



Derby Safeguarding Children Board

Annual Report 2018 - 2019

Preface

The Children Act 2004 (Section 14a) requires Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) to produce and publish an annual report on the effectiveness of safeguarding in the local area. This report is the annual review of the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board for the financial year 1st April 2018 to 28th September 2019 (and includes commentary covering the period of time up until the transition to the new multi-agency safeguarding arrangements).

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

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

The statutory functions of the LSCB are to:

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

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

This is a public report that will be formally presented to the City Leadership Board and to the Children, Families and Learners Board, the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, Derby City Council Scrutiny Board, the local Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

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1	Chair's Foreword	
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1.1 Welcome to Derby Safeguarding Children Board's annual report for 2018 - 2019. This is a public report which sets out the work of the Board and its understanding of the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements across the city. It is intended to inform the decisions made by the leaders of services and those who fund and commission local services. This report also aims to give everyone who lives and works in Derby a sense of how well local services and people in the community are working together to keep children safe.

1.2 This report covers the last full year of operation of Derby Safeguarding Children Board. As from the end of September 2019 the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board will be replaced by one safeguarding partnership covering the city and the county.

This report outlines the work that the Derby Safeguarding Children Board has undertaken to ensure the effectiveness of local safeguarding arrangements and the impact of that work. Partners continue to demonstrate a strong commitment to the work of the Board and to driving further improvement in safeguarding practice. The development of the plans for the new Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership, launched in September 2019, has enabled partners from across both local authority areas to identify ways to strengthen practice across the area.

The joint work across Derby and Derbyshire has identified priorities for the new Partnership, which will be

- the emotional health and wellbeing of children, and the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACE's);
- Early Help (including responding to neglect) and responses to requests for services (our "front doors");
- Children at risk of exploitation reflecting additional features such as contextual safeguarding and understanding of emerging vulnerabilities;
- Vulnerabilities in families arising from parental substance misuse and parental mental health;
- The impact on children and family members of domestic abuse and family conflict.

These priorities build on the work already achieved by Derby Safeguarding Children Board in raising the profile of safeguarding in all agencies at all levels, ensuring that all staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities and focus on specific areas of safeguarding for improvement. I would like to thank all staff in organisations across Derby for their determination to continue to improve services to make sure that children and young people are kept safe.



Christine Cassell, Independent Chair

2	Introduction	
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2.1 The purpose of this Annual Report is to:

- provide an outline of the main activity and achievements of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board during 2018 - 2019;
- provide an assessment of the effectiveness of safeguarding activity in Derby;
- provide the general public, practitioners and main stakeholders with an overview of how well children in Derby are protected;
- identify gaps in service development and any challenges ahead;
- priorities for consideration by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership 2019 - 2020.

2.2 "Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children" is terminology used throughout this report. Working Together 2018 defines safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

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

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

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

Characteristics of Derby

2.4 Derby is a unitary authority with a population of 257,000 (NOMIS mid-year estimate 2017) an increase of 3.25% since the census in 2011 mid-year estimate. In contrast the East Midlands population has increased by 5.15% and England 4.31%. Between 2001 and 2011 the population increased by 18,200 (7.88%)

2.5 There are 66,500 children and young people under 19 living in Derby (NOMIS mid-year estimate 2017) an increase from 64,200 in 2011 (Census figure).

2.6 In Derby, we have long been recognised as a multi-cultural city, with our largest ethnic groups being Pakistani and Indian, although there is a growing Eastern European population. At least 7% of our population have been resident in the UK for less than 10 years. There are also more children in the city where English is not their first language.

2.7 Derby is ranked 55th out of 152 authorities in England in terms of deprivation. The Council boundary is divided into 17 wards and 151 Lower Super Output Areas

(LSOAs), and 19% of our LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived areas nationally. We therefore face challenges of inequality, such as life expectancy for men, which was 10.2 years lower in our most deprived area compared to our most affluent.

2.8 Derby has higher than national averages of children living in the most deprived wards and living in poverty. Derby has a higher rate of unemployment including long term and youth unemployment than the East Midlands and England. Derby children and young people are more likely to have poorer health outcomes that have a direct impact on the welfare of children and young people.

3	Executive Summary	
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3.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has worked with young people, families, front line practitioners and managers from all agencies to understand how well children are kept safe in Derby.

3.2 We have continued to listen to feedback from children, young people, their families and practitioners who work with them. A young person who is a member of the Vulnerable Young People's Sub Group has been very active challenging agencies to explain their progress and where actions are needed, to be clear on what is to be done and how will we know it is making the difference it is intended.

3.3 Early help services continue to be provided by multi-agency teams across Derby. The early help annual report continues to show how positive change is being achieved in the work with families with a significant increase in requests for support.

3.4 Good progress has been made during the year to make sure that schools find out about domestic abuse incidents that have occurred in the home. Work with schools and the police, called "Stopping Domestic Abuse Together" has helped schools to find out about an incident the next day and support the child or young person and improve the understanding of what life might be like for them. This has also improved how schools have worked with children's social care following incidents to keep pupils safe.

3.5 General Practitioners (GPs) most often have very important information about children and their families who they have known for a number of years. Over the last years there has been work taking place with GPs in improving their contribution to child protection conferences by either attending or producing reports for these meetings. Significant progress has been made. In 2017 only 7% of child protection conferences received reports or had GPs involvement. . By the end of March 2019 this had improved to 70%. Three journal articles have been produced to reflect how improvements have been made and what would be expected in a good quality case conference report.

3.6 Following the publication of Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) the three key partners (Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Group) have focused on a significant area of work which has been to plan how arrangements will be joined up across the two safeguarding children boards in Derby and Derbyshire to establish one safeguarding children partnership.

3.7 An implementation plan was published in June 2019 with the requirement that new arrangements start at the end of September 2019. The new Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership will be able to

- Understand better how well children are kept safe across the whole area
- Put in place a programme of training and development helping practitioners to work better together.
- Develop how children and young people are involved in the work of the new partnership. This will include having a new role within the partnership team that particularly looks at vulnerable young people and including education.

Additional roles within the partnership team will help analyse serious cases as well as gathering the evidence of how different agencies work together and what needs to improve.

3.8 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has remained strongly committed to making sure that organisations work together as effectively as possible and has shared the learning with the new partnership in order to continue to improve how children are kept safe in Derby and across Derbyshire.

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

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

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

5	Governance and Accountability	
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5.1 The governance arrangements for the Derby Safeguarding Children Board set out joint working arrangements with Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board.

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

5.3 At a meeting between the Independent Chairs of both the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Boards and Chief Officers of the two LSCBs on 12 March

2018, it was agreed that a working group should be set up to establish a proposal for new arrangements to replace the two existing LSCBs.

5.4 The working group was established and comprises both Directors of Children's Services (Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council), Head of Public Protection (Derbyshire Constabulary), the Chief Nurse and Assistant Director for Safeguarding Children Safeguarding Children / Lead Designated Nurse for Safeguarding Children (Derby and Derbyshire CCG) and the two Independent Chairs of the two LSCBs. The Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group was represented at one meeting. The business managers for the two LSCBs supported the working group.

5.5 The working group drew up proposals for the new arrangements based on:

- Parameters set out by the Children and Social Work Act 2017;
- Analysis of the effectiveness of outstanding Local Safeguarding Children Board functions reviewed by Ofsted;
- Analysis of published reports of Multi-Agency Joint Targeted Area Inspections;
- Commentary from existing LSCB partner agencies about the effectiveness of local arrangements.

5.6 Following consultation with partner agencies from both LSCBs on 29 June 2018 and publication of the national guidance *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (4 July 2018) an updated proposal detailing the new arrangements was endorsed by the Chief Officers of the Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Constabulary, Derby had Derbyshire CCG and Tameside and Glossop CCG on 5 October 2018.

5.7 Derby City Council, Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Constabulary, Derby had Derbyshire CCG and Tameside and Glossop CCG approved the proposal in March 2019 to establish new Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements across the Derby City and Derbyshire County areas replacing both the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board. Working Together 2018 replaces the requirement to have Local Safeguarding Children Boards and for Safeguarding Partners, comprising of local authorities, clinical commissioning groups, and chief officers of police, to agree arrangements locally to safeguard and protect children.

5.8 Under the Children and Social Work Act 2017 Act the three statutory safeguarding partners (Local Authorities, Chief Officers of Police, and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)) must make arrangements to work together with relevant agencies to safeguard and protect the welfare of children in the area. These are referred to as Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements. Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) sets out the statutory guidance to which all new Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements must adhere to. Under the guidance it is permissible for the new arrangements to cover more than one local authority area with the same principle applying for Clinical Commissioning Groups and Chief Officers of Police. The statutory safeguarding partners across Derby and Derbyshire retain equal and joint responsibility for local safeguarding arrangements.

5.9 The new arrangements are called the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and bring together the lead members and chief officers from the statutory agencies to oversee and scrutinise the work of a joint executive board comprising both statutory and other key partners. The chief officer group and executive board of the partnership will be independently chaired. This role will include scrutiny of the effectiveness of local arrangements consistent with the national guidance.

5.10 The new arrangements will increase the capacity to improve scrutiny of safeguarding arrangements whilst ensuring duplication is minimised. The arrangements will build on the excellent performance of the two separate local safeguarding children boards allowing for wider sharing of both learning and resources.

5.11 The new joint arrangements will have a specific remit to support and enable organisations and agencies across Derby and Derbyshire to work together so that:

- children are safeguarded and their welfare promoted;
- partner organisations and agencies collaborate, share and co-own the vision for how to achieve improved outcomes for vulnerable children;
- organisations and agencies challenge appropriately and hold one another to account effectively;
- there is early identification and analysis of new safeguarding issues and emerging threats;
- learning is promoted and embedded in a way that local services can become more reflective and implement changes to practice identified as positive for children and families; information is shared effectively to facilitate more accurate and timely decision making for children and families.

5.12 The Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership implementation plan was published as required by 29 June 2019 and the new partnership is planned to commence operational activity on 29 September 2019 as required by the Children and Social Work Act 2017.

5.13 During the operation of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board monthly Strategic Assured Safeguarding Meetings were held to assist the Chief Executive, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People, the Independent Chair of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and Strategic Director for People, discharge their individual and collective responsibilities for safeguarding children.

5.14 Assurance was obtained about how well children and young people were helped, cared for and protected, and about what was happening at the front line in children's social care. This provided further opportunity for challenge and scrutiny by the Independent Chair.

5.15 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has maintained a risk register and issues log to formally record concerns about multi-agency safeguarding. The concerns recorded included issues affecting how organisations work together. The outstanding issues recorded on the risk register and issues log will be taken forwarded to be included in the transition to new arrangements so that the Derby

and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership ensure that these risks and issues identified are addressed.

6	Membership of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and subgroups	
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6.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board held meetings on a quarterly basis with additional extraordinary meetings being convened where necessary. There were four meetings during the annual period and two additional meetings prior to transition to new arrangements.

Lay Members

6.2 Lay members have been represented on the Derby Safeguarding Children Board, Vulnerable Young People's Group, Joint Policy and Procedures Subgroup and the Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP).

6.3 A lay member actively participated in the development day to consider plans for the transition from local safeguarding children boards to new arrangements and there has been lay member representation at all the main board meetings during the year. Derby Safeguarding Children Board and the subgroups have continued to greatly value the lay members' input, contribution and challenge that has helped drive forward local improvement.

7	Budget	
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7.1 To function effectively the Derby Safeguarding Children Board has been supported by member organisations with adequate and reliable resources. Member organisations contribute not only financially but through their engagement, participation and contributions to the work of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board. This includes their individual commitment to providing staffing time to carry out work on behalf of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and the provision of venues and other resources not specified in the financial budget.

