

# Safeguarding Children and Young People in County Durham

Annual Report for Young People 2015 / 2016









Section 1 – Safeguarding Overview



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

**Reporting Concerns** 



#### What is safeguarding?

 Safeguarding is about keeping children and young people safe by protecting them from harm, supporting their development and making sure they grow up in a safe environment.



#### What does Durham LSCB do?

 We promote the welfare of children and young people, safeguarding them from harm and protecting those children who are at significant risk of harm or neglect.



#### What does it mean for me?

 Agencies including Durham County Council Children and Young People Services, the Police, Schools and Colleges and Health Services such as GPs, Hospitals and Health Visitors are all here to help.

Our Vision: Every child and young person in County Durham feels safe and grows up safe from harm



Section 1 – Facts and figures about Safeguarding



Safeguarding Overview

**Training** 

88 training courses

attended by 1,637 staff

**11,889** e-learning

courses completed

**98%** rated training good or excellent

74% had changed their

practice as a result

**LSCB** Priorities

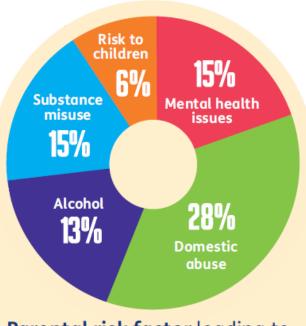
**Reporting Concerns** 



The number of 10-24 year olds admitted to hospital for **self-harm** is **higher than England average** 



people trained in 'Intervene to protect a child'



Parental risk factor leading to children becoming subject of a Child Protection Plan



Launched new

**ERASE** website

SORG CHILDRE



were subject to a **Child Protection Plan** down
3% on last year



#### **Communications**

**188,582** website page views

**11,158** pieces of awareness raising literature distributed, this includes:

6,786 leaflets 322 posters 4,050 contact cards

The 2016 Ofsted Inspection of Durham LSCB rated us as 'Good' putting us in the top 25% of LSCBs in England







Section 2 – LSCB Priorities



Safeguarding Overview

LSCB Priorities

**Reporting Concerns** 

The Durham Local Safeguarding Children Board agreed the following priorities for 2015/16

Reducing Child Sexual Exploitation

Improving Early Help

Reducing Neglect Reducing Self-Harm

Increase the Voice of the Child



Section 2 – Child Sexual Exploitation



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

**Reporting Concerns** 

#### What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of child abuse
- It can happen to anyone who is persuaded, bullied or forced into having sex or sexual activity such as taking and sharing naked photos of themselves
- This can be in return for things like alcohol, money, drugs or other gifts
- It can happen online and face to face
- It can ruin lives and have serious long-term effects on young people and their families



- We have trained over 1,000 staff to spot the signs of CSE and to identify risky behaviour
- We work hard to get CSE messages to as many children and parents as possible to help protect them
- We have worked with <u>'Get Safe</u> <u>Online'</u> so you can help protect yourself
- We have launched a new ERASE website www.eraseabuse.org
- We have worked with schools and colleges to raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation



Section 2 – Child Sexual Exploitation



Safeguarding Overview

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What does Child Sexual Exploitation mean for me?

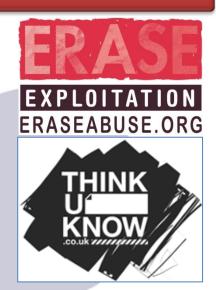




'I am really pleased that someone is listening to me. I didn't think anyone believed me and they thought that I was just making up excuses for my behaviour'

(CSE Victim)

More help and advice



In school sessions young people told us that these were some of the things that people use to manipulated a young person in to sexual activity

Buying or giving you alcohol

Offering you money

Taking you out to places

Buying you presents

Hurting or threatening to hurt you Giving you a place to stay Telling you that they love you

## Get safe online in Durham

Click here for more information and impartial advice on protecting yourself, your family, your business, your computer and mobile devices while online







Section 2 – Improving Early Help



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

**Reporting Concerns** 

### What is Early Help?

- Early Help is just a phrase we use to explain one of the ways to support families who are having a hard time
- Every year many families face difficulties; talking about problems and getting help before things get worse really does work
- This additional help and support gives families new skills to tackle every day problems
- Getting Early Help means that less children and families get to a point where they feel they can't cope anymore



- We have refreshed the way people work with families to include more focus on domestic abuse; alcohol; drug use and mental health issues
- We also focus on the following:
- Prevention So that problems do not happen in the first place
- Early Intervention So that problems are sorted out at an early stage
- Protection and targeted treatment – So that help and support is in place for problems that are serious or may continue for a long time



Section 2 – Improving Early Help



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

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What does Early Help mean for me?

Dad said that he wasn't always like that and he felt a lot more confident playing with his children. Holly was worried that she was going to fail her exams and not go to college and work with children.

With support from mental health and speech and language services she is more confident she should be able to achieve her dreams. More help and advice





county Durham Children's Centres



County Durham
Families Information Service

#### **Think Family Worker**

Supporting the whole family to overcome difficulties together

We provide early help to families who are experiencing a range of issues which place outcomes for their children at risk, these include, but are not limited to:
worklessness, crime, anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, domestic abuse and substance misuse.



It's been a long but good journey, we've been helped through everything when we've been struggling.





Section 2 – Reducing Neglect



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

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#### What is Neglect?

