

WELCOME TO THE 8TH ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER

Welcome to the LSCB newsletter. This edition covers a number of interesting elements that we hope you take note of. We have revised the LLR LSCB Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF), which is being launched on Monday 8th April 2019, and further information will be able in due course on the LSCB website: <http://www.lcitylscb.org/>

Events on 'Working Together to Achieve an Effective Referral' are being planned. Further information in relation to this will be available soon.

Please do remember we always welcome feedback on whether these newsletters are useful and how we can find different and more effective ways of sharing multi-agency messages and learning around safeguarding.

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The Voice of the Child and Adult... Participation Lessons

At the Safeguarding Children and Adults Conference – Building Confidence in Practice on 12th February 2019, Bez Killeen, Participation and Engagement Manager, Leicester City Council shared some of her experiences of working with children, young people and adults and the lessons learnt. There were five interesting participation lessons presented below for you to consider in your role.

Participation lesson number one...

No matter how hard or challenging the people we work with are... if you are truly open you will learn from them...even in times of our perceived failure, even in times of absolute distress, through reflection there will always be learning and therefore growth.

Participation lesson number two...

Do not get complacent in your skills set... prepare to be challenged and prepare for everything you know not to work!

Participation lesson number three...

You must engage equally, and if systems do not allow it we find ways to remove barriers.

Participation lesson number four...

The people we work with need trust, they need to trust their workers to talk to them...trust to recognise the signs when something is wrong.

Participation lesson number five...

We need to make sure that organisations adjust staff training and development accordingly.



It's been a busy few months in the Youth Service! We have been continuing to deliver Open Access Youth Sessions in New Parks, Stocking Farm, Beaumont Leys, Belgrave, St Matthews, Braunstone, Hamilton, Saffron and Netherhall!

We have also been working hard with the most vulnerable and hard to reach young people in the City through our Targeted Youth Support Service. We have been delivering our knife crime programme called 'A Slice of Reality' to various schools, colleges and youth groups and we have plans to deliver in the YMCA in the coming month as well as branching out into all secondary schools within Leicester City. As part of our knife crime programme which is funded by the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner, we have also formed a youth forum who will specifically look at how we can better

understand and reduce knife crime amongst young people. This group will be going to visit the Violent Crime Prevention Board in London and visiting some existing youth provision down there. This will then inform the strategic knife crime delivery group and therefore shape services!

We have a big celebrating youth work event in April in partnership with Leicester City Football Club so watch this space for updates and pictures of that event next time!

In the meantime, don't forget to like / follow / add us on social media and encourage the young people that you work with to do the same.

Facebook: Leicester City Youth Service

Instagram: Leicester.youth.services

For more information contact

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Child Sexual Exploitation

CSE Awareness Day

Monday, 18 March 2019

SPEAK OUT AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Let's work
together to
keep children
safe

Protecting
children
from sexual
exploitation
is everyone's
business

SAY SOMETHING IF YOU SEE SOMETHING



Jenny Myers, Independent Chair of Leicester LSCB, was pleased for “The LSCB to support the National CSE Awareness Day which took place on Monday 18th March 2019. The LSCB is encouraging everyone to think, spot and speak out against abuse and adopt a zero tolerance to adults developing inappropriate relationships with children or children developing inappropriate relationships with other children. CSE can affect any child including boys”.

In support of the day, people in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland were encouraged to wear red for the day this year and to write a pledge on their hands to show support for the 'Helping Hands' campaign and post a photo on social media with hashtag #HelpingHands and #CSEDay19.

