



# 2014/15 ANNUAL REPORT

*Keeping Children Safe Together*

## Appendix 1

## Foreword and Introduction

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BY RUSSELL WATE QPM, PSCB INDEPENDENT CHAIR



It gives me great pleasure to present to you Peterborough's Safeguarding Children Board annual report for the period April 2014 – March 2015. The report outlines both the activity and contribution of the board and its partners that has taken place during the last year. The year has been as always a very challenging one for all agencies. I would like to thank all of the board members (in particular the lay members) and their organisations, especially the frontline staff, for the hard work they have carried out to keep children and young people safe from harm in Peterborough.

Our overarching objectives through Working Together 2015 are still to 1) *Co-ordinate what is being done by each person or body represented on the board to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in Peterborough* and 2) *Ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes*. However, you will see in the report that we have worked well through our priorities for the year, and as a result of these being correctly identified we are now continuing with them for another year. Some of these priorities we share with our partner boards, for example the priority of ensuring children and young people receive early help in Peterborough. This is achieved in conjunction with the Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board and evidences clear joint working arrangements in Peterborough.

The biggest challenge for the Board and its partners has been the continued investigations in the city into child sexual exploitation. This has been a very successful example of the commitment of agencies, in particular children's services and the police, to face the issue head on and to tackle it with vigour. As a result of effective multi-agency working a number of successful prosecutions have already taken place.

It was recognised by the Board that a slogan was needed that would be more reflective of young people across the city, so a competition was launched across primary and secondary schools. The winner came from a primary school who suggested the slogan 'Keeping children safe together' It was one of my best memories visiting the school at their assembly to present the award to the winner.

We, as a board, feel the next year is an exciting one for us with lots of opportunities for the partnership to continue our work and to move to be a very good, if not outstanding, safeguarding board.

Finally I would like to thank Jo Procter and all of her team for their unstinting commitment to the work of the board and keeping children in the City safe.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'RW' or similar initials, enclosed in a light blue rectangular box.

Dr Russell Wate QPM

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## Essential Information

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This report has been compiled on behalf of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board by the PSCB Business Unit. The format and content has been guided by the Association of LSCB Chairs suggested model for Annual Reports (2015). The content is drawn from the work of the PSCB and its subgroups including; reports presented to those groups; records of meetings; multi-agency audit findings and the findings from Serious Case Reviews.

The report will be published in October 2015 and will be a public document.

For further information about the content of this report or the work of the PSCB please contact the PSCB Office on 01733 863744 or by email [pscb@peterborough.gov.uk](mailto:pscb@peterborough.gov.uk) or visit the website at [www.peterboroughlscb.org.uk](http://www.peterboroughlscb.org.uk)

For further information or queries about Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board (PSCB) visit our website or contact any of the members of the staff team listed below:

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### Guiding Principles of our Work

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*Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board (PSCB) is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share the same commitment.*

**Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board believes that:**

- ✓ The welfare and safety of the child is paramount
- ✓ We will be more robust in safeguarding children if we all work together. This includes both statutory and voluntary agencies and also the wider communities
- ✓ Early help is a critical part of keeping children safe
- ✓ We will support families in bringing up their children safely, engaging with them in the wider agenda for safeguarding
- ✓ We will ensure agencies provide an equitable, quality service to all children and their families
- ✓ Services should be provided which are appropriate to race, religion, culture, language, gender, sexual orientation and disability
- ✓ We need to be accountable for our actions, open to challenge, and to learn from practice in order to achieve continuous improvement
- ✓ Procedures and processes must be open and transparent

*These principles should underpin everyone's approach to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare, regardless of the extent of their involvement.*

**Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board will further ensure that:**

- ✓ Personal information is held confidentially and only by those who need to know
- ✓ Information will be shared safely and effectively, so that agencies working with children, young people and families know the whole story, understand the risk, and the child only has to tell their story once
- ✓ Safeguarding children is viewed in the wider context of their needs and rights



### PSCB Business Priorities 2014/15:

- “Early help and preventative measures are effective”
- “Children at risk of significant harm are effectively identified and protected”
- “Everyone makes a significant and meaningful contribution to safeguarding children”
- “Workforce has the right skills/knowledge and capacity to safeguard children”
- “Understand the needs of all sectors of our community”
- “Children are fully protected from the effects of domestic abuse (domestic violence) and neglect”
- “Children are fully protected from Child Sexual Exploitation”

It is the aim of the PSCB that these priorities will primarily be achieved and monitored by undertaking the following:

- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of safeguarding activities by partner agencies individually and collectively and advising and supporting them to make improvements
- Undertaking reviews of serious cases and disseminating identified learning to partner agencies
- Collecting and analysing information about all child deaths across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to increase the learning opportunity
- Developing and updating policies and procedures to ensure consistency and transparency between partner agencies
- Communicating the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children amongst professionals, parents and carers and children and young people, raising awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging it to happen
- Publishing an Annual Report on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements for services for children in Peterborough.

### A new slogan for 2014/15

One of the most exciting pieces of work the PSCB has undertaken in this year has been to invite children and young people to design a new slogan for the Board.

It was recognised by the Board that a slogan was needed that would be more reflective of young people across the city, so a competition was launched across primary and secondary schools. Entries came from children and young people from 5 and 16 years old and were reflective of the ethnicities in the city. The winner came from a primary school who suggested the slogan ‘Keeping children safe together’. The judges felt the slogan ideally summed up the focus on children and partnership working that the Board prides itself on.

As a result of the competition and the engagement of the children and young people in conversations with members of the Board about its work, the profile of the Board has been raised and the city’s youth population are better informed about practices and services which aim to keep them safe.

‘Keeping Children Safe Together’



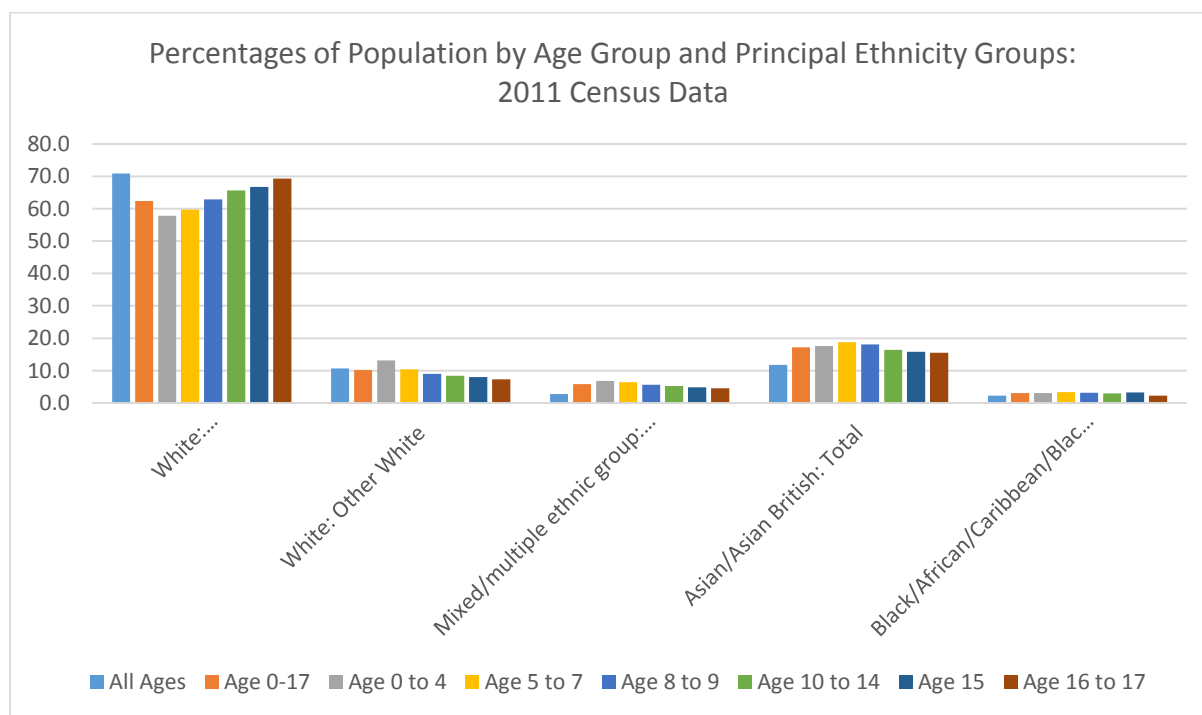
## The Local Context

### Peterborough has a fast growing child population:

Peterborough has a young population with a higher than average number of children and young people. It is also one of the fastest growing cities in the UK, with predicted population growth of 34.9% between the 21 years spanning 2010-2031. The city is ethnically diverse, with 29.1% of residents not self-identifying as White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British. The next most common ethnicities declared in the 2011 census were Asian/Asian British: Pakistani or British Pakistani (6.6%), White Polish (3.1%) and Asian/Asian British: Indian or British Indian (2.5%).

*Peterborough is one of the UK's fastest growing cities*

The graph below indicates how rapidly this increasing diversity of population is taking place across the age bands:



So, while the proportion of our 16 and 17 year olds who are from White British populations is broadly similar to the all age population at around 70%, among 0-4 year olds, the White British population is 58% of the total.

In 2014, economic migration was most common from Poland (1,100 migrant national insurance registrations), Republic of Lithuania (974), Portugal (504), Romania (427) and Latvia (397). There are



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socio-economic inequalities within the local authority area, with areas of significant deprivation close to central Peterborough.<sup>1</sup>

The Peterborough Children and Young People's JSNA analyses data relating to children and young people in Peterborough and describes a very fast growing city with a young and ethnically diverse population, significant levels of deprivation and accompanying poor health and educational outcomes. There are wards in the centre of the City with long-standing problems: poverty, over-crowding, poor attainment, poor health, unemployment and poor housing stock. Alcohol, drugs, sexually transmitted infections, teen pregnancies, smoking, low birth weight and infant mortality are also issues for these areas of Peterborough as are high levels of injuries, asthma, dental problems and hospital attendances and admissions. The life-course approach to analysis of the data shows that outcomes are poor throughout life, with events in early life affecting children as they grow to adulthood.

Most of the needs identified are not new but the speed of population growth and the changing ethnic mix of the population together with shrinking public sector funding have intensified the challenges for Peterborough.

Age Group	2011	2013 <sup>2</sup>	2016	% change 2013-16	2021	% change 2013-21	2026	% change 2013-26	2031	% change 2013-31
0-4	14,300	14940	15,900	6%	17,500	17%	17,300	16%	17,100	14%
5-10	13,800	15320	17,600	15%	19,800	29%	21,000	37%	20,800	36%
11-15	10,800	11000	11,300	3%	14,500	32%	16,000	45%	17,000	55%
16-19	8,200	8320	8,500	2%	9,000	8%	11,400	37%	12,400	49%

While the growth rate of 0-4 year olds stabilises from 2021, the projection is that there will be 17% more children in this age range in 2021 than there were in 2013. It is projected that there will be an almost 30% increase in the number of children aged between 5 and 10 over this period and a 32% increase in the number of young people aged 11-15. The population of children and young people aged 0-18 is projected to increase by 21% between 2013 and 2021.

The most serious issues for the local authority is the rising birth-rate, the inward migration and the growth agenda; all of which have an impact on the number of school places required and the options for creating more.

The Local Authority has in place a School Organisation Plan which informs the process of school place planning and continues to seek any reasonable ideas to increase school places - extensions, bulge years etc., but the predictions are for a continuing shortage of school places for the foreseeable future. Whilst there are enough places, unfortunately they are not always in the right place. The vast majority

<sup>1</sup> Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Core Dataset Overview 2015

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/upload/www.peterborough.gov.uk/healthcare/public-health/PeterboroughJSNACoreDataset-June2015.pdf?inline=true>

<sup>2</sup> 2013 figures are estimated by assuming growth between 2011 and 2016 for each age band follows a linear progression between these years. [Taken from the Children and Young People's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment June 2015](#)

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of in-year allocations are unable to find places at their local schools. This then has an impact on the school transport budget.<sup>3</sup>

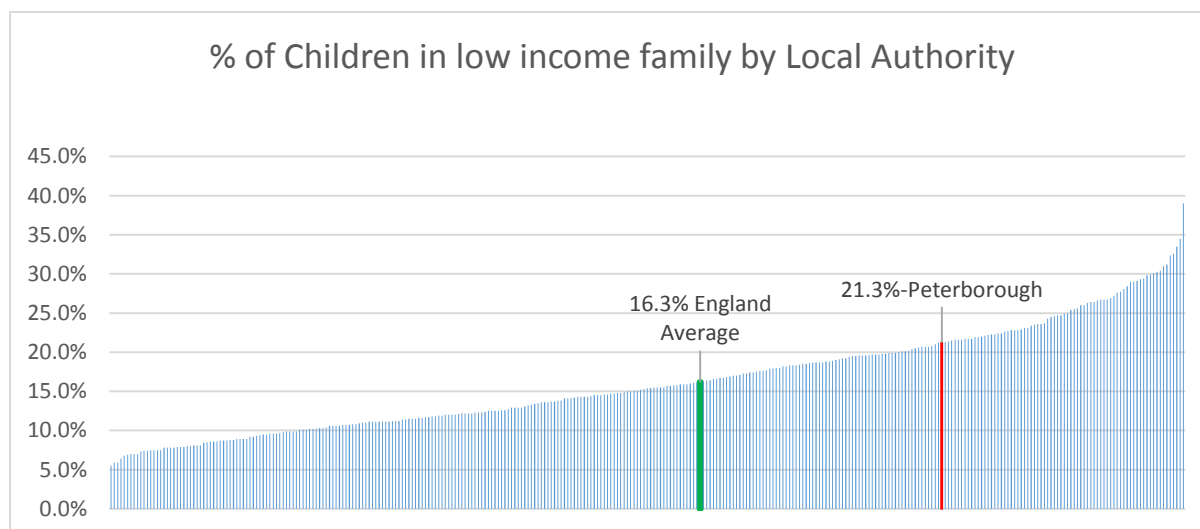
This rapidly increasing and changing population is likely to place additional pressures on services over the coming years. An increasing population of children implies that, all things being equal, there will be increasing numbers of children who are in need, including those who are in need of protection and/or looking after. The PSCB will need to ensure that it has an awareness of safeguarding issues in all sectors of Peterborough's communities. This in itself will be a challenge for the Board.

One of the main remits of the Communication and Engagement subgroup has been to establish links with Peterborough communities which will continue to be a priority for the Board in 2015/16.

### Child and family poverty in Peterborough

- Peterborough has a high percentage (21.3%) of children in low income families when compared to national averages (16.3%).
- There are around 8,860 children in families which claim Income Support of JSA and a total of around 49,195 children in Child Benefit families within the city.
- Compared to statistical neighbours, Peterborough has a high proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits despite a reduction between 2012 and 2013.
- Those who are in employment in the city earn less than others in the East of England and the country as a whole.
- Peterborough has a higher percentage of children in workless households than both regional and national averages.
- Peterborough has the fourth highest rate of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits of all Local Authorities in the East of England.

The below chart shows the percentage of Children in low-income families which highlights those living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credits whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or JSA within each Local Authority. Peterborough has a relatively high percentage of children in low income families, 21.3%, when compared to all Local Authorities in England and this is reflective when compared to national averages.

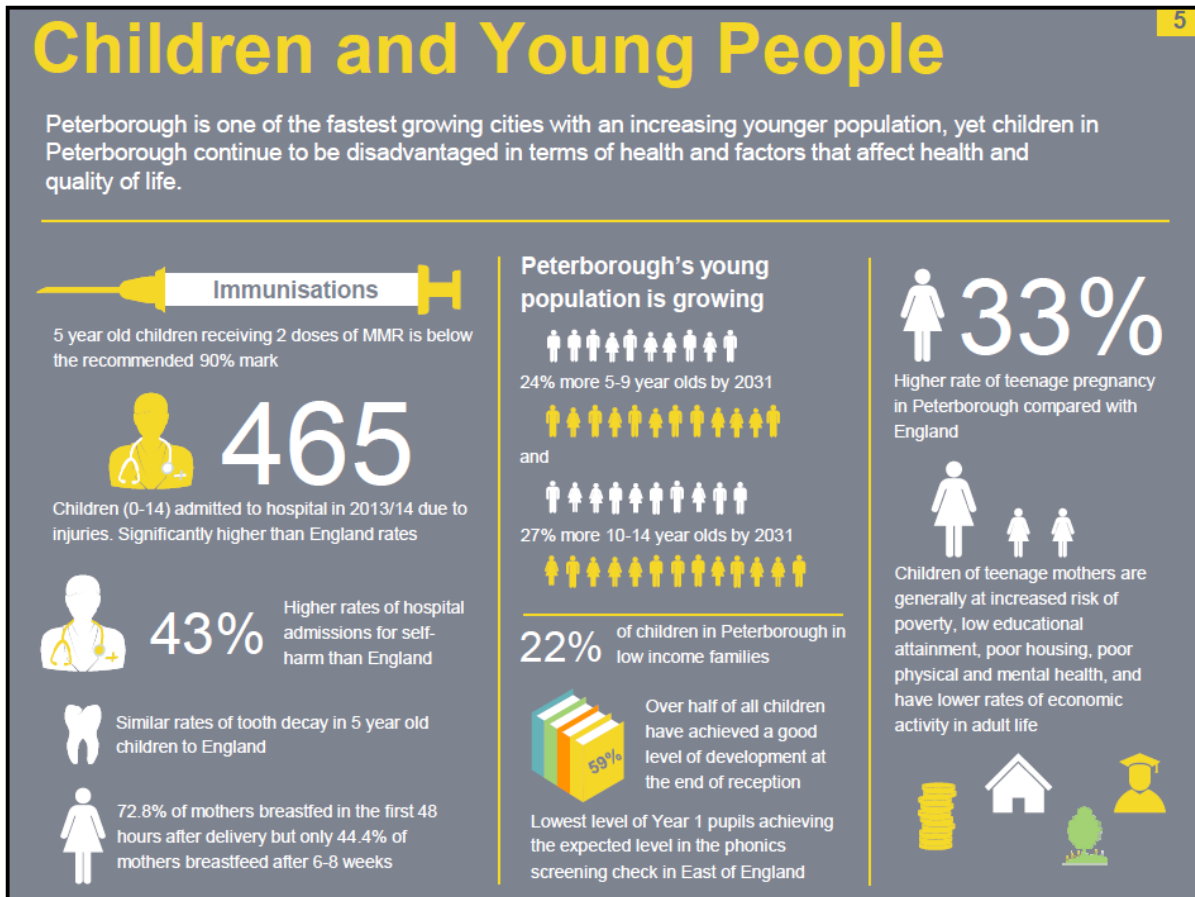


<sup>3</sup> School Admissions Annual Report 2015

<https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/upload/www.peterborough.gov.uk/residents/schools-and-education/SchoolAdmissionsAnnualReport-2015.pdf?inline=true>

Children who grow up in homes of persistent poverty are more likely to suffer poorer health, have a lower life expectancy, perform less well at school and have lower self-aspirations and self-esteem.

In the Children and Young People's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, it shows where babies are born it can be seen that the highest numbers of births are occurring in the areas where there are also the highest levels of deprivation affecting children. These children are likely to have greater needs and this increases the challenge for services in Peterborough.



### The Statutory and Legislative Context

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#### What are the responsibilities of Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board?

The PSCB was established in accordance with the Children Act 2004 and for the period covered by this report operated within the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2013'. The PSCB is independent and provides the key statutory mechanism for agreeing how organisations within Peterborough cooperate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and for ensuring the effectiveness of what they do.

Core functions of the PSCB are:

- Developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority, including policies and procedures in relation to:
  - The action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention;
  - Training of persons who work with children or in services affecting the safety and welfare of children;
  - Recruitment and supervision of persons who work with children;
  - Investigation of allegations concerning persons who work with children;
  - Safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered;
  - Cooperation with neighbouring children's services authorities and their Board partners;
- Communicating to persons and bodies in the area of the authority the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising their awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging them to do so;
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by the authority and their Board partners individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advising them on ways to improve;
- Participating in the planning of services for children in the area of the authority;
- Undertaking reviews of serious cases and advising the authority and their Board partners on lessons to be learned.
- Putting in place procedures to respond to unexpected child deaths and collecting and analysing information about all child deaths in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

The PSCB does not commission or deliver frontline services or have the power to direct other organisations but does have a role in making it clear where improvements is needed. Each Board partner retains their own lines of accountability for safeguarding. The PSCB continues to provide a full programme of multi-agency training.

