Ealing Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2017-2018
EALING SAFEGUARDING SNAPSHOT 2017-2018

CSE, MISSING, LAC
CSE referrals up 25% in the year
Staff increase for vulnerable adolescents
More Looked After Children placed locally

Supporting Families
1933 EHAPS
More than 90% of parents receiving a new birth visit.
460 families receiving support through SAFE
Numbers of enquiries recorded by ECIRS was down by 11% on the previous year - from 13,068 to 11,627
3,237 Child and Family assessments.
24% of assessments resulted in a CIN plan.

Schools
91% of schools are ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’
15% fewer permanent exclusions
27 Children’s Centres, all good or outstanding
100% of schools have core safeguarding staff in post

MARAC, Sexual Health, Mental Health
SAFE & Early Start programmes provide specialist support for domestic abuse, substance abuse and mental health
14% increase in mental health referrals in the year
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Chair’s foreword

As I write this report, the new Working Together has been published. What this report does is aim to set out a review of ‘where we are now’, with a view to supporting effective transition into any new arrangements. Discussion about ‘what next’ is well underway and there are some exciting and innovative ideas being discussed in Ealing about how agencies work together to make sure our system safeguards children effectively. Whilst there are local challenges, those exciting ideas are only possible because of the good work already done and the willingness of partners to get together and tackle the big issues we all face.

There are examples of outstanding practice in working with young people on safeguarding issues relevant to them and the board, strong work around early support, domestic abuse, gang related activity and work on contextual safeguarding. These issues are all so closely interwoven, we recognise we will need holistic thinking to keep vulnerable children and adults safe, we are building this into our discussions around future partnership arrangements. Essential to this is the focus on contextual safeguarding that will be the theme of our annual conference this year highlighting the range of issues impacting on the risk and vulnerability of young people, and the wider context of communities and neighbourhoods.

What is also required is rigorous multi-agency, outcome focussed scrutiny – professionals need to be willing to ask - and be asked - the difficult questions; and to use evidence and learning to improve practice. As we construct our new partnership arrangements, safeguarding partners will want to ensure that those arrangements maintain and increase the quality of scrutiny and challenge evident locally.

I am grateful to all those who gave up their time to contribute to the various sub-groups the Board now supports. I recognise that they do this even when operational demands have been considerable. I especially would like to say thank you to all the young people who gave so much time to make the Young Ealing Safeguarding Group a success.

Work with young people is something to celebrate in Ealing and this report has a spotlight on that area of outstanding practise and the difference it has made. This includes the impact both to young people and the practitioners who work with them and to the Boards understanding of the challenges young people across the Borough face.

I am grateful to Steve Bourne for his work in supporting the Board and helping the Board to be effective.

*Sheila Lock, ESCB Independent Chair*

Note: A Glossary of terms can be found at the end of this document
Executive Summary

This year, we have:

✓ Held a successful conference organised over two sessions on Domestic Abuse, which was attended by over 200 staff from all agencies
✓ Continued to fund the Young Ealing Safeguarding Group and received regular updates on the work around Healthy Relationships, tackling gang and knife crime, domestic abuse
✓ Acted upon the learning from serious cases nationally and from our own learning reviews
✓ Completed a review with the Adults Board
✓ Supported the development of Brighter Futures, Building my Future, and Partners in Practice work
✓ Improved the scrutiny of performance arrangements, to better understand the journey of the child, challenge improvements and celebrate success
✓ Held a successful development day with the Adults Board to focus on working Together better
✓ Sent some time with front line practitioners in the leaving care service and tracked a piece of work through corporate parenting
✓ Held focused discussions on Children with Disability, with a view to increase assurance
✓ Appointed a new lay member
✓ Held a focused discussion on teen suicide with colleagues in public health
✓ Supported the development of updated procedures on Children with medical needs in school, with advice, support and training where required
✓ Supported a review of CSC social care records together with the CCG to ensure the completeness of GP information, with a view to ensuring GP engagement in decision making and planning
✓ Supported the development of work on contextual safeguarding including facilitating a discussion with the Adults Board
✓ Contributed to the consultation on Working Together 2018, and held development sessions locally to facilitate a transition plan and change
✓ Supported discussion with Housing on the challenges of housing across the Borough and the impact for children to understand better the mobility of vulnerable children
✓ Supported and contributed to ADCS (Association of Directors of Children’s Services) work on young people held in youth custody
✓ Challenged central government in relation to unregulated supported accommodation for the most vulnerable
Last year we said we would:

✓ **Work more closely with the Safeguarding Adults Board, and securing a new (post Wood Review) partnership.** - and this year we have held a joint development workshop to consider how we might collaborate more, this has fed into the discussion on future safeguarding arrangements. We have collaborated on a conference focusing on domestic abuse and engaged in discussions on contextual safeguarding. The children’s board has supported a Safeguarding Adult Review following the involvement of a care leaver in a serious incident, enhancing the learning opportunities across the safeguarding partnership and supporting further work in the mental health trust.

✓ **Monitor and appropriately responding to, the impact of continued austerity on safeguarding,** - we have considered carefully the impact of policing changes for the Borough and the Business subgroup has received regular updates on both the operational issues and the management of risk. The Board has considered changes in a number of service areas including school nursing and the Local Authority with a focus on the impact for children and seeking assurance where appropriate.

✓ **Monitor and appropriately respond to, concerns regarding the transition and support of care leavers:** this was particularly focused on those leaving care and those in receipt of mental health support. We have completed a review of one case and monitored service improvements as a result, this included challenge to the mental health provider, this early work is informing a deep dive audit, which is complete and a review of complex cases where emotional and mental health has been a feature is underway. The performance group has undertaken regular monitoring of outcomes for care leavers, including those in the youth justice system. The Board has held discussions with care leavers and the chair has attended corporate parenting panel. Alongside this the Local Authority has strengthened its approach to planning for vulnerable adolescents, refocusing the Vulnerable Adolescent Panel, improving the multi-agency offer and targeting support where needed. The CQC (Care Quality Commission) review of services for Children Looked After and Safeguarding, (CLAS), which took place in March 2018 noted a number of strengths in the service for care leavers, particularly commending the health information packs developed to support care leavers in the transition to adulthood. The care leaver element of the inspection by Ofsted was graded as outstanding.

✓ **Focus on domestic abuse interventions** we focused last year’s annual conference on Domestic abuse, with 200 front line practitioners from all agencies attending and considering the local response. We also heard from a survivor regarding the impact that domestic abuse has. The Local Authority amended its case transfer out policy and practice to ensure management oversight and to challenge receiving authorities on the risk appraisal if there was a difference in risk grading. This followed from a serious incident and the learning obtained from the review. We supported the work of the Young Ealing Safeguarding (YES) group in their focus to develop resources to support their peers in work on Healthy relationships. The resultant activity on Healthy Relationships and Contagious Consent has promoted discussion and dialogue within the Board partnership, but it has also influenced PSHCE teaching in secondary schools, with the YES group delivery sessions to their peers across the Borough.
The next generation – a local picture

Ealing is the third largest and third most diverse London Borough in terms of population, ranking behind Barnet and Croydon. Between 2001 and 2015, Ealing’s population of 0-15-year olds increased significantly. At the present time approximately 81,900 children and young people live in the Borough (ONS mid-year estimates 2016). This is 23% of the total population in the area.

Using the index of multiple deprivation Ealing is ranked 87 out of 326, (where 1 = most deprived local authority and 326 = least deprived local authority). It is therefore in the most deprived 20-40% of local authorities in England. Approximately 17.1% of children aged under 16 in Ealing were living in low income families (employed and unemployed) on 31 August 2015, according to the HMRC’s Children in Low Income Families Local Measure.

Approximately 22% of the Local Authority’s children are living in poverty, according to the local Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. In primary schools 13% of children are entitled to free school meals, in secondary schools this is 14%, and in secondary this is higher than the national average.

The school population is more ethnically and linguistically diverse than the London average, with 69% of people identifying themselves as Black, Asian or of minority ethnic origin. This compares to 24% nationally. The proportion of children and young people with English as an additional language (January 2018 school census) in primary is 64% (the national average is 21%), and in secondary 54% (the national average is 16%).

Using national research in relation to the prevalence of special needs in the general population as the parameter to assess the Ealing position suggests that there would be approx. 6,000 children with a disability in the Borough. In Ealing there are 2,150 children with an Education, Health and Care Plan. The Children with Disabilities service over the last year to March 2018 has worked with 175 Children (cumulative for the entire year), but has supported 380 children with the most complex and profound difficulties. In addition to those children with an EHCP there are a further 8,400 who receive a level of SEN support within schools.

Traveller groups have frequented Ealing for many years. Department of Environment 'caravan counts' consistently record Ealing as having one of the largest traveller populations in the Greater London area. These figures do not include the large and unrecognised 'hidden' traveller communities who, due to a deficit in caravan site provision and rapid evictions from roadside encampments, live in other forms of accommodation. The total traveller population in Ealing is estimated to be in excess of 2,000 individuals at certain times of the year. Currently, traveller groups reporting to, or residing in, the borough are largely from the following traditional communities: Travellers of Irish heritage, East European Roma and English, European and international circus and fairground travellers.