7.2 The total budget to support Derby Safeguarding Children Board activity in 2018 - 2019 was £236,974

Agency	Amount
Derby City Council	£113,295
NHS Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group (on behalf of Health Services in Derby/Derbyshire)	£49,691
Derbyshire Constabulary	£25,839
Probation	
National Probation Service	£1,945
Community Rehabilitation Company	£2,000
CAFCASS (National Formula)	£550
Total contributions	£193,320

Shortfall arising from national formula reducing contributions made up from reserves	£3,962
Total Budget	£197,282
Actual Expenditure	£245,765
Money received from Training Charges	£ 22,455

7.3 Additional expenditure was incurred as a result of Serious Case Review activity and funding drawn from reserves. Additional money was brought in by charges levied for training. The Derby Safeguarding Children Board received quarterly financial reports to monitor expenditure.

7.4 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board agreed to ongoing partner contributions for 01 April 2019 to 29 September 2019 at the same pro rate level as the previous year after which funding will transfer to the new multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.

8	Derby Safeguarding Children Board Effectiveness	
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8.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board identified priorities for maintaining and improving its effectiveness through the monitoring and evaluation of progress to complete the business plan. At each quarterly meeting of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board a formal report was presented by the chair of each subgroup and the business plan and the tasks being carried out by each subgroup scrutinised. This informed the ongoing plans determining what action needed to be taken to improve safeguarding arrangements and how the work of the subgroups linked together through the learning and improvement framework.

8.2 Between 18 and 22 March 2019, Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission, HMI Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services and HMI Probation carried out a joint inspection of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Derby. This inspection included a 'deep dive' focus on the response to child sexual abuse in the family environment.

8.3 The joint targeted area inspection (JTAI) included an evaluation of the 'front door', which receives referrals about children who may be in need or at risk of significant harm. The inspection included an evaluation of the effectiveness of the multi-agency leadership and management of this work, including the role played by Derby Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB).

8.4 Inspectors commented that¹ :

"The DSCB has successfully engaged the local area in reviewing multi-agency responses to child sexual abuse. Committed partners proactively engage in assurance and audit activity, which has contributed to improvements in the provision of services to children and families."

¹ Joint targeted area inspection of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Derby City. OFSTED Is the correct title ???(2019)

“The role of education partners in safeguarding practice has been considerably strengthened, and the recent implementation by the police of the ‘Stopping domestic abuse together’ initiative has improved information-sharing with schools and colleges. Education leads offer a child’s perspective that is helpful to the board’s work in understanding children’s experiences, particularly those children impacted by child sexual abuse. An effective MASH ensures that where risk of harm is identified, child-focused responses follow, and children are safer.”

“Partners demonstrate working in a culture of learning and improvement. The recent focus to learn lessons from two serious case reviews involving children affected by sexual abuse in the family has raised the awareness and profile of these vulnerable children. A dedicated web page for protecting children from sexual abuse and learning from these serious case reviews are contributing to a better awareness of the complexities of responding to child sexual abuse. Practice guidance is in development to support the workforce.”

“Through its significant multi-agency work, the partnership identified inconsistencies in the quality of practice for children who are affected by sexual abuse. Many improvements have now been made, but shortfalls remain. Not all relevant information is shared and not all risks to children are identified. This means that not all children receive consistently timely consideration of their needs or receive services at the right level of support.”

There has been a tremendous amount of work undertaken by the Board partners to challenge ourselves to strengthen the front door to ensure that information is referred in a timely fashion; mutually understood and responded to by children social care.

8.5 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board welcomed the inspection and action is being taken to address the following areas identified for improvement:

- Arrangements to challenge plans addressing the adverse impact on children of capacity issues that are visible across agencies;
- The quality of referrals to children’s social care across the partnership;
- The attendance by agencies at multi-agency decision-making forums for children affected by sexual abuse, outside of initial child protection conferences;
- The involvement of the children’s sexual assault service in multi-agency assessment and planning;
- Strategic work to identify children who are affected by criminal exploitation and approaches to contextual safeguarding
- Oversight of the lack of take-up of multi-agency safeguarding training by some partners

8.6 Areas for improvement arising from the inspection and additional local assurance will be incorporated within the transfer of priorities to be taken forward by the new Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership as appropriate.

9	Participation of Children and Young People in improving safeguarding arrangements	
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9.1 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board has drawn upon the work of the Derby City Council (DCC) and partner agencies to provide assurance about the views of children and young people and how these views contribute to the improvement of services and priorities.

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

9.2 Derby Safeguarding Children Board has continued to circulate resources to schools, independent children homes and other settings to help them to promote safe behaviour and prevent abuse along with monthly newsletter from the UK Safer Internet Centre. A multi-agency Online Safety Briefing has been delivered by the UK Safer Internet Centre.

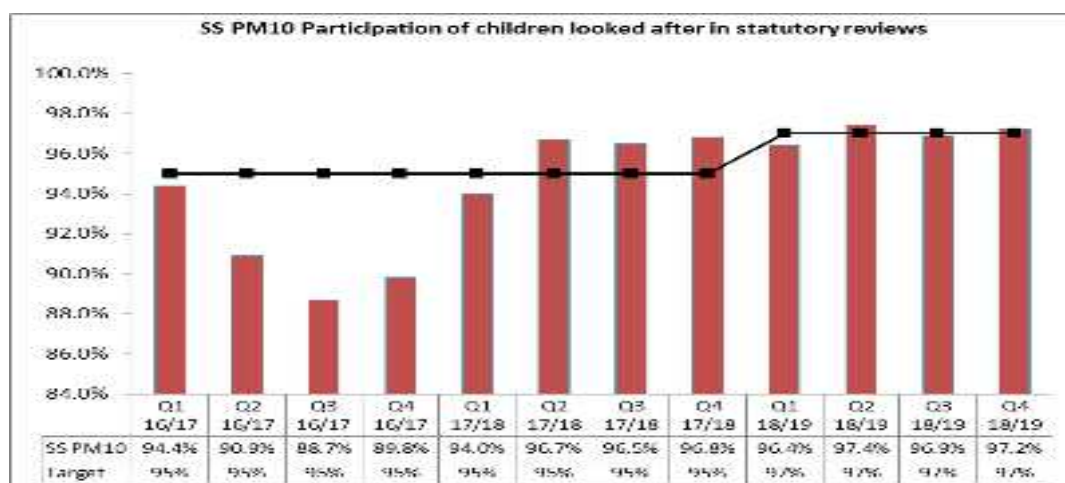
9.3 Regular safeguarding updates were circulated and in the period between April 2018 and March 2019. Over 150 articles and resources were circulated on topics specifically related to online safety, child sexual abuse and exploitation, peer on peer abuse and sexting. Additional resources were also circulated to promote safeguarding including articles about bullying and relationships / sex education.

Learning Resource: Film “What happens when a child or young person reports a sexual crime to the police”

9.4 Derby Safeguarding Children Board worked with the lay member who is a young person and practitioners to produce a film to help young people understand the processes when a sexual crime is reported to the police. The film explains what happens at a child protection medical and how investigations are carried out. The film was developed in partnership with:

- A young person providing the voice to the character “Eden”
- Police
- Children’s Social Care
- SV2
- Consultant Paediatric Emergency Medicine, Trust Named Doctor for Safeguarding Children
- DCC Communications team
- DSCB Policy and Development Officer (Training)

Participation of children in their Looked After Reviews



9.5 The Independent Reviewing Service annual report² describes how the service has continued to work very hard to ensure children and young people participate in their review. 97.2% of children have participated in their reviews sustaining the target level for participation from the previous year (97% in 2017-18),

ChildLine School Service in Derby and Derbyshire³

9.6 A team of volunteers has been trained to work with children aged 5 to 11 in primary schools to help them to keep themselves safe. The service is now in its 8th year of delivery and successfully operating on a 2 year rolling. The volunteers have now reached over 90% of schools in Derby & Derbyshire and are currently offering our SEND materials to special schools.

9.7 In 2018 - 19 academic year **Speak out Stay Safe** volunteers have visited 188 (178) schools in Derby and Derbyshire and have talked to 35,217 (35,224) children about their right to be happy and safe (Last year figures in brackets).

10 The Child's Journey: Early Help (Priority Area)

10.1 A formal report⁴ is provided for the Derby Safeguarding Children Board Quality Assurance Group to provide an overview of the impact that early help services in Derby have had over the past 12 months and compare progress with the benchmark performance indicators established last year.

10.2 Derby has a range of Early Help services available across the city, including

- Multi-Agency Teams (MAT's), who are co-located with Social Work teams in an integrated locality based model.
- Children's Centre's as part of a broader Early Help offer providing universal and targeted services in clusters of locality based centres across the city to

² Annual Report of the Independent Reviewing Service 2018 – 2019, P Akhtar (2019)

³ Keeping children safe in Derby and Derbyshire in 2018/19 – NSPCC (2019)

⁴ The Effectiveness and Impact of Early Help Arrangements 2018 - 2019.F Colton (2019)

families with children under the age of 5. The focus of centres work is increasingly with more vulnerable families.

- The Space@Connexions, a city centre based youth 'one stop shop, delivering careers and health advice, including sexual health services, drug and alcohol services and houses the Leaving Care Team and Youth Offending Service.

10.3 The Early Help Annual report set out a context of pressures being applied to Early Help services both nationally and locally. Over the year a service review for connexions has been held and has resulted in a reduction in Personal Advisor posts from 13.5 FTE to 7.5 FTE. In addition the remaining last childcare offer at Becket Children's Centre has closed with a loss of 6.5 FTE. All children were supported to find alternative childcare within the area.

10.4 Priority Families Practitioners remain focused on delivering solution focused family change for the whole family who meet the Priority Families criteria, with a focus on achieving the payment by results element. There has been a positive increase in the payments by results of over the last 12 months however it is noted that funding for this initiative could end March 2020.

10.5 The Early Help core offer continues to grow by training additional staff in Systemic Family techniques this complements existing staff who are already trained. This includes *Non-Violent Resistance* and *IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapy)* and a further number of staff have been trained in *Incredible Years*. These techniques enable us to have a skill mix which allows work to be focused most appropriately, and has enabled us to support families at a lower level and reduce the risk of escalation.

10.6 Following last year's bid to the Controlling Migration Fund the *New Arrivals Team* has been established and is working with families who are new arrivals to the city. The team are supporting families with an emphasis on helping them to understand their rights and responsibilities in the UK, and intervening early in order to reduce numbers, particularly of children and young people of Roma heritage, from becoming subject to higher tariff services. This team at any point hold up to 8 cases per team member as well as joint working and delivering a youth group

10.7 Private fostering champions are well established in each locality. The Early Help Service leads on the Missing Young People's Protocol and Children Missing Education. Return interviews are now recorded on children's electronic records as part of a pathway to respond to incidents (both early help and children in need). Training has been developed and is accessible to all staff via a podcast. Missing children are regularly monitored via monthly missing meeting and were reported into the exploitation and vulnerable young people subgroup of the DCSB.

10.8 The *Safe Families for Children* service provides support to families in crisis to 'get back on their feet'. Following successful interventions this service was recommissioned and demonstrates how early interventions have prevented escalation to statutory services.

10.9 The team around the school (TAS) approach continues via individual or cluster model and is offered to all primary schools across the city. Safeguarding meetings in secondary schools in each locality are offered to all. Schools are able to determine alongside early help staff the needs of their cohort and this has included work on child sexual exploitation, internet safety, resilience and self-esteem.

10.10 There is a range of innovative practice to promote early help in schools taking place in each locality across Derby which has had a positive impact with over 1000 contacts per term made with young people. This practice includes group and individual work across different themes based on the needs of individuals and groups as identified by schools. Each locality offers a menu of provision available, and has an identified link worker from a multi-agency team.

10.11 To help demonstrate the impact of Early Help services, a performance framework was developed. The framework is divided into 3 areas of work as set out below. (Previous years' data illustrated in brackets)

How much Early Help activity in specific areas of practice:

- 2543 (1842) Early Help Assessments were completed. This is thought to reflect the rise in demand overall for services and the early help presence in schools. This is being monitored more closely in the coming year as continued demand at this level would become very challenging to the service and potentially unmanageable.
- There has been an overall reduction in the number of tools completed to demonstrate change following work with families with 470 completed, 60 less than the previous year. It is evident that a single tool has often been completed with a family rather than with individual children and there are a number of large families in the system which has reduced the numbers overall.
- 490 'How was it for you' surveys were received –a reduction from last year and it is hypothesised that this could be due to the number of children and young people in a family increasing (567 and 515 in previous years).
- 303 cases referred for Early Help were screened for concerns about child sexual exploitation which is a significant decrease from 505 and 588 cases in the previous two years. Further investigation into this decrease is planned along with a reminder to staff to complete the screening tool.
- 23 cases screened for child sexual exploitation were judged either medium or high risk. This is a decrease from 48 cases in each of the two previous years.