## Governance and Accountability Arrangements

### Who is represented on the PSCB?

The PSCB has an independent chair, Russell Wate, who was appointed in February 2013 and is accountable to the Chief Executive of the Local Authority. The PSCB is composed of senior representatives nominated by each of its member agencies and professional groups. Statutory (the Board partners set out in Section 13(3) of the Children Act 2004) & Other Partners, of whom 100% attendance at meetings is expected by the representative or nominated substitute:

Name	Agency
<b>Russell Wate</b>	<b>Independent Chair</b>
<b>Mark Hopkins</b>	<b>Assistant Chief Constable Cambridgeshire Constabulary and PSCB Vice-chair</b>
<b>Sue Westcott</b>	<b>Executive Director Children's Services</b>
<b>Sharon Hawkins</b>	<b>Assistant Director Safeguarding Families &amp; Communities</b>
<b>Wendi Ogle-Welbourn</b>	<b>Director for Communities</b>
<b>Alison Bennett</b>	<b>Head of Service, Quality Assurance and Safeguarding</b>
<b>Mavis Spencer</b>	<b>Patient Experience Manager, NHS England East Anglia Area Team</b>
<b>Jill Houghton</b>	<b>Director of Nursing and Quality, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG</b>
<b>Emilia Wawrzakowicz</b>	<b>Designated Doctor Safeguarding Children</b>
<b>Sarah Hamilton</b>	<b>Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children</b>
<b>Poppy Reynolds</b>	<b>Head of Sexual Health, Cambridgeshire Community Services</b>
<b>Matthew Ryder</b>	<b>Assistant Director, National Probation Service</b>
<b>Roz Morrison</b>	<b>Director, BeNCH Community Rehabilitation Company</b>
<b>Issy Atkinson</b>	<b>Service Manager, CAFCASS</b>
<b>Melanie Coombes</b>	<b>Director of Nursing, Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough Foundation Trust</b>
<b>Chris Wilkinson</b>	<b>Director of Nursing, Peterborough &amp; Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust</b>
<b>Nick Edwards</b>	<b>Service Manager, NSPCC</b>
<b>Tina Hornsby</b>	<b>Assistant Director Quality, Information and Performance, Adult Social Care</b>
<b>Iain Easton</b>	<b>Head of Youth Offending Service</b>
<b>Rick Hylton</b>	<b>Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue</b>
<b>Ross Brand</b>	<b>East of England Ambulance Service</b>
<b>Dr Muhammed Nawaz</b>	<b>Lay Member</b>
<b>Sue Hartropp</b>	<b>Lay Member</b>
<b>Professional Representatives, who provide insights from and communication with their professional bodies but do not represent a single agency or organisation:</b>	
<b>Claire George</b>	<b>Assistant Principal; Representing Secondary Schools</b>
<b>Sarah Levy</b>	<b>Headteacher; Representing Primary Schools</b>
<b>Joanne Hather-Dennis</b>	<b>Executive Director (students), Peterborough Regional College; representing Further Education establishments</b>
<b>Catherine Shingler</b>	<b>Little Miracles, Representing Voluntary Sector</b>

Partner agency representatives are of sufficient seniority to make decisions around their agency's resources. They are given delegated authority to make decisions to an agreed level on behalf of their agency and have access to those responsible for making the decisions for which they do not have delegated authority.

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The PSCB is supported by a full-time Business Manager, part-time Child sexual exploitation Coordinator and 2 Business Support Officers (1 Full-time, 1 Part-time).

Each representative on the PSCB is responsible for ensuring two way communication between their agency and the Board by disseminating information between the PSCB and their agency/professional body and identifying any necessary actions, as well as bring any issues with partners that their agencies have identified to be challenged by the Board.

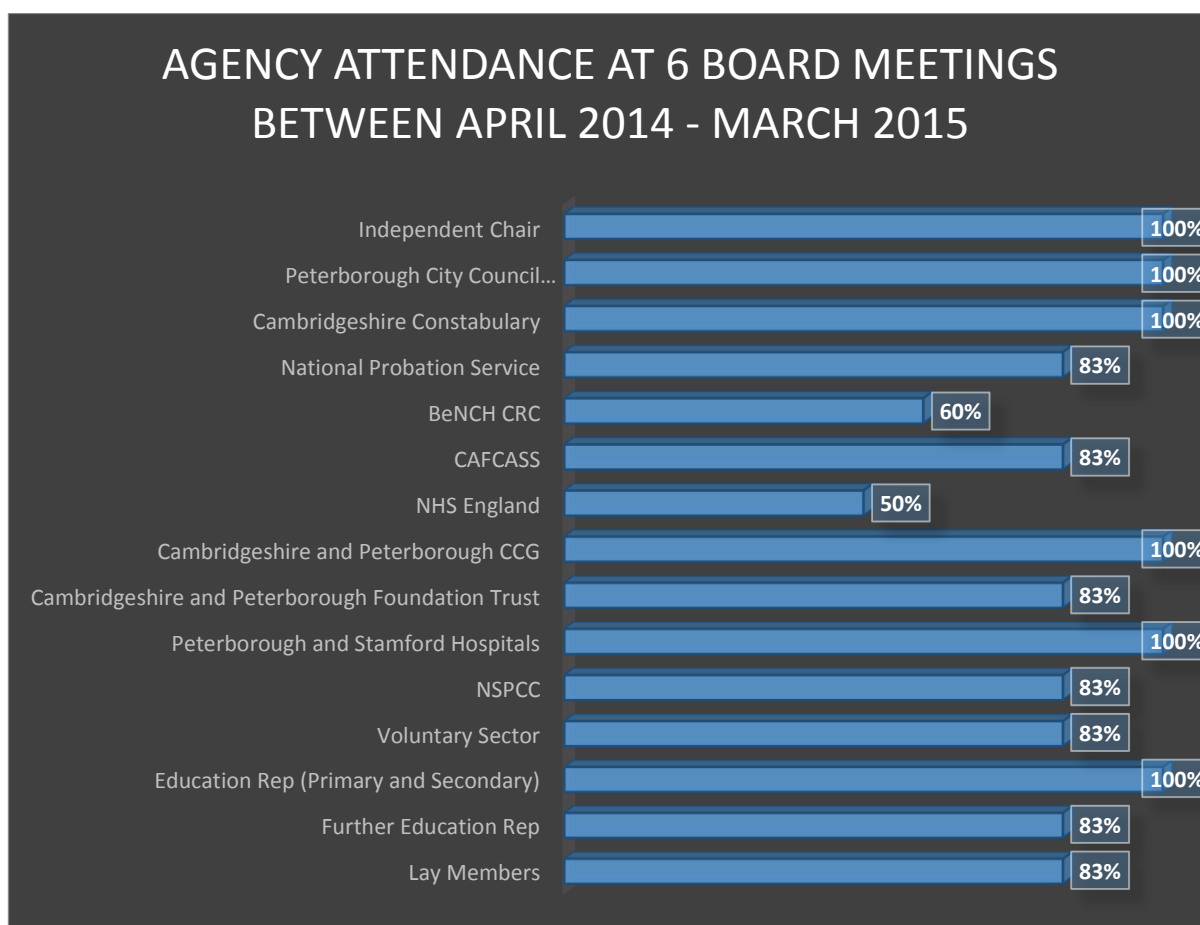
The Cabinet Member for Children's Services is a 'participating observer' of the PSCB, attending meetings as an observer, engaging in discussion but not being part of the decision making process. This enables the Cabinet Member to challenge, when necessary, from a well-informed position.

One Lay member have been part of the Board since September 2012 with a second lay member joining the board in September 2014. The remit of the lay member is to:

- Support public engagement in local safeguarding issues
- Contribute to an improved understanding of the PSCB's child protection work in the wider community
- Challenge the PSCB on the accessibility by the public and children and young people of its plans and procedures
- Help to make links between the PSCB and community groups.

Both lay members have considerable safeguarding experience and are able to provide constructive feedback and challenge to agencies. One lay member is an active member of several subgroups and chairs the new Learning and Engagement Group.

The PSCB met 6 times during the year and there were no extraordinary meetings held. As evidenced in the graph below, agency attendance for 2014-15 is, on the whole, good.





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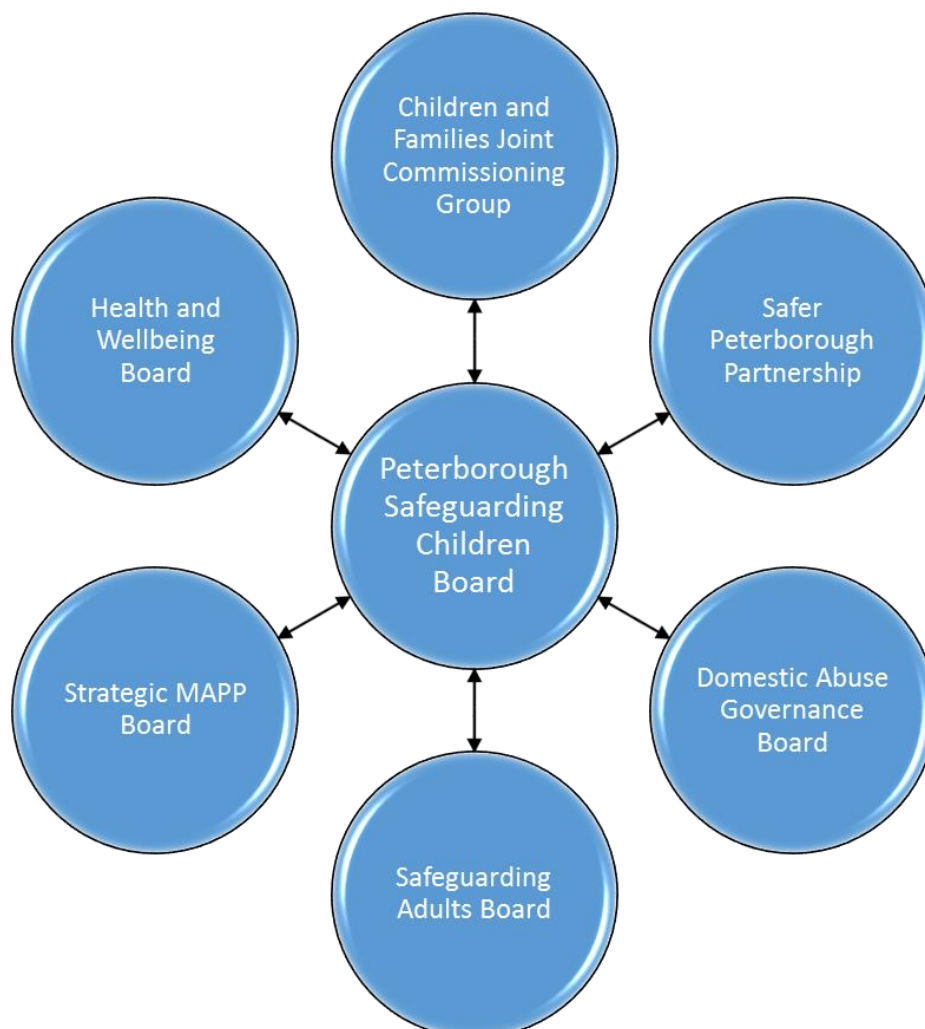
During 2014/15, the Board has undertaken several successful campaigns on relevant local safeguarding issues including:

- Child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Safer Sleeping
- Safety around water
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)

All partner agencies actively contributed to the work of the campaigns and all of the above were delivered in partnership with Cambridgeshire Local Safeguarding Board (Cams LSCB) to ensure lessons are learnt across the Local Authority border.

### Links with other Boards

For the board to be influential in coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements it is important that it has strong links with other groups and boards who impact on child services. The board also has an integral role in being part of the planning and commissioning of services delivered to children in Peterborough.



The Independent Chair of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board is a member of the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board, Safer Peterborough Partnership and the Strategic MAPP Board. This ensures that safeguarding children is a priority of the work of these groups. The Independent Chair is also the Chair of the Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Board, which provides consistency for services for children and adults across Peterborough.

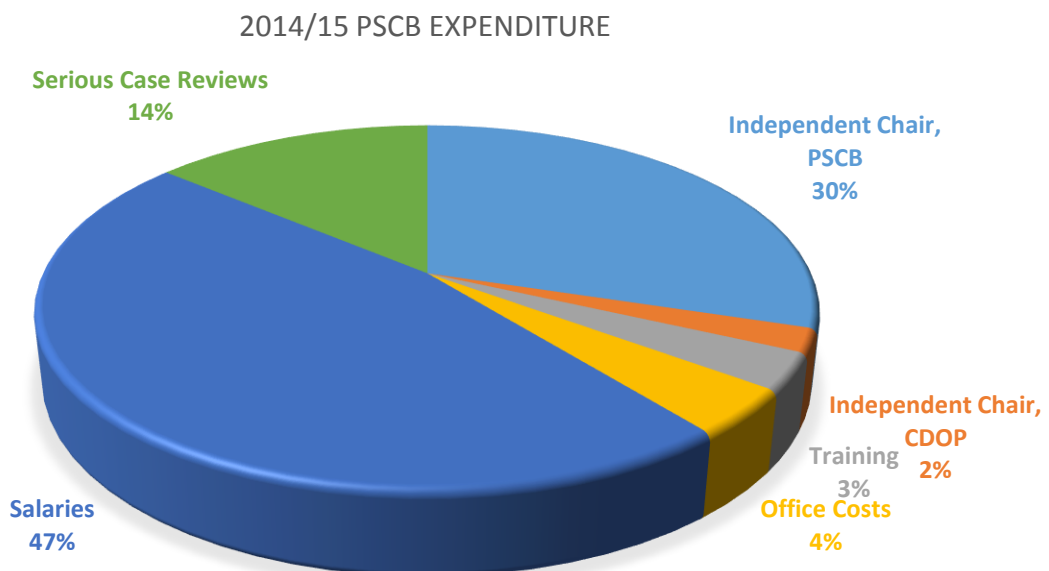
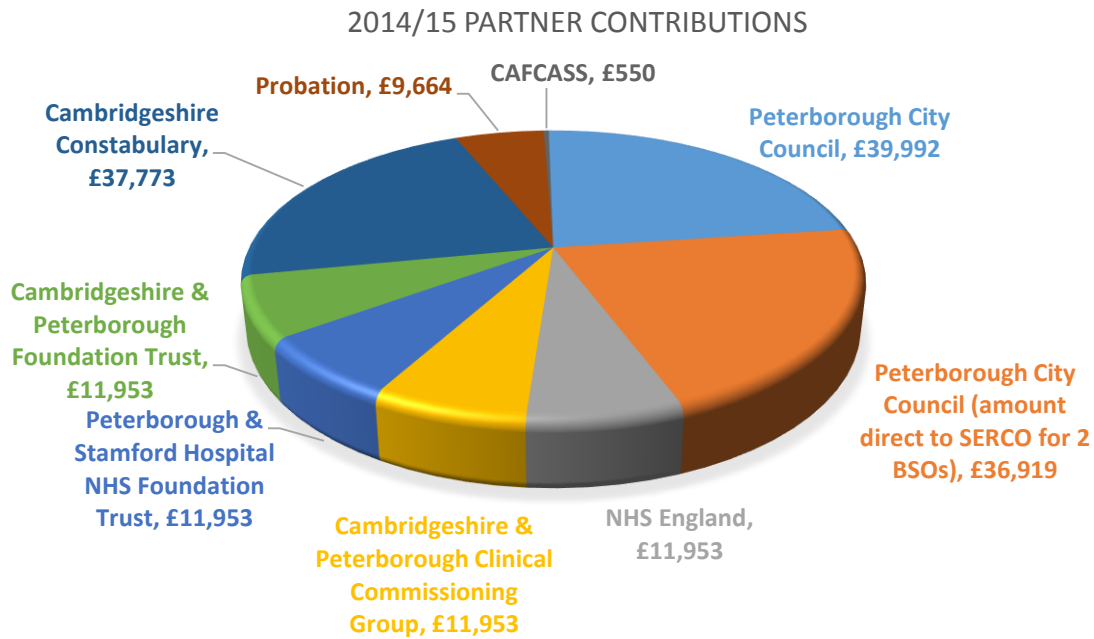
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Members of the PSCB also sit on the Safer Peterborough Partnership, Domestic Abuse Governance Board, and Strategic Multi-agency Public Protection Board, in addition the Business Manager is a member of the Domestic Abuse Governance Board.

These links mean that safeguarding children remains on the agenda of these groups and is a continuing consideration for all members.

## Budget 2013 - 14

The budget for the PSCB is made up of contributions from partner agencies.



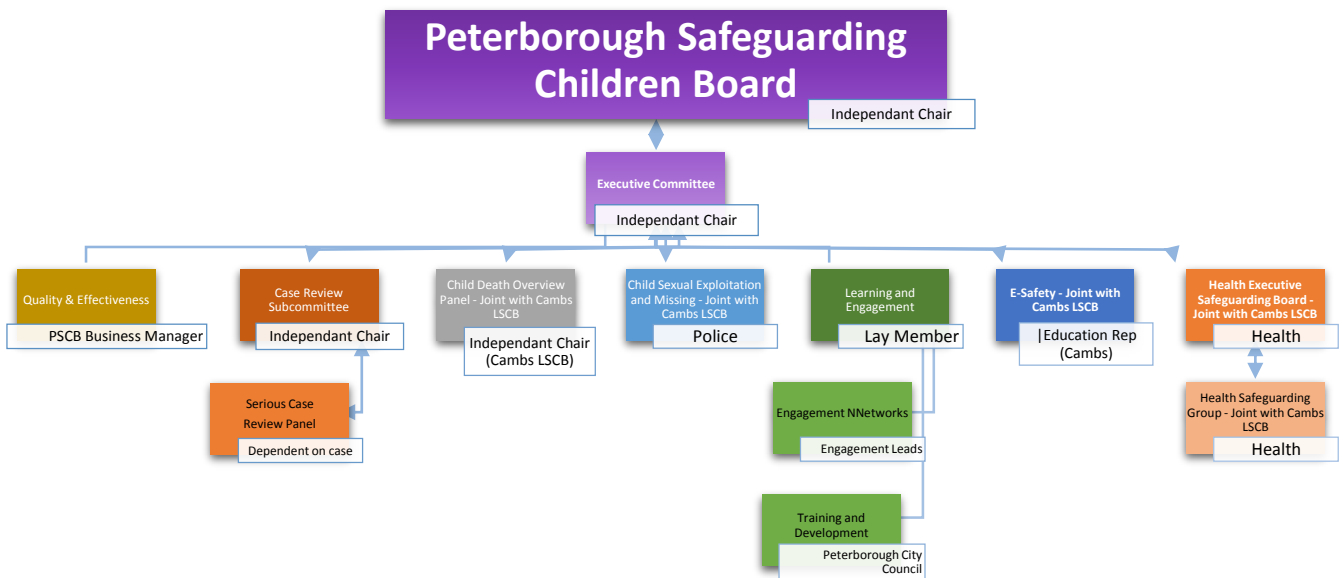
## PSCB Sub-Group Structure

To enable it to fulfil its responsibilities effectively, Peterborough LSCB has the following subgroups:

- Case Review Group
- Learning & Engagement
- Strategic Learning and Development (Combined to form the Learning and Engagement Group)
- Quality & Effectiveness
- Education Child Protection Information Network (CPIN)
- E-Safety (joint with Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing (joint with Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Health Executive Safeguarding Board (joint with Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Child Death Overview Panel (joint with Cambridgeshire LSCB)

Each subgroup has their own terms of reference and reporting expectations. They are chaired by an agency representative and supported by the PSCB Business Unit. To ensure that the subgroups are effective and progressing actions, an Executive Committee, which is a subgroup of the chairs, is held bi-monthly. This meeting is chaired by the Independent Chair of the PSCB and the work of the subgroups is challenged and scrutinised.

In addition to the sub-groups, task and finish groups are set up to consider particular issues and progress particular pieces of work. In the last year these have included groups looking at the child in need process and female genital mutilation. The work of both of these groups is covered within this report.



## Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

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Child Death Overview Panels (CDOP) were established in April 2008 as a new statutory requirement as set out in Chapter 7 of 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2006.<sup>4</sup> Their primary function (as required by the Local Safeguarding Boards Regulations 2006) is to undertake a comprehensive and multiagency review of all deaths of children normally resident in the area aged under 18 years of age, in order to understand better how and why they die and to use the findings to take action to prevent other deaths and to improve the health, wellbeing and safety of children and young people. The Local Safeguarding Boards of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough form a single Child Death Overview Panel.

Over the last year, the deaths of 43 children were reported to the CDOP across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This is the lowest number since 2008 when data was first collected and below the average of 55 deaths per year. 58% of these children were babies under one year old and 49% died due to a perinatal or neonatal event irrespective of their age. The majority died in the neonatal period however never having left hospital. 8 unexpected deaths were reported in Cambridgeshire this year (26% of child deaths) and none in Peterborough.

### Safe Sleeping Campaign

The Safer Sleeping Campaign was developed and delivered by PSCB and Cambs LSCB, as a response to findings from CDOP. It was formally launched in April 2014 and a programme of six workshops and additional talks took place during 2014. The workshops were facilitated by the Designated Doctor for Death in Childhood, LSCB Training Managers, Health Visiting leads and DAAT.

A number of leaflets have been purchased and downloaded (different languages) from the lullaby trust. The Safer Sleeping leaflet and lessons learned briefing, from a Cambridgeshire Serious Case Review, has been distributed amongst the LSCB agencies, across Peterborough and Cambridgeshire, Local Practice Groups and the LSCB Committees. Safer sleeping and the 'lessons learned' regarding parental alcohol behaviours have been written into all relevant LSCB training courses.

