          |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 1.0%                       | 2.6%         | 4.4%                    | 5.7%                          |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 4.3%                       | 1.4%         | 3.5%                    | 1.7%                          |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 4.8 %                      | 2.3 %        | 2.2 %                   | 4.3 %                         |
| <b>White British</b>          | <b>75.3%</b>                        | <b>16-17</b> | <b>60.2%</b>               | <b>55.8%</b> | <b>64.7%</b>            | <b>64.9%</b>                  |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 52.4%                      | 54.7%        | 68.3%                   | 63.3%                         |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 55.9%                      | 57.4%        | 69.9%                   | 56.0%                         |
|                               |                                     | 13-14        | 53.2%                      | 62.3%        | 75.4%                   | 67.0%                         |
|                               |                                     | 12-13        | 63.4 %                     | 65.2 %       | 79.2 %                  | 62.1 %                        |
| <b>White Other</b>            | <b>4.9%</b>                         | <b>16-17</b> | <b>4.6%</b>                | <b>6.0%</b>  | <b>7.4%</b>             | <b>9.6%</b>                   |
|                               |                                     | 15-16        | 5.1%                       | 6.9%         | 6.5%                    | 7.4%                          |
|                               |                                     | 14-15        | 4.7%                       | 5.4%         | 6.3%                    | 9.7%                          |

|                                |              |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                |              | 13-14 | 5.6%  | 4.7%  | 3.5%  | 5.1%  |
|                                |              | 12-13 | 9.0 % | 3.1 % | 1.5 % | 3.0 % |
| Gypsy /<br>Roma /<br>Traveller | Not recorded | 16-17 | 2.4%  | 2.2%  | 4.7%  | 2.3%  |
|                                |              | 15-16 | 1.2%  | 2.2%  | 2.4%  | 1.0%  |

The Demographic Figures show

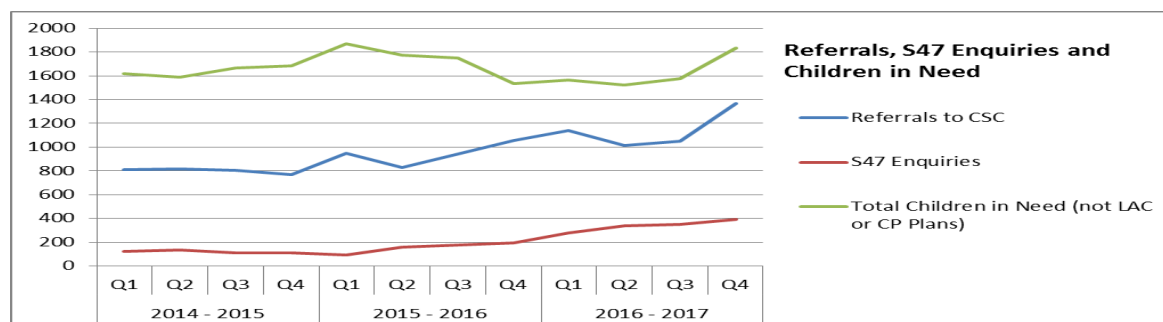
- Previous increases in the New European Communities in Derby were reflected in the increase in the “*White Other*” demographic recording and this has continued in general.
- For the second year *Gypsy/Roma/Traveller* children are recorded as a specific demographic group.
- These two collective demographic groups are over-represented increasingly as children in need, children in care and children subject of child protection plans.

### • Requests for Services



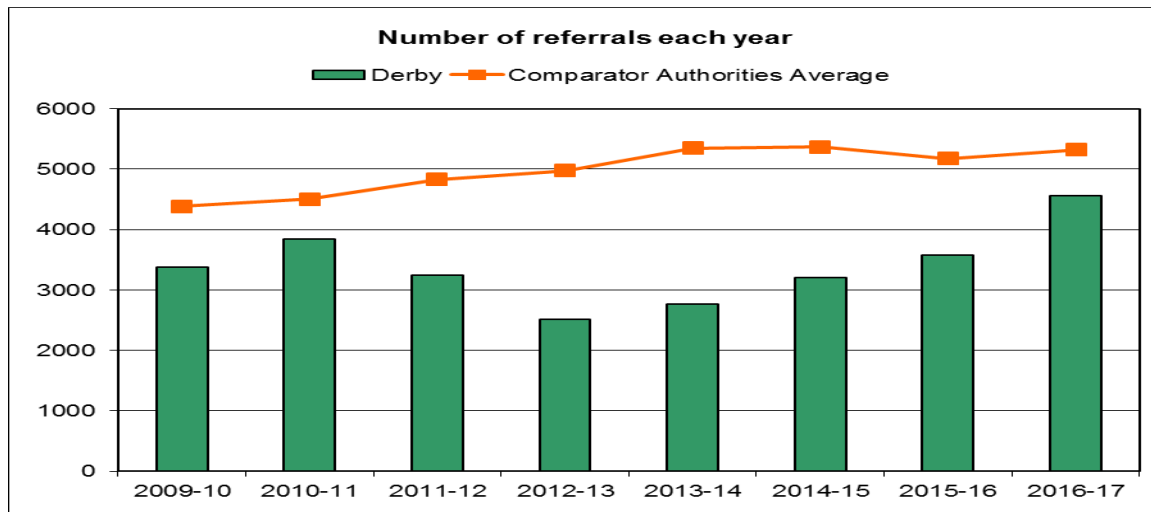
34.2 Over the last three years the trends show continued increased requests for Early Help Services. There has been a decrease since 2015-16 in cases escalated to children’s social care from Early Help, this may be due to strong partnership working in integrated locality teams to prevent escalation, unless there is no alternative to this.

34.3 Similar increases are evident in the overall number of referrals to Children’s Social Care, S47 (Child Protection) Enquiries carried out and the trend for the total number of children in need and further commentary is included below.



## Children in Need Data Analysis

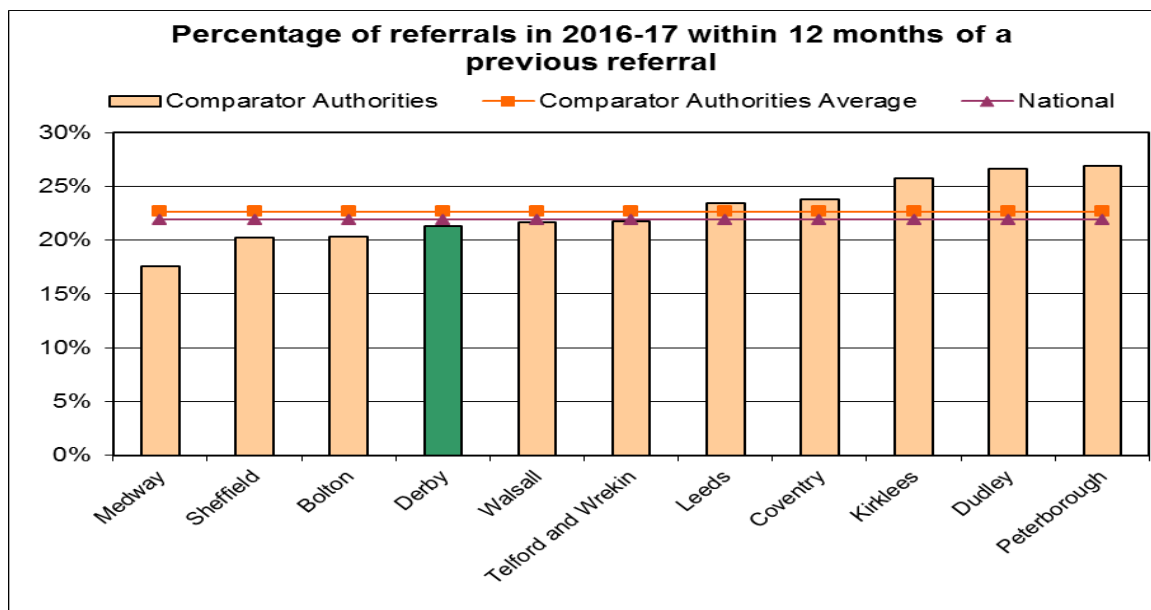
### • Referrals



34.4 Nationally, there has been an increase this year of 4.0% of referrals to children's social care from 2015-16. Within the comparator authorities group, the average number of referrals per authority has increased slightly by 146, a year-on-year increase of 2.8%. Derby has seen a larger increase of 27.3% (979) in the number of referrals between 2015-16 and 2016-17.

34.5 On a longer term basis between 2009-10 and 2016-17, there has been a 7.0% increase in referrals nationally, and a 21.3% increase for the comparator authorities average. Derby has had a 35.3% increase in this time period.