Ealing performs worse than London and England in both measures of homeless published in the Public Health Outcomes Framework. In Ealing, the rate of homeless households living in temporary accommodation is significantly higher than in London and more than five times the England average. Housing supply, affordability alongside social mobility are factors.
In 2017, the Ealing Children and Young People’s Health related Behaviour survey captured the views of over 11,000 pupils at 74 schools. Ealing Council’s Public Health team have spoken at the Board meeting about the results, and to highlight key local challenges. The survey included questions on a range of subjects and chapters on safety, risky behaviours, citizenship and emotional health are of particular interest to the ESCB. The survey results indicated that:

- Overall, Ealing children feel safe at home and the majority at school.
- 10% of primary children said there had been violence at home in the last month
- 49% of primary children reported that their school dealt with bullying well, 12% said it wasn’t a problem in their school, 24% said they didn’t know and 14% said the response to bullying was not good
- 64% of pupils reported that generally they were satisfied and happy with life
- 71% of secondary pupils reported that they knew who to go to if something was concerning or worrying them.
- 92% of secondary and 86% of Year 12 pupils reported that they had never been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend or girlfriend. 5% of year 10 pupils said their boyfriend/girlfriend had asked them to send pictures/videos of a sexual nature, and 3% of the same sample reported being under pressure to have sex or do other sexual things.
- The survey highlighted an increase in self-esteem, this has been on an upward trend since 2005. It also highlighted improvements in relation to pupils reporting having a good breakfast, increased numbers of pupils reporting they have never smoked and numbers of young people reporting that they didn’t know people who used drugs other than as medicines.
- Various key indicators show a decline in emotional and mental wellbeing after children have left primary school and enter the secondary phase. This reaches a low point in Year 10 (aged 14 and 15 years) and then recovers slightly by Year 12 (aged 16 and 17).

**Partnership working – the Ealing context**

Partnership working in Ealing reflects entire system commitment to and prioritisation of improved outcomes for our children and families. There is a “golden partnership thread” throughout Ealing, from the Future Ealing arrangements, Children and Young People’s Board, Safer Ealing Partnership, Youth Offending Service, Performance Management Board, Health and Wellbeing Board and the Ealing Safeguarding Children Board. There is close working arrangement with the Safeguarding Adults Board, supporting the system to recognise that adult family members and carers often have unmet needs.

Across the network priorities for action, deliverables and outcomes directly contribute to the agreed partnerships priorities and local change and improvement plans. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-21 is the partnership strategy for meeting the needs of the Ealing local population, as identified in the Joint Strategic Need Assessment (JSNA). Partners include Ealing Council, Ealing Clinical Commissioning Group, Ealing Community network, Health providers and Health Watch Ealing. The strategy has been developed within a local, regional and national context. It is informed by, and closely aligns with, the broader strategic priorities of Ealing Council and Ealing CCG, as well as the NHS, London Health Commission and Public Health. The strategy identifies key strategic priorities for action that we believe will make a real impact upon the lives of Ealing’s population.
There is a clear link to the Safer Ealing Partnership, with the Youth Justice Service’s plan and priorities also feeding in directly. The SEP Strategy (2016-2019) plays a key role in delivering the Local Strategic Partnerships broader vision for Ealing. This includes discussion and focus on the “Future Ealing” agenda, Ealing’s vision for transforming outcomes, in particular for the most vulnerable Ealing residents. Over the last year there has been a strong focus on ensuring that the system wide approach to safeguarding understands and responds to young people’s experience of significant harm beyond their families. The link to community safety work has enabled the connection between young people, the places they live and go to school and socialise to be a part of the assessment of risk, expanding the thinking of the Ealing system to recognise that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

The VCS are represented on all Partnership Boards and work as a key partner to secure improvements in the wellbeing of all Ealing’s residents.

Young people are regarded as a key partner in the work of the Ealing Safeguarding Board, the work with the Young Ealing Safeguarding Group (YES) is an exemplar of outstanding practice. Young people contribute to the strategic planning, the setting of priorities for action, support the training and development of staff, and provide a mirror to the Board on the realities of life for young people in the Borough.

There is a robust performance culture and the Board has a clear data set from which to monitor trends, highlight concern and celebrate success; this prompts wider discussion in the context of a culture which is high challenge and high support.

Performance data is shared openly across the partnership and with the Local Authority Chief Executive, Council Leader and Lead Member for children and there is a quarterly discussion highlighting both challenges and risk. Data is supplemented with further enquiry with actions taken to address concerns for example, addressing concerns relating to GP data on children’s case records. Actions are effectively followed through to completion.

**How are services to children and families organised?**

Ealing has a clear approach to providing a coordinated and effective offer of Early Help which was assessed by Ofsted SIF in June 2016 as Good. There is strong leadership across the partnership to support better identification, deliver continuous service improvement and to bring together key local partners in a coherent approach that makes sense to families.

The Future Ealing (FE) Transformation programme and Ealing’s Brighter Futures strategy has been applied successfully to better focus Early Help support, manage increasing demand on services and build more consistent and effective relationships with children, young people, families, carers and the community, including voluntary sector partners.

ECIRS (referral service) provides an integrated single point of access to Early Help support and a ‘no wrong door approach’. Partnership working is a strong feature of the service offer which has been supported by the commissioning of integrated services. Ealing’s use of the EHAP process has become more established across key partners especially schools and early health. A senior social worker provides additional support for more complex EHAP work.
The number of EHAPs completed has risen significantly in the last three years and the source of EHAPs has changed with schools and health partners playing a much more significant role.

Ealing’s network of 27 children’s centres across the borough provides open access and child focused safe places in the community where families seek advice or support, build positive relationships with staff and peers and can feel confident to disclose information to staff about difficulties in their lives, enabling early help to be initiated. All Ealing’s children’s centres offer a fully integrated model of delivery bringing together health visiting, school nursing, the Family Nurse Partnership (FNP), SLT, social workers, early years outreach and the early years offer into Early Start services.

Children’s centres data shows the service reached nearly all vulnerable families despite the challenge of mobility within the antenatal to 5 years population. Ealing has consistently improved performance across the Healthy Child Programme mandated visits and performance is now at, or above, the London average with over 90% of parents receiving a new birth visit.

Families are able to access midwifery, Early Start health visiting services, early help and specialist support and funded nursery placements alongside universal and targeted children’s centre services all in one place.

Early Start leads on running regular Locality Early Help meetings which provide practitioners and managers with a structure in which to review and progress support for vulnerable children and their families within a multidisciplinary framework. All staff working in Early Start have been trained in the Family Partnership Model 2016/17 in common with Brighter Futures teams which improves joint working.

Ealing’s early intervention service, SAFE (Supportive Action for Families in Ealing 0-18) is a multi-agency service helping children and young people 0-18 and their carers. SAFE is made up of social workers, clinical and educational psychologists, family therapists, specialist domestic abuse workers, family support workers, mental health nurses and counsellors. Referrals to this Early Help offer are made via ECIRS and, from GPs, through a single point of access managed by CAMHS.

Evaluation of referral patterns suggests the following trends over the last year in relation to the underlying issues:

- Child’s health/mental health (30%)
- Child’s behavioural issues (28%)
- Family under acute stress (28%)
- Parenting skills (8%)
- Domestic abuse (6%).

The service uses a variety of outcome measures and has also carried out longer term evaluative follow up. Evidence suggests that this continues to be highly effective offer improving outcomes before difficulties become entrenched requiring more expensive statutory support. The approach remains a key strategic component within the programme of Children’s services transformation known as Brighter Futures.

A Risk of Looked After Indicator (ROLI) has been developed using data analytics and predictive modelling to better target the more specialist early help offer to prevent escalation of need. This graduated approach to support has led to the development of ‘SAFE Plus’, a team within the SAFE service specifically designed to engage and work with children, young people and their families with more complex difficulties and improve outcomes, and de-escalate risk at an earlier point.
EHAP evaluation in February 2018 showed that an overwhelming 85% of young people, parents and carers felt that the support given through the EHAP process had either solved the issues they were experiencing at referral or made a big difference to the family.

**Referral First Point of Contact and MASH**

Ealing MASH (Multi-Agency Support Hub) is co-located with ECIRS to efficiently address high risk police referrals. There is a strong management culture and oversight of referrals into the MASH. A recent Care Quality Commission health review reported back on the MASH as an ‘excellent example of multi-agency practice to safeguard children’. This reinforces the positive feedback from the June 2016 Ofsted inspection of LA Children’s Services.

Ealing MASH has strong representation from police, health and probation, Social Care and LA Community Safety thereby providing effective, holistic and timely approaches to intelligence and information sharing on children at higher risk of harm. The protocols around information sharing and the rational and requirements to override consent are appropriate and well established. ECIRS has access to both Social Care and Education IT systems to enable staff to cross reference checks on children.

As part of the Brighter Future service redesign a detailed review has taken place of ECIRS (Ealing Integrated Response Service) during 2017. This review resulted in the implementation of new ways of working and processes in November 2017. These changes were negotiated across the whole partnership.

ECIRS provides a consistent and effective safeguarding response to enquiries made by the public or professionals whilst screening and providing analyses on enquires to determine the threshold of risk to children and what proportionate response is required.

**Children in Need and Child Protection**

Thresholds for referrals across ECIRS, SAFE and Children in Need Teams are well understood and supported by the Ealing Threshold of Need document. There are clear processes for management decision making and clear routes for escalation across the partnership.

April 2017 saw the full transformation of the Brighter Futures Multi Agency Safeguarding Team (MAST) incorporating the remaining five Locality Teams into a full MAST structure. The structure allows the same case worker to deliver both assessments and care planning thereby assisting staff to develop meaningful and trusting relationships with children and their families. Feedback supports the view that positive and consistent relationships with families forged by enabling the same case worker to deliver care planning interventions.

There is good adherence to procedures and processes on the transfer of cases. Learning from a serious case review in another authority to which Ealing contributed, led to a strengthening of the Ealing system, enhancing management oversight of transfer out cases and establishing a clear escalation route where a receiving authority flagged need and risk differently. There is a positive working relationship between Police and Social Workers in responding to the safeguarding of children and where necessary the use of Police Powers or emergency orders through the court are appropriately used to safeguard children. During 2017/18 the MAST has safely returned home some 40 children and young people following safeguarding measures being taken. Strategy meetings take place where the risk is complex and there is a focus on young people at risk of CSE and missing.

