



Warwickshire
Safeguarding
Children Board

Annual Report

2017 – 2018

Working Together (2015) requires each Local Safeguarding Children Board to produce and publish an annual report evaluating the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. The report is submitted to the Leader of the Local Authority and to the Chief Executive, reflecting the fact that currently overall accountability for the safety and welfare of children and young people resides with them. It is also sent to relevant Clinical Commissioning Groups and to the Police and Crime Commissioner reflecting the lead agency roles of Police and Health in this context. A copy should also be lodged with the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

The guidance states that the annual 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 these weaknesses and the action being taken to address them'. In doing so this, the report will identify achievements and progress as well as identifying challenges and demonstrating the extent to which the functions of the Safeguarding Board are being discharged. This will include commentary upon the Serious Case Reviews commissioned by the Board and the progress made with actions arising from them along with a report on the performance of the Child Death Overview Panel.

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1. Introduction by the Independent Chair

I took over the post of Independent Chair of the Warwickshire Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB) on 1st November 2017 when David Peplow concluded that the moves to more integrated working across the two safeguarding boards and the move to appoint a Joint Chair for each would be more effectively managed with an interim Chair in post. I have chaired the Safeguarding Adults Board in Warwickshire for three and half years to that date.

This report reflects the major challenges which the Board has faced throughout the year and contains what I trust to be a fair analysis of the varied degrees of success in meeting these. The context is important to note. Successive years of budget reductions to all agencies responsible for safeguarding services have resulted in increased pressure on managers and staff to meet statutory requirements and respond to the demands of inter-agency constructs such as LSCB's. This has been reflected by fluctuating attendance at Board meetings and our inability to secure Chairs for Sub-Committees. Alongside this, as evidenced in our dataset, numbers of child protection cases and plans have increased along with the complexity of needs being identified.

The LSCB has operated with a revenue deficit budget throughout this year and has only been able to sustain its operation and the delivery of the volume of Serious Case Reviews by applying non-recurrent balances from underspends in previous years. Much time has been spent on budget analysis and attempting to secure balanced estimates for 2018/19. This has been achieved

by collaborative effort with the Safeguarding Adults Board and aligning budgets and support service functions.

The production of the draft Working Together and the consultation upon this, whilst a positive initiative, raised questions as to the future of the Board and its support function as well as delaying the integration programme of scrutiny of safeguarding for both adults and children in Warwickshire. The final version, published in April 2018, needs urgent consideration by the Safeguarding Partners with proposals for local safeguarding arrangements and the independent scrutiny of these needing to be published.

The Ofsted process is time-consuming both in preparation and the time spent during the inspection. The judgement reached that the LSCB requires improvement is a fair one. However, there is a real danger that any action plan will focus on the identified shortcomings and the good practice will be taken for granted. The Board will need to decide how best to integrate this work into its Strategic Plan going forward rather than continue to address it as a discrete item.

I have only Chaired the Board for a short period and am aware of the difference in business management and overall culture between the two Safeguarding Boards in Warwickshire. There will be opportunity to rationalise the strategic plans and the operation of the two Boards going forward with the potential for change in applying Working Together 2018. The shift away from a residual local authority sole responsibility is an essential element in securing the change required in my view.

Finally, I want to acknowledge the commitment of all engaged with the work of the Board to securing the best outcomes for vulnerable children in Warwickshire. I have outlined the

challenges to this above and these are covered in more detail in this report. There is evidence of good practice and of sound policy and procedures development which reflects the LSCB contribution to multi-agency working. There needs to be greater confidence in promoting successes in safeguarding along with raising the awareness of need and the places to express concern. Without this, there will be hidden experiences of abuse and the suppression of access to help through the power of the abuser.

I wish my successor as Chair well. There is strength in the multi-agency commitment and the support to the LSCB which gives a great foundation upon which to build the future safeguarding services for children in Warwickshire.



Mike Taylor

Independent Chair

WARWICKSHIRE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S BOARD

2. Statutory Basis for the LSCB

Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) were established by the Children Act 2004 which places the responsibility on Local Authorities to co-ordinate an LSCB in their area. The roles of the Board are to co-ordinate local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, and evaluate the effectiveness of these arrangements. To do this the Board has several functions it must perform, including:

- producing local inter-agency safeguarding policies and procedures
- reviewing the deaths of all children in its area to identify learning which may prevent future child deaths (Child Death Overview Panel)

3. Budget

In 2017/18, the LSCB **INCOME** was **£125,105**

This was made up of agency contributions:-

Police £17,508;

Health CCG's £32,952;

Districts and Boroughs x5 £10,260;

Warwickshire County Council £41,187;

Direct Schools Grant £18,500;

Community Rehabilitation Company £4,148;

- conducting Serious Case Reviews into the deaths of any children where child abuse or neglect are known or suspected, or cases
- where children are seriously harmed by abuse or neglect and poor multi-agency working may have been a factor
- evaluating the effectiveness of children's safeguarding in the area
- publishing an annual report on the effectiveness of child safeguarding arrangements in the area

Safeguarding Boards must include senior members of staff from Local Authority children's and adult's services, District / Borough Councils, Police, Health Service, Education, Youth Justice, and Probation, and they should be chaired by someone suitably experienced in safeguarding children who is independent of the partner agencies.

CAFCASS £550.

LSCB **EXPENDITURE** was **£157,074**

Staffing Costs – Development Manager, Business Support Officer & Learning and Improvement Officer £127,239

Independent Chair £20,000

Procedures Manual £3,400

Training Expenses and Conference £2,949

Office Costs and Printing £3,486

There was a sum of non-recurrent balance from previous years £47,000 carried forward.

With the non-recurrent balance applied and some income from Training, the carry forward to 2018/19 of balances was £18,000

There was also expenditure on Serious Case Reviews in 2017/18 which totalled £42,580. This budget was topped up by partner contributions in year and was balanced by application of previous years' underspends.

It is also worth noting that the SCB Development Manager contributed 26.5 days in this year specifically to SCR work and contributing directly to reviews. This kept these costs down, but it has to be questioned whether this was best use of this officer's time and whether the objective oversight of the review activity required by the Board could be guaranteed.

It was clear from the start of 2017/18 that the revenue budget and the funding for SCR work could only be sustained by the application of non-recurrent balances. The budget situation was compounded by the decision in 2016/17 by Warwickshire County Council to withdraw its discretionary £40,000 grant for safeguarding learning and development purposes, previously paid to each Board. The SCB did not address this revenue deficit and consequently will be facing an unbalanced budget in 2018/19 unless decisions are agreed to increase income or reduce expenditure.

4. Commentary upon Reported Activity

The Dataset for the year is provided within Appendix. A

The Board has found it difficult to receive and collate activity measures in this year as the performance monitoring has been hampered by a lack of a Chair for the relevant sub-committee for more than half the year. The Board has received quarterly reports and had opportunity with the covering report to comment upon the data and initiate action in response.