How well Early Help deliver services:

- 13 cases were re-opened within 3 months which continues a successful reduction from 17(in 2017-18), 24 (in 2016-17) and 66 (in 2015-16);
- 483 of 490 (98%) of people reported that they were **treated with respect** (via 'how was it for you' surveys) (539 of 567 (95%) in 2017-18)
- 483 of 490 (98%) people reported that **workers listened to them** (via 'how was it for you' surveys) (541 of 567 (95.5%) in 2017-18)
- 1010 cases were closed during the year (1000 in 2017-18)

Impact of Early Help services:

- 458 of 470 (97%) spidergraphs showed an improving direction of travel (494 of 567 (89%) in 2017-18);
- 273 (23%) of cases were escalated to Social Care Services (206 of 798 (21.8%) in 2017-18);
- 483 of 490 (98.5%) people reported that **they were helped with identified issues** (via 'how was it for you' surveys) compared with 518 of 567 (91.4%) and 503 of 515 in the previous two years.

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

Children's Centres

10.12 Children's centres remain core to the Early Help Offer. To ensure high standards are delivered by the centres an annual self-evaluation is scrutinised and challenged through the centres' advisory boards. Registrations continue to increase month by month and from a zero starting point at the introduction of the new database, they are now well over 65% across the city's under 5 reach. Sustained engagement of families who meet one of the targeted groups continues to improve and is monitored. Numbers of children registered who are either subject of a child protection plan or children in need have increased and social workers are now registering under 5's in every new case.

10.13 Children's centres continue to support the take up of the 2 year old *Flying Start Offer*. This is in place and the take up rate at the end of 2018-19 is now 76%. The school readiness lead is supporting the speech language and communication *project Talk Derby* and is ensuring children's centres are at the forefront of this work.

Young Carers

10.14 There has been a continuing increase of young people who have responsibilities for caring for family members and area accessing services for *Young Carers*. There are currently more than 30 young carers accessing the scheme. Ages range from as young as 7 through to 17 years. Young people are offered a combination of therapeutic and recreational respite opportunities. Some have an allocated youth worker and receive a routine evaluation of the services they receive. Action is planned in the coming year to work more closely with adult services for those young people who will become adult carers. In addition, work is ongoing to look at voluntary organisations that young carers may be able to access independently.

Summary of the impact of Early Help arrangements

10.15 The annual report⁵ provides evidence illustrating that in the past 12 months, processes and consistency of Early Help case work has been strengthened with a

⁵ The Effectiveness and Impact of Early Help Arrangements 2018 - 2019. F Colton (2019)

particular focus on additional services that can be offered or accessed through teams using staff who have had additional training to provide particular approaches to work with families.

10.16 Under 11 multi-agency team and children's centre staff have received training in *Incredible Years* and groups of parents have been identified and completed this evidence based programme. Voice of the child work continues to be an area of expertise and this has been well demonstrated both in audits by the Quality Assurance service and HOS.

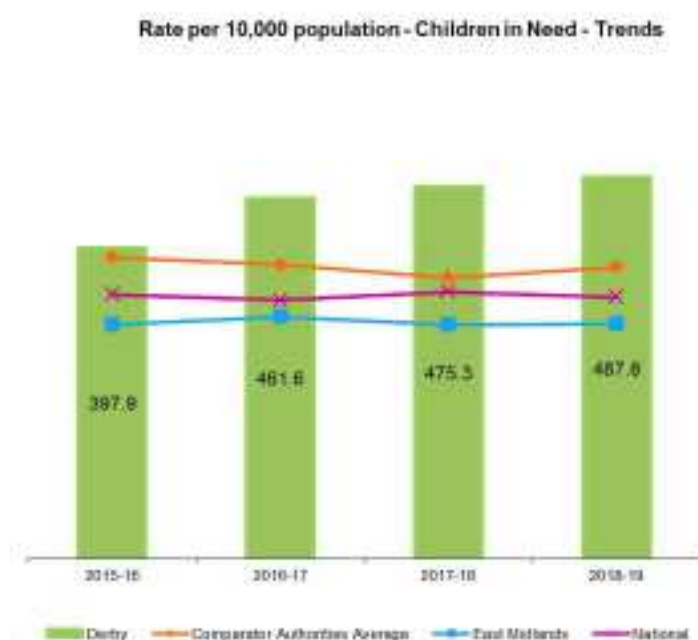
10.17 The continued investment by Derby City Council with partners in Early Help is laudable and is continuing to demonstrate that early help prevents circumstances deteriorating and escalation to statutory services in 77% of cases. The positive impact of Early Help in Derby is being achieved against a background of a 38% increase in the number of Early Help assessments being completed in the year and a similar number of cases being closed as the previous year indicating increasing demand for early help.

10.18 The commitment to ensuring Early Help is available to vulnerable children, young people and their families is consistent with the priorities of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board and will be raised with the new partnership so that arrangements can continue to prevent serious harm.

11	Children in Need	
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Children in Need

11.1 A child in need is a child who has been assessed by children's social care to be in need of services. These services can include, for example, family support (to help keep together families experiencing difficulties), leaving care support (to help young people who have left local authority care), adoption support, or disabled children's services (including social care, education and health provision.)



Derby had 2922 children in need at 31st March 2019. This is 86 cases more than a year earlier and equates to a rate of 487.8 per 10,000 as at 31st March 2019. This rate is above the national rate (334.2), the comparator authority average rate (372.9) and the East Midlands rate (300.4) as at the same date.

This the fourth successive year that Derby's rate per 10,000 has increased.

Children subject of Child Protection Plans

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

11.3 Over this annual review period the numbers of children subject to child protection plans have reduced significantly 633 (2017-18) and 517 (2018-19) a reduction of overall 18%. There remains robust scrutiny of these children to ensure that all assessments and plans are child and family led and actions to safeguard children are SMART.

11.4 Independent oversight by the Child Protection Managers continues to be of a high standard ensuring that the right children are subject to the right plans at the right time.

Involving General Practitioners in Initial Child Protection Conference

11.5 During 2018-19 there has been extensive work with Derby's Named GP for Safeguarding to increase the involvement of GP's in safeguarding and more specifically in Initial Child Protection Conferences.

11.6 A programme of work led by the CCG Named GP with GP's involving raising awareness; changing child protection process, in addition to making clear the expectations of GP's contribution to conferences has resulted in an increase of GP reports to Initial Child Protection Conferences from 7% in 2017 when the work began to 70% at the end of March 2019.

11.7 It is to be commended that the significant progress working in partnership with GPs to improve reporting has been positively commented upon in three medical journals for the GP profession.

Audit of Child Protection Core Group Effectiveness⁶

11.8 In July 2018 the DSCB Quality Assurance sub group requested that the Children Services Quality Assurance Team undertake an audit on the effectiveness of multi-agency core group meetings. Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) provides clear guidance in terms of expectations of the partnership. It states:

- That there should be a Core Group meeting within 10 working days from the Initial Child Protection Conference if the child is the subject of a child protection plan.
- The core group should further develop the outline child protection plan, based on assessment findings, and set out what needs to change, by how much,

⁶ Core Group Audit March 2019, J Nembhard-Francis (2019)

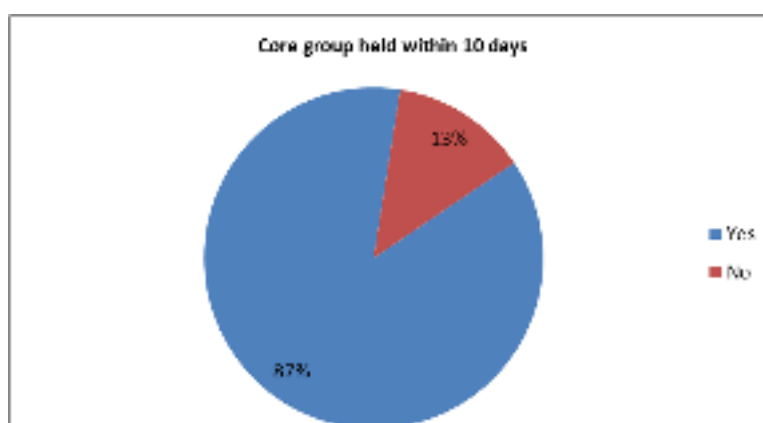
and by when in order for the child to be safe and have their needs met.
Suggesting that plans should be SMART

- Decide what steps need to be taken, and by whom, to complete the in-depth assessment to inform decisions about the child's safety and welfare.
- Implement the child protection plan and take joint responsibility for carrying out the agreed tasks, monitoring progress and outcomes, and refining the plan as needed.

11.9 The audit sought to identify a number of significant points in the core group history and how this impacted on children and families. Namely, those children in families who were subject to Child Protection Plans (CPP) , the category of risk of harm, the frequency of the core group, attendance at core groups, need for escalation and whether the children circumstances improved as a consequence of the intervention.

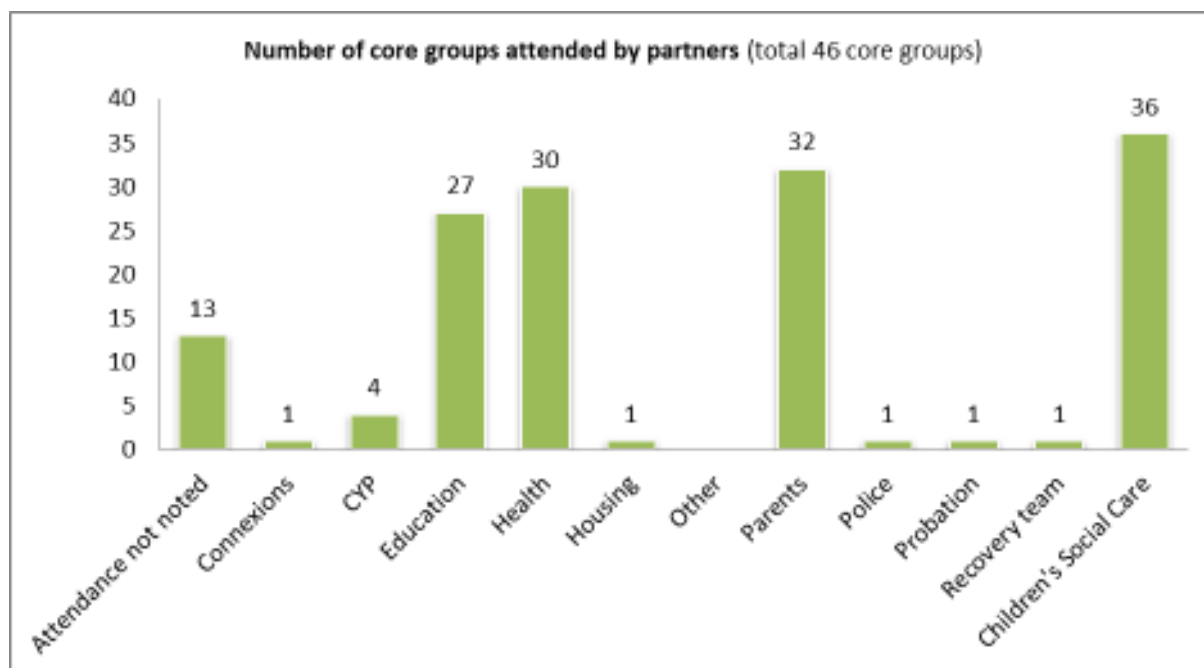
11.10 National guidance and LSCB procedures make clear that Core groups should be held frequently and in line with the agreed protection plan for the children. Core groups must be held 10 days after the Initial Child Protection plan (ICPC) and the dates for these are routinely booked the date end of the conference whilst the parents and professionals are present.