There is effective partnership working between the Police Missing Persons Team and front-line staff to address children reported missing. Performance reporting allows managers to closely
track missing children. There is strength in partnership working between MAST and SAFE where cases are stepped up due to higher thresholds of risk. SAFE workers will continue to engage with the family until the outcome of the section 47 enquiry is established by the MAST, and cases proceeding to an initial child protection case conference (ICPCC). This provides continuity for children and families during stressful times.

The Central MAST has a pre-birth sub team of staff who are successfully delivering pre-birth assessments, working closely with Health and midwifery services, assessments are of a high quality. The Adolescent MAST continues to deliver assessments and interventions to very vulnerable teenagers.

Clinical Psychology is well embedded in frontline practice through developing psychological skills in the MAST workforce to support the ‘Team Around the Worker’ model. This includes contributing to the teams’ reflective group practice and supervision. They are also providing direct case consultation, reflective space and containment for MAST colleagues in managing emotionally demanding and complex casework and networks, and training and development for social workers and FSW’s

Through the quality assurance process and audit, we know that Child in Need practice has sound procedures and management oversight including review processes and of decisions regarding the ending of plans. There is good partner agency participation to review the continued need for a CIN plan.

There have also been developments during the year to focus and direct support in cases of specific vulnerability. A neglect Toolkit has been introduced, improving the focus in assessing neglect and allowing parents to see what needs to be different to improve family circumstances and the outcomes for children.

In recognition of the increasing complexities of working with adolescents at risk, a Contextual Safeguarding Working Group is tasked with developing an appropriate framework to enable practitioners to work in a new way with vulnerable adolescents. The working group, chaired by the Head of Safeguarding, has a strong partnership focus and has a range of professionals from Children’s Social Care, Metropolitan Police, Education, Youth Justice Service, Safer Communities and CAMHS.

There is a good working relationship with the CSE police team and the Ealing Safer Communities team which adds to planning for individuals as well as at a strategic level. Going forward we want to strengthen the use of the CSE matrix tool as there is a recognition of the issues around wider risk and vulnerability. This is already agreed.

**Local inspections**

**CQC review of services for Children Looked After and Safeguarding (CLAS)**

In March 2018, Care Quality Commission (CQC) conducted a review to judge the effectiveness of services for children and young people.

The review found that senior leaders in the local area from Health, Education and social care are working together constructively to deliver and improve services for children and young people. The report highlighted the continued ambition to deliver high-quality outcomes for children and young people, despite the increasing demands on budgets and financial constraints. CQC found as a result that there were detailed and appropriate plans in place to tackle key priorities for improvement. The work across the partnership to effectively plan, assess and joint commission services together were found to be effective.
The close professional relationships demonstrated by partners working in support of children and young people looked after were highlighted as a strength of the local area. Both the Clinical Commissioning Group and the Local Authority have put in place effective and agreed plans to respond to recommendation of this inspection which have been presented to the Board.

**Other relevant inspections**

Over the last year the Board has continued to monitor and request oversight of action plans relating to inspections in the previous year, where safeguarding concerns that impacted on Ealing Children and Young people were noted. This included the following:

- **HMICFRS Inspection into safeguarding in the Metropolitan Police**

  The inspection of safeguarding conducted by HMIC in 2016 identified serious concerns relating to the conduct of safeguarding practices within the Metropolitan Police. Whilst the Board recognised that no Ealing cases featured in the casework analysis that contributed to the inspection, we were concerned to assure ourselves that the identified issues were recognised and being addressed and that progress was being made. During the year the Board has received three assurance reports via the local senior leadership. We have had a clear focus on ensuring the effectiveness of services protecting vulnerable people and the specialist capabilities that are required.

  During 2017 planning within the MET advanced to transform services into a Basic Command Unit Structure, as a board we have sought assurance relating to the issues highlighted in the inspection alongside the risk relating to change. This approach has been indicative of the Board response to high challenge and high support. We will continue to monitor and seek assurance as change becomes embedded.

- **HMIP inspection into safeguarding at Medway YOI**

  At the time of writing the Annual report for 2016/17, the Board was aware of an inspection of Medway Secure Training Centre conducted by CQC, Ofsted, and HMI Probation. The report following this inspection was published on 13th June 2017. Overall the centre was graded as inadequate for its overall effectiveness and inadequate for the safety of young people. As a consequence of this the Board sought assurance regarding young people placed at Medway who were Ealing young people and known to the youth offending service. The Board received two assurance reports relating to measures put in place to ensure that young people were appropriately supported, that any safeguarding issues were addressed and that the youth offending service was appropriately working with the STC governance structure to support improvement. At the time of writing this report the Board is aware of a Serious Case Review being conducted by Medway Safeguarding Children Board, we have supported that review by asking young people placed at the time of inspection to share their views on the centre.
Providing Assurance

How does the Board provide assurance the local system is working for children and young people?

The ESCB has strengthened its scrutiny of safeguarding arrangements to better understand the journey of the child through the Ealing system.

The Performance sub group is key to driving this activity and the ESCB’s ability “to ensure the effectiveness of what is done”. It continues to focus on interrogating multi-agency data and challenging partners to improve practice when shortfalls are identified. In addition, the group has been made aware of single agency audit activity and off some multi agency audit activity and in particular the issues that have been identified and how they will be addressed. Membership of this sub group has been reviewed and the size of the group reduced to strengthen engagement and participation of key members. Improvement has been noted in year, but there remains more to do.

Last year we set out an ambition to change the way in which we considered multi agency data, and how we used the outcome of performance conversations alongside learning when there are points of learning. Progress against some of the issues we identified is set out below:

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<td>Develop the Quality Assurance Framework to ensure that data, audit and other information can be collated and analysed.</td>
<td>This has been developed and discussed by the ESCB performance sub group and presented to Business group. We have a clear data set to test out how the multi-agency partnership and the system is working. The focus is on considering how we are managing need and risk and ensuring, above all else, that children and young people are being kept safe. The approach works on a basis of high support and high challenge with a clear process for escalation to encourage a culture of case resolution and confidence across the workforce, to have challenging conversations.</td>
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<td>Identify areas for more intensive multi-agency quality assurance work to either check the robustness of arrangements and processes or to investigate a problem area.</td>
<td>Multi-agency audit has not developed as much as we would like over the last year, mainly due to capacity within organisations. A multi-agency audit on the recording of GP data on child care records has been completed, and resulted in a joint agency response to improve the quality and completeness of GP information. The drive being to increase the engagement of GPs in information sharing and ultimately to improve health planning for children. This was a repeat audit and demonstrated clear system improvements. Further work is underway to develop a comprehensive joint agency audit programme.</td>
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<td>Ensure that learning from SCR are disseminated quickly</td>
<td>A strong briefing culture across the Board and its partners to disseminate information quickly arising from serious cases.</td>
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<td>Section 11 process.</td>
<td>As part of the Annual report process agencies will be asked to complete a Section 11 Compliance Statement as part of the process to provide a level of assurance and highlight their responsibility to carry out their existing functions in a way that takes into account the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.</td>
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Alongside this, there are a number of other actions to provide assurance regarding the effectiveness of the system.

- The Chair meets regularly with the Director of Children and Families and with the Executive Director.
- The Chair meets annually with senior representatives of health organisations and with the police.

In the course of this year there have been a number of challenges to organisations regarding areas of concern. This has included challenge to the police regarding the change programme and the impact for Ealing and also to the WLMHT in respect of safeguarding compliance. In both instances assurance was provided by senior agency colleagues in respect of the issues raised.

The Board has received progress updates on the Ofsted Single Inspection Framework (SIF) action plan, major transformation programmes including Brighter Futures, police reorganisation and on the more recent CQC review. The Business subgroup will continue to monitor evidence of impact alongside the work of the performance subgroup.

The redesigned dataset is now smaller, more focused and more relevant. It is presented more clearly, providing a contextual narrative showing trend data from across the multi-agency child protection system. A dashboard and dashboard summary provide a visual alert for areas of concern to be focussed on. Areas highlighted this year include:

- Consideration of CIN and CP figures, particularly around reductions – are we effectively supporting children?
- Repeat of children on CP plans
- Presentation of Ealing children at A&E – the reasons behind this
- CSA medicals and data collection
- Home education and escalations of concerns
- Exclusions
- Police data and local performance
- CAMHS and thresholds of need
- Oversight of Early Help support

Where concerns have continued or assurance has not been sufficient, issues have been escalated to the agencies concerned and included in the quarterly report to the Business group. An area of challenge this year has been the representation of Children with a disability within the performance data. The Board sought additional assurance regarding the safeguarding of children with a disability. An in-depth report was discussed in some detail at both the Board and the Business group to provide appropriate assurance that the need and risk relating to these children and young people was being addressed.
Further reports on Initial and Review Health Assessments for Looked After Children have been received to better understand the challenges and work to improve this continues. The Board also received assurance reports in relation to the Management of Allegations against professionals, school nursing, Youth Justice and Private fostering.

Over the last year the Chair has encouraged conversations with staff, children and young people and organisations around safeguarding. This has included a session with Special school Headteachers, meetings with the Care council and Care leavers, two visits to observe the corporate parenting panel and meetings with voluntary sector representatives. The Board is committed to encouraging more visits to the front line, intended to provide intelligence to the ESCB about what is working and what is not working in terms of safeguarding arrangements across Ealing at the front-line. They can then be triangulated against other information gained through audit and other activity as part of the assurance process.