Some relevant statistics:-

- **The number of children subject to Child Protection Plans increased in this year by 28.5% - rising from 439 to 564. This reflects the national trend but our numbers are above the statistical neighbour average;**
- **The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic children subject to a CP Plan decreased slightly and was at 9.2% at the end of the year. However, there is still under-recording of information on children from minority ethnic and linguistic groups with figures lower than would be expected when compared to the Warwickshire population. This makes monitoring and trend evaluation inconsistent. This issue was identified by Ofsted – see below – and has been a repeated item for discussion at Board meetings with pressure upon all agencies to improve identification and recording;**

- **At March 31, 2018, 26 disabled children (4.6%) were subject to a CP Plan. The prevalence of children with a disability in Warwickshire stands at 6% and it is well recognised that this group are more vulnerable to abuse and requiring safeguarding services. Consequently, this low figure is concerning. Again, this was raised by Ofsted and has been a subject of regular discussion at the Board.**
- **There were 905 episodes of looked after children recorded as Children Missing/Away from Placement without Authorisation in 2017/18. This was in relation to 145 children with 90 children having multiple episodes – with 10 children having 10+ episodes in the year.**
- **The percentage of children who ceased to be subject of a CP Plan in 2017/18 who had been such for 2+ years stood at 5.9% - a 1% increase on the previous year. This suggests that the complexity of cases along with the need to test judgement on the reduction of risk mean that more time is required. Setting this alongside the increase in number identified in a. above results in higher demand upon the time of safeguarding workers.**

5. Child Death Overview Panel

The CDOP (Child Death Overview Panel) panel provides a systematic review of the deaths for all children who die in England aged between birth and the day prior to their eighteenth birthday. The CDOP report explores the statistical and qualitative conclusions that derived from panels held in Warwickshire, Solihull and Coventry during the year April 2017– March 2018.

Paragraph 127 In the Ofsted report on the LSCB summarises the performance and delivery of this Panel:-

‘The child death overview panel subgroup operates effectively to review child deaths and recommend changes or improvement to services. It operates on a sub-regional basis across three authorities. A robust approach to tracking and ensuring that actions are completed ensures shared learning. Development of profession-specific templates for gathering information has improved information sharing. The involvement of parents in the process represents good practice, and this has resulted in improved information and specific actions to improve services, such as the provision of a ‘goody bag’ to new parents, with advice and items to support safer sleeping’.

17 panels were held across the sub-region during the year 2017-2018 and a total of 77 deaths were reviewed. Of the 77 deaths reviewed 34 were from Warwickshire, 28 from Coventry and 15 from Solihull. Of the 34 deaths from Warwickshire were categorised into 9 ‘Generic Themes’, see below:

- Deliberately inflicted injury, abuse or neglect – no reviewed deaths within this category in this reviewing year
- Suicide or deliberate self-inflicted harm – There was a single self-inflicted death within this category in this reviewing year
- Trauma and other external factors – There were three traumatic deaths examined in this year’s panel

- Malignancy – Accounted for 1 death within Warwickshire this year
- Acute medical or surgical condition – There was 1 death attributed to this category
- Chronic medical condition – There was 1 death attributed to chronic conditions in this annual review period
- Chromosomal, genetic and congenital anomalies – There were 6 deaths reviewed under this category this year
- Perinatal/neonatal event – There were 20 deaths that were attributed to prematurity
- Infection – There was 1 death attributed to this category this year

Warwickshire's panel raised 30 different actions in the year, these actions mainly consisted of feedback and learning and are listed in the CDOP Annual Report 2017-18.

6. Serious Case Reviews

During 2017-2018 WSCB commissioned 2 SCRs following thorough scoping of the circumstances surrounding each case by the Special Cases sub-committee. Lead Reviewers were commissioned to progress the reviews, jointly with the WSCB Business Development Manager. Learning from these reviews has identified a number of recommendations for improvements/changes to practice and procedures. Both reports are awaiting publication at the moment.

Key findings from the reviews were as follows:

- Written agreements; understanding their limitations, does not ensure the safety of a child → No reference to written agreements in any statutory legislation
- Understanding of what is being safe for mum and child; when coercion, control and historical domestic abuse is known → What has previously been reported? Are all professionals involved in core groups given the most up to date CP plan, Social Workers reports?
- Vulnerability of being pregnant/new born baby → Increase in risk factor during pregnancy (20% of women in Refuge services are pregnant/recently given birth)
- Interagency sharing of known information with GPs → If therapeutic services are being arranged by Children's Services

7. Ofsted Inspection of the Local Safeguarding Children Board

This took place over 3 weeks in May 2017 and the report was published on 14 July 2017. The conclusion was that Warwickshire LSCB requires improvement.

The recommendations in this section of the report were:-

- 1) Complete a review of the effectiveness of the early help offer without delay. The board should ensure that a threshold document is in place that helps partners to understand and apply thresholds when making decisions about their roles in supporting families or referring to children's social care.**
- 2) Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of multi-agency and single-agency auditing of safeguarding practice across all partners.**
- 3) Ensure that the board has a full understanding of any gaps in the provision of equitable services to children who have a disability or are of a different cultural and ethnic background, in order to assure itself that services are meeting the needs of all children.**
- 4) Ensure that neglect screening and assessment tools are implemented and that a plan is in place to review their effectiveness.**

The Board compiled an action plan to address these core elements and this has been monitored through sub-committee activity and by the Board.

Good progress was made in respect of Early Help with the engagement of the Local Government Association in a Peer Review which resulted in a defined action plan and engagement with the Board in the formulation of an Early Help Strategy. This engages the safeguarding partners and gives the LSCB a clear role in monitoring delivery. A new Threshold document has been promoted through inter-agency training and workshops and has a prominent position on the website link.

Improving monitoring has been limited by the inability to identify a chair of this sub-group and to sustain its activity. This issue has been resolved with helpful input from a CCG lead.

As commented above, the need to obtain meaningful data on the groups identified in recommendation 3 along with more effective outreach and communication of safeguarding services is well understood and needs more specific focus going forward. The development of the website and the learning from the work commissioned by the Safeguarding Adults Board in relation to the BME communities will assist.

Detailed work has been undertaken on a neglect toolkit and this has been published and implemented with an evaluation programme.