11.11 In the majority of case all core groups were held in 10 days of the ICPC which clearly demonstrates compliance with the procedures / guidance and the importance professionals place on convening quickly after the ICPC to develop the protection plan further. There were a small number which were held outside of that time were due to cancellation at short notice due to SW / parents absence.



11.12 The majority of core groups were held on a 4 weekly basis (2-3 core groups within review period) demonstrating that social workers were keen to maintain the momentum of multi-agency meeting with families to progress the plan. There were two cases which did not meet this standard and meetings were held less frequently, with one case only having 1 review in the 4 month period which is not what would be expected for a child protection case.

11.13 In order for a core group to be successful it is essential that there is participation from all key agencies and the family. Establishing a multi-agency approach will ensure that the best information is shared in relation to the family and create an open and transparent environment where actions are identified and responded to by the group for the good of the child and family.



11.14 In summary the audit evidenced that core groups were taking place in the majority of cases and these were well attended by all key agencies who participated in the protection plan. The quality of the meetings were generally assessed as good with there being a clear record of the meeting, information share and progress of the actions from the previous meetings.

11.15 In most cases core groups were routinely taking place on a monthly basis and parents were in many cases attending the meetings and participating in improving their family circumstances. A small number of children attended the core group and there is no evidence to show that this influenced the progress of the plan.

11.16 Where there was evidence of delay or increased safeguarding concerns these were escalated by the Child Protection Manager to the locality team manager.

11.17 Most importantly there was evidence that as a result of the intervention the outcomes for the children improved. For some children this meant that they were safeguarded via families entering care proceedings or children being removed from the parent who was unable / unwilling to care for them safely.

Quality Assurance Notifications

11.18 In order to improve safeguarding practice, the children's social care quality assurance team give formal feedback where there are significant examples of good or poor practice, with a particular focus on where action is needed to progress a ***Child Protection plan, CSE plan or Child in Need plan***.

11.19 Two reports were completed during the year analysing 201 notifications during the year which is a decrease from the previous year of 204 notifications. 152

of these notifications were received for Child Protection meetings, 42 for Children in Need reviews, and 7 for CSE Meetings.

11.20 The reasons for notifications are set out below:

Reason	2016-17 Average	2017-18 Average	Q1 and Q2	Q3 and Q4	2018-19 Average
Excellence	15%	20%	16%	20%	18%
Action or service missed	12%	14%	16%	13%	14.5%
Drift	14%	10%	11%	11%	11%
Non-compliance with procedural requirements	14%	21%	20%	21%	20.5%
Child's Voice missing	2%	6%	5%	3%	4%
Reports not shared (prior to meeting)	31%	14%	21%	26%	23.5%
Delay in arranging meeting	7%	7%	7%	5%	6%
Other significant poor practice	5%	8%	8%	<1%	4.5%
Total (cases raised)	201	256	99	102	201

(Some cases receive more than one reason for notification)

11.21 The detailed analytical reports set out the locality areas within the city and the reasons for notifications raised. This helps provide the opportunity for managers to focus on improvement of particular areas of practice.

11.22 The most common reason for a QA notification was reports not being shared. The majority of these notifications were for Social Care, followed by the GP. In many cases, the reports were not available for conference in a timely manner. This had meant that neither the core group, parents nor Child Protection Manager had prior sight of the reports and therefore impacted on the progression of the conference.

11.23 Excellence is the third most common reason for a QA notification. Notifications detail the excellent focus on the child; centring work and decisions around the young person and ensuring that the voice of the child was well captured in all work. Examples in a number of cases also included: workers demonstrating a good knowledge of a case that enabled an excellent appraisal of risk and strengths within reports; positive intervention, demonstrating impact as a result of positive relationships having been formed with families.

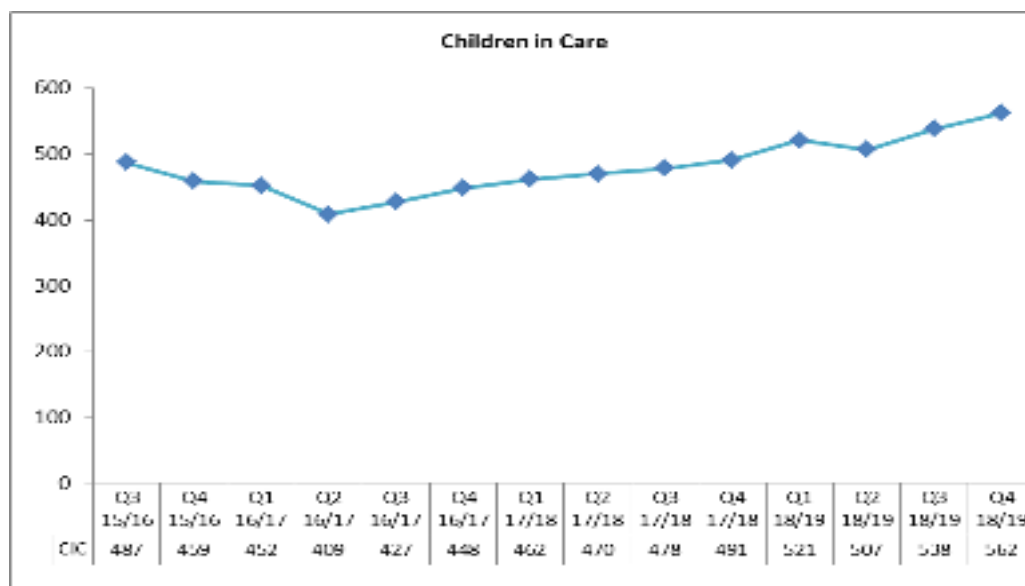
11.24 The Quality Assurance Notification process continues to have an important ongoing role to monitor practice and hold managers to account, across different

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

Looked after children

11.25 There has been a continuing increase in the numbers of children in care over the last three years. At the end of 2016/17 there were 448 children in care rising to 491 at the end of 2017/18 and 562 at the end of 2018/19. This is a total increase 114 children in care since the beginning of April 2017. 2018/19 started off with 521 children in care at the end of quarter one, this figure dropped by 14 at the end of quarter two to 507 and then from then on has continued to increase consistently with 538 at the end of quarter three and 562 at year end.

11.26 Derby City has a higher children in care rate per 10,000 population compared to its comparator authorities and nationally. At the end of 2017/18 Derby was at 82.0, comparator average was at 78.7 and nationally it was 64. At the end of 2018/19 this figure has increased to 94.2. The national and comparator rate has not been released yet so comparisons are not possible at this stage.



Independent Reviewing Service for looked after children

11.30 The Independent Reviewing Service annual report⁷ is subject of scrutiny by the Local Authority Corporate Parenting Board and is reviewed by the Quality Assurance sub group. The comprehensive report includes analysis of trends in numbers of children in care, their demographics and the performance of the service.

11.31 The report includes evidence of the audit and challenge (carried out by the Independent Reviewing Service) to improve outcomes for children in care. The Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO) completed 1,230 (1,341 and 1,034) statutory

⁷ Annual Report of the Independent Reviewing Service 2018-19 P Akhtar (2019)

reviews during the year and at year end there were 562 (491 and 448) children in care. *(Last two year's figures in brackets)*

11.32 There were a total of 159 placements with Derby City Council or other provision, making a total of 28.2% of all placements. There were 403 placements with private agencies, making a total of 71.8% of all placements. There has been a significant increase in the use of private agencies over recent years.

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

11.34 The annual report notes that there were 91 quality assurance notifications raised during the year. Work has been undertaken in the service to ensure that appropriate challenge and use of the notification process

11.35 IRO Quality Assurance Notifications were made up as follows:

Reason	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Statutory Requirements Not Met	15	16	15	26	37	59
Non completion of Significant Tasks	29	20	46	19	18	11
Drift or Delay	14	10	26	11	10	6
Persistent Poor Practice	Nil	2	10	7	14	4
Excellent Practice	5	5	10	21	14	11
Total	63	53	107	84	93	91

11.36 **59** QA notifications were raised for statutory requirements not met; these would include cases where there are concerns that a child has not been visited as per the statutory requirements or statutory assessments not completed or completed in a timely way.

11.37 It is of note that there is a continuing increasing trend evident for notifications where statutory requirements have not been met. The figures show notifications for this category have been increasing from 14% (2015-16), 31% (2016-17), 40% (2017-18) and **64% this last year**.

11.38 One case was escalated to stage two of the dispute resolution process (4 were raised 2017/18). The case had to be escalated to stage 2 due to unsatisfactory response at stage 1, Viability assessments had not been completed on family members and this was causing unnecessary drift and delay. Following a

discussion between the Deputy Head of Service (QA) and relevant Head/Deputy of Service this issue was progressed satisfactorily.

11.39 The continued scrutiny and challenge by the independent reviewing service is essential to help safeguard the interests of extremely vulnerable children in care. Action taken by Looked after Services to improve practice and meet statutory requirements will be scrutinised in the coming year by the new partnership.

Looked after children from other areas placed in Derby

11.40 Derby children's social care is required to maintain a register of children and young people placed in Derby by other authorities. There is an established process in place to ensure that an up to date out of authority register is maintained. The Corporate Parenting Lead has actively engaged the independent Children Homes within the city to make sure that strong links exist. Biennial meetings are held to ensure that key strategic arrangements are in place to strengthen the support available for young people placed in Derby.

11.41 At the end of July 2019 a review⁸ of the register of children and young people placed in Derby was carried out. The review showed:

- There were a total of 70 children placed in Derby down from 83 January 2018 (Previous numbers - 62 (August 2016) and 59 (December 2015));
- There were 45 children and young people placed in Derby from other East Midlands authorities. This is down from 53 (January 2018);
- Out of the 70 (83) children and young people placed in Derby there are 31(29) placed in residential settings and 39 (54) in fostering placements (Last year's figures in brackets).
- There are 30 (25) children on care orders (including 1 on ICO) and 21(30) voluntarily accommodated under s20. There are 16 (28) children for whom we have no information about their legal status (Last year's figures in brackets).

The review provides good assurance of the improving scrutiny of arrangements for the children and how their needs are met by services in Derby.

12	Neglect (Priority Area)	
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12.1 The performance reporting to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board includes monitoring the number of child protection plans in place for neglect.

12.2 Children exposed to neglect are supported at different levels within children services, this includes early help, CIN and CP. It is expected that where there are signs that children may be experiencing neglect the professional involved in the family completes the Graded Care Profile which is a specific assessment tool recognised by Derby children services and the multi-agency partnership. The tool assists in providing direct outcomes of how and why the child may be neglected and what level of intervention is needed to support the family.

⁸ Out of Authority Children Placed in Derby – Update Report. P Akhtar (July 2019)

12.3 In Derby there are a lower number of children subject to a Child Protection plan under the category of neglect, 34% compared to 45% of children subject to the criteria of emotional abuse. This is higher than the national average as where Neglect (49%) and Emotional Abuse (34%) appear to reflect an opposite trend. It has been hypothesised that the categorisation nationally of cases of domestic abuse as symptomatic of concerns about neglect where as it may have been more frequently viewed of symptomatic of emotional abuse in Derby.

12.4 In 2019-20 there will be specific work undertaken to analyse the reasons behind this to assure the partnership that neglect remains a clear focus for all agencies and children and families are being worked with effectively to reduce neglect in their lives.

13	Domestic Abuse	
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Derbyshire Police

13.1 Derbyshire police continue to prioritise victims of domestic abuse and work with them to achieve the best outcome for their circumstances.

13.2 Coercive and controlling behaviour is an offence which is beginning to be recognised more widely. The volume of crimes of 'engaging in controlling / coercive behaviour in an intimate / family relationship' more than doubled in 2018-2019. In addition to the change in Police recording requirements, this increase partly reflects a greater awareness of 'coercion and control' as a form of abuse⁹. As these offences still make up only a small proportion of domestic crimes, training to raise awareness of 'coercion and control' will continue.

