



Safeguarding MATTERS

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Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Trafficking and Missing Strategy

On 6th February 2013 a half day event was held by the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (LLR) Local Children Safeguarding Boards at the Leicester Tigers Rugby ground.

The purpose of the event was to:

- Raise awareness of the National and Local CSE and Missing agenda with national speakers including Karen Robinson from the Missing People Charity, Bina Parmar from the National Working Group for CSE and Maggie Brown from the New Futures Initiative
- Announce the LLR LSCB, 'Child Sexual Exploitation, Trafficking & Missing Strategy'

- Launch and embed The 'Missing from Home and Care Joint Protocol' into the practice of local organisations

The CSE, Trafficking & Missing Strategy sets out how the LLR LSCBs will act to safeguard children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation and those who are being abused via child sexual exploitation, trafficking and missing. The strategy should be read in conjunction with current LLR LSCB procedures, policies and protocols on CSE, trafficking and missing. (link below)

In order for this approach to work it requires all agencies (including non-statutory partners) to work together.

Missing People charity

Missing People's message is that social workers should spread the word to the young people and families with whom they work that the charity can be reached 24/7, for free and in confidence. They will support any child who is thinking about running or has run away and will support the families left behind.

Text 116000 Or email 116000@missingpeople.org.uk

Another tool for contacting missing young people is by sending them a text. "TextSafe" is a way to reach out to a vulnerable missing child or adult and let them know that the Missing People confidential helpline services are available to them. By requesting a TextSafe, you will trigger a text message which will be sent to their mobile phone explaining how they can get in touch for free, 24/7.

Please note that social workers must contact the Police if they wish to request a "TextSafe". Ring 101 and ask for the Missing from Home Team.

Further information on website www.missingpeople.org.uk



[Children and Young people who run away or go missing from home or care](#)
[Joint Protocol 2012](#)

<http://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

Resources to help raise awareness

[The sexual exploitation of children: can you recognise the signs?](http://www.cse.siyonatech.com)
<http://www.cse.siyonatech.com>

This 20 minute film uses the BBC 'EastEnders' storyline of 'Whitney' to explore how children and young people can be made vulnerable to grooming and sexual abuse highlighting the grooming and manipulation techniques used by abusers.

Historical Abuse Allegations

In the light of the ongoing publicity and enquiries in relation to Jimmy Savile it is timely to remind all staff and service providers of the process for dealing with disclosures of alleged historical abuse

Allegations of child abuse are sometimes made by adults and children many years after the abuse has occurred.

There are many reasons for an allegation not being made at the time:

- Fear of reprisals
- Control exercised by the abuser
- Shame
- Fear that the allegation may not be believed

Triggers for speaking out may include:

- Awareness that the abuser is being investigated for a similar matter
- Suspicions that the abuse is continuing against other children or vulnerable people

These cases can be complex:

- Alleged victims no longer living where abuse occurred
- Alleged perpetrators are no longer linked to the setting of abuse or employment role

An allegation may be made against:

- A relative/family friend
- A foster carer or adoptive parent
- Residential care staff
- A teacher, doctor, social worker, police officer, or volunteer
- Any other person who currently has, or previously had contact with children, young people or vulnerable adults

When an allegation of historical abuse is made it must be treated as seriously as a current allegation.

- There is a significant likelihood that a person who has abused one child in the past will have abused other children and may still be doing so
- Criminal prosecutions may still need to take place despite the fact that the allegations are historical in nature and may have taken place many years ago

What do I do if a historical allegation is made?

Make a referral to the children and young peoples service in the area where the alleged incident took place: The CYP team will take responsibility and will arrange to have a strategy meeting/discussion

What action will be taken?

- The social worker or other agency professional must explain to the service user that relevant information will need to be shared with the police in order to safeguard children
- A record will be made of the conversation
- A Chronology should be undertaken and all records must be dated and the authorship made clear by a legible signature or name
- It is important to ascertain as a matter of urgency the current whereabouts of the alleged perpetrator
- Are they still working with, or caring for children or vulnerable adults?
- Inform the police and establish if there is any knowledge regarding the alleged perpetrator's current contact with children or vulnerable adults
- CYPS can institute a Section 47 enquiry if the alleged perpetrator is believed to be currently caring for, or having access to children. This will include making the necessary referral to the area where the alleged perpetrator is known to live
- Inform Adult Social Care if the alleged perpetrator is currently caring for or has access to vulnerable adults. They along with the police may instigate parallel enquires under the Safeguarding Adults procedures

What procedures are used?

If it comes to light that the historical abuse is part of a wider setting of institutional or organised abuse, the case should be dealt with according to the procedures in [5.13 Complex \(Organised or Multiple\) Abuse Procedure](#). See also [7.2 Allegations against Persons who Work with Children of the Safeguarding Children Procedures](#) <http://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

What if the adult does not want the police to be involved?

Whilst an adult service user should be asked whether s/he wants a police investigation it should be made clear that dependent upon the nature of the information provided the social worker may need to share this information with the police if it will help to protect children. Adult service users must be reassured that the Leicestershire Police Safeguarding Team will deal sensitively with those adults who are vulnerable as a result of mental health or learning disabilities.

Support for the alleged victim

Consideration must be given to the therapeutic needs of the adult and reassurance given that, even without her/his direct involvement all reasonable efforts will be made to look into what s/he has reported.

What if there is no one currently at risk?

Where no children or other vulnerable people are considered to be at risk, the police will still investigate historical allegations made by an adult.

