

East Sussex Local Safeguarding Children Board

Annual Report 2016-17



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Forward by Reg Hooke, East Sussex LSCB Independent Chair



It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report of the East Sussex Local Safeguarding Children Board (ESLSCB) for 2016/17.

The ESLSCB is a partnership that works to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in East Sussex by working with, and scrutinising, the work of agencies that have key responsibilities for keeping children safe in the county. These include staff working in health, social care, police, probation and education settings as well as voluntary sector organisations working with children in East Sussex. This report assesses how we are doing in ensuring local services are keeping children safe. We do this in three main ways:

- Holding organisations to account at regular Board meetings
- Providing essential multi-agency training to professionals through the LSCB training programme
- Driving practice improvement by conducting targeted reviews, e.g. Serious Case Reviews and audits

The report is set out in a clear and logical way that I believe presents the reader with an easy to follow account of the complexity and diversity of safeguarding children in East Sussex, and then of the work, and impact, of the Board.

The report shows both emerging challenges and progress made in understanding the risk to groups of children, especially those who are new on the safeguarding radar. These include child asylum seekers, children educated at home and those in language schools. The report also shows significant progress in our priority areas, namely in tackling child sexual exploitation, firmly embedding safeguarding practice in schools, raising awareness of the impact of domestic abuse on children and offering a number of links to resources for staying safe online. Our commitment to listen to children and young people is central to how we seek to improve.

For 2017/18 challenges remain of course. The Children and Social Work Act 2017 aims to improve local child safeguarding arrangements by giving greater scope and authority to the key agencies (the local authority, police and health agencies) to determine the best arrangements for local areas. Whilst never being complacent, there is a strong sense of confidence, for good reason in my view, that our arrangements are robust and provide the County with a rigorous system of scrutiny and challenge that focusses on what is in the best interest of children and families, and what best supports effective front line multi-agency practice.

Finally, I thank the many professionals, volunteers, and leaders who work with such dedication to safeguard the county's children and to help them achieve their potential. East Sussex is a fantastic place to grow up but sometimes children find themselves in difficult situations and it is these professionals who, day in day out, are their unsung heroes.

Reg Hooke, Independent Chair, East Sussex LSCB

Challenge and Change: an effective LSCB raises challenges and ensures positive change.

Some examples from this year:

- The LSCB wanted to ensure taxi drivers have safeguarding training, in particular relating to child sexual exploitation (CSE). This led to direct communication with the Chief Executives' of each District and Borough Council. A successful safeguarding awareness event for taxi drivers was held in February 2017; further work continues (see page 20).
- The LSCB wanted to optimise the time spent in Board meetings. Using the expertise in the room, Board meetings now include a break-out session to: scrutinise key risk areas such as neglect; give robust challenge to the progress made on the LSCB priorities such as domestic violence; and to open up discussions about key topics such as the future of our LSCB.
- The LSCB wanted to build stronger links with the Children's Disability Service and dedicated time at a Steering Group meeting to reviewing key areas of risk for disabled children. This also resulted in the Operational Manager for the Children's Disability Service becoming a permanent member of the group.
- The LSCB Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation Bronze subgroup has demonstrated, through audit work and partnership feedback, excellent oversight, risk assessment, and maturity in practice, for each individual child that is at known risk of CSE in East Sussex.



1. Governance Arrangements

1.1 Overview of Board

The East Sussex Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) is made up of senior representatives from all the organisations in East Sussex involved in protecting or promoting the welfare of children. The aim of the LSCB is to work cooperatively to safeguard all children in East Sussex and ensure that this work is effective. This requires proactive intervention for children who are abused; targeted work with children at risk of harm; and preventative work within the community, to develop a safe environment for children. A full list of LSCB Members can be found in Appendix 5A.

The LSCB was established in compliance with the Children Act 2004. The work of the LSCB is governed by the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children. The Government published an updated version of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) in March 2015; a further update is expected in the near future as part of the Children and Social Work Act 2017.

The key aims of the East Sussex Local Safeguarding Children Board are to:

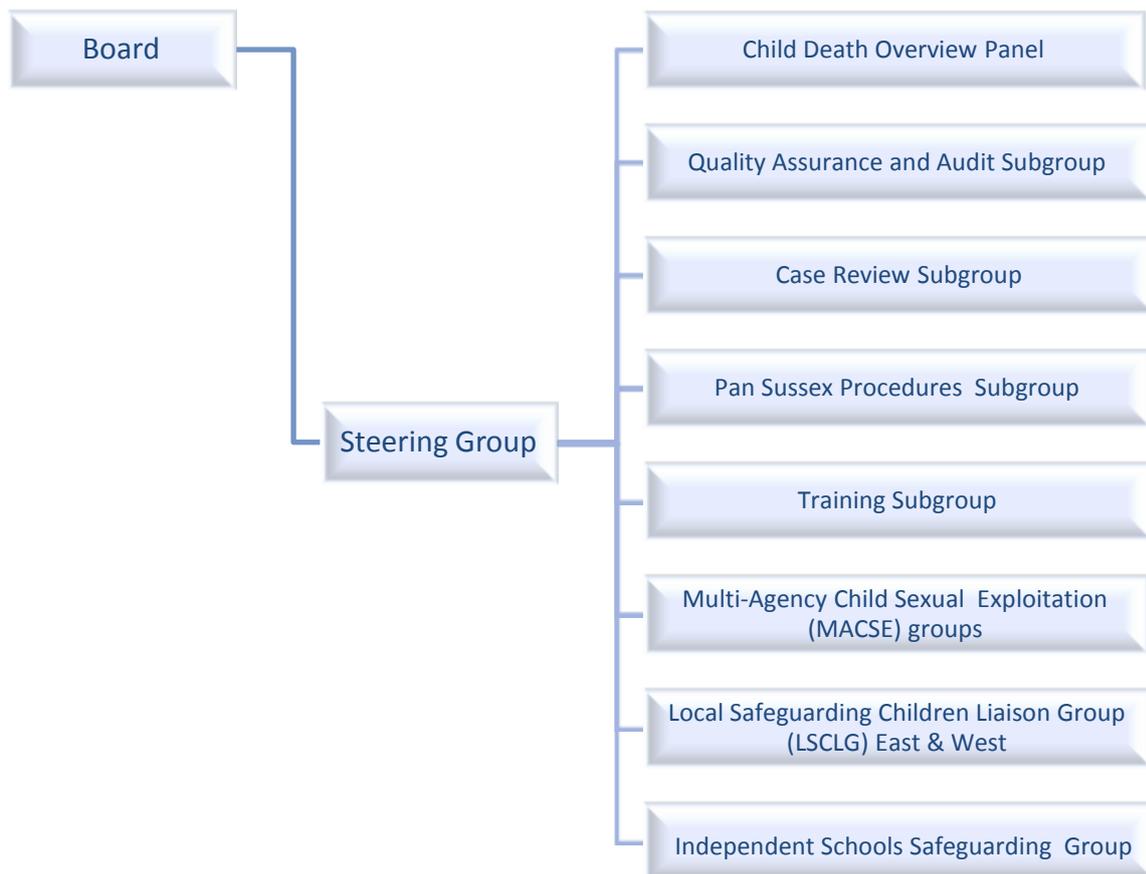
- Ensure children in East Sussex are protected from harm;
- Coordinate agencies' activity to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and
- Ensure the effectiveness of agencies' activity to safeguard and promote the welfare of children through monitoring and review.

Major functions:

- Ensure the coordination of child protection activity in East Sussex;
- Evaluate safeguarding activity
- Develop robust policies and procedures
- Coordinate multi-agency training on safeguarding which meets local needs
- Conduct audits and monitor performance of safeguarding activity
- Raise public and professional awareness of safeguarding issues
- Participate in the planning of services for children in East Sussex
- Carry out serious case reviews where abuse or neglect is known or suspected, and there is concern about the way in which agencies worked together
- Ensure that the wishes and feelings of children and young people, and their families, are considered in the delivery of safeguarding services.

1.2 Board structure and subgroups

The Board is chaired by an Independent Chair and meets four times a year. The Independent Chair also chairs the LSCB Steering Group which meets four times a year. The main Board is supported by a range of subgroups that are crucial in ensuring that the Board's business plan and priorities are delivered. These groups ensure that the Board really makes a difference to local practice and children's outcomes. Each subgroup has a clear remit and a transparent mechanism for reporting to the LSCB, and each subgroup's terms of reference and membership are reviewed annually.



1.3 Links to other partnerships

The Board has formal links with other strategic partnerships in East Sussex, namely the Health and Wellbeing Board; Adult Safeguarding Board; East Sussex County Council’s Scrutiny Committee; the Children and Young People’s Trust and Clinical Commissioning Groups. The commitment to these important links is set out in the [Joint Protocol – Partnership Working](#) which was agreed by all relevant Boards during 2016/17 and ensures that strategic priorities are better aligned and focussed on child safeguarding being everyone’s business. The LSCB Chair also maintains regular liaison with other key strategic leaders, for example, the Police and Crime Commissioner, neighbouring LSCB Chairs and Government inspection bodies.

The LSCB provides important peer challenge on areas of child safety and welfare to these partnerships, to ensure that activity to protect children is effective and coordinated. The LSCB does this by:

- Providing analysis and information on key safeguarding data and activity
- Identifying any issues or areas for improvement which require joint working and action by strategic partners in East Sussex
- Providing input and comment on the actions plans of other strategic partnerships
- Promoting and raising awareness of safeguarding issues and the work of the LSCB.

This Annual Report will be received by the East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Board; East Sussex County Council Children’s Services Scrutiny Committee; the Children and Young People’s Trust; the Safeguarding Adults Board, and other LSCB member organisations’ senior management boards. It will also be presented to the Clinical Commissioning Groups, and the Police and Crime Commissioner.

2. The Local Area Safeguarding Context

2.1 Local Demographics

East Sussex, covering 660 square miles, has an estimated population of 547,797. There are many affluent areas as well as areas of significant deprivation. East Sussex has 19 lower super output areas among the top 10% of the most deprived in England; 16 are in Hastings, two are in Eastbourne, and one in Rother.

In 2016 there were estimated to be 105,873 children and young people between 0 and 17 years old, accounting for 19.5% of the total population of East Sussex. The area with the highest proportion of under 18's is Hastings (22.3%) with Eastbourne, Lewes and Wealden all approximately 20%. Rother has the lowest with under 18's accounting for 18.6% of the total population.

East Sussex is becoming increasingly ethnically diverse. Locally the proportion of school age children from minority ethnic backgrounds increased from 10.4% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2016, but is still significantly lower than the national figure of 26.4% in 2013 and 29.7% in 2016.



'Other White Background' and 'Other Mixed Background' population groups are the two most common BME groups in East Sussex, followed by 'White and Asian', 'Any Other Asian Background' then 'White and Black Caribbean'. This differs from the national picture where Pakistani, African and Indian groups are more prevalent, although the most predominant BME subgroup is 'Other White Background' nationally.

A large proportion of people who define themselves as 'White Other' are Polish, but there are also other European groups and other white migrants. The profile of the 'Mixed Heritage' group is made up of White and Asian, White and Black Caribbean.

3.7% of local children have Special Educational Needs or disabilities which result in an Education, Health and Care plan against an England average of 2.8%, with the biggest proportion within the secondary age group.

The level of child poverty is better than the England average with 17% of children aged 0 - 15 years living in poverty; this is predominantly centred in and around the Eastbourne and Hastings districts. The rate of family homelessness is also better than the England average, based on the last set of data available from East Sussex in Figures (ESIF) which is for 2015/16.