13.3 The impact of the April 2018 change to the recording of stalking offences has affected both those that are domestic abuse-related and those that are not. The proportion of stalking offences that are domestic abuse-related reduced slightly from just over three-quarters of the total to just under three-quarters.

13.4 There were 3 domestic homicides recorded in 2018-2019, two of which were recorded in the fourth quarter. 2 of the 3 victims were female, and 2 were committed by a family relative. This demonstrates that domestic abuse is not only committed by partners and ex-partners but includes abuse by other members of the family.

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

13.6 There were 1,212 referrals to MARAC in 2018-2019 (across Derby and Derbyshire), a very similar level to that in the previous year. There was a 54%

⁹ Domestic Violence and Abuse and Sexual Violence Co-ordination Group Performance Report and Analysis Quarter 4 2018-2019 (Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board)

increase in referrals from health services, particularly primary care services. Referrals from health services now account for 15% of referrals, up from 10% last year.

13.7 *Stopping Domestic Abuse Together* initiative was launched by Derbyshire police with schools in Derby during January 2019. Automatic notifications are made for children who have been present or normally live within a household where a domestic incident has occurred. The notification is sent from the police to the school that the child attends. This enables the school to understand that the child may be additionally vulnerable as a result of what has happened in their home.

14	Vulnerable Children and Young People (Priority Area)
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14.1 The Vulnerable Young People's sub group is responsible for considering the effectiveness of arrangements in respect of areas of vulnerability that impact on young people.

14.2 A *Children at Risk of Exploitation (CRE) Strategy* was launched across Derby and Derbyshire. The strategy strengthens the arrangements to coordinate how agencies identify and work together to make sure that all areas of vulnerability and exploitation are considered in a joined up way.

The strategy seeks to ensure that the following are addressed:

- Child sexual exploitation
- Child criminal exploitation, including enforced shoplifting and county lines
- Serious violence and offending, including gang violence, knife crime etc.
- Modern slavery
- Extremism and radicalisation
- Internet based exploitation - contact and non-contact offences, including Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting)
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Honour based abuse and violence
- Forced marriage
- Financial exploitation
- Exploitation of individuals with mental health issues or disabilities (Cuckooing)
- Children missing from home, care or education

14.3 The Joint Targeted Area Inspection identified areas for development including strategic work to identify children who are affected by criminal exploitation and approaches to contextual safeguarding.

14.4 Derby Safeguarding Children Board will ensure that the new partnership includes in its priorities the actions needing to be strengthened to safeguard children at risk of criminal exploitation and contextual safeguarding.

15	Children at Risk of Exploitation
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15.1 The Children at Risk of Exploitation (CRE) annual report¹⁰ sets out the impact of the local strategy against the priority areas and analysis of evidence indicating the scale and nature of exploitation in Derby.

15.2 The report sets out data for the CRE strategy illustrating that there is an improved picture of increased referrals for criminal exploitation cases and a steady flow of sexual exploitation cases being reviewed. As the strategy develops there will be an opportunity to differentiate between types of meetings separating categories of criminal and sexual exploitation.

15.3 The number of CRE meetings held has increased and the participation in meetings has improved. However increased participation of parents and children will remain a priority in the next year. The majority of cases reviewed on the CRE strategy involve children living at home and a minimal number relate to children in the care of Derby local authority or placements from other local authorities.

15.4 The increased referrals and analysis of cases reviewed at the initial CRE strategy meetings illustrate that professional thresholds are being understood, maintained and as such children are being protected through early intervention and with support through the strategy meetings. Also, the increased referrals for boys evidences improved recognition of the exploitation of boys and the benefits of providing specialist external training days and workshops led by a range of local agencies with specialism in policing, health, CSE and child protection. The CRE Champions have been busy rolling out the new toolkit and helping their staff understand the broader aspects of CRE and have also contributed to the increased number of referrals seen this year.

16	Policy and Procedures, Guidance and Thresholds	
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Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children procedures

16.1 Two timetabled procedures revisions have taken place over the last year to incorporate changes in national guidance and local processes. Notes about the publication of Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018 have been added throughout the procedures and work is on-going to ensure that the procedures are complaint. .

16.2 In addition to the above updates, extra updates have taken place outside of our agreed timetable to incorporate learning arising from Derby and Derbyshire serious case reviews and local learning.

16.3 The Safeguarding Children Procedures web pages list all updates and changes that have improved how practitioners are supported.

17	Safeguarding arrangements across the Education Sector	
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¹⁰ Derby Child at risk of Exploitation Annual Report April 2018 – March 2019; M MacDonald (2019)

17.1 There has continued to be consistently good engagement in Education Hub sub group with attendance at meetings of approximately 30-40 representatives per meeting from all education sectors.

17.2 The *Education Safeguarding / Child Protection policy template* has been subject to on-going updates. The updated policy templates and associated documents have all been circulated to Derby education establishments and are also located on the webpage for schools and colleges.

17.3 Building upon the success of the previous briefings the UK Safer Internet Centre facilitated another Online Safety Briefing in January 2019. Participants, including many from local schools, attended the event. Resources highlighted during the briefing have been circulated to all settings.

17.4 Encouraging feedback was provided about progress across the education sector following the Joint Targeted Area Inspection. The following was reported: "Education is an area of strength for the partnership. Effective work with designated school leads has improved their understanding of the signs and indications of sexual abuse and harmful sexual behaviour. The increased confidence of school leads supports them to successfully challenge social care colleagues and contribute to children's safeguarding. Home-educated children and their carers receive appropriate advice and monitoring from the local authority, including termly visits. Suitable systems are in place to ensure that the whereabouts of most children who are missing education are known."

18	Single and Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training	
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18.1 During the year courses and training seminars were delivered and 2398 participants attended (2,229 and 2,021 previous two years). 288 participants failed to take up their place on the day of the event (281 and 247 previous two years).

During the year the following progress was made:

- a) Training materials were updated in-line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and GDPR.
- b) Learning from serious learning reviews, file audits and thematic reviews was incorporated into course training material.
- c) Training and briefing sessions were provided for the Early Years DSL Professional Network.
- d) The multi-agency training pool continued to deliver an excellent range of courses which enhanced the competence and confidence of staff working with children, young people, parents and carers.
- e) A full day Designated Safeguarding Leads conference for education settings was successfully provided with excellent feedback.
- f) Training and support was provided for the multi faith groups in the city and citizenship training for newly arrived parents was provided in partnership with the New Arrivals Team.
- g) Working alongside the Licensing Team safeguarding training was delivered to taxi drivers as part of their registration requirements.

18.2 The Joint Targeted Area Inspection identified areas for development including improving oversight of the lack of take-up of multi-agency safeguarding training by some partners. In several agencies, there has been limited consideration of the impact of the poor take-up of internal safeguarding training.

18.3 Derby Safeguarding Children Board will ensure that the new partnership includes in its priorities the actions needing to strengthen the oversight of single agency training and development.

19	Serious Case and Learning Reviews	
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19.1 The DSCB is currently completing three serious case reviews which relate to issues of physical abuse, child sexual abuse, working with resistant families, working with large families and historical abuse.

19.2 Early learning from two serious case reviews has been shared with professionals in all agencies to promote an improved understanding of some of the key features that have emerged. Learning and improvement reports will be published. A further serious case review was commissioned by the Derby Safeguarding Children Board in May 2018.

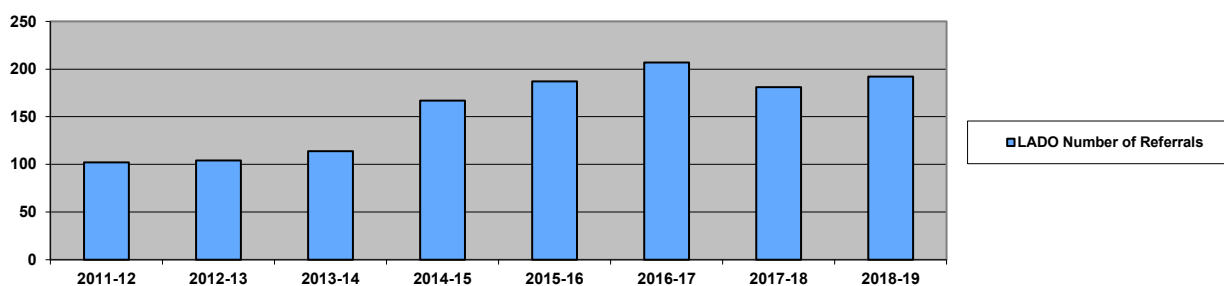
19.3 The Derby Safeguarding Children Board serious case review panel has ensured that there has been routine consideration of serious incidents that require formal notification by the local authority to Ofsted and the National Serious Case Review Panel. Further information about the ongoing work to review cases will be available on the partnership [website](#).

20	Allegations against staff, carers and volunteers	
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20.1 The Quality Assurance sub group has the role of reviewing and scrutinising the annual report about allegations against staff, carers and volunteers and report on progress to the Derby Safeguarding Children Board¹¹.

20.2 In summary, there were 193 referrals to the Local Authority Designated Officer for allegations (LADO) during the year (this includes 5 referrals that remain incomplete at the time of the completion of the report).

¹¹ Allegations against Staff, Carers and Volunteers, Annual Report April 2017 to March 2018, J Nembhard-Francis (2018)



20.3 These figures now include contacts where it is quickly established that these do not meet the criteria for LADO; 42 of these referrals (20%) were felt to meet the threshold in comparison to 42% in the previous year. Figures show an overall decrease in LADO activity.

A table illustrating referral figures is set out below:

AGENCY	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018 - 2019	
	Threshold met	Advice only	Threshold met	Advice only	Threshold met	Advice only	Threshold met	Advice only	Threshold met	Advice only
Agency Fostering	1	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	1	4
Agency Residential Care	8	3	2	8	5	5	9	7	1	5
DCC Fostering	8	2	8	2	2	3	0	0	0	5
DCC Residential Care	4	6	2	16	11	0	4	9	1	11
CYPD	1	1	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
DCC other	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	4
Child care	17	13	14	8	10	12	13	17	1	7
Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	16
Primary school	16	19	12	20	18	30	13	15	10	37
Secondary School	13	13	19	12	15	27	10	14	9	24
College	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	0	1	2
Health	5	5	4	3	4	8	4	12	5	11
Police	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Faith group	5	1	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	1
Sports	0	3	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	7
Transport provider	1	2	4	2	5	3	1	2	1	3
Voluntary sector	2	5	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Private sector	0	3	0	2	2	5	1	6	3	3
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Education										
Other	0	0	0	3	4	9	1	11	3	9
Total	84	83	93	94	93	114	73	108	42	150

20.4 The number of cases referred for advice only made up 78% of all referrals which is a notable increase from the previous year where it was 59% and 54% prior to that. This suggests that professionals continue to be unclear of the threshold but use the LADO process to discuss queries and concerns.

20.5 It is however noted that the Child Protection Manager LADO lead delivers training to managers as part of the DSCB safeguarding training programme on a regular basis. There have been 6 half day courses held in this reporting period, with support, from the Police Child Abuse Unit and Derby City Council HR Department in the delivery. In total, 122 professionals from a range of agencies have completed the course in 2017/18 which has been an increase from the previous year (83 professionals).

20.6 Evaluations of the training evidenced that after the training attendees felt more confident in their skills and knowledge when dealing with allegations against people in a position of trust. All participants scored the course either good or excellent.

20.7 39(36) children were recorded as having a disability, 112(125) recorded as not having a disability and 35(22) as not known (Last year's figures in brackets).

20.8 Physical abuse remains the most frequent reason for the referrals for LADO and this is consistent with previous years. There has been an increase in referrals related to inappropriate behaviour and conduct at work these referrals equate to 47% of referrals although only 10% of these met the threshold. This suggests that referrers are seeking to discuss staff behaviour with the Child Protection Manager LADO to obtain guidance regarding next steps.