### Re-referrals





34.6 Within Derby, of the 4,561 referrals in 2016-17, 970 (21.3%) were referrals which were within 12 months of a previous referral. This is in line with both the comparator authority average (22.7%) and the national percentage (21.9%).

34.7 Derby has the fourth lowest rate (21.3%) of re-referrals within the comparator authorities group. Particularly high levels of re referrals may indicate that cases are closed too soon.

- **Referrals resulting in no further action**

34.8 In Derby 9.8% of referrals resulted in no further action during 2016-2017. The comparator average was 12.5% and the national average was 10.2%.

34.9 In 2015 – 2016 Derby Safeguarding Children Board was advised that the Derby figures were not sufficiently accurate (on the electronic recording system) and over represented the number for referrals resulting in no further action (being twice over the national average at the time). Plans were put in place to test the views of practitioners from all agencies about levels of need and thresholds in Derby during autumn 2016. It is important to ensure that the seriousness of concern referred to the local authority is judged appropriately and that the figures for “no further action” do not raise concern about the application of thresholds by either partner agencies or children’s social care.

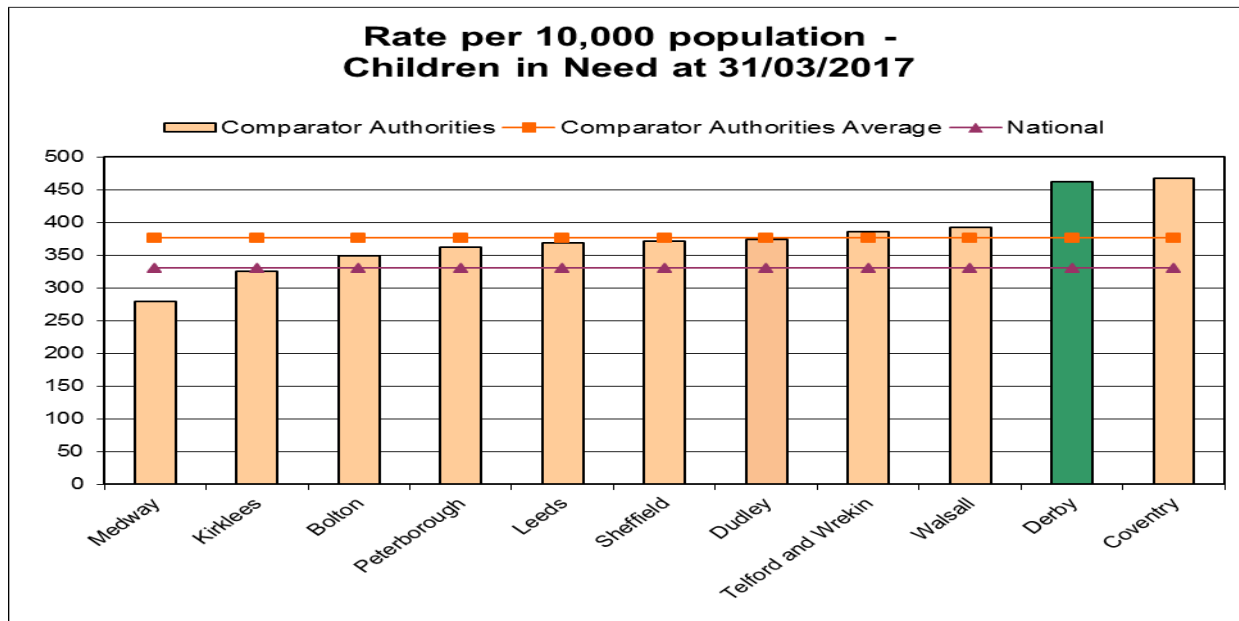
34.10 Further commentary about progress and action taken to assess the views of practitioners on the application of thresholds are included in this report (*paragraph 25.10*). In summary, whilst there have been areas of improvement noted as a result of the survey and additional multi-agency audit, there was no evidence to substantiate concerns that thresholds were being inappropriately applied systematically. It would appear that the outlying data from the previous year was a symptom of inaccurate data systems in 2015-2016.

## **Children in Need**

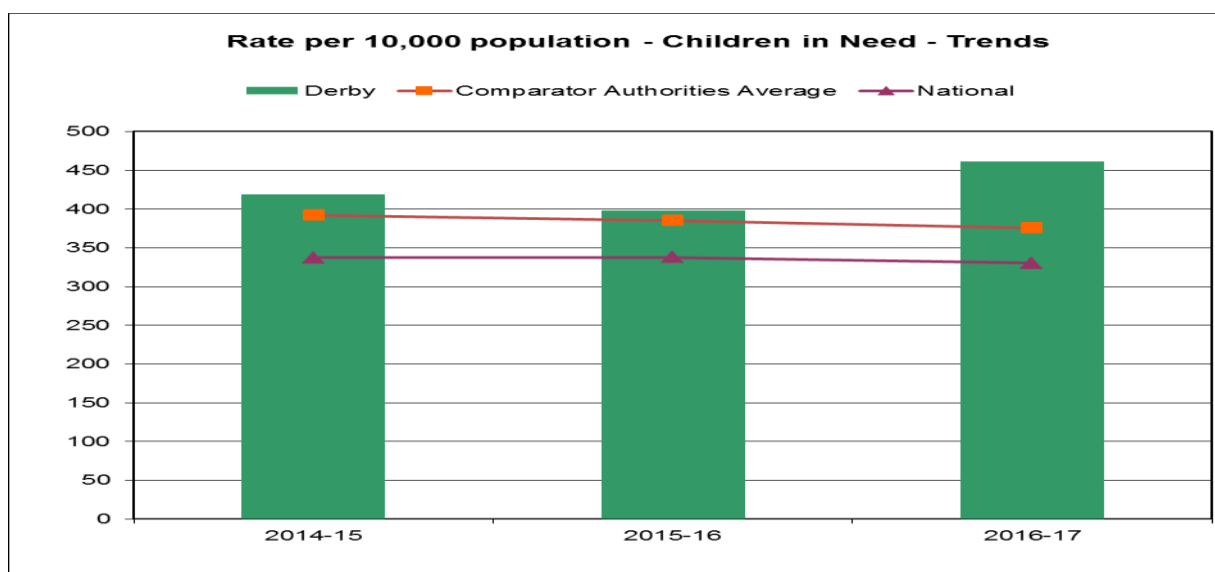
34.11 Derby had 4,656 children in need between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017, with there being 2,742 children in need as at 31 March 2017. This compares to the comparator authorities average being 5,449 children in need throughout 2016-17 and 2,953 children in need as at the end of the reporting year.

34.12 Comparing rates of children in need per 10,000 children as at 31 March 2017, it can be seen that Derby's rate of 461.6 per 10,000 children is now higher than the comparator authorities average rate of 376.0, and well above the national rate of 330.4 per 10,000 children. Derby now sits second highest amongst comparator authority rates.

34.13 Comparing rates of children in need per 10,000 children as at 31 March for each of the last 3 years, it can be seen that Derby's rate had declined in 2015-16, but has now seen a steep rise from 397.9 to 461.6 in 2016-17. This is an increase of 16.0%.



34.14 The change in the comparator authorities average rate from 2015-16 to 2016-17 saw a decrease from 385.3 to 376.0 (2.4%). The national rate moved from 337.7 to 330.4, a decrease of 2.2%



- **Children in need who have a disability**

34.15 In Derby 285 (10.4%) of children in need have a disability recorded (in the previous year the figure was 13.2%) This compares to a comparator average of 11.7% (12.5% in 2015-2016) and a national average of 12.9% (12.7% in 2015-2016).

34.16 Action was taken during this year to scrutinise arrangements to ensure that children with a disability are effectively safeguarded and further commentary is included in section 18 of this report.

