

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 29th November, 2018
at 5.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

Councillor Taggart (Chair)
Councillor J Baillie
Councillor Guthrie
Councillor Keogh
Councillor Laurent
Councillor Mitchell
Councillor Murphy
Catherine Hobbs
Rob Sanders

Contacts

Democratic Support Officer
Emily Goodwin
Tel: 023 8083 2302
Email: emily.goodwin@southampton.gov.uk

Scrutiny Manager
Mark Pirnie
Tel: 023 8083 3886
Email: mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk

PUBLIC INFORMATION

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL

Role of this Scrutiny Panel: To undertake the scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City, including the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Early Help, Specialist & Core Service, looked after children, education and early years and youth offending services, unless they are forward plan items. In such circumstances members of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel will be invited to the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee meeting where they are discussed.

Terms Of Reference:-

Scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City to include:

- Monitoring the implementation and challenging the progress of the Council's action plan to address the recommendations made by Ofsted following their inspection of Children's Services in Southampton and review of Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) in July 2014.
- Regular scrutiny of the performance of multi-agency arrangements for the provision of early help and services to children and their families.
- Scrutiny of early years and education including the implementation of the Vision for Learning 2014 – 2024.
- Scrutiny of the development and implementation of the Youth Justice Strategy developed by the Youth Offending Board.
- Referring issues to the Chair of the LSCB and the Corporate Parenting Committee.

Public Representations

At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest. Any member of the public wishing to address the meeting should advise the Democratic Support Officer (DSO) whose contact details are on the front sheet of the agenda.

Access – access is available for the disabled. Please contact the Democratic Support Officer who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Mobile Telephones:- Please switch your mobile telephones to silent whilst in the meeting

Use of Social Media:- The Council supports the video or audio recording of meetings open to the public, for either live or subsequent broadcast. However, if, in the Chair's opinion, a person filming or recording a meeting or taking photographs is interrupting proceedings or causing a disturbance, under the Council's Standing Orders the person can be ordered to stop their activity, or to leave the meeting.

By entering the meeting room you are consenting to being recorded and to the use of those images and recordings for broadcasting and or/training purposes. The meeting may be recorded by the press or members of the public.

Any person or organisation filming, recording or broadcasting any meeting of the Council is responsible for any claims or other liability resulting from them doing so.

Details of the Council's Guidance on the recording of meetings is available on the Council's website.

Business to be Discussed

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

QUORUM The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 3.

Rules of Procedure

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules and the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

Smoking policy – the Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Fire Procedure – in the event of a fire or other emergency a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take

The Southampton City Council Strategy (2016-2020) is a key document and sets out the four key outcomes that make up our vision.

- Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth
- Children and young people get a good start in life
- People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives
- Southampton is an attractive modern City, where people are proud to live and work

Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year

2018	2019
7 June	24 January
26 July	28 March
27 September	
29 November	

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" or "Other Interest" they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter that they or their spouse, partner, a person they are living with as husband or wife, or a person with whom they are living as if they were a civil partner in relation to:

(i) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

(ii) Sponsorship:

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from Southampton City Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expense incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(iii) Any contract which is made between you / your spouse etc (or a body in which the you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest) and Southampton City Council under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed, and which has not been fully discharged.

(iv) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of Southampton.

(v) Any license (held alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of Southampton for a month or longer.

(vi) Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) the landlord is Southampton City Council and the tenant is a body in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interests.

(vii) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of Southampton, and either:

- a) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body, or
- b) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest that exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Other Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having an 'Other Interest' in any membership of, or occupation of a position of general control or management in:

Any body to which they have been appointed or nominated by Southampton City Council

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

Any body whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the "rationality" or "taking leave of your senses" principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, 'live now, pay later' and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

To note any changes in membership of the Panel made in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 4.3.

2 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY INTERESTS

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, and the Council's Code of Conduct, Members to disclose any personal or pecuniary interests in any matter included on the agenda for this meeting.

3 DECLARATIONS OF SCRUTINY INTEREST

Members are invited to declare any prior participation in any decision taken by a Committee, Sub-Committee, or Panel of the Council on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

4 DECLARATION OF PARTY POLITICAL WHIP

Members are invited to declare the application of any party political whip on any matter on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

5 STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

6 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING) (Pages 1 - 4)

To approve and sign as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting held on 27 September 2018 and to deal with any matters arising.

7 LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD (LSCB) ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18 (Pages 5 - 44)

Report of the Independent Chair of the Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board recommending that the Panel receive the LSCB Report and utilise the information contained to inform its work.

8 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE (Pages 45 - 66)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since August 2018.

9 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS (Pages 67 - 70)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance enabling the Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.

Wednesday, 21 November 2018

Director of Legal and Governance

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2018

Present: Councillors Taggart (Chair) (except items 15, 16 and 17), J Baillie, Guthrie, Keogh (except item 17), Laurent (except items 11, 12, 13 and 14 (part)), Mitchell and Murphy (except items 11, 12, 13 and 14 (part)).
Appointed Member Rob Sanders.

Apologies: Councillors Catherine Hobbs

11. **APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)**

The apologies of Appointed Member Catherine Hobbs were noted.

12. **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING)**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 26 July 2018 be approved and signed as a correct record.

13. **EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM**

RESOLVED that the Chair moved that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of the confidential appendices to the following item

Confidential appendices 2, 3 and 5 contained information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 7a of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. The appendices contained information which was subject to an obligation of confidentiality.

14. **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON**

The Panel considered and noted the report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance which requested that the Panel considered the provisional 2017/18 key stage 4 and 5 exam results in Southampton and the educational attainment of Looked After Children.

Councillor Paffey, Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning, Hilary Brooks, Service Director, Children and Families Services, Derek Wiles, Service Lead, Education and Early Help, and Maria Anderson, Head of the Virtual School were present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting. In discussions with the officers, the Panel noted the following:

- The data in the report was provisional and would be verified later in the year.
- The Attainment 8 Progress data had not been released in time to be included in the report.
- That key stage 4 exams had been more demanding this year and that despite improvements in English and Maths results for Southampton attainment remained below the national average. Science GCSE results however had improved by 8% from 2017 to 2018.
- That a strong culture of collaboration and mutual support between schools in Southampton existed that was both encouraging and beneficial.
- That the exam results for Looked After Children in Southampton had improved and were above the national average for Looked After Children. However the results were still below average for key stage 4.
- That the Virtual School had adopted a proactive approach to monitoring the school attendance and other factors that contributed to the attainment of Looked After Children, so that additional support needs would be identified at an early stage. An evidence based approach was used to identify which factors affected attainment. The importance of stability was noted.
- Young people leaving the Looked After service were provided with financial support to go to University
- That there was a wide variation in the exam results achieved by the schools in Southampton.

RESOLVED

- (i) That the Panel would receive destination data for Southampton's Looked After Children moving from Year 11 to Year 12.
- (ii) That case studies highlighting positive outcomes for Southampton's Looked After Children would be circulated to the Panel.
- (iii) That, to help raise educational attainment outcomes, consideration would be given to offering Looked After Children that have the potential to perform well in their GCSE exams the opportunity for intensive support, including residential tuition over the Easter holidays.
- (iv) That the issue of 'off-rolling', schools informally excluding pupils, would be considered at a future meeting of the Panel.

COUNCILLOR MITCHELL IN THE CHAIR

15. **SEND UPDATE**

The Panel considered and noted the report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance which requested that the Panel discussed and challenged the SEND review and progress made on the implementation of the SEND action plan.

Councillor Paffey, Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning, Tammy Marks, Service Manager, Special Educational Needs and Disability and Derek Wiles, Service Lead, Education and Early Help, were present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting. In discussions with the officers, the Panel noted the following:

- That nationally and locally there had been an increase in the diagnosis of social, emotional and mental health difficulties, autism with challenging behaviour and complex needs and that the need for special school places was predicted to increase.
- That the SEND multi-agency partnership had added the recommendations from the SEND review to the SEND Partnership Board action plan.
- To make sure that future service demands could be met in a financially sustainable way, it would be essential that schools are inclusive and take responsibility for children with SEND within their community.
- That action had already been implemented to increase the range and quantity of resource provision in the long term.

RESOLVED

- (i) That the updated SEND action plan is circulated to the Panel.
- (ii) That, to develop understanding of practices, officers speak with FE colleges about pupils with SEND being encouraged to delay taking KS4 exams until year 12.
- (iii) That Members, when speaking with representatives from schools in their ward, raised the issue of inclusivity and taking responsibility for children with SEND.

16. **EARLY HELP SERVICES**

The Panel received and noted the report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance which requested that the Panel discussed and challenged the performance of the Early Help service.

Phil Bullingham, Service Lead, Safeguarding, Improvement, Governance and Quality Assurance, Jane White, Service Lead, Children's Social Care and Derek Wiles, Service Lead, Education and Early Help were present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting. In discussions with the officers, the Panel noted the following:

- That in recognition that too many children had been escalating to the MASH and social work pathways, plans had been developed to bolster early help pathways and build specialist early help services.
- That services were proactively targeting those parents that need the services rather than expecting parents to contact them.

- That under the proposals the Early Help offer would become more targeted and would focus on more complex families. Smart commissioning and partnership working would be used to encourage the voluntary sector to fill the gap between universal and specialist services.
- That professional groups had been working together to produce action plans for the improved management of safeguarding in the community
- That progress made towards Children's centres becoming vibrant community hubs, included improved sharing of spaces with a wider range of services and the recruitment and training of parents as volunteers to help with the delivery of play services.
- That it was essential that these changes delivered the required outcomes as future budgets and plans are predicated on an effective early help service.

17. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Panel received and noted the report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance that provided an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since June 2018.

The Panel also noted the Performance Summary from the Chair and the response provided by the officers.

Hillary Brooks, Service Director, Children and Families Services, Phil Bullingham, Service Lead, Safeguarding, Improvement, Governance and Quality Assurance, and Jane White, Service Lead, Children's Social Care were present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting. In discussions with the officers, the Panel noted the following:

- That analysis of the journeys of children who had become looked after, revealed that many referrals into MASH are high risk referrals that had not accessed the Early Help Service.
- That staff from Early Help Service and integrated teams had been contacting MASH for advice instead of their managers.
- That recruitment of staff into MASH continued to have been difficult and there were still vacancies in the team that needed to be filled.
- That the joint team work which focussed on the legal gateway and permanence planning for Looked After Children, had helped the number of Looked After Children to be reduced to 499 which was the lowest number since 2012.

Agenda Item 7

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD (LSCB) ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18		
DATE OF DECISION:	29 NOVEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	KEITH MAKIN, INDEPENDENT CHAIR OF LSCB		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Sarah Lawrence	Tel: 023 8083 2995
	E-mail:	sarah.lawrence@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Hilary Brooks	Tel: 023 8083 4899
	E-mail:	hilary.brooks@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
<p>This report presents the Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Annual Report covering 2017-18.</p> <p>During the year covered by the annual report, the Board worked according to statutory guidance named "Working Together to Safeguard Children and Young People (2015)" this directed that the LSCB produces an annual report providing a "rigorous and transparent assessment of the performance and effectiveness of local [Safeguarding] services". The report attached aims to provide this assessment. The LSCB approved this report in September 2018, and it is published online at: www.southamptonlscb.co.uk</p> <p>The Panel is asked to particularly reflect on the key issues identified in the opening statement within the report which is made by the Independent Chair, Keith Makin and to utilise this information in the work of the panel. This statement is based on the findings within the report which include learning from case reviews, audits and data collection.</p> <p>Working Together to Safeguard Children and Young People guidance has recently been revised and published in 2018. Details can be found in Chapter 3 of the report available on: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729914/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children-2018.pdf</p> <p>This document changes to the way that partners organise their local multi agency partnership work. It alters the previous duty on local authorities to provide a LSCB and states that the "responsibility for this join-up locally rests with the three safeguarding partners who have a shared and equal duty to make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in a local area" The three safeguarding partners are:</p> <p>(a) the local authority (b) a clinical commissioning group for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area (c) the chief officer of police for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area</p>			

The LSCB is currently working on proposals for these future arrangements which will be published by June 2019 and implemented by end of September 2019. A special LSCB meeting is to be held to consider proposals that will keep a city focused independent partnership arrangement with enhanced strategic arrangements to join up work across the wider regional area.

The LSCB operates using a Business Plan which is to be reviewed once proposals are agreed for the arrangements stated above. The current Business Plan is available on the LSCB website, its contents are reflected in the attached Annual Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

	(i)	That the Panel receive the LSCB Report and utilise the information contained to inform its work.
	(ii)	That the Panel note changes to statutory guidance relating to partnership arrangements for safeguarding children and young people.

REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

1.	To ensure the information contained in the report and the learning that is gained by the LSCB during the year is embedded in scrutiny functions and future work.
----	--

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

2.	None.
----	-------

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

3.	The 2017-18 LSCB Annual Report is attached as Appendix 1.
4.	It is recommended that the Panel review the LSCB Report revised statutory guidance – Working Together 2018 and utilise the information contained to inform its work.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

5.	None.
----	-------

Property/Other

6.	None.
----	-------

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:

7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
----	---

Other Legal Implications:

8.	None
----	------

POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS

9.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children’s safeguarding will help contribute to the following outcomes within the Council Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people in Southampton get a good start in life
----	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives. 	
KEY DECISION	No	
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report	
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	LSCB Annual Report 2017-18	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?		No
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
	Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729914/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children-2018.pdf	

This page is intentionally left blank

Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board

Annual Report 2017-18



CONTENTS

Foreword by the Chair	3
Southampton Context and Demographics	5
Business Planning	9
Quality Assurance	11
• Section 11	11
• Key Performance Indicators	13
• Audits	17
• Case Reviews	19
• Case Review Action Plans	20
• Child Death Overview Panel	25
Engagement with Professionals, Public and Young People	26
Appendix 1 LSCB Finance	29
Appendix 2: LSCB Attendance	30
Appendix 3: LSCB Membership	30
Appendix 4: Glossary	
Appendix 5: LSCB Structure	

Foreword from the Chair



It is with real pleasure that I write this foreword to the Local Safeguarding Children Board's Annual Report. This is my fifth year as Independent Chair of the Board, a period in which real and demonstrable change and development has taken place. The report contains many examples of the impact that the Board has had on making children safe in the City and is an accolade to the hard work and professionalism of Board members. I continue to be impressed by the high level of critical challenge that Board members offer, both to others on the Board and out to the very many people who dedicate their working lives to keeping children safe. This is all within the context of reduced resources for all partner agencies and a challenging economic environment in the City for families struggling on low wages and the pressures of life.

In the last report I commented on the planned changes to the safeguarding system which will be required by central Government. These changes are now set out in new guidance for the introduction of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. Throughout 2017/18 discussions have been held about how the City will respond and the general agreement is that all partners are keen to maintain the progress we have made and to introduce changes only where they will positively add to our collective ability to safeguard and protect children in the City.

The priorities for the Board in this period remained unchanged from the year before. Real progress has been made:

- The **“Think family”** (working across both Adult's and Children's Boards) approach was developed throughout the year, with additional training opportunities offered, the dissemination of learning from the various relevant reviews of practice and a joint working protocol put in place.
- **Neglect** has been a continuing key theme for attention, building on the successful earlier partnership work. New training has been developed, regular audits of frontline activity inform practice and the subject of neglect has been highlighted in schools and in public presentations, including during the Safeguarding Week.
- **Improving the lives of vulnerable young people** has been a key priority. The Board set out to constructively challenge the reshaping of the front door, MASH services and the concentration on helping to avoid the need for young people to come into the care system. There has been attention given to improving school attendance and to addressing the incidence of exploitation of young people through the partnership work in the Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Group. Also, there is increased monitoring and oversight of foster placements, provided both directly by the Council and through independent agencies.
- The **Quality Assurance** work of the Board has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of a new approach to the Section 11 audit process. Partners are now invited to open meetings where detailed discussions take place about the audit returns. This has received very good feedback, with participants saying that it is a useful way for them to question their safeguarding policies and practices.
- The report gives many new examples of the ways in which the Board **engages with children and young people**. This is at the very core of what the Board does. It is only by having a real grasp of what life is like for children and young people in the City and what helps to keep them safe, that the Board can be assured that it is making a difference.

This annual report includes much more detail about what individual organisations are doing to help achieve the Board's priorities.

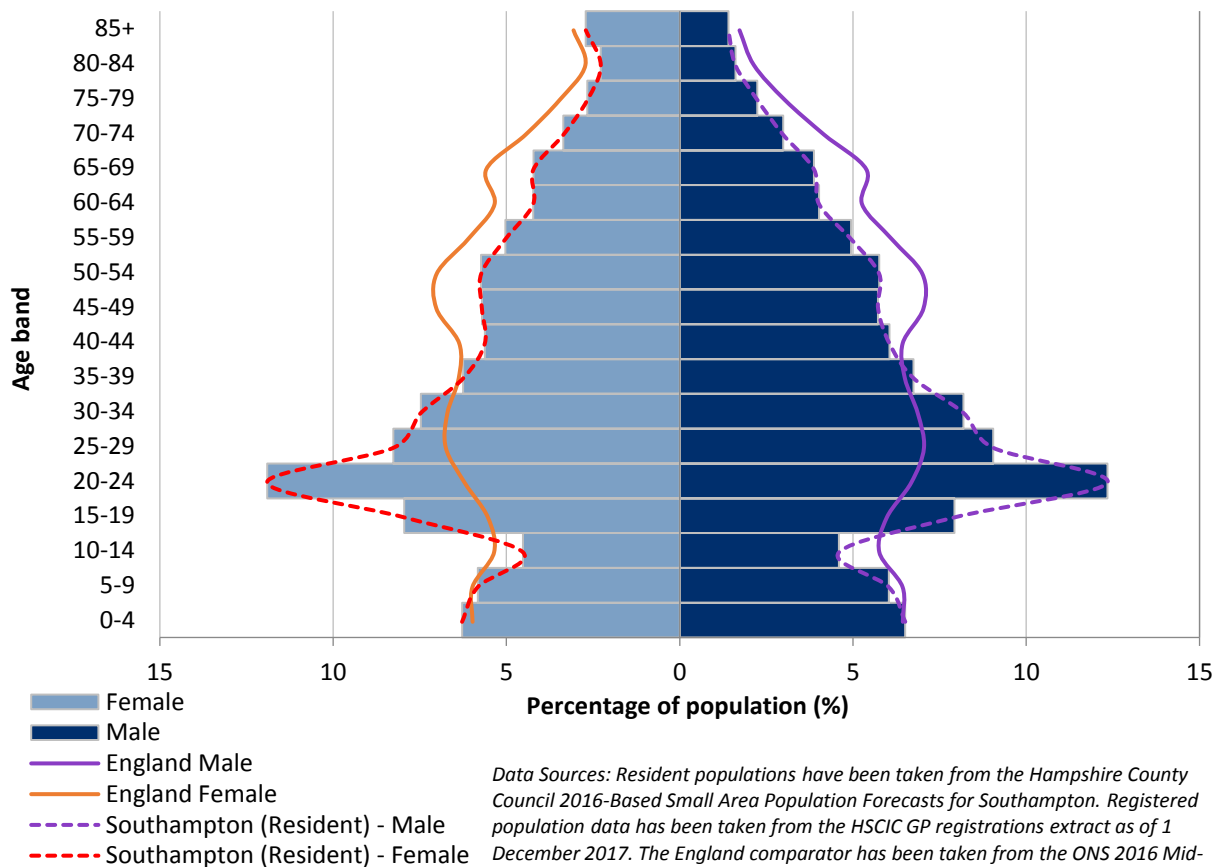
I am particularly pleased to see that the Government is actively considering changes to the safeguarding arrangements for children who are educated at home. The vast majority of children educated in this way are in positive and nurturing families but some are not and the monitoring arrangements need to be strengthened in order to protect them. The Board has made representations on this important issue, particularly following the findings of a Serious Case Review in the City which was considered by the standing Parliamentary Select Committee.