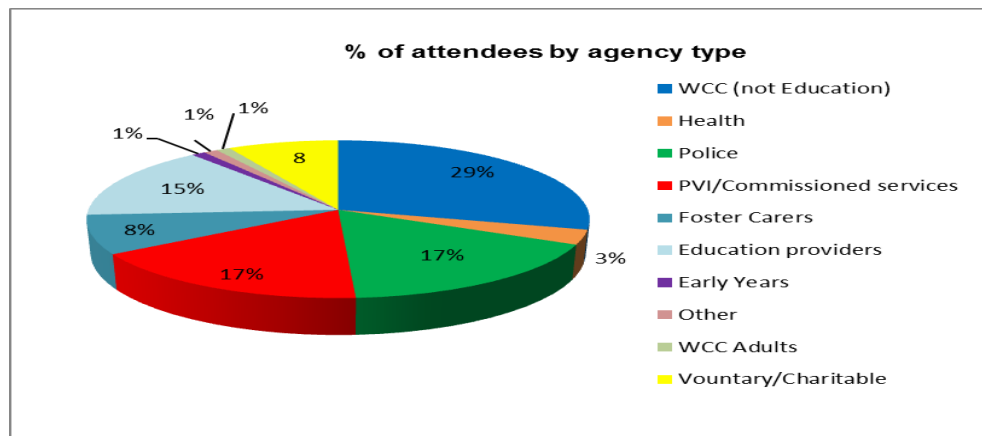
There were positives identified in the Ofsted Report. Child Death Overview Panel – noted above – and the development of a robust understanding of children missing and at risk of sexual exploitation with the introduction of the multi-agency child sexual exploitation team and the Sexual Assault Referral Centre highlighted. Alongside this was praise for the multi-agency training programme with the range of media used and the development of training the trainers in single agency settings being highlighted.

8. Training and Development

As noted in the budget section above, the withdrawal by Warwickshire County Council of its discretionary allocation of £40,000 per annum to fund this activity has resulted in a revenue deficit. The Board decided to continue funding this post holder and the allied budget in 2017/18 applying non-recurrent reserves to balance the budget.

Through this function, the Board meets its requirement under Working Together 2015 to provide a safeguarding learning and development framework for all multi-agency practitioners, including volunteers, working with children and families. This framework should enable organisations to be clear about their responsibilities, to learn from experience and improve services as a result. This framework needs to reflect policy and practice changes as well as identify training needs from serious case reviews, inspections etc. The Board also invests in direct provision of training courses and other activities such as screening of documentaries and supporting theatre workshops.

The summary of the training programme course and attendees demonstrates the range of training delivered in 2017/18. It also highlights the disproportionate take-up by 'local authority' related services with the Police overall attendance at 17% - almost entirely related to one course – and Health at 3%. Partner agencies question the return they are receiving from their investment through the Board budget to this activity and this will need to be addressed both in terms of the revenue budget and the cost/benefit to partners in safeguarding.



9. Working Together – Review

Throughout this year there has been a major review of Working Together to Safeguard Children – the government guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The Board has worked to the 2015 version of this guidance to date. The early drafts and the consultation feedback indicated a decision to make safeguarding the joint responsibility of the Safeguarding Partners – the Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Groups – with a duty both to deliver effective local arrangements for safeguarding and to set up a robust system of independent scrutiny to provide assurance in judging the effectiveness of local services to protect children. There is no prescription in the guidance as to the mechanism for achieving this – all published arrangements themselves should set out the plans for scrutiny by an independent person, how the arrangements will be reviewed and how any recommendations will be taken forward. Safeguarding partners must publish an annual report which has been independently scrutinised. There is no presumption of continuation of the LSCB model defined in guidance to date. These factors were confirmed by the publication of the final version in April 2018 and the delivery against this guidance within the defined timescales will be a major piece of work for Safeguarding Partners, informed by the LSCB, with the arrangements published by April 2019 and implemented before end June 2019.

10. APPENDICIES:

A. WSCB Safeguarding Data – 2017-18

B. Lead Agency Reports on Safeguarding Children Activity 2017/18

C. Multi-Agency Training Report 2017/18

D. WSCB Membership Attendance at Board

APPENDIX.A – WSCB Safeguarding Data 2017-18

SECTION 2: CHILD SOCIAL CARE - REFERRALS & STATUTORY ASSESSMENTS

Please note that the quarterly data in these tables, although of benefit because they illustrate activity trends, may not be reflective of our annual return as we will need to undertake further validation and data quality checks at the end of each financial year.

2.1 Contacts, Referrals & Assessments to Child Social Care Teams

	Previous Year End Data					Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*	2015/16	2016/17	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017
Number of contacts received during the year	10,059	10,847	14,846	18,929	12,797	3,539	7,133	10,509	13,993
Number of referrals received during the year	6524	8154	5890	5975	10,546	2,943	5,409	8033	10,750
Number of referrals moved on to assessment during the year	3525/6524=54%	4546/8154=55.8%	3091/5890=52.5%	3818/5975=63.9%	3690/10546=35.0%	1247/2943=42.4%	2257/5409=41.7%	3366/8035=41.9%	4544/10750=42.3%
Number of Core Assessments started during the year	847	822	736	562	No longer applicable since moving to single assessments				
Number of Single Assessments started during the year	Rugby Children's Team piloted the new single assessment form on Carefirst from March 2015 before being rolled out across the rest of the county from 1 December 2015. Therefore from 1 December 2015, both initial/core assessments will cease to be used by teams.			1820*	4813	1687	3170	4687	6114
Number of new child in need cases opened during the year that stayed open for 2 months or more	1982	3212	2463	1997	2468	232	1188	1896	2647

*Based on single assessment started from 1 December - 31 March 2016 only

2.2 Referrals by District

District	Previous Yearly Referral Rates					Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
	Number of referrals during 2012/13 per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population	Number of referrals during 2013/14 per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population	Number of referrals during 2014/15 per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population	Number of referrals during 2015/16 per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population	Number of referrals during 2016/17 per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population	Number of referrals between per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population. Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Number of referrals between per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population. Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Number of referrals between per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population. Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Number of referrals between per 10,000 of the 0-17 child population. Cumulative from 1 April 2017
North Warks	494 per 10,000	533 per 10,000	339 per 10,000	356 per 10,000	1031 per 10,000	352 per 10,000	728 per 10,000	1160 per 10,000	1495 per 10,000
Nun. & Bed.	650 per 10,000	956 per 10,000	463 per 10,000	445 per 10,000	1114 per 10,000	278 per 10,000	470 per 10,000	674 per 10,000	947 per 10,000
Rugby	514 per 10,000	596 per 10,000	585 per 10,000	651 per 10,000	942 per 10,000	264 per 10,000	476 per 10,000	673 per 10,000	866 per 10,000
Stratford on Avon	731 per 10,000	822 per 10,000	659 per 10,000	511 per 10,000	609 per 10,000	163 per 10,000	289 per 10,000	439 per 10,000	588 per 10,000
Warwick	389 per 10,000	540 per 10,000	395 per 10,000	381 per 10,000	778 per 10,000	235 per 10,000	443 per 10,000	653 per 10,000	876 per 10,000
Warwickshire	*583 per 10,000	*731 per 10,000	*526 per 10,000	532 per 10,000	*936 per 10,000	260 per 10,000	478 per 10,000	710 per 10,000	950 per 10,000

*The Warwickshire rate per 10,000 includes referrals received by countywide teams such as the Childrens Asylum Team