- **Section 47 (Child Protection) Enquiries**

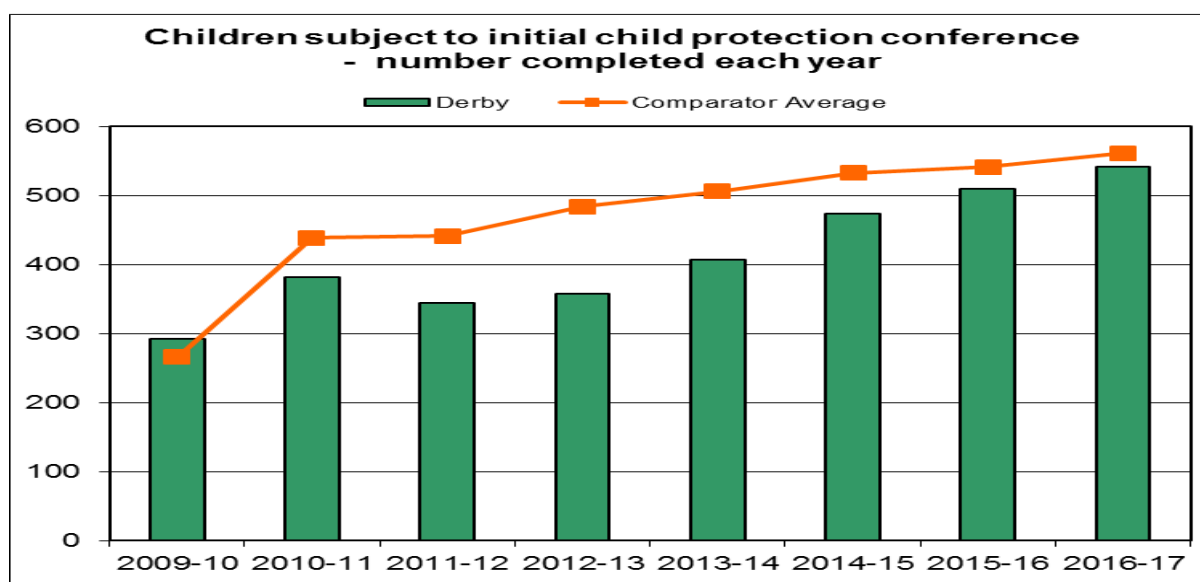
34.17 The number of Section 47 (Child Protection) Enquiries that children were subject to in Derby during 2016-17 (1,080) has increased from last year (853). This is an increase of 227 (26.6%). Nationally there was a 2.7% decrease. The average number per comparator authority increased slightly from 1,268 to 1,285, a rise of 17 (1.3%).

34.18 In 2015-2016 the Derby Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report noted that action was being taken to improve data capture and reporting systems used to monitor Section 47 (Child Protection) Enquiries. It is therefore likely that a key reason for the magnitude of change between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and earlier years is some under-reporting of the number of Section 47 Enquiries in Derby prior to 2015-16.

34.19 The number of child protection conferences following on from Section 47 (Child Protection Enquiries) is now more in line with levels seen in comparator authorities. Whilst the overall picture would indicate more accurate data may be evident, scrutiny of the use of Section 47 (Child Protection) Enquiries will continue on a qualitative basis to ensure good levels of assurance of practice are in place.

- **Children who were the subject of a child protection plan**

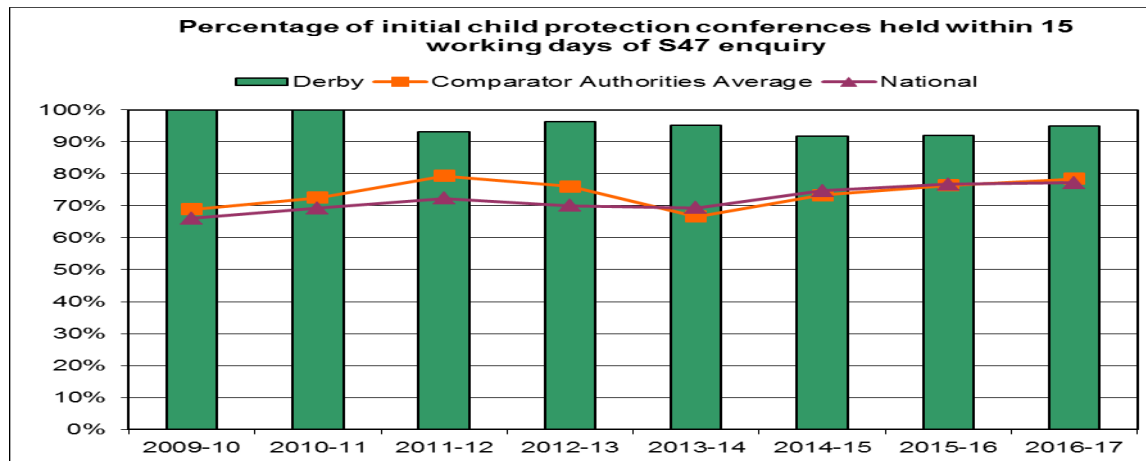
34.20 The number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) completed in Derby has increased from 510 in 2015-16 to 541 in 2016-17, an increase of 6.1%. This compares to a national increase of 3.9% and a comparator authority average increase of 3.6%.



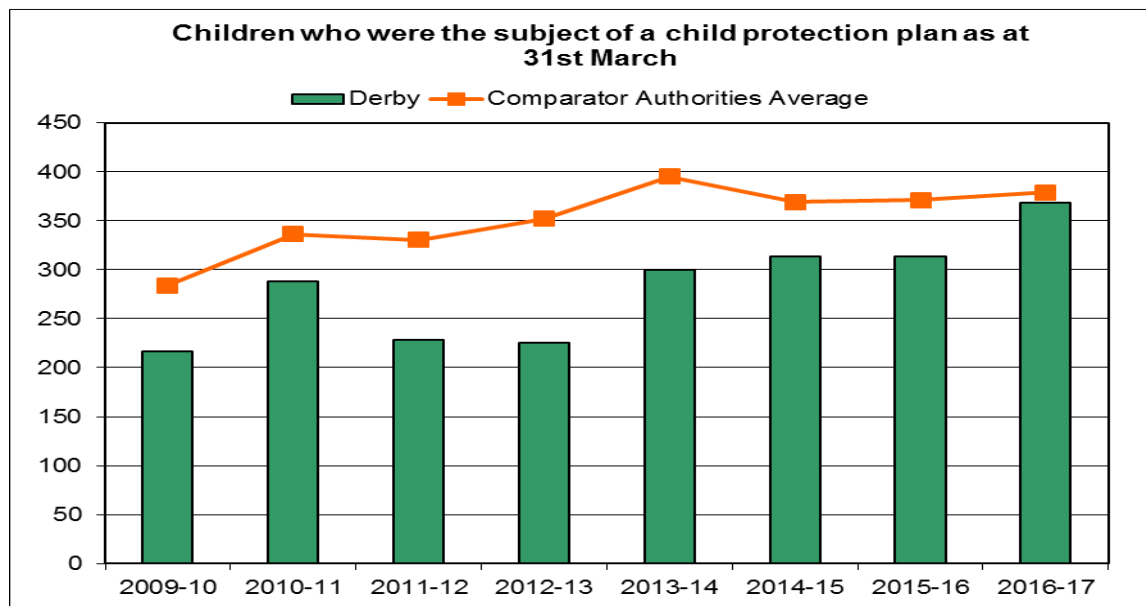
34.21 Over the longer term, between 2011-12 and 2016-17 the number of ICPCs completed in Derby has increased from 345 in 2011-12 to 541 in 2016-17, an increase of 56.8%. This compares to an increase of 35.0% nationally and 27.1% for the average value across all comparator authorities.

- **Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences held within 15 working days of Section 47 Enquiry**

34.22 The percentage of initial child protection conferences (ICPCs) held within 15 working days of an S47 enquiry has increased for the second year in succession for Derby, from 92.0% in 2015-16 to 94.1% in 2016-17. Derby continue to perform well in this area, now leading the comparator authorities for conferences held in timescale, after being second highest last year.