**How well are children and young people safeguarded in Ealing?**

**Children in Schools and Early Years Settings**

As of January 2018, 91% of Ealing schools are judged as good or outstanding. The work of the councils Learning service provides a strong level of assurance which is reinforced by the Section 175 Safeguarding Audit.

100% of schools are reported to meet the following requirements:

- A nominated governor (or equivalent) for safeguarding is in post and robust governance arrangements are in place.
- Safer recruitment. At least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training and selection processes,
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is part of the senior leadership team and can influence policy and practice. The DSL and any deputy DSL has made provisions to update their knowledge and skills updated at least annually
- Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL). Every school/college has a DDSL in place.
- Appropriate induction, training and annual updates for staff.
- Staff and relevant governors are aware of established Child Protection procedures and the procedures for responding to and managing allegations against staff.
- Procedures are in place to prevent and respond to bullying. Children are taught about how to stay safe, including online safety.

In addition, the secondary school sector in the Borough has worked with the YES group to embed into the school curriculum work around Safe relationships., consent and youth violence.

The Education sector has provided good representation within the safeguarding partnership. The Education workstream has engaged a number of education staff in discussion, challenge and support on safeguarding issues. In addition, the group has presented to the Board on the key challenges faced by schools.
Safeguarding in every school inspected was judged to be at least ‘effective’. As in previous years, inspection judgements are triangulated with information from the audits to identify schools about which there are concerns.

Designated Safeguarding Leads in schools have benefitted from Safeguarding Update Bulletins and Networks provided and supported by the Ealing Grid for Learning.

In March 2018, 86 Schools (out of 92) have all signed up to develop an Education Learning Partnership This will provide a strong and compelling vision for school improvement built on high levels of trust and social capital. Aiming to enhance and develop system leadership capacity through school led processes based on peer review, joint practice development and professional learning communities right across the Ealing schools network. The objective is to focus as a collective in improving outcomes for children and young people, including a strong focus on inclusive practice, building resilience and tackling inequality.

Children’s Social Care

During 2017-18 the overall numbers of enquiries recorded by ECIRS was down by 11% on the previous year - from 13,068 to 11,627. This contributed to the total number of referrals for the year at 3,254; a 5% a fall from the same period last year at 3,422. This is encouraging as it shows clear understanding and appropriate assessment of thresholds at the early help stage. The EHAP process is also contributing to secure partnership working around thresholds and decision making, as evidenced by referral reductions down by 10% at the ECIRS front door and reduced NFAs following a social care assessment down from 46% in 2016-17 to 38% for 2017-18. What we believe this tells us as a partnership is that staff across the partnership understand the thresholds well, they are referring the right things at the right time and share a commitment to supporting families earlier.

What we have seen though is increasing complexity to the referrals, complex referrals are up 14% in 2017-18, with presenting cases having more challenging and multiple problems identified at an early stage.

The stability of the CAMHS staffing within SAFE has become more difficult over the last 12 months reducing interim capacity, this is being looked at and solutions sought across the partnership with engagement with West London Mental Health Trust. In particular the partnership wants to look at the issues around both need and risk when mental health issues are factor.

Ealing completed 3,237 Child and Family assessments between April 2017- March 2018 with 90.4% completed within 45 working days. There is evidence of improved application of thresholds as the number of closures outcomes of Child and Family Assessments has fallen from 46% in 2016-17 to 39% for 2017-18. 30% of Child and Family Assessments were in tandem with a section 47 enquiry outcome. 24% of assessments resulted in a CIN plan.

The number of children subject to statutory interventions saw fluctuation over the year. Children in Need plans fell to their lowest number in March 2018 with 494 children on a CIN plan (348 families). This is a reduction of 8% from the 538 CIN plans reported in March 17.

Alongside this there has been a sustained reduction in children subject to Child Protection plans to a 5 year low of 212 children in May 2017 (328 August 2016). A sustained increase in demand that began in the summer of 2017 has seen the number of children subject to a plan increase to 253 in March 2018, still reflecting a considerable decrease on the August 2016 high of 328.

Of the 59 children on a child protection plan who were re-registered during 2017/18 only 8 were previously registered in the preceding 12 months, the remaining 51 were registered between 16
months to 12 years previously.

This performance means that Ealing compares strongly with statistical neighbours. The reductions in both CIN and child protection, which are against the national trend have been the subject of much discussion at the Board. The significant investment in innovative ways of working has we believe contributed to this reduction.

Provisionally, as at 31st March 2018, there were 348 Looked after children in Ealing and each child has an allocated social worker.

The Brighter Futures model of working has enabled robust and bespoke care planning for children. Group supervision has provided reflective practice which has enabled social workers to work more closely with Fostering Supervising Social Workers and foster carers which has supported improved placement stability and reparation of early trauma in looked after children.

Additionally, the Brighter Futures model is having a positive impact on stability of placements and this is expected to improve year on year as the model embeds. Keeping children closer through increased use of in house Brighter Futures Carers is also an area that has improved with a reduction of 3% of children placed outside Greater London.

Ealing has a strong and successful Corporate Parent Committee chaired by the Leader of the Council and well represented by members, senior officers and young people. The Council has a strong vision for its children looked after and provides challenge, support and guidance to deliver improved services and ambitious outcomes for our children and young people.

A recent example of the effectiveness of this committee has been the work that the Children’s council requested on Ealing’s offer to Care leavers to make care leavers exempt on Council Tax until the age of 21. The service is also currently exploring the potential to increase this to age 25. This was an area of work that as chair of the Board I could see in action.

In March 2018, feedback from a CQC health review for children noted that the work of the LAC Health Team is good. The quality of HAPs for children placed both in borough and out of borough is good. The HAP is written by the LAC Health Team for every child and the Medical Advisor plays a QA role in particular for GP health assessments. The Medical Advisors Leaving Care Health Information for Care Leavers was highlighted as good practice. This information leaflet came from consultation with the Children in Care Council who did not wish to have a health passport completed by social workers but suggested this alternative approach which was adopted. An area for improvement was the need for the use of a CSE risk tool for health professionals. This is currently being addressed.

Health assessments remain high and the LAC nurses have recently changed their working times to make themselves more available to children and young people and their carers. They are now available from 8am to 6pm.

The Children in Care Council has developed a Children and Young Peoples LAC and Leaving Care handbook which covers every aspect of being in care and transitioning from care. This includes information on legislation, placements, reviews, health including mental health, substance misuse and relationships and sexual health. It also includes education, employment training and benefits advice and contacts and finances and transition planning.
The IRO service is provided by Aidhour and provides children with another way of communicating their views with a level of independence. Participation by young people in reviews is strong at 94% 17/18 with the majority of children and young people attending their reviews.

Children are consulted on their care plans at their statutory reviews and during their social worker visits. The relationship that they have with their social workers is strong and they are seen regularly.

As part of Ealing’s transformation programme there is now a multi-agency Connect service for LAC children the Leaving Care and the 20+ service. Alongside this workers in these teams are being trained in PACE and Dyadic Developmental Practice (DDP). This is in conjunction with the Nurturing Attachments training carers receive. This is having very positive outcomes in improving children and young people’s mental health and emotional wellbeing.

The model Connect use includes group supervision facilitated by the psychologist and chaired by the Deputy Manager on a weekly basis and supports Social Workers and fostering supervising Social Workers to work closely in a more therapeutic and reparative way with children with complex needs. The model embraces life story work as an ongoing part of the direct work with children and their carers, using the child’s history to understand and repair trauma. There is evidence of an improvement in placement stability and less crisis led, reactive care planning.

There are currently 22% of children and young people placed outside of the Greater London area. This has shown a year on year reduction in line with Brighter Futures objectives. The services that are offered to LAC placed out of borough are very much the same as for those within the borough, including social work visits, IRO input, holistic wrap around and support services.

The Horizons Centre (Ealing’s dedicated one stop shop for its LAC and Care Leavers) provides additional support with homework clubs and a mentoring service. The LAC Education Team also deliver services for young people at half terms and school holidays which are open to children both within and out of borough. Local homework clubs are used for children out of borough where this is considered beneficial.

The Contact Service is used for contacts both within borough and out of borough for children placed a significant distance away they make local arrangements for the child and their family.

Those placed out of borough are contacted by the CIC council for regular surveys and they have made videos of the views of those young people placed OOB to express their views to the Corporate Parent Committee.

Ealing Social Workers undertake visits and work on all allocated children regardless of where they are placed. We have no children where another Borough or Council are undertaking visits on our behalf for LAC or for Care leavers.
**Children affected by Domestic Abuse, mental health and substance misuse**

Domestic Abuse has been a focus for partnership work during the last year. There are strong strategic partnerships in place which engage partners to focus on domestic abuse, parental substance misuse and mental ill health. There is a well-trained universal workforce with specialist training available and a powerful multi agency conference led by the ESCB to help better understand response to DA was held in 2017. Coordinated by the ESCB a comprehensive range of training and development opportunities covering the toxic trio are offered, e.g. Domestic abuse – understanding risk factors for teenagers; Domestic abuse – Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC); Working with perpetrators of domestic abuse; Domestic abuse - understanding the impact on Children and Young People; Working with and understanding parental mental ill health and substance misuse. These programmes are available for professionals who, in partnership with Children’s Services, through the ESCB, Foster Carers and the West London Alliance, offer a cross-borough programme for social care workers.

These training programmes have been positively evaluated and an impact evaluation framework is being worked on to improve practice further.

The Safer Ealing Partnership has a focus on improving the approach and effectiveness of partnership working including addressing Violence Against Women and Girls. Ealing has developed a good range of DA support which can be accessed through ECIRS and directly through the voluntary sector. Southall Black Sisters are commissioned to provide advice targeted to BME groups. Ealing also offers a wide range of DA services including therapeutic support, a perpetrator programme and refugees within the voluntary sector.