2.3 Referrals by Ethnicity, First Language & Disability

	Previous Yearly %					Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18	Warwickshire School Age Children
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	(Reception to Yr 11) Source: School Census – January 2017
Ethnicity	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
White British/Irish/Other	78.8%	82.8%	79.0%	74.0%	72.8%	71.5%	70.2%	71.1%	76.3%	81.5%
BME	8.3%	9.0%	11.4%	11.5%	8.7%	8.6%	9.1%	9.1%	10.3%	17.7%
Not Recorded	11.8%	7.3%	7.4%	13.4%	17.0%	18.1%	18.9%	18.0%	12.6%	0.8%
Unborn	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	n/a
Total referrals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Previous Yearly %					Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18	Warwickshire School Age Children
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	(Reception to Yr 11) Source: School Census – January 2017
Language Preferred	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
English	85.0%	86.4%	89.4%	79.9%	75.0%	69.1%	69.3%	70.9%	79.2%	90.7%
Non English Speaking	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	3.4%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%	9.2%
Not Recorded	11.8%	10.5%	6.4%	15.6%	21.0%	26.1%	26.0%	24.5%	16.6%	0.1%
Unborn	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	n/a
Total referrals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Previous Yearly %					Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18	^^National average of disabled children
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	Cumulative from 1 April 2017	
Disability	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Referrals received	3.60%	3.00%	4.50%	2.90%	TBC	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	6%

^^ National average of disabled children. Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2013) Family resources survey: United Kingdom 2011/12 (PDF). The DWP does not define everyone under the age of 18 as a child. The DWP defines a child as an individual aged under 16, or aged from 16 to 19 years old and: not married nor in a Civil Partnership nor living with a partner; and living with parents/a responsible adult; and in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training

2.4 Breakdown of Referrals to Children's Social Care by Source of Referral

Source of Referral	Previous Yearly								Q1 2017/18		Q2 2017/18		Q3 2017/18		Q4 2017/18	
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		Cumulative from 1 April 2017		Cumulative from 1 April 2017		Cumulative from 1 April 2017		Cumulative from 1 April 2017	
	Number of Referrals during 2013/14	As % of all Referrals received during 2013/14	Number of Referrals during 2014/15	As % of all Referrals received during 2014/15	Number of Referrals during 2015/16	As % of all Referrals received during 2015/16	Number of Referrals during 2016/17	As % of all Referrals received during 2016/17	Number of Referrals cumulative from 1 April 2017	As % of all Referrals received from 1 April 2017	Number of Referrals cumulative from 1 April 2016	As % of all Referrals received from 1 April 2016	Number of Referrals cumulative from 1 April 2016	As % of all Referrals received from 1 April 2016	Number of Referrals cumulative from 1 April 2016	As % of all Referrals received from 1 April 2016
Individual - Family member/relative/carer	500	6.1%	502	8.5%	398	6.7%	744	7.1%	245	8.3%	468	8.6%	724	9.0%	926	8.6%
Individual - Acquaintance (including neighbours and child minders)	44	0.5%	17	0.3%	16	0.3%	56	0.5%	69	2.3%	123	2.3%	182	2.3%	218	2.0%
Individual - Self	120	1.5%	98	1.7%	79	1.3%	208	2.0%	13	0.4%	17	0.3%	25	0.3%	58	0.5%
Individual - Other (including strangers, MPs)	46	0.6%	35	0.6%	41	0.7%	70	0.7%	11	0.4%	36	0.7%	46	0.6%	60	0.6%
Schools	1322	16.2%	1084	18.4%	1042	17.4%	1995	18.9%	718	24.4%	1127	20.8%	1858	23.1%	2552	23.7%
Education Services	89	1.1%	80	1.4%	146	2.4%	417	4.0%	47	1.6%	66	1.2%	187	2.3%	293	2.7%
Health services - GP	98	1.2%	110	1.9%	84	1.4%	166	1.6%	59	2.0%	102	1.9%	159	2.0%	214	2.0%
Health services – Health Visitor	198	2.4%	157	2.7%	139	2.3%	168	1.6%	66	2.2%	108	2.0%	152	1.9%	194	1.8%
Health services – School Nurse	25	0.3%	14	0.2%	22	0.4%	9	0.1%	2	0.1%	83	1.5%	86	1.1%	12	0.1%
Health services – Other primary health services	388	4.8%	363	6.2%	396	6.6%	738	7.0%	197	6.7%	394	7.3%	589	7.3%	913	8.5%
Health services – A&E (Emergency Department)	167	2.0%	145	2.5%	152	2.5%	226	2.1%	85	2.9%	180	3.3%	258	3.2%	346	3.2%
Health services – Other (e.g. hospice)	68	0.8%	58	1.0%	74	1.2%	107	1.0%	26	0.9%	43	0.8%	64	0.8%	97	0.9%
Housing (LA housing or housing association)	151	1.9%	105	1.8%	96	1.6%	273	2.6%	74	2.5%	134	2.5%	191	2.4%	245	2.3%
LA services – Social care e.g. adults social care	303	3.7%	259	4.4%	276	4.6%	571	5.4%	130	4.4%	252	4.7%	369	4.6%	478	4.4%
LA services – Other internal (department other than social care in LA e.g. youth offending (excluding housing))	489	6.0%	307	5.2%	330	5.5%	408	3.9%	81	2.8%	177	3.3%	250	3.1%	324	3.0%
LA services – External e.g. from another LAs adult social care	239	2.9%	276	4.7%	242	4.1%	310	2.9%	86	2.9%	168	3.1%	223	2.8%	306	2.8%
Police	2371	29.1%	1347	22.9%	1171	19.6%	2686	25.5%	582	19.8%	1139	21.1%	1586	19.7%	2061	19.2%
Other legal agency – Including courts, probation, immigration, CAF/CASS, prison	236	2.9%	188	3.2%	202	3.4%	472	4.5%	113	3.8%	200	3.7%	290	3.6%	404	3.8%
Other – Including children's centres, independent agency providers, voluntary organisations	500	6.1%	454	7.7%	463	7.7%	518	4.9%	151	5.1%	266	4.9%	362	4.5%	531	4.9%
Anonymous	471	5.8%	281	4.8%	257	4.3%	371	3.5%	186	6.3%	316	5.8%	402	5.0%	483	4.5%
Unknown	329	4.0%	10	0.2%	349	5.8%	33	0.3%	2	0.1%	10	0.2%	30	0.4%	35	0.3%
Total	8154	100.0%	5890	100.0%	5975	100.0%	10546	100.0%	2943	100.0%	5409	100.0%	8033	100.0%	10,750	100.0%

SECTION 3: Children in Need

3.1 Number of children who are receiving child in need services

	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Number of Looked After Children	690	690	765	698	688	699	717	711
Number of Children subject to Child Protection Plans	528	536	472	439	478	547	554	564*
Children with an open Child in Need Category (excluding LAC & CP)	2610	2721	1927	2629	2654	2810	2697	2618*

*Please note that the year end figure for 31 March 2018 is yet to be validated as part of the CIN Census 2017/18

3.2 Private Fostering Activity

A privately fostered child is defined as a child under the age of 16 (18 if disabled) that is cared for by someone other than a close relative (i.e. a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, or step-parent). A child is not privately fostered if the person caring for him or her has done so for fewer than 28 days and does not intend to do so for longer than that. Local Authorities have a responsibility to ensure that the welfare of privately fostered children is promoted.