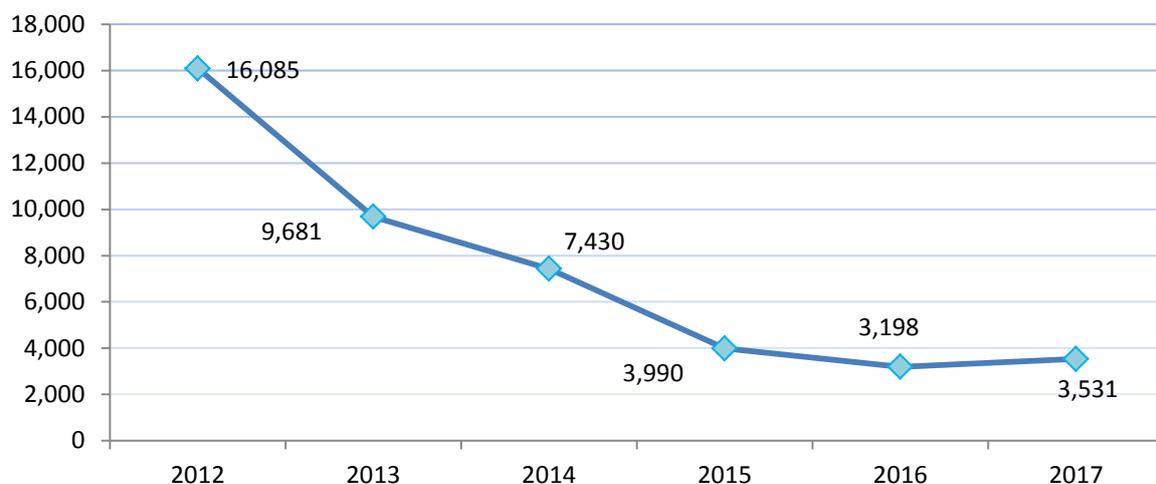
2.2 Vulnerable groups

As in other parts of the country, some children and young people in East Sussex will be vulnerable and at risk of being abused or neglected.

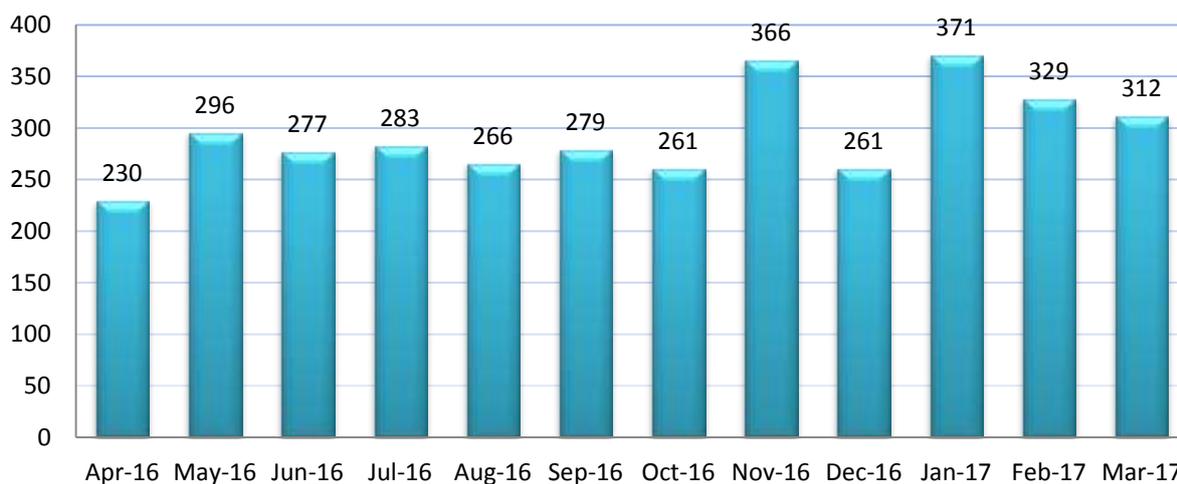
During 2016/17 the number of referrals to statutory children's services rose slightly to 3531 compared to the previous year (3,198). The graph below, however, shows the steady decrease in referrals within

East Sussex. This is the result of an improved early help offer to target families before they develop significant additional needs, and more effective screening of referrals through the Single Point of Advice (SPoA) and the Multiagency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH).

Number of referrals to statutory children’s services within East Sussex by year:



Number of referrals to statutory children’s services within East Sussex for 2016/17:



As Early Help services have become stronger, the rate of referrals to social work team received in East Sussex has reduced considerably bringing us more in line with other local authorities that are like us and in line with the national figures.

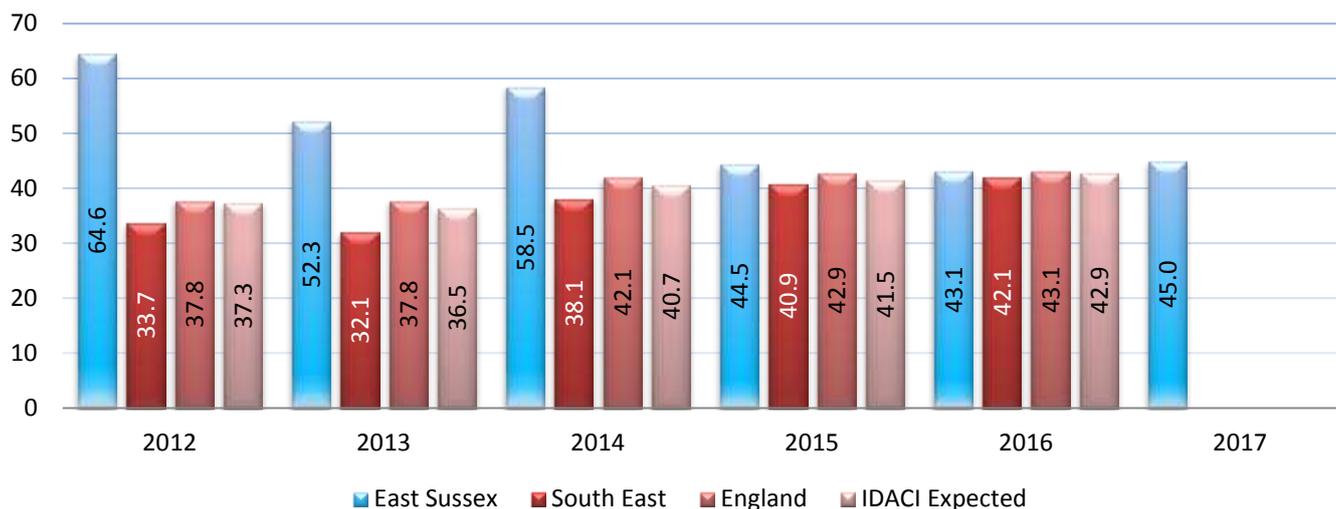
Rate of Referrals per 10,000 0-17 year olds:

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| East Sussex | 1542.2 | 927.3 | 709.0 | 378.6 | 302.0 |
| Statistical Neighbours excluding East Sussex | 447.2 | 411.0 | 483.1 | 469.0 | 474.0 |
| South East | 544.0 | 514.4 | 543.8 | 509.0 | 509.7 |
| England | 533.6 | 520.7 | 573.1 | 548.3 | 532.2 |

2.3 Child Protection Plans

Children who have a Child Protection Plan (CPP) are considered to be in need of protection from either neglect, physical, sexual or emotional abuse; or a combination of one or more of these. The CPP details the main areas of concern, what action will be taken to reduce those concerns, by whom, and how we will know progress is being made.

Rate of Child Protection Plans at 31st March (2012-2017) per 10,000 0-17 year olds:



When comparing the rate per 10,000 0-17 year olds with the South East Region (see chart above), East Sussex has moved from being considerably higher than the region to being equal to the England outturn in 2016. The rate of children subject to a CPP in East Sussex at the end of March 2017 was 45.0 per 10,000 0-17 year old population.

476 children are currently subject to a CPP in East Sussex, compared 462 in 2015/16. In 2013/14 this number was 617. Only those children who really need a protection plan should be subject to that formal process, so Government funding has been used from the Troubled Families initiative to strengthen and increase Early Help services; improved links between Early Help Services and Social Care Teams prevent the need for a protection plan if possible and help maintain improvements in families once the need for a plan has come to an end. East Sussex has experienced rising CPPs during the year and there will be a focus on threshold and duration of plans in the coming year.

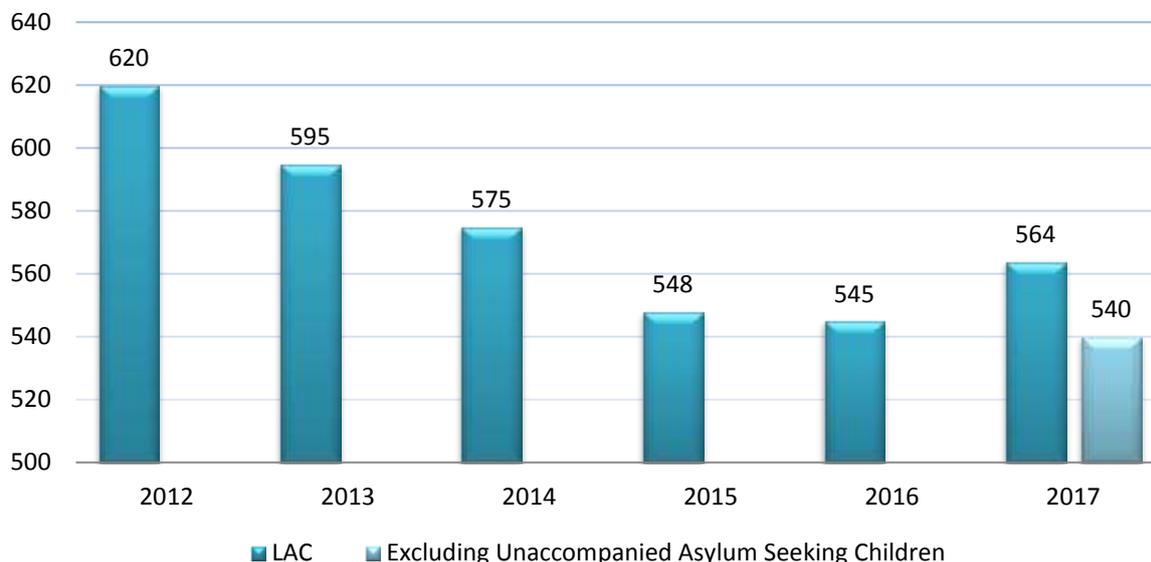
2.4 Looked After Children

Children in care are those looked after by the Local Authority. Only after exploring every possibility of protecting a child at home or with wider family members will the Local Authority seek a parent's agreement or a court decision to remove a child from their family. Such decisions, whilst difficult, are made when it is in the best interests of the child.

There were 564 children looked after by East Sussex County Council as at the end of March 2017; of which 24 were Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC). In common with many other local authorities, ESCC is committed to accepting the equivalent of 0.07% of our total child population (72

children) as UASC over 3 years, which equates to a further 48 young people (UASC) who will either come to the Council via the National Dispersal Scheme or present spontaneously, for example via the port of Newhaven. The current number of Looked After Children (LAC) excluding UASC is 540 which continues the gradual reduction in numbers over the past five years from a high of 620 in 2012.

Number of Looked After Children at 31st March (2012-2017):



The reduction in the rate of LAC per 10,000 population aged 0-17 years, since 2012, means the rate in East Sussex is now more in line with the rates across the region and in other authorities that are like East Sussex. The rate of LAC has reduced to 51.0 per 10,000 population aged 0-17 years at the end of March 2017 (excluding UASC), compared to 51.6 per 10,000 in March 2016, 52.2 per 10,000 in March 2015 and 54.9 per 10,000 in East Sussex in 2014. The South East average for 2016 is 51.5 per 10,000. However the number of LAC has risen over the year with an increased number of care proceedings being issued.

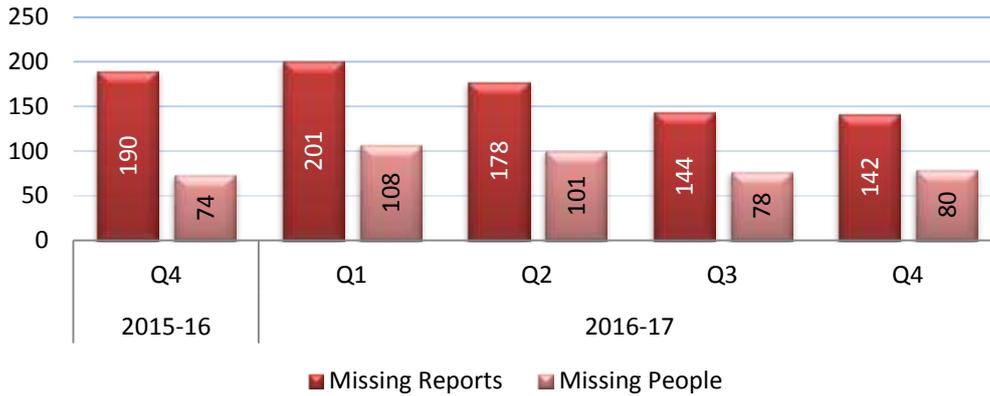
There are also a number of children who are looked after by other local authorities who live in East Sussex. While the placing authority retains responsibility for them, services in East Sussex may still support these children. At the end of March 2017 there were 150 children looked after by other local authorities living in East Sussex. However this figure may not be completely accurate as East Sussex relies upon other local authorities to inform us of children coming into the area and when they leave.