Key messages for the awareness day can be found at the following web-page: <http://www.stop-cse.org/national-child-exploitation-awareness-day/raise-awareness/>

CSE resources, including reports, resources for schools and governors, short films, resources regarding night-time economy and links to useful websites is available on the LSCB CSE web-page at: <http://www.lcitylscb.org/information-for-practitioners/safeguarding-topics/child-sexual-exploitation-cse-trafficking-missing/>

Did you know that **gangs** often use **rape and sexual violence**? Often victims are **children**. **Would you know the signs?**

The infographic features a grid of nine icons, each with a corresponding text label describing a sign of child sexual exploitation. The icons are: 1. Two question marks (Persistently going missing from school or home), 2. A t-shirt and a mobile phone (Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones), 3. A mobile phone with a signal icon (Excessive receipt of texts or mobile phone calls), 4. A hand being hit (Physical injuries / self-harming), 5. A person with a question mark (Parental concerns), 6. A bar chart with a downward arrow (Significant decline in school performance), 7. A person being controlled by another (Relationships with controlling, older people or gang association), 8. A person leaving a house (Leaving home or care without explanation), 9. A person with a cloud over their head (Significant changes in emotional wellbeing). To the right of the grid, the text 'SPEAK OUT AGAINST CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION' is written in large, bold, yellow letters. Below this, the text 'SAY SOMETHING IF YOU SEE SOMETHING' is written in bold, yellow letters.

**SPEAK OUT
AGAINST CHILD
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

**SAY SOMETHING
IF YOU SEE SOMETHING**

Breck's Last Game

Breck's Last Game, a short film about a 14-year-old boy who was murdered by a man he met on a gaming site, has been made available online and further information is available at the following link: <https://www.leics.police.uk/police-forces/leicestershire-police/areas/leicestershire-force-content/c/campaigns/2019/brecks-last-game/>

The film was made to raise awareness of online grooming and carries an important message – do you really know who your online friends are? It was provided to schools across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland from September last year as part of a wider resource pack and has already been shown to thousands of children as part of controlled screenings.



Safer Sleep Week



Safer Sleep Week took place on 11th to 17th March 2019. This is The Lullaby Trust's national awareness campaign targeting anyone looking after a young baby. The aim is to raise awareness of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and the safer sleep advice that reduces the risk of it occurring.

This year's focus is on co-sleeping. At an event hosted by the Healthy Pregnancy, Birth and Babies Steering Group on 12th March 2019 at City Hall, Leicester, interesting information on SIDS and co-sleeping including resources was presented:

- SIDS claims the lives of approximately 240 babies every year in the UK: that's around 5 babies a week
- Sleeping on a sofa with a baby can increase the chance of SIDS by up to 50 times

- In most of these deaths there were modifiable risk identified that means potentially some of the deaths could be prevented. Parents can take simple steps to help keep their babies safe.
- Parents can be helped by giving them advice that can help them to make informed choices about co-sleeping to avoid practices that can be hazardous.
- Safer sleep advice is proven to be effective and save lives.

Key messages – 3 pieces of advice for parents/families to keep their baby safe

1. Put babies on their BACK for every sleep
2. In a clear, FLAT SLEEP SPACE for every sleep (including naps)
3. Keep them SMOKE FREE day and night

A video about co-sleeping made by the Lullaby Trust for the Safer Sleep week was played at the event. It was very informative and a good way to inform parents about co-sleeping and is available at: <https://www.lullabytrust.org.uk/safer-sleep-advice/>

Leaflets on safer sleep for babies for parents as well as professionals have been produced, which along with further information on co-sleeping and the Lullaby Trust can be found at: www.lullabytrust.org.uk

LSCB Multiagency Audits - What is the key learning?

LSCB Multiagency Familial Sexual Abuse Audit – a multiagency audit on familial sexual abuse was conducted by the Leicester Safeguarding Children Board office with the Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Board. The key messages from the 5 cases audited for Leicester are presented below starting with definitions and signs/indicators of Child Sexual Abuse.

Definitions, signs and indicators of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 defines **sexual abuse** as:

‘Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.’

According to the [Children’s Commissioner: Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in the Family Environment \(November 2015\)](#), ‘Child Sexual Abuse refers to all forms of contact and non contact sexual abuse, including Child Sexual Exploitation (child sexual exploitation), intra-familial sexual abuse, sexual abuse in institutional settings, and online sexual abuse’. The inquiry focused on ‘child sexual abuse in the family environment’ and was defined for purpose of the inquiry as:

‘Child sexual abuse perpetrated or facilitated in or out of the home, against a child under the age of 18, by a family member, or someone otherwise linked to the family context or environment, whether or not they are a family member’.