	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	1 April - 30 June 2017	1 July - 30 September 2017	1 October - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 March 2018
The number of notifications of new private fostering arrangements received during the year	24	16	22	17				
Number of new arrangements that began during the year	20	14	17	15				
Number of private fostering arrangements that ended during the year	11	16	24	17				
Number of children in private fostering arrangements as at year/quarter end	13	13	10	7				

	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
Source of Private Fostering Enquiry	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	1 April - 30 June 2017	1 July - 30 September 2017	1 October - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 March 2018
Birth Parent	1			1				
CAF officer	4	2		1				
Children team	13	14		23				
Education	14	10		3				
Family Group Conference Service	2							
Health Services		3		1				
Health Visitor	1	2		1				
IRO	2	1						
Language school	2	1		1				
Member of the public	1							
MASH								
Other		4		5				
Other Local Authority		2		3				
Outreach Development Worker Family Information Service	1			1				
Prison Service	1							
Private foster carer	1	2						
Targeted Support - Youth Worker				2				

3.3 MASE (Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation)

	Previous Years				Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
Number of children open to the Child Sexual Exploitation Team	2013/14	2014/15	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Number of children open to Child Sexual Exploitation Team at end of quarter			58	65	81	85	67	68
Number/Percentage of children open to Child Sexual Exploitation Team at end of quarter who are looked after	Please note that this is based on cases assigned to the CSE Team rather than MASE activities loaded after		19/58=32.7%	23/65=35.4%	29/81=35.8%	30/85=35.3%	21/67=31.3%	18/68=26.5%
NEW Outcome Data of MASE					Still need to know where this should come from? There is no Outcome on MASE Activity on Carefirst.	Still need to know where this should come from? There is no Outcome on MASE Activity on Carefirst.	Still need to know where this should come from? Where is it recorded on Mosaic?	Still need to know where this should come from? Where is it recorded on Mosaic?

Source: Carefirst

3.4 Police investigations re: Child Sexual Exploitation

	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	1 April - 30 June 2017	1 July - 30 September 2017	1 October - 31 December 2017	1 January - 31 March 2018
Police investigations re CSE	The police are currently unable to provide data about the numbers of new or concluding investigations into CSE. Work is being done in Warwickshire to enable this information to be extracted from police records so that it can be reported on in the future. This data is required so that the success of the CSE strategy in bringing prosecutions can be measured.							
CSE related crime investigations (where an offence is made out)			172	250	83			
CSE related crime incidents (not constituting a criminal offence but follow up enquiries/safeguarding, etc. required).			107	113	29			

3.5 Number of Warwickshire Looked After Children missing from their agreed placement or were Away From Placement without Authorisation, identifying repeat episodes

	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Previous Year	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q3 2016/17	Q4 2016/17
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	1 April - 30 June 2017	1 April - 30 September 2017	1 April - 31 December 2017	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018
Number of LAC missing during period	17 children	27 children	60 children	98 children	62 children	96 children	123 children	145 children
Number of Episodes of LAC missing during period	25 episodes	73 episodes	204 episodes	363 episodes	296	482 episodes	688 episodes	905 episodes
Number of Children who had repeat missing episodes in the year	5 children	13 children	28 children	51 children	39 children	58 children	73 children	90 children

Source: Mosaic

3.6 Number/Percentage of Warwickshire LAC in out of area residential placements on the last day of last quarter

	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Previous Year End	Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Number of Warwickshire LAC in residential placements	30	32	40	26	25	24	29	30
Number of Warwickshire LAC in residential placements as % of all LAC at Quarter End	4.3%	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	4.0%	4.2%

3.7 Children in Bed & Breakfast (All Councils)

NEW	Previous Year End	Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Warwickshire County Council	6				
North Warwickshire Borough Council	0				
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council	5				
Rugby Borough Council	3				
Stratford District Council	2				
Warwick District Council	0				

3.8 CAHMS Waiting Times

NEW	Previous Year End	Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Waiting times for assessment					
Waiting times for treatment					

SECTION 4: Child Protection Activity

4.1 Children subject to a CP Plan per 10,000 of the Child Population by District

	Previous Year End Data					Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
N. Warwickshire	61	52	51	35	39	46	60	60	47
Nuneaton & Bedworth	86	82	77	60	54	54	56	61	67
Rugby	40	31	42	39	37	37	39	32	36
Stratford	15	27	22	23	24	26	31	34	43
Warwick	45	40	45	45	39	44	53	53	51
Warwickshire	49	47	48	42	39	42	48	49	49.8

4.2 CP Population Demographics Summary at end of year/quarter

	Previous Year End Data					Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Number of Children subject to a CP Plan									
Total Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan at Year/Quarter End	550	528	536	472	443	478	547	554	564
Gender	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Male	260	272	270	234	204	247	276	285	298
Female	276	246	254	226	221	215	252	246	248
Unborn	14	10	12	12	13	15	16	19	16
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	4	2
Age	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Unborn	14	10	12	12	13	15	16	19	16
Under 1	54	55	54	43	47	44	54	48	58
1 to 4	152	148	162	138	133	143	165	163	153
5 to 9	175	156	152	142	124	140	152	153	160
10 to 15	132	139	137	122	108	117	136	149	151
16 - 17	23	20	19	15	18	19	24	22	26
No DOB or Estimated DOB recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Protection Category	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Neglect	141	153	147	112	136	122	142	134	154
Physical Abuse	16	18	23	14	12	15	10	10	7
Sexual Abuse	11	13	11	12	7	12	13	8	12
Emotional Abuse	133	124	144	150	115	122	159	172	174
Multiple	249	220	211	184	173	207	223	230	217
Ethnicity	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
White British/Irish/Other	87.1%	89.6%	86.9%	83.0%	86.0%	86.0%	86.7%	86.8%	87.9%
BME	8.9%	8.1%	9.1%	13.6%	10.8%	10.9%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%
Not Recorded	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unborn	2.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%
Language Preferred	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
English	86.5%	89.6%	89.9%	92.8%	91.2%	92.9%	93.2%	95.0%	95.2%
Non English Speaking	3.3%	1.7%	0.7%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Not Recorded	7.6%	6.8%	7.1%	2.8%	3.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Unborn	2.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%
Language Preferred	31-Mar-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Disability	1.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%	4.6%

4.3 Child Protection Performance Indicators

Child Protection Indicators	Previous Year End Data					Q1 End	Q2 End	Q3 End	Q4 End
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	30-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	31-Dec-17	31-Mar-18
Long Plans: The percentage of children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan during the year/quarter, who had been the subject of a child protection plan, continuously for two years or more.	8.0%	9.4%	6.5%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	6.4%	6.5%	5.9%
Short Plans: The percentage of children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan during the year/quarter, who had been the subject of a child protection plan for 3 months or less	19.0%	17.3%	13.9%	13.5%	15.8%	20.0%	21.2%	17.7%	14.8%
Repeat Plans (regardless of length of time between current plan starting and previous plan ending): Of all children who had a child protection plan initiated, the proportion who became the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time.	13.3%	16.8%	19.8%	18.1%	20.8%	29.6%	20.3%	19.8%	18.6%
Repeat Plans (within 2 years of previous plan ending): Of all children who had a child protection plan initiated, the proportion who became the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time <u>within 2 years</u> of their previous plan ending.	5.4%	6.4%	9.9%	6.4%	11.6%	8.3%	5.7%	6.5%	7.4%

APPENDIX.B – Lead Agency Reports 2017-2018

Clinical Commissioning Groups

(South Warwickshire Clinical Commissioning Group; Coventry & Rugby Clinical Commissioning Group; Warwickshire North Clinical Commissioning Group)

What we did in 2017 – 2018...