I hope that you find this annual report of the work of the Board interesting. We are trying to reach out to as many people as possible and the report has been written in an accessible style with that in mind. We are particularly keen on ensuring that we hear the voices of children and young people in the City so that we understand better what helps to keep them safe.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. May', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

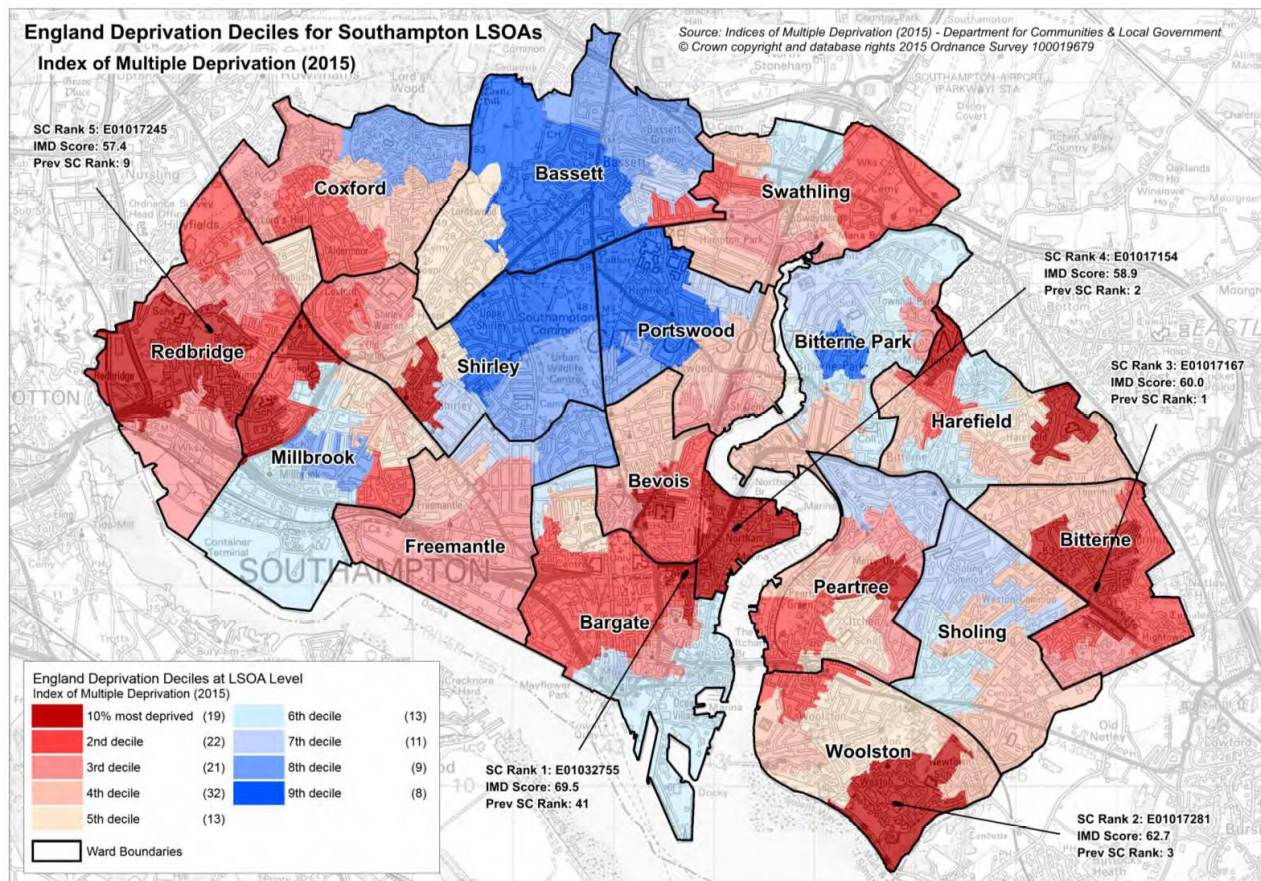
The current population of Southampton is 254,275 based on the Mid-Year Estimate 2016, of which 129,879 are male and 124,396 are female. The city comprises 98,300 households; 57,600 children and young people aged (0-19 years), 53,000 residents who are not white British (22.3%) and 43,000 students. The city has a young demographic, with 20% of the population are aged between 15 and 24 years, compared to just 12.4% nationally. The Southampton population in 2016 (as updated 2018) is shown in this population pyramid:

Population pyramid for Southampton LA (HCC Resident Population): 2016



Overall, comparing local indicators with England average, the health and wellbeing of children in Southampton is worse than England. The infant mortality rate is similar to England, with an average of 13 infants dying before age 1 each year. However in recent years there have been seven child deaths each year on average. The teenage pregnancy rate is higher than the regional average and the rest of the country. More school pupils have social, emotional and mental health needs than the national average.

More children in Southampton live in poverty than the national average (19.7% for Southampton, compared to 12.5% for the surrounding Hampshire area, and 16.8% as the national average). Since 2010 Southampton has become more deprived and in 2015 it was ranked 67th out of 326 Local Authorities in England, with 1 being the most deprived. The City is a patchwork of deprivation and pockets of affluence. It has 19 neighbourhood areas (known as Lower Super Output Areas) which are within the 10% most deprived in England and none in the least deprived. The map below shows the most (red) and least (blue) deprived areas in the city:



There is increasing ethnic diversity within the school aged population with 33% of school pupils in Southampton from an Ethnic Group other than White British¹ (compared to 26.3% in 2010) and 25.7% of pupils language is other than English.

There are certain issues in the city where outcomes for children and young people have made steady progress, and others where there are still issues of concern for children’s wellbeing and safety. Areas of concern are:

Looked After Children

Southampton has a high number of Looked after Children, something which the City Council’s Children & Families Service are working on to reduce where possible and where it is safe to do so. For 2017/18 the end of year figure for the number of Looked after children was 522 which when translated to the ‘rate per 10,000 population under 18 years old’, was the lowest rate for the last 4 years at 104.

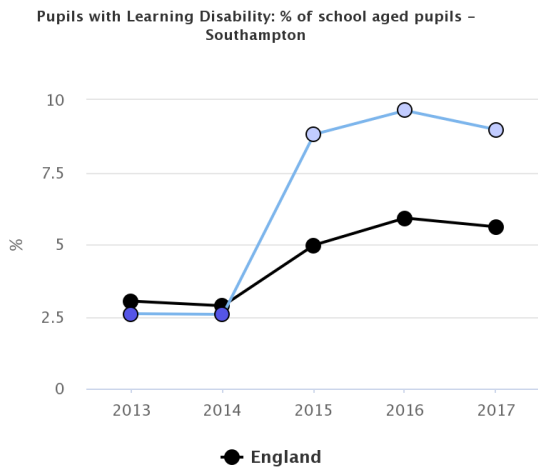
¹ Based on those with an ethnicity recorded

Despite the decrease in the number of Looked after Children, Southampton still maintains a rate that is much higher than that of statistical neighbours (69), 34% higher. This average is also higher than the England (62) and South East Average (41).

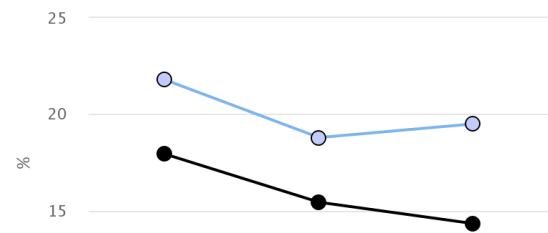
Given the poor outcomes for looked after children this remains an area of concern, national research evidences these poor outcomes. Children in Care are 4 times more likely to develop a mental health difficulty than their peers², and are less likely to go on to education, employment or training compared to the general population³.

Children with Special Educational Needs or Disability

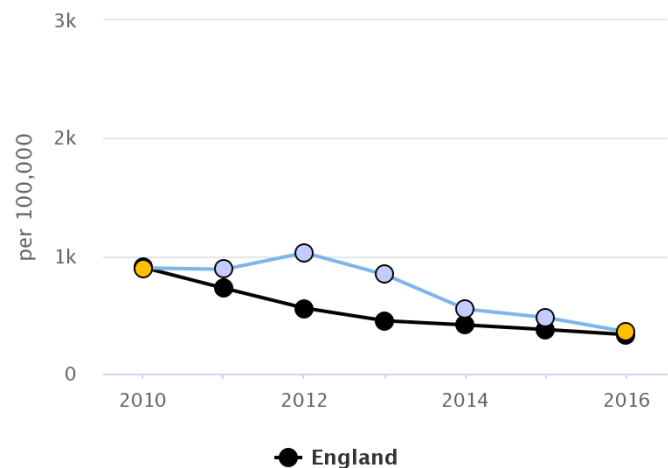
The City also has an increasing number of children of school age children with a learning disability, which has risen from below the national average in 2013/14 to above the national average in 2017. The number of school age children with Special Educational has decreased between 2014 and 2016, but remains significantly above the national average. This is significant to safeguarding because research shows that disabled children are at an increased risk of being abused compared with their non-disabled peers. Also, published case reviews highlight that professionals often struggle to identify safeguarding concerns when working with disabled children



Pupils with special educational needs (SEN): % of all school age pupils with special educational needs (School age) - Southampton



First time entrants to the youth justice system: rate per 100,000 population aged 10-17 - Southampton



Youth Offending

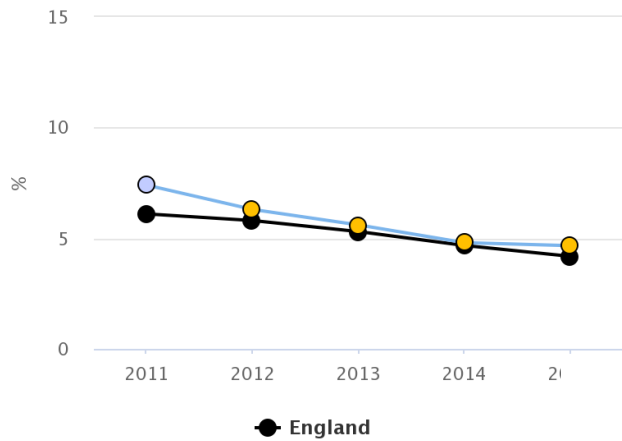
Southampton has worked hard to reduce the number of its young people entering the youth offending system and numbers have steadily reduced from 2012 to come back in line with the England Average in 2016. The city is seeing the effects of child criminal exploitation,

² Calculation based on Office for National Statistics <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-protection-system/children-in-care/>

³ Department for Education (DfE) (2017) [Children looked after in England \(including adoption\) year ending 31 March 2017](#) and Department for Education (DfE) (2017) [Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England: end 2016. \(PDF\)](#)

particularly with regard to County Lines drug supply, and this issue *may* result in some increased figures as it has been confirmed that local children are involved.

Not in education employment or training: % of 16 - 18 year olds - Southampton



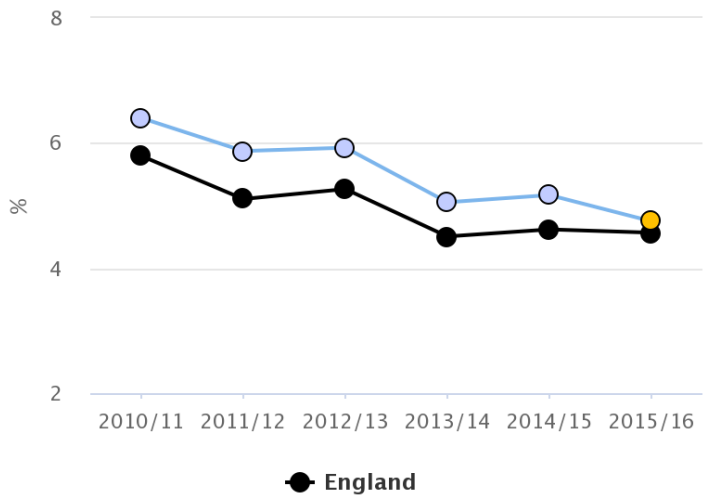
Children not in education, employment or training

While the number of young people (16-18 years) who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) remain slightly above the national average, the city is showing a steady trend for improvement with numbers reducing from 520 in 2011 to 320 in 2015.

Children missing from school

This is a safeguarding concern because where children are absent from school there is a concern around who they are with, and what they are doing instead. This area is improving in Southampton, which whilst still above the national average is showing a decrease of 6.4% in 2012/13 to 4.75% 2015/16. This is, for the first time, almost in line with the national average. The is important with relation to Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Issues for children in the city, as it would seem to indicate less instances of children being missing from education (and so less incidences of children being subject to MET issues).

School absence: % of half days missed - Southampton



Business Planning

The Local Safeguarding Children Board agreed to continue with the same four themes as previously agreed in 2016. This was to ensure consistency and embedded action across the multi-agency partnership. The themes are agreed as:

LSCB Themes:	
1.	Develop responses to encourage a 'think family' approach where there is adult mental health, substance / alcohol use and domestic abuse and this is impacting on Childrens' safety
2.	Improve identification and responses to neglect of children in Southampton
3.	Focus on improving safety and outcomes for vulnerable children including; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Looked after Children• Those at risk of going missing, being exploited or trafficked (MET)
4.	Improve communication between services at senior and practitioner level

LSCB meetings were themed to correspond to these four issues and agencies were asked to provide service assurance at each quarterly meeting. Below is a summary of information received at these meetings, alongside an update of business planning actions achieved during the last year.

'Think Family'

- a. The LSCB provides a training programme which includes topics such as substance misuse, alcohol use and adult mental health training as a regular feature. Domestic and Sexual Violence Training is offered by the PIPPA Service – a course that the LSCB has quality assured. Further work is required to develop training on disability and child mental health.
- b. The Boards ensures that the learning from audits and case reviews is disseminated regularly to the local network of professionals across adult and child. Our learning newsletter is published quarterly, our training programme includes learning from case reviews and audits and 6 Step Briefings with online videos to become a regular method of distributing learning.
- c. A joint working protocol has been written and has been agreed by Board. This has been uploaded to the 4LSCB policies and procedures website and shared with the partnership.
- d. The LSCB receives regular updates regarding the MARAC/MASH process - this includes updates on the adult focussed services within the MASH.
- e. A themed meeting of the LSCB took place, specifically looking at Think Family and the multi-agency response. For example, Hampshire Constabulary shared details about how they have joined their adults and children's safeguarding training and how they now have joint strategic meetings. Public Health shared that they have a view to link up mental health services and substance misuse services more. Solent NHS are looking at aligning Making Safeguarding Personal work in Adults to ensure a Think Family approach also including the combining of children and adult safeguarding training and co-location of staff. UHS have merged children and adults safeguarding teams. Their hope is that it will provide a more efficient collaborative service.

‘Neglect’

- a. The LSCB ensures that multi-agency responses to child neglect are good quality and appropriate through case audits, learning from reviews and through quantitative feedback at Board level. The Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) focus on Neglect has provided a robust framework from which to carry out case audits and development work in response to the findings much of which was completed during this year, and resulted in a proactive and multi-agency action plan. Findings and actions have been shared with the LSCB and the action plan is monitored regularly by the LSCB.
- b. The Board provides a quarterly multi-agency neglect training session entitled ‘Introduction to Neglect’ which is free at the point of access to professionals working in the City.
- c. The Board coordinated focussed activities during Safeguarding Week and on other key dates to raise public awareness of ‘what to do if you are worried about a child’ focussing on neglect indicators.
- d. A themed meeting of the LSCB took place during the year specifically looking at Neglect and the multi-agency response. Individual board member feed into this was: The Quality Assurance Unit of Southampton City Council’s Children and Families Service are involved in a multi-agency Neglect group (led by the LSCB) and lead on inspection readiness for JTAI. In addition, SCC and Solent NHS developed a new 0-19 service which will aim to reach harder to engage families. . A review of the LSCB neglect toolkit has taken place particularly focussed on how to ensure this is used more consistently. The Designated Safeguarding Lead working with Schools in Southampton is reviewing how neglect is incorporated into safeguarding training for schools. There is a reviewed training and induction offer for Children & Families Service in respect of neglect and they are using audit activity to identify practices. Health providers updated on their training which includes neglect as a theme. Solent NHS had a themed steering group meeting based on neglect, specifically looking at the issue of ‘what not bought’ and what impact this has on the child.

‘Improving the Lives of Vulnerable Young People (LAC and MET)’

- a. The Board received assurance from the Local Authority regarding plans to safely address the number of children looked after. This included a presentation from Professor David Thorpe, who evaluated the new Front Door service and Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) process.
- b. The LSCB received an annual report from the Corporate Parenting Committee with updates on how this work is progressing. Children Looked After data is monitored at the LSCB, including the attainment levels for Children Looked after (CLA) at all school levels and Further and Higher Education.
- c. The Board sought assurance that the Education department have a detailed action plan to address attendance rates and attainment – where information demonstrates ‘gap’ against national averages and for priority groups including CLA.
- d. Through the Missing Exploited and Trafficked Strategy Group, the Board regularly reviews the quality of Partners work to protect children at risk of going Missing, being exploited and

trafficked via delivery of the Missing Exploited and Trafficked (MET) Action Plan – through audit and data activities.

- e. The LSCB Monitoring and Evaluation Group has developed a system to monitor and quality assure Foster Carers and Independent Fostering Agencies used by Southampton.
- f. A themed LSCB meeting took place for this area, seeking assurance from partners on how they ensure that LAC and MET young people are safeguarded appropriately. Example of responses included an update from the Police MET team, County Lines, shoplifting and drug dealing. The Police have worked with partners to update the 4LSCB MET Protocol. The CCG (Clinical Commissioning Group) is doing work with the mental health and sexual health team who work with looked after children. They are looking at why young people who come for health checks can't also discuss contraception and support. The CCG are also working with providers to make sure they can evidence how they address CSE and make sure they are involved in the MET operational and strategic groups, they are having a dialogue with GPs about learning and working with NHS England around missing alerts.