The NSPCC identify two types of abuse called contact abuse and non-contact abuse and also signs, indicators and effects in which children who are sexually abused may stay away from certain people, show sexual behaviour that’s inappropriate for their age and have physical symptoms. For further information see: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-abuse/>

Key points from the LSCB Familial Sexual Abuse Audit

- Referrals: were timely, and practice mainly compliant, robust and included a summary of history. Timely intervention prevented drift/delay. However, practitioners need to ensure that all children, including unborn children are always mentioned in the referral.
- Assessments: were timely and there was multiagency presence. Recommendations were appropriate, the assessment continuous through various processes. There was a good level of communication between practitioners and no delay in progressing safeguarding arrangements. A range of assessment tools were used to assist assessments, but this could have been stronger. Involvement of parents including absent parents was required, as was clarification of information between agencies to reduce any discrepancies and for agencies to share information from assessments instead of waiting for core groups for an update.
- Voice of the child/lived experiences: a range of methods were used. Children’s views were understood, including non-verbal and young children’s cues, which helped make plans more specific. It was noted that information is available about obtaining the views of children and understanding their lived experience such as the video ‘How Will You Hear Me?’, (a collection of short films written by young people exploring their experiences with professionals and how they felt they were treated and listened to): <https://vimeo.com/165429690>.
- Plans: had elements of being SMART. There was multiagency attendance and agencies worked well together at Core groups. Actions were clear, worked well, plans reviewed regularly and changed/adapted as required. Practitioners knew what to do if there was deterioration or disengagement. Conference and case notes were recorded quickly, information sharing agreed and reviews were timely. However, in one case (audited by LPT) it was not made clear to the practitioner that the plan had to be kept active and open. The practitioner was not clear of her role in the action plan and did not document it. The Parent-link worker in the school re-worded plans so that these were accessible to the child and parent. However:
 - plans need to be easily understood by children, parents and those with learning disabilities
 - the number of agencies involved with the family needs to be considered
 - Children Social Care to ensure that GPs are invited to meetings, their attendance recorded accurately, and the decision/plans are sent to them.
 - it was suggested that the Safeguarding Unit, Children Social Care, consider adding a front sheet to plans, records of conference meetings stating the decision and next meeting date.
 - a meeting was suggested where practitioners/professionals involved in a case could offer and/or received support would be useful.

- Supervision/management overnight/leadership: agency standards were followed, other than in one case audited by LPT where the supervision pathway was not followed, which has been raised internally. Children Social Care is embedding the Signs of Safety approach in supervision.
- Record keeping: the quality of genograms and chronologies was variable in the cases audited by Children Social Care. Whilst there was evidence of safety planning some were not scanned in; visits were recorded but children not seen within timescales; progression of plans was evident, but not always present on the system. The school recorded the conference minutes when received, but when minutes are received later it could cause conflict with parents if there are any inaccuracies. Schools and agencies should highlight any inaccuracies in conference minutes to ensure accuracy. Currently it is not a possibility to get systems used by agencies (such as Liquid Logic, CPOMS, SIMS, etc.) to 'talk' to each other for agencies to access information.
- Safeguarding: there were no safeguarding escalation issues identified during the audits or audit discussion. Procedures were followed by practitioners.
- Life chances improving: school attendances improved for the children involved. There was reduction in potential safeguarding, although in one case the child was subject to repeated child protection.
- Equality and Diversity: should also include diversity of conditions. Learning disability was considered and responded appropriately by the school. The right level of support and diversity/ethnicity was recorded by LPT. Diversity and ethnicity is recorded in the GP system, however, the auditor is to remind GPs to ask patients about diversity/ethnicity and to record this. Two out of the five cases were known to UAVA. The social worker (in one case) did not refer the child to UAVA for support as they thought they would not be able to communicate with the child. This had been escalated by the agency and the auditor. Practitioners should refer appropriately to agencies to ensure that children and families receive the relevant support. In another case, the social worker had allowed the school to guide them on how to involve the child. This was important as schools know how to communicate and engage with children and can support other practitioners to do so.