Good Practice in Carers Assessments and Support

An internal review was held in relation to the death of an elderly couple where the carer had died leaving the cared for person with dementia unable to manage. The couple were in the process of being assessed by the local authority.

Questions to ask in your organisation:

The review of this case highlights a number of questions that organisations and practitioners should ask themselves to ensure they are delivering the highest standard of care

Carer Assessment

Does your Carer assessment and community care assessment ask about emergency/contingency planning and document a plan to be followed in emergencies?

- As part of this contingency planning do workers ask what might happen if the main carer becomes ill or unable to care?
- How is this monitored?

Is there anyone who rings regularly for example a family member who could detect early on that there is a problem?

- If there is no family member or homecare available are there support networks in place that could monitor the cared for person? Some homecare agencies will provide a daily check call or carers might be networked together to check on each other informally

Priority Carers

- A priority carer is a carer providing all of the support for someone or where no other services are going in
- How easy is it to flag up priority carers within your system?
- How do you determine that they may be priority when issues are raised about them?
- Do you ensure that priority carers are linked to support networks where they request this?

Day service non-attendance

- Where services are contracted out, do contracts clearly stipulate that:
 - Social Services should be informed when a service user misses attendance at a service?
- Within provider care plans is it made clear:
 - That the provider is acting in a monitoring role
 - Who to contact if the person does not turn up? This would normally be the next of kin or social worker if there is no next of kin

Recording of Decision Making

- Do staff record any differences in opinion between family members, service users and carers (particularly refusal to participate in emergency planning)
- Are reasons for decisions being made recorded? Where possible these should be explained to the family.

Want to increase your knowledge? Find research to support safer decisions?

Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) - Home page

The Social Care Institute for Excellence's purpose is to collect and synthesise up-to-date knowledge about what works in social care.
www.scie.org.uk

NSPCC Information Service - Home page

The most current and comprehensive source of information on child protection.

The NSPCC's Information Service can help you find the latest policy, practice, research and news on child protection and related subjects. And, it's free!

To find out how we can help you with your child protection questions and research, call 0808 800 5000 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

https://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/information_service/safeguarding_information_service_wda47732.html

Social Care Online - Home page

UK's largest database of information and research on all aspects of social care and social work. Updated daily resources include legislation, government documents, practice and guidance, systematic reviews, research briefings, reports, journal articles and websites. Every resource listed includes an abstract. Links to full text are also included where available. Social Care Online is a particularly useful resource for staff, students and researchers working in social work and social care

www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk

My role

Emma Ranger:

Job title:

Project Development Officer –
Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland

Organisation:

Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland LSCB

How long have you been in this role?

6 Months

Tell us about a typical day

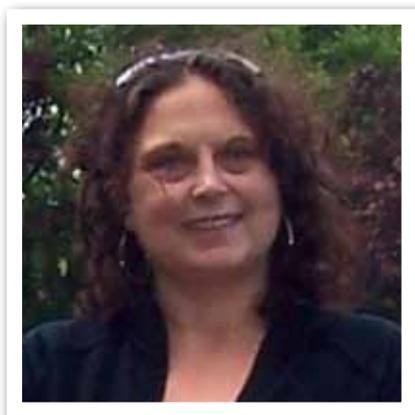
The job is very varied, and although it's a cliché: there is no such thing as a typical day, as I am building on good practice as well as developing new ideas to make sure that the learning that will be offered is relevant and meaningful.

My day could involve attending a meeting related to the safeguarding boards, developing the training strategy, or meeting with partners across the three authorities.

Tell us about your responsibilities or duties

I have the responsibility for supporting the implementation of the Children's Training Strategy across Leicestershire, Rutland and Leicester City, and the creation of a 'Safeguarding Learning Framework' for the Children's workforce by

- Supporting and developing the multi-agency training programme.



- Ensuring that the recommendations and outcomes from Serious Case Reviews and findings from enquiries are incorporated and reflected into the learning opportunities.
- Supporting the trainers network.

What is your safeguarding best practice top tip?

- The importance of sharing: if something makes you feel concerned or worried, make sure you talk to someone for advice. There is lots of support out there, and concerns can always be discussed on a consultation basis.
- Staying child focused (sometimes a challenge when working in stressful situations which are complex): if it makes you as an adult feel concerned, think about how it feels for the child / young person.
- For training: keep it meaningful, relevant and interesting – there is always time to learn something new!

Get involved in Safeguarding Matters

We are interested in contributions for future publications: Book Reviews, Articles of Interest, Best Practice Tips. Don't worry about format as we can do that. Please email SBBO@leics.gov.uk or ring 0116 305 7130

Training Matters

Trainers Networks to support Safeguarding Children and Safeguarding Adults Training, Learning and Development

The Safeguarding Children and Adult Boards across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland have Trainers Networks to support and develop practice issues in these areas.

The Networks aim to offer a regular opportunity for those directly involved in delivering training to meet and share knowledge, skills and ideas to develop the delivery of safeguarding training.

We can email you with regular updates on legislation, practice and learning events and opportunities.

Both the Children and Adult networks are open to those trainers who are responsible for training around Think Family or joint adult / children's safeguarding.

Interested in being part of the Training Networks?

For LSCB Network contact:
emma.ranger@leicester.gov.uk
0116 256 5091
Next event: 12 June 2013

SAB Network contact:
helen.pearson@leics.gov.uk
0116 305 669
Next event: 17 September 2013

Contact us

Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Local Children Board and Safeguarding Adults Board

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Room 600, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire, LE3 8RA.
Telephone: 0116 305 7130 • Email: SBBO@leics.gov.uk

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