Prior to the Christmas holidays, at a time when alcohol becomes a celebratory factor, all General Practitioners across both areas have been written to by the Chairs of the LSCB's, about the campaign and a number of leaflets for parents and professionals have been included for distribution within their surgeries. Additionally 'Night Time Economy' leads (Pubs / Clubs / Councils and supermarkets) have agreed to be part of the campaign and have distributed the leaflets within the public arena (i.e. in the bar, reception areas and public toilets (male and female)).

It is positive to note that the target audience for which the workshops were aimed attended (these included nursery nurses, midwives, health visitors, children centre staff and family workers – those practitioners who would have the most contact with families and babies). However there were few social care staff present for whom the workshop would have been beneficial in terms of networking, sharing important information about safer sleeping for families and improving safeguarding practice. Overall all of the groups were well received and entailed much discussion from practitioners.

Safer Sleeping is contained within health visitor's breast feeding policy and clinical care packages. A small sample audit was undertaken and found that most health visitors recorded the discussion with parents around safer sleeping and that a leaflet had been put in the red book. It has been enlightening to see a number of children centre and family worker staff who attended the workshops and are displaying the leaflets within their establishments. Midwives also attended the event within the hospital along with specialist foster carers (working with babies of families who have alcohol / substance misuse issues) – both of which were eager to take the messages back to new mums and dads.

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<sup>4</sup> 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' has been revised and was reissued in March 2015. The responsibilities of Child Death Overview Panels are set out in chapter 5 and remain unchanged.

## Appendix 1

The Safer Sleeping Campaign has been a success in terms of promoting awareness and the safeguarding messages to practitioners working with families about safer sleeping, combined with highlighting other impacting factors on infant death such as parental alcohol behaviours. Success should also be measured in terms of how many leaflets have been distributed and are visible and available to parents.

The safe sleeping campaign has been re-launched for 2015 and a further two workshops have been planned for early help workers, early years, locality teams and children's centres across the region. Further evaluation of the campaign (e.g. single agency audits of records of discussions with parents, discussions with professionals around how the campaign has influenced their practice) will be undertaken in 2015-16.

This information has been taken from the Child Death Overview Panel Annual Report 2014-15. This will be available on the PSCB website.

### The Case Review Group

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The overall purpose of the group is to consider cases and determine whether a serious case review/ case review should be undertaken and ensure that key learning is effectively disseminated.

The Case Review Sub Group is held bimonthly but in the last year only three meetings were held due to the large number of Serious Case Reviews being undertaken. It was necessary to cancel a number of Case Review Subgroup meetings in order to progress the individual case reviews.

#### Summary of Serious Case Reviews that were undertaken in 2014/15

Within the time period covered by this report, five Serious Case Reviews (SCRs) were in progress and one was published: Child A<sup>5</sup>

**Child A** was a nine week old baby who died of severe head injuries and had also sustained other non-accidental injuries. A number of recommendations arose as a result of the overview report including:

- A review of the Multi-Agency Protocol for the management of Unexpected Child Deaths
- And a Review of the Rapid Response Process

An Action Plan was formulated and monitored by the sub-group to ensure progress was made. The Action Plan is due for sign off in early 2015/16.

The remaining cases involved the Neglect of a baby, 2 cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and neglect. Whilst these SCRs are in progress, the learning is disseminated as it becomes evident, reinforced by learning events after the publication of the reports.

The approach to extracting lessons learnt from each case has been varied, this is considered to have been a good approach and will be utilised for future reviews.

At the conclusion of each SCR the PSCB Board Manager produces a PowerPoint presentation and practitioner leaflet detailing the lessons learnt from the SCR and the implications for practice. These are disseminated to all agencies for use within their own training and development programmes and Team Meetings. The PSCB has received positive feedback from a number of agencies about the impact of this approach and the fact that the lessons learnt are presented in such a way that practitioners can identify how it effects their practice. These resources are also shared with Cambridgeshire LSCB to cascade through their agencies.

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<sup>5</sup> The Overview report is available to download from the PSCB website

<http://www.peterboroughlscb.org.uk/serious-case-reviews/>

## Appendix 1

As a direct consequence of a recent SCR, the PSCB in conjunction with Cambridgeshire and Norfolk LSCB's have submitted a bid to the Government Innovation Fund in relation to a project that looks at Eastern European migration and how we can obtain better information from host countries to assist in keeping children safe.

The PSCB has also carried out work in relation to significant national SCR's and actions are raised to ensure the PSCB's members are progressing in line with national benchmarks and the sub group has suggested that substantial progress has been made against all of the actions contained within these serious case reviews.

### Quality and Effectiveness Group

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The aims of the Quality and Effectiveness Group (QEG) are: to monitor the individual and collective effectiveness of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board members as they carry out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in Peterborough, and to advise and support the PSCB in achieving the highest standards in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in Peterborough by evaluation and continuous improvement. Five meetings of the group were held in the last year.

The PSCB has developed and implemented an annual themed audit programme which includes both single and multi-agency audits. All multi agency audits are linked to the PSCB Business Priorities.

In the past 12 months the PSCB has undertaken 4 multi- agency audits;

#### Multi-Agency Audit of Domestic Abuse Cases

In May 2014 the PSCB undertook a multi-agency audit of DA cases. A total of 20 Domestic Abuse cases were randomly identified. The cohort of cases selected included a range of Domestic Abuse incidents that differed in severity. It also included both male and female victims and perpetrators from a range of ethnic backgrounds. All of the cases involved families that included children, although the children were not present during all of the incidents that were reviewed.

The PSCB developed a bespoke multi-agency audit tool which sought evidence from the following areas:

- Was this a re-referral
- Source of notification
- Timescales for notification
- Action taken by agencies
- Effectiveness of multi-agency working
- MARAC process and outcome

Auditors were prompted to identify specific strengths and areas for development both within their own agency and in relation to inter agency working. Auditors had the opportunity to note any particular contextual issues that impacted upon practice and to identify potential learning in terms of both strategic and operational practice.

The audit was undertaken by a multi-agency panel. Individual agencies completed the audit using their own agencies records. Once completed the PSCB hosted a collaborative audit day at which all of the auditors came together to collate and analyse the findings. The structure of the day included an opportunity to consider learning in terms of developing a shared understanding of the case, identifying good practice, recognising where practice needed to improve and identifying what changes could be made in order to sustain improvement in practice. The results of the audit have been analysed and the audit found that on the whole DA notifications were received in a timely manner and DASH forms were completed on all of the cases. Schools were receiving DA notifications from CSC but there remained an inconsistency around notifications to Health. On the whole multi agency working was effective. In those cases where there were barriers to multi agency working it was concerning that the issues had



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not been escalated. For this reason, from early 2015 the Board has asked agencies to keep details of all escalations that they raise and report them to the Board on a quarterly basis. This will allow the Board to have oversight of which agencies are raising escalations and identify any themes that arise from them.

### **Multi-Agency Audit of Core Groups**

In October/ November 2014 the PSCB undertook a multi-agency audit of Core Groups. A total of 16 child protection cases were randomly identified. The cohort of cases selected included a range of child protection issues. It included both male and female victims, of differing ages from a range of ethnic backgrounds.

The PSCB developed a bespoke multi-agency audit tool which sought evidence from the following areas:

- Appropriate membership and attendance at Core Groups
- Timeliness of meetings
- Records of Core Groups including quality of minutes
- Risk management
- Progression of plans
- Professional challenge
- Effectiveness of the Core Group and Plan in safeguarding the child

Auditors were prompted to identify any specific strengths and areas for development both within their own agency and in relation to inter agency working. Auditors had the opportunity to note any particular contextual issues that impacted upon practice and to identify potential learning in terms of both strategic and operational practice.

The audit revealed that on the whole Core Groups are being held regularly and that with the exception of Probation, there is appropriate multi agency attendance at meetings.

It was a positive that parents and carers regularly attend Core Groups and are engaged with the child protection process. However, the voice of the child was not evident in all of the cases.

The audit concluded that in the majority of cases the Core Group members were monitoring the child protection plans, however there was evidence that not all plans were progressed in a timely manner. It is imperative that Core Groups are proactive and continue to risk assess cases and ensure that the child protection plans (and subsequent actions) reflect the current risks in the case. As a result of this audit all Independent Chairs have been reminded of the need to ensure that Child Protection Plans are checked against progress between reviews. In addition, the Team Manager for Conference and Review will dip sample 3 cases per month and report back quarterly to the PSCB through the Quality and Effectiveness Group. The first report is due to be reported to QEG in June 2015.

### **Multi-Agency Audit of Child Sexual Exploitation**

A multi-agency audit of CSE cases commenced in February 2015. A total of 15 cases were identified to be part of the audit however it came to light that 4 of the cases were currently in legal proceedings and accordingly it was decided that these cases should not be discussed. Auditors were required to look at practice that had taken place on the case since 1st November 2013.

The audit tool sought evidence from the following areas:

- Whether the CSE Referral Risk Assessment had been used
- The quality of those CSE Referral Risk Assessments which had been completed
- The indicators of CSE recognised by referring agencies
- Planning and intervention of cases (including early help)
- The correlation between young people going missing from home, care and education and CSE
- The voice of the child
- Whether the child had been appropriately safeguarded

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It was clear from the audit that the CSE Referral form is being completed but there were numerous discrepancies noted in the awareness of whether a form had been completed by the agencies involved with the young person. This should be rectified by the new process which will ensure CSE referrals are treated in the same way as CP referrals. The dip samples of the form undertaken quarterly will examine the information sharing process.

A range of indicators were recognised on completed forms, including substance misuse, frequent missing from home, care and school episodes and association with victims or perpetrators of CSE. The examination of common risk factors has been and will continue to be examined in the Quarterly Samples of the CSE Referral Risk Assessments.

In 10 out of the fifteen cases, it was identified that the voice of the child had been heard through their engagement in the process. Good practice was identified by Children's Social Care in two cases particularly where relationship building had been time consuming and difficult.

Thirteen out of fifteen cases agreed that parents had been engaged in the process. Good practice was identified in regular home visits being undertaken by Children's Social Care.

In thirteen out of the fifteen cases, agencies considered that the work on the case was adequate. In two cases there was an escalation due to the quality of working. A strategy meeting and a strategy discussion were held as a result of escalation and it was felt that these meetings addressed the concerns raised in the escalation.

Five out of the fifteen cases considered were involved in court proceedings. Comments regarding the support provided suggested that this was regarded positively by other professionals. Joint visits between Police and Children's Social Care to keep young people updated, purchasing appropriate clothing and supporting young people to attend pre-trial visits were offered as examples of good practice.

The impact of the quality assurance activity is that auditors can act as the "voice of the child" whilst regularly reviewing safeguarding practice to ensure that it is child centred. The PSCB can assure itself that safeguarding practice across the City is robust and fit for purpose.

### **Single Agency Quality Assurance Activity**

The Quality and Effectiveness Group also requires the sharing of learning from single agency audits to allow the PSCB to be better informed of frontline practice and enable scrutiny and challenge as appropriate. It is recognised that this is currently an area of weakness and that the Board need to encourage agencies to be more proactive at their quality assurance role and more transparent in the sharing of learning to increase the effectiveness of partnership working.

Another area for development within the next year is the multi-agency dataset. The PSCB recognises that the dataset needs to be further developed and strengthened to include information from more partner agencies. This will provide a more holistic view of the safeguarding "picture" in Peterborough. It is the aim that a Task and Finish group will be established from the QEG to consider this work with the aim of gaining quantitative and qualitative data to enable the PSCB to better support and challenge agencies in their practice.

### **Section 11**

Every two years the PSCB undertake a review of statutory partners S11 responsibilities. The last review was completed in March 2013. All agencies complied an overall s11 safeguarding responsibilities report was presented to the PSCB in May 2013.

An action plan was compiled from the responses received to the audit including all of the agencies who has responded. This plan is continuously monitored by the board and all actions were signed off within 2014/15. Examples of some of the actions included within the plan are as follows:

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<i>Issue</i>	<i>What needs to happen</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Time scale</i>	<i>Progress Against Actions</i>	<i>RAG</i>
<b>Children's Social Care</b>					
<b>Standard 3. A clear line of accountability within the organisation for work on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children</b>					
3.2 Staff and volunteers are aware of their responsibilities if they are concerned about a child or young person and know the procedures to follow in such circumstances.	<p><b>Action:</b> Revise Induction programme to emphasise staff responsibility towards children and young people. Review e-safety messages to ensure fit for purpose</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Clear staff responsibility</p>	Practice Support Manager	30/06/13	The new induction programme and handbook has been completed and circulated to all managers	Green
<b>Cambridgeshire Constabulary</b>					
<b>Standard 2. A clear statement of the agency's responsibility towards children is available to all staff</b>					
2.3 There are arrangements in place to ensure that organisations commissioned to provide services on your behalf have regard to the requirements of section 11 of Children Act 2004.	<p><b>Action:</b> Review contract template for commissioned services to ensure they have regard to the requirements of Section 11 of the Children's Act 2004.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Robust contractual arrangements in place with explicit reference to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, monitored effectively on an annual basis.</p>	Head of Contracts & Procurement	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2013	Standard procurement documents have been checked and adapted. Reference to safeguarding included in the current templates with immediate effect.	Green

Amendments were made to the audit tool in March 2015 to include questions concerning child sexual exploitation and e-safety. The tool has been disseminated to all agencies and returns have been requested for June 2015. Results of this audit will therefore be included within the 2015/16 Annual Report. In addition to the statutory agencies, the PSCB also requests a response from the NSPCC to gain the widest possible picture of safeguarding practice in the city. As well as this, in 2015 the audit tool has been sent to all GP practices, as well as the British Transport Police. The PSCB are continually seeking ways to link with as many relevant agencies as possible and increase awareness of safeguarding for the benefit of the children and young people in the city.

### Future work of the group

As well as those developments mentioned previously in this chapter, it is the aim of the PSCB to undertake some multi-agency audits across the county of Cambridgeshire in response to requests by agencies who work across the county.

In addition, it is intended that there will also be audits which include both Children and Adult's Safeguarding Services, to determine the existence of, and ways of addressing, practice gaps in the transition between services. Any lessons learnt through these exercises will be shared across services, which it is hoped will be to the benefit of those services which deliver services to children and adults.

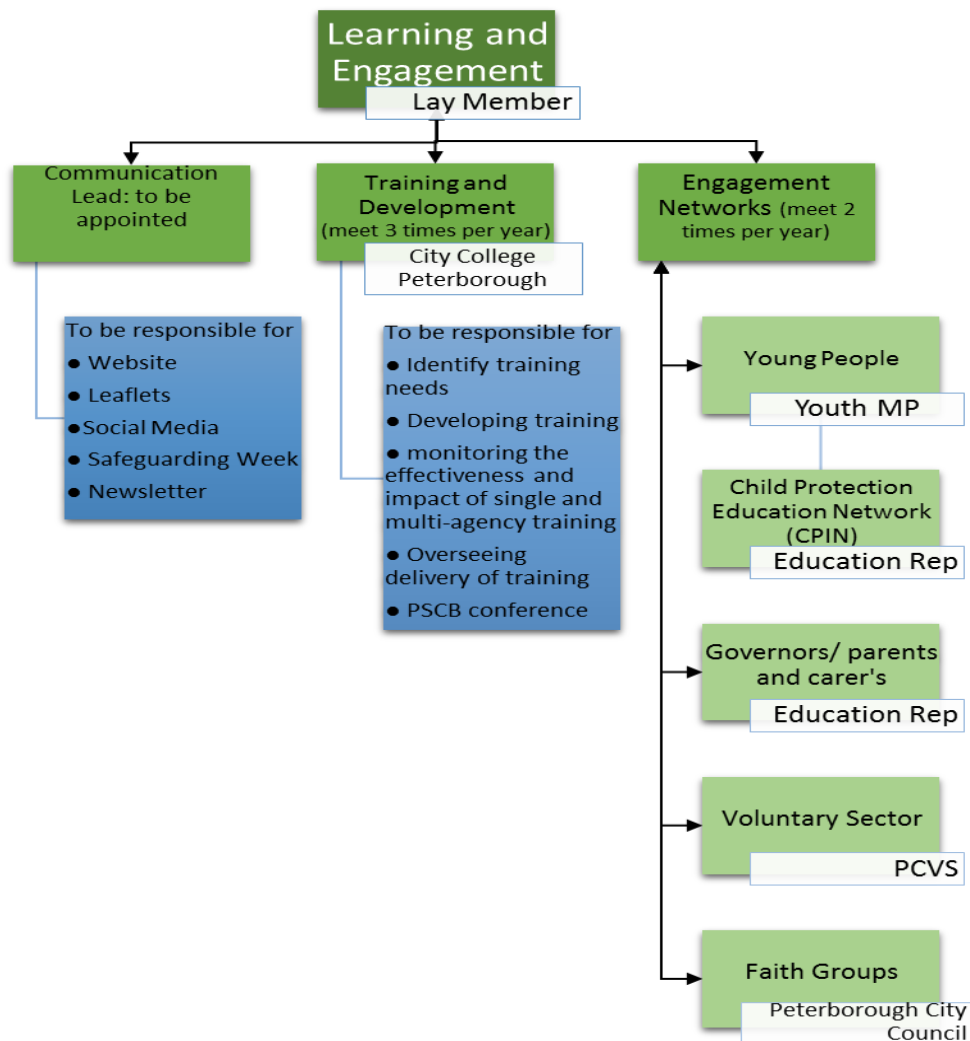
Strategic Learning and Development Group (SLDG)

Until early 2015 the PSCB had a Strategic Learning and Development Sub Group which was responsible for ensuring that the PSCB Training Strategy was implemented effectively across all partner agencies. The aim of the Strategy is for all workers in Peterborough in contact with children/young people and/or their parents and carers to receive appropriate and relevant training in safeguarding children.

The group was also responsible for agreeing effective quality assurance processes in order to ensure that the safeguarding children training provided by all member agencies meets agreed standards. It made changes in the light of any identified gaps in training or resulting from national and local findings of SCRs/CRs, research, new or revised legislation and guidance.

In January 2015 a decision was made to reconfigure the Strategic Learning and Development Group and the Communications Group into one Learning and Engagement Group (LEG) Training and Development will form one of this groups work streams. The first LEG meeting was held on 5th March 2015, where the structure of the group was agreed, as can be seen below.

At the initial LEG meeting, the structure, terms of reference, reporting arrangements and future meetings dates were all set. Further detail regarding the work and effectiveness of this group will be included within the 2015/16 Annual Report.



## Appendix 1

The revised structure will be supported by a new post within the reconfigured Business Unit. This post who will lead on the communications strand.

The work undertaken by the SLDG during 2014/15 included:

- Setting up a Task and Finish Group to put together a Training Resource Pack on child sexual exploitation. The aim of this resource is to aid agencies in delivering single agency briefings to ensure basic awareness raising is delivered in as many agencies as possible.
- Organising the ½ day conference on child sexual exploitation: arranging the venue, speakers and content. The impact of the conference is detailed under Chapter 3.4 of this report
- Exploration of the possibility of the PSCB supporting a multi-agency training pool. It was decided that there were insufficient resources to support this idea but that training continued to be well supported by professionals from a range of agencies.
- Considering the impact of training delivered by the PSCB: details can also be found in Chapter 3.4.
- Validation of single agency safeguarding training
- Preliminary discussion concerning a ½ day conference on Neglect. This conference is being organised for November 2015 and it is hoped that careful planning and consideration of the content will allow this conference to be as successful and well received as the conference on child sexual exploitation.

The overall purpose of the new Learning and Engagement Group is to ensure effective training, communication and engagement with professional, community groups and young people and their parents/ carers across Peterborough. The work of the group is informed by the PSCB business priorities and in response to learning arising from serious case reviews and other national and local concerns. The work of this group will be reported in the 2015/16 Annual Report

### Joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Child Sexual Exploitation Group



Ensuring that children and young people are fully protected from CSE remains a business priority for the PSCB, and the positive reaction seen last year has continued.

During the last 12 months the Joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CSE Implementation group has completed the following:

- Reviewed the previous Action Plan and approved the new version which aims to incorporate responsibilities of all agencies and include learning from national reports such as the 'Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997 – 2013'. The action plan is closely monitored by the group to ensure recommendations are progressed.
- Reviewed and revised the referral pathway for CSE. In September 2014 the numerical scoring tool was removed from the referral form in response to learning from Operation Erle. Later in April 2015 the pathway was amended so that the CSE checklist was added to the Child Protection referral form which now means that CSE concerns are dealt with in exactly the same way as other child protection concerns. This has eliminated any confusion amongst partner agencies regarding thresholds for CSE.
- Across the county, an operational overview meeting to discuss themes, trends and live operations and share information across the county at a more tactical level has been formed.

## Appendix 1

- A Risk Management Tool has also been created and agreed which will be rolling out across the county following approval from this group. The aim is for this tool to be completed at the core assessment stage to comprehensively assess risk.

Additionally, although on the whole the members of the group have been proactive, at the end of 2014 it was necessary to review the membership of this group and a process was implemented to address non-attendance.

Future action for the group will be to oversee the updating of the CSE strategy, which will be re written to include national and local learning. It is intended that a multi-agency dataset can also be compiled to build a clearer picture of what CSE 'looks like' in the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire area.