'Improving Communication'

- a. The Board has further developed communications systems to gain views of multi-agency frontline professionals and convey key messages, including:
 - Staff survey
 - Focus groups
 - Team visits by Board members
 - Information exchange opportunities such as Weekly Wednesday Workshops Newsletter, website and social media.
- b. The LSCB is in regular communication with other key partnerships including LSAB, Safe City Partnership, Health and Wellbeing Board and Scrutiny Panels regarding issues of concern for the LSCB and to develop peer scrutiny across these boards
- c. Both locally and across the 4LSCB areas of Southampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight and Hampshire, we regularly refresh 4LSCB safeguarding working procedures and highlight key documents via a launch.
- d. The LSCB has been working with Education leads within Local Authority to design best system for gaining assurance regarding safeguarding responses in education settings in Southampton – including duties under legislation for schools and education settings. This has helped to improve communications between Schools and the Board greatly. The Board has noted a reduced attendance from Education representatives and settings (see appendices below).
- e. A themed LSCB meeting took place for this area, seeking assurance from partners on how they are working to improve communications. Examples of responses include the Children and Families Service prompting debate regarding the effectiveness of Core Groups and relevant agency attendance... National Probation Service explained how they are working to improve communication to front line staff when learning from reviews is shared. Hampshire Constabulary reflected a focus is to build better relationships with young people, to build confidence in the police, reduce the risk of threat and harm to young people and to stop young people coming into the justice system. The Chief Constables Council (CCC) and the Children &

young Persons national strategy states that every interaction is both an intervention and an opportunity.

Quality Assurance - Impact of safeguarding partners working together

The LSCB had a Monitoring and Evaluation subgroup during the year. The group are responsible for the scrutiny of key performance indicators on the LSCB dataset and Section 11 audits which is a safeguarding self-assessment completed by partner agencies that have a duty under Section 11 of the Children Act in terms of safeguarding. In addition to these, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group also have oversight for any multi-agency case audits undertaken, and the review of improvement actions taken as a result.

Section 11 Children Act 2004

The 4LSCBs for Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton joined up to provide a refined new process during this year to ensure agencies covering more than one of the four areas reported once. . Agencies working solely within Southampton also completed Sections 11s reviewed locally. Some agencies completed full Section 11 whilst the remaining agencies provided updates on the action plan devised following the previous year's full Section 11. Those agencies completing full Sections 11s or updates on the previous year's full Section 11 audit are as follows:

Full Section 11	Section 11 Update
Solent NHS	Southern Health
Children Services	Hampshire Constabulary
Southampton City CCG and Integrated Commissioning Unit	National Probation Service
Adult Social Care	Community Rehabilitation Company
Housing Services	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Services
Arts and Heritage and Libraries	South Central Ambulance Service
	University Hospitals Southampton
	Immigration Enforcement
	Border Force
	NHS England
	CAFCASS
	British Transport Police
	Southampton Youth Offending Service

The areas where most agencies identified themselves as requiring improvement were:

- Standard 5: Induction, training and appraisal for staff and volunteers on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
- Standard 6: Recruitment
- Standard 11: Disabled children

A few examples of Good Practice to illustrate the work undertaken by partners include:

Southampton City CCG and Integrated Commissioning Unit

The CCG partake in annual training on SCRs with Public Health input, raising the profile of safeguarding with commissioners. They also run 'Lunch and Learn' sessions and have developed a programme of safeguarding tutorials with GPs; publish a Safeguarding Newsletter; and carry out "Supervision" with safeguarding leads across the local health economy.

Youth Offending Service

YOS' continued involvement with the Serious Youth Crime Programme as well as the implementation of a diversity policy.

Housing Services

The service have placed two navigators within the MASH as well as introducing a Safeguarding and Anti-social Behaviour co-ordinator. Safeguarding training available to both staff and trade staff also ensuring that the messages from Serious Case Reviews get out. The service undertakes an annual performance review which will also feed in to corporate performance monitoring and with regards to LSCB, there is valuable input to the Serious Case Review sub-group as well as valuable contributions to the audit activities.

SCC Licensing

Licensing have introduced annual safeguarding training and have taken steps to provide targeted child sexual exploitation training and awareness raising for taxi drivers.

Hampshire Fire and Rescue Services

Following the annual review of the HFRS Safeguarding Policy and associated guidance notes, amendments have been made to the HFRS Safeguarding reporting form to ensure the feelings and wishes of the child of concern is actively obtained and recorded. This has also been embedded within internal safeguarding operational procedures and captured electronically within HFRS data management recording systems for future reporting and Quality Assurance mechanisms.

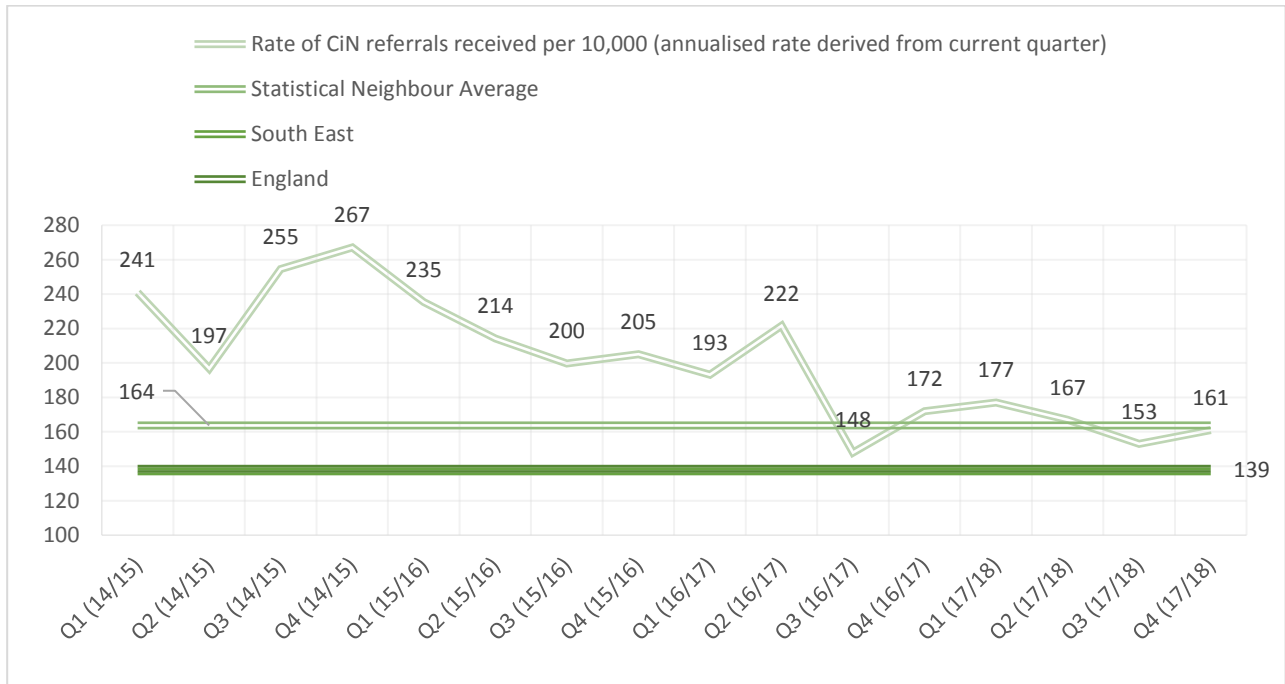
Over the past 6 months HFRS have developed a network of 'Station Based Safeguarding Advocates'. Primarily this network has consisted of key frontline staff from our city stations that have a lead responsibility for the safeguarding activities of their respective teams / watch's. Key responsibilities including facilitating 'bite size' training sessions on various safeguarding themes such as CSE, Modern Day Slavery, PREVENT and Indicators of neglect.

University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust

Monthly opportunity for any staff who safeguard children to attend and receive supervision / feedback about cases. This also provides the forum to discuss issues or concerns about the safeguarding process and to increase awareness of Safeguarding agenda and feedback from Serious Case Reviews.

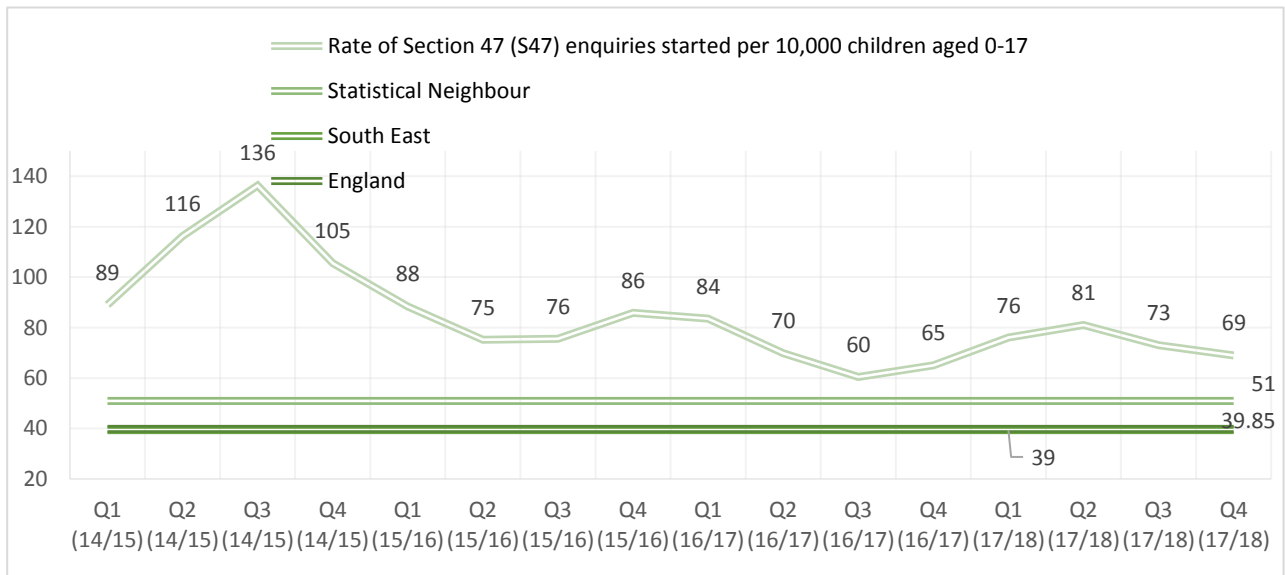
Key Performance Indicators

Child in Need Referrals

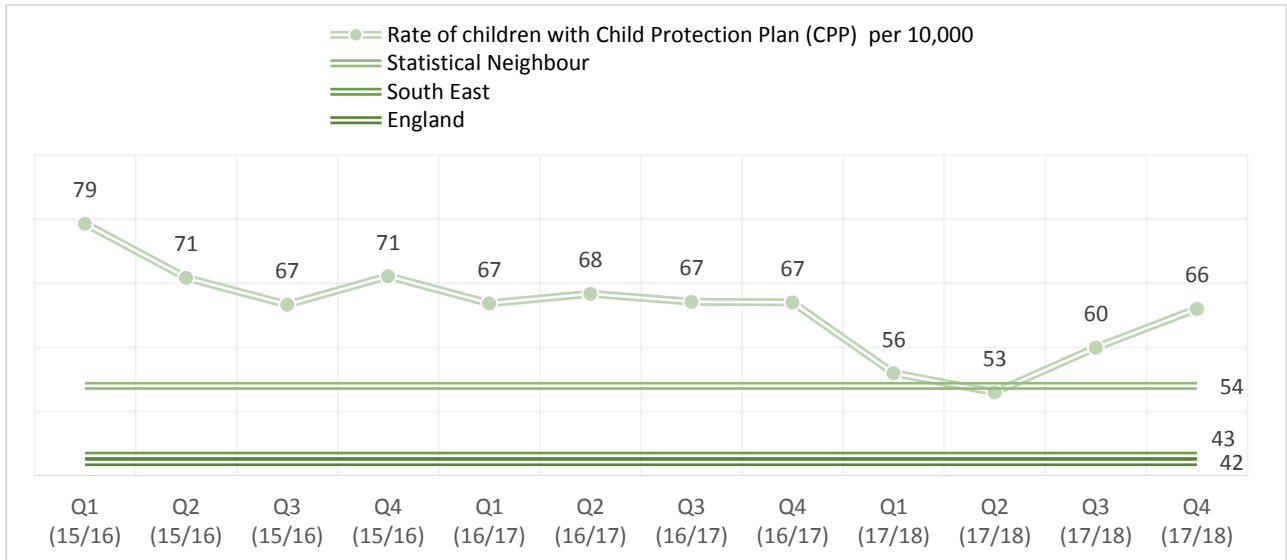


The rate of Child in Need referrals shows a decreasing trend overall. Over the course of 2017/18 this figure has decreased but shown a 5.2% increase over the last quarter. Southampton's figure of 161 (per 10,000) is comparable with the Statistical neighbour average of 164 (per 10,000), however it is higher than the South East and England averages.

Child Protection

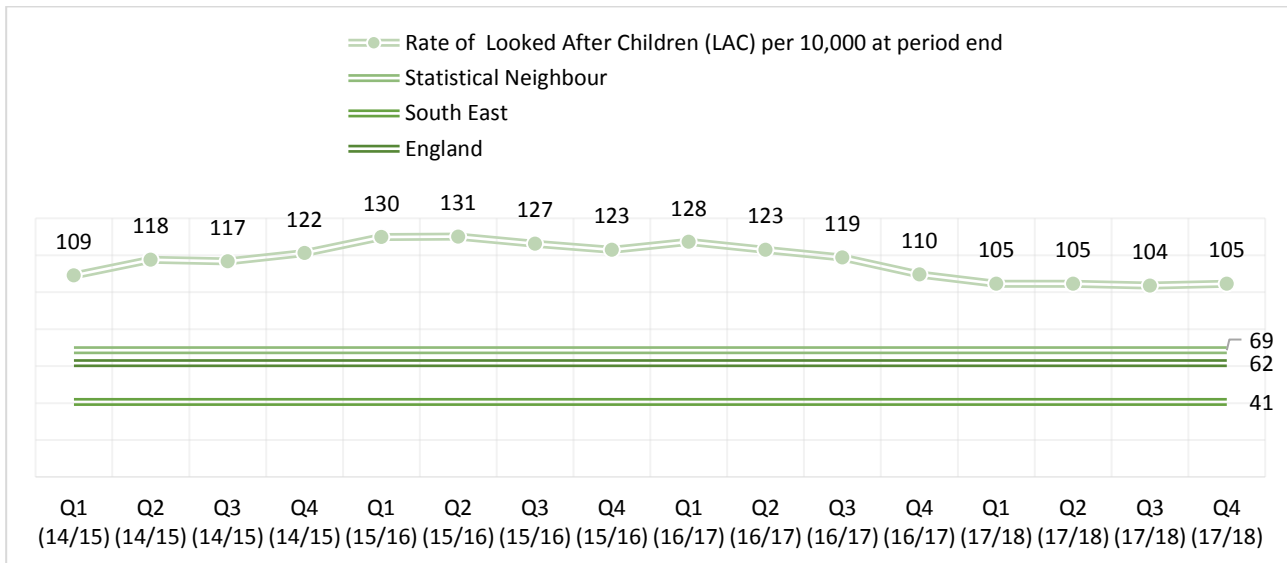


Over the course of 2017/18 the rate of Section 47s initiated has decreased from 76 in Q1 to 69 in Q4 but with a peak of 81 in Q2. Overall there is a decreasing trend in this figure. At the end of Q4, Southampton's rate of S47s started is 26% higher than that of the Stat Neighbour Average (51). Southampton's rate is also higher than the England (39) and South East (40) Averages



2017/18 has seen an increase in the rate of children on a child protection plan from 51 in Q1 to 66 at the end of Q4. Q4's figure of 66 is still lower than the rate at any other point in 2016/17 or 2015/16. This rate is 18% higher than the Statistical Neighbour rate (54) and higher than the England and South East averages too.

Looked after Children



Over the course of 2017/18 the rate of Looked After Children did not change appreciably. Quarter 3 2017/18 saw the lowest rate of Looked After Children over the last 4 years. Despite the decrease in the number of Looked After Children, Southampton still maintains a rate much higher than that of Stat neighbours (69), 34% higher. This average is also higher than the England (62) and South East Average (41).

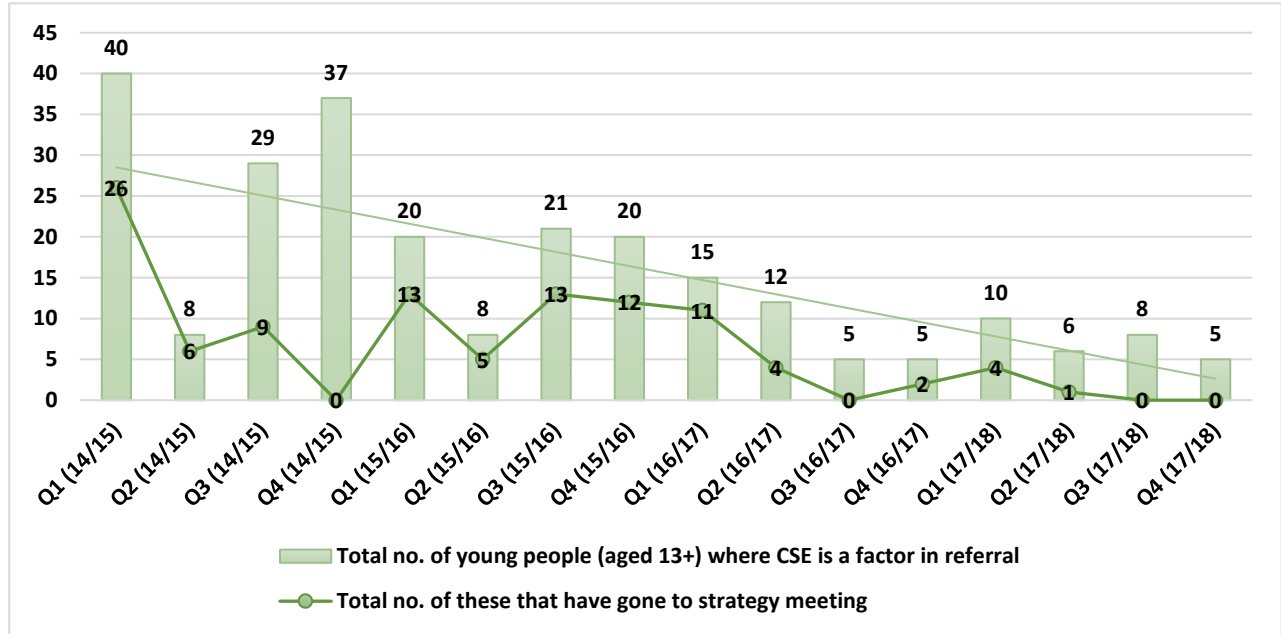
Child Sexual Exploitation

Overall there is a decrease in the number of referrals to MASH where CSE is a factor in the referral. There is also a decrease in the number of these referrals that go to a strategy meeting.