The early help offer across Early Start and SAFE brings together domestic abuse, substance misuse and mental health specialists. Public, community and mental health services are integrated so that families can access a non-stigmatising offer where families, children and young people feel comfortable to seek help and receive a holistic response to their needs. DA and substance misuse referrals have remained reasonably steady but there has been a significant rise in mental health over the last twelve months which forms the largest part of the 14% rise in referrals in 2017-18 to SAFE.

The SAFE service successfully runs a Non-violent Resistance Programme NVR for parents managing violence from their children in the home. Good links are made between the early help offer and other voluntary sector resources particularly linked to domestic abuse. There are also links with Ealing Alcohol and Substance Youth (CRI EASY Project 11-18 years).

EASY supported 101 young people in Tier 3 in 2017-18 and cannabis was the main problematic substance with 85% of young people reporting frequent use. Alcohol at 47% was the second. Referrals to the EASY service are made from across service areas but the main referral route was through schools (43%). EASY have established strong links with all high schools in the borough and provide advice and guidance to teachers and
run workshops for young people in schools to raise awareness and promote prevention. Other main referral routes include; Children and Family Services 25%; YJS 10%; Health/Mental Health 10% and Family/Self 10%.

The Youth Justice Service (YJS) provides additional help and support to all young people accessing their service either as a result of attending Court or through early intervention. The ASSET assessment process focuses on the circumstances of the young person and their family circumstances. Any mental health or domestic abuse is identified through this process either by the case worker or by the clinical psychologist who has an appointment with all young people accessing the service. This approach allows young people to receive support and be referred as appropriate for additional support. Recent research by the YJS in Ealing has identified that 25% of young people accessing the service have experienced or witnessed domestic abuse in the family and 44% of young people accessing the service have a mental health need.

The largest proportion of referrals into MAST social care teams 46% are linked to DA and this work is supported by effective IDVAs and strong links particularly with Southall Black Sisters. Mental health referrals into the MAST are the next largest category 14% supported by clinical psychologists working in the teams and substance misuse is identified in 8% of the work at point of referral. There are strong links between Early Start for example, FNP and the specialist unborn sub team in MAST and the DA specialists in SAFE supporting work in MAST improving continuity between the early help offer and social care. Families are offered immediate section 17 support through Bed and Breakfast accommodation or the safety of a refuge.

Children who are Privately Fostered

Despite ongoing publicity campaigns, private fostering arrangement notifications remain low with only 10 children as at the end of March 2018 receiving a service. A specialist social worker provides rigorous assessments on the suitability of such arrangements where notice is received. Regular visits and direct work is undertaken with young people as means of ensuring any trauma or life experiences are sensitively talked through with children and their carers. A working group is currently updating information leaflets and developing an e-learning programme to further promote awareness raising and understanding of private fostering arrangements. This work was recently presented to the ESCB for awareness, discussion and challenge.

Children who are Missing

Children who go missing are at greater risk of exploitation and abuse and therefore this area continues to be a high priority. Ealing’s approach to young people reported as missing is incorporated into its developing work on contextual safeguarding. The service has used funds from the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to recruit a Partnership Lead for Vulnerable Adolescents (PLVA). The PLVA is taking a lead on developing and improving practice around young people who are missing. This includes chairing the strategy meetings for missing
persons to ensure consistency and embed best practice in this area and with it a collating of information that assists in identifying trends.

Analysis of the data shows that there is a discrepancy between the numbers of people reported missing and the number of Return Home Interviews completed. As a result, Local Authority practice has been reviewed and updated to ensure effective data capture and more effective support for the young people affected.

Ealing has been developing a risk matrix called, ESTAR which when fully functioning will allow for risks, trends, locations and associates to be analysed to produce information that will inform the planning both for the individual young person and allow for better strategic responses to risk across the borough including disruption work. The PLVA has been completing the ESTAR with workers who have a young person, who amongst other things, have had a missing episode since February 2018. This has proved useful to social workers in terms of better identification of risk and actions. The consistent attendance at missing strategy meetings by the police has allowed for effective information sharing and planning. Having the PLVA chair these strategy meetings has ensured consistency in threshold and decision making. It has also increased the identification and understanding in terms of themes stemming from the missing episodes.

This work is being jointly completed by Children’s Social Care and Ealing’s Safer Communities. Ealing is confident of receiving written confirmation (verbal agreement has been given) from MOPAC that further funds will be agreed to be used to fund a second PLVA. This resource would increase the gathering of the data for the ESTAR in addition to adding to the wider work on Contextual Safeguarding.

Children Missing Education

The Children Missing Education section is based within the school attendance service. There is a full time CME officer. The service has close liaison with the education welfare service, also with school admissions, both main round and in year, and ECIRS. Referrals are received from these departments and from schools. Effective as and when contact takes place with housing and the service has access to Northgate Council Tax register. Housing benefit contact information is accessible as and when necessary. There is positive relationship with the CME sections of neighbouring adjacent boroughs and there is a close relationship with the Elective Home Education service.

Since February 2018, Ealing has been part of a HMRC pilot scheme which helps locate missing pupils when new addresses are located through child benefit claims. This successfully resulted in location of 4 out of 5 recent referrals with the fifth case identified as having gone abroad.

FGM and Trafficking

The number of children known to Ealing Children’s Services with FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) and trafficking concerns have been relatively low in recent years. In 2017/18, there were 12 children who were recorded with FGM as concern and risk identified at the end of assessments, three fewer than in the previous year. Trafficking numbers are lower at 5 in the year compared to 7 the year before. Numbers are broadly in line with London average; FGM 7 and trafficking at 8. This figure is in keeping with previous years which have ranged between three and seven. Ealing is delivering multi agency training which covers both the Modern-Day
Slavery Act and also trafficking, to ensure that workers are able to identify it and know what their duty is, including how to refer to the National Referral Mechanism.

There is also a growing understanding of how young people who are exploited through gangs and CSE are often trafficked domestically which means looking at using the legislation around trafficking to target those that are exploiting them.

However, in Ealing, there are approx. 4,664 girls potentially at risk of FGM, based on data collected in the May 2017 census, combining language spoken at home and country of origin as escalated risk factors. 1,731 of these girls are in high schools, 55 are in nurseries, 2,821 are in primary schools, 4 are in a PRU and 53 are in special school settings.

The Health Improvement Team have worked with Perivale Primary School to apply for funding from the John Lyons Trust. Perivale have already worked with Norbury School in Harrow, a pioneer school in raising the awareness of FGM, to embed their own approach to raising the awareness of FGM. This was a successful bid for funding which will be used to develop 'A Community Led Approach to Ending FGM' project. This is a three-year project, where we will support schools to engage parents, staff, pupils and the wider community to help raise awareness of FGM. The funding is primarily used to employ a project leader who will support local primary schools.

In year 1 of the project, this project ran in three Ealing primary schools. All primary schools were invited to apply and successful schools were chosen based on level of perceived need and quality of application. In each school there were 6 parent workshops and pupil lessons on FGM. They also engaged with key community organisations surrounding the school. Of the 83 members of staff involved in Year 1 of the project, 100% agreed that the training was useful. Over 410 parents were part of the parent workshops across 3 schools and 100% of parents would recommend the workshops to another parent. Work is underway to recruit 6 schools for year 2 of the project and there will be 10 schools in year 3. Once this project is up and running the HIT also hope to engage high schools, however as FGM is most commonly practised on girls under the age of 10 HIT it was considered important to start with primary schools.

Alongside this there has been a rewrite of the PSHE scheme of work for primary schools. This SOW now includes lessons on FGM for pupils in years 3-6. In addition, high schools across Ealing are provided with lesson plans and resources for delivering FGM lessons in all year groups.

There are FGM briefings three times a year. These briefings are open to all members of school staff, teaching and non-teaching and is free to all. These briefings aim to increase staff awareness of FGM, increase staff understanding of risk factors and sign and symptoms as well as ensuring they have read and understood the 2015 mandatory duty to report disclosed cases of FGM.

**Prevent Programme**

Key staff across all agencies have all received training in the governments PREVENT strategy incorporating CHANNEL and safeguarding young people to ensure there is an appropriate response and dialogue for young people drawn towards the ideology of terrorism. In addition, the safeguarding of young people prevents them from being drawn into terrorism through appropriate advice and guidance provided to them at an early stage by staff or through referrals to the
CHANNEL programme.

All staff attend mandatory training through the ESCB and additional training was provided in February 2018 to frontline youth workers by UK Youth working on behalf of the Home Office to raise awareness of Safe Spaces and Safeguarding. Face to Face WRAP (Workshop to raise awareness of Prevent) training is offered by the in house Prevent Team to all frontline social care staff as well as Home Office WRAP E-learn. Radicalisation is considered a risk with young people displaying elevated risk factors; gangs, missing and through conversations and social media. Where any young person is identified as a possible risk, then an initial referral is made to ECIRS and then to the Prevent Team who will facilitate a referral to CHANNEL for the information to be reviewed.

Young people who attend youth clubs are encouraged to debate and discuss the risks of radicalisation with senior youth workers and each other, and through this approach any young person identified have further conversations with youth workers and where appropriate referred to CHANNEL.

Young people in the Youth Justice Service on a Court order who request permission to travel to a high-risk location have an in-depth conversation with their workers to explore the reasons, the risks before any authority to travel is considered. The requests are referred to the Prevent Team for their input on the location of the visit and any further information. Young people who are identified as a risk are refused travel and risky locations for travel are also declined.

