



Weekly e-bulletin

Safeguarding/other

Hull is a White Ribbon City – PLEASE SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

White Ribbon status is awarded to organisations and cities wishing to demonstrate their commitments to the aims of the White Ribbon Campaign: addressing and altering social norms that lead to violent behaviour against women, involving men in prevention activities, increasing awareness on the issue, and providing services aimed at reducing the incidence of domestic violence. The local community can show support by sharing their views by spending 5 minutes completing [this short survey](#). Responses are kept entirely confidential and will help keep Hull's White Ribbon City status and say NO to Violence Against Women and Girls.

Please also sign the [White Ribbon pledge](#)

The White Ribbon fire engine and police car is being taken into 24 schools across the city to raise awareness around domestic abuse - 'These hands are not for hurting'. Children and young people across the city are to be given the opportunity to discuss and explore what domestic abuse and bullying means to them, whilst understanding the importance of respectful and healthy relationships.

The What Works Centre for Children's Social Care has published two reports concerning **research into safely reducing the number of children in care in the UK**. [Development topics:](#) Supervision and decision-making, The "front door" (local authorities' arrangements for responding to safeguarding concerns), Workforce well-being, retention and turnover.

A systematic scoping review investigates existing evidence across eight intervention types, identifying any gaps in research knowledge.

A further report reviews the effectiveness of the Signs of Safety (SoS) framework for child protection practice in reducing the number of children entering and re-entering care.

[What Works Centre for Children's Social Care website](#)

- [Mapping the evidence about what works to safely reduce the number of children and young people in statutory care: a systematic scoping review](#)
- [Signs of safety: findings from a mixed-methods systematic review focussed on reducing the need for children to be in care](#)

The House of Commons Library has provided a **briefing paper on knife crime in England and Wales**, based on data published by the Office of National Statistics' (ONS). The briefing states: according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, in the year ending March 2016, 6.2 per cent of 10-15-year-olds knew someone who carried a knife for their own protection; for the same period 0.3 per cent of 10-15-year-olds reported that they carried a knife themselves

[House of Commons Library](#)

The UK Safer Internet Centre has developed a series of **resources for 3-18-year-olds focusing on the topic of consent online and how consent is asked for, given and received in different circumstances**. The resources, available in English and Welsh, feature four educational packs for children and young people, a pack for parents and carers and a pack to support educators. The resources accompany Safer internet day 2019 which takes place on 5th February 2019.

[UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

[Education packs](#)

ADCS has collected qualitative and quantitative data from local authorities in six phases spanning 2007/8 to 2017/18 to evidence and better understand changes in demand for, and provision of, children's social care. The sixth phase of the study draws together survey responses from 92% (140) of all local authorities in England, the highest ever response rate, covering 11.3 million (95%) children and young people under the age of 18. This, together with existing data, **provides an insight into the safeguarding related pressures facing children's services across the country**. In Phase 6, data over a ten-year period can be compared, and, for the first time, predictive modelling is used to estimate future demand, making the latest iteration the most comprehensive and robust yet. The report warns that, despite a strong desire to provide services that support families at an early stage, the sustainability of early help services is a concern for many local authorities.

Read also: [LGA responds to ADCS safeguarding report](#).

[Safeguarding pressures research phase 6. Research report \(Association of Directors of Children's Services\)](#)

Information on looked-after children at both national and local authority levels for the financial year 2017 to 2018.

Read also: [LGA responds to latest looked after children statistics](#).

[Children looked after in England including adoption: 2017 to 2018 \(Department for Education\)](#)

The **local authority interactive tool (LAIT) presents information in interactive tables and charts with the local authority's rank and position in England.** It includes data on: children looked after by local authorities; child protection; special educational needs and disability (SEND); pupil attainment; children's health; post-16 circumstances and judgements from Ofsted. The 'Children's services statistical neighbour benchmarking tool' allows you to select a local authority and display its 'closest statistical neighbours'.

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) \(Department for Education\)](#)

How domestic abuse is dealt with at the local level within England and Wales, using annual data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, police recorded crime and a number of different organisations.