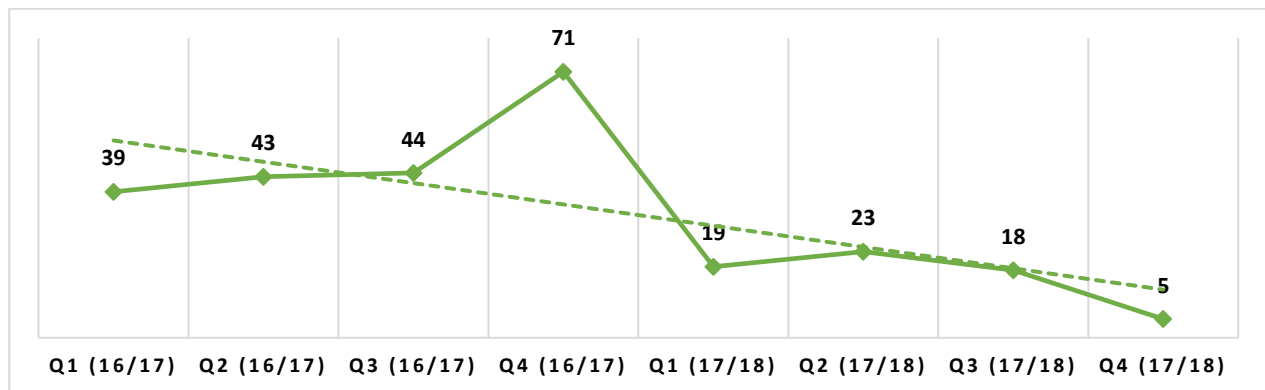
Comparing previous years:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Referrals	69	37	29
Strategy Meetings	43	17	5

No. of referrals where CSE is a factor

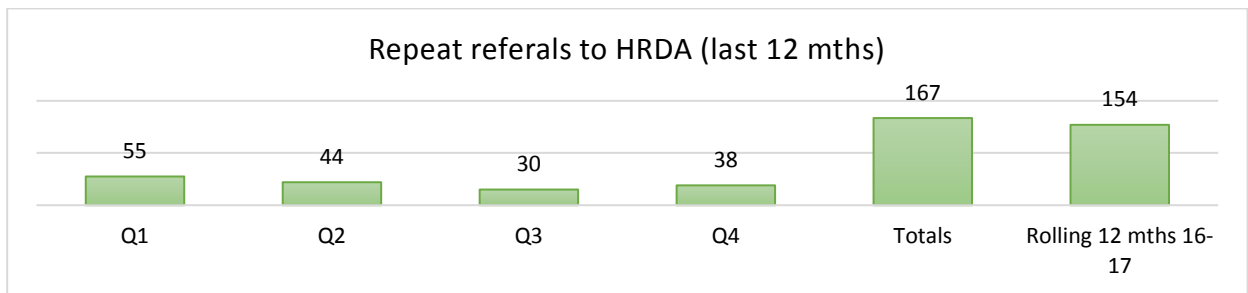
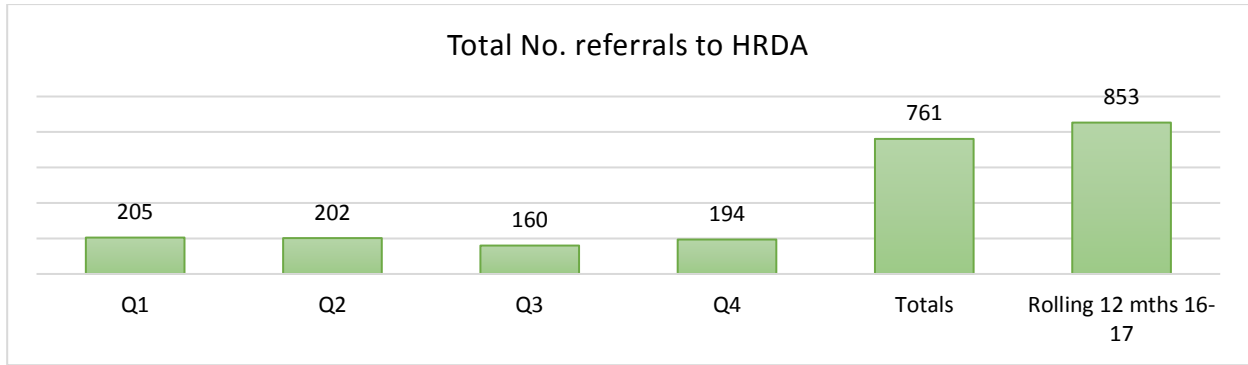


Police - number of children flagged at risk of CSE



The number of young people known to be at risk of CSE by Hampshire Constabulary shows a decreasing trend overall. For Q4 (2017/18) 5 young people are known to be at risk. For the same period last year 71 young people were known to the Police as being at risk of CSE. Police colleagues note that this could be good news reflected also in Hampshire and Isle of Wight data which is showing a 24% drop in online exploitation for Q1 2017 compared to Q1 2018. However this could be an intelligence gap issue. Southampton LSCB MET group are working with Hampshire Police to raise awareness of the Community Intelligence form and process with partner agencies.

Think Family – High Risk Domestic Abuse (HRDA)

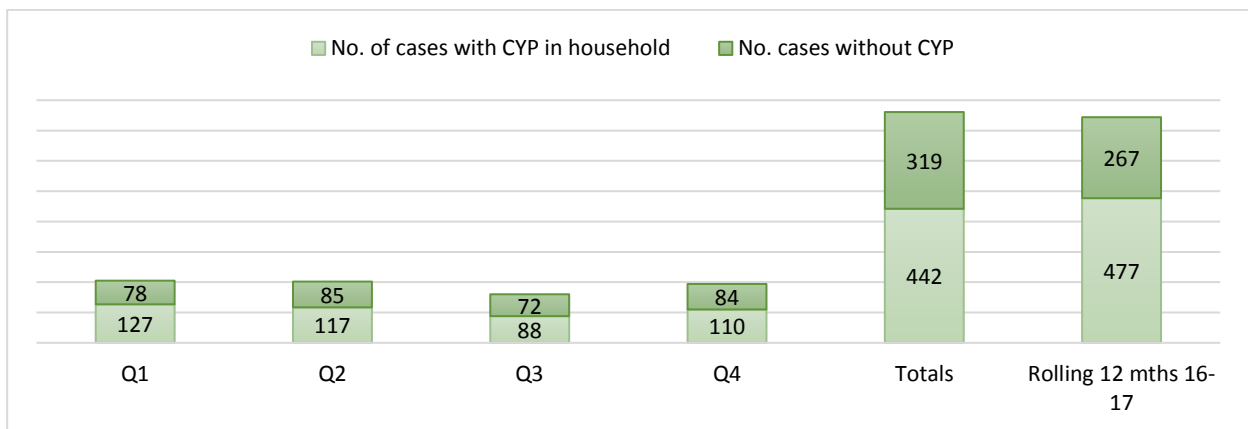


Regarding the total number of referrals that have come in there has not been an appreciable change over the course of the year, although there was a decrease in Quarter 3. There was a 12.0% decrease in the total number of referrals from 2016/17 to 2017/18.

Regarding repeat referrals, the percentage of repeat referrals per quarter:

- Q1: 26.8%
- Q2: 21.8%
- Q3: 18.8%
- Q4: 19.6%
- 2016/17: 18.1%
- 2018/19: 21.9%

So although there was a decrease in the total number of referrals from 2016/17 to 2017/18 there was an increase in the percentage of these referrals that are repeat referrals.



The percentage of all HRDA referrals that:

- Have CYPs in the household:
 - Q1: 62.0%

-
- Q2: 58.0%
 - Q3: 55.0%
 - Q4: 56.7%
 - 2016/17: 64.1%
 - 2017/18: 58.0%
 - Without CYPs:
 - Q1: 38.0%
 - Q2: 42.0%
 - Q3: 45.0%
 - Q4: 43.3%
 - 2016/17: 35.9%
 - 2017/18: 41.9%

Audits

Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAI) are thematic inspections carried out by Ofsted, the CQC, HMI for Constabularies and HMI for Probation with a focus on multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. The LSCB has aligned its multi-agency audit schedule to undertake a dry-run of such an inspection according to national themes. This year the theme was Children Living with Neglect. The findings and recommendations of the audit are summarised below:

Theme	Recommendations
<p>The prevalence of the ‘trigger trio’ was high in the cohort. However, intervention plans in respect of children did not adequately address the parent’s behaviour and / or it did not appear to be considered robustly enough by the professional networks. Consequently, it was not uncommon to see unresolved domestic abuse, parental mental health issues and / or substance and alcohol misuse.</p> <p>Where these issues were addressed there did appear to be better outcomes for children – for example, a parent who mental health needs were diagnosed was able to improve outcomes for their children.</p>	<p>This appears to be a multi-agency issue and could be a focus at either Neglect Assurance or Monitoring & Evaluation Group. Key themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurance that there is consistent professional understanding of the interface between the trigger trio and neglect. • Multi-agency review of chronologies at all levels of intervention, with explicit identification of risk factors. • Assurance that the right professionals are involved in network meetings or core groups and that planning is robust.
<p>Across the cohort there were children who spent long periods of time subject to intervention planning with limited impact identified. In addition a number of re-referrals were evident.</p> <p>An enhanced level of support was seen to be have an impact (for example, the co-allocation of a family engagement worker in one case had a tangible input on outcomes). However, the overriding issue appears to be how outcomes are tracked and decisions made around levels of progress and the professional response.</p>	<p>In addition to the above, the Children and Families department should explore additional tracking mechanisms for case progression and the Performance Management Board should discuss how these should be used to support management oversight.</p>
<p>Levels of criminality were also high in the cohort, with several parents offending with / in the presence of their children.</p> <p>For young people, pro-offending behaviour appeared particularly apparent for boys (which appears to support the inspection rationale). There were several potential issues identified: firstly, that within the family dynamic, older boys’ behaviour could be perceived as ‘challenging’ or ‘risky’, without sufficient consideration of their own experiences and</p>	<p>Exploration of the benefits of NPS / CRC contribution to the Neglect Assurance Group.</p> <p>Discussion at the Youth Offending Service Management Board in the first instance which could focus on: effective early intervention / prevention; promoting engagement; case formulation approaches.</p>

needs. Secondly, non-engagement is a key factor, which in several cases appeared to frustrate the professional response.	
Housing needs were identified in just under half the cases. These were not always at a high level; and also included issues such as rent arrears and anti-social behaviour.	Review content of Neglect toolkit to test out how themes arising from the audit are articulated.

These recommendations have been translated into an action plan that is continuously reviewed by the LSCB M&E Group.

The MET Strategic Group also undertook a multi-agency audit on the theme of Return Interviews. Some of the findings include:

- For all cases, the numbers of missing episodes reported were inconsistent between Police, Children’s Services, YOS (where they were involved) and Barnardo’s over this time period. Barnardo’s also reported receiving either late notifications of missing episodes or having not received notifications of missing episodes at all.
- There also appeared to be poor record keeping in terms of Return Interviews, as there was little evidence on Paris to show that a Return Interview had taken place or what the response was to the missing episode.
- The effectiveness of the Return Interview process may have been hampered by the fact that it is a one off intervention.
- The effectiveness of multi-agency working seems to be dependent on how complex these cases are. Two of the three young people had particularly entrenched family issues involving domestic abuse, substance misuse and criminality. These young people did not engage well with any agencies. The third young person engaged well with

Recommendations:

1. A clear process for the notification of missing episodes to the relevant parties responsible for carrying out the return interviews. In addition, the notification should be timely in allowing for a timely Return Interview.
2. Improved recording of return interviews on Paris as well as the response to or any actions following the missing episode. Where such a system may be in place perhaps with regular quality assurance monitoring this approach can be embedded into practice.
3. The Return Interviews to form part of ongoing work with the young person rather than just a one-off intervention.
4. Seeking out the Voice of the Child. An understandably difficult task when the young person refuses to engage with services. It may be worth exploring different advocacy avenues.
5. Look at options for therapeutic work with children and young people involved in criminality where there has been a history of Trigger Trio elements in their family and a breakdown in their relationships with family members.

The recommendations are being monitored and reviewed by the LSCB MET Group.

Case Reviews & Learning

As part of the statutory framework that the LSCB operated under during this year (Working Together to Safeguard Children and Young People 2015) the LSCB has a duty to carry out Serious Case Reviews.

Where things go wrong and a child or children are seriously harmed or tragically die and abuse or neglect is known or suspected, the LSCB reviews the circumstances to establish if lessons can be learned to prevent similar situations in the future. Although no Serious Case Reviews were completed and published during the timeframe for this report, there have been a number of reviews underway

The LSCB received nine referrals of cases that services felt met the statutory criteria for review or the partnership would benefit from reviewing. Six of these referrals were agreed as Serious Case Reviews, one was agreed as a non-statutory Partnership Review and two others required no further action. The following themes have been identified from these referrals during the year:

- Risks posed by non-accidental injury
- Safe sleeping advice needing more focus
- Advice about the complexities of working with large, complex families
- Neglect is a prevalent theme for families in the city.

The LSCB commissioned and completed a thematic report on online safety, following the tragic suicides of two teenagers in 2015. These were both thought to be linked to online bullying, peer to peer abuse and the significance of self-harm. In 2017 – 18, a report was published (www.southamptonlscb.co.uk) and learning was shared widely. The Chair of the LSCB led a workshop with head teachers and designated safeguarding leads in order to share the findings of the report and agree some next steps. An action plan has been agreed and is being carried forward by a task and finish group. A number of agreed recommendations are below:

- All schools in Southampton to use the 360 online safety tool.
- Schools to adopt anonymous report tools such as “Tootoot” or “whisper”
- The LSCB should provide guidance around what online safety education should look like to make coverage of online safety more uniform across the City.
- Coordinated training across the city that links between children’s mental health and online technology.
- There should be a more proactive relationship between the LSCB and schools to provide guidance on staff and governor training, with particular focus upon statutory responsibility and legal issues.

Case Review Action Plans

The multi-agency partnership will use recommendations from reviews to form more detailed improvement and action plans. The LSCB Serious Case Review Group have oversight of these plans and review them quarterly.

The SCR Group has agreed that a number of actions have been completed in response to case reviews this year under the following themes:

- Child Protection Procedures
- Education
- Multi Agency Working
- Neglect

Child Protection Procedures

Recommendations of Review	What was done and by whom?	What was the impact on children?
Copies of chronologies need to be part of all CP conferences, cross referencing all significant concerns and again at the review conferences	Children and Families service arranged for Child Protection Conference reports to include the agency chronology.	Professionals working with children will not be fully aware of the chronology of events within that child's life.
That when there are predicted changes in email or other IT systems, managers or workers should ensure that any relevant communications are stored so that they are not lost	The LA to notify schools of this issue and that it was a learning point from recent SCRs	Children's details and case notes will not be lost
If a referral is to be progressed to a section 47 enquiry, the correct meeting structure, including strategy meetings and management oversight, must be applied, otherwise ineffective safeguarding measures might be progressed putting children at risk	New monthly tracker meeting established to review all UBB referrals	Children receive the appropriate support at the right time
That a service is offered to children and young people who express concerns about their caring responsibilities; especially where this is impacting on their right to enjoy and achieve in childhood	A service is commissioned to provide assessments for young carers and young carers are referred to the SVS young carers project	Young carers receive the support they require
That the Local Authority procedures for Child Protection and children in need meetings include an overt requirement for the Chair to ensure that those attending outline the purpose of their attendance to parents and colleagues	The child protection procedures are 4LSCB procedures and this requirement will be passed to the 4LSCB sub group. The children in need procedures will be updated to include this requirement	All in attendance at meetings will be aware of the purposes of the meetings
The LSCB must ensure that letters to clients from MASH are not simply standard templates but are personalised and contain sufficient information to allow the recipient to understand the processes to which they are now due to be subject	The template letters from MASH to be rewritten to allow for the inclusion of details of why the worker will be visiting	Families referred to MASH understand why they have been referred and the nature of the proposed intervention
The LSCB must ensure that Early Help establish a standard of timeliness about the allocation of cases ensuring that regular checks are maintained to allow swift allocation of cases and the prevention of any backlog of such cases	Early help teams will allocate cases within agreed time scales and report to senior management if there are pressures on these	Families receive support in a timely fashion
The LSCB must ensure the staff in those organisations using PARIS are able to access the system efficiently and promptly and all	Advance PARIS training to be set up for all those accessing the system	Staff are well trained and understand how to use PARIS effectively

Recommendations of Review	What was done and by whom?	What was the impact on children?
its applications are understood by those who access the system		
Children and Families Service: That SCC ensures that there is enough CP chairing capacity within the organisation to offer a flexible service, which is not dependent on individuals.	A combined chronology is produced for all ICPCs and updated at every core group.	Children and Families Service: That SCC ensures that there is enough CP chairing capacity within the organisation to offer a flexible service, which is not dependent on individuals.
SCC ensures that there is enough CP chairing capacity within the organisation to offer a flexible service, which is not dependent on individuals	The CPC team is fully staff following phase 3 of the transformation	There is no delay in delivery of child protection conferences.

Education

Recommendations of Review	What was done and by whom?	What was the impact on children?
<p>The case management of the Elective Home Education (EHE) should be reviewed with the aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstated annual contact with the parents of EHE children • Achieve termly visits to EHE children about whom there are safeguarding concerns • Ensure capacity to progress statutory intervention if required and all cases of concern should be escalated to a senior manager who will make and record the decision about legal action. 	<p>The Local Authority fulfils its statutory responsibilities in respect of EHE and the lead officer is reviewing local guidance and protocols. Annual contact and termly visits are not statutory requirements and the local authority is not resourced to undertake them. Safeguarding concerns would always be reported by the appropriate mechanisms and there is an annual review for children with Education, Health and Care Plans. Further, if the local authority had concerns regarding the quality of education, it would use commissioned support as part of our statutory processes.</p>	<p>Children who are EHE are supported and looked after appropriately</p>
<p>Re-establish the use of the home circumstances report pro-forma</p>	<p>As Education has no right of entry and no legal right to see the Child for education reasons, this can only be an offer. The LA will ensure where we have no authority to visit, appropriate contact will be made and educational support provided remotely</p>	<p>Contributes to overall safeguarding picture for children at risk of harm.</p>

Multi-Agency Working

Recommendations of Review	What was done and by whom?	What was the impact on children?
The LSCB supports the intention to introduce an enhanced MASH process that includes adult safeguarding and mental health expertise, especially around cases of domestic abuse. This will replace the MARAC process but must be supported by a multiagency response team to provide direct help to clients	All referrals of children and families will be dealt with effectively taking in to account the impact of mental ill health and domestic abuse	The MASH/MARAC will be reconfigured to ensure that an effective multi agency response is provided
The LSCB should seek assurances from all partner agencies that their employees are aware of the current support available for victims of domestic abuse and that they introduce domestic abuse policies and support systems that provide guidance on dealing with victims and perpetrators within the workplace.	HR policies to be amended to include support available for victims of domestic abuse and actions to be taken relating to perpetrators of abuse	SCC staff know where they can receive support if they are victims of domestic abuse and managers know how to respond if a staff member is a perpetrator of abuse
Continued work needs to be undertaken to improve professionals understanding of other agency roles and processes. This will help to raise awareness and potentially reduce perceptions held about different agencies. In this case the Maternity Services and Children Services Department need to work to reduce the current identified tensions.	New monthly tracker meeting established to review all UBB referrals; collate feedback on best practice and highlight learning opportunities	Smooth transfer of information between services reduces barriers to safeguarding children.
The LSCB supports the intention to introduce an enhanced MASH process that includes adult safeguarding and the mental health expertise, especially around cases of domestic abuse	High risk domestic abuse screening has been successfully implemented within the MASH. Local arrangements have been recently reviewed independently and is monitored consistently through the MASH and DSA groups	High risk domestic abuse focussed response informs work to protect children, keeping them safe.
All relevant staff and managers are aware of the need to refer to the LADO to inform decisions relating to child protection procedures	Review and clarification of LADO function in management team meeting	Local LADO processes will be robust and effective in their response to safeguarding concerns
Social Workers to obtain partner agency chronologies (where available) when conducting an assessment	The service actively participated in these activities, with updates provided to the Neglect Assurance Group	Service will contribute to the multi-agency response to neglect

Neglect

Recommendations of Review	What was done and by whom?	What was the impact on CYP?
A multiagency training programme to be implemented to raise the profile of Neglect and support staff to identify and respond quickly to this	Quarterly Neglect training is now offered by the LSCB	Professionals will be better equipped to recognise and responds to neglect effectively
All partner agencies undertake a programme of learning to raise practitioner awareness of neglect in children, underpinned by knowledge and awareness of the Southampton Neglect Toolkit.	Promote and raise awareness of the neglect toolkit.	Staff are more equipped to recognise and response to neglect efficiently
Findings of this review disseminated to all partner agencies of the Safeguarding Children Board to remind them of the importance of the need to recognise, assess and intervene in cases of neglect at an early stage, so that the consequences resulting from chronic neglect are avoided and outcomes for children improved.	Findings briefed	Learning from previous SCRs disseminated and staff can use this knowledge in the future

The LSCB is considering further ways to enhance the way in which it shares learning from case reviews in the future. There will be a number of options considered on a case by case basis to build on the learning package offered and will include:

- Regular learning workshops – general and case specific
- 6-step briefing summary documents
- A learning video recorded by the lead reviewer or a relevant professional (to be accessed via the LSCB website) where this is appropriate to the case.

Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

Every child death is a tragedy, the Southampton LSCB sends its condolences to every family affected. During 2017-18 tragically there were 14 reported deaths of children normally resident in Southampton. In each of these cases the Southampton LSCB were notified of the case as detailed in statutory guidance, Working Together 2015. The cases were then referred to CDOP for review as appropriate.

Analysis of the death reviews – During 2017/18, Southampton CDOP reviewed four of the 14 cases and outstanding cases are scheduled for review in 2018/19. The CDOP process requires the panel to categorise the deaths and report these back to the Department of Education annually. It is worth noting that the category agreed does not necessarily reflect the registered cause of death. Tragically 20% of the deaths took place during the pre-viable stage and 40% of the deaths were neonatal. Twenty per cent of the deaths were due to a known life limiting condition and 20% were a sudden unexpected death in infancy. Eighty per cent of the cases were expected. In reviewing deaths, CDOP members consider whether there were any contributory factors known to be associated with increased risk which could be modified to reduce the risk of future deaths. This does not mean that removing these factors would have prevented the death. Forty per cent of the deaths reviewed had modifiable factors leaving 60% that did not.

Forty per cent of the children that Southampton reviewed were male and 60% were female. None of the children whose death was reviewed were ever subject to a Child Protection plan nor were there any Statutory Orders in place. None of the children were known to be asylum seekers.

Learning, issues and actions arising from the reviews:

- Southampton CDOP has not noticed any trends across the cases that have been reviewed.
- The majority of deaths were neonatal and expected.
- The issue of language barriers within services offered to new parents arose from cases reviewed. This was also highlighted last year and been raised with local care providers.
- Appropriate bereavement support across various cultures has also been identified as an emerging learning point when supporting families.

Southampton CDOP is aware of pending national changes with regard to the way in which it operates and is preparing for alternative methods of reviewing child deaths in the local area. This may be through linking with other health agencies or with other geographical areas.

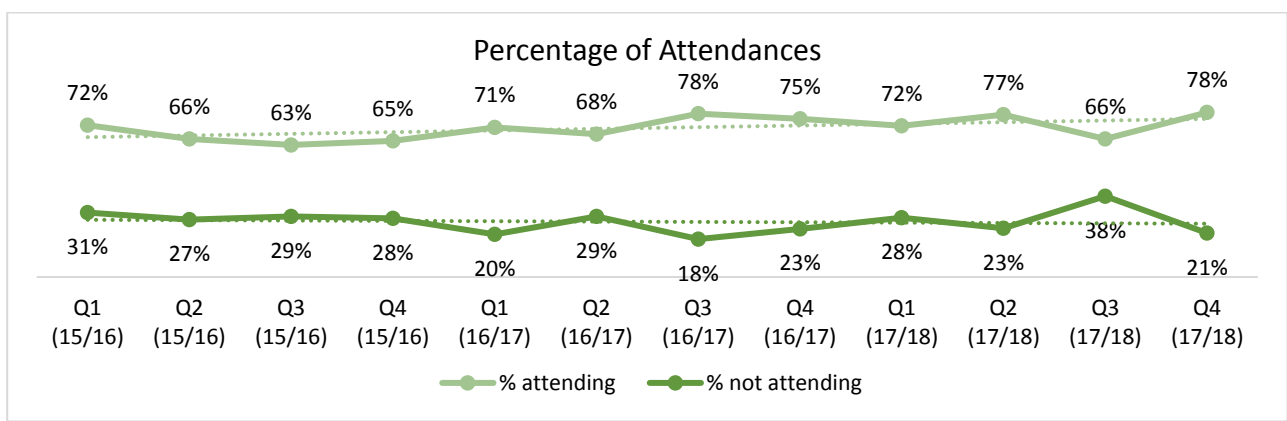
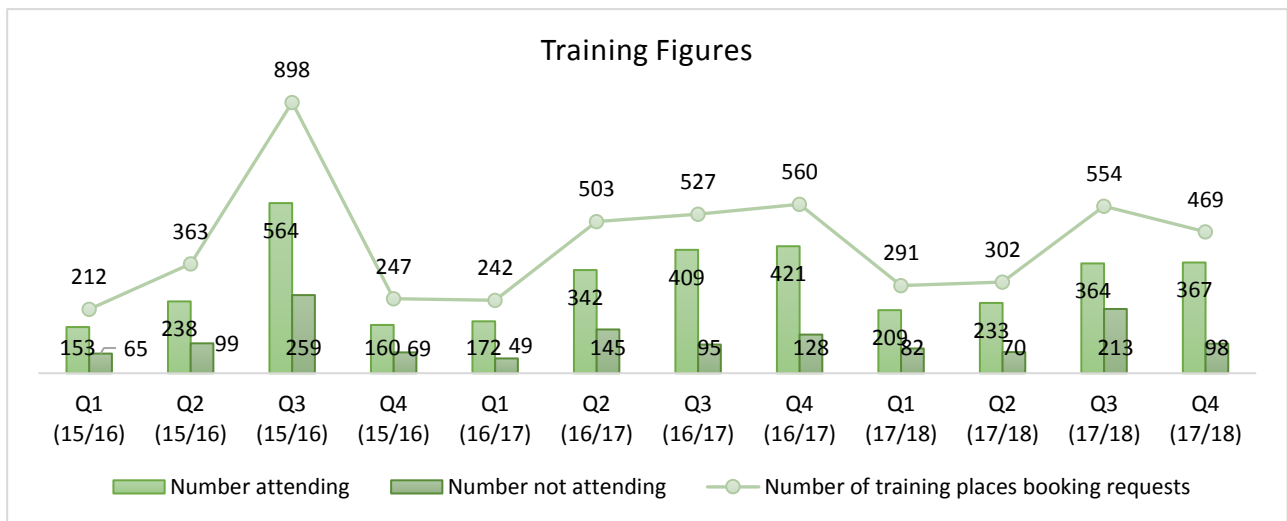
Engagement with Professionals, Public and Young People

Training

Since 2016/17 the LSB training offer has been consolidated. This offer includes Safeguarding Level 3 training over two days, Level 3 refresher over one day; half day workshops predominantly around themes from case reviews or emerging concerns; and weekly Wednesday workshops which are 2 hour workshops based on emerging themes or topics where professionals have expressed they would like more learning e.g. County Lines, Child and Adolescent Mental Health.

Attendance can be affected by professionals' workload, but there is an increasing trend overall for attendance. Comments from evaluations include:

- "I would love to do more workshops! Great presenter."
- "Very enjoyable."
- "Interactive, interesting session. Great facilitator".
- "Inspiring and motivating trainer".
- "Very informative and engaging."
- "Great workshop - thank you!"
- "Really good informative training."
- "Thoroughly enjoyed today - thank you."
- "Many, many thanks."
- "Excellent session - thank you. Very interesting".
- "Very interesting with lots of useful info".



Youth Forum Champions Workshop

The LSCB is keen to seek the views of children and young people in Southampton. In 2017 we wanted to gain young people’s views about online safety following Professor Andy Phippen’s thematic review on online safety. On 10 October 2017 we ran a workshop for the Youth Forum Champions, asking them to discuss their likes and dislikes about the internet. We categorised this simply as ‘Good stuff online’ and ‘Bad stuff online’. We then asked the young people to identify specific online activities and add it to a scale to show how much they enjoyed it, or how much they didn’t like it.

We wanted to emphasise the positive role of the internet in young people’s lives. The young people came up with ideas such as, internet dating, shopping, gaming and keeping up to date with current affairs.

Twitter

During 2017-18 the LSCB and LSAB has really focussed on using the joint Twitter account to raise awareness of key safeguarding themes and national awareness raising campaigns including World Suicide prevention Day, Safer Internet Day and Modern Slavery Day. We have grown our following on Twitter following to over 500 followers and tweeted 1774 times since we started the account in June 2016. Both the LSAB and LSCB have 3 active lay members who have engaged with main board meetings, attended weekly Wednesday workshops, the Safeguarding board’s annual conference and half day training.



Joint Safeguarding Adults and Children’s Board Annual conference November 2017

In November 2017 the LSAB and LSCB organised their Annual Conference titled ‘Keeping Safe Online – a practitioners guide’ and 100 Practitioners working in Southampton were in attendance. We invited Key Note Speakers from Get Safe Online and Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command (CEOP) to talk through different types of abuse and exploitation experienced by adults and children online. The conference attendees were able to attend 2 different workshops out of 5 workshops on offer on the themes Cyberbullying, Trading Standards and online financial abuse, Grooming and Radicalisation, NSPCC Young Person led workshop and Adults Safeguarding with focus on online safety. There was also the opportunity to watch a performance of ‘In the Net’ by Alter ego productions which focussed on awareness of internet safety and the real-world effects of cyber bullying.



Keeping Safe online
– a practitioners
conference

Date: 29th
November 2017

Welcome & Introduction

Keith Makin
Independent Chair of
Southampton LSCB

9.35am	Young people’s views about online safety
9.45am	Performance of ‘In the Net’
10.45am	Break
11.00am	‘Get Switched On’ – Tony Neate, Get Safe Online Followed by questions from the floor
12.00pm	Lunch
1.00pm	‘CEOP and the ThinkUKnow Programme’ Jenny Neate, CEOP Followed by questions from the floor
2.00pm	Workshop 1
3.00pm	Break
3.20pm	Workshop 2
4.20pm	Close



Next Steps and Priorities for 2018-19

Southampton Local Safeguarding Board has had a productive and challenging year. The priorities for the Board in this period remained unchanged from the year before. Real progress has been made on these and there is further work to do in some areas to embed these. The LSCB will be considering learning gained during the year and subsequently from its case review and quality assurance work as part of the review of business plan happening autumn 2018.

The recently announced changes to the safeguarding system set out in new Working Together 2018 guidance will also be implemented as part of our review of the Board ensuring that any changes positively add to our collective ability to safeguard and protect children in the City.

Appendix 1: LSCB Finance

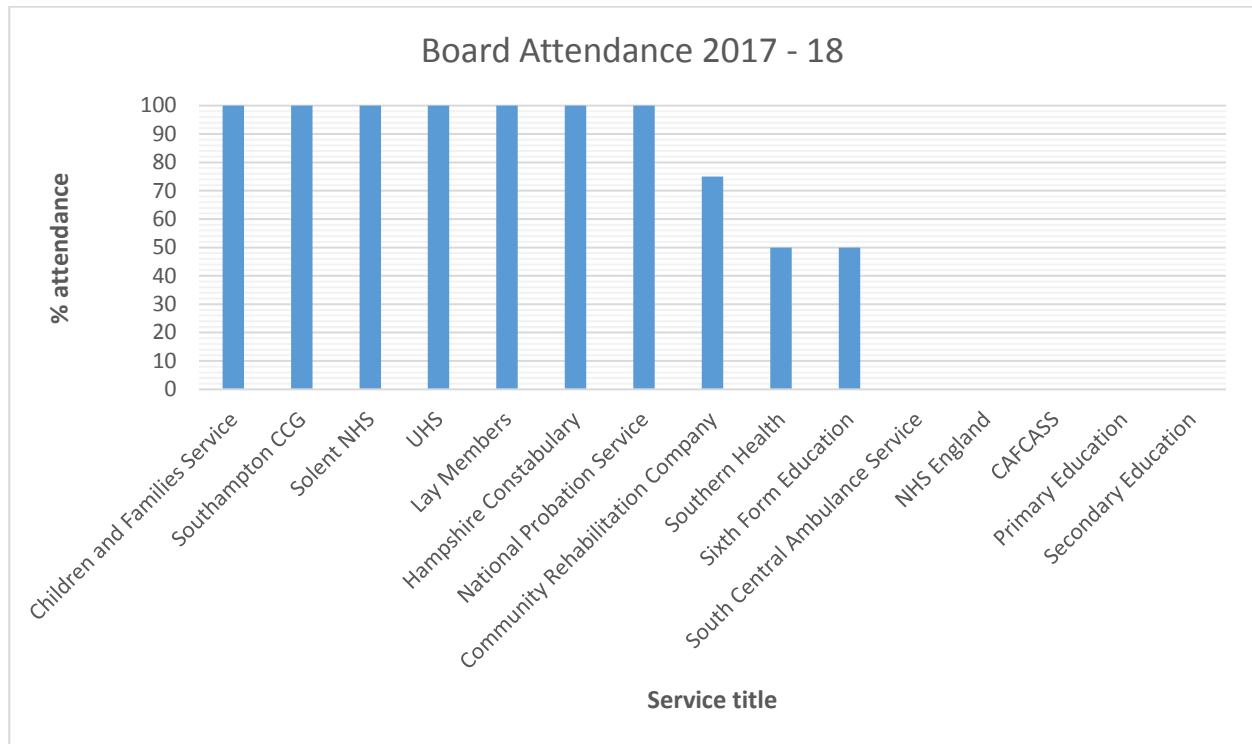
LSCB partners agreed to the following contributions to cover 2016 – 17:

Board Partner Agency	Contribution 2017 - 17
Southampton City Council	£82,200
Southampton City CCG	£34,196
Hampshire Constabulary	£13,482
National Probation Service	£2,757
Hampshire & IOW Community Rehabilitation Company	£1,348
CAFCASS	£445
Total:	£134,428

In addition to this, Board partners contributed a supplementary amount for learning and development, totalling £20,144. This funds the multi-agency Level 3 Working Together to Safeguard Level 3 Training and also to help contribute to specialist trainer costs and venues for specific courses and workshops as and when required.

Appendix 2

LSCB Attendance



The above graph shows that the majority of agencies had 100% attendance at LSCB meetings. Partners such as South Central Ambulance Service, NHS England and CAFCASS have discussed attendance with the Chair and are not noted as essential partners at every meeting. These partners are cooperative with other areas of safeguarding work, such as Section 11s and audits.

Appendix 3

LSCB Membership

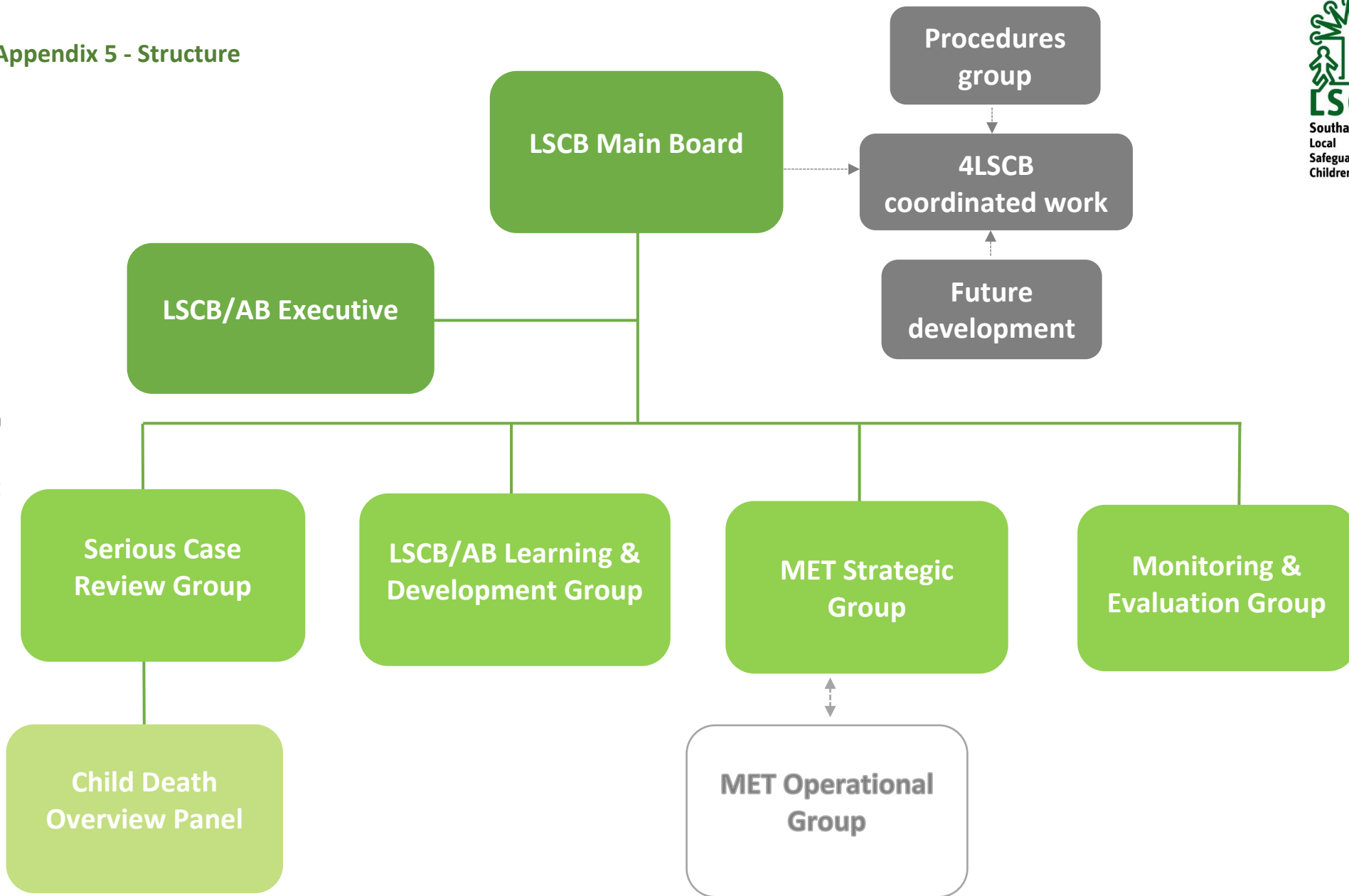
Agency	Position
Independent Chair	Independent Chair
Southampton City Council	Director of C&F Director of Housing, Adults & Communities
Hampshire Constabulary	Chief Supt Public Protection
Hampshire Probation	Director of Portsmouth/Southampton LDU
Community Rehabilitation Company	Director of Portsmouth/Southampton
Southampton City Clinical Commissioning Group	Director of Quality and Integration/Executive Nurse
NHS England (Wessex)	Director of Nursing
University Hospitals Southampton NHS Foundation Trust	Director of Nursing and Organisational Development
Solent NHS Trust	Operations Director (Children's Services)
Southern Health Foundation Trust	Director of Children and Families Division and Safeguarding Lead
South Central Ambulance Service	Assistant Director of Quality
CAFCASS	Senior Service Manager
Primary School Rep	Primary Heads Conference Representative
Secondary School Rep	Secondary Schools Conference Representative
Special Schools Rep	Special Schools Conference Representative
Further Education Rep	Further Education Representative
Voluntary & Community Sector	SVS – Southampton Voluntary Services
Legal advisor	SCC Legal
Designated Health Professional	Designated Nurse & Designated Doctor
Principal Social Worker	Principal Social Worker
Director of Public Health	Consultant in Public Health
Lead Member for Children's Services	Lead Member
LSCB Business Unit	Board Manager & Business Coordinator
LSCB Lay Member	Lay Member

Appendix 4

Glossary

4LSCB	Joint working group LSCBs from Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Portsmouth
CAFCASS	Children and Families Court Advisory Services
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CDOP	Child Death Overview Panel
CPC	Child Protection Chair
CP/ CPP	Child Protection/ Child Protection Planning
CQC	Care Quality Commission
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CYP	Child and Young People
CYP's/CYP Report	Children and Young Peoples 'At Risk' Police Report
EHE	Elective Home Education
GP	General Practitioner
Hampshire CRC	Hampshire Crime Rehabilitation Company
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HFRS	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
HMI	Her Majesty's Inspectorate
HMPPS	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Services
HRDA	High Risk Domestic Violence
ICPC	Initial Child Protection Conference
JTAI	Joint Area Targeted Inspection
LA	Local Authority
LAC/CLA	Looked After Child/Child Looked After
LADO	Local Authority Designated Officer
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MASH	Multiagency Safeguarding Hub
MET	Missing, Exploited and Trafficked
MSP	Making Safeguarding Personal
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NPS	National Probation Service
PIPPA	Prevention, Intervention and Public Protection Alliance
RSH	Royal South Hants Hospital
SAR	Safeguarding Adult Review
SCR	Serious Case Review
SCC	Southampton City Council
SCAS	South Central Ambulance Service
SHFT	Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust
Southampton City CCG	Southampton City clinical Commissioning Group
Southampton LSAB	Southampton Local Southampton Adults Board
Southampton LSCB	Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board
SVS	Southampton Voluntary Services
Transition	Refers to a child / young person moving from children to adult services
UBB	Unborn Baby
UHS	University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust
YOS	Youth Offending Services

Appendix 5 - Structure



Appendix 5 - Functions

The **Main Board** is attended by panel of senior officers from all safeguarding partners in the city. Together they form the core decision making body for the partnership and have a constitution which details their responsibilities. Meeting runs quarterly.