More information can be found under the Board's priority "*Children are fully protected from Child Sexual Exploitation*" on page 46



### E-Safety

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This is a group shared with the Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Children Board. This area continues to be a focus for the Board. The group has a work plan which is structured under five priorities.

1. To support agencies in the safer use of Information Communication Technology
2. Develop procedures for dealing with e safety incidents which also identify trends.
3. Promote the awareness and understanding of E-safety issues.
4. Develop standards by which agencies can self-audit.
5. To support children and young people's participation in developing information for parents, carers and others.

The group changed its frequency of meetings from bi-monthly to quarterly but has kept its good attendance. The group aims to respond to ever-changing trends in the use of technologies and over the last year has included updating the guidance and information on the PSCB website for professionals, parents/carers and children and young people, in particular covering:

- Online Gaming
- and the Safe Use of Skype.

The group have also been reviewing the strategy and action plan in light of recommendations on policy made by EU Kids Online Network. E-safety audit tool has been revised and there was a session with the Internet Watch Foundation looking at their most recent research.

Lastly, an initiative to have E-safety Champions in each of the Cambridgeshire County Council Locality Teams has been launched and training has been started. The idea is that they will be able to run e-safety sessions with parents. Another means of trying to get the message across to parents. It is the plan for a similar project to be run in Peterborough, another example of good partnership working between the two local authority areas.



## Health Executive Board and Health Safeguarding Group

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The aim of the Health Executive Board is to strengthen and provide direction for the health community as well as agree the work plan for the Health Safeguarding Group. This group was established last year and through 2014/15 has provided two way communication between the Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: sharing the key messages from the boards to health partners and providing updates on relevant activity. For example the child sexual exploitation referral pathway, and providing operational feedback to the boards.

In addition the group has focused on the following:

- Health input into the establishment and development of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs for children's services and adult services
- Raising awareness and developing practice concerning Female Genital Mutilation
- Signing off updates to applicable policies and protocols, e.g. Bruising in Non-mobile Babies Protocol
- Workforce development: subject areas for training and barriers to accessing training
- Progress against the Safeguarding Work Plans for Childrens and Adults

The Health Safeguarding Group (HSG) continues to provide a forum for nurses and doctors to discuss such issues as CQC inspections, CSE and challenging and complex individual issues. The benefits of these meetings for peer support has been noted by the group.

Meetings of the HSG in 2014/15 were used to focus on specific areas of the work plan, as well as encouraging the sharing and good practice and discussion concerning specific issues. Areas covered by the group in the last year have included:

- A 'stock take' of local arrangements concerning child sexual exploitation
- Update to the Bruising in Non-mobile Babies Protocol
- Discussion regarding attendance of health representatives at multiagency meetings.
- Work streams concerning female genital mutilation
- Consideration of Policies concerning Chaperones

The work plan for 2015/16 has been agreed and will focus on the following areas:

- Domestic Abuse
- Serious Case Reviews: embedding learning
- Voice of the child
- PREVENT Agenda

It is believed to be good practice that these groups continue to operate as they provide the PSCB with a clear communication pathway with the many sectors of Health. This pathway ensures that information is received by the Board regarding safeguarding matters within the Health sector, as well as reassuring the board that messages and information are passed down to practitioner level.

### Child Protection Information Network (CPIN)

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The purpose of the subgroup is to facilitate effective two way communication between educational settings and the PSCB. It also provides a platform for the sharing of policy and protocols between settings, and the translation of DfE and other national and local guidance into every day practice.

The interpretation of, and implications for change as a result of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2014 formed a major part of the subject matter during the year. Ensuring all schools and settings are up to date with government expectations is crucial to compliance with their statutory duties.

Learning from Serious Case reviews was presented to the group, and supporting resources shared with all educational establishments.

Regular updates concerning issues around CSE were welcomed by schools and settings, who value the open and candid information sharing.

The group has representation from all educational sectors, from Early Years to Further Education. The result of this is greater consistency in the understanding of information shared, and clarity and a deeper understanding and appreciation of how each area operates when fulfilling their safeguarding role.

Whilst attendance is good, the main challenge of ensuring all settings receive the information is still apparent. Although circulated widely through electronic means, some of the context may be less clear than when face to face.

The release of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2015 and Working Together 2015 highlights the requirement for ongoing exploration of DfE expectations.

We continue to work closely with the PSCB to ensure their priorities are addressed and that schools and settings are meaningfully involved as much as possible.

CPIN is well supported by the PSCB and by the police. There are also regular opportunities for other partners, such as YOS and Health to share experience and expectations of their role and provide real life examples of how we can all work together.

Ofsted inspections assess the effectiveness a school's safeguarding practices. No setting has been identified as having serious weaknesses in this area, and a number have been seen as outstanding. Information and good practice sharing through opportunities such as those provided by CPIN underpin much of the evidence seen by Ofsted.

PSCB offer encouragement and challenge for all agencies involved in the safeguarding of our children. The 'hands-on' approach and the support provided, for example through production of support materials, is invaluable.

## Task and Finish Groups

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In addition to the work undertaken by the groups as outlined above, there has also been specific activity undertaken by Task and Finish Groups as standalone pieces of work for the Board.

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

This joint Peterborough and Cambridgeshire group was established in September 2014 to develop a pathway to manage cases of FGM and increase awareness of the issue.

Three meetings were held, attended by multi-agency colleagues including Health, Education and Police, chaired by Dr Emilia Wawrzkowicz. Training and awareness raising, data collection and policies and procedures were discussed. The following were produced as a result of the activity by this group:

- FGM Resource Pack, which includes:
  - Practice Guidance for practitioners on Female Genital Mutilation
  - FGM Leaflet for professionals
  - Letter to nurses and early years practitioners
  - Flowchart 1 – If you suspect a child/young person has undergone FGM
  - Flowchart 2 – Pathway for management of pregnant woman – FGM
  - National FGM Poster
  - Leaflet and poster for girls and women, designed in consultation with a group of young people from Peterborough.

The resource pack was launched by both LSCBs in November 2014 and will be followed by multiagency workshops in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire.

### Child in Need (CiN)

In response from the findings from a Serious Case Review, it was determined that a task and finish group should consider how the CiN process might be strengthened and how pressures on allocated workers might be reduced by increasing multi-agency responsibility for CiN cases. The outcomes of the work of this group fall outside of the timescale of this report so will be included next year.

### Child Sexual Exploitation

As previously mentioned under the work of the SLDG, a group was established to look at the creation of a training resource pack on CSE. The pack was launched at the CSE conference in January 2015 and contains:

- Welcome letter
- Briefing presentation
- Leaflets for
  - Professionals
  - Children and young people (available in 8 languages)
  - Parents and carers (available in 8 languages)
- Poster
- Information on the MASH
- Warning signs and vulnerabilities checklist
- Joint Child Protection Referral Form
- Skype advice
- Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool
- Case studies

## Business Priorities 2014/15

Partner agencies were in agreement that the business priorities from 2013/14 remained relevant and as they were based upon the views of agencies and children and young people, it was decided that they remain the same for 2014/15. Each priority forms its own chapter in this report, where the activity of the Board and partner agencies is detailed:

### “Early help and preventative measures are effective”

*Some families need help – this may be help in relation to housing, how to parent, behaviour/ anger management, how to budget and attendance at school. By helping these families it is hoped that the situation will improve and the family/ children will not need to have intervention by children’s social care.*

#### eCAF

Peterborough City Council moved to an eCAF solution with Liquidlogic which became live in January 2014, which mirrors the contents of the Peterborough Threshold Document. \$00 delegates have been trained on eCAF and in excess of 120 Lead Professionals are initiating Early Help Assessments on the eCAF system.

#### Multi-Agency Support Groups (MASGs)

The panels are there to support referrals direct from partners through an Early Help Assessment and to support the de-escalation of Children’s Social Care cases following a Child and Family Assessment where the outcome is that identified needs do not indicate a need for continuing involvement by Children’s Social Care but where other multi-agency needs are identified.

Since the first MASG panel which took place on the 19th September 2012 there have been in excess of 600 families referred to the panel for support.

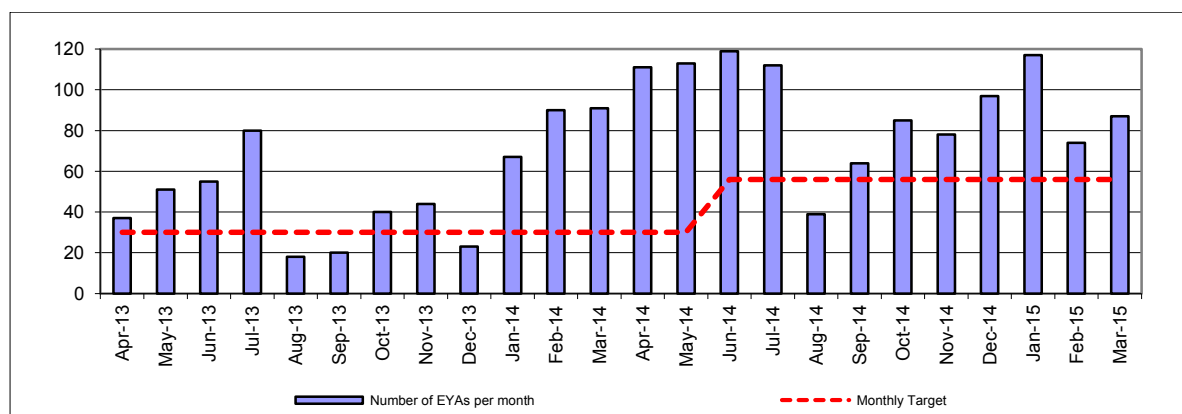
The external audit conducted in September 2014 included observation at one MASG panel. The report from this audit states:

- Attendance at the MASG panel was excellent. Moreover the effectiveness of attendees and the services they represented demonstrated inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts for children, young people and families, which in some cases were good to outstanding.
- Professionals were knowledgeable in their own field and there was good evidence they acted as gateways and enablers to services.
- The panel has matured from a mechanical approach to a streamlined professional group with the child at the centre of attention.

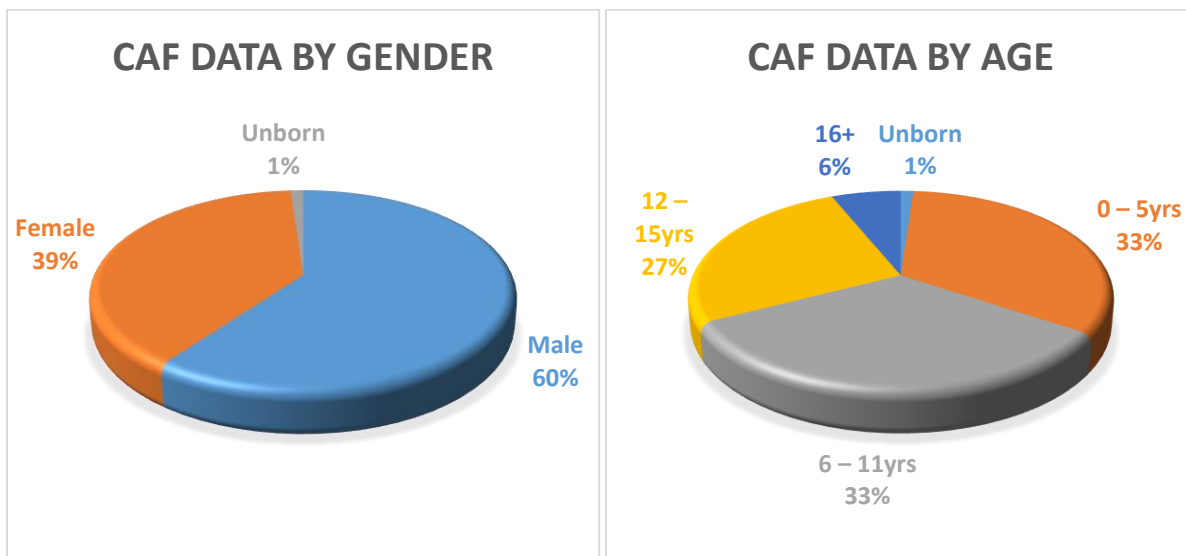
#### CAF Data 2014

A summary of Early Help Assessment numbers is provided here for the year beginning Jan 2014:

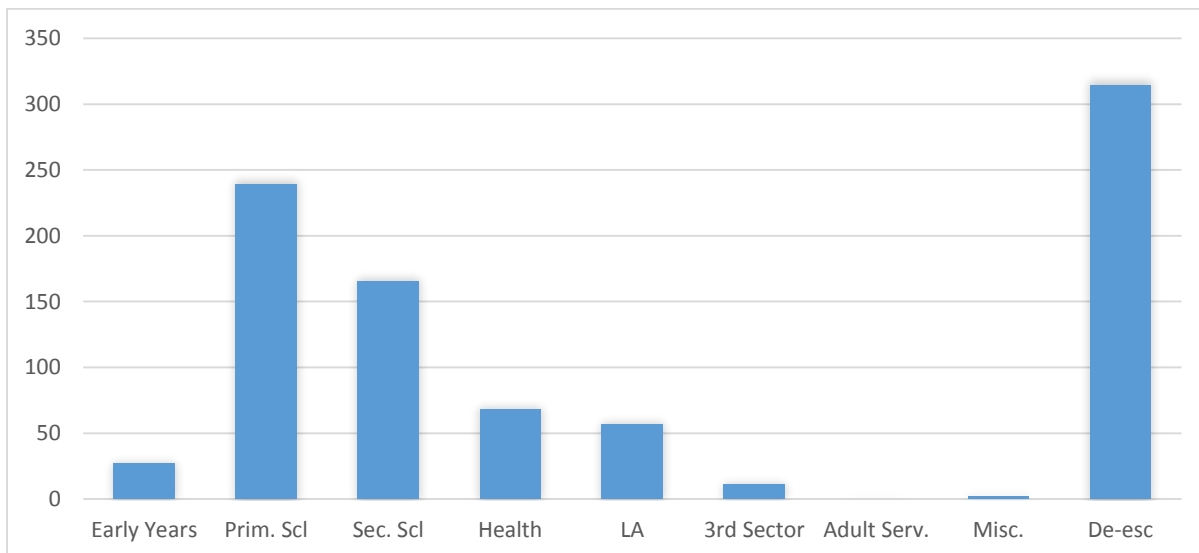
##### By calendar month - 2014:



**By Gender and Age:**



**Who Completed the Early Help Assessment?**



In the January 2013 Ofsted inspection it was identified that some services were not engaging fully in CAF. Considerable effort has been put into engaging other services that have historically not engaged, including CAMHS.

**Service User Feedback**

A report examining responses from parents / carers on the Early Help Assessment process was produced in May 2014. This will now be produced as an annual report.

Early indications from Early Help Assessment parent / carer and child / young person comments received show:

- Commitments from parents to engage – putting this as a priority so that support for child / young person can be obtained.
- Parents consider the actions are a good step forward
- Young person accepted that they needed additional support

**External CAF Audit**

Findings of the external audit on CAF and Early Help Processes September 2014:

## Appendix 1

- MASG:
  - Heavily focused on the child
  - Areas in need of development are ensuring voice of the child evident on all cases and
  - Recognition and measurement of impact
- Case file audits:
  - CAF Co-ordinators (now called Early Help Co-ordinators) carry high numbers of Lead Professional roles
  - There was good evidence of CAF Co-ordinators chasing progress and safeguarding checks had been undertaken on all appropriate cases.
  - An area in need of development is ensuring the presence of Team Around the Child minutes on the system
  - The quality of CAFs was variable and CAF Co-ordinators are now quality assuring CAFs and sending back those that do not meet standards
  - There was good evidence of parental involvement in CAFs
  - Another area of development is consistently including the voice of the child
- Additionally:
  - There was evidence of a training and support programme for the implementation of eCAF
  - The volume of work for the CAF Team (now Early Help Team) continues to increase significantly
  - There is high continuity in the team and they offer a wealth of experience

An Action Plan has been developed as a result of the audit and is actively being worked upon.

### **Feedback to Practitioners**

In January 2014 it was decided to trial for a period of 6 months providing direct feedback to Early Help Assessment initiators. The activity is considered to be so beneficial, that following the 6 month trial, this has now been built in as part of the standard quality assurance process.

### **Early Help Assessment QA results:**

The Early Help Assessment QA is conducted 6 to 8 months after the Early Help Assessment was initiated. Therefore QA results recorded in October to December 2014 relate to Early Help Assessments completed in April 2014.

#### Current results for 2014 indicate:

Excellent grading - 6%

Good grading - 55%

Satisfactory grading -22%

Unsatisfactory grading – 17%

### **Early Help Delivery Group**

An Early Help Delivery Group was set up summer 2014, with the following aims:

- The Aims of Early Help are to ensure that children and young people who need the support of more than one agency experience effective, coordinated early help assessments that lead to the delivery of services which enable improved outcomes.
- Children and young people accessing effective coordinated help through the Team around the Child approach should have their needs met and this should prevent needs from becoming more complex and reaching the point that intervention by specialist services is required.

Developments:

- The group have now approved the production and distribution of a range of material to encourage practitioners to seek out and record the voice of the child on assessments and as part of the TAC process.



## Appendix 1

- An Early help co-ordinator has now been supporting the Peterborough MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub) since the beginning of January which is already having considerable impact, both in terms of sharing information and supporting contacts that come into Children's Social Care that are deemed not to need social care intervention but where the family would benefit from multi-agency support at a targeted level.

### Proposed developments:

- The current Troubled Families programme ends in May 2015, however last year the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) announced the programme would continue for a further five years, but that the criteria for qualification onto the programme would be wider to capture more families. The new programme will see Peterborough identify and work with 1,640 families over the five years of the programme. We have committed to identify and work with 82 families between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. There is an obvious link between the programme and the Early Help (CAF) process and in Peterborough we are aligning the new programme to existing processes. This is to ensure the programme sits within the context of our wider early intervention work as a Council and a Partnership; in addition it ensures consistency and quality of our response to 'troubled families', and that the most appropriate multi-agency response is agreed. The Multi-Agency Support Group (MASG) panels will continue to be the gateway through which additional support for families can be accessed.

Information taken from 'Analysis and Impact of Early Help Assessments 2014-15' Karen Moody Jan 2015

Members of the Early Help Team sit on the Quality and Effectiveness Group and regularly participate in quality assurance activity. Early help quality assurance monitoring is now a standing agenda item on the QEG group to ensure that there is regular scrutiny. Members of the Early Help team have contributed to PSCB multi agency audits (CSE and Core Groups) and they also present regular updates on their internal quality assurance activity. Both the Core Group audit and CSE audit looked at thresholds as part of the audit process. The Business Manager for the PSCB and Head of Service for Early Help have regular update meetings and senior Managers with responsibility for Early help are active members of the PSCB.

It is clear from the external audit which took place in 2014 that the work of the Early help Team means that a significant number of families are supported under the eCAF and MASG process, a number which increases year on year. Feedback from families involved in the process is positive and demonstrates that they are engaged in the process from the start.

Work is underway to ensure the quality of assessments and support is offered to professionals completing assessments, providing a comprehensive training and support package around Early Help.

The data above concerns Quarter 3, data concerning Quarter 1 was presented to the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board in July 2014 which painted an equally positive picture.

It is expected by the Board that work will continue within the Early Help Team on:

- The quality assurance of assessments and support for professionals
- Evaluation of the impact of Early Help via feedback from children, young people and their families and
- Monitoring of support provided under the Troubled Families Programme

During 2015/16 the Board will continue its scrutiny of Early Help to assure itself that the positive impact continues.

## Appendix 1

### “Children at risk of significant harm are effectively identified and protected”

*Significant harm within this priority means children who are the victims of child abuse. This could be emotional abuse, physical abuse, neglect or sexual abuse (including child sexual exploitation).*

Actions undertaken against this priority have been as follows:

A review of the attendance of relevant agencies at child protection conferences along with the timelines of reports being available has been completed via a multi-agency audit through the Quality and Effectiveness Group. An action plan was formulated and has now been completed, and a reporting process is now in place from Children’s Social Care on agency engagement that is shared with the PSCB on a six monthly basis. The first of these reports is due to be delivered at the May 2015 Board Meeting.

Links have been developed with the Strategic MAPP Board (SMB) via the Independent Chair and Business Manager who have become members of the SMB and a local procedure has been developed. The aim is to ensure that safeguarding is fully integrated into managing offenders who pose a risk to children.

The PSCB have retained a focus on Looked After Children in the last year by creating and maintaining links to the Corporate Parenting Panel and Independent Review Service, and Looked After Children placed out of the Local Authority. A reporting cycle is in place and the necessary information included within the dataset to ensure the PSCB remains informed of the quality of care and services for this group of children. The Chair and Business Manager also present annual updates to the Corporate Parenting Panel to ensure the flow of information between the Board and this group.

The Multi-agency Core Group Audit undertaken in November 2014, as detailed on p19-20 of this report, found that Core Groups are generally being held regularly and that almost all agencies are well engaged in this process. An Action Plan was compiled as a result of the audit with some actions which are now complete: e.g.