What we plan to do in 2018 – 2019...

Diversity and Equality

- The CCGs have continued to work with partners throughout 2017-18
- We have achieved successful communication between the MASH and Primary care in the form of notifications and identification of vulnerable individuals requiring additional support.

- The CCG's will continue to work closely with partners to identify areas where there are differences in the people accessing services and collaboratively put in place interventions to ensure all children in Warwickshire are safeguarded equally.

Neglect

- Ongoing work with partners in addressing the identification of Neglect and awareness raising via the following:
 - Shared learning from Serious Case reviews (SCR) and Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) and within training sessions, learning forums, and reflective practice within supervision.
 - The CCGs have continued to engage with the work under taken in subgroups of the Board e.g. Special cases, Quality, Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation (QPME) and Procedures sub group.
 - Protected learning time events for Primary care with a specific focus on neglect have been held across the county.

- The CCG's will continue to work effectively with partners and commissioned services to ensure that neglect is recognised and children and young people are safeguarded effectively.

Child Sexual Exploitation

- Shared learning from SCRs/DHRs and within training sessions, learning forums, reflective practice within supervision.
- The CCG's have worked with partners in Public health to devise a tool to audit the use of the CSE screening tool and general identification of CSE across health providers in Warwickshire.

- The CCG's will continue to work effectively with partners and commissioned services to ensure that CSE is recognised and children and young people are safeguarded effectively. The CCG's will continue to work with Public health to understand any barriers health providers have in the identification and assessment of young people who are at risk of CSE.

Early Help

- The CCGs have continued to work with partners throughout 2017-18

- The CCG's will continue to work effectively with partners and commissioned services to ensure that early help is

- Shared learning from SCRs/DHRs and within training sessions, learning forums, reflective practice within supervision.

recognised and children and young people are safeguarded effectively and receive intervention in a timely manner.

Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police

What we did in 2017 – 2018...

Diversity and Equality

- Strengthened recognition of exploitation in boys and young men through hosting a ‘Crashing’ workshop, attended by over 300 professionals, and implementing a specialist ‘boys’ support worker.
- Implemented a new assessment tool and framework as part of a national pilot with NWG (National Working Group for CSE) to improve effective identification of needs through a child focussed approach, with an emphasis on relationship based interventions.
- As a result of the effective sharing of information between the partner agencies within the MASH 2298 crime related incidents and 549 crimes were recorded concerning involving vulnerable adults 2017-2018. The sharing of information has enabled the partners within the MASH to work more closely together to better safeguard vulnerable members of the community.
- Through the Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment process (DASH) 9281 referrals were processed by the MASH, these referrals would have triggered a multi-agency response that not only looks at safeguarding the victims of domestic abuse but also the wider family. The harm caused to children who witness domestic abuse can have lasting consequences, by closely working together as part of a multi-agency team we are better able to support children caught up in domestic abuse situations.
- The MASH through the Harm Assessment Unit are a main

What we plan to do in 2018 – 2019...

- Develop additional communications materials and strengthen training and awareness of CSE within Sport and boys and young men, and trafficking.

source of guidance and advice for front line officers for all aspects of vulnerability as it is recognised that complex problems require complex solutions.

Neglect

- Strengthened the robustness of the missing children intervention process, reducing the threshold to 3 episodes in 90 days and introducing a system of escalation.
- Implemented a Missing Children Action Plan to realise our ambition of reducing missing episodes by children receiving an intervention from a practitioner by 40%.
- Introduced a multi-agency Missing Children Panel to review long term cases where children remain missing beyond 3 months.
- Introduced a subject profile support, risk assessment and trigger plan to support children who repeatedly go missing and enable more informed decision making.

Child Sexual Exploitation

- Introduced a 'Making Justice Work' approach by improving engagement and wellbeing through investigative and court processes relating to CSE, in particular with integrated support for victims pre, during and after trial.
- Introduced an updated Strategy and Procedures for CSE, Missing & Trafficking, recognising the interconnected themes and emphasising our practice approach to improve the victim experience.
- Introduced a parent worker, providing direct work to strengthen the support to parents and carers.
- Provided training on Trafficking and improved information sharing between agencies, leading to significantly enhanced identification of potential trafficked children cases through referrals to the National Referral Mechanism, up by 92%.
- Spread the reach of our awareness raising into the 'night time economy', with training sessions provided to staff in hotels and licenced premises, including door supervisors, bars, nightclubs and fast food venues.
- Attained record levels of reach through the Something's Not Right communications campaign website and social media activity.
- Commenced an innovative project within Public Health to

- Strengthen our response to Missing Children to reduce volume of repeat episodes through provision of additional Police resources, enhanced problem solving and provision of training.

- Improve transition arrangements between children and adult services and the provision of support for young people 18+ continuing to be exploited.
- Strengthen our arrangements to identify, support and safeguard children exposed to wider criminal exploitation, including county lines.

explore how CSE is identified, and how risk is managed by those working in NHS and other health services. This will inform any new developments and identify any specific training and support needs to strengthen our approach across health services.

- Established long term secure funding for the CSE, Missing & Trafficking Team, including employment of a Coordinator to coordinate the Warwickshire response, acting as a central point for information and expertise to bring about consistent and effective multi-agency practice.

Early Help

- Intensify our capability for early identification of children potentially at risk and the response provided to such cases.

Warwickshire County Council

What we did in 2017 – 2018...

Diversity and Equality

- WCC requires staff to complete all diversity characteristics accurately and comprehensively. This is sometimes challenging if at the point of the referral the information is not known or provided by the referrer. We do provide consistent data quality checks to ensure the accuracy of the data.
- Where children receive services from the council directly or through a commissioned arrangement, the council ensures that the support meets their individual needs, paying particular attention to those requiring additional or different types of support in order to improve their outcomes.
- Where children are receiving social care support, through a child in need, child protection or care plan, the review of the plan will provide independent scrutiny and challenge to ensure that the individual needs of children are met. Where children are looked after, the Independent Reviewing Officer is responsible for overseeing the child's care plan and has a duty to escalate concerns where there are blocks to care

What we plan to do in 2018 – 2019...