The **Executive** incorporates Children's & Adults Boards. It is attended by senior representatives from the three key safeguarding partners (Police, Health & Council) plus the Independent Chairs of both Boards. The Executive plans for Main Board meetings, receives reports on progress from each of the Sub Group Chairs to monitor progress and also controls the budgets for each Board. Meeting runs quarterly.

The **Serious Case Review Group** receives referrals for reviews and determines whether they meet criteria for a Serious Case Review. The Group initiates and monitors delivery for Serious Case Reviews or Partnership Reviews where cases do not meet the criteria. It ensures that resultant learning is shared with partners to help prevent the circumstances occurring again and links with Child Death Overview Panel. Meetings run quarterly.

The **Child Death Overview Panel** reviews child deaths and in order to identify learning and/or trends. Meeting runs quarterly.

The **Learning & Development Group** sits across the Children & Adults Boards & ensures that multi-agency staff can meet the standards for safeguarding outlined in Hampshire Safeguarding Policy & Procedures. The Group seeks to ensure that the multi-agency workforce has access to appropriate training to safeguard children, young people & adults at risk of or experiencing abuse and neglect. It also commissions Safeguarding Level 3 training and reviews multi-agency training to ensure it is fit for purpose. Meetings run quarterly.

The **Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Strategic Group** provides strategic guidance to the operational MET Group. It sets the MET Action Plan, focusses on issues including missing children, those at risk or involved in gangs, child criminal exploitation (including child sexual exploitation), and children at risk of or subject to trafficking or modern slavery. Receives the Problem Profile from Hampshire Constabulary and considers responses to highlighted problems. Meetings run quarterly.

The **MET Operational Group** meets bi-monthly to consider MET issues within Southampton and operational responses to these. It is attended by agencies including the Police, Children's Services, Voluntary Sector (including Barnardo's ICTA Service and No Limits) and Housing. Patterns, trends and areas of interest identified from the monthly MET case review are considered at this meeting. The MET case review meeting is held monthly and contributed to by key partner agencies to discuss intelligence and oversee local practice/responses to individual children who are at risk of exploitation, going missing from home or from care, as well as looking at perpetrator and location hotspot disruption.

The **Monitoring & Evaluation Group** delivers monitoring and evaluation activity to drive improvements in services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people. It receives presentations on Section 11s, has oversight of multi-agency data, delivers thematic audits, and shares good practice. Meetings run quarterly.

Agenda Item 8

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
DATE OF DECISION:	29 NOVEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
Attached as Appendix 1 is the key data set for Children and Families up to the end of October 2018. At the meeting senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since August 2018.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	To enable the Panel to undertake their role effectively members will be provided with appropriate performance information on a monthly basis and an explanation of the measures.		
4.	Performance information up to 31 October 2018 is attached as Appendix 1. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.		
5.	Representatives from the Senior Management Team, Children and Families have been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
6.	None.		
<u>Property/Other</u>			

7.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
9.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
11.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children's safeguarding will help contribute to the following priorities within the Council Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people get a good start in life
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Children and Families Monthly Dataset – October 2018
2.	Glossary of terms
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Data Protection Impact Assessment Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background Documents	
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

Qualitative measures:			Key to direction of travel:		
Positive	Similar	Negative	Increase 10% or more	Similar	Decrease 10% or more

Benchmarking

(Updated Nov-17, using 16-17 data)

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Monthly Data												% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage ?	Benchmarking			Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):			
					Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18							Oct-18	Stat. Neighbour	England					SE region		
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.	1378	1215	997	1421	1309	1376	1649	1554	1433	1494	1754	1441	1620	↑	12%	↑	18%		1439	1754	-	Local	Local	Local				The number of contacts this month has again increased. We continue to monitor this area and use multi-agency auditing and will be implementing a Front Door Performance meeting to quality assure the front door activity. Whilst the number of contacts has grown, the number of referrals continues to maintain a decrease overall, showing clearly that the intended outcome of developing the front door changes is having the intended impact. However given the high numbers of contacts - it needs to be considered whether there is an over-reliance by multi-agency partners on the front door. Partners may not be fully understanding or utilising the 'continuum of need', to inform their professional view, when they could identify a resolution to issues via themselves, universal and targeted services.
M2	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.	309	257	194	302	229	270	245	270	215	255	262	226	235	→	4%	↓	-24%		247	302	-	340	354	470				Referrals per month is a fluctuating figure due to the risks and issues being presented for children. The number is typically under 300 per month. Despite the increased number of contacts this month the referral rate remains in line with previous months. A notable issue is the number of high risk / urgent matters continuing to come through the front door and the requirement for an immediate, reactive Social Work response, with Section 47s being needed to ensure immediate safety. In light of above comments regarding Multi-Agency partners, this raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity. The front door performance meeting will not only look at the decision making of the front door but also who is referring and why and what EH options have been or are being actively considered or not & if universal &/or targeted services are being utilised.
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children in Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Children and families receive the help they need at the right time, and from the best possible resource - in line with the established continuum of need.	22.4%	21.2%	19.5%	21.3%	17.5%	19.6%	14.9%	17.4%	15.0%	17.1%	14.9%	15.7%	14.5%	→	-8%	↓	-35%		17.4%	21.3%	P	Local	Local	Local				Despite the increased number of contacts there has been a decrease in the conversion rate from the previous month. Providing further evidence that the front door changes are having the intended impact & outcome. This gives further credence to consider how multi-agency partners are using the front door, and whether it is always appropriate & how partners could be utilising their own safeguarding leads for advice & to discuss issues and risks for children and decide how to best to address them, including using universal and targeted EH services. An annual auditing programme is in place and will routinely report findings to the service and the LSCB. The percentage reduction indicates that the front door changes are having an impact - however, a notable issue is the number of high risk / urgent matters continuing to come through the front door and the requirement for an immediate, reactive response with Section 47 Enquiries being needed to ensure immediate safety. In light of above comments regarding Multi-Agency partners, this raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity. The front door performance meeting will not only look at the decision making of the front door but also who is referring and why and what EH options have been or are being actively considered or not & if universal &/or targeted services are being utilised.
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CIN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	62	52	39	61	46	54	49	54	43	51	52	45	47	→	4%	↓	-24%		49	61	-	55	46	46				see above commentary for M1 & M2
M8-QL	Percentage of referrals dealt with by MASH where time from referral received / recorded to completion by MASH was 24 hours / 1 working day or less	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.	87.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	95.0%	91.0%	96.0%	95.0%	89.0%	90.0%	78.0%	98.0%	76.0%	↓	-22%	↓	-13%	▲	91.3%	98.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a decrease in referrals dealt with within 1 working day which is indicative of the increased number of contacts overall. NB this measure has been changed from decisions made within 24 hours to 1 working day as this more representative and reflects Working Together 2018 guidance which has been updated and replaces the 2015 guidance. It also needs to be noted that the number of referrals and HRDA referrals (not reported on for this scorecard) will also have an impact on 1 day decision making. Work has been undertaken with the Data team to review reports received for this measure and reports have been developed and amended to assist in improving in this area of performance. Staffing continues to create challenges. Despite advertising for experienced Social Workers there have been 2 applicants, only 1 was shortlisted for interview. The advert for the SW post has been refreshed & re-advertised & we remain reliant of agency staff and have recruited 2 agency SWs who are starting in October and we continue to advertise, however we still have permanent and agency staff leaving though it needs to be noted these have been for personal reasons and professional development.
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	41	49	32	47	36	42	41	34	25	21	34	24	13	↓	-46%	↓	-68%	▼	33	49	-	Local	Local	Local				The number of Single Assessments completed has seen an increase compared to the previous month. Staffing continues to create challenges. Despite advertising for experienced Social Workers there have been 2 applicants & only 1 was shortlisted for interview. The advert for the SW post has been refreshed & re-advertised & we remain reliant of agency staff and have recruited 2 agency SWs who are starting in October and we continue to advertise. Despite this there has been continued drive on performance in this area.

Page 47

Agenda Item 8

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	13.0%	19.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	17.0%	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	13.0%	11.0%	6.0%	↓ -45%	↓ -54%	▼	13.6%	19.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a slight decrease in completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; where Single Assessments take time to complete it indicates a level of complexity of issues that have to be considered as part of the assessment and will also be linked to SA's completed alongside S47/child protection enquiries which need to be completed within 15 working days.
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	Jane White	Simon Denison	The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.	4	3	1	0	2	3	6	4	1	1	2	3	4	↑ 33%	→ 0%		3	6	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been an increase in the completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; whilst this will capture some SA's completed alongside S47 child protection enquiries which need to be completed within 15 working days, this continues to indicate that the assessments needed are due to more complex issues.
EH1a	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) started in the month	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holthouse	Children and families benefit from an assessment of their needs at the earliest opportunity.	33	23	24	19	20	37	21	37	19	42	18	17	20	↑ 18%	↓ -39%		25	42	-	Local	Local	Local				The number of Single Assessments completed within this timeframe has significantly increased this month. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes.
EH1c	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) completed in the month	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holthouse	Children and families will have their needs assessed against the local integrated Early Help offer.	33	12	19	7	1	13	9	14	19	12	12	22	9	↓ -59%	↓ -73%		12	22	-	Local	Local	Local	288	336	TBC	There has been a decrease in the completion of Single Assessments within this longer timeframe, whilst the percentage completed within 11-25 days has also increased. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. This percentage does tend to fluctuate and we know that the length of time required can indeed reflect the complexity of cases.
EH1b	Number of Universal Help Plans (UHPs) opened in the month (includes UHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holthouse	Children and families will be supported to engage with the local Early Help offer, to address their issues without the need for statutory intervention.	119	89	70	72	66	79	80	104	80	69	63	53	66	↑ 25%	↓ -45%		74	104	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a continued decrease this month in the completion of Single Assessments outside of the statutory timeframe. Where more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we must take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. Caseloads remain a challenge due to continued staff turnover and agency movement, but we are monitoring allocations closely. We have seen the impact of the focus on closure work and step-down to Early Help where it is appropriate following a period of CIN planning or following SA - however, these cases consist of complex work, which impacts on social workers and managers and takes time to complete. Alongside this, there has been a focus on recruitment, however we have had 2 applications for permanent SW, only 1 was shortlisted for interview & we remain reliant on Agency SWs and had 3 lined up to start on 03.10.18 however only 1 in fact started.
M5	Number of children receiving Universal Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CiN) assessment	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holthouse	Where additional needs are identified by Universal Help Services, cases are stepped up to enable the appropriate level of intervention.	2	1	3	3	2	0	1	13	2	5	1	2	0	↓ -100%	↓ -100%		3	13	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a significant increase in the number of Single Assessments completed within 45 days this month. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has previously resulted in improved timescales. However, the ongoing staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work requiring immediate action and LAC and court proceedings in the Front Door, MASH & Assessment has affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within MASH and Assessment have continued to impact. However we have had 2 applications for permanent SW, only 1 was shortlisted for interview & we remain reliant on Agency SWs and had 3 lined up to start on 03.10.18 however only 1 in fact started.
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CiN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.	1106	1074	1050	1017	1061	1082	1158	1040	1058	1022	984	1087	1099	→ 1%	→ -1%		1061	1158	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a continued slight increase this month. As stated above we are carrying Social Worker vacancies as well as concluding the Phase 3 changes. Social Workers and managers have had to have a focus on this to ensure CIN Planning cases can be moved to Protection and Court teams. There is also an impact from the urgent new referrals being received (please refer to above commentary on contacts and referrals) Caseloads remain a challenge as does staffing. The reorganisation work is in the final stages of being completed and as anticipated there has been an overall improvement in timescales. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has resulted in improved timescales. However, the staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work within the MASH & Assessment service requiring immediate actions and LAC and court proceedings has affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within the front door, MASH and Assessment have continued to impact. There has been a focus on recruitment, and we have appointed 2 part time SW's; one has started & the other is due to start in Jan, there are a further 2 interviews for permanent SW'. Unfortunately we have been let down recruiting agency SW's. This continues to be a challenge.
EH5-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	Jane White	Simon Denison	The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.	42	42	33	41	46	34	32	46	41	38	45	54	38	↓ -30%	↓ -10%	▼	41	54	-	Local	Local	Local				