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER (NAME AND JOB TITLE)	DATE DUE TO BE COMPLETED	PROGRESS	EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION	DATE OF AGENCY SIGN OFF
When membership of the Core Group is being decided the specific section of health should be identified (e.g. school nurse, health visiting, hospital)	Process to be agreed with health. This will form part of a wider discussion concerning health at Child Protection Conferences	Alison Bennett, Head of Service for Quality Assurance and Safeguarding, Children’s Social Care	February 2015	Completed	New process in place.	February 2015

While some actions remain ongoing:

Where agencies have not completed actions that are attributed to them that should be challenged and held to account by Core Group members. This challenge must be recorded in the minutes.	A dip sample of plans to monitor effectiveness of Core Groups in progressing plans	Team Manager for Conference and Review Service	Commence May 2015 then ongoing			
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## Appendix 1

Attendance at Child Protection Conference and parental feedback is presented by the Team Manager for the Conference and Review Service to the board for scrutiny on a quarterly basis.

Specific child protection issues have also been the focus of awareness raising activity in the last year: training has been targeted at General Practitioners, Early Years practitioners, schools and other health professionals on the subject of female genital mutilation. Wider awareness raising activity has also continued on the subject of child sexual exploitation.

Finally, progress is ongoing concerning the development of a robust auditing programme that includes a focus on the experience of the child, the impact and outcome of service provision and that leads to the identification of themes and plans for improvement which are robustly implemented and monitored. The auditing programme has been developed and is delivered through the Quality and Effectiveness Group. The programme includes single agency and multi-agency audits. Further developments are planned to ensure the voice of the child is captured.

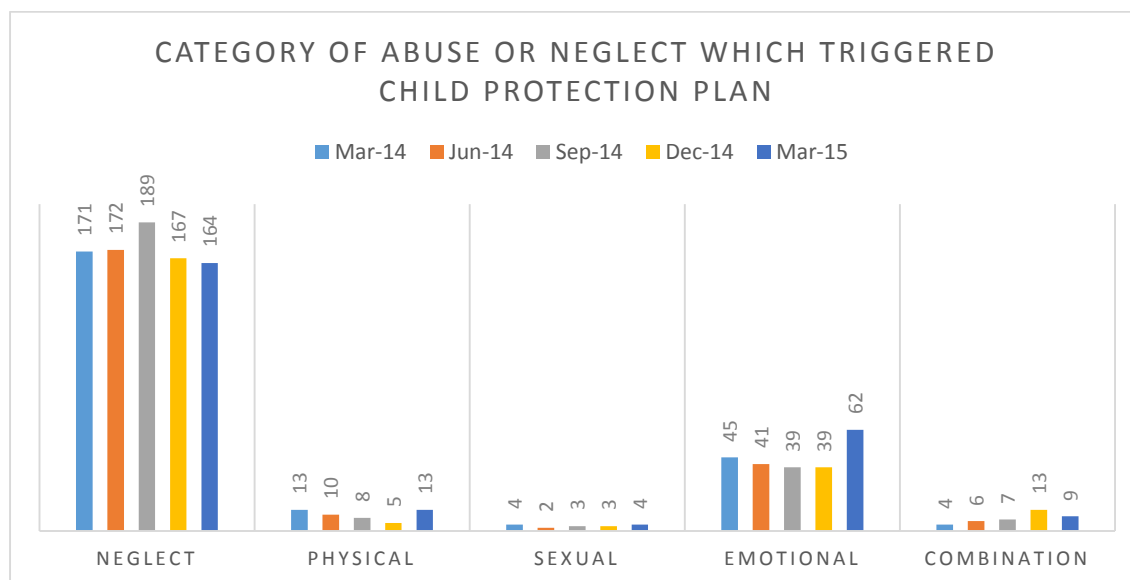
### Child Protection Plans

All children at risk of significant harm or abuse will be the subject of a Child Protection Plan. A child protection plan is a working tool that should enable the family and professionals to understand what is expected of them and what they can expect of others. The aims of the plan are:

- To keep the child safe
- To promote their welfare
- To support their wider family to care for them, if it can be done safely

The table below and charts shows the number of Peterborough children on a Child Protection Plan

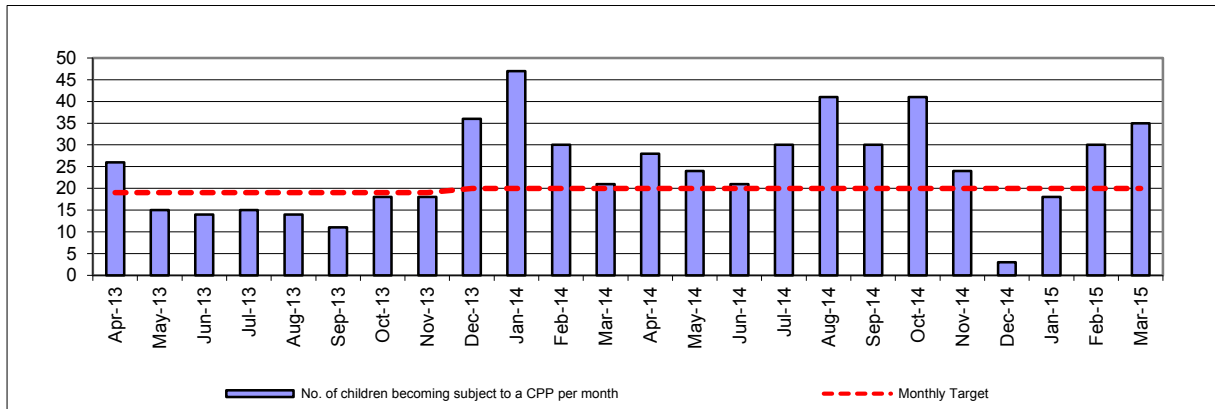
	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14	Mar-15
<b>Child protection</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>252</b>



The majority of children and young people who are subject of Child Protection plans in Peterborough are registered under the category of Neglect. The PSCB has recognised this and accordingly, Neglect will remain as a business priority for the Board in 2015/16 and further work around the issues of neglect will take place.

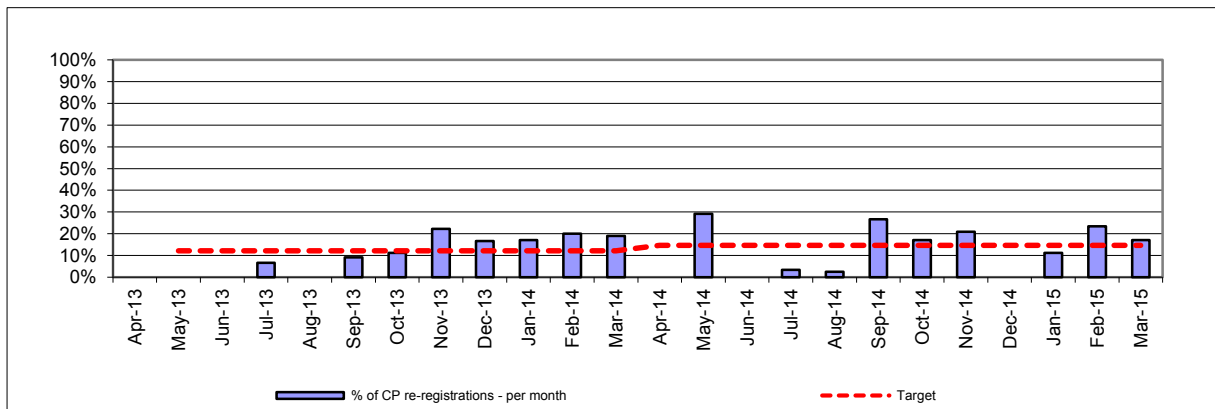
# Appendix 1

## The Number of children becoming the subject of a child protection plan per 10,000 of the local population (aged under 18)



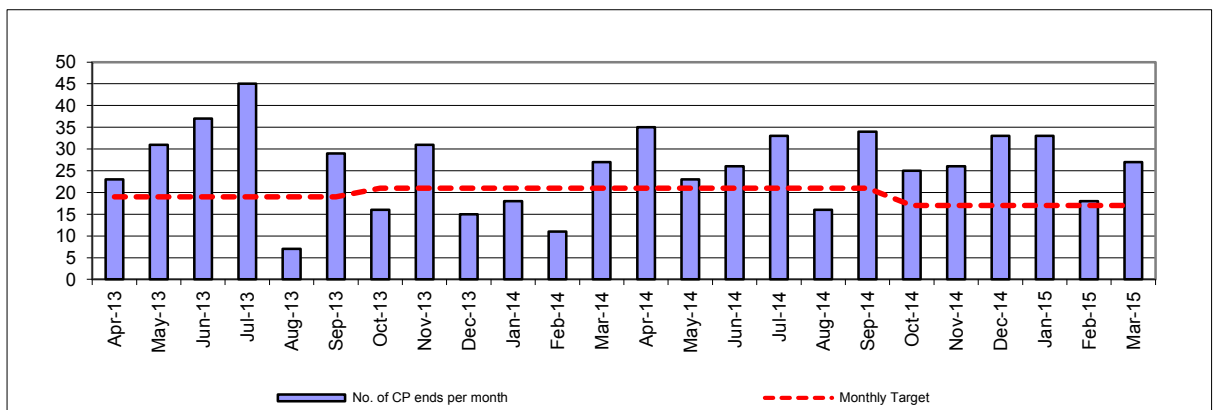
There were 264 children who became subject to a child protection plan during 2014/15. This equates to a rate per 10,000 of 58.7 which is 9.9% higher than the target rate of 53.4.

## The number who became subject to a CP plan for second or subsequent time



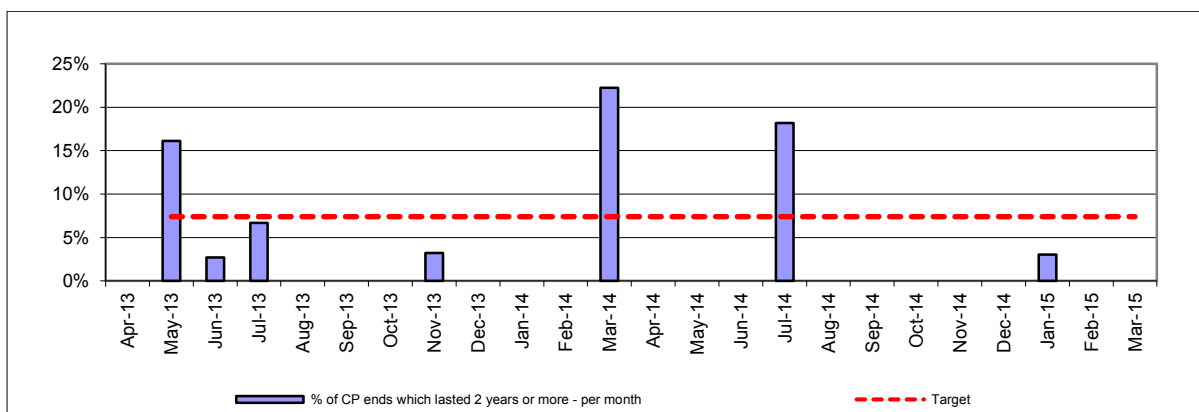
Of the 264 children who became subject to a child protection plan during 2013/14, 31 (11.7%) of them had previously had a child protection plan in Peterborough.

## The number of discontinuations of a Child Protection (CP) Plan per 10,000 of the local population under 18



There were 290 children who ceased to be subject to a child protection plan during 2014/15. This equates to a rate per 10,000 of 64.4 which is 14.1% higher than the target rate of 56.5.

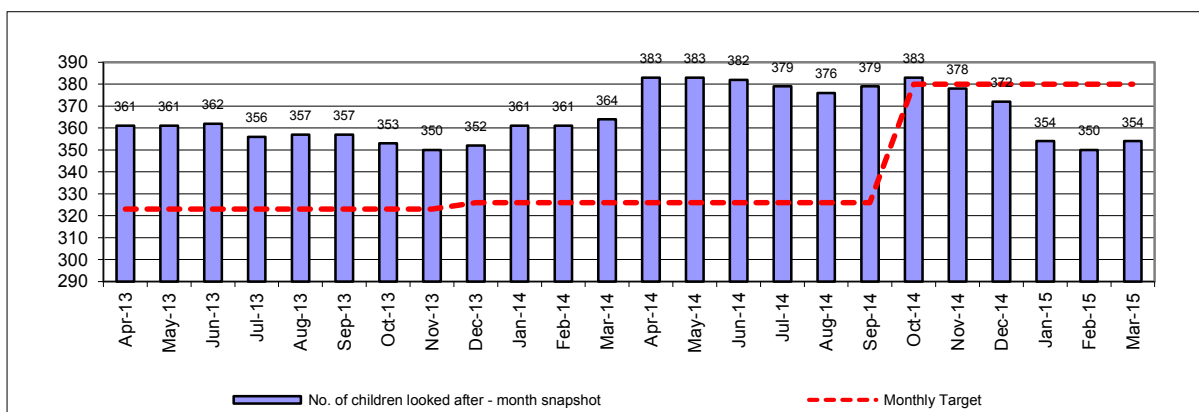
## Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more



Of the 290 children who ceased to be subject to a child protection plan during 2014/15 16 (5.5%) of them had been subject to a child protection plan for more than two years. This is 1.9 percentage points better than the target of 7.4%.

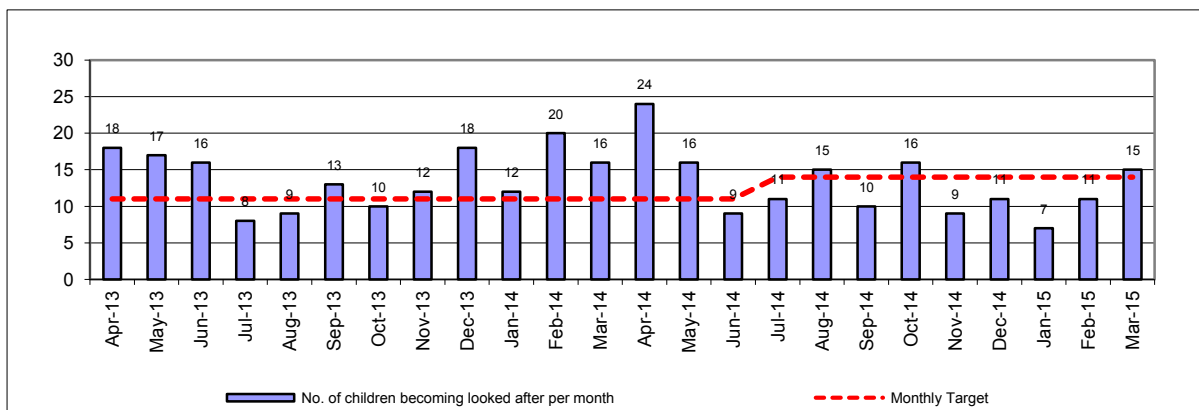
## Looked After Children

The number of children looked after at the end of March 2015 reached 354 which is an increase of 4 since the previous month but a decrease of 10 since March 2014. The rate per 10,000 is 78.7, 6.8% below the target (84.4).

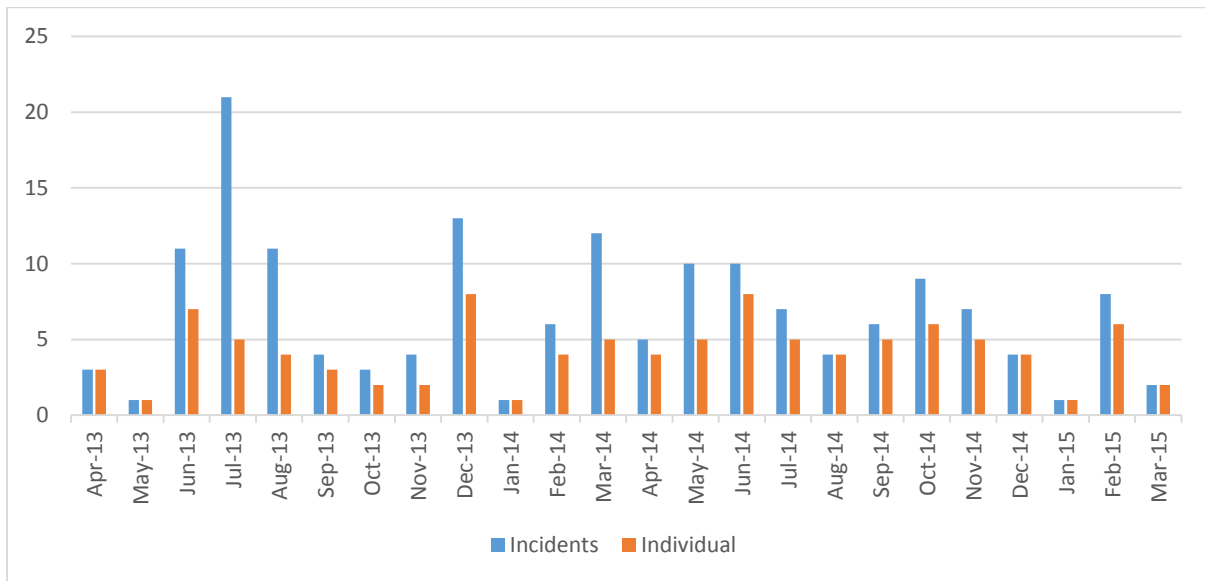
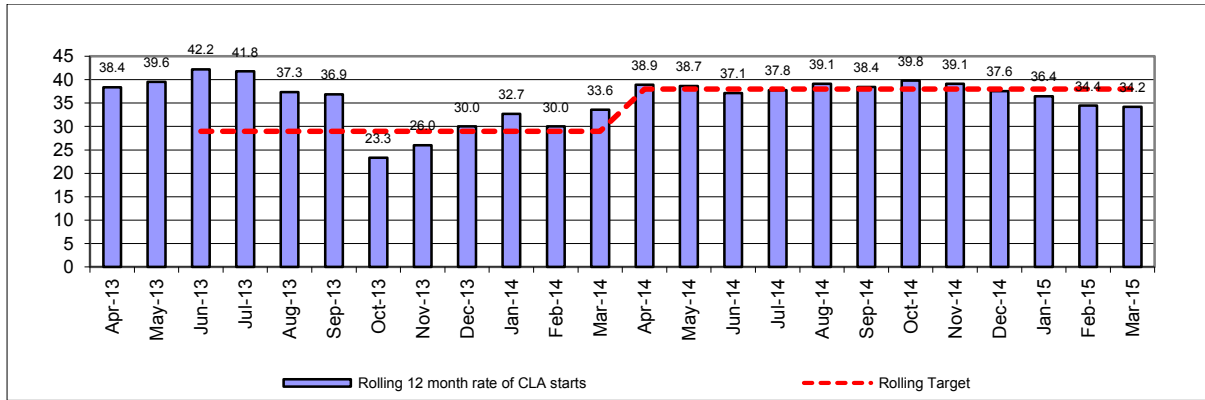


## Admissions of Children Looked After per 10,000

15 children came into care during March 2015, above the target of 14 per month. The rolling 12-month rate per 10,000 at 34.2 is 9.9% below target.



# Appendix 1



Over the past year there have been 55 individual looked after children who went missing with a total of 73 incidents. Missing children are covered under Chapter 4: Additional Groups of Children in more detail.

All training delivered by PSCB covers thresholds and these are regularly monitored by the PSCB. This includes looking at thresholds at the point of CSC intervention and also the wider thresholds concerning S47 enquiries, Child Protection conferences and entrance to Care. This is also monitored through multi agency quality assurance activity and performance management information.



### “Everyone makes a significant and meaningful contribution to safeguarding children”

*Legislation states that everyone has a role to play in safeguarding children. Part of the role of the PSCB is to ensure that all agencies (including Police, Children’s Social Care, Education, Probation, Youth Offending Service, Health and the Voluntary Sector) are properly completing their role in safeguarding. We do this through case reviews, audits, training and listening to children, young people, carers and professionals. Where we consider that an agency could improve their safeguarding activities the PSCB holds the agency to account.*

This priority is primarily measured via the indicators within the dataset, which is in ongoing development. As detailed in the section in this report concerning Section 11 Audits, returns are undertaken by all agencies. The last s11 was completed in 2013 and requests have been sent to ensure the 2015 audit is completed on time. A discussion was held at the Chairs Group and it was decided that the s11 in 2015 would focus specifically on the voice of the child.

An Assessment Framework has been developed and is being delivered by Children’s Services. The protocols within this framework aim to ensure:

- Assessments are timely, transparent and proportionate
- The needs of disabled children, young carers and children within youth justice are outlined and considered
- There is clarity on how agencies can make a contribution
- It is established how assessments can be linked to other specialist assessments

The multi-agency safeguarding recognition scheme which commenced in July 2013 has continued through 2014-15 with a total of 4 safeguarding awards having been distributed. All of these awards were given in recognition of the work undertaken to protect children from child sexual exploitation.

As previously mentioned, attendance at meetings of Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board by all of the wide range of agencies is good and all members have made contributions towards the campaigns run in the last year. In addition, those agencies who support the Learning and Development Programme by delivering multi-agency training include:

- Police
- Children’s Social Care
- Health
- The voluntary sector

The board has sought input from young people in the city in the last year, detailed in Chapter 9. This ensures that the work completed by the Board and partners is relevant and appropriate for children and young people in the city, and allows them to contribute to work which may or may not directly affect them.