- **Children subject of a child protection plan as of 31 March 2017**

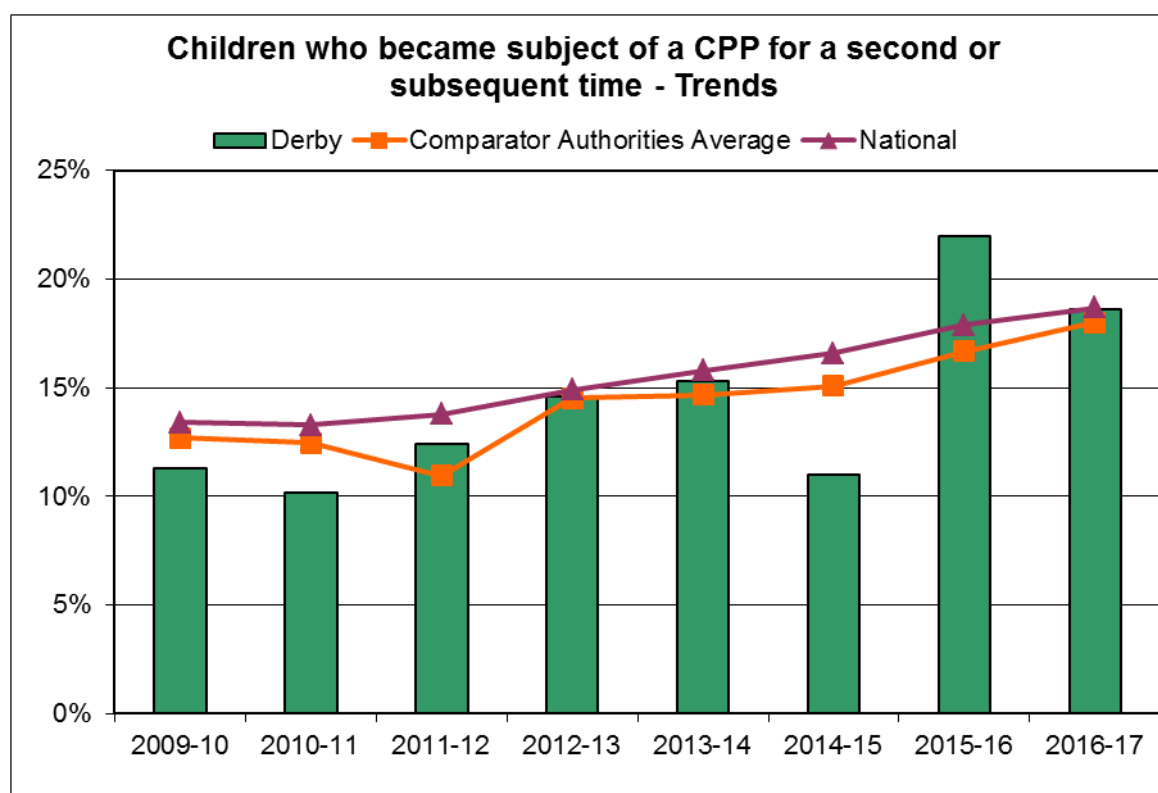


34.23 The number of children in Derby who were the subject of a child protection plan as at 31st March 2017 was 368. This is an increase of 54 children on a plan from 314 as at 31st March 2016, a year-on-year change of 17.2%. This compares to a year-on-year increase of 2.2% for the comparator authorities and a 1.5% increase nationally.

34.24 Derby's number of children on a child protection plan has continued to rise in 2017, and now stands over 500. Work is underway to try and identify the factors behind this rise, and to draw comparisons to East Midlands authorities via the East Midlands Sector Led Improvement Group.

34.25 Over the longer term, between 31st March 2010 and 31st March 2017, the national number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan has increased by 11,980 (30.6%). The average across comparator authorities over the same time period has increased by 95 (33.6%). Derby has a larger percentage change over this time period than either of these figures, moving from 217 to 368, an increase of 151 (69.6%).

- **Second or subsequent child protection plans (NI 65)**



34.26 In Derby 461 children became the subject of a child protection plan during 2016-17. It was the second or subsequent time that a plan had been put in place for 87 (18.6%) of these plans.

34.27 The 2016-17 percentage for Derby (18.6%) is slightly higher than the comparator authority average (18.0%), but almost identical to the national percentage (18.7%). The Derby percentage (18.6%) sits in the middle (6th) of the comparator authorities.

34.28 In terms of trends, the 2016-17 percentage for Derby (18.6%) is the second highest percentage seen for Derby throughout the whole period 2009-10 to 2016-17 but has seen a drop from last year. Derby's percentage was below the national percentage for all years between 2008-09 and 2014-15 inclusive, rose above the

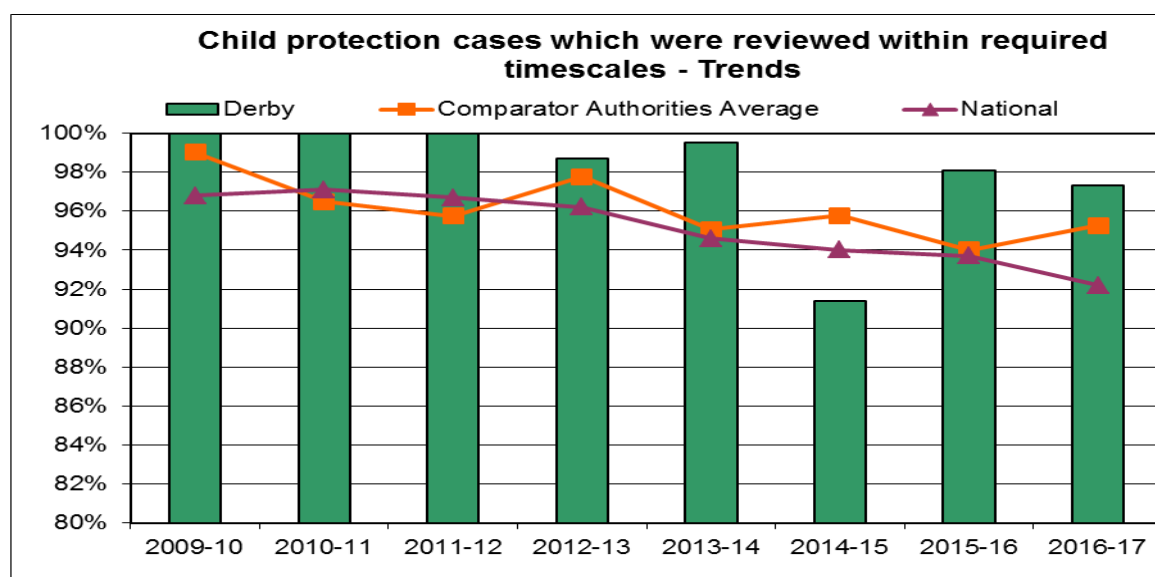
national percentage for 2015-16, but has now returned to just below the national percentage.

- **Category of Child Protection Plan as of 31 March 2017**

34.29 The table illustrates the initial category of child protection plan in Derby and how this compares across comparator authorities. It is noted that there are differences in how local authority areas prioritise the impact of domestic abuse and violence on children accounting for some variation in the categories of emotional abuse and neglect.

|                                       |              |              |             |              |             |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bolton                                | 48.8%        | 13.2%        | 5.4%        | 28.3%        | 4.3%        |
| Coventry                              | 34.4%        | 6.2%         | 4.8%        | 54.7%        | 0.0%        |
| <b>Derby</b>                          | <b>34.8%</b> | <b>17.5%</b> | <b>6.8%</b> | <b>40.6%</b> | <b>0.2%</b> |
| Dudley                                | 32.6%        | 12.7%        | 7.6%        | 47.0%        | 0.0%        |
| Kirklees                              | 38.2%        | 5.4%         | 8.9%        | 47.5%        | 0.0%        |
| Leeds                                 | 25.2%        | 22.5%        | 3.6%        | 48.6%        | 0.0%        |
| Medway                                | 39.3%        | 4.9%         | 4.3%        | 51.5%        | 0.0%        |
| Peterborough                          | 64.7%        | 4.5%         | x           | 27.3%        | x           |
| Sheffield                             | 40.7%        | 7.5%         | 2.6%        | 49.2%        | 0.0%        |
| Telford and Wrekin                    | 65.7%        | 3.4%         | 2.3%        | 28.6%        | 0.0%        |
| Walsall                               | 48.5%        | 5.1%         | 4.4%        | 42.0%        | 0.0%        |
| <b>Comparator Authorities Average</b> | <b>43%</b>   | <b>9%</b>    | <b>5%</b>   | <b>42%</b>   | <b>0%</b>   |

- **Child protection plans reviewed within required timescales (NI 67)**

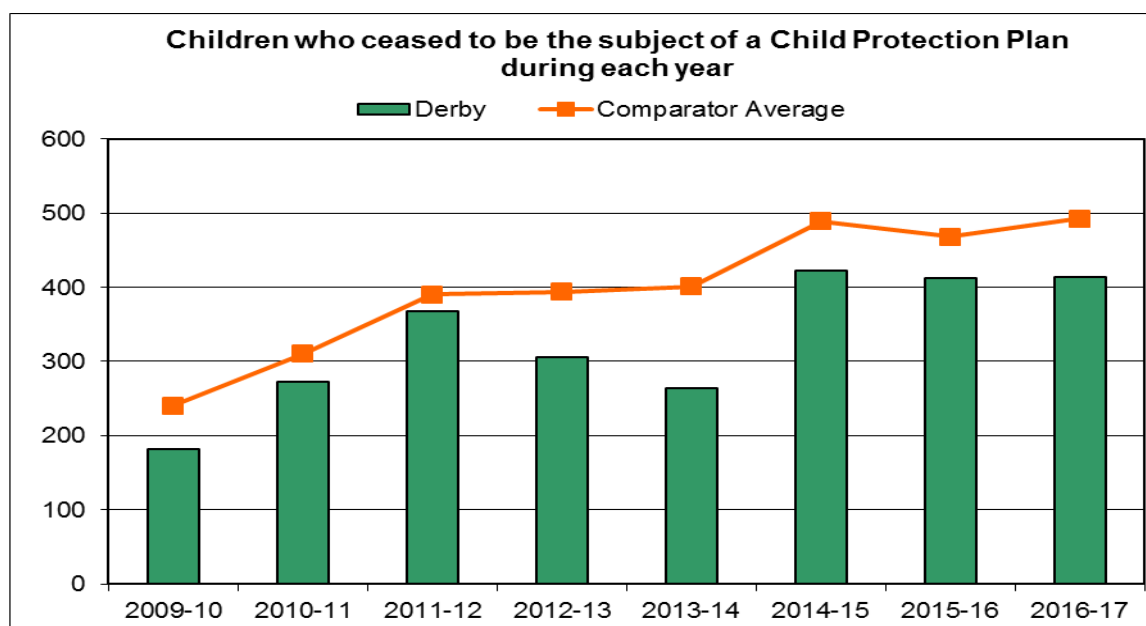


34.30 When a child becomes the subject of a child protection plan, their plan should be reviewed within the first three months and then subsequently at least every six months. 221 children in Derby were subject to a child protection plan for more than three months as at 31 March 2017, of which 215 (97.3%) were reviewed within the timescale.