In addition young people who are remanded into care or custody by the criminal Courts now benefit from looked after children (LAC) status.

2.5 Child Sexual Exploitation, Trafficked and Missing children

The Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) Subgroup of the LSCB, which includes trafficked and missing children, took a lead to improve the identification and recording of children who are vulnerable to being sexually exploited in East Sussex. In order to make a more accurate assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within East Sussex, the subgroup draws in data based on known risk factors and behaviours.

Missing 12-18 Year Olds



Young people who go missing or run away regularly are vulnerable and are at particular risk of sexual exploitation or of being exploited via other sorts of criminality. During 2016/17 there were 367 reports of incidents of children who were missing, compared to 693 in 2015/16 and 559 in 2014/15.

East Sussex, West Sussex, and Brighton and Hove have jointly commissioned Missing People, a national charity, to provide Return Home Interviews (RHIs) to enable consistency in safety planning and information sharing with Sussex Police.

2.6 Electively Home Educated Children

East Sussex supports the right of parents to educate their children at home. Home education is not, in itself, a risk factor for abuse or neglect. However, there is a danger that these children can become invisible to local services and that a small minority of parents may withdraw their children from school as a means of avoiding services. Some recent national Serious Case Reviews have highlighted that, in a small number of cases, elective home education can lead to isolation and to children becoming ‘invisible’ to the universal services such as schools that would otherwise be in a position to monitor their welfare.

Number of Electively Home Educated Children:



The number of children known to East Sussex as being Electively Home Educated (EHE) rose in the last three quarters of 2016/17, ending on a high of 761 in March 2017. Nationally, there has also been a rise

in the number of EHE children as reported by other local authorities to the Association of Elective Home Education Professionals. However, there is no national data kept on the reasons given for children becoming EHE, or on the percentage increase. In East Sussex, parents are invited to select the reason for their child becoming EHE but they are not obliged to answer this. Where parents do give a reason for EHE, 'parental choice' is the most common answer, followed by 'philosophical and religious reasons', 'waiting for a school of choice', 'unmet special educational needs (SEN)', and 'bullying or friendship concerns'.

For the academic year 2016-17, the number of children who are EHE and also Children in Need was 12; the number of children who were EHE and had a child protection plan was 6; and the number of children who were EHE and had special educational needs was 39.

2.7 Private Fostering

Private fostering is an informal arrangement made between private individuals and is different from public fostering which is arranged by and paid for by the Local Authority. A private fostering arrangement is considered to be taking place when any child under 16, or under 18 if the child has a disability, spends more than 28 days living with someone who is not a close family member.

Private fostering is a key focus for child protection and privately fostered children can be particularly vulnerable if the Local Authority is unaware of this arrangement. All professionals working with children have a responsibility to safeguard privately fostered children and to notify the Local Authority if they become aware that a child may be being privately fostered. Work is also taking place with local language schools to ensure that they are aware of their obligations to keep children safe.

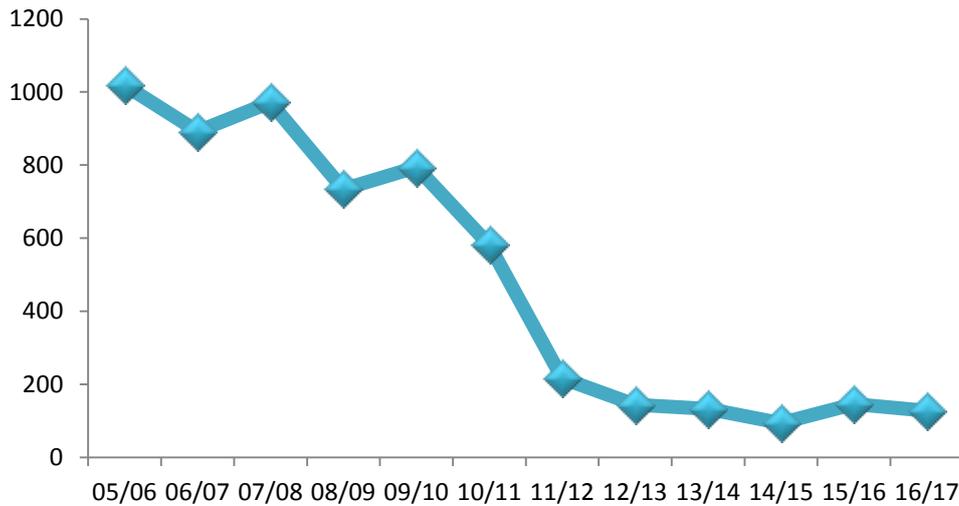
| Number of Children and young people who are Privately Fostered | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| 2013/14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| 2014/15 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 23 |
| 2015/16 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 26 |
| 2016/17* | 25 | 61 | 56 | 30 |

* The number open as at the end of each quarter

2.8 Offending

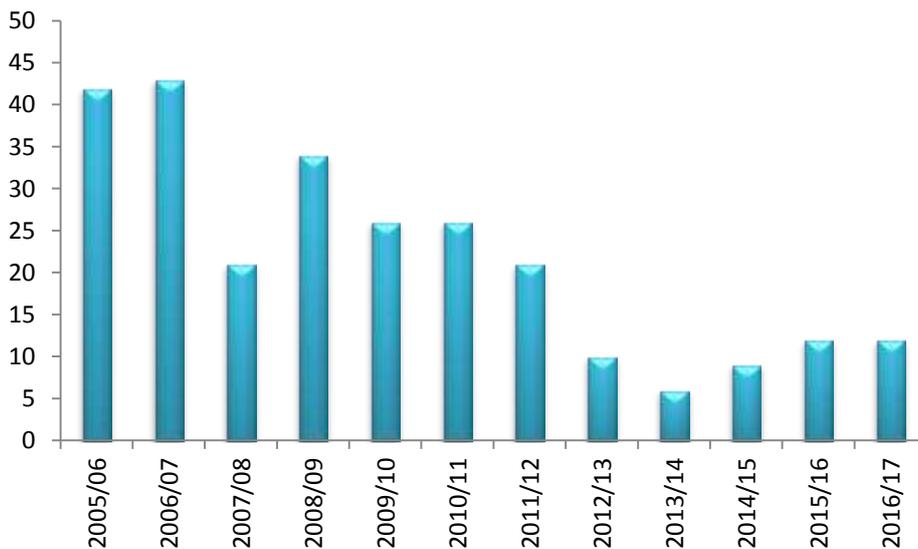
A total of 128 young people entered the youth justice system for the first time in 2016/17, compared to 146 in the previous year. This is a slight reduction on 2015/16, however, since the steep declines seen in 2010/11 and 2011/12 the numbers have remained fairly constant. The steep decline in first time entrants (FTE) from 2009/10 to 2011/12 was largely due to the introduction of a Community Resolution approach within Sussex Police. This has meant that young people can be dealt with without being charged and criminalised. The introduction of a targeted Youth Support service with ESCC also supported these interventions and helped reduce the numbers of FTE:

Number of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System:



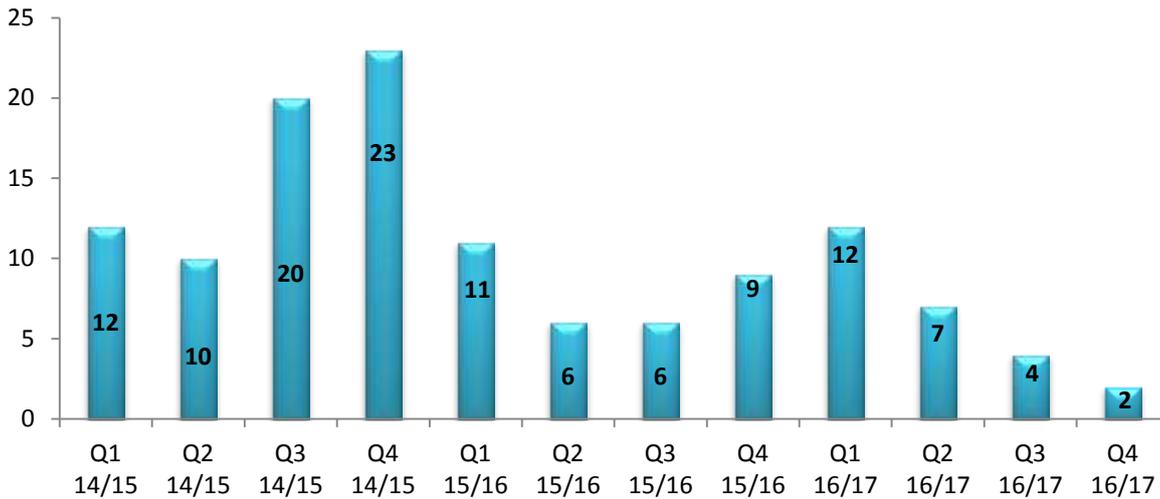
There were 12 young people sentenced to custody in 2016/17. This is the same as the previous year but one of the lowest rates in the last ten years:

Custodial sentences:



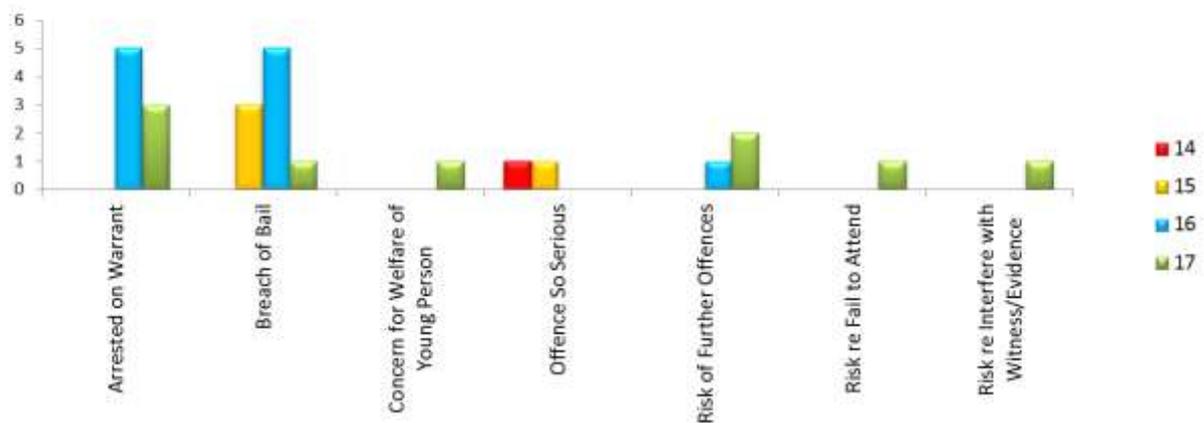
At the end of 2016/17 there had been 25 incidences of young people being held overnight in police custody, a reduction on the previous year (32 in 2015/16) and greatly reduced on the 65 seen in 2014/15:

Held overnight in custody



Arrested on Warrant, followed by Risk of Further Offences, were the most common reasons for a young person to be held overnight in 16/17. The following chart looks at all reasons by age:

Reason for being held overnight

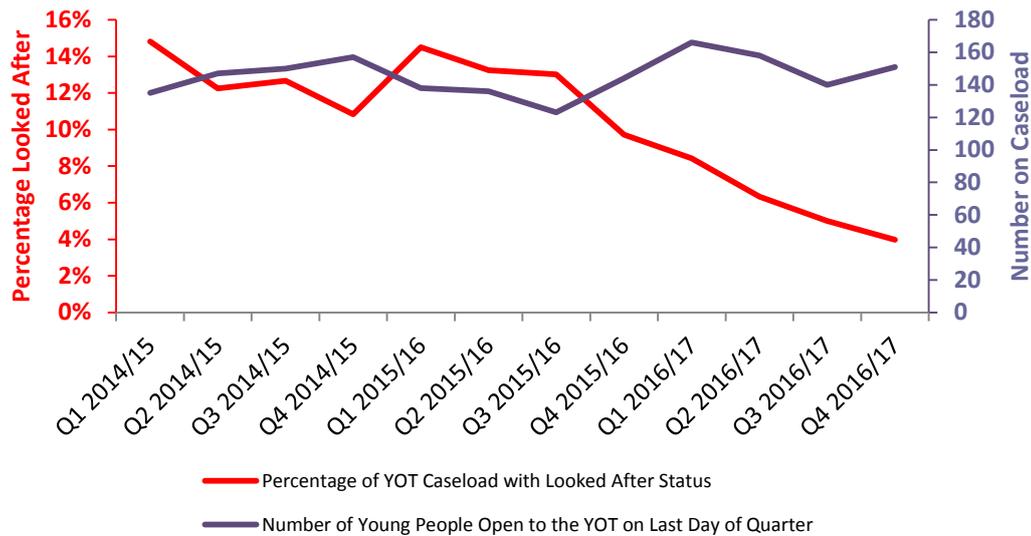


All of the young people who were held overnight appeared in court following their detention.