Ealing have developed a Prevent Schools Toolkit for school leaders, teachers and parents designed by the ARISE network (Anti-Radicalisation In Schools for Ealing). Secondary, primary, independent, faith and special schools safeguarding and curriculum leaders are members of the ARISE network and have developed a peer led approach in implementing the Prevent duty. Following the launch of the toolkit, a quality assurance mark has been developed through ARISE which can be achieved through a peer to peer led assessment. One secondary and two primary schools have achieved this to date and others are working towards this. The work has been cited as good practice by DfE and the toolkit is currently available through the national government website Educate against Hate as well as Ealing Grid for Learning webpage on Prevent.

Contextual safeguarding is an area of work which provides the highest risks around radicalisation as well as the online space. Joint work programmes between CSE, missing and gangs is being undertaken looking at a vulnerability screening tool and further developing the E-Star tool to include radicalisation risk factors. Specific Prevent focused activity on out of school settings is taking place through a mapping and engagement programme that identifies supplementary schools and tuition centres across the borough. A soft audit of current safeguarding practices in these settings is being undertaken by a HA9 who are a commissioned provider and funded through the Home Office. WRAP training, safeguarding seminars and one to one engagement sessions have been delivered to 102 supplementary schools identified so far, with plans to continue supporting supplementary schools through a proposed pilot project funded by the DfE.

The Prevent Team are developing a Prevent Supplementary Schools toolkit based on the model of the Ealing Prevent Schools toolkit to support our out of school settings.

Prevent continues to support local community groups around the role of social care when a safeguarding issue is raised through the Prevent Advisory Group in Ealing (PAGE). The group
currently consists of 20 civil society and faith groups representing diaspora Black, Asian and ethnic minority communities. Key issues and themes being worked through include understanding referral processes, risk and thresholds as well as interventions, including consent. The engagement has resulted in groups cascading information to residents and service users who have misinformation about the role of social care resulting in an improving image about social care services.

Additionally, several community groups have received Prevent funding to raise awareness of radicalisation risks and broader safeguarding issues for parents and young people resulting in around 800 parents and young people participating in the counter narrative and community resilience projects, leading to increased knowledge around risks and local support available in 2017-18.

Areas for development include peer to peer education by young person to young person on radicalisation and risks. The Young Ealing Safeguarding Board (YES) will be tasked to develop a programme to deliver to their peers in 2018/19.

Community organisations working in partnership with YES provide radicalisation awareness seminars within the community where young people and families are encouraged to discuss the radicalisation ideology, the risks and consequences.

The impact of this approach has identified several young people who have extended families who have radicalisation risks, and they have been subject to CHANNEL referrals and prevented from travel. Those young people who are associated with a gang lifestyle who are not on any order and are travelling, are highlighted and monitored locally through partners with their details being passed to CHANNEL.

Staff attend ongoing training on radicalisation to keep themselves knowledgeable on the subject which allows them to recognise or identify at risk young people and ensure their ideology is challenged and they are appropriately referred. The training over 2 days provided by UK Youth has provided a strong basis for youth workers to identify safeguarding risks including radicalisation in an environment which is frequented by young people in a neutral but informed way.

Further work will be targeted towards the Play Service to ensure workers are aware of the risks as well as youth workers, so any parents attending a Centre who displays or discusses radical ideology are identified for CHANNEL referrals.

YES will develop key messages to challenge ideology at a low level for Peer to Peer training and discussion.

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Contextual Safeguarding**

Partnership working demonstrates that there is a good level of understanding of CSE across the teams and partner agencies. Strategy meetings are chaired either by the PLVA or the Contextual Safeguarding Coordinator which increases consistency in threshold and planning. It also allows for better information sharing to highlight trends and themes.
Social workers are clear in the use of the CSE matrix to assist in determining levels of risk. A recent CQC review of health services for Looked After Children highlighted however that whilst health staff are able to understand CSE risks there is little evidence of the use of the CSE matrix. Plans are being made to look at how to support more consistent use of the revised tool across partners.

There is a good working relationship with the CSE police team and the Ealing Safer Communities team which adds to planning for individuals as well as planning at a strategic level.

There has been an increase in the recognition of CSE within Ealing and a timely multi-agency response is provided consistently to young people and their families. In the 2017/18 year 52 new cases of CSE concern were identified in Ealing. This was up from 41 in the previous year, reflecting increased recognition and more consistent response to this issue.

There is a timely multi-agency response is provided consistently to young people and their families. Ealing’s initial response to the contextual nature of the work has been to change how it manages the MASE panel meetings. The panel is being expanded to look at all types of contextual safeguarding. To help focus the meetings they have been separated into two distinct meetings. These are VOLT (Victims, Offenders, Locations and Themes) which focusses on operational factors and risks for the young person. The other is PPPP (Prepare, Prevent, Protect, Pursue) which focusses on more strategic matters in particular locations, businesses and emerging themes.

There are a number of preventative measures in place including a drama production being rolled out across the majority of schools, both last year and this academic year. There are also music projects by the Youth Service which has included young people presenting to borough wide events and schools in addition to presenting to the ESCB. There is a new training offer being rolled out to support workers in their direct work skills and feedback from this has been very positive.

Ealing is reviewing its response to issues of Child Sexual Exploitation; gangs; missing children; and trafficking and is developing a Contextual Safeguarding approach to address these concerns which often overlap for individuals and for the borough as a whole.

Ealing is one of a number of Local Authorities who are part of the Contextual Safeguarding Local Authority Learning Group which is attended by Dr Carlene Firmin, whose work has contributed to the development of this contextual approach.

For several years Ealing has had a Vulnerable Adolescents Panel chaired by the Director of Children & Families. The remit of this panel is changing to match the emerging concerns that come under the umbrella term of contextual safeguarding. In addition to reviewing the more complex cases of exploitation at this panel there will be two working groups that feed into this panel.

These two working groups are being set up to look at developing a robust approach to the risk that young people are at from contextual issues which has stemmed from a recognition that the current CP processes do not naturally fit into the emerging contextual nature of this work.

One of the working groups, the Contextual Safeguarding Working Group (Social Care Strand) is
tasked with developing a suitable framework to enable practitioners to work in a different way with vulnerable adolescents. The working group will be chaired by the Head of Safeguarding and has a range of professionals from Children’s Social Care, Metropolitan Police, Education, Youth Justice Service, Safer Communities and CAMHS. It is likely to expand to widen its membership as the work evolves.

The other working group, Contextual Safeguarding Working Group (Safer Spaces Strand) is tasked to develop strategies to engage with the community and local businesses to make public spaces safer for young people including training and identifying support needed. This meeting will be chaired by the Assistant Director for Integrated Early Years, Preventative and Youth Services. This working group is comprised of the Heads of Service for Children’s Safeguarding in the LA, Youth Justice Service, Safer Communities and the police Detective Chief Inspector with responsibility for Ealing.

The MPS is currently restructuring, resulting in the police teams that cover Ealing merging with teams that cover two neighbouring authorities. This presents useful opportunities for closer working with these authorities, reflecting the growing awareness of the wider context of risks posed to young people in Ealing and other authorities. This was an area for improvement in the June 2016 Ofsted SIF. Arrangements to investigate allegations of abuse or poor practice by professionals have been reviewed and strengthened to make them more robust. A permanent Safeguarding, Review and Quality Assurance Manager took up post in September 2017. The post includes the role of LADO manager. In this period LADO actions focused on strengthening internal systems and paved the way for clearer external collaboration.

**Youth Justice Service**

The Board has paid particular attention this year for children and young people in the youth justice system. The Out of Court (OOC) process allows for all young people who have been arrested, but not charged immediately to be referred to the YJS to allow consultation to take place between partners on what the most appropriate outcome is for the young people. The young person is allocated to a case worker who completes an Asset Plus assessment. This assessment reviews the young person’s personal circumstances, their home circumstances, education, health data including CAMHS and GP, offending behaviour, friendship circle and the reasons behind the offence. Once this assessment has taken place then a consultation process takes place with the police on the most appropriate way forward for the case involving the young person. The options include: charging the young person with the offence, conditionally cautioning the young person, cautioning the young person, restorative intervention or no further action. The decisions are made based on a wide collation of data and information on the young person and are bespoke to the individual young person.

As a result of this approach the number of young people appearing before the Courts has fallen to its lowest level ever in Ealing with 285 per 100,000 young people (n=90) appearing at Court for the first time. This rate is lower than the rate for England and London. The consultation process has identified many alternatives to supporting young people which do not involve court referrals as their welfare is considered as a priority and their offending is viewed as often a behavioural consequence of their personal circumstances.

Year on year 2015 and 2016 the data shows there have been: more cases ‘No Further Actioned’ (n=231 to 267); fewer cases with restorative interventions in place (n= 174 to 129); cautions have
fallen (n= 32 to 22); conditional cautions have increased (n=18 to 29); charges have decreased (n=286 to 268); and other disposals have decreased (n=63 to 31). Overall this reflects improving outcomes for young people in Ealing.

The approach of identifying young people who have offended early and referring them through the out of court process has supported and safeguarded the young people. The re-offending data shows that the cohort of re-offenders has fallen, the number of offences per person has fallen and the weighted average of re-offending has fallen all below the London and England averages. The focused interventions on early intervention is impacting positively on reducing re-offending.

The way the YJS is structured means that those young people who need intensive work following a Court appearance receive that intervention and those young people who enter the YJS as part of the early intervention route receive a holistic safeguarding focus while still having restorative, reparatory and punitive measures put into place.

Ealing YJS, Community Safety and other statutory and non-statutory partners work closely together to address the safeguarding risks posed by and to young people involved in gang lifestyles, those involved in County Lines and any young people identified as being at risk of CSE. Where there is over representation of BME young people from specific communities we work very closely with the communities and to highlight the risks and to work alongside high risk young people.