34.31 Derby's 2016-17 performance (97.3%) for this indicator is the sixth highest within the comparator group. Derby's 2016-17 performance has dipped slightly from the 98.1% seen in 2015-16 but remains strong. In line with most previous years between 2009-10 and 2015-16 inclusive, Derby's 2016-17 performance (97.3%) is above the comparator authority average (95.3%) and also above the national percentage (92.2%).

- **Ceasing child protection plans**

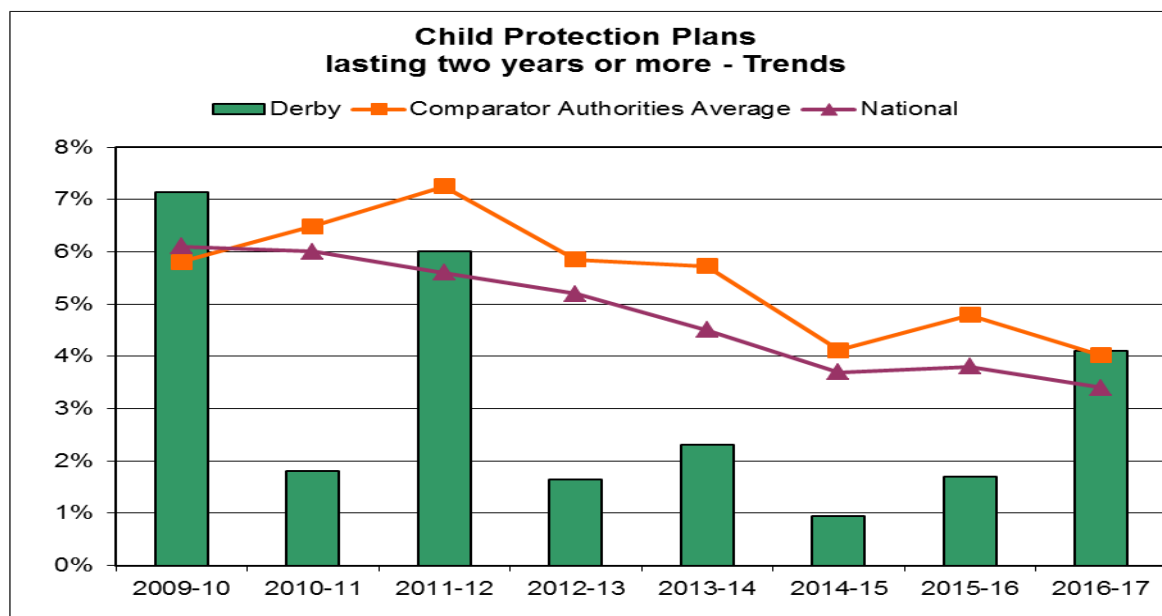


34.32 In Derby, the number of children ceasing to be the subject of a child protection plan during the year has increased by 1 in the year ending 31st March 2017 to 414. This is a decrease of 0.2%. This is less than the comparator authority average increase of 25 (5.3%). The national figure also increased from 62,750 to 65,200, an increase of 3.9%.

34.33 Looking at longer term trends, in Derby the number of child protection plans ceasing each year has changed from 182 in 2009-10 to 414 in 2016-17, an increase of 127.5%. This compares to an increase of 104.9% over the same time period for the comparator authorities, and a national increase of 72.0%.

### **Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more (NI 64)**

34.34 In Derby, there were 414 children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan throughout 2016-17. Seventeen of these children (4.1%) were the subject of a plan for 2 years or more. This percentage is in line with the comparator authorities' average (4.0%) and slightly above the national percentage (3.4%). The Derby 2016-17 percentage (4.1%) has risen for the second year running, although it needs to be recognised that these percentages are based upon very small counts.



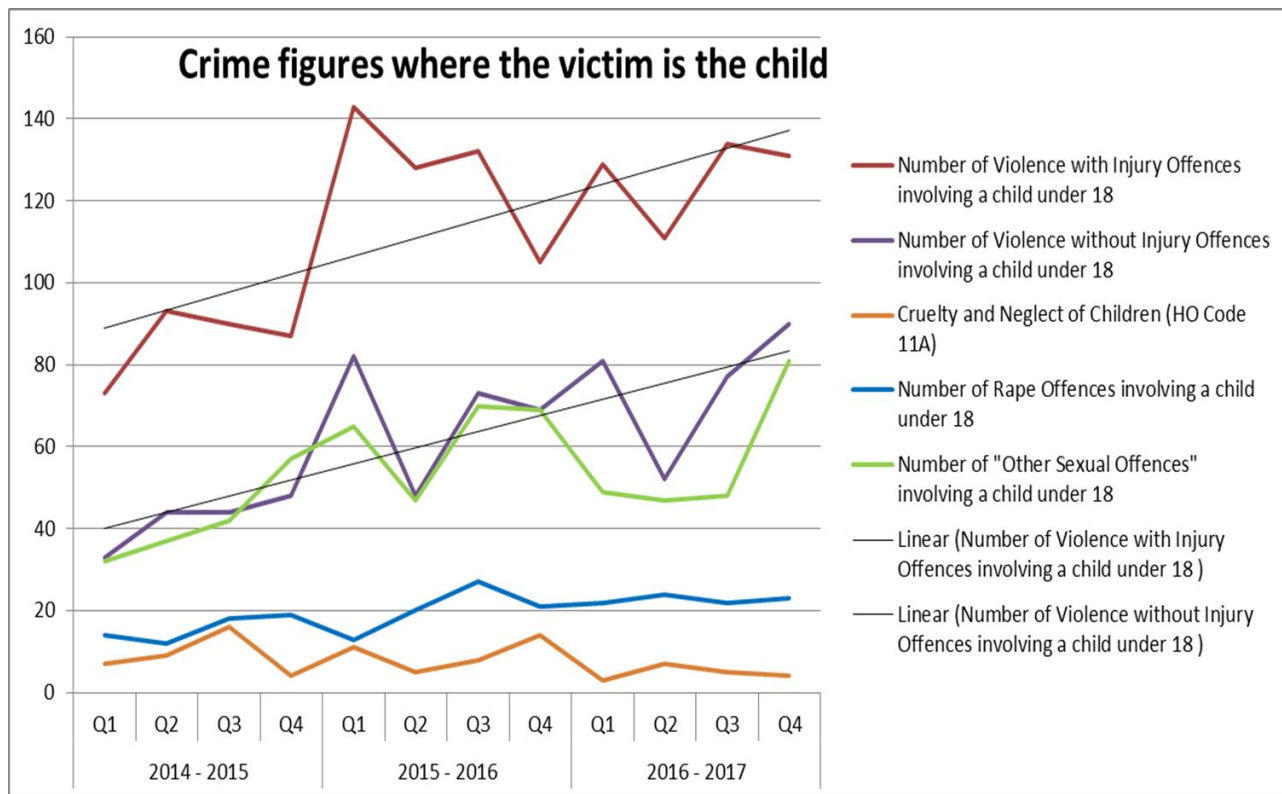
34.35 Trend analysis shows that the percentage of plans lasting 2 years or more had decreased substantially in Derby, from 7.1% in 2009-10 to 0.9% in 2014-15. The last two years have seen it rise again year on year, but it remains comparable to both national and comparator percentages.