Because of the increased vulnerability of children within the care system to commit offences, a snapshot is also taken of the legal status of cases open to the Youth Offending Team (YOT) on the last day of each quarter¹. The percentage of LAC on the YOT caseload fluctuates throughout the year, at the end of Quarter Four 4% of the young people were LAC:

¹ This is a count of young people rather than interventions, so if a young person has multiple interventions open they will only count once.

Looked After Status (on last day of quarter)



Not all looked after young people working with the YOT are East Sussex children because the YOT will manage the work with children who offend and who are placed within East Sussex by other local authorities.

2.9 Substance Misuse

Public Health England produces an Annual Executive Partnership Summary which reports the profile of young people who misuse drugs and alcohol within East Sussex and who are known to young people's Substance Misuse Services. From the 2016/17 summary report there are some activity headlines worthy of note and also some local service characteristics that are highlighted as likely to influence the data reporting:

- i. Nationally the rolling trend since 2013, for young people presenting to treatment services, has seen a steady decline since the revised specialist service thresholds that were proposed within the previous national drugs strategy. However, within East Sussex during 2015/16 there was an increase of 10% of young people in treatment with the local specialist provider and in 16/17 there has been a further 7% increase. This is in contrast to the national picture which reports a 7% reduction in 2015/16 and a 4% reduction in young people presenting for treatment during 2016/17. NHS England and local commissioners do not regard rising treatment presentations as a negative reporting picture, but as a successful feature of a service model that is fully integrated within vulnerable children's services, and which thereby maximises intervention opportunities. The local treatment numbers comprise: 181 under 18's and 15 over 18's, with 132 new treatment presentations in 16/17.
- ii. Although the Children's sector has seen reductions in funding allocations, the local joint-commissioned model of a multi-disciplinary specialist service has minimised the impact. The Public Health funded Education, Support, Behaviour and Attendance Service workers have also increased the screening/referral capacity provided by Schools and Education Support Services. The impact of this is evidenced further by the increase in referrals from Education in 2016/17,

rising from 10% to 30% which is now closer to the national profile of 28%. The main source of referral continues to be Children and Family Services, accounting for 37% of total referral numbers. Young people who are referred are vulnerable in a range of ways: sexual exploitation, self-harm, anti-social behaviour, child of substance misusing parent and domestic abuse, and the local profile shows significantly greater numbers than the national treatment picture reports.

- iii. The number of young people who leave treatment in a planned way is up by 2% to 96%. However, the number of young people successfully discharged from treatment who re-present within six months, has increased slightly to 7 /110 or 6% locally compared to 5% nationally.
- iv. Evidence shows that the longer young people stay in treatment, the greater the likelihood of better outcomes. The new offer to schools, which is targeted at those at risk of exclusion, has changed the profile of young people being worked with and as a result the average treatment length in East Sussex has reduced to 20.9 weeks compared to a national average that remains fairly static at 22.02 weeks. This indicator will need monitoring in future months to ensure that this referral cohort are not presenting again because they are being discharged too soon.
- v. The substance misuse profile is similar to the national report with cannabis and alcohol most commonly reported. However, where East Sussex differs is in relation to the increased reporting of alcohol (62% locally to 49% nationally) ecstasy (22% locally and 11% nationally), and cocaine (18% locally and 9% nationally). East Sussex has a higher rate of young people using more than one substance (87% locally as opposed to 58% nationally) Once again this is likely to be influenced by the local model of service with young people coming to notice via the MACSE process and via the Hospital/A&E admission pathway.

2.10 Prevent

The LSCB continues to support the work of the Safer East Sussex Team on *PREVENT*, the strategy to prevent violent extremism. As part of the LSCB training programme, 3 workshops were run in 2016/17 to provide front-line staff with the opportunity to learn more about *Prevent* and to understand their role and responsibilities within it. In addition, there is also an e-learning module available to all staff; this module was designed by the Safer East Sussex Team and Children's Services, to date 1,381 professionals have accessed the *Prevent* e-learning module.



The Safer East Sussex Team is committed to engagement with young people, ensuring that *Prevent* is seen as another key safeguarding area within Schools. Further Education Colleges in particular have been pro-active in undertaking creative work with young people to raise awareness of *Prevent*.

The East Sussex Prevent Board assesses the countywide risk of people being drawn into terrorism and coordinates *Prevent* activity according to section 29 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. The Prevent Action Plan 2016/17 identified a number of areas to prioritise, including: developing and delivering appropriate *Prevent* provision/activities/intervention targeted at vulnerable age groups, most notably those aged 18 and under.

The Safer East Sussex Team continued to deliver the six session workshops on *Think, Protect, Connect* for young people aged 18 and under. These workshops aim to create a safe space for discussion of *Prevent* related issues and to explore identity, group belonging, terrorism, British Values, stereotyping, propaganda and grooming on the internet. As a result of this work, the team has been invited to submit an application to the PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Education) Association to gain accreditation for *Think, Protect, Connect* as part of their Building a Stronger Britain Together Project. The result of the application is expected in autumn 2017 and if successful will be referenced in next year's LSCB annual report.

An Innovation Small Business Research Initiative Application was submitted to the Home Office in October 2016 which involved re-designing *Think, Protect, Connect* into an 'Autism Friendly' resource and incorporated parent *Prevent* workshops with Autism Sussex. The application was successful and has led to the delivery of the project to six different Schools or organisations between January and March 2017.

Workshops named Xtreme E-safety, which focus on *Prevent*, have also been provided to parents and carers. The consensus of parents and carers who attended the workshops was a need for greater support around their own lack of e-safety knowledge, with a number asking for further information and the possibility of attending e-safety classes. This is certainly a consistent message from parents which the LSCB is aware of and will be giving consideration to going forward in 2017/18.

As well as the *Prevent* work, *Channel* is the national programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Young people who are referred due to *Prevent* concerns very rarely meet the thresholds for *Channel* intervention in East Sussex. In 2016/17 there were 21 young people referred by East Sussex schools, of which only 2 met the threshold for *Channel* intervention; of these two cases, one related to Islamic interests, and the other related to extreme right wing views.



3. Evaluation of Board progress on 2015-18 Priorities

3.1 Strengthen the multi-agency response to Child Sexual Exploitation

The LSCB's priority to strengthen the multi-agency response to child sexual exploitation has made further progress in 2016/17.

The five key aims of the LSCB's lead are to:

- Reduce the risk/incidence of children sexually exploited, missing and trafficked in East Sussex
- Ensure that CSE is embedded into the work of all LSCB agencies
- Disrupt organised crime groups linked to CSE
- Improve inter-agency response when there is evidence of CSE
- Improve the opportunity for young people to raise their own concerns

Progress made in 2016/17 includes:

The Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation Subgroup (MACSE Silver) continued to meet regularly; it is a well-attended group which focuses on a robust action plan which is divided in to four strands of work: Prevent, Prepare, Protect and Pursue.

Sussex Police commissioned an independent evaluation of their comprehensive Sussex-wide CSE campaign that focused on raising awareness of CSE. This campaign was referenced in last year's annual report as it had recently been launched in response to direct feedback from children and young people about the need to raise awareness that CSE 'could happen to you'.

The awareness campaign, which included television spots, radio interviews, newspaper articles, social media posts (Facebook and Twitter), and outdoor media such as the 'transvision' screen at Brighton Station (picture below), achieved wide ranging coverage across Sussex.



The evaluation summary stated that campaign made a significant impact on the resident population, and raised awareness of CSE allowing people to understand more about how CSE is conducted by perpetrators. Of people surveyed, 76% demonstrated unprompted recall of the campaign; 90% stated the campaign was relevant and thought provoking, and 75% stated it was impactful and informative.

Missing People has provided a successful service in the first year of their three year pan-Sussex contract, 1719 missing episodes were reported to them, and they offered a Return home visit to 95% of the children and young people referred to them. 73% of repeat missing children received a return home interview. Missing People has also provided a 24/7 Runaway Helpline for children and young people. This work contributes to improving the outcomes for vulnerable children.

The MACSE Bronze operational group, which identifies children living in East Sussex who are at risk of being sexually exploited, and ensures risk reduction plans are in place, has considered 126 new referrals of which 30 are still subject to a MACSE plan.

In January 2017, a day-long audit was completed on CSE cases. This involved members of the LSCB Quality Assurance (QA) Subgroup and members of MACSE Bronze working together to deep-dive in to CSE cases. The findings included:

- The auditors recognised a significant improvement in practice within agencies and noted the strength of the MACSE Bronze group in providing excellent oversight, co-ordination and expertise in identifying concerns which others may have missed, producing clear plans and mobilising resources.
- There was good evidence of a culture change within agencies with regard to CSE demonstrated by lower tolerance of concerning adult behaviour, more professional curiosity to enter and look around a property and good police response to vulnerable children with mental health problems.
- Individual risks associated with CSE were described clearly in Early Help records and accompanied with specific actions in the plan to address individual aspects of risks of CSE.
- On more than one occasion there was evidence of professionals going over and above the call of duty to respond to CSE concerns and to persist with real tenacity to engage a child at risk and provide dedicated and skilled professional points of contact.

As the year has progressed the MACSE Bronze operational group has demonstrated that all agencies have become more aware of issues around risks of wider exploitation and involvement of children in drug use and supply within organised crime groups. This has involved proactive and effective cross-boundary practice with other Local Authorities and police forces.

SWIFT (Specialist Family Services) - a therapeutic service for children who have experienced sexual abuse, has supported 164 children through the year. The feedback from children and parents about this service is very positive:

“My worker really helped me get through the hard times and she really listened to me”.

“SWIFT has been an important part in mine and my daughter’s recovery. Staff are very knowledgeable, non-judgemental, good facilitators and good listeners. I don’t know what I would have done without this service.”



Spotlight on other CSE awareness raising work in East Sussex

February 2017 Amex Conference for Taxi Drivers

A two day event was held in February 2017 aimed at taxi drivers and local community businesses such as licenced premises and hoteliers, in recognition of the important role that they can have in the identification of children who are at risk of becoming victims of exploitation. This was part of a wider strategy of targeted work by the licensing leads for Lewes, Wealden, Eastbourne, Rother and Hastings Councils, Children's Services, and the Safer Communities Partnership.

The event was attended by over 400 taxi drivers and consisted of 4 half-day workshops. During the workshops targeted messages were delivered to the audience about how they could help identify children at risk of sexual exploitation, and children and adults at risk of modern slavery as well as showing how taxi drivers could intervene in potential incidents of sexual violence. Information was also provided regarding the reporting of incidents or concerns witnessed.

As part of these events, the YMCA - WISE (What is Sexual Abuse) Project, and Safer Community Officers, provided the licensing teams with information packs in order for them to distribute to the local taxi firms who may have been unable to attend the workshops. The packs include an offer to provide additional training sessions for drivers/firms who were unable to attend.

Feedback and evaluation of the event has been used to inform further work. There are plans to run a similar event for local hoteliers in July 2017.