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs; with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.	152	204	175	123	115	148	128	221	159	184	198	112	158	↑ 41%	→ 4%		160	221	-	306	333	433				There has been a significant increase in the number of Section 47 Enquiries started this month. We remain lower our Statistical Neighbours average. A notable issue is the number of high risk matters coming through the front door, MASH & Assessment service where the risks are too high for them to stay in their parents' care and they must be taken into care either voluntarily or via a court order. We are also seeing an increased complexity of issues within Child Protection, and Child in Need Assessment activity. It raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and the effectiveness of interventions being provided as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity. The front door performance meeting will not only look at the decision making of the front door regarding strategy discussions and decision to undertake s47 child protection enquiries but also who is referring and why and what EH options have been or are being actively considered or not & if universal &/or targeted services are being utilised.
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	8.6%	7.4%	10.9%	10.6%	6.1%	8.1%	4.7%	12.7%	13.8%	9.2%	10.1%	8.0%	7.6%	→ -5%	↓ -11%	▲	9.1%	13.8%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a slight decrease in completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; where Single Assessments take time to complete it indicates a level of complexity of issues that have to be considered as part of the assessment and will also be linked to SA's completed alongside s47/child protection enquiries which need to be completed within 15 working days.
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	36.2%	22.1%	24.0%	30.1%	23.5%	19.6%	24.2%	22.6%	15.7%	26.1%	15.7%	19.6%	28.5%	↑ 45%	↓ -21%	▲	22.6%	30.1%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been an increase in the completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; whilst this will capture some SA's completed alongside s47 child protection enquiries which need to be completed within 15 working days, this continues to indicate that the assessments needed are due to more complex issues.
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	15.1%	10.3%	17.7%	14.6%	27.0%	18.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.8%	11.4%	14.6%	7.1%	14.6%	↑ 104%	→ -4%	▲	13.5%	27.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				The number of Single Assessments completed within this timeframe has significantly increased this month. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes.
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	27.0%	34.3%	26.3%	23.6%	19.1%	28.4%	27.3%	23.1%	10.1%	7.6%	22.7%	31.3%	24.1%	↓ -23%	↓ -31%	▲	23.2%	34.3%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a decrease in the completion of Single Assessments within this longer timeframe, whilst the percentage completed within 11-25 days has also increased. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. This percentage does tend to fluctuate and we know that the length of time required can indeed reflect the complexity of cases.
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	13.2%	26.0%	21.1%	21.1%	24.3%	25.7%	35.2%	33.0%	51.6%	45.7%	36.9%	33.9%	25.3%	↓ -25%	↑ -92%	▼	31.7%	51.6%	P	21.1%	17.1%	7.1%				There has been a continued decrease this month in the completion of Single Assessments outside of the statutory timeframe. Where more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we must take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. Caseloads remain a challenge due to continued staff turnover and agency movement, but we are monitoring allocations closely. We have seen the impact of the focus on closure work and step-down to Early Help where it is appropriate following a period of CIN planning or following SA - however, these cases consist of complex work, which impacts on social workers and managers and takes time to complete. Alongside this, there has been a focus on recruitment, however we have had 2 applications for permanent SW, only 1 was shortlisted for interview & we remain reliant on Agency SWs and had 3 lined up to start on 03.10.18 however only 1 in fact started.
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	132	151	138	97	87	110	83	148	77	100	125	74	118	↑ 59%	↓ -11%	▲	109	151	-	278	267	502				There has been a significant increase in the number of Single Assessments completed within 45 days this month. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has previously resulted in improved timescales. However, the ongoing staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work requiring immediate action and LAC and court proceedings in the Front Door, MASH & Assessment has affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within MASH and Assessment have continued to impact. However we have had 2 applications for permanent SW, only 1 was shortlisted for interview & we remain reliant on Agency SWs and had 3 lined up to start on 03.10.18 however only 1 in fact started.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	87.0%	74.0%	79.0%	79.0%	76.0%	74.0%	65.0%	67.0%	48.0%	54.0%	63.0%	66.0%	75.0%	↑ 14%	↓ -14%	▲	68.3%	79.0%	P	77.0%	80.1%	90.2%				There has been a continued slight increase this month. As stated above we are carrying Social Worker vacancies as well as concluding the Phase 3 changes. Social Workers and managers have had to have a focus on this to ensure CIN Planning cases can be moved to Protection and Court teams. There is also an impact from the urgent new referrals being received (please refer to above commentary on contacts and referrals) Caseloads remain a challenge as does staffing. The reorganisation work is in the final stages of being completed and as anticipated there has been an overall improvement in timescales. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has resulted in improved timescales. However, the staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work within the MASH & Assessment service requiring immediate actions and LAC and court proceedings has affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within the front door, MASH and Assessment have continued to impact. There has been a focus on recruitment, and we have appointed 2 part time SW's one has started & the other is due to start in Jan, there are a further 2 interviews for permanent SW'. Unfortunately we have been let down recruiting agency SW's. This continues to be a challenge.
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	77	124	73	120	82	103	96	102	83	94	71	87	115	↑ 32%	↑ 49%		96	124	-	102	102	135				There has been a significant increase in the number of Section 47 Enquiries started this month, We remain lower our Statistical Neighbours average. A notable issue is the number of high risk matters coming through the front door, MASH & Assessment service where the risks are too high for them to stay in their parents' care and they must be taken into care either voluntarily or via a court order. We are also seeing an increased complexity of issues within Child Protection, and Child in Need Assessment activity. It raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and the effectiveness of interventions being provided as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity. The front door performance meeting will not only look at the decision making of the front door regarding strategy discussions and decision to undertake s47 child protection enquiries but also who is referring and why and what EH options have been or are being actively considered or not & if universal &/or targeted services are being utilised.
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	15	25	15	24	16	21	19	20	17	19	14	17	23	↑ 35%	↑ 53%		19	25	-	17	13	13				There has been a significant increase in the number of Section 47 Enquiries started this month, MASH & Assessment service where the risks are too high for them to stay in their parents' care and they must be taken into care either voluntarily or via a court order. We are also seeing an increased complexity of issues within Child Protection, and Child in Need Assessment activity. It raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and the effectiveness of interventions being provided as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity. The front door performance meeting will not only look at the decision making of the front door regarding strategy discussions and decision to undertake s47 child protection enquiries but also who is referring and why and what EH options have been or are being actively considered or not & if universal &/or targeted services are being utilised.
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Child Protection Plans are in place for children where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep them safe.	296	305	312	329	327	326	325	343	332	308	310	272	262	⇒ -4%	↓ -11%		313	343	-	236	230	294				There has been a further reduction of 4% from the previous month and 11% over the previous year. The rate per 10,000 is slightly lower than the SN average. The reducing trend is as a result of continued Working with Families Project activity. But, the service recognises that a sustained, safe reduction will only be achieved through a systemic review of our systems, processes and practice - through full implementation of the project plan. Notable work undertaken since the last commentary was written has been: 1. The first round of level 3 training for restorative champions 2. Engagement with Luton CS who have successfully embedded restorative approaches. Work taking place in the next month includes: 1. Further level 1 and 3 training 2. Awareness raising activity through the RP film. 3. The resumption of work with Ealing (our Partner in Practice) 4. Early Help outcomes mapping.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	Jane White	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	59	61	63	66	66	65	65	69	67	61	62	54	52	⇒ -4%	↓ -12%		63	69	-	54	43	42				There has been a further reduction of 4% from the previous month and 11% over the previous year. The rate per 10,000 is slightly lower than the SN average. The reducing trend is as a result of continued Working with Families Project activity. But, the service recognises that a sustained, safe reduction will only be achieved through a systemic review of our systems, processes and practice - through full implementation of the project plan. Notable work undertaken since the last commentary was written has been: 1. The first round of level 3 training for restorative champions 2. Engagement with Luton CS who have successfully embedded restorative approaches. Work taking place in the next month includes: 1. Further level 1 and 3 training 2. Awareness raising activity through the RP film. 3. The resumption of work with Ealing (our Partner in Practice) 4. Early Help outcomes mapping.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
CP2	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), excluding transfer-ins and temporary registrations	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep a child safe, the case is progressed to Initial Child Protection Conference.	46	62	39	57	28	26	36	49	35	26	29	20	40	↑ 100%	↓ -13%		37	62	-	40	42	50				The number of ICPCs has increased and although the number is equivalent to our SN, the rate has increased; mirroring the 12 month average. See CP6B regarding the Working with Families Project. This indicator is influenced by the size of families taken through to conference. This month five families with three children were included in the cohort.
CP2-NI	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The rate of Initial Child Protection Conferences is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	10	13	8	11	6	5	7	10	7	5	6	5	8	↑ 58%	↓ -15%		8	13	-	6	5	5				The number of ICPCs has increased and although the number is equivalent to our SN, the rate has increased; mirroring the 12 month average. See CP6B regarding the Working with Families Project. This indicator is influenced by the size of families taken through to conference. This month five families with three children were included in the cohort.
CP4 (val)	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	42	50	35	44	24	24	22	39	29	22	28	18	37	↑ 106%	↓ -12%	▲	31.00	50.00	-	34	35	43				The local figures remain higher than SN, regional and national averages. Further to last month's commentary, the CP Advisor continues to scrutinise conference outcomes.
CP4	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	91.3%	80.6%	89.7%	77.2%	85.7%	92.3%	61.1%	79.6%	82.9%	84.6%	96.6%	90.0%	92.5%	→ 3%	→ 1%	▲	84.4%	96.6%	P	87.1%	86.7%	85.6%				The local figures remain higher than SN, regional and national averages. Further to last month's commentary, the CP Advisor continues to scrutinise conference outcomes.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	↓ -83%	↓ -50%		1	6	-	Local	Local	Local				After an increase last month, numbers have reviewed to the 'average' level. All cases are being checked with the CPC team to ensure that transfer processes have been adhered to.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	33.0%	100.0%	↑ 203%	→ 0%		84.7%	100.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
CP3-QL (val)	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) which were held within timescales (excludes transfer-ins)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	38	43	34	37	13	10	21	41	26	25	21	7	27	↑ 286%	↓ -29%	▲	25	43	-	Local	Local	Local				Timeliness has improved as a result of the performance focus articulated last month. Performance in this area is impacted upon the level of activity within the assessment team and capacity. However, support was put in place over the last month to help in this area.
CP3-QL	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	82.6%	69.4%	87.2%	64.9%	46.4%	38.5%	58.3%	83.7%	74.3%	96.2%	72.4%	35.0%	67.5%	↑ 93%	↓ -18%	▲	66.1%	96.2%	P	76.0%	76.7%	72.2%				Timeliness has improved as a result of the performance focus articulated last month. Performance in this area is impacted upon the level of activity within the assessment team and capacity. However, support was put in place over the last month to help in this area.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is in regular contact with children subject to Child Protection planning to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	85.0%	85.0%	88.0%	91.0%	83.0%	82.0%	87.0%	80.0%	77.0%	84.0%	83.0%	85.0%	79.0%	→ -7%	→ -7%	▲	83.7%	91.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
CP5-QL (val)	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	21	12	10	12	1	5	2	11	11	4	9	2	1	↓ -50%	↓ -95%	▼	7	12	-	7	7	10				The referral rate is low this month. The 12 month average rate is the same as SN and regional averages. Registration categories and length of time since previous period of registration is checked for each re-referral and the case details continue to be sent to the Edge of Care Team.
CP5-QL	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	47.7%	24.0%	27.8%	25.5%	4.2%	19.2%	8.7%	26.8%	36.7%	18.2%	32.1%	10.5%	2.6%	↓ -76%	↓ -95%	▼	19.7%	36.7%	P	22.5%	18.7%	22.2%				The referral rate is low this month. The 12 month average rate is the same as SN and regional averages. Registration categories and length of time since previous period of registration is checked for each re-referral and the case details continue to be sent to the Edge of Care Team.
CP9	Number of children subject to Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPs) in the month	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where children are subject to Child Protection planning, their cases are reviewed regularly to identify progress and any barriers.	85	86	69	86	60	91	65	67	79	87	60	98	85	↓ -13%	→ 0%		78	98	-	Local	Local	Local				Review conference numbers are lower than last month; but better than the national average. This is in the context of the half term holiday, which does impact. Conference decision-making remains subject to CP advisor review.
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Where it is assessed that risks to a child have reduced there is a review of risk and the case is stepped down effectively.	39	43	25	26	26	23	28	22	41	53	29	57	52	→ -9%	↑ 33%	▲	35	57	-	34	36	43				The number of closures has been higher than our own 12 month average; plus SN, regional and national averages for the past two months. From the end of 2017 we began to see a notable increase in registration. Many of these cases are coming up to a six-month review now and de-registration is being agreed where it is safe to do so. As previously stated, conference decision-making is subject to CP advisor review.

Page 5

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	517	528	519	517	518	522	521	524	534	526	514	499	490	-2%	-5%	▼	518	534	-	462	478	517	515	495	475	The service continues to work hard to keep children at home with their families, through strong risk management within the pre-proceedings phase of the Public Law Outline. These are children where the threshold for care proceedings is viewed as met, and we are reducing risk sufficiently in many situations to prevent the need to issue care proceedings. Again it is crucial to note that within this cohort we are talking about children on the edge of our care, and therefore we need to be mindful that some of these children will enter our care going forward, however we will have clear and frontloaded assessments to show the court why children can not remain at home. At the other end of the service, children and young people continue to exit care in a steady stream due to change in age, SGO/Adoption etc. We have a greater number of children exiting care than leaving care, and therefore this has led to a further reduction. As ever, risk management and giving families a final opportunity to create change is important, however some families will not make sufficient change, and we need to be ready to ensure that those children who need our care do receive it.
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Jane White	Julian Watkins	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	104	106	104	104	104	105	104	105	107	105	102	99	97	-2%	-7%	▼	104	107	-	69	62	41				As adjacent - it is positive to see this number continue to decline. As predicted there are some children where care proceedings are in the process of being issued, and this may lead to a slight fluctuation in this metric.
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Where children meet the threshold and there are no alternatives, they will be safe and have their welfare needs addressed through accommodation by the local authority.	11	18	14	14	19	14	10	18	21	7	4	11	8	-27%	-27%	▼	13	21	-	17	18	20				When children need to enter our care they do so, and this is appropriate. There is some very strong work to turn around high risk families and this has led to a reduction of the number of entrants at this time, however we should not be complacent that we will not bring more children into care if parents can not sustain changes made, as fluctuating care is as or is more damaging than just poor care.
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	16	7	28	16	19	12	11	18	17	16	15	27	16	-41%	0%	▲	17	28	-	17	17	20				Children continue to exit our care in a planned manner. This is generally with the oversight of the Court, as well as through reaching the end of their minority.
LAC6 (val)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	2	1	5	6	3	4	2	5	1	5	3	4	6	50%	200%		4	6	-	3	2	3	50			At the six month point we have had 26 adoption orders granted. We have a further 29 children placed with their adoptive families a number of whom already have their applications lodged with the court. We are likely to achieve a similar number of adoption orders as the previous year which means that we remain higher than our statistical neighbours.
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	12.5%	14.3%	17.9%	37.5%	15.8%	33.3%	18.2%	27.8%	5.9%	31.3%	20.0%	14.8%	37.5%	153%	200%		22.8%	37.5%	P	19.2%	14.0%	13.0%				
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	7	1	9	1	1	1	0	7	0	3	2	5	2	-60%	-71%		3	9	-	2	2	2				The number of SGO's granted remains higher than statistical neighbours. Family and Friends team continue to receive a growing number of referrals as family and friends carers continue to be considered for all children who are in need of accommodation. There continues to be close work between the family and friends team and the family partnership so that all those who are proceeding to SGO are supported.
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	43.8%	14.3%	32.1%	6.3%	5.3%	8.3%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	18.8%	13.3%	18.5%	12.5%	-33%	-71%	▲	14.0%	38.9%	P	10.9%	12.0%	10.0%				
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Jane White	Julian Watkins	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	82.0%	83.0%	79.0%	78.0%	86.0%	79.0%	81.0%	82.0%	84.0%	79.0%	83.0%	79.0%	79.0%	0%	-4%	▲	81.0%	86.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				This is lower than we would like and a message has gone to all team managers to ensure that workers are adding case recording to evidence their visiting.
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	98.1%	97.0%	94.6%	95.2%	94.2%	95.0%	97.3%	97.1%	94.0%	93.7%	94.9%	96.0%	96.5%	1%	-2%	▲	95.5%	97.3%	P	Local	Local	Local				This is strong performance in terms of care plan compliance
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	507	512	491	492	488	496	507	509	502	493	488	479	473	-1%	-7%	▲	494	512	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC13	Number of current Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	12	12	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	15	12	13	12	-8%	0%		13	15	-	76	60	52				
LAC14	Number of new unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-100%	n/a		0	2	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	164	160	154	157	157	158	158	161	159	164	164	169	172	2%	5%	▲	161	172	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	0%	2%	▲	98.1%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage ?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Oct-18):
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	83.8%	87.5%	87.7%	88.1%	88.1%	86.8%	90.4%	92.1%	91.3%	88.1%	91.0%	86.7%	89.5%	→ 3%	→ 7%	▲	88.9%	92.1%	P	Local	Local	Local	92.0%	93.0%	94.0%	
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	139	140	143	140	140	141	138	133	131	132	138	133	135	→ 2%	→ -3%	▼	137	143	-	Local	Local	Local	112	TBC	TBC	This is likely to fluctuate over the next few months as there have been a small but significant number of disruptions. A piece of work in underway to understand the patterns behind these with a view to increasing the resilience and stability for our children / carers
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	26.9%	26.5%	27.6%	27.1%	27.0%	27.0%	26.5%	25.4%	24.5%	25.1%	26.8%	26.7%	27.6%	→ 3%	→ 2%	▼	26.5%	27.6%	P	Local	Local	Local				We have had a number of disruptions which have required children to move from in house foster care to IFA provision. The assimilation of the placements service within fostering and under the management of the same staff as the fostering service should result in closer working and more forward planning for those children who are likely to need a change of placement. In house placements remain a challenge as the numbers of vacancies for any age group other than babies is very low. In addition any placement alongside other looked after children in placement needs careful matching. We have started to see some movement with those who only take babies considering a shift in age range.
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	169	169	172	173	173	172	171	170	168	170	171	173	168	→ -3%	→ -1%		171	173	--	-	-	-	190	TBC	TBC	The retention of foster carers remains a challenge . We are steadily recruiting but the overall numbers continue to be steady . The reasons why carers are leaving the service continues to be monitored through the Fostering panel who are notified of every closure. We are looking to specialist recruitment

This page is intentionally left blank

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES GLOSSARY

<i>Abuse</i>	3
<i>Advocacy</i>	3
<i>Agency Decision Maker</i>	3
<i>Assessment</i>	3
<i>CAFCASS</i>	4
<i>Care Order</i>	4
<i>Categories of Abuse or Neglect</i>	4
<i>Child in Need and Child in Need Plan</i>	4
<i>Child Protection</i>	4
<i>Child Protection Conference</i>	5
<i>Children's Centres</i>	5
<i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i>	5
<i>Corporate Parenting</i>	5
<i>Criteria for Child Protection Plans</i>	5
<i>Director of Children's Services (DCS)</i>	5
<i>Designated Teacher</i>	5
<i>Discretionary Leave to Remain</i>	5
<i>Duty of Care</i>	6
<i>Early Help</i>	6
<i>Every Child Matters</i>	6
<i>Health Assessment</i>	6
<i>Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)</i>	6
<i>Independent Reviewing Officer</i>	6
<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisor</i>	7
<i>Initial Child Protection Conference</i>	7
<i>Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)</i>	7
<i>Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)</i>	7
<i>Looked After Child</i>	7
<i>Neglect</i>	8
<i>Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement</i>	8
<i>Parental Responsibility</i>	8

<i>Pathway Plan</i>	8
<i>Permanence Plan</i>	9
<i>Personal Education Plan</i>	9
<i>Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)</i>	9
<i>Placement at a Distance</i>	9
<i>Principal Social Worker - Children and Families</i>	9
<i>Private Fostering</i>	10
<i>Public Law Outline</i>	10
<i>Referral</i>	10
<i>Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible</i>	10
<i>Review Child Protection Conference</i>	11
<i>Section 20</i>	11
<i>Section 47 Enquiry</i>	11
<i>Separated Children</i>	11
<i>Special Guardianship Order</i>	11
<i>Strategy Discussion</i>	12
<i>Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)</i>	12
<i>Staying Put</i>	12
<i>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker</i>	12
<i>Virtual School Head</i>	12
<i>Working Together to Safeguard Children</i>	12
<i>Young Offender Institution (YOI)</i>	12
<i>Youth Offending Service or Team</i>	13
<i>Sources</i>	13

Abuse

Abuse is the act of violation of an individual's human or civil rights. Any or all types of abuse may be perpetrated as the result of deliberate intent, negligence or ignorance. Different types of abuse include: Physical abuse, Neglect/acts of omission, Financial/material abuse, Psychological abuse, Sexual abuse, Institutional abuse, Discriminatory abuse, or any combination of these.

Advocacy

Advocacy helps to safeguard children and young people, and protect them from harm and neglect. It is about speaking up for children and young people and ensuring their views and wishes are heard and acted upon by decision-makers. LAs have a duty under The Children Act to ensure that advocacy services are provided for children, young people and care leavers making or intending to make a complaint. It should also cover representations which are not complaints. Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO) should also provide a child/young person with information about advocacy services and offer help in obtaining an advocate.

Agency Decision Maker

The Agency Decision Maker (ADM) is the person within a fostering service and an adoption agency who makes decisions on the basis of recommendations made by the Fostering Panel (in relation to a fostering service) and the Adoption Panel (in relation to an adoption agency). The Agency Decision Maker will take account of the Panel's recommendation before proceeding to make a decision. The Agency Decision Maker can choose to make a different decision.

The National Minimum Standards for Fostering 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for a fostering service should be a senior person within the fostering service, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of childcare law and practice (Standard 23).

The National Minimum Standards for Adoption 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for an adoption agency should be a senior person within the adoption agency, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of permanency planning for children, adoption and childcare law and practice. Where the adoption agency provides an inter country adoption service, the Agency Decision Maker should also have specialist knowledge of this area of law and practice. When determining the disclosure of Protected Information about adults, the Agency Decision Maker should also understand the legislation surrounding access to and disclosure of information and the impact of reunion on all parties (Standard 23).

Assessment

Assessments are undertaken to determine the needs of individual children; what services to provide and action to take. They may be carried out:

- To gather important information about a child and family;
- To analyse their needs and/or the nature and level of any risk and harm being suffered by the child;
- To decide whether the child is a Child in Need (Section 17) and/or is suffering or likely to suffer Significant Harm (Section 47); and
- To provide support to address those needs to improve the child's outcomes to make them safe.

With effect from 15 April 2013, Working Together 2013 removes the requirement for separate **Initial Assessments** and **Core Assessments**. One Assessment – often called Single Assessment - may be undertaken instead.

CAFCASS

Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) is the Government agency responsible for Reporting Officers, Children's Guardians and other Court officers appointed by the Court in Court Proceedings involving children. Also appoints an officer to witness when a parent wishes to consent to a child's placement for adoption.

Care Order

A Care Order can be made in Care Proceedings brought under section 31 of the Children Act if the Threshold Criteria are met. The Order grants Parental Responsibility for the child to the local authority specified in the Order, to be shared with the parents.

A **Care Order** lasts until the child is 18 unless discharged earlier. An **Adoption Order** automatically discharges the Care Order. A **Placement Order** automatically suspends the Care Order, but it will be reinstated if the Placement Order is subsequently revoked.