20.9 Resolutions were achieved for all cases referred in 2018-19 except five included in the report. Resolution categories are:

- Substantiated: there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation;
- Malicious: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive;
- False: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation;
- Unsubstantiated: there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.
- Unfounded: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis to support the allegation made

20.10 The use of the terms "prove" and "disprove" are unfortunate as this implies a judicial process, beyond all reasonable doubt. However, in keeping with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) consideration is given to whether there is sufficient information to support an allegation, or otherwise, on the balance of probability. There has been an introduction of a new resolution category this is

'unfounded' and was introduced following government guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018.

20.11 The proportion "substantiated" figure has increased since the previous year from 33% to 46% however the numbers of cases which met threshold have reduced during this period. Numbers of false and malicious allegations has declined from the previous year 5% and nil as oppose to 5% and 4% in 2017/18.

20.12 The biggest proportion of resolution category remains unsubstantiated (49%) suggesting that allegations made cannot be proven or disproven but concerns remains regarding the behaviour referred against the individual.

20.13 The number of LADO referrals have remained fairly consistent during 2018/19 however it is noticeable that the outcomes of these referrals have resulted in a very small number of LADO meetings. This evidences that the lion's share of the LADO work is made up of providing advice to callers and collating information on adults where there have been concern about their behaviour from their employer.

20.14 Whilst collating information on adults for advice only maybe viewed as positive in order to ensure that there are not patterns of behaviours by adults forming which may put children at risk of harm. It is important to ensure that employers understand the LADO threshold and there is clarity and agreement regarding what information is collected and stored by the Local Authority.

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

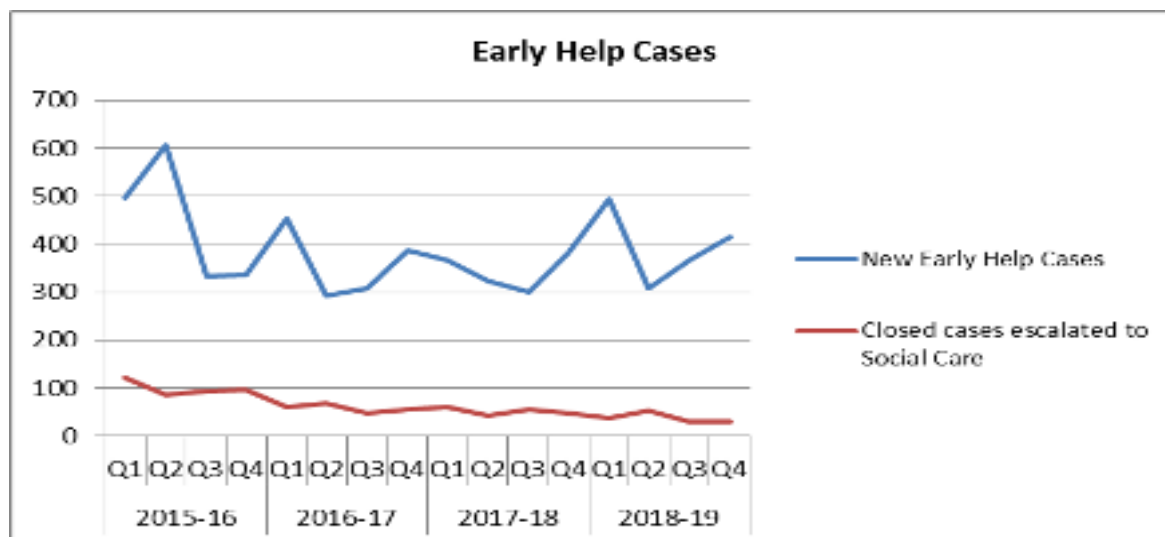
Ethnic Group	Derby Population 2011 Census	Year	Early Help Services	CIN	Children in Care	Child Protection Plans
Asian or Asian British	12.6%	18-19	12.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.4%
		17-18	11%	11.4%	7.3%	7.5%
		16-17	8.9%	10.5%	4.2%	8.2%
		15-16	10%	11.8%	3.7%	8%
		14-15	5.4%	12.5%	3.3%	12.3%
		13-14	5.7%	10.3%	2.4%	9.2%
		12-13	5.1 %	8.4 %	2.4 %	15.5 %
Black or Black British	2.9%	18-19	4.4%	3.7%	6.7%	5.1%
		17-18	5.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%
		16-17	3.3%	3.6%	4.5%	0.6%
		15-16	4.7%	3.7%	2.2%	3.5%
		14-15	2.5%	3.4%	2.5%	3.0%
		13-14	2.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%

		12-13	4.3 %	3.8 %	3.2 %	1.3 %
Dual Heritage	2.9%	18-19	8.7%	11.9%	12.4%	12.1%
		17-18	10.9%	12.4%	13.6%	13.2%
		16-17	7.1%	8.0%	12.5%	13.0%
		15-16	7.7%	10.6%	14.3%	12.2%
		14-15	11.8%	9.3%	13%	11.7%
		13-14	8.1%	12.9%	11.3%	11.9%
		12-13	6.6 %	12.0 %	11.3 %	9.9 %
Not recorded / known	Nil	18-19	7.9%	3.2%	0.2%	1.4%
		17-18	10.4%	2.1%	0.4%	1.8%
		16-17	12.8%	13.1%	0.2%	1.1%
		15-16	17.8%	9.5%	1.3%	3.2%
		14-15	18.8%	9.3%	0.6%	1.7%
		13-14	21.0%	4.9%	0.2%	2.0%
		12-13	6.8 %	5.1 %	0.2 %	3.9 %
Other	1%	18-19	0.8%	1.7%	2.8	1.4%
		17-18	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%
		16-17	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.3%
		15-16	1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%
		14-15	1.0%	2.6%	4.4%	5.7%
		13-14	4.3%	1.4%	3.5%	1.7%
		12-13	4.8 %	2.3 %	2.2 %	4.3 %
White British	75.3%	18-19	56.8%	61.4%	58.8%	59.5%
		17-18	54.4%	58.5%	63.1%	58.9%
		16-17	60.2%	55.8%	64.7%	64.9%
		15-16	52.4%	54.7%	68.3%	63.3%
		14-15	55.9%	57.4%	69.9%	56.0%
		13-14	53.2%	62.3%	75.4%	67.0%
		12-13	63.4 %	65.2 %	79.2 %	62.1 %
White Other	3.9%	18-19	6.0%	8.1%	6.0	4.0%
		17-18	6.0%	8.1%	5.5%	5.3%
		16-17	4.6%	6.0%	7.4%	9.6%
		15-16	5.1%	6.9%	6.5%	7.4%
		14-15	4.7%	5.4%	6.3%	9.7%
		13-14	5.6%	4.7%	3.5%	5.1%
		12-13	9.0 %	3.1 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
Gypsy / Roma / Traveller	Not recorded	18-19	2.2%	1.9%	5.1%	8.8%
		17-18	0.6%	3.2%	4.7%	8.9%
		16-17	2.4%	2.2%	4.7%	2.3%
		15-16	1.2%	2.2%	2.4%	1.0%

21.2 The Demographic Figures show

- Previous increases in the New European Communities in Derby were reflected in the increase in the “*White Other*” demographic recording and this has continued in general.
- For the third year *Gypsy/Roma/Traveller* children are recorded as a specific demographic group.

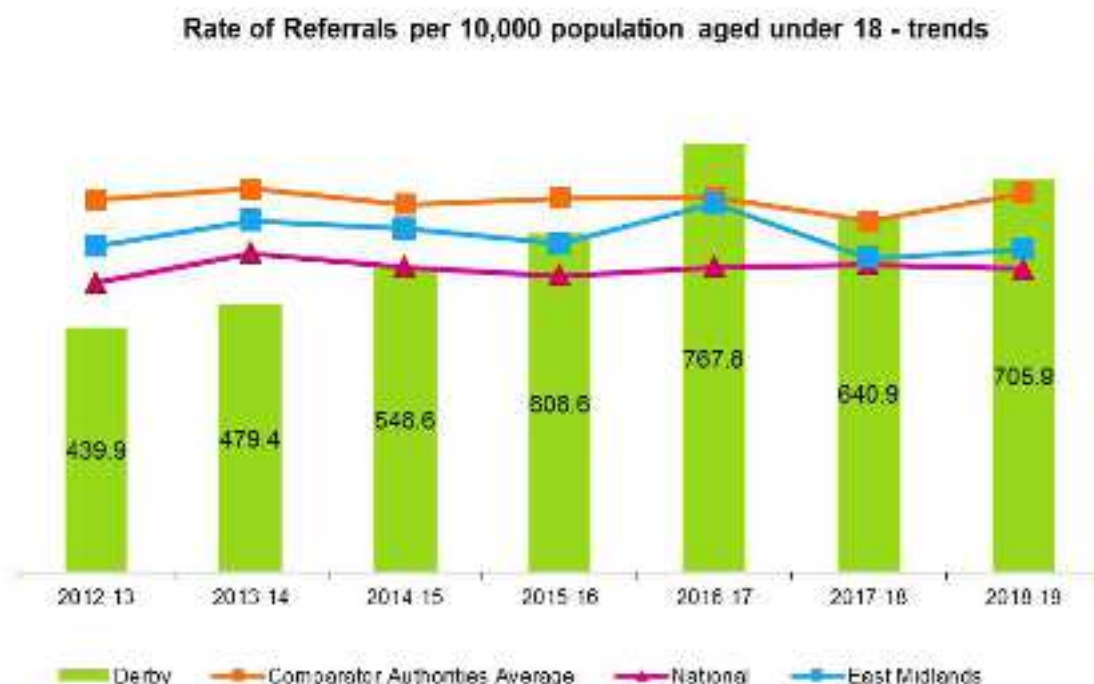
Requests for Services



Children in Need Data Analysis

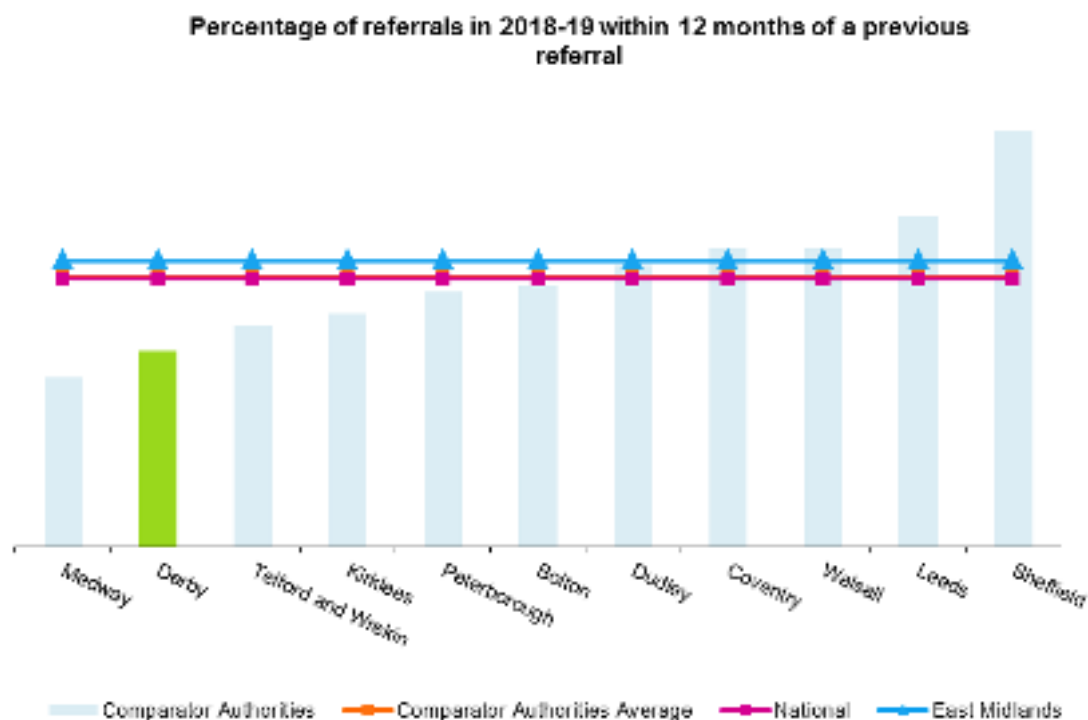
• Referrals

21.3 Derby had 4228 referrals during 2018-19, which is an increase of from the previous year total of 3,824. Derby's rate of referral for 2018-19 was 705.9 per 10,000 population increased from 640.9. In year comparator authority referral rate was 681.2 per 10,000.