Chelsea's Choice



Chelsea's Choice is a 40 minute production provided by AlterEgo Theatre Company (pictured left); it is innovative and powerful in highlighting to young people, aged 12 years and over, the serious and emotional issue of child sexual exploitation. The production shows how young people, boys and girls, are groomed by adults for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

In 2015/16 the LSCB and Eastbourne Borough Council arranged for AlterEgo to show the production in 9 schools across Eastbourne. This was very well received and in 2016/17 the LSCB worked with all five district and borough councils to enable more schools across the county to see the production. Although the planning and resource for the events took place in 2016/17, the performances took place June 2017. A summary and impact

evaluation of this important awareness-raising event will be included in next year's annual report. As in 2015/16, WISE (What is Sexual Exploitation), whose logo is pictured right, were fully involved in supporting schools and pupils after each performance of Chelsea's Choice.



3.2 Strengthen Safeguarding in all schools (including Early Years and Further Education providers)

The LSCB's work on the priority to strengthen safeguarding in all schools (including Early Years and Further Education providers) is well underway, led by the Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service (SLES).

The four key aims of the LSCB's lead on this issue are to:

- Ensure that schools are aware of the implications for their children and staff of CSE, radicalisation and online safety
- Support all schools to complete individual Safeguarding Practice Reviews
- Ensure the Designated Safeguarding Leads' training continues to be reviewed and updated
- Ensure that all independent schools are linked into the LSCB Independent Schools Safeguarding Group

Progress made in 2016/17 includes:

Schools and academies in East Sussex have demonstrated an increased commitment to improving safeguarding, demonstrated by attendance at relevant training, requests for support, training and intervention work within schools, and readiness to participate in Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) networks which are now operating across the county.

The current OFSTED common inspection framework retains a significant focus on safeguarding and there is an additional element in the new judgement on 'personal development, behaviour and welfare'.

New services for schools have been developed by SLES and include a 'Whole School' safeguarding training package, suitable for all staff, and specifically focussed support visits such as record keeping. These services are offered on a traded basis, but are fully funded by SLES where there are significant safeguarding concerns.

The Safeguarding Practice Review provides an externally moderated view on the standards of safeguarding in a school; it covers subjects such as record keeping, reporting concerns and safer recruitment. The reviews also include the voice of children in relation to safeguarding by listening to what children have to say about their school. To date, 90 schools have undertaken a full day review – either at the request of SLES as part of a wider package of support, or at the school's request as part of a traded service.

SLES has taken steps to ensure that safeguarding is a core element present in all school improvement work – for example the Primary Leadership Programme. Monthly monitoring meetings of all schools and academies now always consider standards of safeguarding alongside other concerns such as head teacher absence or a drop in standards. These meetings often trigger funded visits to schools or safeguarding practice reviews where concerns are identified. The SLES safeguarding team also work closely with the Early Years Team in order to ensure coherence of strategies and approaches.

The training programme for Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) has been improved and strengthened. SLES has worked with all schools to establish formal DSL networks. These now operate

within the 9 existing School-to-School support alliances (Education Improvement Partnerships) and are very well attended. The aim of the networks is to identify strengths and weaknesses within schools, facilitate professional development, and build capacity for school-to school support in safeguarding practice. The networks are also an effective way to share safeguarding information e.g. via regular newsletters.

A Section 175 schools safeguarding audit took place; this involves schools completing and returning a self-evaluation form. Returns from the audit are collated and analysed, with a report produced and presented to the LSCB. Where the audit information identified weaknesses in schools safeguarding practice, this information was used to target briefings for Head teachers, Governors and DSLs throughout the year, as well as to inform training.

SLES updated the Whole Governor Body Training programme in safeguarding and produced checklists and reporting formats for Governors to assist with safeguarding. There has also been training on the 'single central record' for Governors, school business managers and DSLs and this has been well attended and received.



Spotlight on Schools Safeguarding Annual Conference 19th January 2017

The Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service (SLES) held their second annual safeguarding conference for Schools in January 2017. The event was very well attended by Head teachers, Deputy Heads, Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs), and LSCB members.

The conference focused on: improving safeguarding practice in East Sussex Schools; the voice of young people in relation to safeguarding; a DfE presentation about implementing 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016'; and online safety within schools.

The feedback from the conference attendees was very positive, evidencing that the conference had a real impact on contributing to keeping children safe in schools. A Deputy Head Teacher wrote: "thank you for arranging for me to attend the fabulous conference yesterday. The sheer number of people who attended and the quality of the presentations was incredible, and these things do not just happen by themselves without a lot of time and preparation, so please do pass thanks on to everyone concerned".

Independent Schools Safeguarding Group (ISSG)

The ISSG began in May 2014 in order to share safeguarding information with independent schools. This group is growing and demonstrates the increasingly effective engagement with the independent education sector in East Sussex. The ISSG met in May 2016, October 2016, and February 2017, and covered topics including: fabricated induced illness; Prevent (preventing violent extremism); work with local language schools and foreign student exchange programmes; LSCB training courses available and how to book; Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) overview and service updates.

3.3 Strengthen the multi-agency response to children affected by domestic abuse

The LSCB's work on the priority to strengthen the multi-agency response to children affected by domestic abuse made good progress during 2016/17.

The five key aims of the LSCB's lead on this issue are to:

- Develop a Domestic Abuse (DA) protocol for schools, along with resources to support this work
- Raise awareness with the perpetrators of DA of the impact of their abusive behaviour on children
- Review Children's Services assessment and intervention responses to DA
- Ensure universal services such as schools and youth organisations have access to expertise and support for DA
- Raise public awareness of DA through campaigns, such as the White Ribbon Campaign

Progress made in 2016/17 includes:

The East Sussex protocol for recognition and working with domestic abuse in schools continues to be disseminated in local schools through the DSL networks. To support implementation a Domestic Abuse specialist from within Children's Services is working with the DSL network, the SPOA (Single Point of Advice) and the MASH (Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub) to implement the protocol and ensure that referral pathways to access support are understood.

In order to build upon the dissemination of the protocol and improve confidence and skills of staff, the training leads have participated in a multi-agency thematic review of all DVA (domestic violence/ abuse) training, to ensure training better enables local practitioners to recognise the dynamics and complexity for families affected by domestic abuse and be better equipped to intervene.

Work is also ongoing to improve and enhance skills to work with perpetrators as well as victims.

All agencies have maintained their focus upon the delivery and oversight required to deliver an effective Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) to high risk families. This year the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner commissioned an independent Pan Sussex 2nd Generation MARAC Review which demonstrated that East Sussex is working well. However, there has been a 29% increase of referrals to MARAC which is a stark indicator of how many lives are affected by domestic abuse in East Sussex.





Spotlight on Coercive Control and Domestic Abuse Conference 14th February 2017

In February over 170 staff, across a wide variety of partner agencies, attended a conference on coercive control and domestic abuse. The conference was led by the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) in partnership with the LSCB, and East Sussex Safer Communities Partnership.



The conference particularly focused on the impact that domestic abuse can have within the family. The keynote speech was delivered by Jane Monckton-Smith (pictured left with Reg Hooke and Graham Bartlett), a former police officer who lectures on criminology at the University of Gloucestershire. Jane's expertise is in the area of homicide and violence, particularly when linked to domestic abuse.

After a lively question and answer session delegates moved on to a series of workshops which included: learning lessons from serious case reviews about children; children's lived experience of domestic abuse, and protective behaviours work. There were also opportunities to network and visit information stands. In the afternoon delegates watched a powerful drama production 'Behind Closed Doors' which involved an adult couple with a baby, and covered risk factors within domestic abuse and coercion and control.

The feedback from staff who attended the event was extremely positive with all who completed the feedback from rating the conference as good or excellent. Within the comments in the feedback form it was clear that staff felt motivated to take back what they had learnt to their teams and colleagues, that it would inform any training that attendees were responsible for, and that staff had clear ideas about how it would influence their practice going forward.

Coercive control is largely invisible. It can happen gradually, forming a pattern of behaviour which can be difficult to spot.

Controlling and coercive behaviour in an intimate/family relationship is now a criminal offence.

Come along and find out how to recognise the signs and risks associated with coercive control.

This whole day event includes:

- Keynote speaker Jane Monckton-Smith on coercive control and recognising risk
- A powerful drama production 'Behind closed doors'

3.4 Coordinate a multi-agency approach to online safety for children, young people and their families

The LSCB's work on the priority to coordinate a multi-agency approach to online safety for children, young people and their families made further progress in 2016/17 with the key aims being:

- Improve children and young people's knowledge and confidence about how to keep safe online.
- Empower children and young people to make better choices online.
- Improve parent and carers' knowledge and confidence on how to help their children keep safe online.
- Improve professionals' knowledge about e-safety and how to support children, young people and parents to keep safe online.
- Reduce cyber-bullying

Progress made in 2016/17 includes:

Further work to the LSCB website was completed to ensure it remains useful and up to date. The LSCB website provides guidance and signposting to national resources related to [online safety](#), including a resource guide for professionals, and a resource guide for parents/carers. National organisations



such as the NSPCC provide excellent guidance and awareness campaigns (pictured above) related to staying safe online and cyber bullying – the LSCB signpost to these resources as they are user friendly and keep up with latest developments in an area of safeguarding that evolves very quickly.

[extract from LSCB website] There are a number of excellent resources for parents. The NSPCC has recently launched their campaign [‘Share Aware’](#) to help your child stay safe on social networks, apps and games. Their downloadable [‘A parents’ guide to being Share Aware’](#) is particular useful for parents of children aged 8-12, who are starting to do more online.

The [Parent Zone](#) website is a useful resource for parents and families dealing with many difficulties that are thrown up by the pace of technological change, “providing them with the knowledge to make the most of the digital age, creatively and confidently”.

[Internet Matters](#) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that provides information, advice and guidance on how to keep your children safe online. The site also includes advice for what you can do on a range of online safety issues, such as cyberbullying, sexting, coming across inappropriate content, and online reputation.

The LSCB also has a thriving Twitter account which is supported by an apprentice in the Equalities and Participation Team within Children's Services. The apprentice is 18 years old and brings valuable experience of using social media, particularly from a young person's perspective. The LSCB uses Twitter to post awareness raising messages about online safety, for example, we tweet about the national safer internet day, and anti-bullying week.

From a poll tweeted by the LSCB in April 2016, we know that around 75% of our followers are professionals, and around a further 15% are parents/carers, so whilst Twitter it is a useful means of communicating safeguarding messages, we know that we do not reach many young people this way.

This highlights the challenge for the LSCB to reach children and young people directly to ensure they have the knowledge and confidence to keep safe online. However, the LSCB does have a significant role in ensuring professionals who work with children and young people, have the knowledge they need about online safety to support children, young people and parents to keep safe online. To achieve this, the LSCB has:

- Continued to run training courses for professionals on safeguarding in a digital world
- Contributed to the new Online Safety Guidance and Model Policy for Schools which was produced by SLES and launched in January 2017
- Ensured online safety is covered within the section 11 safeguarding audit which concluded in 2016/17
- Attended a national event on the latest on child online safety in the UK, technology, education and policy priorities

In February and April 2017, Sussex Police held two events on 'Youth Produced Sexual Images' (Sexting). The LSCB promoted this event to Board members, and to East Sussex Schools. The events, which were pan-Sussex, focused on national guidance on the police response to sexting, and a related training package for Schools and professionals dealing with this type of incident. Attendees learnt about the different types of devices being used by young people for sexting, discussed the definition and prevalence of sexting, used case studies to look at appropriate decision making, and considered the different referral pathways and powers professionals have in relation to viewing and deleting images.

The events were attended by school staff representing 87 different Schools, 19 other professionals, and 23 police officers from various departments. The feedback from these events was very positive, for example, one attendee wrote: *"the idea of bringing schools and the Police together in room to listen and discuss this issue was inspirational"*.



4. Impact of Board Activity during 2016/17

4.1 Voice of the Child

Making sure that we hear what children think is central to all the work the LSCB undertakes. Last year, in 2015/16 the LSCB undertook a consultation exercise with young people which focused on the LSCB priority areas. The outcome of this consultation, and related presentation (see link below), which captures the wide ranging views that young people have about safeguarding, has proved a useful tool to show at other forums to ensure the voice of the child is kept at the heart of service planning and delivery.