Information Sharing Survey – what did we find?

On 5th November 2018, 68 front line practitioners from agencies across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland participated in the Leicester LSCB, and Leicestershire and Rutland LSCB *Spotlight on Disability* event. The participants were asked to complete an amended paper-based survey. 46 surveys were completed and later uploaded into Survey Monkey (68%). This survey was a follow-on from an earlier one which took place in October 2017.

The 2018 survey found that 63% (29) were fairly confident, 35% (16) very confident and 2% (1) not confident in understanding of when and how they can share information for the purposes of safeguarding children and young people. Below are some examples of comments received.

Comments from 'Fairly Confident' Professionals

Confident in terms of my own role and we always take advice from Social Care too

I know who to tell and about some areas but feel I'm missing lots!

...As a rule I am confident – realising safeguarding always trumps everything else...

Collecting info from others is doable, but if professionals are unknown it is difficult to get hold of a service.

In safeguarding children and young people I was always told you should share information to ensure safety however over time this has changed and it can be confusing what to share, what is relevant etc.

Comments from 'Very Confident' Professionals

Dealing with this day in-day out gives you an overview of sharing information and best practice

I feel confident that I know how and when to share information. The issue I encounter is that other professionals are often unsure

I am confident of my organisation's Data Protection procedures. The challenge comes when discussing cases to multi-agency partners, where safeguarding thresholds haven't been met.

Always able to share info if safeguarding is a concern as that overrides everything else....would be helpful to be able to speak to CAMHS without parental consent as sometimes not deemed to be safeguarding concern even with self-harm or suicidal thoughts

Important to remember that GDPR should never stop somebody sharing information with regards to safeguarding children & young people

Confidential boundaries should/can be waived to share information on safeguarding to protect a child

Themes emerging in relation to professional perceptions of difficulties (barriers) to sharing information:

Barriers

- Concern expressed about sharing information. Uncertainty about GDPR seems to have worsened the situation. Those who were very confident had issues with other professionals who were anxious or scared to share information in case they got into trouble or break the law.
- Parental reluctance to share information with professionals and parental consent still perceived as a barrier when in fact it isn't always necessary.
- Communication with other professionals is a large issue; lots of frustration knowing who to contact, trying to make phone contact, leaving messages or sending emails that are either not answered or delayed. More networking opportunities need to be created and encouraged to build professional relationships and confidence.
- Sharing information safely via secure means. Many LLR agencies are making changes to ensure that their generic emails are secure between partners and the use of 'Egress' is encouraged. This needs to be made known to front line professionals.
- Concerns remain about lots of different and inaccessible databases even in the same settings. More agencies are co-locating so it may be a matter of building professional relationships and increasing knowledge and confidence of how to share information without fear.
- Poor communication: there was a call for children's social care to communicate more effectively with other professionals involved with the child/family. This included decisions made following referrals and Child Protection Conferences, Child In Need, etc.
- Working jointly with health agencies, being able to speak with the correct professional, getting relevant and clear opinion from Doctors, getting doctors to provide reports and attend meetings.
- Concerns that some services focus on the needs of the adult putting the vulnerable child at risk.

Solutions

- National database/sharing of systems/central database across health, education and social care/ Better multi-agency working/more talking! Clearer joint agency protocols/sharing of assessments/ single point of assessment
- Easily accessible place for contact details for regionals teams; having to go through First response or Duty an Advice Service to contact people is slow and laborious. Direct number for teams would help/ Named workers in social work teams is improving communication
- More Social Workers
- Voice of the child/young person
- Multi-agency meetings/wider involvement/participation at Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) meetings
- All schools to use CPOMS to see 'the bigger picture' and post 16 providers to use it too.
- Understanding that it is better to share information than not to share and put a child at further risk/ for it to be made clear that when safeguarding issues arise we have a duty to share appropriate information.
- More shared training events/shared identity and goals/broader perspective on how other groups and organisations work.