- Re-referrals

21.4 **16.5%** of Derby's referrals in 2018-19 were within 12 months of a previous referral, this compares to 22.6% seen nationally, 22.7% in our comparator authorities and 24.2% in the East Midlands region.



- Referrals resulting in no further action

21.5 **10.1%** of Derby's referrals in 2018-19 resulted in No Further Action, this compares to 8.1% seen nationally, 12.2% in our comparator authorities and 12.4% in the East Midlands region.

21.6 During 2018-19, 38.1% of referrals resulted in an assessment and the child was assessed not to be in need, this compares to 29.1% seen nationally, 31.1% in our comparator authorities and 35.0% in the East Midlands region.

21.7 Derby has a higher percentage of referrals from Education Services (7.2%), Health Services (15.2%) and LA Services (18.6%) (internally logged) compared to national figures (2.4%, 14.6% and 13.3% respectively).

21.8 Derby has a lower percentage of referrals logged by Police (23.2%) and Other (2.0%) compared to national figures (29.2% and 5.5% respectively).

- **Children in Need**

21.9 Derby had 2922 (2,836) children in need at 31st March 2019. This equates to a rate of 487.8 per 10,000 as at 31st March 2019 in comparison to the figure of 475.3 at the end of the previous year. This is an increase in rate above the national average for the fourth consecutive year.

21.10 The Derby rate per 10 000 is above the national rate 334.2 (341.0), the comparator authority average rate 372.9 (359.1) and the East Midlands rate 200.4 (299.2) as at the same date. (Previous year figures in brackets)

21.11 **26.4%** of cases in Derby were open for less than 3 months as at 31st March 2019, which is higher than the percentage for a year earlier (**25.6%**). It is also lower than the national percentage as at 31st March 2019 (27.9%) and the comparator authority average percentage (30.4%) as at 31st March 2019.

21.12 **43.6%** of open cases at year end in Derby were open for a duration of one year or longer as at 31st March 2019, which is higher than the percentage for last year (**40.7%**). Derby's 31st March 2019 percentage is lower than both the equivalent comparator authority average (45.1%) and the national percentage (46.5%).

21.13 73.8% of all children in need cases at 31st March 2019 in Derby were open due to N1-Abuse and Neglect (CN1), 7.4% were open due to N3 - Parent's disability or illness, and 7.7% were open due to N2-Child's disability or illness.

21.14 Derby has a low percentage of cases open for a primary need of N5 -Family dysfunction (2.4%) in comparison with the national (14.7%) and comparator authority averages (9.1%) that are both considerably higher. This could be down to interpretation of factors at referral or assessment as Derby is considerably higher in the N3 – Parent's disability or illness category.

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

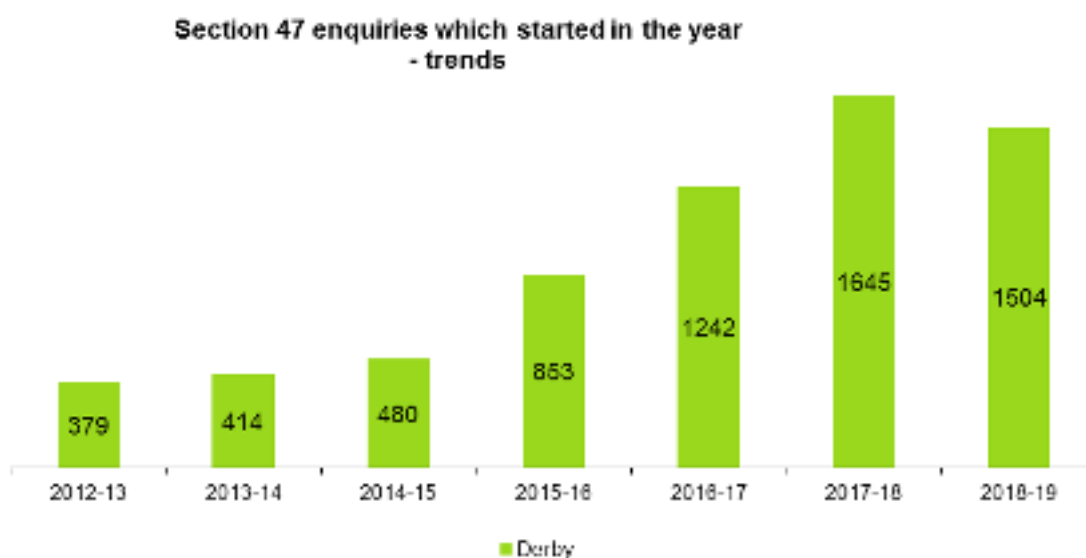
21.15 **11.5%** of all children in need cases for Derby at 31st March 2019 had a disability recorded an increase of 0.6% from the previous year.

21.16 Learning, Communication, and Behaviour were again the most frequently used disability codes in Derby during 2018-19. Learning was cited for 54.3% of children in need with a disability, with Behaviour and Communication cited for 34.6% and 27.5% of children in need with a disability respectively.

21.17 Autism / Asperger Syndrome also featured highly in the disability codes during 2018-19 with a total of 38.2%, an increase from 29.6% in the previous year.

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

21.18 The number of Section 47 enquiries that children were subject to in Derby during 2018-19 (1504) has decreased from the number during 2017-18 (1645). This is a decrease of 141(8.5%). Nationally there was a 1.5% increase over the past year. 2018-19 was the first year where Derby has seen a reduction in the number of Section 47 enquiries started in the year.



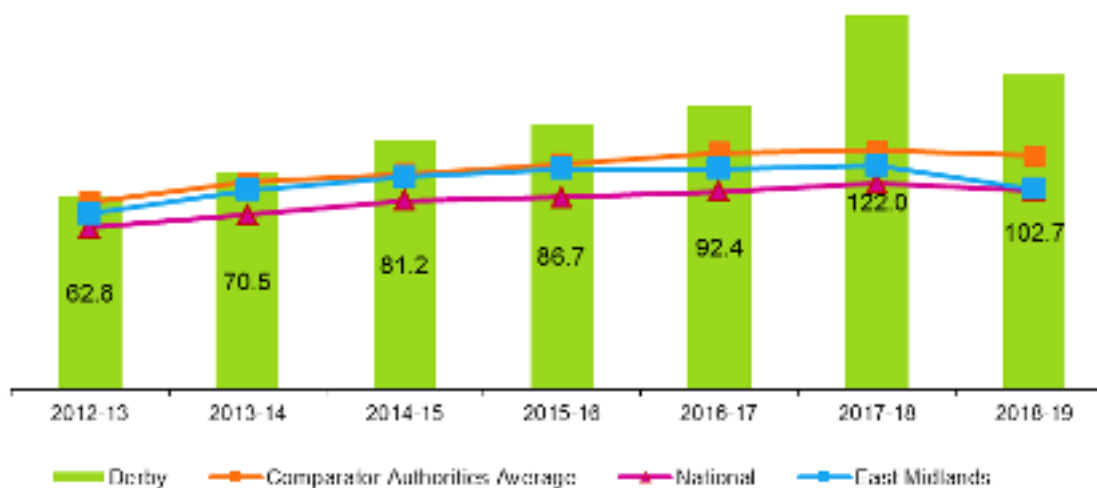
21.19 The percentage of Section 47 enquiries leading to a child protection conference has decreased slightly in Derby between 2018-19 (40.9%) and 2017-18 (44.3%). Derby's percentage of Section 47 enquiries leading to a child protection conference remains above both the comparator authority average percentage (36.7%) and the national percentage (38.5%) for the eighth year running.

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

21.20 **615** initial child protection conferences (ICPCs) were completed in Derby during 2018-19. The 2018-19 count (615) is a decrease of 113 (15.5%) when compared to the number completed in 2017-18 (728).

21.21 The rate per 10,000 (U18) of ICPCs that children were subject to in Derby has decreased from 122.0 in 2017-18 to 102.7 in 2018-19. Derby has the highest rate in our comparator group. Walsall and Dudley have very similar rates (98.9 and 98.2 respectively).

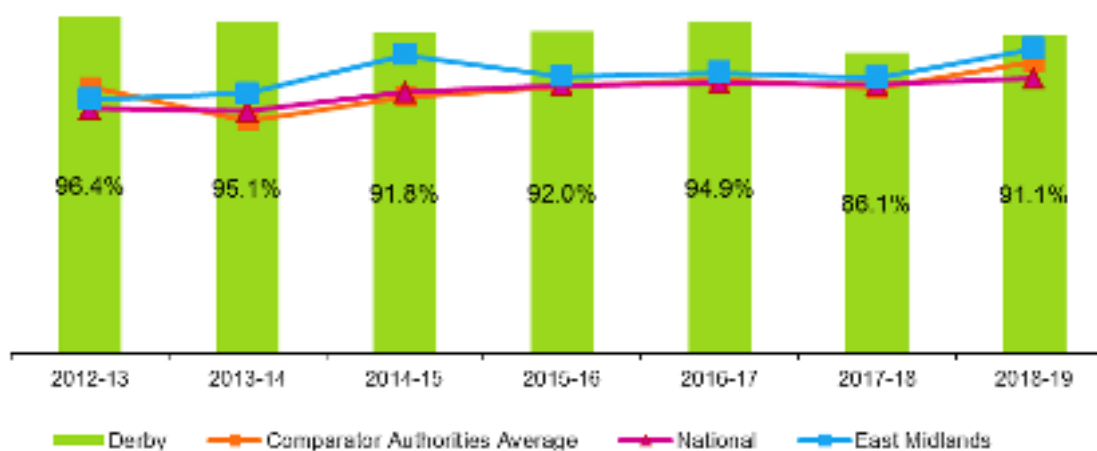
Rate of initial child protection conferences per 10,000 - trends



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

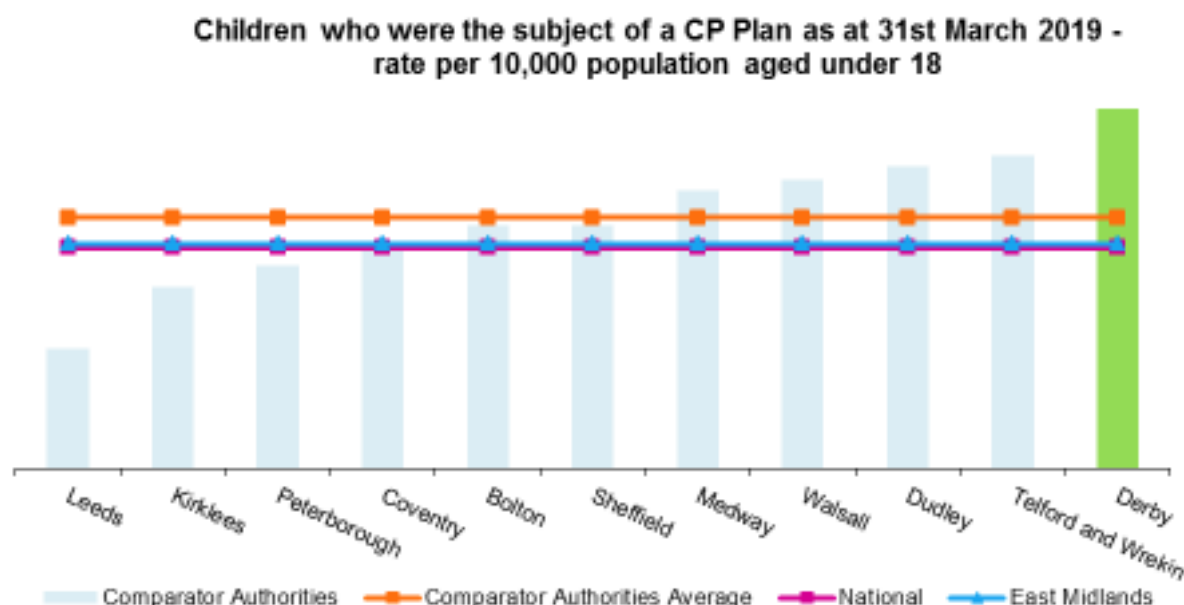
21.22 Derby continues to perform very well in the percentage of ICPCs taking place within 15 working days of the S47 enquiry. Derby achieved 91.1% during 2018-19, this is an improvement compared to 2017-18 (86.1%). Derby has consistently performed well above the national and comparator averages.