[Voice of Young People – Consultation on LSCB Priorities.](#)

In 2016/17, Maria Bayne, Lay Member, returned to the Children in Care Council (CICC) with a young person friendly version of our last annual report, so that we could let the CICC know about the work the LSCB has completed in the past year. The young person version of the annual report is mainly a tool to begin what are often interesting and thought provoking discussions with young people. Some of the messages that Maria Bayne brought back included:

- Young people only want to see information about safeguarding online; they find Facebook, YouTube and Instagram the best places for information. This discussion arose from exploring the CICC awareness of the poster campaign that was led by Sussex Police to raise awareness of CSE. The CICC young people said they were not aware of the posters, even though one was behind them on the wall. This is a pertinent reminder that young people literally see information differently from practitioners.
- Young people think that it is their parents and carers who need more education about online safety
- Young people are generally not aware of what a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is and would not seek out that member of School staff if they wished to talk about a concern; they would go to a known teacher, Year Head etc.
- Young people would like more road safety awareness and road safety measures
- Young people want better support in schools for mental health issues

During 2016/17 the LSCB has facilitated young people taking part in the section 11 pan-Sussex Challenge day (see page 31 below), and has also gained a valuable perspective from involving a young person in assisting with LSCB communications on Twitter (see page 26 above).

Whenever a report is presented to the Board, or to the Steering Group, the report front-sheet requests a dedicated section in how children have been involved in the work to be presented.

The LSCB recognises that more work is needed to ensure that children are heard in our work. Plans are already underway to explore how we can involve children and young people in planning our future business priorities and work will begin in 2017/18 on this. We also know, from regular discussions with the CICC and Youth Cabinet this year, that young people don't want the LSCB to attend their meetings to "keep saying the same thing" which is their perspective on the annual attempt to share with them a

young person friendly LSCB annual report. It is clear that the LSCB need to dedicate further time to explore and re-think how best to make these links

4.2 Lay Members

Lay members are a critical part of the Board. They act as ambassadors for the community and the LSCB by building stronger ties between the LSCB and local community, making the work of the LSCB more transparent. The lay members also act as a further independent insight on behalf of the public into the work of agencies and of the Board. Lay members support the work of the Board by:

- Encouraging people living in East Sussex to become involved in child safety issues
- Helping people living in East Sussex to understand the work of the LSCB
- Ensuring that plans and procedures put in place by the LSCB are available to the public
- Assisting the development of links between the LSCB and community groups in East Sussex

East Sussex LSCB strives to have at least two Lay Members. During 2016/17 there were some changes:

In May 2016 Maria Bayne joined the LSCB as a new Lay Member and has brought with her knowledge and skills in relation to safeguarding international language students, as well as enthusiasm for all aspects of online safety, and talking to children and young people about safeguarding (see Maria's statement below for more details).

Joan Eades, who joined the LSCB as a Lay Member in May 2015, informed us, in August 2016, that a change to her commitments meant she was no longer able to continue in her role.

We also said goodbye to Janet Dunn, who joined the LSCB as a Lay Member in 2012 and after 5 years of loyal support to the Board, Janet informed us she would need to end her role in order to take on another role.

The LSCB are actively recruiting new Lay Members to join Maria in this vital role.

Statement from Maria Bayne – Lay Member:

“My name is Maria; I am originally from Russia but have been living in the UK for 17 years now. I have twin daughters who are 13 years old. I work in an international language school in Eastbourne as a Group Operations Manager and I am also a Designated Safeguarding Lead.

I became involved with safeguarding about 10 years ago when it was still in its infancy in our sector. Having started from scratch and having to create appropriate policies and procedures, I have become very passionate about, and keen to further my knowledge in, child protection and safeguarding.

When I joined the LSCB a year ago, as well as sharing my experience and knowledge of safeguarding international language students, I wanted to understand how the Board works and what its involvement was in the statutory sector.

It has been a very interesting time and I can say that just about now, after attending a few workshops and meeting the Children in Care Council in April, I am starting to appreciate the scale and the volume of

work that all of the agencies involved with LSCB put in so that the children in East Sussex can feel safer and be protected from harm. I am looking forward to my next year and contributing to the on-going projects on online safety and raising awareness of the work LSCB does in the community.

Statement from Janet Dunn – Lay Member:

2016/17 has continued to raise a number of challenging but interesting issues for Lay Members; I have had the opportunity to attend an audit on cases of abuse which proved useful in understanding context, cause and the work of professionals. Similarly, the Serious Case Reviews have added a further dimension to acknowledging the importance of safeguarding procedures and the need to update practice in the light of cases of domestic violence and neglect, for example. Such work underlines the need for community awareness of safeguarding concerns and the willingness to be vigilant and report worries.

This approach has been further emphasised by the priority for the Board in raising awareness of CSE. I have enjoyed working with the Children in Care Council and Youth Cabinet in exploring the perceptions of young people on the meaning and effects of CSE and putting in place information and training to assist them and adults in recognising what does happen and what may constitute CSE.

After five years as a Lay Member I have decided the time is right to step down and would recommend others to apply for this vital and fascinating role.

4.3 Quality Assurance

The QA Subgroup is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the work carried out by Board partners to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, and to give advice on the ways this can be improved. It does this through regular scrutiny of multi-agency performance data and inspection reports, and through an annual programme of thematic and regular case file audits. The group meets 6 times per year and is made up of multi-agency partners, which includes representatives from NHS organisations, Sussex Police and East Sussex Children's Services.

The Forward Plan of thematic audits reflects the LSCB priorities, learning identified in Serious Case Reviews and issues identified from performance information. For each audit, up to 6 cases are randomly selected to capture learning from different teams across the county, different age groups, gender, and also to include cases of children with disabilities. The audit tools used capture reflective and qualitative responses and focus on the impact of work upon children.

During 2016/2017 the QA Subgroup carried out thematic audits on neglect, domestic abuse, CSE, children missing from education, and one case file audit of a random selection of cases subject to a child protection investigation. Of the eighteen cases that were audited during this year, 13 were graded *Good*, 3 were graded as *Requires Improvement* and 2 as *Inadequate*. The percentage of cases audited in the year that were graded 'Good' was 72% which represents a sustained significant improvement compared to 36% graded 'Good' looking back to 2014/2015.

Impact of the work of the QA Subgroup during 2016/17 included:

- Following the launch of the Neglect Strategy by the Principal Social Worker in November 2016, the QA Subgroup held a multi-agency learning event focused on neglect in December 2016. The aim of this event was to ensure that the needs, actions and desired outcomes for each individual child in large sibling groups are identified and clearly documented in cases of neglect
- Professionals within Sussex Police have been trained in enhanced interviewing skills to reduce the time children have to wait for a specialist interview and so increase the percentage of children who progress through the investigation
- The use of therapeutic intervention was reviewed to ensure that child victims of sexual abuse do not experience unnecessary delays in accessing direct therapeutic work
- The Sussex Paediatric Sexual Abuse Referral Centre, (SARC), produced an information leaflet for parents and children to explain what a health assessment or forensic medical entails and the wider benefits for a child who has experienced sexual abuse. The aim is to increase the number of children who benefit from these holistic medical assessments
- Sussex Police, Border Force, and Children's Social Care met to share practice and ideas on safeguarding unaccompanied minors entering the country and the management of their mobile phones. This will help professionals within Sussex Police, Border Force, and Children's Social Care to respond in a more coordinated and effective way when unaccompanied children enter the country

In relation to the audits completed in 2016/17, the auditors found that in the majority of cases:

- Agencies worked well together and with children and families
- Social work assessments were analytical, considering the history, siblings and wider factors
- Children's views and wishes were recorded and used to inform planned work
- There were improved outcomes for children as a result of intervention from professionals
- Professionals had a clear understanding of the longer term nature and risks of neglect
- There was improved representation of the School Health Service at strategy discussions
- Step Down to Early Help Services helps to ensure that professionals have a higher level of long term engagement after the end of a child protection plan

During 2016/17, auditor made a number of recommendations to improve outcomes for children; these include:

- The need to consider any risks posed by a parent's current choice of partner in cases where there has been domestic abuse in a previous relationship
- The need for social workers to be aware that health services are provided by a range of different organisations which do not have shared access to records

➤ Health Visitors and the School Health Service should ensure they share records they receive from key professionals

During 2016/17 the Quality Assurance Subgroup has also:

➤ Scrutinised Critical Learning Reviews undertaken by the Youth Offending Service in response to serious incidents involving young people engaged with this service

➤ Scrutinised audits of safeguarding practice completed by individual agencies and a multi-agency domestic abuse audit

➤ Continued development of the LSCB Dashboard to include a broader range of key multi-agency safeguarding data

➤ Welcomed LSCB Lay Members to attend and scrutinise the work of the group



Spotlight on the Section 11 Audit

Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 provides the legal framework to ensure that all agencies recruit, train, and monitor staff effectively to safeguard the children they come in to contact with. Section 14 of this Act requires LSCBs to evaluate the effectiveness of this work; therefore the LSCB carries out a self-evaluation exercise every 2 years referred to as the Section 11 audit or s11. As there are several agencies who work across Sussex, the toolkit used for this audit is jointly agreed with Brighton & Hove and West Sussex LSCBs, and the time frame for the S11 audit is also agreed across all 3 LSCBs.

The latest section 11 (s11) audit was completed during 2016/17. Twenty-four agencies completed the self-evaluation exercise, five more than last time. Analysis is undertaken to identify areas of strengths or areas of concern based on the responses provided by each agency. The section 11 audit is supported by a pan-Sussex challenge day and an East Sussex Peer Review event.

The pan-Sussex challenge day took place in June 2016 and was a full and interesting event where representatives from the three LSCBs, together with young people from the East Sussex Children in Care Council (CICC), were able to explore and investigate the self-assessment answers of the invited agencies. Where applicable, professional challenge was given about the ratings a particular agency may have given themselves, and action plans were subsequently updated. The contribution of the CICC members was particularly valuable at this event.

In September 2016 East Sussex held a Peer Review day. Four partner agencies, including East Sussex County Council Transport Services, were invited to discuss their completed audits with a small panel of LSCB Board members. This approach ensures that there is robust challenge and follow-up to the use of the self-evaluation tool.

In the section 11 audit there are nine different areas or standards, each with several sub measures or questions, relating to safeguarding children that agencies are required to report on. For example:

➤ *Senior management commitment to the importance of safeguarding and promoting children's welfare*

- *Service development takes account of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and is informed, where appropriate, by the views of children and families*
- *Safer recruitment and allegations management.*
- *Information sharing and data management.*

A detailed final report of analysis from the section 11 audit (s11) was presented to the LSCB Board in October 2016. Key headlines included that:

- All 24 agencies completed and returned audit tools and action plans.
- Agencies reported that they were compliant with 84% of the measures
- The compliance rates have improved overall since the last s11 audit
- Compliance on responsibilities for online safety and child sexual exploitation has improved
- Many agencies felt that the s11 audit process had helped them to reflect and develop good procedures and policies. However, feedback was also given that agencies would have found it useful to have 'round the table' discussions to clarify the questions and requirements – this feedback will be incorporated in to the planning for the next s11 audit.
- Some questions attracted high levels of 'not applicable' responses. In some cases agencies did not take into account the occasional contact they have with children and/or their families and/or did not see that they had a role to play in, for example, identifying unreported cases of private fostering. This was explored further during the pan-Sussex Challenge day and the East Sussex Peer Review day.
- During the next s11 audit process the LSCB consider running discussion workshops for agencies to ensure there is greater clarity and consistency in completing the audit, for example, identifying good practice and when 'n/a' responses are appropriate.
- The s11 audit was an opportunity to remind agencies to ensure all contractors and commissioned services are compliant with s11 requirements
- The Police and Crime Commissioner Youth Commission offered support to agencies to capture and incorporate the views of children regarding their safeguarding children policies and procedures.
- Agencies were reminded that their data sharing arrangements should meet Government guidance for secure data storage and effective safeguarding, however brief, or occasional, their involvement with children, young people or their families may be.
- Agencies were reminded to ensure that they have the policies and procedures in place to support the Prevent agenda and thereby satisfy their statutory obligations.
- A digital audit tool is being designed for the next Section 11 audit in order to make it more user friendly.