It is recognised that this is an area which should be expanded as good practice. In the next year the members of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board and the Business Unit in supporting of the members, will be considering how they can engage young people and parents/carers to a greater extent in their safeguarding practice.

# Appendix 1

## “Workforce has the right skills/knowledge and capacity to safeguard children”

The PSCB has a duty to deliver multi-agency safeguarding training to agencies in Peterborough to ensure that all professionals know how to safeguard children and what signs to look for. We are also responsible for checking that any safeguarding training that is run by agencies in Peterborough is fit for purpose.

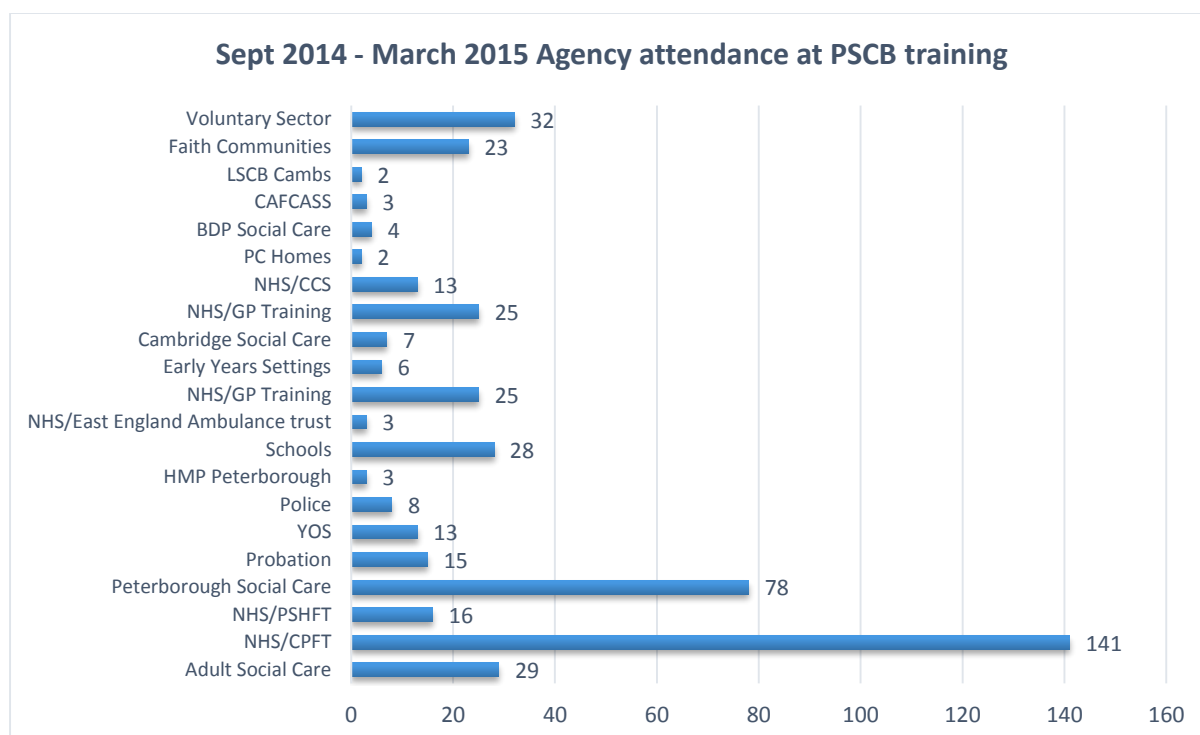
In March 2014 a decision was made that the PSCB training would revert to an academic year programme as oppose to a financial year. This resulted in the 2013/14 PSCB training programme concluding on the 31st March 2014 and the next full PSCB training programme commencing in September 2014.

During the period 1st September 2014- 31st March 2015 the PSCB delivered a total of 20 different safeguarding courses (13 of which form the core programme) with 27 individual training sessions offered (This does not include training that has been undertaken by the CSE Co-ordinator to groups of young people – e.g. Mini CSE “conference” at a secondary school – 150 young people attended) These varied in both subject area and course level but all of them were delivered to a multi-agency audience. The subjects discussed during the six months included;

- Child Development
- Child sexual Exploitation
- Neglect
- Domestic Abuse
- Parental Mental Health
- Safeguarding deaf & disabled children
- Safeguarding for Managers
- Messages from child death overview panel and serious case reviews
- GP Training

## Attendance

During the six month period 476 people attended the training. Non-attendance rate was 4% the majority of reasons given for non-attendance was due to illness, bereavement, court attendances. Non-attendance continues to be followed up as to reasons why and a charge raised where appropriate.



## Appendix 1

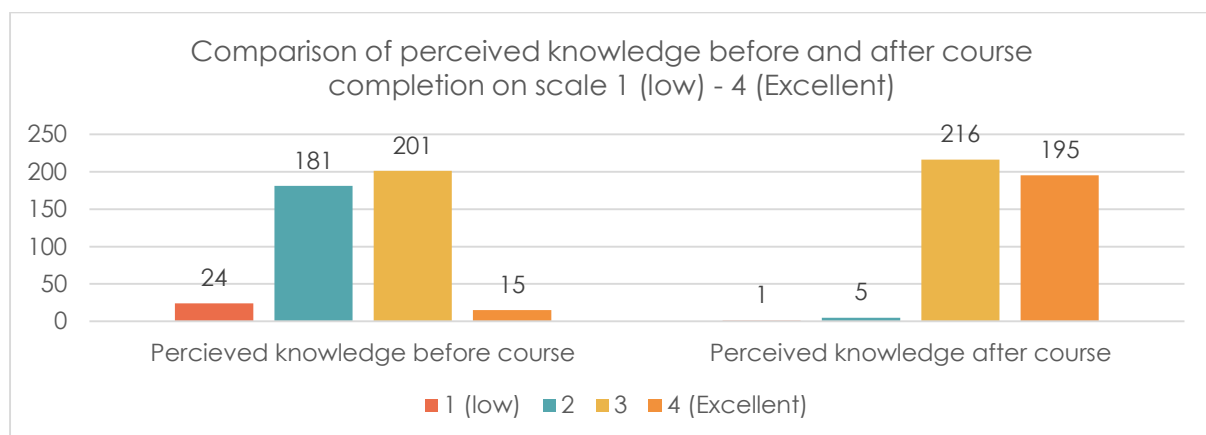
We have maintained our use of Northminster House as our primary training venue, which has in turn retained our increased participant space on courses. Delegates have commented that this training venue is easily accessible and is suitable for delegates who may have disabilities.

We have seen a good representation of agencies across the partnership, with health colleagues attending the most events with 30% of places, social care 16%, and the voluntary sector at 7%. Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board worked in partnership with Cambridgeshire Local Safeguarding Children Board and the Designated Doctor for Safeguarding Children and delivered 2 safeguarding sessions specifically aimed at General Practitioners. 25 general practitioners from Peterborough attended the sessions, there are a further two sessions scheduled for June 15 and September 15. In relation to the Faith Communities, in January 2015 the PSCB Business Manager and Education Safeguarding Lead from Peterborough City Council delivered specific safeguarding training to representatives from all of the Mosques in Peterborough and several Madrasah's. In excess of 20 people attended the two sessions and this will now form part of a rolling programme with a further session on Early Help planned for the summer 2015.

### Impact of PSCB multi agency training September 2014- March 2015

#### *Perceived knowledge*

The table below evidences that delegates considered that their knowledge had increased as a result of attending the training course. The graph clearly evidences that the training had a positive impact on the delegates who attended.



#### *Relevance of training to job role*

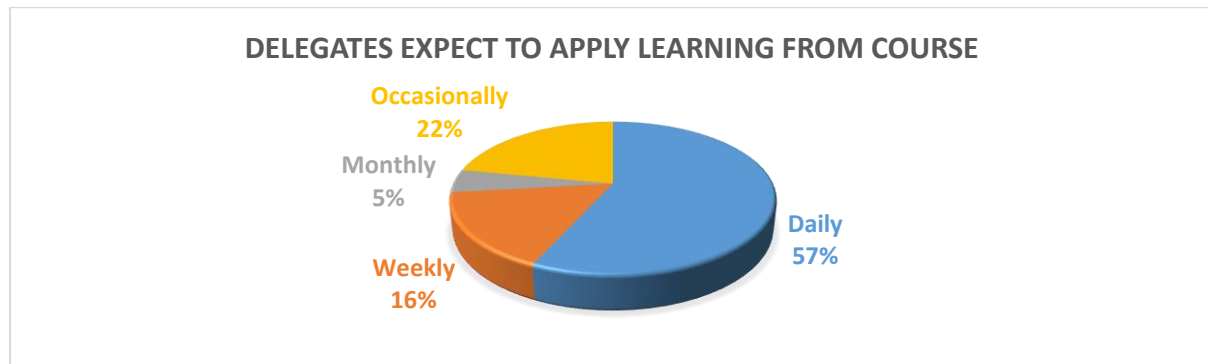
The graph below demonstrates that the vast majority of practitioners considered that the training was completely relevant to their job role. No delegates felt that the training was not relevant. Where delegates said the training was only partially relevant delegates said that this was because children were not their main client groups and so the information was only partially relevant.



# Appendix 1

## Application of knowledge on practice

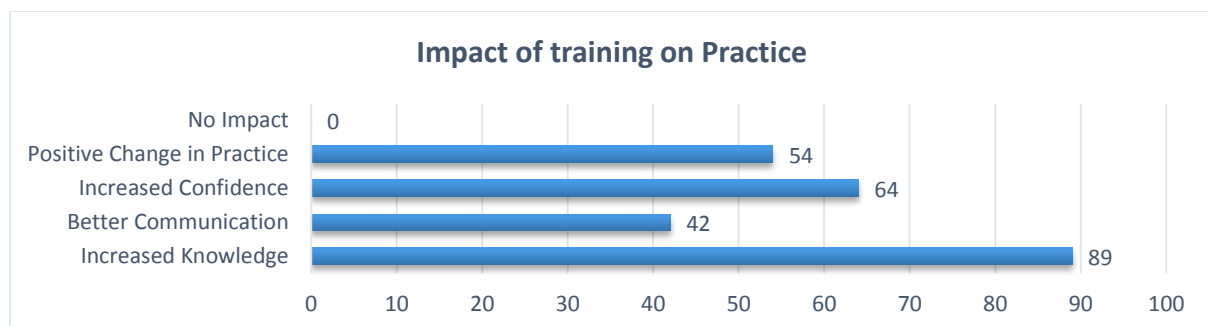
The graph below demonstrates how regularly delegates considered that they would use the information that they had learnt as a result of attending the training.



As can be seen above the vast majority of delegates (73%) considered that the information that they had learnt was important enough to use on a daily or weekly basis. We asked delegates to provide examples of how they would use the training.

## Impact of training on practice

The graph below clearly demonstrates that all of the delegates who responded considered that the training had impacted on their practice. The most common impact was that delegates knowledge had increased – 89 delegates out of the 93 who responded (96%) considered that their knowledge had increased as a result of attending the training session.



## PSCB Conference

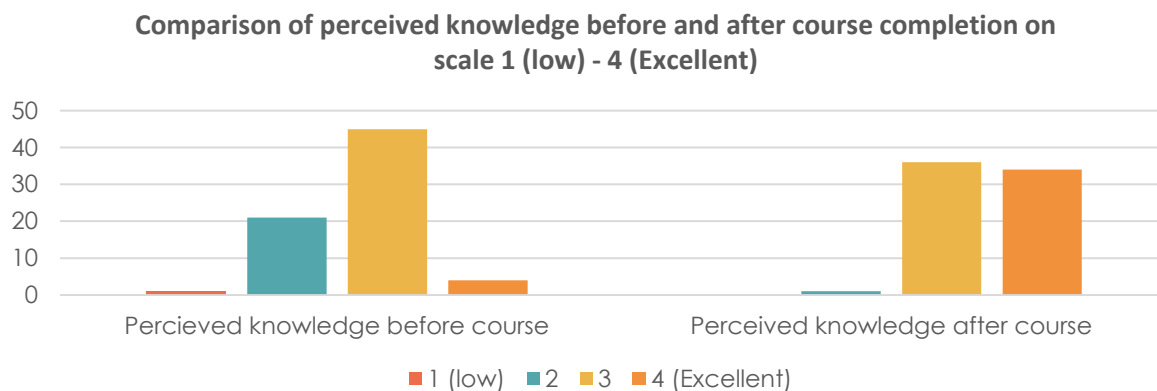
Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board (PSCB) held a half day conference on “Child sexual exploitation – continuing to learn” on the 21st January 2015 at the Fleet, Peterborough. Speakers represented services local to Peterborough and there were also two national speakers – Bina Parma from the National Working Group and Anna Banbury – CSE lead at the NSPCC.

The conference was also used as an opportunity to launch the CSE resource pack. This is a free pack that is available to all agencies across the City. The pack includes leaflets, posters, information on signs and symptoms and a 2 hour CSE briefing (including case studies) which can be used by agencies to deliver CSE awareness training. Following the conference 11 agencies (to date) have requested a copy of the CSE resource pack for use within their own agency

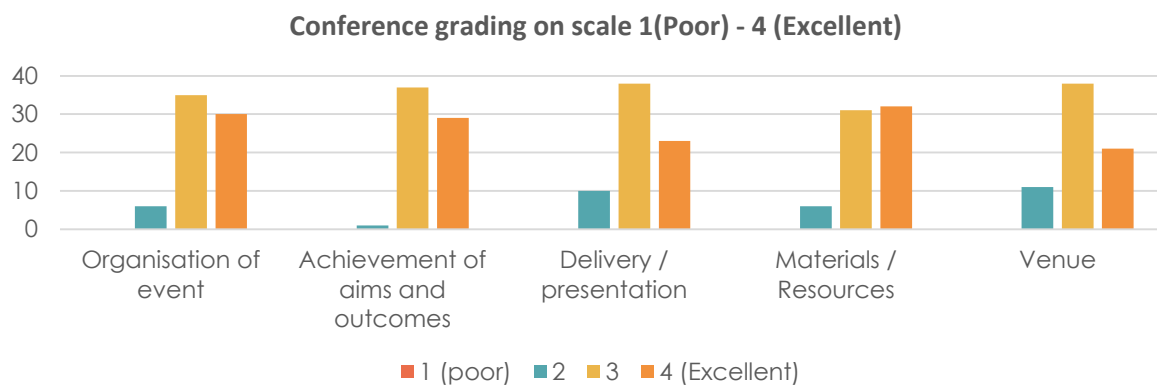
The conference was attended by 121 delegates, and 71 completed evaluation forms were returned at the end of the day. Feedback on the conference was generally very positive and delegates considered that they had learnt something from the session. A number of delegates felt that the half-day session was too short and that it would have been better to have had a full day conference which would have provided more time for discussion and networking.

# Appendix 1

## Analysis of the evaluation



This graph demonstrates that the vast majority of delegates perceived knowledge of child sexual exploitation increased as a result of attending the training, with the most significant increase being in level 4 “excellent increase”. It is encouraging that no delegates felt that their knowledge had decreased as a result of attending the session.



The graph above demonstrates how delegates rated the organisation of the event, achievement of aims and outcomes, the delivery and presentation, CSE resource pack and the venue. It was unfortunate that the first speaker exceeded the time that she was allocated to deliver her presentation by approximately 30 minutes. This in turn had an impact on the remaining time that subsequent speakers had to deliver their presentations. This resulted in some of the presentations feeling rushed and only a limited amount of time available for questions. This is reflected in the delegates grading and comments about the organisation of the event and the delivery/ presentation.

When asked how the conference could be improved nearly half (48%) of the respondents felt that the conference should have been a full day session. This would have allowed for more time for each speaker to deliver their presentation and also time for workshops. There was also concern that the venue did not have enough car parking spaces for the number of people who attended.

The conference was a success, and had good attendance from a range of agencies across the City. The evaluation of the conference evidences that it had a positive impact on the delegate’s knowledge and understanding of CSE.

The PSCB should consider whether in future it holds conferences over a full day rather than a half day. This will need to be balanced against resource and financial implications.

### Future Plans:

Activity in 2015/16 will include expanding the offer of training on safeguarding children to the adult’s workforce, as well as organising a multi-agency conference on the subject of Neglect. There will also be a focus on methods for monitoring single agency training.

### “Understand the needs of all sectors of our community”

*Peterborough is a multi-cultural City with lots of different communities. It is very important that the PSCB understands the cultural and religious beliefs of all sectors of its communities and how they may impact on safeguarding issues.*

2014-15 has seen a new Lay member join the Board from the local Muslim community. Regular meetings and ongoing communication continues between the Business Manager and the Communities and Cohesion Manager to increase awareness of safeguarding within community groups and keep the board informed of local needs and issues.

A community work stream has been established through the new Learning and Engagement Structure which was implemented March 2015. The work stream will be led by the Community Cohesion Manager and will include focussed engagement from Eastern European communities.

The PSCB Business Manager and the Education Safeguarding Lead have worked with the Muslim council of Peterborough to produce a Booklet on “Safeguarding children and young people in mosques and Madrasah’s in Peterborough”. This was supported by the PSCB delivery of a train the trainer safeguarding course to representatives from all mosques in Peterborough and some Madrasah’s in Peterborough. The PSCB will continue to work with the Muslim community and hold further development evenings.

There has also been work to develop a structure to capture the voice of children and young people on safeguarding issues in the city. This has included the formation of a youth ambassador’s network in conjunction with Children’s Social Care and Peterborough’s Youth MP being appointed to the Board as a corresponding member.

Links have been developed with HMP Peterborough to ensure that safeguarding is integrated into the appropriate areas of work within the establishment. The Mother and Baby Unit completed the s11 audit for the first time last year so they have again been requested to complete this. There has been communication between the prison and the Board in support of this. The prison have expressed an interest to receive some training on child sexual exploitation so the CSE Co-ordinator has been in touch to arrange this. Staff from the prison have also attended multi-agency training delivered by the PSCB, allowing them to make links with community agencies.

One of the serious case reviews undertaken by the Board has highlighted the need to have important guidance for parents available in languages which reflect the diversity of Peterborough. In response to this the leaflets for parents and children and young people on child sexual exploitation were made available in 7 different languages: Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Portuguese, Slovak and Urdu. There are also plans to translate the leaflets on female genital mutilation into relevant languages. All of this work has been undertaken in partnership with Cambridgeshire LSCB to ensure a consistent message is delivered across the county. In addition, this particular SCR highlighted a need for communication between countries regarding previous criminal convictions to ensure risk assessments are completed with as much relevant information as possible. This matter is being explored and further information will be available in the 2015/16 Annual Report.

There has also been significant work this year to engage children and young people in the city, to ensure their voice is heard. This work is detailed in a later section of this report.

# Appendix 1

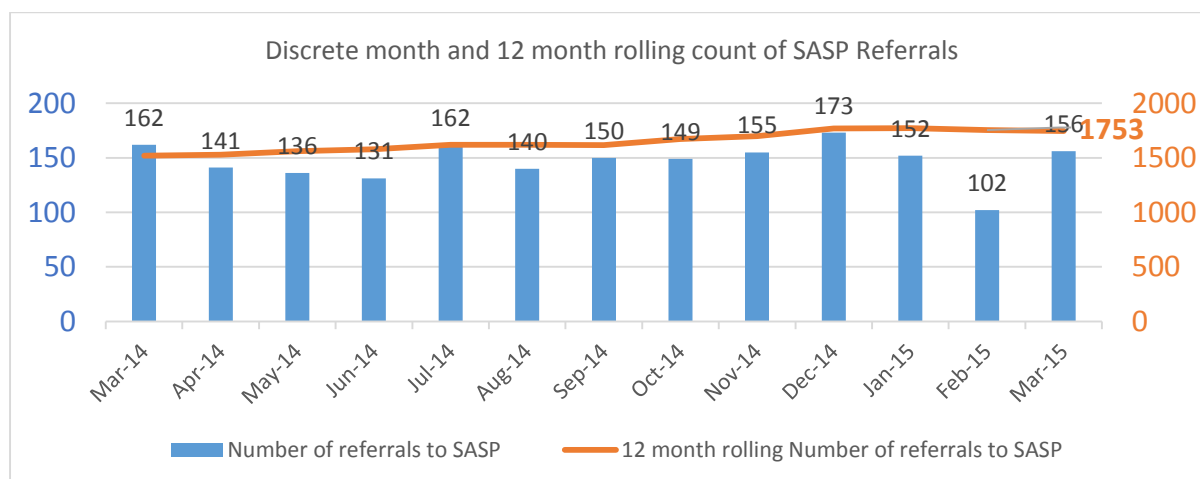
## “Children are fully protected from the effects of domestic abuse (domestic violence) and neglect”

Peterborough has a high number of cases that involve domestic abuse and neglect. It is vital that professionals work together to ensure that children are fully protected from the effects. For this reason ensuring children are fully protected from the effects of Domestic Abuse is a business priority for the board. Peterborough agencies are engaged with working in a multi-agency capacity to offer services to those families effected by Domestic Abuse.