% of ICPCs held within 15 working days of S47 enquiry - trends



- Children subject of a child protection plan as of 31 March 2019**

21.23 The number of children in Derby who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP) as at 31st March 2019 was 426. This is a decrease on the 519 children on a plan at the end of 2017- 18. This equates to a rate of 71.1 per 10,000 population (U18) for 2018-19.

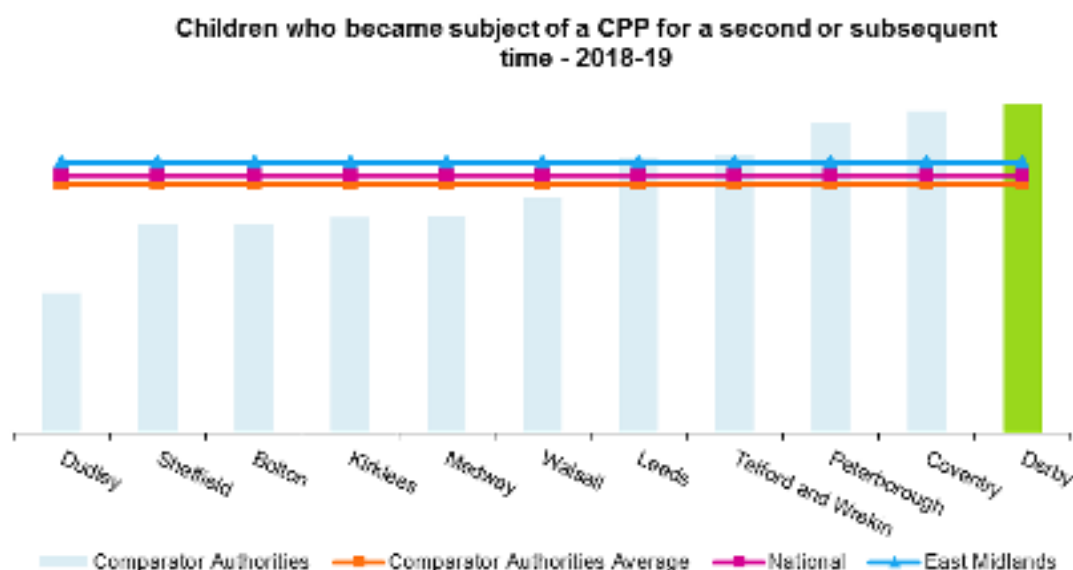


21.24 The 2018-19 rate of children who were the subject of a CPP as at 31st March 2019 for Derby (71.1) is above the comparator authority average (49.6) and also above the national average (43.7). Derby's rate of 71.1 per 10,000 (U18) ranks us thirteenth highest in England. This is a slight improvement compared to last year where Derby was ranked seventh highest in England.

21.25 The numbers of children who are subject to a child protection plan in Derby during 2019-20 has begun to decrease. At the time of this report the number stands at 420 (a rate of 70.1) which is a decrease of six CPPs since 31st March 2019.

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

21.26 Of the 512 children who became the subject of a CPP during 2018-19, 26.6% became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time. Derby is ranked 16th highest in England. This compares to 2018-19 benchmark percentages of 20.8% nationally and a comparator authority average percentage of 20.1%.



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

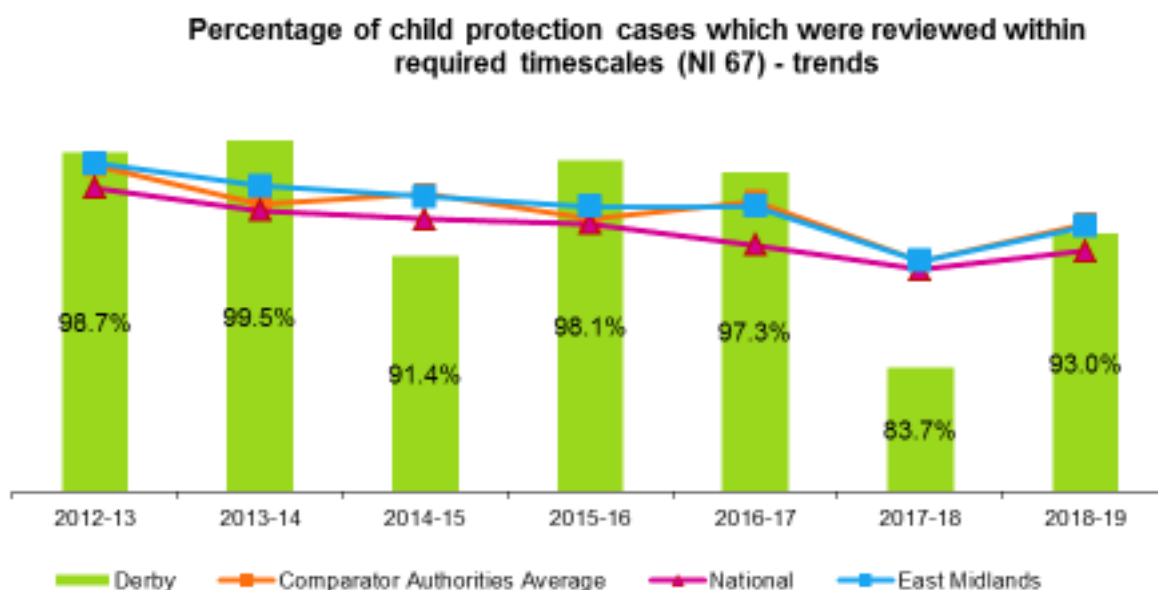
21.27 Derby's category of abuse breakdown for children with a CPP at 31st March 2019 looks very different to the national and comparator authority averages (last year figures in brackets):

Category of Abuse (CPP's)	Derby	National	Comparator Average
Neglect	33.8% (28.3%)	48.5% (47.3%)	45.6% (46.7%)
Physical Abuse	11.5% (13.3%)	8.0% (7.9%)	13.8% (7.3%)
Sexual Abuse	8.5% (6.4%)	4.3% (3.9%)	4.1% (4.2%)
Emotional Abuse	44.6% (52.0%)	35.3% (42.2%)	30.3% (42.4%)

21.28 It is noted that there are differences in how local authority areas prioritise the impact of domestic abuse and violence on children accounting for some variation in the categories of emotional abuse and neglect.

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

21.29 The percentage of child protection case that were reviewed within timescales improved during 2018-19 from 83.7% in 2017-18 to 93.0% in 2018-19. Derby is performing above the national figure of 91.8%.



- **Ceasing child protection plans**

21.30 Derby had 602 children who ceased to be the subject of a CPP during 2018-19, of which 3.8% had been on a plan for 2 years or longer. This compares to 3.3% nationally and a comparator authority average percentage of 4.0% for 2018-19.

- **Child protection plans lasting 2 years of more (NI 64)**

21.32 Of the 602 children 3.8% had been on a plan for 2 years or longer slightly up from 3.4% last year. This compares to 3.3% nationally and a comparator authority average percentage of 4.0% for 2018-2019.

Domestic Violence

21.33 Overall, there was an 11% increase in the level of domestic abuse calls to the Police in 2018-2019. **This reflects a general improvement in the recognition of, and willingness to report domestic abuse. Work to encourage this should continue.** An average of 5.2 more calls were received every day in the latest year, leading to an average of 51 every day. This increase in calls accounts for part of the increases in the levels of Public Protection Notices (PPNs), crimes, and Police referrals to victim services.

22

Derby Safeguarding Children Board summary of priorities for consideration by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

22.1 In July 2019 a meeting was held for the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards to review priorities in their two respective areas to inform consideration by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.

22.2 Partner agencies were able to identify key areas for the strengthening of arrangements across the two geographical areas. Consideration of these key areas included explicit acknowledgement of both similarities and differences across the total geographical area. The needs and vulnerabilities of children and young people, wherever they lived, were discussed and the following safeguarding priorities recommended to be addressed by the new partnership:

- The emotional health / wellbeing of children and young people and the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACE's);
- Early Help (including responding to neglect) and responses to requests for services (our "front doors");
- Children at risk of exploitation reflecting additional features such contextual safeguarding and understanding of emerging vulnerabilities;
- Vulnerabilities in families arising from parental substance misuse and parental mental health;
- The impact on children and family members of domestic abuse and family conflict.

22.3 Additional themes were identified to be incorporated into the work of the partnership alongside the priority areas above. These areas for consideration included:

- Supporting the safe and successful transition from childhood to adulthood for vulnerable young people;
- The vulnerability of Electively Home Educated children and young people;

22.4 The coordination of arrangements and lessons learnt by the Local Safeguarding Children Boards that have helped keep children safe were identified as features for consideration as part of how the partnership might drive forward effectiveness across the who area. These included:

- Recognising the geographical challenges within Derby and Derbyshire;
- Ensuring organisational memory of both boards is retained and informs the work of the partnership;
- Addressing any communication challenges which may arise and ensure effective communication is established as a priority throughout the partnership;
- Ensuring strong links are established and maintained with the two Community Safety Partnerships and the Safeguarding Adult Boards;
- Fully understanding differences of service and delivery across the partnership area so that effectiveness can be driven forward and promoted in a way that focusses on successful safe outcomes for children and young people.

23	Derby Safeguarding Children Board Membership (Appendix 1)	
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Derby Safeguarding Children Board Membership**2018-2019**

Member	Role	Agency
Christine Cassell	Independent Chair	Derby Safeguarding Children Board
Charlotte Convey	Lay Member (DSCB)	Member of the community
Colin Barker	Lay Member (DSCB and CDOP)	Member of the community
Andy Smith	Strategic Director of People (Statutory Director of Children's Services)	Derby City Council People Services
Councillor Evonne Williams	Cabinet Member for Children and Young People and Safeguarding	Derby City Council Council Member
Suanne Lim	Service Director Early Help and Children's Safeguarding	Derby City Council People Services
Jasmine Nembhard-Francis	Head of Service Quality Assurance	Derby City Council People Services
Andrew Kaiser	Head of Youth Offending Service	Derby City Council Youth Offending Service
Margot Summerbridge	Principal Social Worker	Derby City Council People Services
Jim Murray	Deputy Chief Nurse	Derby Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Brigid Stacey	Chief Nurse and Director of Quality	Derby and Derbyshire CCG
Carolyn Green	Chief Nurse and Executive Director of Nursing & Quality Safeguarding Lead	Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
Juanita Murray		
Jenny Evennett	Designated Doctor	Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
Michelina Racioppi	Assistant Director for Safeguarding Children / Lead Designated Nurse (Vice Chair from September 2014)	Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
Anna Pollard	Principal Lawyer	Derby City Council Organisation and Governance Directorate
Joy Smith	Service Manager Derby Cafcass	CAFCASS
Matthew Thompson	Detective Superintendent and Head of Public Protection	Derbyshire Police

Grace Strong	Regional Manager (Head of Derbyshire)	The Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company
Charlotte Dunkley	Director NPS Derbyshire	National Probation Service (Midlands Derbyshire Local Divisional Unit Cluster)
Helen Smith	Head teacher	Schools – Primary
Zoe House (Karen Hayes from March 2019 – Derby Pride Academy)	Head teacher	Schools – Secondary
Helen Jefferson	Head of Learner Support	Further Education College
David Peet	Chief Executive	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Danielle Burnett (Receives copies of documents)	Deputy Director of Nursing	NHS England
Davinder Johal	Head of Prevention Inclusion Community Safety	Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
Mark Sobey	Board Manager	Derby Safeguarding Children Board

Glossary of Abbreviations

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