- Child neglect is a failure to look after a child and could result in poor health or development
- Children including unborn babies, need suitable food, water, shelter, warmth, protection and health care to grow and develop
- They need their parents or carers to pay attention to their needs; to be there for them and to love and care for them
- Neglect can also include physical abuse, emotional abuse and sexual abuse



- We have carried out specialist training for staff working with children who are neglected or at risk of neglect
- We have developed guidance to help staff identify early signs of neglect and do something about it
- Domestic abuse and alcohol workers are now part of the specialist safeguarding team
- When working with families staff may include a focus on domestic abuse; alcohol; drug use and mental health issues



Section 2 – Reducing Neglect



Safeguarding Overview

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What does Neglect mean for me?

When I first met you I knew I could trust you; everything in my life changed, you helped me understand more about the situation I lived in and helped organise extra support for me to cope. I've laughed and cried, thank you for listening to me and reminding me how to stay on the right track and for being my guardian angel © ©



More help and advice

children's centres



I thought Mum liked drinking more than us when Dad left. We were all sad and had no food.

Me and my brothers were always late for school and they said we weren't dressed properly.

This woman came and helped my mum get us ready for school and helped with other things too and I got a new bed.

Mum didn't shout as much and this made us all happy. Mum didn't drink anything except for tea.











Section 2 – Reducing self-harm



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

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#### What is Self-Harm?

- Self-harm is when you hurt or damage your own body on purpose. It's usually a way of coping with emotional stress.
- Over half of people who die by suicide have self-harmed before
- Self-harm is linked to anxiety and depression, this can be a build-up of intense feelings. Self-harming may become a way to release these pent-up feelings
- The number of 10-24 year olds admitted to hospital because of selfharm in County Durham is higher than the England average



- We have supported young people to talk about their own personal experiences of self-harm to staff at events across County Durham in order to increase professionals understanding from a young persons perspective
- As a direct impact of listening to young people, self-harm was included as an LSCB priority
- We have developed a self-harm guide that will be used by staff to support young people that tackle issues relating to self-harm and attempted suicide



Section 2 – Reducing self-harm



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

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What does Self-Harm mean for me?

Young people have told us some of the reasons why they think young people self-harm

- It's when people hurt themselves on purpose
- Some people do it when they're getting bullied because they think people don't like them
- It can happen you are totally stressed and feel trapped
- They might want to change the way they look
- People might do it because they find it hard to make friends or are having a hard time at home

"Self-harm may be someone's coping response. It is not who they are."

- Emma, researcher and campaigner



Self-injury Awareness Day



Young people say that conflict with family members, teachers, boyfriends and girlfriends are common reasons for self-harm. This often makes young people feel pushed away, left out, feel embarrassed or ashamed about self-harming themselves, and that they fear being judged.

Some young people seeking help in emergency departments have reported lack of privacy, with confidential matters discussed in open areas, and lack of respect.

#### More help and advice









Section 2 – Increasing the voice of the child



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

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#### What is the Voice of the Child?

- The voice of the child is a description we use to make sure that services and organisations take your views and opinions into account when they plan services
- Staff working with children want to know what you think and how things can be better for you
- It means that all the people working to keep you safe will always consider what you say and how you feel



#### What is the LSCB doing about it?

- Top bosses from the Council, Police and Health who belong to the LSCB have met up with young people in their local areas to learn more about their lifestyles and what they think
- The same bosses have invited young people to their official LSCB meetings to show how we are changing things because of what you have told us
- Staff working with children and young people will record your views and thoughts and add them into any plans you develop together



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Section 2 – Increasing the voice of the child



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Both as a professional and a parent, their stories preyed on my mind for the rest of the day. They provided a more thought provoking human element and a deeper comprehension of their far reaching experiences and for that I feel very privileged.

How has the Voice of the Child made a difference to workers?



I wanted to express my own heartfelt appreciation for the rare opportunity, as a professional, to hear the accounts of actual people whose lives have been so massively impacted upon.

Explaining to parents involved in separation or child - parent - school related issues that their children have a voice and providing time and space so the child can be heard.

This direct link to young people and understanding the 'Voice of the Child' has brought a positive and different perspective into the LSCB. Jane Geraghty, Independent Chair





Section 3 – Reporting Concerns



Safeguarding Overview

**LSCB** Priorities

**Reporting Concerns** 



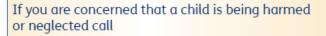








For more information, click on the images to go to various websites and contacts





If the child or young person is at immediate risk of harm © 999









County Durham
Families Information Service



Children's Centres





## Contact details for LSCB Partners



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Safeguarding Overview	LSCB Prioriti	es	Repo	orting Concerns
Durham LSCB	03000 265 770	www.durham	-lscb.org.uk	
Durham County Council	03000 260 000	www.durham	.gov.uk	
Durham Constabulary	101	www.durham	.police.uk	
County Durham & Darlington NHS Foundation Trust	0191 333 2333	www.cddft.nh	ı <u>s.uk</u>	
North Durham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	0191 389 8600	www.northdu	rhamccg.nhs.u	<u>k</u>
Du <mark>rham Dales, Easington</mark> & Sedgefield CCG	0191 371 3222	www.durham	daleseasington	sedgefieldccg.nhs.uk
Tees, Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust	01325 552 000	www.tewv.nh	s.uk	
North Tees & Hartlepool Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	01642 617 617	www.nth.nhs.	<u>uk</u>	
Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust	01423 885 959	www.hdft.nhs	s.uk	SCB Business Unit 3rd Floor
City Hospitals Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust	0191 565 6256	www.chsft.nh		County Hall, Durham County Durham, DH1 5UJ Email: lscb@durham.gov.uk
Cafcass (County Durham)	0300 456 4000	www.cafcass.		Tel: 03000 265 770 www.durham-lscb.org.uk