There is a very strong information sharing and risk management forum - chaired jointly by the Police and the YJS Manager to quickly identify vulnerable young people in order to put interventions into place either through enforcement involving CBO’s, injunctions or license restrictions. This also includes strategy meetings involving all professionals where CSE or County Lines links have been clearly established.

The level of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) has risen significantly from 181 in 2016 to 292 in 2017, and there is a continuing upward trajectory in line with London wide and national trends. There continues to be a high level of SYV incidents reported across Ealing, and the fear of SYV contributes to be high levels of young people carrying knives to protect themselves as well as those who are carrying a knife as a part of their offending behaviour.

There are strong links and interventions in place for all young people who carry or use a knife with clear ownership of the problem from the ESCB Executive Group to practitioners and schools with a range of interventions and activities in place. These interventions include: Somali groups from West London coming together to propose community led solutions to avoid young Somali males being involved as victims or offenders; a head teachers’ forum to ensure a consistent approach across schools; magistrates with awareness programmes in schools; Community Safety teams supporting weapons sweeps and targeted knife purchase initiatives and YJS with knife crime programmes for young people who have been found with a knife. Establishing this ownership of the problem with interventions in place crystalises the response to the problem and is a significant area of focus to prevent offending and to safeguard young people as potential victims or perpetrators.

YJS casework from Early Intervention to post-Court work has extra oversight and scrutiny when a young person who is a Looked After Child (LAC) is arrested. There is a strong ethos to keep all LAC out of the criminal justice system and the police are encouraged to refer all cases through
the OOC team so LAC young people can be quickly identified and supported. All arrested, NFA or referrals are notified to the YJS every week and LAC young people are identified and referred to specialist LAC youth workers immediately and their key worker is notified. The YJS reviews the cases which have not been NFA’d with the police and wherever possible the young person is offered ongoing support through the OOC team as an alternative to appearing at Court. This contextual approach is aimed at ensuring young people who are LAC do not re-offend and their safeguarding needs are addressed.

**Allegations against professionals**

The Board received the Designated officer annual report as part of the governance arrangements, recognising this was an area where we wanted to improve practice. Since the SIF inspection a number of key improvements have taken place:

✓ LADO referral form has been updated to be more specific, operational flowcharts have been developed to support consistent processing of contacts and referrals and Ealing’s ‘Guide for Professionals’ has been updated.

✓ A system is now in place for all referrals to be captured onto the FWi system, ensuring there is a single case recording system. Since November 2017 no case files are kept outside of FWi. Alongside this, a tracking system is now in place where all initial contacts and consultations are recorded. A review date is included for cases requiring follow up where there are external investigations or organisations needing to confirm actions have been carried out.

✓ An outcome letter template to the parent referrer and another to the professional referrer has also been developed. These will support the good practice of referrers receiving a suitable formal response following a LADO enquiry.

✓ Training for CP Administrative staff was facilitated to promote a robust and consistent capturing of data on FWi. This is expected to support performance reporting for quarterly and annual reports.

✓ As part of ensuring that standards and expectations are well understood across our partners, there is an ongoing programme of training and briefing sessions with nurseries and schools, health partners, faith organisations and the voluntary sector. This complements the work already done through the ESCB.

✓ Similarly, there are sessions carried out for staff to ensure that LADO standards are embedded across the system. The LADO manager is a proactive member of the London LADO Forum which feeds into the national LADO Forum, and the recently formed LADO peer learning group in West London.

There were 122 LADO cases between 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. This is an increase of 24 from the previous reporting year when 98 cases were opened from the 115 referrals received.

✓
LADO - referrals by Sector 2016/17 - 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education workers 9 + early years 11</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Groups</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary sector/community groups</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A spotlight on practice

This is a new section for the Annual Report intended to focus on how we make a difference to children and young people.

The focus is on the work of the young Ealing Safeguarding Group. The Young Ealing Safeguarding Group - YES has been established for some time, supporting the ESCB in its work to engage the voice of young people. Over the last two years the Board challenged the group to become more inclusive and to engage the voices of young people most affected by the challenges across the Borough.

In 2017/18 the Board has continued to fund the group with a budget of £25 K and the group has utilised that with efficiency and effectiveness. In last year's report there was a focus on achievement including:

- Campaign work on FGM
- Influence in relation to PSHCE curriculum
- Making sure the voice of young people heard
- Peer to peer activity and support

This year there are a number of additional achievements to celebrate:

- A more inclusive ethos
- The development of a younger cohort group, alongside an older adolescent group
- Development of Activity on a campaign Contagious consent
- Development of work on Domestic Abuse and healthy relationships
- Development of peer to peer work on Gangs
- Winning a national award for a health education film – My relationship with Nicky
- Contribution to ESCB conference
- Contribution in a number of Ealing schools on key safeguarding messages
- Ongoing work in relation to messages through music and film

The group is successful in engaging young people through direct contact, music and film in a way the Board could not be. The engagement of the YES group has a direct impact for those who hear the message but has also had a significant impact in relation to the young people themselves.

Sarah Constable- Youth and Connexions officer: We created a model that had young people pick a safeguarding issue that was of importance to them and then create a product that they could take to other young people, and share that message. Believing that the most powerful messages can come from young people and we were right. Watching the young people grow in confidence as they create this work and put themselves out there to deliver to other young people, has been inspiring, they face their own insecurities and do it anyway.

Consent/ domestic abuse came out as the topics that young people felt most strongly about and there has been some amazing work created by young people who have really looked at how these issues affect young people.
The key activities

Contagious Consent- YES core group -skit and workshops- looks at peer on peer consent and how young people understand how to give consent or not and how they feel about this. This has been delivered to 2 pre-employment programme and Ealing Alternative Education Provision. The plan is to now role this out to high schools, 4 schools have booked in between Oct-Dec.

Anna- song and now video- This is a song about how consent works amongst peers, A video is now in its final phase of production with young people from Bollo Youth Centre working with a professional production company. It has impacted across the centre with young people taking on the message as they become involved with getting the video through its production. The plan is that this will also go into schools, with workshops, that help young people look at what could happen next for ANNA. Strelly said 'Working on Anna made me understand the signs of domestic violence better and has defiantly helped me communicate this to other young people’

Not Everything is Nice- song asks us to understand the journey of a young man caught up in domestic violence, from victim and observer to possible perpetrator.

Cut Films -YES core group, created a short film, called ‘My relationship with Nicky’ that cleverly looks at the similarity between smoking and relationships, the film won both the local and the nation award.

This is what Kimberley Newitt the worker who has developed the core group has to say.

‘YES group provides a safe space for some of our more vulnerable young people to come together to discuss sensitive topics and issues that are current and having an impact on their lives.

YES provides an interesting platform for us a youth workers to engage young people in an interactive way, equipping young people with facts, information and knowledge, to then go on to educate their peers and raise awareness.

It also lets young people know that they are not alone and have shared experiences, although the group are from varying circumstances and backgrounds, it has helped to break down social barriers and hierarchy within the peer group.

Within the sessions young people are given the freedom to express themselves in a way that not only builds confidence and makes them feel their voices are heard, but also reaches other young people on a different level to classroom based learning.

Most of our group were not confident to speak in front of each other when we first started the group, but now they are excited to go in and deliver the work shops around the skit, as it is their piece of work they have ownership, they feel it is relevant and valued and so have the confidence and enthusiasm to spread the message to their peers.’
How does the Board work?

Serious Case Reviews (SCR)

The SCR Sub Group met on six occasions with one case being formally considered for a SCR or other review. No SCRs were commissioned in 2017-2018, but the Board commenced a Learning review on one case. In addition, the Board cooperated with the Adults safeguarding Board on a Safeguarding Adult Review involving a care experienced adult. Ealing has also supported a review into the Medway STC conducted by Medway Safeguarding Board, by speaking to young people previously placed.

Practitioner Learning Events have been held in relation to one case this year to help identify the learning from those working with the child and their family. These have provided positive opportunities for staff to discuss the practice issues and identify learning. As a result of these, we have developed and disseminated guidance on:
- Case transfer
- Recognising the complexity of Domestic

The ESCB has also continued to have oversight of the learning from SCR concluded in previous years and to monitor progress against action plans. In addition, the Board has circulated a number of nationally published SCRs.

Child Death Review in Ealing

The Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) enables the ESCB to carry out its statutory function in relation to reviewing all child deaths to understand why children die. This process can help us to identify factors relating to the safety and welfare of children and this can then be used to inform local strategic planning and interventions to prevent future deaths on a local and national level. This is a joint panel.

As part of its current functions, the CDOP is required to categorise the preventability of a death by considering whether any factors may have contributed to the death of the child and if so, whether these could be 'modified' to reduce the risk of future child deaths.