4.4 Serious Case Reviews

The LSCB Case Review Subgroup meets monthly and is a well-established and well attended group where cases are considered in detail and decisions are made about whether a Serious Case Review (SCR) or other type of review is required under guidance set out in Working Together 2015.

Cases considered by the group are referred in by group members, professionals from partner agencies, or are identified by the Child Death Overview Panel (a panel that reviews every child death to identify learning or if there were any modifiable factors, see section 4.6) or via the audits undertaken by the Quality Assurance Subgroup.

Between April 2016 and March 2017 East Sussex LSCB published one SCR – Child M. The SCR concerned the death of a 17 year old girl who died as the result of a drug overdose in 2013 in the company of at least one adult. This was the final of a series of overdoses which had resulted in hospital admissions and serious health concerns from the age of 15. Child M grew up in Surrey and lived there for most of her life. From the age of about 13 Child M is known to have used alcohol, prescription medication and banned substances. Her use of drugs and alcohol led to her being targeted by Mr C, an adult who was 7 years older than her and whom she came to view as her boyfriend. Mr C had mental health problems and a chronic pattern of addiction with convictions for the supply of banned substances. He repeatedly sought Child M's company and supplied her with drugs. Child M moved to East Sussex at the age of 16.

The themes of this SCR include: exploitative relationships; working with children who abuse drugs and alcohol and are resistant to attempts by family and professionals to support them to change their behaviour; working arrangements in cases where services are being provided for adults and children; work with children who move either in a planned way or go missing across local authority boundaries; and work with 16/17 year olds, including issues of consent and ability to make important decisions in this age group.

The learning and recommendations from this SCR include:

- Better sharing of information at the point of referral and case transfer
- Improved risk assessment, including the recording of risk assessments
- Policy and practice in relation to young people who repeatedly go missing
- The response of acute hospitals to contact with young people who overdose
- Health provision for looked after children
- Improving responses to the needs of children who are being treated in Tier 4 psychiatric inpatient units
- Use of language by professional when a relation is an exploitative one (i.e. Mr C was referred to as Child M's boyfriend by agencies – this had an impact on perception of risk)

The themes and learning from this SCR are disseminated in several ways by the LSCB: presentation to the two Local Safeguarding Children Liaison Groups (LSCLG); highlighting the SCR on the LSCB website;

sharing the SCR with the NSPCC library repository; incorporating themes and learning across all LSCB training; providing 2 hour SCR learning briefing sessions as part of the LSCB training offer.

The Case Review group also considered a number of other cases which did not meet the threshold for a Serious Case Review but required multi-agency consideration to identify relevant learning. One case involved a large family with issues of long term neglect in the context of parental learning difficulties and variable engagement with the support offered. As a result of the oversight of the Case Review group a multiagency learning event was held in December 2016 which brought together front line professionals and their managers working with this family. The event was facilitated by senior managers from partner agencies and the Principal Social Worker. The new East Sussex Neglect Tool was presented, and following multi-agency discussion individual plans were developed to meet the needs of each child in the family. This event was well received and resulted in better multi-agency understanding and joint working in the management of this case.

4.5 Training

East Sussex LSCB provides a thriving training programme which is well respected by partner agencies. During 2016/17 the training programme continued to offer a wide range of courses. The LSCB Training Subgroup meet regularly to review the training programme, and to analyse key data on which courses ran, numbers of attendees, evaluation of the training (feedback), details of courses that were cancelled and so on.

The LSCB training offer is planned and delivered by the LSCB Training Consultant alongside a 'pool' of experienced practitioners who give their time and expertise free of charge. Only a small number of external trainers are commissioned to provide courses for which they are experts on. The training pool, which delivers the majority of LSCB courses, is a valuable resource and mutually beneficial to the training programme and to the practitioners who deliver training as they are able to gain new skills alongside their day to day practice.

To support the training pool, three development sessions were held during 2016/17; this provided an opportunity to share knowledge and information, look at local and national developments, and ensure that the training pool is thanked for its contributions throughout the year.

The LSCB Training Consultant has been working alongside Children's Services Workforce Development, SWIFT and CAMHS colleagues to help design and deliver a range of training courses focussing on the following four Thematic Learning Pathways: Mental Health, Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse and Child Sexual Abuse.

The joint work has resulted in several new courses being offered through the LSCB training programme, for example a successful two day programme: Adopting a Whole Family Approach to Domestic Abuse and Promoting Safety - Professional Level Workshop.

Between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017, 65 training courses were delivered, attended by 752 participants from a variety of statutory, private and voluntary agencies.

The following analysis is based on evaluation forms completed for 10 typical courses provided by the LSCB, which are:

- Managing Allegations against Staff
- Working with Resistance and Disguised Compliance in Child Care
- Neglect – Using Tools to Assess Parents’ Ability to Make Positive Changes for Their Children
- Understanding Safeguarding in a Digital World
- Impact of Adult Mental Health on Children and Young People
- Parental Drug and Alcohol Use and the Impact on Children
- The Effective Communication of Safeguarding Concerns
- Working with Parents with Learning Disabilities
- Adopting a Whole Family Approach to Domestic Abuse and Promoting Safety
- Developing a Positive Approach to Bullying Behaviour: A Safeguarding Approach

In total 324 staff members (49.92% of all course attendants from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017) participated in the above 10 courses. 97% of participants in the 10 courses were of the view that the course sessions met the stated aims and objectives.

95% of the participants rated the trainer’s knowledge of the subject as excellent (56%) or good; 93% of the participants thought practice exercises and presentations were effective (44% rating as excellent).

Participants rated course effectiveness highly. At the end of the courses, almost all participants (90%) rated their confidence level around the course topic as excellent or good. Participants were also asked to rate the courses overall. 97% of the participants found the courses to be excellent (65%) or good.

Feedback from the training provided is reviewed by the Training Sub-group and any learning identified is used to inform future training and service delivery.



Spotlight on Human Trafficking Training

During 2016/17 the LSCB ran a new course on Human Trafficking Prevention and Identification. Nationally this is a high profile subject and the LSCB had identified that across a range of professionals, knowledge and understanding of the scale of the problem is still at a relatively low level.



The LSCB, in partnership with the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) joint funded an expert, Charlie Blythe, Director from the A21 Campaign, to deliver this training. Two 2 hours workshops were offered in the hope that a ‘briefing’ style session, as opposed to a full day training commitment, would enable

more practitioners to attend. The workshops ran at full capacity (26) with more practitioners on a waiting list for a future date.

There were 14 completed evaluations about the course, and of those, 11 rated the course overall as 'Excellent' and 3 gave an overall rating as 'Good'. 12 said that they had a 'good' level of confidence in applying knowledge/using skills following the course and 2 rated an 'excellent' level of confidence. All 14 rated the trainers knowledge as 'Excellent' and all 14 took the time to write comments in the dialogue columns.

The more detailed responses related to 3 questions that focussed on:

- a) Putting learning into practice
- b) Improving outcomes for children
- c) Passing on learning to your team/organisation

Examples of comments from 5 of the participants include:

- 'Having a clear idea about the National Referral Mechanism for reporting suspected Modern Slavery'
- 'Deeper understanding of the types of human trafficking and the wider impact on our country. I will be able to share this knowledge with Foster Carers and colleagues'
- 'To be able to identify and engage people who may be at risk or a victim of trafficking'
- 'Feeling more comfortable to ask relevant questions'
- 'I have completed a session for my team using the information from the course to raise the subject amongst the specialist nurses'

4.6 Child Death Overview Panel

The Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) is a statutory function of the East Sussex LSCB. The overall purpose of the child death review process is to determine whether a death could have been prevented; that is whether there were modifiable factors which may have contributed to the death and where, if actions could be taken through national or local interventions, the risk of future death could be reduced. East Sussex LSCB is commissioned to also carry out this function on behalf of Brighton & Hove, and this CDOP reviews the deaths of all children in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Between April 2016 and March 2017, the CDOP was notified of 32 deaths in total; 21 deaths were children resident in East Sussex, and 11 deaths were children resident in Brighton & Hove. The number of children who died in East Sussex decreased significantly since the previous year when there were 48 deaths notified (33 in East Sussex and 15 in Brighton & Hove). During this period, the CDOP met 9 times, reviewing a total of 35 (22 East Sussex & 13 Brighton & Hove) deaths.

The CDOP run by East Sussex LSCB is well attended. There is a strong commitment from the Chair and multi-agency panel members to carefully consider the information presented about each child death as this can make a real difference to keeping children safer and informing future practice.

The opportunity to provide the panel function for Brighton and Hove LSCB widens the learning and knowledge sharing about child deaths, particularly where there may be preventable factors.

If, during the process of reviewing a child death, the CDOP identifies: an issue that could require a serious case review (SCR); a matter of concern affecting the safety and welfare of children in the area; or any wider public health or safety concerns arising from a particular death or from a pattern of deaths in the area, a specific recommendation is made to the relevant LSCB.

There were no recommendations made to the LSCBs regarding the need for a serious case review. The following recommendations were made regarding matters of concern about the safety and welfare of children, and wider public health concerns:

- The LSCB should ask all member agencies to review the information they provide to parents about feeding young children to ensure that it includes reference to the need for supervision of young children whilst eating and highlights the risk of choking from certain foods.
- The CDOP is concerned regarding a problem with the coronial process namely that the parents had not been informed of the date of the post mortem and that almost a year after the death the GP had still not received a copy of the post mortem or the cause of death. The CDOP recommends that the chair of the LSCB raise these concerns with the coroner in Southwark.

Of the 22 deaths of East Sussex children reviewed during 2016/17, four were identified as having potentially modifiable factors where action could be taken to reduce the risk of future deaths. In summary, the relevant preventable factors related to foetal anomaly scanning arrangements and practice in the East Sussex Hospital Trust, service provision for adolescents who abuse drugs, service provision within the East Sussex Hospital Trust for a boy suffering from a viral illness and the need for supervision of children whilst eating to avoid choking incidents.

One of these deaths occurred three years ago and was the subject of a serious case review. The two deaths in ESHT were investigated as serious incidents. There are action plans in place to respond to the service limitations in all four deaths.

4.7 Pan-Sussex Procedures

[Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual](#)

The Pan Sussex Procedures Group amends and develops safeguarding policies and procedures in response to lessons learned from serious case reviews and audits, as well as local and national issues, changes in legislation and any key practice developments. The procedures are a vital tool for

professionals working across all agencies, and there are additional benefits from having this resource shared across Sussex and the three LSCBs.

The group meets four times a year and has a membership drawn from key agencies across the LSCBs in East Sussex, West Sussex and Brighton & Hove. In 2016/17 East Sussex successfully Chaired the group and undertook any necessary updates, uploads and actions on behalf of the three LSCBs; the Chairing of the group is taken in turns and has passed to West Sussex for 2017/18.

During 2016/17 updates, or new sections included: breast ironing; historical abuse allegations; honour based violence; and managing allegations against people who work with, care for, or volunteer with children.