- WCC will continue to ensure that referrers are asked to provide accurate details of children at the point of referral and where this is not immediately available will be followed up by the social worker should the case progress and a service provided. The newly designed Children with Disabilities Team will be embedding its new processes. Audit activity and performance monitoring will support monitoring of the quality of practice.

planning. This is sometimes particularly acute for children with additional needs.

- The council undertakes equality impact assessments which support scrutiny and challenge about changes which may impact upon those with protected characteristics. Children's social care has provided an increased focus on the accuracy of case records and this is scrutinised during case file audits and performance reporting. The SEND service (now Children with Disabilities Team) has undergone a formal review and the newly designed service will provide strengthened managerial oversight to cases which aims to ensure that children receive the right level of service.
 - WCC is currently delivering a council wide transformation programme. For the Children and Families Business Unit, this seeks to provide the right level of intervention at the right time.
 - The MASH provided a single point of access for consultation and referrals to children's services. This enables professional discussion and supports early identification of concerns and where appropriate, consideration of the right level of support and service provision in accordance with the threshold document.
 - There is an increased focus on children missing education which seeks to ensure that children's educational needs are met.
 - We are embedding the tools for neglect to enhance social care practice.
 - WCC has continued to invest in the development and improvement of work to address CSE. The line management of the team has been aligned with a children's social care team in the south of the county to bring practice in line with the wider service. A dedicated CSE, Missing, and Trafficking Co-ordinator post was recruited to which will bring greater cohesion between the services.
 - WCC reviewed the way in which it offers support to the early help network who is delivering early help. The Ofsted Inspection in May 2017 highlighted some additional areas for
- As well as embedding the tools for neglect, WCC Children's Services is implementing Restorative Practice as the new approach to working with children and families. This will support improved relationship based practice and aims to improve.
 - Further work is being done on "County Lines" .The CSE, missing and trafficking team will be developing and delivering in-depth training for staff later this year. A County Lines procedure is to be developed.
 - There is a strengthened exploitation offer, as presented to the safeguarding board
 - The Early Help Strategy will be embedded. A review of the services provided by the Council to the Early Help network is to be undertaken in 2019 as part of the Council's

consideration and a peer review was undertaken in November to fully explore this. As a result a Children's Transformation Partnership Board was established which brought together partners and undertook focused work on exploring the concept and provision of early help by partners and the support required from the Council. An early help strategy was approved by WCC and WSCB and launched at an Early Help Conference held in January 2018.

- WCC has also undertaken a review of the Children's Centres and these will now provide more targeted services to families, bring services into the locality.

Transformation. There are plans to deliver social care consultation to families and partners from the Children and Family Centres to bring services closer to families and professionals.

APPENDIX.C – Multi-Agency Training Report 2017/18

Summary:

The purpose of the report is to provide an overall summary of the multi-agency learning and improvement framework activity for the year, 01/04/17-31/0318.

The report includes:

- Overview to the framework including data
- Key drivers for the core programme
- Outcomes

Learning and Improvement Framework

WSCB provide a safeguarding learning and development framework for all multi-agency practitioners, including volunteers, working with children and families within Warwickshire.¹ The core suite of the programme is informed by WSCB strategic objectives, the training strategy, learning and improvement framework, feedback from WSCB sub-committees, quality and assurance activity, such as reviews, research and inspection, in addition to local and national learning.

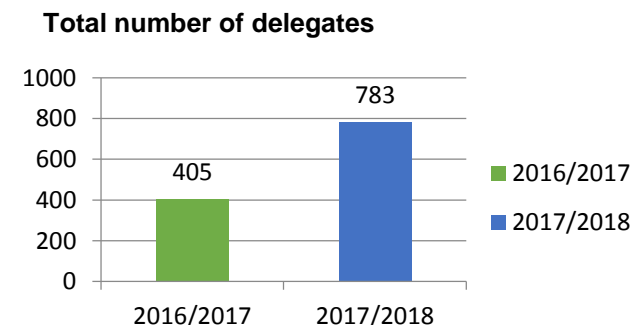
A key element of the framework is our programme of multi-agency training courses, providing the opportunity to encourage a culture across all organisations of working together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Evidenced in our evaluation feedback, delegates value the importance of learning within in a multi-agency environment and developing their awareness and understanding of the different roles, teams and services that all work with children and families. This is in addition to our courses being delivered by multi-agency Trainers, each bringing a wealth of experience enabling an effective learning environment for delegates.

Supplementing our training, WSCB share learning gathered from reviews and audits through Newsletters, briefing notes and news pages on the website, and regular communication to key leads in agencies to share widely with front line practitioners.

Multi-agency training programme

We saw a large increase in multi-agency practitioner numbers accessing our training in comparison to the previous year.

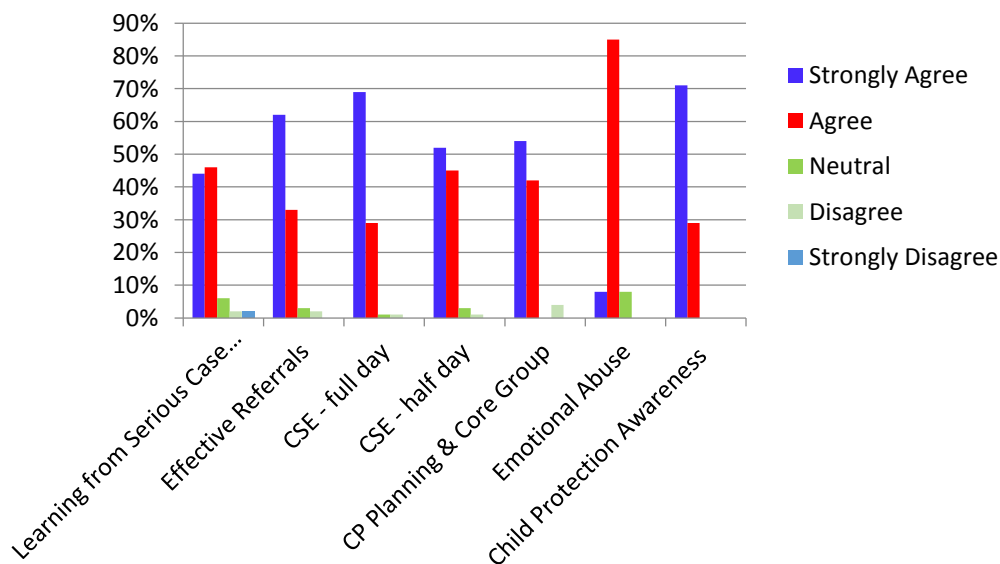
From a programme of 8 different courses, 46 training events were delivered in the year.