CDOP facts and figures 2017-2018

- There were nineteen notifications of deaths of Ealing children in 2017-2018
- The majority of child deaths are expected, through known illness or life-limiting conditions
- The majority of child deaths occur in the first month of life
- Using five-year data for Ealing children, the greatest proportion of notifications were received for babies dying in the neonatal period (under one month of age).
- The most common cause of death for children under 1 year of age in Ealing was a perinatal or neonatal event. This is in line with the national picture. For children in Ealing it can be seen that in early childhood, 1-4 years, acquired natural causes and chromosomal, genetic and congenital conditions predominate, but by later teenage years, ages 15-17, external causes are more frequent as cause of death.
- Deaths from external causes, which includes trauma from external factors, self-inflicted harm, suicide and deliberately inflicted injury, abuse or neglect are rare.
- In the majority of deaths reviewed no modifiable factors were identified - modifiable factors were identified in 22% of Ealing cases. Nationally CDOPs identify 27% of their deaths as modifiable so this is lower than the national picture.
Key Themes

- Recognition that families living across more than one household can lead to missed opportunities for the health visitor to provide appropriate advice and support.
- Families can experience financial hardship following the death of a child benefits and child maintenance support are stopped and the parents may be unable to work for a period of time.
- Importance of easy access to counselling for staff responding to a child death.
- Importance of recognising non-compliance with treatment for chronic health conditions such as asthma.
- Importance of public awareness that if a child requires their Salbutamol inhaler more often than 3-4 hourly medical attention should be sought as they might need additional treatment.
- Identification of learning for rapid response teams to ensure that schools are notified promptly, and through official channels, when a child dies.
- CDOP saw evidence this year of good information sharing enabling staff to manage deliveries appropriately and sensitively.
- Importance of involving parents at every step of discussions and balancing parental wishes against futility and extending suffering of infant.
- Difficulties in flows of information when families move into the area from another region.
- Review of child suicides this year had reinforced the importance of emotional health and well-being for young people along with the importance of friends being able to flag concerns in school to appropriate adults. CDOP noted that PSHE lessons will be compulsory from 2019.

ESCB Training

The ESCB continues to provide a multi-agency training programme to support front-line staff in their work with children and young people who are vulnerable, at risk and suffering significant harm. This year there has been a strong focus on Domestic Abuse training. This area of practice was an area identified by an SCR that Ealing participated in with another authority and by a learning review case. The ESCB conference which was attended by 200 delegates focused on domestic abuse issues and had a strong focus on the voice of the survivor.

Impact

Course evaluation data is collected from delegates at the end of each course; this continues to reflect that training enhances delegates’ skills and knowledge. Evaluations continue to show high levels of satisfaction with the courses. Pre-and post-course questionnaires are sent out to delegates on all advanced and foundation courses to measure distance travelled in terms of their skills and knowledge.

The focus on reflective supervisory practice in social work teams has continued to focus on using learning to influence more effective and improved outcomes for children and their families.
Health workstream

This forum has brought together the array of health providers with commissioners to discuss safeguarding within the health community. This year the group has continued to meet and discuss a range of topics and issues that impact on health outcomes for children. This has included:

- Understanding performance around CSA medicals
- FGM
- Access to sexual health advice for teenagers
- CAMHS
- A&E attendance
- GP information and participation in the safeguarding process

Education workstream

This forum has continued to meet and bring education leaders from primary, secondary and special schools together to share information and raise awareness regarding safeguarding. The group has discussed a range of issues around safeguarding and the impact for schools. This has included

- Peer to peer support in relation to the Ofsted framework in relation to safeguarding
- The representation of disabled children in safeguarding, which included challenge to the Board
- The issues around contextual safeguarding and risk in education are being addressed through close liaison with the Children’s Social Care leaders.
Conclusion

2017/18 has seen the continued development of the ESCB. As a result of the activities of the partner agencies and of the Board there is a high level of assurance that children continue to be safe, with agencies working in close partnership to ensure children get the right help and support at the right time.

The priorities and focus of next year are, of course, governed by a differing set of arrangements as the Board moves towards transitioning into a new safeguarding partnership. The work undertaken to date places the Board in a strong position to manage that transition efficiently and effectively.

The emerging priorities include

- Delivering an effective transition into the new safeguarding partnership
- Effectively responding to contextual safeguarding, with a focus on gang and serious youth violence
- A continued focus on domestic abuse, which remains a significant focus of referrals and a significant concern for schools and Health professionals
- Adolescent mental health: improving the experience of children; and supporting parents
- Continued close work with the YES group and young people
Appendix 1

Board & subgroup structure 2017/18

Ealing Safeguarding Children Board
Chair Sheila Lock
The LSCB is a statutory Board with the core duty to ensure there are adequate arrangements in place across local agencies to protect children from harm.

Young Ealing Safeguarding (YES)
The YES group allows the voice of young people to be incorporated into the Board’s work. On behalf of the Board it works to raise the profile of safeguarding.

Health subgroup
This group allows the Board to engage with a wide variety of health services and offers advisory capacity to the board.

Business subgroup
Drives the work of the Board, ensuring that its statutory functions are met and that priorities are progressed.

Serious Case Review subgroup
Considers cases for review and recommends to the chair whether criteria are met for undertaking a review; and determines and oversees the process of reviews.

Performance, Quality & Audit subgroup
Receives and analyses performance data from agencies in relation to the safeguarding agenda. It monitors trends and ensures there is a programme of multi-agency audit.

Training subgroup
Responsible for ensuring there is a high quality, up to date and effective, child focused training offer running alongside single agency training.

Community and Voluntary sector engagement
This group allows the Board to engage and have dialogue with the community sector working in children’s services.

Education subgroup
This group allows the Board to hear the views of the education sector and adds advisory capacity to the board.

Child Death Overview Panel
Reviews the death of every Ealing child to try to understand how and why they die; and use the findings to inform action to improve the health and well-being of Ealing’s children.
Appendix 2

Financial arrangements

Partner agencies have continued to contribute to the ESCB’s budget which supports the running of the Board in addition to providing resources ‘in kind’, for example, through the provision of staff to support the multi-agency training programme. Contributions have ensured that the overall cost of running the ESCB was met.

ESCB budget report 2017/18

This report details the 2017/18 end of year financial position of the ESCB.

Income

a) The ESCB carried forward a surplus into 2017/18 of £40,202.

The carry forward in the three previous years was £162k into 2014/15; £138k into 2015/16; and £74k into 2016/17.

b) Income during the year, including contributions from member organisations, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBE Children’s Services</td>
<td>123,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBE Housing</td>
<td>17,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health - CCG</td>
<td>69,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police CAIT</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Rehabilitation Co.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafcass</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Fire Brigade</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total income from partner contributions £218,880

The total available funding available to the ESCB therefore was £259,082

Expenditure 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALARIES (comprising board manager (1.0 FTE); CP advisor (1.0 FTE); &amp; training administrator (1.0 FTE), for part year only)</td>
<td>132,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENT CHAIR</td>
<td>22,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFERENCE EXPENSES</td>
<td>5,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING &amp; HIRE OF HALLS</td>
<td>14,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING PROGRAMME - DELIVERY BY CSC</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING DEPARTMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT TO YOUNG EALING SAFEGUARDING</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS FROM TRAINING &amp; IT LICENSING PAYMENTS</td>
<td>-4,813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure £ 216,726

**Balance**

Therefore, there is a balance to be carried forward into 2018/19, of £ 42,356
Appendix 3

ESCB Training Summary
2017-18

For 2017-18 Ealing Safeguarding Children Board Training designed and delivered 21 days of training on various aspects of safeguarding, to 510 members of multi-agency staff.

The following courses were delivered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Attended</th>
<th>Not Attended</th>
<th>Number of days</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESCB Conference: Tackling Domestic Abuse – Who is Responsible?</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Awareness</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: CSE Skills and Tools for Direct Work</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Domestic Violence MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) Workshop</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Managing Risk, Family Safety and Collaboration Within the Context of Domestic Abuse</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Perpetrators of Domestic Violence</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of the Child</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB: Serious Case Review Seminar - Child J</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB CEOP Workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attendance by Organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Attended</th>
<th>Not Attended</th>
<th>Percentage of total Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing Hospital Trust</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Years</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC Nurses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNWHT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNWHT - CCG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNWHT - Community</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNWHT - ESCAN</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines Management Team</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS Ealing CCG</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health (Ealing)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVI</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safer Communities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Care</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLMHT</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>510</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Attendance at ESCB courses

Attendance was good at over 76%, an improvement on 16/17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attended</th>
<th>510</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Attended</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total places offered</strong></td>
<td><strong>668</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 4

### Board Attendance 2017-18

This report details attendance of member organisations or deputies at the Board meetings held during the year, 29th June; 28th September; 7th December; and 29th March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member agency</th>
<th>Attendances</th>
<th>Attendance rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Chair</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Manager</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director Children, Adults and Public Health, LBE</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Children and Families, LBE</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director School Support, LBE</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director Public Health, LBE</td>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Appendix 5 – Glossary of terms

Glossary

ECIRS (Ealing Children’s Integrated Response Service) the single point of contact for referrals into Children’s Social Care services

Referral – a formal request for assessment/ support services from an agency to Children’s Social Care

SAFE (Supportive Action for Families in Ealing) – a multi-agency early intervention and preventative team for children aged 0-12 years and for adolescents from 12 to 18 years old

ESCAN (Ealing Service for Children with Additional Needs) – a multi-disciplinary/agency team to support children with disabilities

EHAP (Early Help Assessment and Plan) – a standardised assessment process used by all professionals working with children and families to assess their needs and plan appropriate support by agencies prior to the threshold for Children’s Social Care intervention being met.

Contact – information or an enquiry about a child received by the Children’s Social Care Contact Centre

CSE – Child sexual exploitation

LAC – Looked after child / children

Brighter Futures – a major programme to re-organise LA Children’s Services to better meet changing demands.

Initial assessment – the first formal assessment of a child’s needs following a referral

Core assessment – an in-depth assessment undertaken by Children’s Social Care

CP (Child Protection) conference – a multi-agency meeting to discuss whether the threshold of ‘significant harm’ is met, and thus leading to for a child protection plan

S47 investigation – a statutory investigation into a child protection concern or allegation

CIN (Child in Need) team – provides social care support to children who are eligible for a service under Sec.17 Children Act 1989 and children subject to Child Protection plans

MASH (Multi-agency safeguarding hub) – a multi-agency forum to securely share, assess and respond to safeguarding information