4.8 Local Safeguarding Children Liaison Group

The LSCB runs two Local Safeguarding Children Liaison Groups (LSCLG), in order to cover the East and the West of the county. The groups each meet bi-monthly, membership is thriving and represents a range of front-line practitioners and managers across partner agencies. The group aims include:

- To promote positive working relationships, effective communication, and information sharing between agencies.
- To ensure the LSCB priorities and related action plans are implemented, and learning from audits and serious case reviews is disseminated across partner agencies, particular front-line practitioners

- To allow a safe forum for professional challenge and case discussion in order to learn, develop and improve practice and information sharing
- To consider the voice of the child in all discussions and topics considered by the group; the group is attended by representatives from the Youth Advocacy Service (Change Grow Live), and the Independent Chairs for looked after children
- To consult with partner agencies about the LSCB training programme and training needs

Impact of the LSCLG groups in 2016/17 (written in consultation with group attendees):

- Positive and purposeful engagement from all agencies in the group has provided a dynamic forum for disseminating learning, sharing information, strengthening inter-agency partnership and raising awareness of the five LSCB priorities. Members cascade information within their agencies and bring case examples for professional discussion, challenge and curiosity
- Strategic developments resulted in improved communication between Children's Services, paediatricians and GPs
- Re-establishment of children's social care input to junior doctors training in paediatrics
- Strengthened communication and referral processes between child health and the Emergency Duty Service
- Clarification of thresholds, referral pathways and services provided through the new SPOA and the Health Visiting and Family Keyworker Service
- Improved understanding of safeguarding practice in cases of suspected female genital mutilation (FGM), through sharing of new practice guidelines around strategy discussions
- Learning from the SCR on Child M; useful presentation from the LSCB Manager and then facilitated discussion
- Raising awareness of LSCB training opportunities relevant to the topics discussed at LSCLG resulted in improved attendance at LSCB training events

Examples of feedback from group attendees:

"The LSCLG is an opportunity for schools to meet other services in a multi-agency team and share information enabling us to be better equipped to safeguard children. This group gives us the chance to gain a better understanding of other services and how they work and develop a more strategic approach to safeguarding. It has then enabled us to share information across the DSL network which benefits all secondary schools and their pupils in the Eastbourne and Hailsham area. There is no other format where such a wide range of professionals get an opportunity to work together to improve the safety of children and develop practice". KG

"The LSCLG provides a forum for professionals from a wide range of safeguarding roles to meet together and support each other through some of the challenges that this type of work presents. The group is a

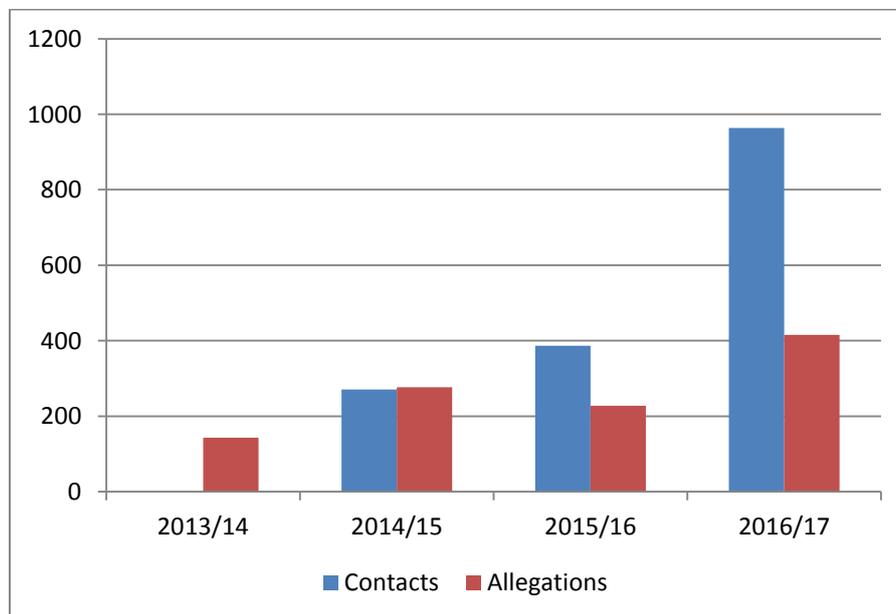
fantastic resource and we learn a lot from our wider community. The group really demonstrates that safeguarding is everyone's business and avoids the dangers of working in isolation and adopting a blinkered view". SC

"I have found the group invaluable for raising current safeguarding issues within health and sharing concerns/receiving advice from multiagency partners. A recent example of this was a discussion around which templates to use for chronologies. My team had experienced difficulty in merging chronologies when agencies were using different templates. We were able to have a discussion around the issue at the LSCLG and move towards resolving it much quicker. Additionally the group provides the opportunity to network with other agencies and to be more aware of services and procedural updates". MZ

4.9 Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

The LADO responds to allegations made about people who work with children. There were a total of 1,380 recorded LADO contacts in 2016/17, which is an average of 115 contacts a month or 27 new contacts per week. This includes all contacts which were classed as 'advice' and those which were signposted elsewhere. There were a total of 964 new consultations and 416 formal referrals during the period April 2016 to March 2017. Other consultations which did meet LADO threshold included 78 complaints linked to schools, 235 fostering applicant/placement checks, and requests for advice to agencies around social care thresholds, training, social media and internet safety.

Number of LADO contacts within East Sussex for 2016/17:



Included in the overall consultation numbers, 58 contacts were passed to the East Sussex Adult LADO, and 20 of those resulted in a referral and joint working as the adults had links across the adult and children's workforce. A further 57 adults were referred to LADOs in other areas. Of those, 15 adults had some links to East Sussex and ongoing information sharing has been required. In all cases there was an initial East Sussex LADO evaluation prior to passing on and agreeing lead responsibility.

Work has continued with a number of agencies across the county including Taxi Licensing Teams and Language Schools to develop greater awareness of safeguarding.

There has been an increase in complaints involving Education staff and concerns about inappropriate use of physical interventions and restraints, resulting in Police and Internal Investigations. These have been discussed with the School Safeguarding Officer.

Issues around Education staff and the use of social media and their understanding of reporting peer to peer abuse have also impacted on contact with LADO, School Safeguarding and Social Care. A number of allegations have featured online offending and inappropriate use of social media. A recent education publication has highlighted that 47% of staff report online abuse from parents and young people, and it is important that these areas are addressed through training and support to Designated Safeguarding Leads. Joint work has been undertaken with SLES to develop a more robust Code of Conduct and to raise awareness in training of the need for professionals to keep themselves safe on line.

Another key area of concern has been around the lack of information through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS). A total of 52 adults who came to attention over the last 12 months have had a referral or concern raised about them in the past. Several adults who were dismissed as a result of an investigation where conduct and safeguarding was a concern were referred to DBS but nothing was recorded on their record and subsequent DBS came back clear. When attempts have been made to discuss the need for information sharing with DBS they have taken the view that they do not fall within the group of agencies required to share information with the Local Authority and that LADO is not part of an agency entitled to information. A request can be made for DBS to consider the need to share information but all attempts made this year have been declined and this needs to be taken up with DBS as there is a risk that unsafe adults will continue to find ways to work or volunteer with children.



5. Appendices

(5.A) Board Membership

| NAME | TITLE, ORGANISATION |
|---------------------|--|
| Reg Hooke (Chair) | Independent East Sussex LSCB CHAIR |
| Alice Webster | Director of Nursing, East Sussex Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (ESHT) |
| Alison Eaton | DCI, Sussex Police |
| Allison Cannon | Chief Nurse, NHS Hastings & Rother CCG |
| Andrea Holtham | Service Manager, Sussex CAF/CASS |
| Andrea Saunders | Head of the National Probation Service, Sussex |
| Andy Chequers | Head of Customer Services, Lewes District Council |
| Andy Reynolds | Director of Prevention & Protection, East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service, (ESFRS) |
| Angie Turner | Head of Adult Safeguarding, Adult Social Care, ESCC |
| Arwyn Thomas | CEO SPARK |
| Ashley Parrott | Head of Quality, High Weald Lewes Havens Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) |
| Brenda Lynes-'Meara | Assistant Director of Nursing, Safeguarding Lead, Practice and Standards (ESHT) |
| Catherine Dooley | Senior Manager, Standards and Learning Effectiveness (5-19), Children's Services, ESCC |
| David Kemp | Head of Community Safety, ESFRS |
| Debbie Barnes | Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children, East Sussex |
| Debbie Piggot | KSS, CRC – Head of Service, Assessment & Rehabilitation |
| Diane Hull | Executive Director of Nursing, Sussex partnership |
| Douglas Sinclair | Head of Safeguarding and Quality Assurance, Children's Services, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) |
| Fraser Cooper | SAB Manager, ESCC |
| Ian Fitzpatrick | Senior Head of Community Services, Eastbourne Borough Council |
| Jane Mitchell | Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Manager, South East Coast Ambulance Service (SECAMB) |
| Janet Dunn | Lay Member, East Sussex LSCB |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Jason Tingley | Head of Public Protection, East Sussex Police |
| Jeremy Leach | Principal Policy Adviser, Wealden District Council |
| Jerry Lewis | Principal Deputy Head Teacher, Bedes Senior School |
| Jo Monnickendam | Student Services Manager, Plumpton College |
| Joan Eades | Lay Member, East Sussex LSCB |
| Liz Rugg | Assistant Director (Early Help & Social Care), Children's Services, ESCC |
| Malcolm Johnston | Executive Director for Resources, Rother District Council |
| Maria Bayne | Lay Member, East Sussex LSCB |
| Marian Trendall | Deputy Director Social Work, Sussex partnership |
| Micky Richards | Change Grow Live, Director Operations |
| Pat Taylor | Strategy & Commissioning Lead for Community & Partnership |
| Paul Furnell | Branch Lead for Child Safeguarding, Lead for LSCBs, Sussex Police |
| Peter Joyce | Manager, East Sussex/Brighton and Hove CAMHS |
| Richard Green | Deputy Head Teacher, Chailey Heritage School |
| Richard Grout | Legal Services Manager, ESCC |
| Richard Preece | Executive Head teacher, Torfield & Saxon Mount Federation |
| Ruth Szulecki | Early Years Development Manager, Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service, Children's Services, ESCC |
| Sally Williams | Manager, East Sussex LSCB |
| Sarah Pringle | Head Teacher, Seahaven Academy, Newhaven |
| Simon Yates | Head Teacher, Chailey Heritage School |
| Stuart Gallimore | Director of Children's Services, ESCC |
| Sylvia Tidy | Lead Member for Children and Families, ESCC |
| Tania Riedel | Operations Manager, Youth Justice Team, Children's Services, ESCC |
| Tracey Ward (Deputy Chair) | Designated Doctor Safeguarding Children, Conquest Hospital, ESHT |
| Verna Connolly | Head of Personnel and Organisational Development, Hastings Borough Council |
| Vicky Finnemore | Head of Specialist Services, Children's Services, ESCC |
| Victoria Spencer-Hughes | Consultant in Public Health, ESCC |

(5.B) LSCB Budget

Actual Income and Expenditure 2016/17:

| Income 2016/2017 | | Expenditure 2016/2017 | |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Sussex Police | £12,500 | Independent Chair | £18,300 |
| Probation (NPS and KSS CRC) | £3,934 | Business Manager | £71,694 |
| CAFCASS | £550 | Administrator | £21,041 |
| CCGs | £40,000 | Administration | £3,857 |
| CRI | £750 | Child Death Overview Panel | £23,279 |
| East Sussex County Council (ESCC) – including CDOP grant | £166,400 | Trainer | £52,583 |
| Training Income | £12,338 | Training Administration | £450 |
| CDOP (Brighton & Hove CC) | £10,000 | Training Programme | £14,358 |
| LSCB brought forward from 15/16 | £13,186 | Projects | £15,000 |
| | | Serious Case Reviews (and contingency - not used) | £34,706 |
| | | CP Procedures | £3,342 |
| | | IT Software & Hardware | £1,048 |
| | | | |
| Total | £259,658 | | £259,658 |

Projected Income and Expenditure 2017/18:

| Projected Income 2017/2018 | | Projected Expenditure 2017/2018 | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Sussex Police | £12,500 | Independent Chair | £19,200 |
| National Probation Service | £1,433 | Business Manager 1.4 FTE | £79,263 |
| Kent, Surrey and Sussex (KSS) CRC | £2,500 | | |
| CAFCASS | £550 | Administrator 0.8 FTE | £20,324 |
| CCGs | £40,000 | Administration | £5,200 |
| Change Grow Live (CGL) | £750 | Child Death Overview Panel | £37,000 |
| East Sussex County Council (ESCC) – incl' CDOP grant | £168,000 | Trainer | £53,563 |
| Training Income | £7,500 | Training Administration | £800 |
| | | Training Programme | £24,018 |
| CDOP (Brighton & Hove CC) | £12,500 | Projects | £17,500 |
| | | CP Procedures | £1,500 |
| LSCB brought forward from 16/17 | £35,736 | IT Software & Hardware | £1,000 |
| | | Serious Case Reviews incl' contingency | £22,101 |
| Total | £281,469 | | £281,469 |

(5.C) Links to other documents –

[East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Strategy \(2016-19\)](#)

[Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner – Police and Crime Plan 2014-17](#)

[East Sussex Safer Communities Partnership – Domestic Abuse Strategy 2014-19](#)

[East Sussex Safeguarding Adults Board - Annual Report 2015-16](#)