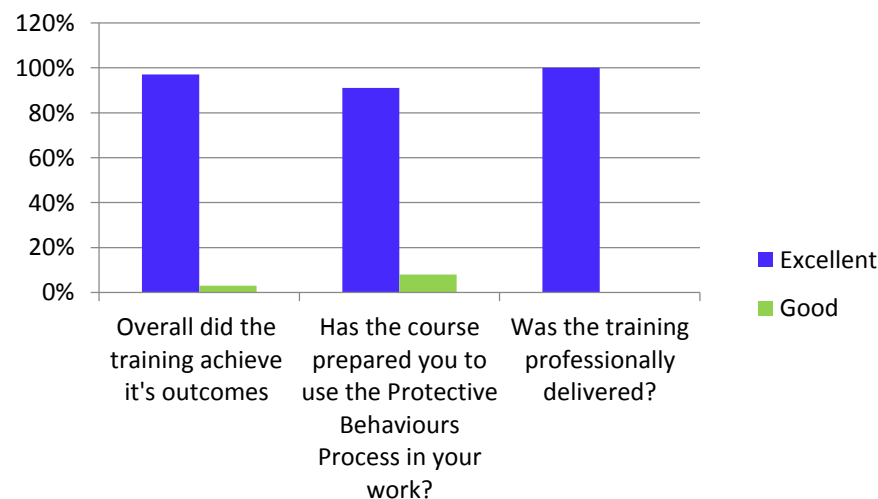
¹ In line with Working Together 2015 -LSCBs should maintain a local learning and improvement framework which is shared across local organisations who work with children and families. This framework should enable organisations to be clear about their responsibilities, to learn from experience and improve services as a result.

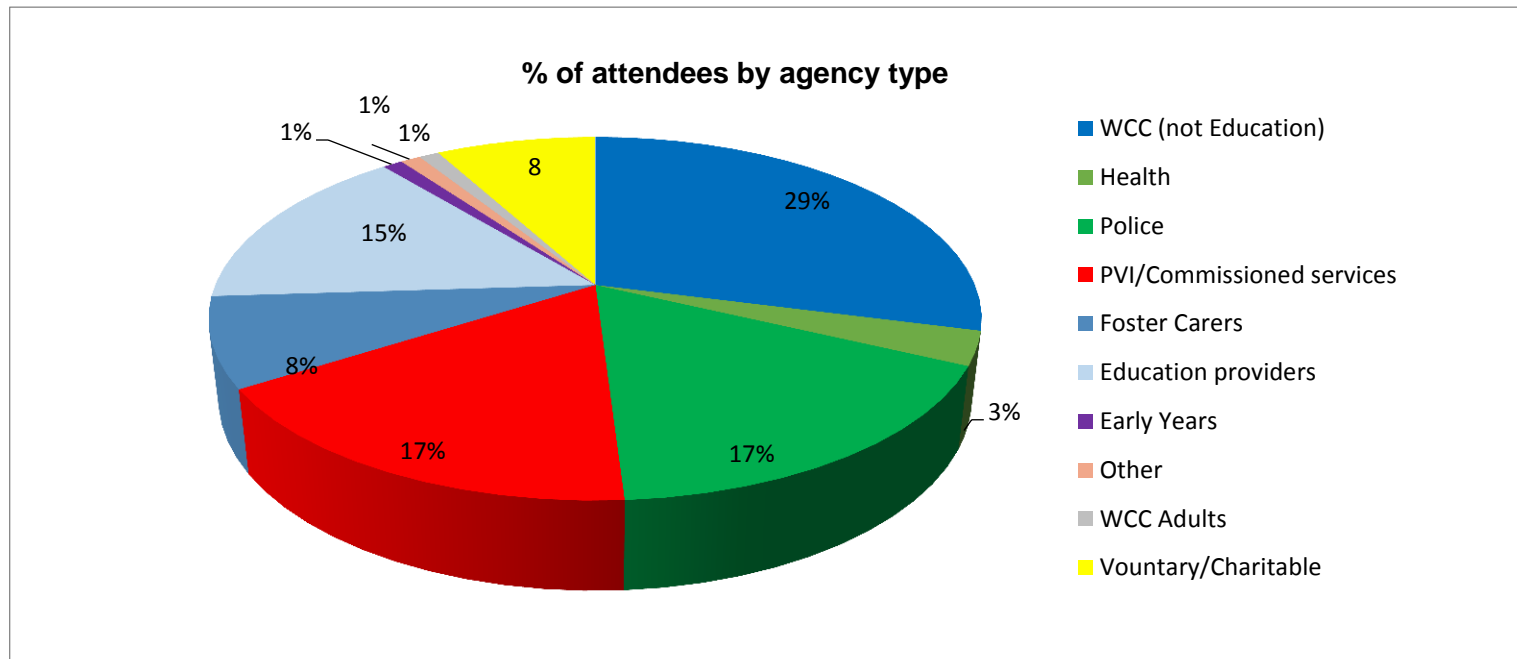
Course Type	Drivers of learning	No. of courses delivered	Total number of delegates
Learning from Serious Case Review workshop (3hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SCR family G (unpublished) · WSCB strategic priority 2 	10	150
Working together to achieve effective referrals (3.5hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ethnicity, disability data (audit activity) · Child T, family, Child J, Daniel Pelka (local SCRs) · WSCB performance data indicators · WSCB strategic priority 1 & 4 	5	81
Child Sexual Exploitation – Responsibilities, Reporting and Responding to CSE (7hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · WSCB strategic priority 3 · CSE Subcommittee, national SCRs, local intelligence, WSCB performance data indicators 	17	331
Raising Awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation (3.5hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · WSCB strategic priority 3 · CSE subcommittee, national SCRs, local intelligence, WSCB performance data indicators 	6	95
Effective Child Protection Planning and Core Group (13hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National and local SCRs · WSCB performance indicators, audit activity 	2	30
Emotional Abuse (6.5hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National and local SCRs · WSCB performance data indicators 	1	13
Protective Behaviours (12hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Empowering strategies for children and adults to prevent and interrupt violence and abuse 	3	56
Child Protection Awareness (3.5hrs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Universal course 	2	27

Delegate confidence to use new knowledge gained in professional practice



Protective Behaviours - data analysed separately due different evaluation used





WSCB Annual Conference 2017
Hear my voice



In July 2017, WSCB’s Annual Conference attracted more than 200 multi-agency practitioners. Working in collaboration with young people from the Children in Care Council, our theme, ‘*Hear My Voice*’, was driven by learning gathered from SCRs. The conference provided delegates with a unique opportunity to listen and engage with young people, understanding their experiences working with many different professionals throughout their lives. Additional key note speakers included Triangle, a powerful, absorbing presentation which focused on the voice of pre-verbalising, very young children. Nikki Pettit as a Lead Reviewer shared key learning that had been gathered from national SCRs.

WSCB thank the young people for their courage and invaluable contribution to making the conference:

“One of the most powerful learning events held by WSCB, the contributions from young people really highlighted the issues and brought it to life”

“Open the doors for young children, they all have a voice whatever the age”

APPENDIX.D – WSCB Membership Attendance at Board