### Crime where the victim is a child

34.36 Changes to the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) came into effect in April 2015. If a report to the police details a crime, the incident/referral is given a crime reference number straight away or in any case within 24 hours. This has led to an increase in the recording of crimes where the victim is a child.

| Recorded Crime (Derby City) | 2012-2013            | 2013-2014            | 2014-2015            | 2015-2016            | 2016-2017            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Crime Type                  | Victim aged under 18 | Victim aged under 18 | Victim aged under 18 | Victim aged under 18 | Victim aged under 18 |
| Rape                        | 29                   | 40                   | 63                   | 81                   | 91                   |
| Other Sexual Offences       | 63                   | 90                   | 168                  | 251                  | 225                  |
| Violence with Injury        | 286                  | 271                  | 343                  | 508                  | 505                  |
| Violence without Injury     | 212                  | 162                  | 169                  | 272                  | 300                  |

34.37 In comparison to the previous year, following the change, the figures for 2016-2017 are similar to the previous year indicating the new arrangements are illustrating more comparable trends.



34.38 The annual figures are not directly comparable due to being taken from different systems and at different times (2015/16 was taken as at the end of each quarter and 2016/17 data has all been rerun as at the end of the year). If anything this would mean that 2015/16 figures would only decrease over time due to “no-criming”, thus any shown increases this year compared to the previous year are actually conservative. At year end there were 63 offences that couldn’t be categorised into City/County areas. Again this means that any percentage increases this year compared to last year are likely to be conservative.

34.39 Notwithstanding the context of the figures, the overall trends in 2016/17 compared to 2015/16 are:

- There has been an overall increase in the total offences recorded in the table of at least 8% for Derbyshire County and of remaining about stable (once account for no-criming and the non-locatable offences) for the City.
- Quarter 2 (July to September) consistently records the lowest quarterly figures in both County and City in both years.
- There is no obvious increase in violence with injury in January. This category of offences tends to be highest at other times of the year in both county and city (October in 2016/17) and in both years looked at (November and June in 2015/16 for County and City respectively).
- The largest percentage increase overall compared to the previous year is for rape offences.

## Child Sexual Exploitation

34.40 CSE Figures are taken from the summarised table below (taken from the Derby Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy Annual Report April 2016 – March 2017)

**Number of meetings**

| 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
|---------|---------|
| 79      | 93      |

**Comparisons**

This figure represents an increase on last year's total number of meetings held. By removing the professionals meetings in the data cleanse of the CSE figures, we have a fairer comparison of new and reviewed meetings and outputs, because we no longer hold professionals meetings, but did previously and they accounted for much of the imbalance between annual figures.

**New Requests**

| 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
|---------|---------|
| 37      | 37      |

**Comparison**

The quarterly comparison shows that there was a consistent rate of referrals for the year.

**Gender of new referrals**

| 2015/16      | 2016/17      |
|--------------|--------------|
| F – 95% (35) | F – 84% (31) |
| M – 5% (2)   | M – 16% (6)  |

**Comparisons**

Following low referrals for boys and young men in the preceding years there was a concerted effort to increase those referrals.

This has made a significant difference to the number referred and reviewed this year and our percentage of BYM is higher than the national average of 4% (Cockbain et al 2015).

**Ethnicity**

| 2015/16                               | 2016/17                               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| WB = 71%                              | WB = 67%                              |
| BME = 29%                             | BME = 33%                             |
| Of which are White/ non British = 36% | Of which are White/ non British = 50% |

**Comparisons**

WB and BME referrals to the strategy have reduced this year. These statistics only relate to the new referrals this year, not the whole number reviewed on the strategy. According to the 2011 census, there are approximately 64,000 young people under 19 years in Derby City and the characteristics of the ethnic demographic show that BME families make up 25% of children and families living in Derby.

**Level of Risk at CSE Meetings (Taken from all cases worked, at the end of the year))**

| 2015/16    | 2016/17    |
|------------|------------|
| Low 40%    | Low 59%    |
| Medium 19% | Medium 22% |
| High 31%   | High 16%   |

**Comparisons**

The low risk cases relate to those that have reduced risk and those that have been closed in the review period. In this year 72% (42) cases have been closed, 60% of those closures were due to risk being reduced, 14% of those closed are attributed to young people moving out of area, so were referred elsewhere or were being monitored for another Local Authority and 10% cases were escalated to Child Protection Conferences (closed to the CSE strategy at high risk). The numbers of medium and high risk cases have reduced in comparison to last year whilst the numbers of low risk cases have increased. This year in quarter 2 and 3 there were spikes in low level cases being referred accounting for 16% (6) cases.

**Children in Care (New Requests only)**

| 2015/16 | 2016/17 | Comparisons |
|---------|---------|-------------|
|---------|---------|-------------|

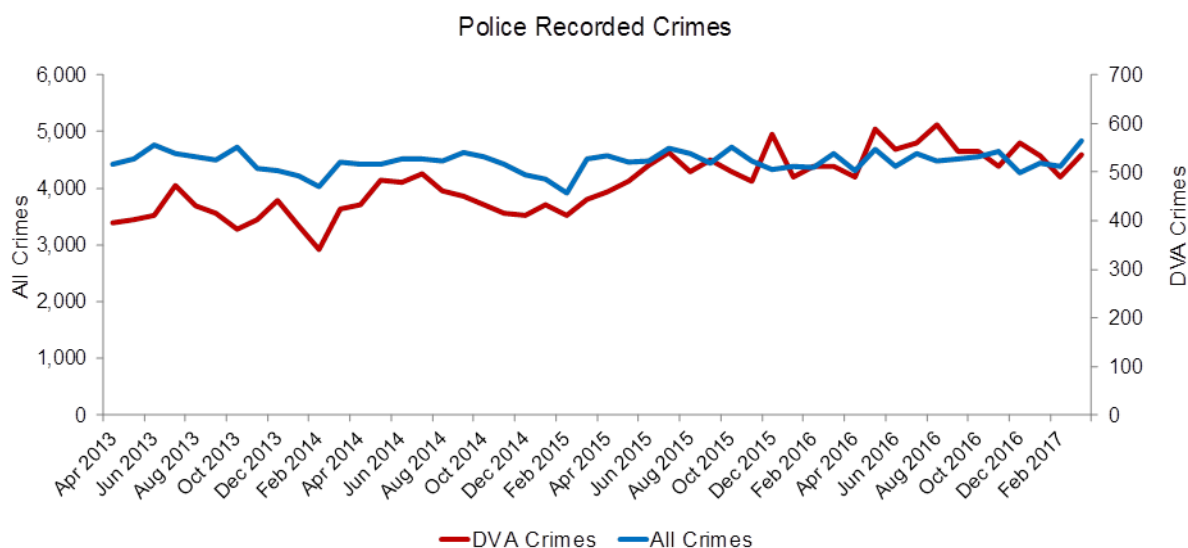
16% (6)      25% (14)

Whilst this is an increase on the previous year, the number of children in care from other local authorities has risen and account for 7 of these cases. Taking that into consideration, there is a steady number of children in care from Derby on the CSE strategy. 3 Children were brought into care as a result of CSE concerns, of which 2 were from other authorities.

### Young People (YP) and Parent/Carer (P/C) Participation in Meetings

|                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2015/16                  | 2016/17                  | Comparisons  |
| YP                       | YP                       | Attendance has reduced again this year with only 31 young people attending their meetings. Due to this a consultation is taking place with young people and families to understand what would improve attendance. We have also highlighted this as an issue for CSE Champions to raise within their own agencies and this has been addressed with operational managers through the VYP sub group. Increasing participation is a priority for the forthcoming year. |
| Attendance 32%           | Attendance 33%           |  |
| YP Given Views Prior 27% | YP Given Views Prior 33% |  |
| P/C Attendance 60%       | P/C attendance 59%       | A very minor reduction being addressed through a consultation with young people. In the main the feedback from conferences is very good, therefore we need to understand why participation has not increased   |

### Domestic Violence



34.41 The 4 year trend of DVA crimes is one of an increasing volume, albeit one that has levelled off in the latest year, compared to that of crime overall which has been fairly steady throughout. Consequently, DVA crimes have risen from making up 10% of all crime in 2014-2015 to 12% of all crime in 2016-2017.

- Domestic Violence Court Conviction rates for all age ranges

| Domestic Violence Court Convictions | Rate for year 2012-2013 | Rate for year 2013-2014 | Rate for year 2014-2015 | Rate for year 2015-2016 | Rate for year 2016-2017 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Derbyshire                          | 75.1%                   | 76.4%                   | 76.4%                   | 78.2%                   | 79.9%                   |

|               |       |       |               |       |               |
|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|
|               |       |       |               |       |               |
| East Midlands | 74.1% | 76.0% | 75.0%         | 76.2% | Not available |
| National      | 73.5% | 74.6% | Not available | 75.8% | Not available |

34.42 Derbyshire police have continued to achieve conviction rates for domestic violence and abuse offences above regional comparator and national averages.