### Domestic Abuse

Partial monthly data is now available from Specialist Abuse Services Peterborough (SASP) relevant to this section. The chart below shows both discrete month and 12 month rolling rates of all Peterborough Womans Aid (PWA) and Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) referrals – March data showed a total of 156 referrals which is in line with the previous 12 month average (146). **The 12 month rolling rate is at 1747, which shows an effective increase from the baseline period (12 months up to the end of March 2014) of 15%.**

The following performance data must be considered in context of the significant changes made to the service following a retender exercise. In April 2014, traditional domestic abuse services for victims were integrated with sexual violence advocacy services to create SASP, an integrated service for adult victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence. In July 2014, SASP began its service for children and young people affected by domestic abuse or sexual violence. It is common for service activity to be affected during the initial period of transition into a new service.

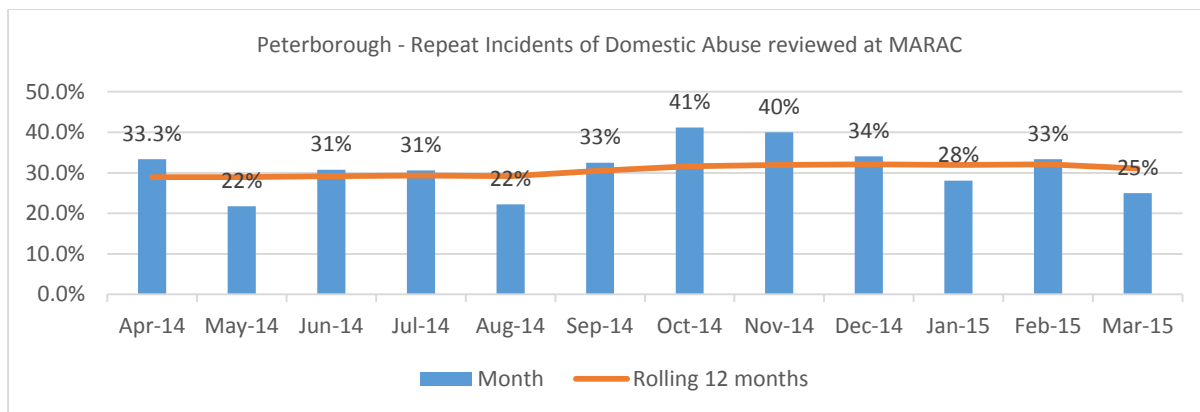


There is currently no data provided with regards the number of re-referrals to SASP, however, this has been requested and a process is being implemented. This information is expected to be available in future reports.

MARAC data can however be used as a proxy, the most recent data available over the last 12 months is shown in the chart below where approximately one in three MARAC cases are repeats.

	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
Cases Reviewed	12	23	26	49	36	40	34	30	41	57	30	24
Repeat cases	4	5	8	15	8	13	14	12	14	16	10	6
<b>Repeat rate</b>												
Month	33.3%	22%	31%	31%	22%	33%	41%	40%	34%	28%	33%	25%
Rolling 12 months	28.9%	28.9%	29.2%	29.3%	29.2%	30.5%	31.6%	31.9%	32.1%	31.9%	32.1%	31.1%





A process has been put in place via SASP regarding the number of offenders brought to justice: this involves paper notes being made when a SASP worker is at the court. It is accepted that this is not a desirable way to collate this data and so a number of other avenues are being explored, namely whether the data can be received directly from the Specialist Domestic Violence Court, assuming Peterborough data can be disaggregated from the rest of the Cambridgeshire.

Rates of police recorded domestic incidents and crimes are not a measure in this report, however, do provide some useful context. **There were a total of 408 domestic incidents reported to the Police in June; the previous 12 month average was 392. The percentage of domestic incidents raised that were classed as domestic crimes was 31% (n=128).**

Since the Victims Hubs began taking low and medium referrals, PWA have seen a decrease in the number of referrals from the Police, which has helped in reducing staff caseloads. The SASP still receive all medium and high referrals from the MASH.

PWA recruited two domestic abuse/sexual violence advocates in April and have been contracted to provide a full time advocate to sit within Peterborough's MASH to further enhance Peterborough's specialist multi-agency support offer.

SASP are now members of the Sex Workers Case management group, to ensure appropriate information sharing is in place for safety planning with high risk victims.

PWA continue to work with the Cambridgeshire Deaf Association, following a successful partnership project with DIAL Peterborough. This coming year PWA shall be piloting a Freedom programme for female victims who are deaf or have hearing difficulties.

The Children and Young People's Sexual Violence worker, funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner, is now fully embedded within the service and has supported 32 children and young people since December 2014. The worker is covering Fenland and Peterborough.

Since July 2014, SASP's specialist service for children and young people has received 152 referrals and has offered a service to all of these children and young people. Promotion of this service has increased awareness within schools across the city and many referrals have been received directly from them.

## Neglect

Whilst neglect was identified as a priority 2014/15, the activity concerning child sexual exploitation which was already underway, increased significantly and the Board and its partner agencies responded proactively. This meant however that the focus on neglect was somewhat overshadowed. There were a suite of training sessions delivered on the subject to upskill staff in 2014/15 but it is recognised that the subject of neglect must take the forefront of activity in 2015/16 and there is already work underway to ensure this is the case, including the organisation of a multi-agency conference for November 2015.

### “Children are fully protected from Child Sexual Exploitation”

The Board has continued with a proactive response to CSE throughout 2014-15 with the appointment of a part-time CSE, Trafficking and Missing Co-ordinator. This post commenced on 1st October 2014. One of the first tasks undertaken was a refresh of the CSE Action Plan. The new version includes recommendations from local and national reports on the subject of CSE.

This Action Plan is overseen by the CSE Implementation group and recommendations are considered in detail by the group. All agencies are expected to contribute updates towards the plan and are held to account for inaction where necessary. The CSE Strategy is under review and will be updated, with input from all members, following the successful conclusion of Operation Erle.

The work of the CSE Co-ordinator will continue with a focus on gathering and analysing data and reviewing the work completed by other agencies regarding CSE.

#### Raising Awareness of CSE:

Peterborough Safer Schools Officers have continued to support the delivery of the CEOP ‘Exploited’ programme within the secondary schools: it is the aim that teachers and staff within the schools will continue the delivery of this programme in the next academic year.

Alongside this, the Board has purchased the Barnardo’s primary and secondary resources ‘Real Love Rocks’ which are designed to increase children and young people’s awareness of healthy relationships, grooming and internet safety. The secondary resource has been introduced to the CSE Schools Forum with a view to increasing the amount and range of resources available to the schools to deliver work on sex and relationships. The CSE Co-ordinator will work alongside schools to monitor what is delivered and the impact of this on young people in the academic year 2015/16.

Leaflets and posters have been produced for young people to increase their awareness. Smart codes have been added to the leaflet and poster which is linked directly to the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board website where there are videos, links and further information for young people to access, including where they can go to for support. Feedback from professionals has prompted consultation with young people to design material aimed at a slightly younger age group to ensure appropriate material is available to all young people.

A mini conference was delivered to a whole year group at one of the secondary schools in the city to inform students about what work has taken place to address CSE, following sessions delivered by Rape Crisis within their PHSE lessons focused on sexual exploitation and consent.

Consultation with young people is ongoing to determine their understanding of CSE and where they would go to gain information on the subject, this has included the 16-18 age group, who stated that they felt they were often ‘missed out’ by awareness raising campaigns.

Leaflets have also been designed for professionals and parents and carers. All are available on the PSCB website in 8 languages. A leaflet for businesses has also been designed ready for translation into appropriate languages and follows a week of action by Cambridgeshire Constabulary where local, targeted businesses were contacted to raise awareness of CSE and give them an appropriate avenue to report any concerns.

It is intended that further awareness raising activity will be targeted at appropriate local businesses, continuing the ‘Say Something If You See Something’ campaign locally by focusing on further groups of taxi drivers, hotels and fast food outlets.

Another important focus will be raising awareness with parents and carers and the CSE Co-ordinator is currently exploring with partners the best way or the variety of ways that this could be achieved.

Level 1 Awareness training continues to be delivered to multi-agency groups: 19 professionals attended the course in January 2014, gave good feedback and said they were interested in learning more about the subject and how to work with young people where CSE has been identified as a concern. In

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response to this, Level 2 training will be designed to be part of the training brochure for 2015-2016, as well as workshops with a specific focus on CSE and boys and young men and CSE and disabilities.

To ensure that as wide an audience as possible is reached to increase the city's awareness of the issue of CSE, a Resource Pack was launched in January which contains all of the leaflets, a short presentation and information from guidance and reports on CSE. The pack has been designed to facilitate single agency briefings and discussions to enable those who cannot access multi-agency training to have an awareness and to ensure that consistent messages are delivered to all professionals. A similar pack has also been designed for female genital mutilation. Both packs have been well received by professionals locally and those outside of the local authority area.

A conference was held in January 2015 on Child sexual Exploitation to engage practitioners in an update on the subject and keep them informed about national research and findings.

Finally, a CSE forum has been established for secondary schools across the city with a view to ensuring the schools are aware of available resources and avenues of support for young people who are at risk or victims of CSE. The forum has been well received and this will continue on a termly basis into the new academic year.

## Additional Groups of Children

### Children Missing from Home and Care

Around 140,000 children go missing each year<sup>6</sup>. When a child goes missing, it is a clear sign of problems in their life. The reasons children go missing include domestic abuse, neglect, exploitation, mental health issues and substance misuse. Once away from home they are vulnerable to many risks including child sexual exploitation, gang exploitation, becoming involved in crime or becoming a victim of crime.<sup>7</sup> Failing to recognise missing as a serious safeguarding issue can lead to significant gaps in agencies' awareness and the effectiveness of their responses. In contrast, early intervention with a missing child can reduce the harm they experience, and help them change behaviour before it gets embedded: a sexually exploited 15 year old who frequently goes missing is likely to need significantly more safeguarding interventions and support than a child who goes missing once. The PSCB needs to assure itself that agencies are working together to identify and help those children and young people who go missing.

Children's services are alerted to missing incidents in the following ways:

- for children living in Peterborough who go missing (either from home or from a care placement), the contact centre receive a missing alert from the police
- for Peterborough children in care who are placed outside of the LA boundary, the social worker and contact centre are alerted by the care provider.

This has been in operation since November 2014 but has been made more robust following the appointment of a missing case worker located in MASH Hub since March 2015. In both of these cases, the incidents are recorded on Liquid Logic, the children's social care case management system.

The police changed their definition of missing in the spring of 2013 where it was split into "missing" and "absent".

The contact service only receive notifications of missing incidents meaning that any now classed as "absent" are no longer included in the data.

The table below shows the number of incidents each month from April 2014 to March 2015. The number of incidents have increased (294) compared with 2013/14 when 193 incidents were reported, this may in part be due to better reporting of missing and the improvement in recording created by streamlining front door processes and placing responsibility back with Children's Social Care

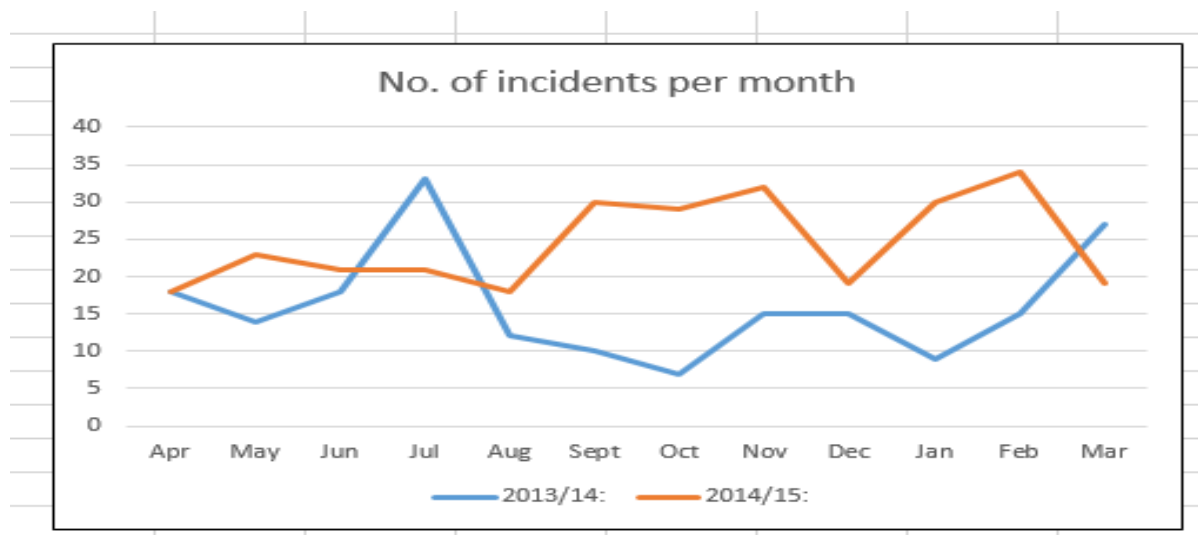
	Apr -14	May -14	Jun -14	Jul -14	Aug -14	Sep -14	Oct -14	Nov -14	Dec -14	Jan -15	Feb -15	Mar -15	2014 -15 YTD
Missing Incident s	18	23	21	21	18	30	29	32	19	30	34	19	294

An individual child or young person can have more than one missing incident over a month, quarter or year. The next table shows the number of individuals in each month with missing incidents. The total box is the number of individuals across the whole year, who may have incidents in more than one month.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the Missing Persons Taskforce, 2010, the Home Office

<sup>7</sup> Missing Children and Adults, A cross government strategy, 2011, the Home Office; Still Running 3, 2011, The Children's Society

## Appendix 1



During 2014/15 228 children have gone missing on 294 separate occasions. This is a considerable increase from 96 incidents involving 193 children in the previous year

	Apr -14	May -14	Jun -14	Jul -14	Aug -14	Sep -14	Oct -14	Nov -14	Dec -14	Jan -15	Feb -15	Mar -15	2014 -15 YTD
Incidents	16	16	19	16	13	23	23	24	16	21	27	14	228

There are some individuals who have had several missing incidents across several months. The next table shows how many incidents the 155 children and young people had during the year.

	1 incident	2 incidents	3 incidents	4+ incidents	Individuals
2014/15:	100	25	13	17	155

100 children had 1 incident in the year, 25 young people had 2 incidents in the year, 13 had 3 incidents and 17 young people had more than 4 incidents during the year.

The next set of tables look at the characteristics of the 155 individuals. We can see that 68 of the young people were male (44%) and 87 female (56%). Previous years data suggests that missing incidents are higher amongst females. Data indicates that this has been the trend for several years.

	Male	Female	Individuals
2014/15:	68	87	155

The age split of the individuals below shows the majority of incidents occurring among those aged 14 and 17 with the most substantive increase happening in the 15 and 16 year old bracket.

	0-4	5-9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2014-15	2	3	2	1	6	11	19	34	44	23	10

93 of the individuals are white British (60%) and 32 are white European (21%) and 15 are of mixed ethnicity (10%). We have 6 individuals where their ethnicity is either blank, not known or is recorded as other these cases were not known to Childrens Services.

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	W Brit	W Euro	Mixed	Asian	Black	Unknown	Individuals
2014/15:	93	32	16	3	5	6	155

### Involvement with children's social care

Prior analysis has shown that children with missing incidents are likely to have links with children's social care. The following analysis looks at whether the child was known to social care at the time of their missing incident, prior to or subsequent to the incident. Where an individual has more than one missing incident over the year, the most recent one has been used in the analysis.

The first table looks at whether the child or young person had an open referral within social care at the time of the incident. For those that were not open to social care at the time, analysis shows whether they had either a prior or subsequent referral. The data shows that 77 individuals were open cases within social care at the time of the missing incident. 23 young people had a prior referral to the incident which had since been closed and 13 had a referral opened after the incident. 42 children did not have any children's social care involvement at the time of their missing episode.

Open Referral	2014-15	2014-15 %
<b>CURRENT:</b>	77	50%
<b>PRIOR:</b>	23	15%
<b>SUBSEQUENT:</b>	13	8%
<b>NEVER:</b>	42	27%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	155	100%

The 77 cases that were open to Social Care at the time of the missing episode can be broken down as follows.

Open to CSC	2014-15	2014-15 %
<b>CURRENT CLA:</b>	26	34%
<b>CURRENT CP:</b>	7	9%
<b>CURRENT CIN:</b>	44	57%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	77	100%

There are clear links between Child Sexual Exploitation and children who go missing. Barnardo's has documented that more than half of the children they worked with in 2010 following sexual exploitation had previously been missing from home or care on a regular basis. More than 100,000 young people under the age of 16 run away from home, their care placement or school each year. Within Peterborough there is a clear system in place that monitors those young people who are at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation and who go missing. There is a clear Hazard system in place that flags up the risk and this is reviewed in light of each missing episode through the normal safeguarding procedure.

### How is the PSCB addressing this issue?

A multi-agency Missing Action Plan has been developed and is monitored and scrutinised by the Board via a quarterly update. Narrative information is also presented which covers themes from Return Interviews undertaken.

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The Action Plan was created following both multi-agency and single agency audits in 2014 which highlighted areas for improvement and the Board has ensured it is well-informed on the issue and activity to allow for appropriate challenge.

A missing sub-group has been established, led by the Head of Service within Children's Social Care who is the lead for Missing. This group pulls together information from missing from home, care and education. The PSCB CSE Co-ordinator is member of this group and ensures that agencies are held to account around missing children and young people.

### Private Fostering



A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative of the child, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. It should not be confused with fostering placements provided by Independent Fostering Agencies run by private companies.

A private foster carer may be a friend of the family or the child's friend's parents. However, a private foster carer is sometimes someone who is not previously known to the family, but who is willing to foster the child privately.

Examples of private fostering arrangements are:

- Children sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their English or for educational opportunities.
- Asylum seeking and refugee children.
- Teenagers who, having broken ties with their parents, are staying in short term arrangements with friends or other non-relatives.
- Children living with host families, arranged by language schools or other organisations.
- Children living with members of the extended family, e.g. Great aunt.

The Children Act 1989 requires parents and private foster carers to give the Local Authority advance notice of a private fostering arrangement. It also places specific duties on local authorities with responsibilities for children's services. The legislation made what was considered a private arrangement into a public matter by giving Local Authorities a role in ensuring that children are safeguarded.

The Board's role in Private Fostering is to have an overview of the numbers of cases being notified and that those cases are being dealt with within the guidance.

To ensure that the Board is fully aware of Private Fostering arrangements within the city, the Board receives regular updates reports from Children's Social Care as to numbers etc. In addition, the Board has played a role in ensuring that agencies are aware of Private Fostering and the implications for practice.

The low numbers of notified cases could be a concern and therefore the PSCB takes the role of ensuring that all partners are aware of what Private Fostering is and their responsibility to notify the Local Authority when they become aware of this sort of arrangement.



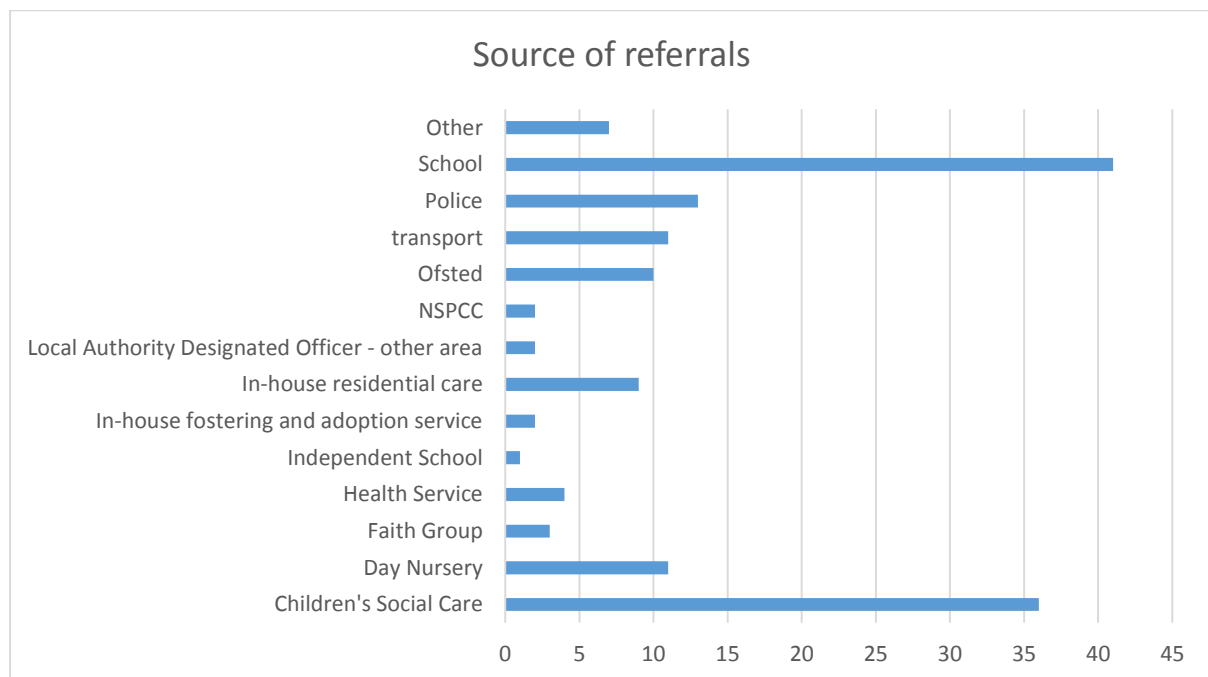
## Allegations Management

Working Together 2015 stipulates that local authorities must now have in place a 'Local Authority Designated Officer' (LADO) to handle all allegations against adults who work with children and young people. Although this practice must continue, the guidance no longer refers to them as LADOs only 'Designated Officers' or teams. People undertaking this role must now be qualified social workers (apart from people currently in post or moving between authorities).