All children who are the subject of a Care Order come within the definition of Looked After and have to have a Care Plan. When making a Care Order, the Court must be satisfied that the Care Plan is suitable.

Categories of Abuse or Neglect

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the category of abuse or neglect must be specified by the Child Protection Conference Chair.

Child in Need and Child in Need Plan

Under Section 17 (10) of the Children Act 1989, a child is a Child in Need (CiN) if:

- He/she is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services by a local authority;
- His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him/her of such services; or
- He/she is disabled.

A **Child in Need Plan** should be drawn up for children who are not Looked After but are identified as Children in Need who requiring services to meet their needs. It should be completed following an Assessment where services are identified as necessary.

Under the Integrated Children's System, if a Child is subject to a Child Protection Plan, it is recorded as part of the Child in Need Plan.

The Child in Need Plan may also be used with children receiving short break care in conjunction with Part One of the Care Plan.

Child Protection

The following definition is taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010, paragraph 1.23.:

Child protection is a part of Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, Significant Harm.

Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Conferences (Initial – **ICPC** and review – **RCPC**) are convened where children are considered to be at risk of Significant Harm.

Children's Centres

The government is establishing a network of children's centres, providing good quality childcare integrated with early learning, family support, health services, and support for parents wanting to return to work or training.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Corporate Parenting

In broad terms, as the corporate parent of looked after children, a local authority has a legal and moral duty to provide the kind of loyal support that any good parent would provide for their own children.

Criteria for Child Protection Plans

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the Conference Chair must ensure that the criteria for the decision are met, i.e. that the child is at continuing risk of Significant Harm.

Director of Children's Services (DCS)

Every top tier local authority in England must appoint a Director of Children's Services under section 18 of the Children Act 2004. Directors are responsible for discharging local authority functions that relate to children in respect of education, social services and children leaving care. They are also responsible for discharging functions delegated to the local authority by any NHS body that relate to children, as well as some new functions conferred on authorities by the Act, such as the duty to safeguard and protect children, the Children and Young People's Plan, and the duty to co-operate to promote well-being.

Designated Teacher

Schools should all appoint a Designated Teacher. This person's role is to co-ordinate policies, procedures and roles in relation to Child Protection and in relation to Looked After Children.

Discretionary Leave to Remain

This is a limited permission granted to an Asylum Seeker, to stay in the UK for 3 years - it can then be extended or permission can then be sought to settle permanently.

Duty of Care

In relation to workers in the social care sector, their duty of care is defined by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) as a legal obligation to:

- Always act in the best interest of individuals and others;

- Not act or fail to act in a way that results in harm;
- Act within your competence and not take on anything you do not believe you can safely do.

Early Help

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

Effective early help relies upon local agencies working together to:

- Identify children and families who would benefit from early help;
- Undertake an assessment of the need for early help;
- Provide targeted early help services to address the assessed needs of a child and their family which focuses on activity to significantly improve the outcomes for the child.

Local authorities, under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, have a responsibility to promote inter-agency cooperation to improve the welfare of children.

Every Child Matters

Every Child Matters is the approach to the well-being of children and young people from birth to age 19, which is incorporated into the Children Act 2004. The aim is for every child, whatever their background or their circumstances, to have the support they need to:

- Be healthy;
- Stay safe;
- Enjoy and achieve;
- Make a positive contribution and;
- Achieve economic well-being.

This means that the organisations involved with providing services to children are teaming up, sharing information and working together, to protect children and young people from harm and help them achieve what they want in life.

Health Assessment

Every Looked After Child (LAC or CLA) must have a Health Assessment soon after becoming Looked After, then at specified intervals, depending on the child's age.

Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)

When an Asylum Seeker is granted ILR, they have permission to settle in the UK permanently and can access mainstream services and benefits.

Independent Reviewing Officer

If a Local Authority is looking after a child (whether or not the child is in their care), it must appoint an Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) for that child's case.

From 1 April 2011, the role of the IRO is extended, and there are two separate aspects: chairing a child's Looked After Review, and monitoring a child's case on an ongoing basis. As part of the monitoring function, the IRO also has a duty to identify any areas of poor practice, including general concerns around service delivery (not just around individual children).

IROs must be qualified social workers and, whilst they can be employees of the local authority, they must not have line management responsibility for the child's case. Independent Reviewing Officers who chair Adoption Reviews must have relevant experience of adoption work.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA) are specialist caseworkers who focus on working predominantly with high risk victims (usually but not exclusively with female victims). They generally are involved from the point of crisis and offer intensive short to medium term support. They work in partnership with statutory and voluntary agencies and mobilise multiple resources on behalf of victims by coordinating the response of a wide range of agencies, including those working with perpetrators or children. There may be differences about how the IDVA service is delivered in local areas.

Initial Child Protection Conference

An Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) is normally convened at the end of a Section 47 Enquiry when the child is assessed as either having suffered Significant Harm or to be at risk of suffering ongoing significant harm.

The Initial Child Protection Conference must be held within 15 working days of the Strategy Discussion, or the last strategy discussion if more than one has been held.

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

A designated officer (or sometimes a team of officers), who is involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children.

Their role is to give advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations; liaise with the Police and other agencies, and monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process. The Police should also identify an officer to fill a similar role.

Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)

LSCBs have to be established by every local authority as detailed in Section 13 of The Children Act 2004. They are made up of representatives from a range of public agencies with a common interest and with duties and responsibilities to children in their area. LSCBs have a responsibility for ensuring effective inter-agency working together to safeguard and protect children in the area. The Boards have to ensure that clear local procedures are in place to inform and assist anyone interested or as part of their professional role where they have concerns about a child.

The functions of the LSCB are set out in chapter 3 of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

See <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/> for Southampton LSCB.

Looked After Child

A Looked After Child is a child who is accommodated by the local authority, a child who is the subject to an Interim Care Order, full Care Order or Emergency Protection Order; or a child who is remanded by a court into local authority accommodation or Youth Detention Accommodation.

In addition where a child is placed for Adoption or the local authority is authorised to place a child for adoption - either through the making of a Placement Order or the giving of Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement - the child is a Looked After child.

Looked After Children may be placed with family members, foster carers (including relatives and friends), in Children's Homes, in Secure Accommodation or with prospective adopters.

With effect from 3 December 2012, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 amended the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 to bring children who are remanded by a court to local authority accommodation or youth detention accommodation into the definition of a Looked After Child for the purposes of the Children Act 1989.

Neglect

Neglect is a form of Significant Harm which involves the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect can occur during pregnancy, or once a child is born.

Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement

Parental consent to a child's placement for adoption under section 19 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 must be given before a child can be placed for adoption by an adoption agency, unless a Placement Order has been made or unless the child is a baby less than 6 weeks old and the parents have signed a written agreement with the local authority. Section 19 requires that the consent must be witnessed by a CAFCASS Officer. Where a baby of less than 6 weeks old is placed on the basis of a written agreement with the parents, steps must be taken to request CAFCASS to witness parental consent as soon as the child is 6 weeks old. At the same time as consent to an adoptive placement is given, a parent may also consent in advance to the child's adoption under section 20 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 either with any approved prospective adopters or with specific adopters identified in the Consent Form.

When giving advanced consent to adoption, the parents can also state that they do not wish to be informed when an adoption application is made in relation to the child.

Parental Responsibility

Parental Responsibility means all the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which a parent has by law in relation to a child. Parental Responsibility diminishes as the child acquires sufficient understanding to make his or her own decisions.

A child's mother always holds Parental Responsibility, as does the father if married to the mother.

Unmarried fathers who are registered on the child's birth certificate as the child's father on or after 1 December 2003 also automatically acquire Parental Responsibility. Otherwise, they can acquire Parental Responsibility through a formal agreement with the child's mother or through obtaining a Parental Responsibility Order under Section 4 of the Children Act 1989.

Pathway Plan

The Pathway Plan sets out the route to the future for young people leaving the Looked After service and will state how their needs will be met in their path to independence. The plan will continue to be implemented and reviewed after they leave the looked after service at least until they are 21; and up to 25 if in education.

Permanence Plan

Permanence for a Looked After child means achieving, within a timescale which meets the child's needs, a permanent outcome which provides security and stability to the child throughout his or her childhood. It is, therefore, the best preparation for adulthood.

Wherever possible, permanence will be achieved through a return to the parents' care or a placement within the wider family but where this cannot be achieved within a time-scale appropriate to the child's needs, plans may be made for a permanent alternative family placement, which may include Adoption or by way of a Special Guardianship Order.

By the time of the second Looked After Review, the Care Plan for each Looked After Child must contain a plan for achieving permanence for the child within a timescale that is realistic, achievable and meets the child's needs.

Personal Education Plan

All Looked After Children must have a Personal Education Plan (PEP) which summarises the child's developmental and educational needs, short term targets, long term plans and aspirations and which contains or refers to the child's record of achievement. The child's social worker is responsible for coordinating and compiling the PEP, which should be incorporated into the child's Care Plan.

Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)

This term replaced the term of 'Schedule One Offender', previously used to describe a person who had been convicted of an offence against a child listed in Schedule One of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

'Person Posing a Risk to Children' takes a wider view. Home Office Circular 16/2005 included a consolidated list of offences which agencies can use to identify those who may present a risk to children. The list includes both current and repealed offences, is for guidance only and is not exhaustive - subsequent legislation will also need to be taken into account when forming an assessment of whether a person poses a risk to children. The list of offences should operate as a trigger to further assessment/review to determine if an offender should be regarded as presenting a continued risk of harm to children. There will also be cases where individuals without a conviction or caution for one of these offences may pose a risk to children.

Placement at a Distance

Placement of a Looked After child outside the area of the responsible authority looking after the child and not within the area of any adjoining local authority.

This term was introduced with effect from 27 January 2014 by the Children's Homes and Looked after Children (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2013.

Principal Social Worker - Children and Families

This role was borne out of Professor Munro's recommendations from the Munro Review of Child Protection (2011) to ensure that a senior manager in each local authority is directly involved in frontline services, advocate higher practice standards and develop organisational learning cultures, and to bridge the divide between management and the front line. It is typically held by a senior manager who also carries caseloads to ensure the authentic voice of practice is heard at decision-making tables.

Private Fostering

A privately fostered child is a child under 16 (or 18 if disabled) who is cared for by an adult who is not a parent or close relative where the child is to be cared for in that home for 28 days or more. Close relative is defined as "a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of the full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent". A child who is Looked After by a local authority or placed in a children's home, hospital or school is excluded from the definition. In a private

fostering arrangement, the parent still holds Parental Responsibility and agrees the arrangement with the private foster carer.

A child in relation to whom the local authority receives notification from the prospective adopters that they intend to apply to the Court to adopt may have the status of a privately fostered child. The requirement to notify the local authority relates only to children who have not been placed for adoption by an adoption agency. On receiving the notification, the local authority for the area where the prospective adopters live becomes responsible for supervising the child's welfare pending the adoption and providing the Court with a report.

Public Law Outline

The Public Law Outline: Guide to Case Management in Public Law Proceedings came into force on the 6th April 2010. An updated Public Law Outline (PLO) came into effect on 22nd April 2014, alongside the statutory 26-week time-limit for completion of care and supervision proceedings under the Children and Families Act 2014.

The Public Law Outline sets out streamlined case management procedures for dealing with public law children's cases. The aim is to identify and focus on the key issues for the child, with the aim of making the best decisions for the child within the timetable set by the Court, and avoiding the need for unnecessary evidence or hearings.

Referral

The referring of concerns to local authority children's social care services, where the referrer believes or suspects that a child may be a Child in Need, including that he or she may be suffering, or is likely to suffer, Significant Harm. The referral should be made in accordance with the agreed LSCB procedures.

Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible

- **Relevant Young People** are those aged 16 or 17 who are no longer Looked After, having previously been in the category of Eligible Young People when Looked After. However, if after leaving the Looked After service, a young person returns home for a period of 6 months or more to be cared for by a parent and the return home has been formally agreed as successful, he or she will no longer be a Relevant Young Person. A young person is also Relevant if, having been looked after for three months or more, he or she is then detained after their 16th birthday either in hospital, remand centre, young offenders' institution or secure training centre. There is a duty to support relevant young people up to the age of 18, wherever they are living.
- **Former Relevant Young People** are aged 18 or above and have left care having been previously either Eligible, Relevant or both. There is a duty to consider the need to support these young people wherever they are living.
- **Eligible Young People** are young people aged 16 or 17 who have been Looked After for a period or periods totaling at least 13 weeks starting after their 14th birthday and ending at least one day after their 16th birthday, and are still Looked After. (This total does not include a series of short-term placements of up to four weeks where the child has returned to the parent.) There is a duty to support these young people up to the age of 18.

Review Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Review Conferences (RCPC) are convened in relation to children who are already subject to a Child Protection Plan. The purpose of the Review Conference is to review the safety, health and development of the child in view of the Child Protection Plan, to ensure that the child continues to

be adequately safeguarded and to consider whether the Child Protection Plan should continue or change or whether it can be discontinued.

Section 20

Under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989, children may be accommodated by the local authority if they have no parent or are lost or abandoned or where their parents are not able to provide them with suitable accommodation and agree to the child being accommodated. A child who is accommodated under Section 20 becomes a Looked After Child.

Section 47 Enquiry

Under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989, if a child is taken into Police Protection, or is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer Significant Harm, a Section 47 Enquiry is initiated. This enables the local authority to decide whether they need to take any further action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. This normally occurs after a Strategy Discussion.

Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse and Neglect are all categories of Significant Harm.

Section 47 Enquiries are usually conducted by a social worker, jointly with the Police, and must be completed within 15 days of a Strategy Discussion. Where concerns are substantiated and the child is judged to be at continued risk of Significant Harm, a Child Protection Conference should be convened.

Separated Children

Separated Children are children and young people aged under 18 who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents, or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver. Some will be totally alone (**unaccompanied**), while others may be accompanied into the UK e.g. by an escort; or will present as staying with a person who may identify themselves as a stranger, a member of the family or a friend of the family.

Special Guardianship Order

Special Guardianship Order (SGO) is an order set out in the Children Act 1989, available from 30 December 2005. Special Guardianship offers a further option for children needing permanent care outside their birth family. It can offer greater security without absolute severance from the birth family as in adoption.

Special Guardianship will also provide an alternative for achieving permanence in families where adoption, for cultural or religious reasons, is not an option. Special Guardians will have Parental Responsibility for the child. A Special Guardianship Order made in relation to a Looked After Child will replace the Care Order and the Local Authority will no longer have Parental Responsibility.

Strategy Discussion

A Strategy Discussion is normally held following an Assessment which indicates that a child has suffered or is likely to suffer Significant Harm. The purpose of a Strategy Meeting is to determine whether there are grounds for a Section 47 Enquiry.

Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)

From 1 September 2014, Statements of Special Educational Needs were replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans. (The legal test of when a child or young person requires an Education, Health and Care Plan remains the same as that for a Statement under the Education Act 1996).

Staying Put

A Staying Put arrangement is where a Former Relevant child, after ceasing to be Looked After, remains in the former foster home where they were placed immediately before they ceased to be Looked After, beyond the age of 18. The young person's first Looked After Review following his or her 16th birthday should consider whether a Staying Put arrangement should be an option.

It is the duty of the local authority to monitor the Staying Put arrangement and provide advice, assistance and support to the Former Relevant child and the former foster parent with a view to maintaining the Staying Put arrangement (this must include financial support), until the child reaches the age of 21 (unless the local authority consider that the Staying Put arrangement is not consistent with the child's welfare).

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker

A child or young person under the age of 18 who has been forced or compelled to leave their home country as a result of major conflict resulting in social breakdown or to escape human rights abuse. They will have no adult in the UK exercising Parental Responsibility.

Virtual School Head

Section 99 of the Children and Families Act 2014 imposes upon local authorities a requirement to appoint an officer to promote the educational achievement of Looked After children - sometimes referred to as a 'Virtual School Head'.

Working Together to Safeguard Children

Working Together to Safeguard Children is a Government publication which sets out detailed guidance about the role, function and composition of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs), the roles and responsibilities of their member agencies in safeguarding children within their areas and the actions that should be taken where there are concerns that children have suffered or are at risk of suffering Significant Harm.

Young Offender Institution (YOI)

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is responsible for the commissioning and purchasing of all secure accommodation for under 18-year-olds ('juveniles'), whether sentenced or on remand. Young offender institutions (YOIs) are run by the Prison Service (except where contracted out) and cater for 15-20 year-olds, but within YOIs the Youth Justice Board has purchased discrete accommodation for juveniles where the regimes are specially designed to meet their needs. Juvenile units in YOIs are for 15-17 year-old boys and 17-year-old girls.

Youth Offending Service or Team

Youth Offending Service or Team (YOS or YOT) is the service which brings together staff from Children's Social care, the Police, Probation, Education and Health Authorities to work together to keep young people aged 10 to 17 out of custody. They are monitored and co-ordinated nationally by the Youth Justice Board (YJB).

Sources

Tri.x live online glossary: <http://trixresources.proceduresonline.com/> - a free resource, available to all which provides up to date keyword definitions and details about national agencies and organisations.

Southampton Local Safeguarding Board <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/>

Agenda Item 9

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS		
DATE OF DECISION:	29 NOVEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made at previous meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. It also contains summaries of any action taken in response to the recommendations.		
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Panel does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Panel accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
5.	None.		

<u>Property/Other</u>		
6.	None.	
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS		
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>		
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>		
8.	None	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS		
9.	None	
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS		
10.	None	
KEY DECISION		No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 29 November 2018	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Scrutiny Monitoring – 29 November 2018

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
27/09/18	Educational Attainment in Southampton	1) That the Panel receives destination data for Southampton's Looked After Children moving from Year 11 to Year 12.	<p>Destination data to be circulated prior to the 29 November meeting. Headline information:</p> <p>30 CLA who were looked after as of 31st March for one year or more. Of those 6 have EHCP, 5 have post 16 provision in place. 1 transitioning from secure accommodation with robust planning in place.</p> <p>24 CLA remaining: 21 have destinations and are attending</p> <p>2 CLA are SEET (Seeking Education, Employment or Training)</p> <p>1 CLA NEET and refusing to engage with support</p> <p>63.4% of cohort educated in local area (Southampton, Hants, IOW, Portsmouth)</p> <p>23.4% of cohort educated outside of local area</p> <p>13.3% of cohort NEET/SEET</p> <p>Pathway plan audit 12th November</p>	
		2) That case studies highlighting positive outcomes for Southampton's Looked After Children are circulated to the Panel.	Circulated 20/11/2018	
		3) That, to help raise educational attainment outcomes, consideration is given to offering Looked After Children that have the potential to perform well in their GCSE exams the opportunity for intensive support, including residential tuition over the Easter holidays.	<p>Current Year 11 cohort 34</p> <p>15 educated in city (44%), 2 have EHCP</p> <p>Remaining 19 educated out of city (8 significant distance), 4 have EHCP</p> <p>All Schools have their own revision provisions, personalised to individual need. It would not be economically viable to hold a 'group residential' for all cohort.</p>	Appendix 1

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
27/09/18	SEND	1) That the updated SEND action plan is circulated to the Panel.	To be circulated prior to the 29 November meeting.	
		2) That, to develop understanding of practices, officers speak with FE colleges about pupils with SEND being encouraged to delay taking KS4 exams until year 12.	Update to be provided	