- **Incest or familial sexual offences for the County and City areas over the past 5 years are shown on the table below.**

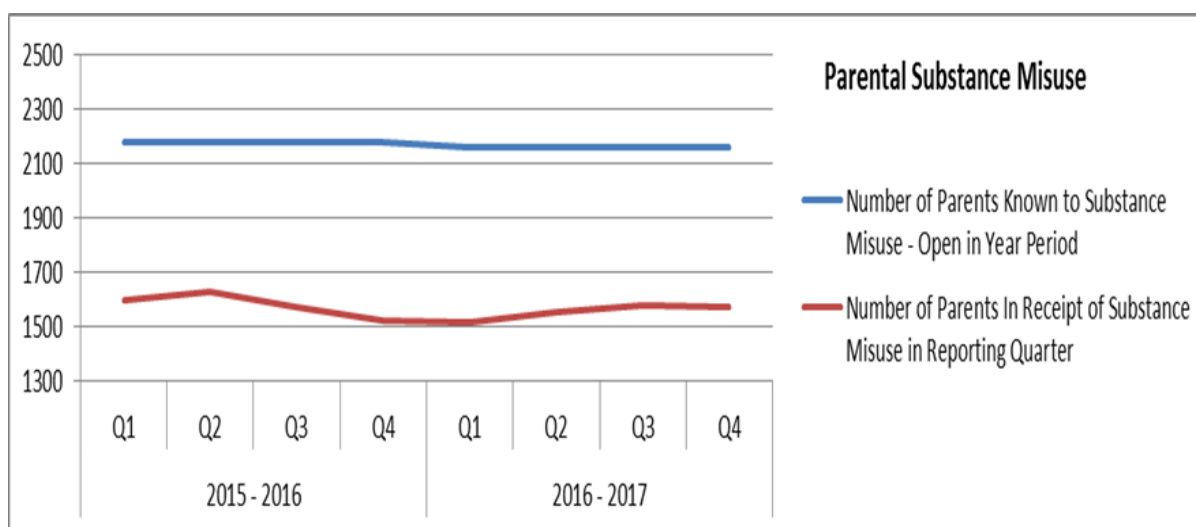
| Familial Sexual Offences | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| County Council Area      | 2         | 2         | 7         | 10        | 14        |
| City Council Area        | 3         |           | 5         | 13        | 2         |
| Total                    | 5         | 2         | 12        | 23        | 16        |

34.43 Nearly half of the offences (7 out of 16) recorded in 2016-2017 were historical. 5 of the offences were committed by a brother of the victim, with a further 4 committed by the victim's father.

34.44 Two-thirds (69%) were committed against female members of the family. All were against family members under the age of 18 years, and all but one were against a family member under the age of 13 years.

## Parental Substance Misuse

34.45 The data relates to start of the new integrated drug and alcohol service which started on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. Prior to this all our reports were based on 'drug only' figures as we only provided this element of the treatment within Derby. From the 1<sup>st</sup> April onwards Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust were jointly partnered with Phoenix Futures and Aquarius and now provided both drug and alcohol treatment which come under the category of 'substance misuse' for the purpose of reporting for all treatment.

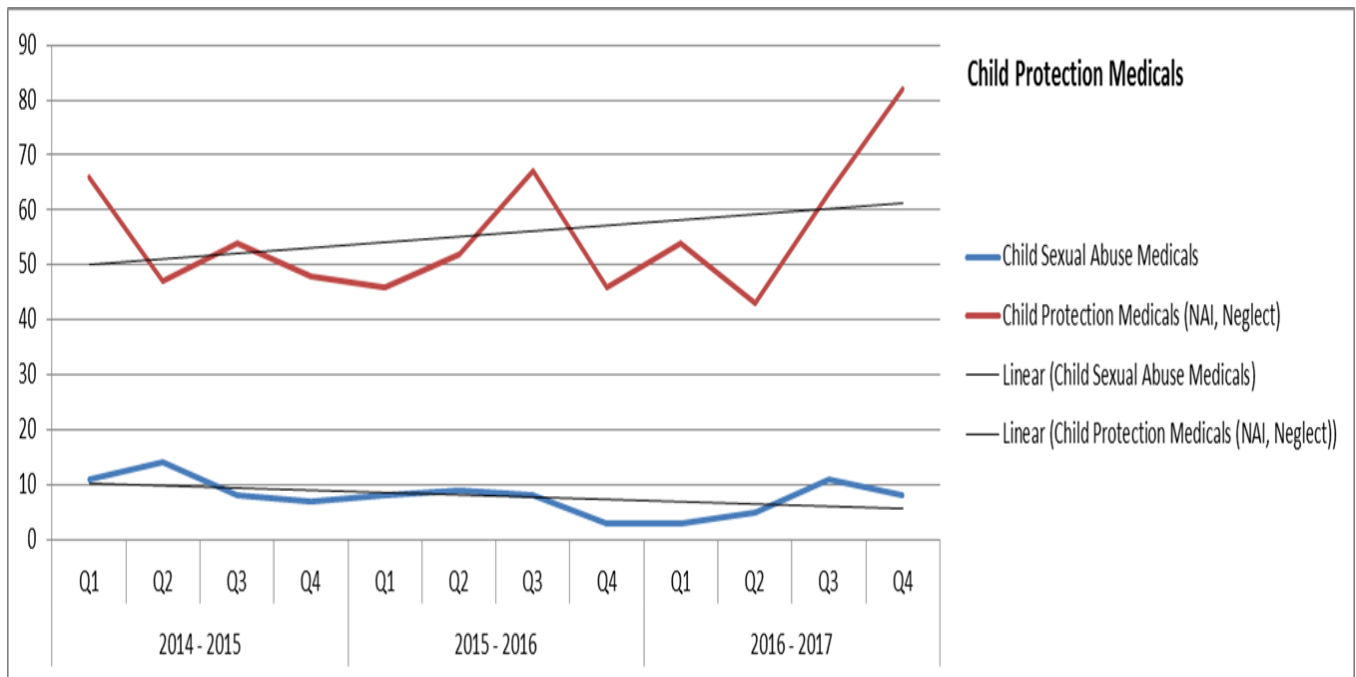




## Child Protection Medicals

34.46 It has been agreed to differentiate Child Sexual Abuse medicals and **all** other child protection medicals. There appears to be an upward trend in the number of non-accidental injury medicals undertaken although the reasons for this are unclear.

34.47 Close monitoring is planned when the introduction of regional arrangements for Child Sexual Abuse medicals are implemented.



|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>35</b> | <b>The Derby Safeguarding Children Board Commentary on the Effectiveness of Safeguarding Arrangements in Derby</b> |  |
|-----------|--|--|

**Sufficiency statement**

35.1 Overall the Derby Safeguarding Children Board judges that the way in which agencies and their staff have worked together has kept children and young people safe. The below summary sets out the analysis of local arrangements and illustrates examples of the work carried out by partner agencies to drive forward improvement.

**Regular and effective monitoring and evaluation**

35.2 The work of the sub groups demonstrates a more joined up evaluation of multi-agency front line practice to safeguard children identifying where improvement is required and following up to identify whether this is being achieved.

**Partners hold each other to account**

35.3 The work of sub groups is scrutinised quarterly and issues of significance that impact on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements are recorded on the issues log. Partners hold each other to account for taking actions and remove issues once resolved to the satisfaction of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board.

**Safeguarding is a priority**

35.4 Derby Safeguarding Children Board members and their representatives at sub groups have demonstrated continued commitment to safeguarding as a priority.

**The local learning and improvement framework**

35.5 Opportunities for learning are effective and properly engage all partners. No serious case reviews were initiated during the year. A learning review was commenced and serious incidents are scrutinised to determine whether further learning should be carried out by single agencies or by the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. Good practice is disseminated and the impact of learning and development is analysed to ensure it is having a positive impact on practice.

**High quality policies and procedures are in place**

35.6 Policies and procedures are monitored and evaluated for their effectiveness and impact and revised where improvements can be made. Derby Safeguarding Children Board monitors and understands the application of thresholds locally.

**The nature and extent of the local issue in relation to children missing and child sexual exploitation**

35.7 The Vulnerable Young People Sub Group actively monitors and reports to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board on the local strategies and action plans (including the Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy and Action Plan). There has been active challenge by the Board to ensure that the safety of vulnerable young people remains a priority.

**Case audits, including joint case file audits, are used to identify priorities**

35.8 Practitioners and managers working with families are involved in practice audits, identifying strengths, areas for improvement and lessons to be learned. The experiences of children and young people are used as a measure of improvement and they have started to be involved in the safeguarding audit activity. Multi-agency and single agency case file audits have been used by the Quality Assurance sub group to provide assurance of practice standards and identify areas for improvement.