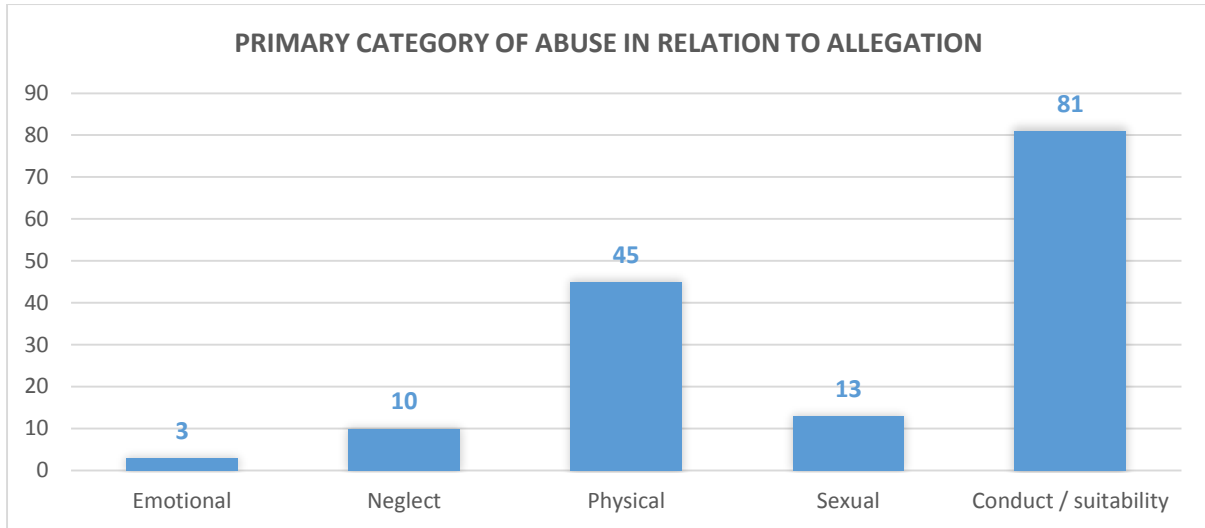
The Designated Officer must also provide advice to employers, liaise with the police and other agencies, monitor the progress of cases, collect and report on relevant data. The PSCB has a responsibility within this guidance to ensure that there is effective inter-agency procedures in place for dealing with allegations against people who work with children, and for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these procedures.

Once an allegation is received it will be assessed to see what action is required and if warranted it will progress to a Complex Strategy Meeting (CSM).

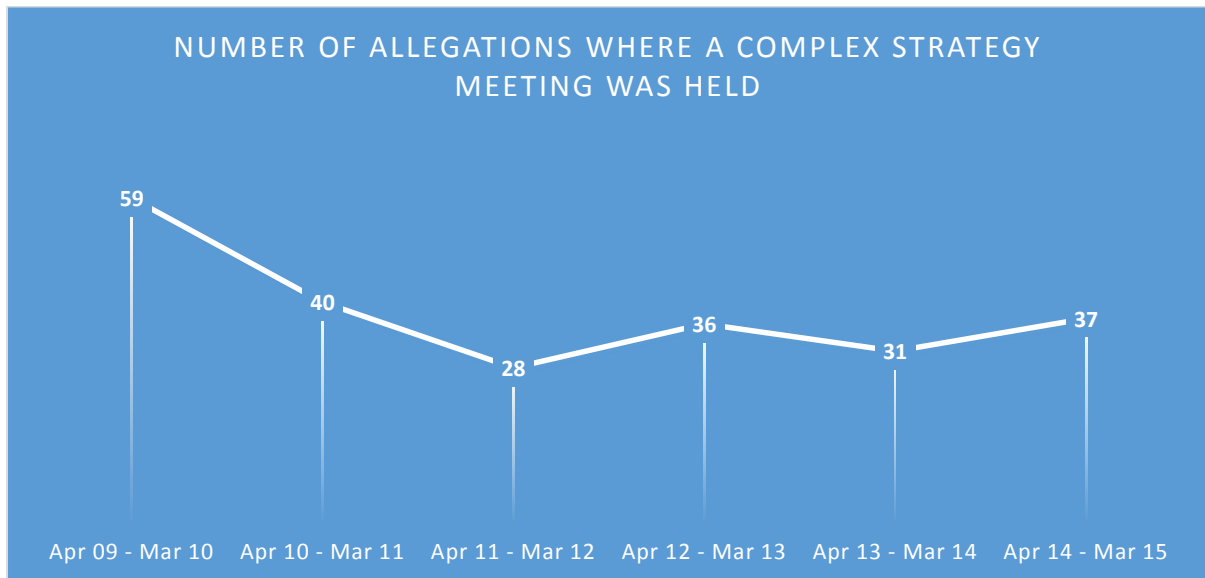
During the period of this report **152** concerns were discussed with the LADO where 115 did not meet the threshold for a CSM: these concerns have been raised by a range of organisations including social care, early years settings, education settings, secure accommodation, foster carers, youth work settings and the police which suggests that there is an increasing awareness of the process and the role of the LADO.



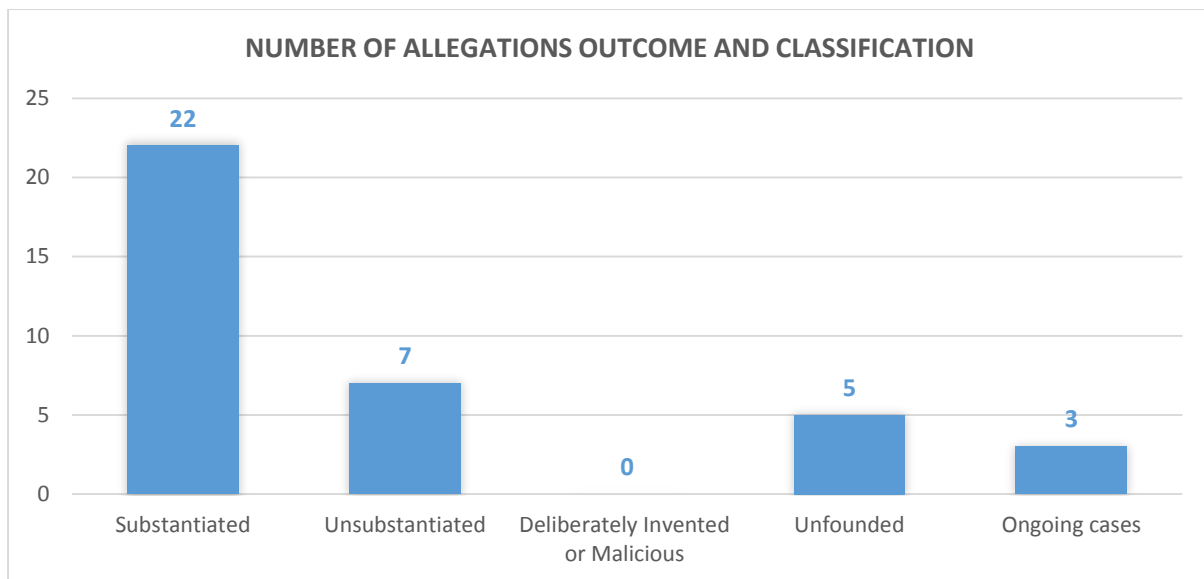
# Appendix 1



Out of the 152 referrals to the LADO, **37** referrals have resulted in CSMs being held, as compared to **31** referrals in the preceding 12 months.



The number of referrals that required a Complex Strategy Meeting (CSM) has remained reasonably consistent. The number of consultations that have not led to a CSM has increased significantly between April 2014 to March 2015 and have remained high within this reporting period.



Timeliness of referrals managed by LADO is generally consistent with previous years. LADO timescales continue to be affected by Criminal Investigations which can take up to and beyond 12 months if the case is subsequently prosecuted by the Crown Prosecution Service.

Engagement with the faith community has remained problematic during this year. The LADO devised and presented joint training with the Police and Passenger Transport for all staff employed by Children's Transport during 2013/14 and this will be rolled out again during 2015/16.

The increase in concerns being raised with the LADO that did not lead to a Complex Strategy Meeting has continued throughout 2014/15. This appears in part to be due to a lack of understanding of thresholds. Although training has been available to agencies in this area there is a clear need to continue with awareness raising.

As evidenced by the low number of referrals there is a significant need to engage all faith settings with safeguarding procedures and to raise awareness of safeguarding accordingly. The PSCB has worked closely with the Muslim Council of Peterborough in 2014/15 and established a safeguarding training and engagement network. The work of the LADO will be included in this programme of work in 2015/16.

The LADO will carry out an in depth analysis of referrals from schools, this will provide information about which schools refer, which schools do not refer. This work will inform whether there is any pattern and whether there is any work needed in order to be able to reassure the Board that all schools in the Peterborough area are fully aware of the Allegations Management procedure and when and how to use it.

### The Voice Of Children, Young People and Families

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The Board and their partners are very aware of the need to engage with families, children and young people in a meaningful way to understand and act on their views and concerns.

A questionnaire about child sexual exploitation (CSE) was sent to all secondary schools as a follow up to the delivery of Chelsea's Choice performances last year across the city. In excess of 515 responses were received. The majority of young people (72%) indicated that if they had a CSE concern they would speak to a teacher. As a result of this piece of work the PSCB requested that each secondary school in Peterborough had a designated CSE lead. Since January 2015 all Secondary Schools in Peterborough have appointed a CSE Lead.

To ensure that the PSCB fully understands the views and needs of young people in Peterborough about CSE, the PSCB have recently extended the CSE consultation to all further education and special schools. This has also been strengthened by the CSE Co-ordinator undertaking CSE focus groups with young people in secondary schools and further education colleges.

During the focus groups young people stated that on posters/ leaflets they wanted QR codes so that they can be scanned and then the young person can read the information at their leisure. As a result of this, CSE posters and leaflets have been revised to include QR codes which take people directly to the young people's CSE pages on the PSCB website. We are currently in the process of setting up the same process for female genital mutilation (FGM).

The PSCB CSE conference included videos of local young people who had been the victims of CSE commenting on CSE and their experience, including the service they had received.

Local young people have been involved in designing leaflets on CSE and FGM. The young people identified the information that they wanted to include on the leaflets including how they wanted them to appear.

In addition to the CSE work the PSCB is currently running a pilot with a local primary school to train a group of pupils as "Safeguarding Internet safety ambassadors". The pupils will be trained on internet safety and then be champions within the school setting by assisting and skilling other pupils on how to stay safe on line, including running assemblies and contributing to lessons on internet safety. The PSCB Business Manager has had initial meetings with the school and they have identified a group of "potential champions" that they would like to use. The training sessions with these children will commence in April 2015. It is anticipated that if the scheme is successful it will be rolled out across all primary schools in the City.

As well as this, other areas which the board has consulted with young on are, the Business Priorities and the Professional Development Programme. It was felt to be important that the Board ensured the work it aimed to focus on in the next year, detailed within the Board priorities, was considered to be relevant by the young people who may be affected by it. Schools across the city and the Children in Care Council were approached to gain feedback from young people about their opinions on each priority and the content of the training programmes run by the Board. This work allowed for not only the voice of those young people to be heard, but also to inform them about the work of the Board and partner agencies.

In July 2014 the PSCB ran a competition across all primary and secondary schools in Peterborough for a young person to design a new PSCB slogan. This work also promoted the PSCB to different young people.

Lastly, the quality assurance work of the Board is informed by the voice of local children and young people. It is always the aim for the Board that groups are consulted with following audit work to determine how pertinent the findings and results are.

### Business Priorities and Board Development 2015-16

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A Development Day held during a meeting of the PSCB in January 2015, gave board members and additional agencies representatives the opportunity to discuss the priorities for 2015/16. It was agreed by the group to retain the priorities in place in 2014/15 for an additional year. Those are:

- “Early help and preventative measures are effective”
- “Children at risk of significant harm are effectively identified and protected”
- “Everyone makes a significant and meaningful contribution to safeguarding children”
- “Workforce has the right skills/knowledge and capacity to safeguard children”
- “Understand the needs of all sectors of our community”
- “Children are fully protected from the effects of domestic abuse (domestic violence) and neglect”
- “Children are fully protected from Child Sexual Exploitation”

### Scrutiny and Challenge

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**Section 14 of the Children Act 2004** sets out the objectives of LSCBs, which are:

(a) to coordinate 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; and

(b) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

#### Scrutiny

In the last year the Board has provided scrutiny to agencies, through reports and discussion at, the bi-monthly Board meeting on the following issues:

#### Children’s Social Care:

- Parental feedback on Child Protection Conferences
- Multi-agency attendance at Child Protection Conferences
- Update regarding the work of the Local Authority Designated Officer
- Private fostering
- Children and Families Single Assessments
- Child in need Cases: as detailed earlier in this report, the PSCB Board Manager set up and chaired a multi-agency task and finish group to look at how the child in need process could be made more robust.
- Missing from home and care: progress reports were required in November 2014 and March 2015. On both occasions the Board offered significant challenge and support on the issue.
- Looked After Children placement locations – including children and young people placed out of the city
- In addition frontline recruitment and practice is under continuing scrutiny from the Board.

#### Early Help

- Early Help and Prevention Strategy
- CAF assessments and Multi-Agency Support Groups
- Early Help and demand management
- Review of Early Help Audit and Action Plan

#### Health

- Review and sign off of the Bruising in Pre-Mobile Babies Protocol

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- NHSE Primary Care Options
- Report on the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)
- Completion of LAC initial health assessments
- Waiting times following referrals to CAMHS

### Police

- Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse Investigation Unit update
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary Management Information
- Review HMIC Inspection and the resulting Action Plan

### Education

- Results of the CSE Consultation
- Safeguarding in Schools Annual Report
- Children Missing Education Audit

### Multi-agency

- Update on development of the Multi-Agency Referral Unit (MARU)
- Update on Poverty in the Peterborough area
- Serious Case Review Action Plan
- Thresholds

In addition to the above, the PSCB Independent Chair and PSCB Board Manager offer scrutiny of policies and practice via the Boards linked to the PSCB, for example the Safer Peterborough Partnership, as detailed in Chapter 5 of this report.

## Challenge

As well as evaluating and analysing operational issue within Board meetings, the PSCB has also been active in the last year, in challenging practice through individual case escalation. This can result in the PSCB facilitating meetings around practice or speaking directly to senior managers about the issue. The PSCB does not keep a record of every concern or challenge that it has participated in but it does keep a 'Challenge Log' of examples of concerns or challenges it has been involved in.

The log evidences that within the last 16 months the PSCB (through either the Chair or Board Manager) have facilitated 10 different inter agency meetings involving challenges to practice. In addition there have also been at least 7 cases where the PSCB Board Manager has raised escalation concerns directly with the appropriate Board Member regarding frontline practice.

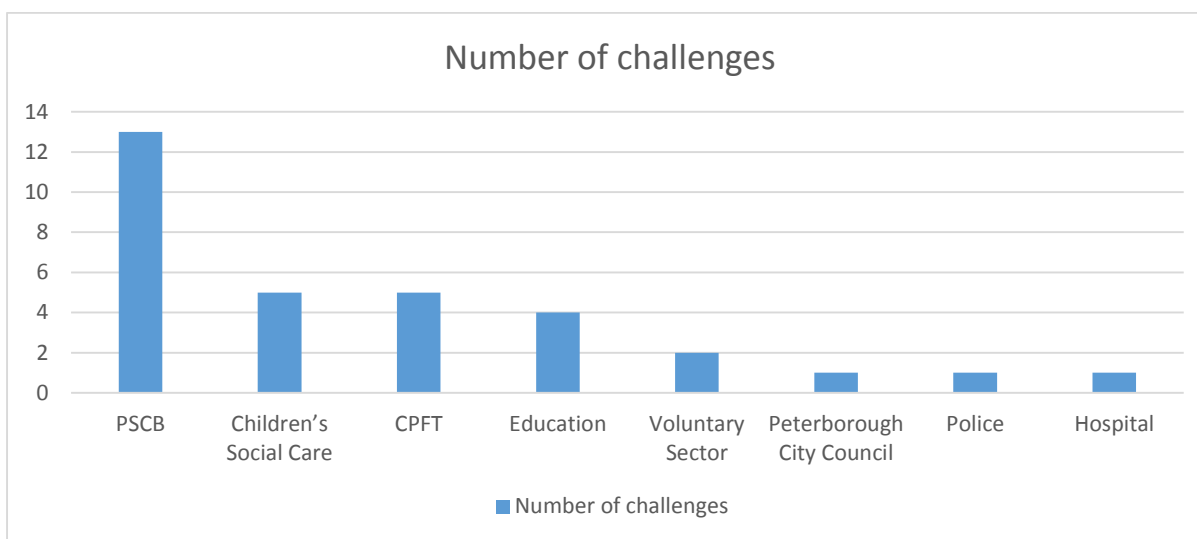
Below is an extract from the log for illustration purposes:

Date	Source	Challenge	Outcome and Impact
Priority 1 - Ensure that that early help and preventative measures are effective			
July 2014	PSCB	PSCB requested an update to the Board on the effectiveness of CAF and the launch of the ECAF	Paper presented to the Board at the July meeting. Partners assured that Early help is embedded and effective.

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Priority 2 - Ensure that children at risk of significant harm are being effectively identified and protected			
February 2015	Education	School raised concerns about a case. PSCB Business Manager raised concerns with Assistant Director of CSC.	Case resolved and Education satisfied with response.

The challenge log demonstrates that, since December 2013, 32 challenges have been recorded. Agency breakdown is as follows:



The response to each challenge is detailed as follows:

PSCB facilitated discussion on issue	12 occasions
A Report on the issue was presented to the Board	8
Further discussion has been necessary/the issue is ongoing	5
PSCB Raised concerns directly with the Director of Children's Services	4
A report was presented to a PSCB sub-group	1
PSCB developed a protocol/procedure to clarify the issue	1
Training was delivered by PSCB covering the issue	1

As can be seen from this table, in the majority of cases, the PSCB was able to make improvements to multi-agency working by facilitating discussion between agencies: reflective of the co-ordination function of the role of an LSCB. It is felt that this indicates the effectiveness of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board, in that agencies feel able to approach the Board with their concerns, and in that, as shown above in Table 1, over a third of the challenges logged were initially raised by the board itself. This demonstrates that the board has a good oversight of practice across agencies.



### Conclusions and Future Developments

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#### Conclusion

The Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board continues to be a strong partnership which has worked well together to coordinate activity and hold partner agencies to account for their activity to provide the best outcomes for children and young people in the city. The good work the Board has completed in the last year can be seen in the strengthening of its engagement with young people. The aim has been to gain their wishes, feelings and opinions, ensuring that the work of the Board is relevant and informed by the voices of local children. This work has been greatly supported by better relationships with the schools, secondary and primary, via the Education Safeguarding Lead who has contributed directly to ensuring the profile of the Board has been raised amongst children and young people in the city.

The Board offered a very good, proactive response to child sexual exploitation, including some excellent community engagement work. This work is ongoing and it is the aim that community engagement work with a range of safeguarding activities and awareness raising more generally, will benefit from the lessons learnt and good practice demonstrated in the Board's response to CSE.

Work with the faith communities in Peterborough has been a particular area of good practice in the last year. The Muslim Council of Peterborough, via the Communities and Cohesion Manager for Peterborough City Council and again the Education Safeguarding Lead have supported some excellent awareness raising and engagement work.

Lastly, there has been some excellent partnership work across the county of Cambridgeshire this year through joint work with Cambridgeshire Local Safeguarding Board and it is the aim that this work will not only continue but develop further to strengthen this partnership through 2015/16.

#### Future developments for Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board

As has been mentioned throughout this report, the future work for PSCB can be summarised as follows:

- Encouraging increased transparency by agencies through single agency audits
- Strengthening the multi-agency dataset to reflect safeguarding activity across the city and to provide the PSCB with a clear picture of agencies' performance
- Development of audit activity across the county, as well as across the children's and adult's safeguarding workforce
- Implementation and evaluation of the new Learning and Engagement sub-group structure
- Continued activity to ensure child sexual exploitation continues to be a priority for safeguarding agencies
- Increased engagement with children, young people, parents and carers
- Expansion of the Professional Development Programme to provide additional training opportunities for the adult's safeguarding workforce
- Development of processes to monitor single agency training on safeguarding
- And finally, increasing the focus of awareness raising and agencies response to neglect, including a multi-agency conference in November 2015.



**Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board**



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