Headline figures

- The latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales show little change in the prevalence of domestic abuse in recent years. In the year ending March 2018, an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.3 million women, 695,000 men).
- The police recorded 599,549 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending March 2018. This was an increase of 23% from the previous year. This in part reflects police forces improving their identification and recording of domestic abuse incidents as crimes and an increased willingness by victims to come forward.
- The police made 225,714 arrests for domestic abuse-related offences (in the 39 police forces that could supply adequate data). This equates to 38 arrests per 100 domestic abuse-related crimes recorded.
- The percentage of convictions secured for domestic abuse-related prosecutions is at its highest level since the year ending March 2010. In the year ending March 2018, 76% of prosecutions resulted in a conviction.
- Referrals made to specialist domestic abuse services, including independent domestic violence advisors (IDVAs) and multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs), were most commonly made by the police in the year ending March 2018. Whilst other agencies such as social care and health care services are already involved in the response to domestic abuse, such involvement is not widespread.
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[Domestic abuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2018](#)

This guidance covers the **rationale and scope of the duty, and the responsibilities of local authorities to provide appropriate local youth services to improve young people's well-being.**

[Statutory Guidance to Improve Young People's Well-being](#)

One in eight (12.8%) of children and young people aged between five and 19, surveyed in England in 2017, had a mental disorder according to a major new report which provides England's best source of data on trends in child mental health. NHS Digital collected information from 9,117 children and young people and combines information - depending on their age - from children and young people or their parents and teachers. For the first time, the survey has covered children aged two to 19, whereas previous surveys have

focused only on the five to 15-year-old age group.

- Looking at the five to 15-year-old age group over time, the report reveals a slight increase in the overall prevalence of mental disorder. For this age group, this has risen from 9.7% in 1999 and 10.1% in 2004 to 11.2% in 2017.
- When including five to 19-year-olds, the 2017 prevalence is 12.8%, but this cannot be compared to earlier years.
- Mental disorders were grouped into four broad categories - emotional, behavioural, hyperactivity and other less common disorders. Emotional disorders have become more common in five to 15-year-olds – going from 4.3% in 1999, to 3.9% in 2004 to 5.8% in 2017. All other types of disorder, have remained similar in prevalence for this age group since 1999. Different disorders were found to be more or less common at different stages of childhood, with rates of mental disorder higher in older age groups.

[Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2017](#)

This guidance is for school staff and applies to all schools. It gives **advice on: how to create a whole school culture, including promoting positive mental health; understanding the link between mental health and behaviour; how to identify children with possible mental health problems; and where and how to put in place support, including working with external agencies where required.** It also provides links to sources of further support and guidance

[Mental health and behaviour in schools \(Department for Education\)](#)

Mental health disorders among the young continue to increase. Summary **of** the figures contained in new estimates by NHS Digital in collaboration with ONS and NatCen Social Research.

[One in eight children and young people in England now experience difficulties with their mental health](#)

This report **examines published literature on smoking, drinking and drug use prevalence among hard to reach children and young people**, for example, young NEET (not in education, employment or training), homeless youth or young offenders, **along with any evidence of trends.** This is one in a new series of evidence syntheses to support public health professionals and other groups in local health needs assessment and commissioning of public health services.

[Smoking, drinking and drug use among hard to reach children and young people: an evidence synthesis report \(Public Health England\)](#)

This report by User Voice **highlights the plight of young people inhabiting the Children and Young People Secure Estate – which is made up of secure children’s homes, secure training centres and youth offender institutions.** Commissioned by NHS England, which has responsibility for health and wellbeing matters in the estate, User Voice employed its peer-led research approach to elicit the views of some of the hardest-to-reach people in the criminal justice system. The project was inspired by the various threats posed by the escalating use of NPS/formerly legal highs in the adult prison estate and the need to understand how NPS

affects younger people. What emerged though, was an insight in a much broader sense into the isolation, lack of trust and coping drug use of these highly vulnerable young people.

[Nitty drugs & broken trust: young people talk spice and the secure estate \(User Voice\)](#)

Ofsted Inspections

Joint targeted area inspection of the multi-agency response to sexual abuse in the family in Cornwall.