35.9 Derby Safeguarding Children Board has reviewed and updated its priorities. These are:

- **Neglect and Early Help**
- **Domestic Violence**
- **Vulnerable Young People**
- **New and Emerging Communities**

**The LSCB is active and influential**

35.10 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board actively informs and challenges commissioners and providers to improve the planning of services for children, young people and families. It uses its scrutiny role and statutory powers to influence priority setting across other strategic partnerships.

**Sufficient, high quality multi-agency training is available**

35.11 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board evaluates the effectiveness and impact on front line practice of its courses and obtains assurance about the effectiveness of single agency safeguarding training.

**Derby City Council services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers were inspected by Ofsted in March 2017.**

Ofsted found that Children's Services in Derby City are good.

Derby Safeguarding Children Board will continue to monitor key areas as set out in this report and will receive the Derby City Children Services Improvement Plan in December 2017.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| <b>36</b> | <b>Action plans for Derby Safeguarding Children Board</b> |
|-----------|---|

36.1 The Action Plan for 2016 – 2017 is set out below and progress has been commented upon in the body of the report:

- Prioritise the implementation of the neglect strategy and scrutiny of its impact;
- Evaluate the impact of Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) arrangements;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of child protection enquiries carried out to safeguard disabled children;
- Carry out a programme of quality assurance challenge visits to partner agencies
- Obtain improved evidence of:
  - the effectiveness of the Health and Wellbeing Board in its commissioning, planning and delivery of services, that safeguarding of children
  - the effectiveness and impact of local level Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)
  - the impact of impact of procedures and protocols from individual agencies
- Obtain assurance about arrangements to safeguard children from Female Genital Mutilation
- Seek to improve the attendance of young people at CSE meetings
- Seek to improve arrangements for checking on the safety of children electively home educated through the Department for Education
- Obtain improved information about the experience of children in custody overnight

36.2 Actions identified in the report will contribute to the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board in 2017 - 2018. In summary, we will:

- report on progress to improve safeguarding in priority areas including:
  - Neglect and Early Help
  - Domestic Violence
  - Vulnerable Young People
  - New and Emerging Communities;
- complete and publicise learning arising from serious case reviews;
- develop further the involvement of children and young people in audit activity;
- obtain assurance of the sustained impact of action taken to improve arrangements to address neglect at an early stage;
- continue to monitor the implementation of the new MASH arrangements;
- seek assurance that:
  - the quality of return interviews following missing episodes has improved;
  - homeless 16- and 17-year-olds receive the right support that meets their individual needs
  - private fostering notifications, assessments, reviews and checks on household members are completed in a timely manner
- continue to scrutinise progress and challenge poor participation of young people in CSE meetings;

- evaluate the impact of training specifically linked to priority areas and draw out thematic learning;
- ensure that the specific detail of individual serious case reviews is made clearer alongside the key messages for improving practice.

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 37 | <b>Derby Safeguarding Children Board Membership<br/>(Appendix 1)</b> |  |
|----|--|--|

**Derby Safeguarding Children Board Membership****2016 - 2017**

| <b>Member</b>               | <b>Role</b>   | <b>Agency</b>   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Christine Cassell           | Independent Chair   | <b>Derby Safeguarding Children Board</b>                          |
| Charlotte Convey            | Lay Member (DSCB)   | <b>Member of the community</b>                                    |
| Colin Barker                | Lay Member (DSCB and CDOP)  | <b>Member of the community</b>                                    |
| Andy Smith                  | Director of People (Statutory Director of Children's Services)            | <b>Derby City Council People Services</b>                         |
| Councillor Sara Bolton      | Cabinet Member for Children and Young People and Safeguarding             | <b>Derby City Council Council Member</b>                          |
| Hazel Lymbery               | Service Director Early Help and Children's Safeguarding                   | <b>Derby City Council People Services</b>                         |
| Jasmine Nembhard-Francis    | Head of Service Quality Assurance   | <b>Derby City Council People Services</b>                         |
| Julia Crane                 | Head of Youth Offending Service   | <b>Derby City Council Youth Offending Service</b>                 |
| Margot Summerbridge         | Principal Social Worker   | <b>Derby City Council People Services</b>                         |
| Dawn Robinson               | Head of Service – Prevent   | <b>Derby City Council City and Neighbourhood Partnerships</b>     |
| Jim Murray                  | Deputy Chief Nurse  | <b>Derby Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust</b>              |
| Jayne Stringfellow          | Chief Nurse and Director of Quality                                       | <b>Southern Derbyshire CCG</b>                                    |
| Carolyn Green               | Chief Nurse and Executive Director of Nursing & Quality Safeguarding Lead | <b>Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust</b>                 |
| Alexander Hawley            | Consultant in Public Health (Lead for Child and Maternal Health)          | <b>Derby City Council Public Health</b>                           |
| Jenny Evennett              | Designated Doctor   | <b>Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group</b>           |
| Michelina Racioppi          | Designated Nurse (Vice Chair from September 2014)                         | <b>Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group</b>           |
| Janie Berry<br>Kaye Howells | Director of Legal and Democratic Services / Principal Lawyer              | <b>Derby City Council Organisation and Governance Directorate</b> |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Joy Smith   | Service Manager<br>Derby Cafcass   | <b>CAFCASS</b>  |
| Mark Knibbs                                       | Detective Superintendent<br>and Head of Public<br>Protection               | <b>Derbyshire Police</b>  |
| Grace Strong<br>On behalf of Sheila<br>Wright     | Assistant Chief Executive<br>Officer – Offender<br>Management (Derby City) | <b>The Derbyshire, Leicestershire,<br/>Nottinghamshire and Rutland<br/>Community Rehabilitation<br/>Company</b> |
| Charlotte Dunkley<br>On behalf of Karen<br>McLeod | Director NPS Derbyshire  | <b>National Probation Service</b><br>(Midlands Derbyshire Local<br>Divisional Unit Cluster)                     |
| Helen Smith                                       | Head teacher   | <b>Schools – Primary</b>  |
| Zoe House   | Head teacher   | <b>Schools – Secondary</b>  |
| Helen Jefferson                                   | Head of Learner Support  | <b>Further Education College</b>  |
| Phillipa Bettridge                                | Head of Care and Student<br>Support Services                               | <b>Special School</b>   |
| Pam Hallam  | Representative for the<br>Children and Young<br>People’s Network           |   |
| David Peet  | Chief Executive  | <b>Office of the Police and Crime<br/>Commissioner</b>  |
| Danielle Burnett                                  | Deputy Director of<br>Nursing  | <b>NHS England</b>  |
| Davinder Johal                                    | Head of Prevention<br>Inclusion Community<br>Safety                        | <b>Derbyshire Fire and Rescue<br/>Service</b>   |
| Mark Sobey  | Board Manager  | <b>Derby Safeguarding Children<br/>Board</b>  |

## **Glossary of Abbreviations**

| <b>Abbreviation</b> | <b>Meaning</b>  |
|---------------------|---|
| BME                 | Black and Minority Ethnic   |
| CDOP                | Child Death Overview Panel  |
| CFLB                | Children, Families and Learners Board                             |
| CIN                 | Children in Need  |
| CSE                 | Child Sexual Exploitation   |
| DASH                | Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment and Honour Based Violence |
| DBS                 | Disclosure and Barring Service                                    |
| DCC                 | Derby City Council  |
| DSCB                | Derby Safeguarding Children Board                                 |
| DV and SSV          | Domestic Violence and Serious Sexual Violence                     |
| DVPO                | Domestic Violence Prevention Order                                |
| DVPO/PNS            | Domestic Violence Prevention Order/Notices                        |
| DVRIM               | Domestic Violence Risk Identification Matrix                      |
| DVRIM               | Domestic Violence Risk Identification Matrix                      |
| FGM                 | Female Genital Mutilation   |
| HMIC                | Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary                           |
| HRS                 | Housing Related Support   |
| IDVA's              | Independent Domestic Violence Advocates                           |
| IRO                 | Independent Reviewing Officer                                     |
| JSNA                | Joint Strategic Needs Assessment                                  |
| KITE                | Kids in their Environment   |
| LAC                 | Looked after child or children                                    |
| LADO                | Local Authority Designated Officer                                |
| LIF                 | Learning and Improvement Framework                                |
| LSCB                | Local Safeguarding Children Board                                 |
| MAPPA               | Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements                       |
| MARAC               | Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference                           |
| MASH                | Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub                                     |
| NEET                | Not in education, employment or training                          |
| NPS                 | New Psychoactive Substances                                       |
| NPS                 | New Psychoactive Substances                                       |
| NSPCC               | National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children        |
| OFSTED              | Office for Standards in Education                                 |
| S11                 | Section 11 Children Act 1989                                      |
| S47                 | Section 47 1989 Children act                                      |
| SAB                 | Safeguarding Adults Board   |
| SiP                 | Smoking in pregnancy  |
| TVS                 | Training Validation Scheme  |