This inspection included:

- a 'deep dive' focus on the response to sexual abuse in the family environment and included an evaluation of the multi-agency 'front door', which receives referrals when children may be in need or at risk of significant harm - known as the Multi-Agency Referral Unit (MARU).
- a 'deep dive' into the effectiveness of services for a group of children and young people who have suffered, or are at risk of, child sexual abuse in the family environment.
- consideration and evaluation of the effectiveness of the multi-agency leadership and management of this work, including the role played by the local safeguarding children board, known in Cornwall as the Our Safeguarding Children Partnership (OSCP).

[Joint targeted area inspection .](#)

Ofsted has published findings from three joint targeted area inspections which investigated the multi-agency response to child exploitation and children missing from home, care or education in spring 2018.

Summary:

- lessons must be learned from past sexual exploitation cases
- all children, not just the most vulnerable, are at risk of criminal exploitation
- agencies should not underestimate the risk of criminal exploitation in their areas
- children should be seen as victims, not perpetrators
- awareness-raising is crucial in preventing criminal exploitation

[Thematic report](#)

Inspectors looked at the local authority's **arrangements for children in need and those subject to a child protection plan, with a specific focus on children on the edge of care.** Inspectors looked at a range of evidence, including case discussions with social workers and meetings with senior managers. They also looked at local authority performance management and quality assurance information, and children's case records.

[Focused visit to Sheffield local authority children's services](#)

Inspectors considered the local authority's **arrangements at the first point of contact for children who need help and protection.** Specifically, they considered decision-making in the multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH), the effectiveness of child protection enquiries and the MASH response to specific groups of

vulnerable children. They also considered the effectiveness of early help services.

Inspectors looked at a range of evidence, including case discussions with social workers in the MASH and child protection teams and early help case managers. They observed multi-agency meetings and looked at local authority performance management, quality assurance information and children's case records.

[Focused visit to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council Children's services](#)

Inspectors looked at the local authority's **arrangements for permanency planning and achieving permanence, with a specific focus on children in residential and foster care, and on children on care orders who are placed at home with parents.** Inspectors looked at a range of evidence, including case discussions with social workers, meetings with independent reviewing officers and senior managers, and telephone discussions with Cafcass and a district judge. They also looked at local authority performance management and quality assurance information, as well as children's case records.

[Focused visit to Cheshire East local authority children's services](#)

- The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families = Outstanding
- The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection = Good
- The experiences and progress of children in care and care leavers = Good
- Overall effectiveness = Good

[Hertfordshire Inspection of children's social care services](#)

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[Barnsley Inspection of children's social care services](#)

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Training

Courses coming up in December with places available:

- Paediatric First Aid
- Safeguarding Children Refresher
- Caring for Children with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness
- Dealing with Allegations
- Safer Recruiting
- Modern Day Slavery
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Please see attached courses for more information

Council staff can apply for the training via OLM.

External staff please use the attached application form

Follow us on Twitter
@LSCBHull

Click the image below to
access our training diary!



HULL
Safeguarding Children Board

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Use our helpline (24hrs)

If you are worried about a child or family, contact:

Early Help and Safeguarding Hub
Tel: 01482 448379

Out of hours immediate help
Tel: 01482 300324

Child In Immediate Danger:
Tel: 999

Police non-emergency:
Tel: 101

[Call us on Twitter](#) (we reply in a few minutes)

Welcome to the Hull Safeguarding Children Board

The Hull Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB) is the statutory body that brings together all the key partners and organisations who work together to promote children's welfare and help protect them from abuse.

This website provides information, advice and guidance to the public, children, parents and carers, and professionals working with children and young people.

Early Help and Safeguarding Hub (EHaSH) - Live from Monday 20th June 2017

Hull's Early Help and Safeguarding Hub (EHaSH) has now gone live! The EHaSH has replaced Access and Assessment as the single point of contact for discussing a concern, making a referral or sharing information about a child or family.

The telephone number remains the same as before: 01482 448379

For more detail about the EHaSH, its purpose and how it works please see attached 60 second briefing.

[Early Help and Safeguarding Hub briefing \(June 2017\)](#)
(see page 10 for contact)