The findings of the survey were presented to the LLR LSCB Procedures and Development Group. The LLR LSCB Information Sharing Agreement is being reviewed in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection 2018 and should be available in due course.

UK Safer Internet Centre – what do they do?

The [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) is a partnership of the following three organisations: Child International, Internet Watch and SWGL. They have one mission, which is to promote the safe and responsible use of technology for young people. In January 2011, the partnership was appointed by the European Commission as the Safer Centre for the UK and is one of the 31 Safer Internet Centres of Insafe network. It has 3 main functions:

1. [Awareness Centre](#): to provide advice and support to children and young people, parents and carers, schools and the children's workforce and to coordinate Safer Internet Day across the UK.
2. [Helpline](#): to provide support to professionals working with children and young people with online safety issues.
3. [Hotline](#): an anonymous and safe place to report and remove child sexual abuse imagery and videos, wherever they are found in the world.

E-safety [training and events](#) are offered which includes bespoke Online Safety Training and Free Online Safety events around the UK.

LLR LSCB Multi-Agency Safeguarding Procedures – did you know these have been updated?

The [LLR LSCB multi-agency safeguarding procedures](#) have been updated as stated below. The new procedure [Management of Marks of Concern in Pre-mobile Babies and Non-independently Mobile Babies](#) is now available. Please note, it replaces the procedure on Bruising and Injuries in Babies and Children Who Are Not Independently Mobile following a review of this procedure.

Updated Chapters
Principles of Assessment
Responding to Abuse and Neglect
Joint Enquiries / Investigations between Children's Social Care and the Police
Initial Child Protection Conferences
Harmful Sexual Behaviour
E-Safety: Children Exposed to Abuse through the Digital Media
Agency Roles and Responsibilities
Information Sharing and Confidentiality

Safer Recruitment, Selection and Supervision of Staff
New Chapter
Management of Marks of Concern in Pre-Mobile Babies and Non-Independently Mobile Children
Removed Chapter
Bruising and Injuries in Babies and Children who are not Independently Mobile

LLR LSCB Multi-Agency Referral Form

The LLR LSCB Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF) has been revised. The form is being launched on Monday 8th April 2019, and further information will be able on the LSCB website:

<http://www.lcitylscb.org/>

Events on 'Working Together to Achieve an Effective Referral' are being planned. Further information will be available in due course.

The East Midlands Region Children's Social Care Regional Protocols for social care staff has been updated and available within the Local Authority's Children Social Care Procedure Manual. For Leicester City social care staff it is available at:

https://www.proceduresonline.com/llr/childcare/leicester_city/user_controlled_lcms_area/uploaded_files/3.East%20midlands%20regional%20protocols.pdf

LLR LSCB Safeguarding Training and Learning – What's happening?

Hi Everyone

The Multi-Agency training programme is beginning to bloom and grow. There are now not only opportunities to attend Core Safeguarding, but also a new 'Multi-Agency Working Together' course which will focus on the roles and responsibilities of those involved in a Section 47 Investigation from the Strategy meeting, throughout the investigation to the Core Group as identified in LSCB procedures and Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.

There are also other opportunities available that are proving to be popular and all can be found by following this link <http://www.lcitylscb.org/lscb-learning-development/training-resources/upcoming-training-events/>.

These opportunities support people to meet the competency framework but are not the only way to evidence competence within your role.

On 29th March 2019 the LSCBs of Leicester and Leicestershire & Rutland held a conference on Child Sexual Abuse. Those of you who attended will know that it was a really informative day, and we hope to build on this and offer other events about this area of work.

If you have any questions about the above - please do not hesitate to contact me:

elizabeth.dunn@leicester.gov.uk

Thanks



Update

Nicky Pace from Hertfordshire provides the following useful update:

Contextual Safeguarding Network: Implementation toolkit

The Contextual Safeguarding Network has launched a new Contextual Safeguarding Implementation Toolkit. Following their work with Hackney Council over the past two years to embed contextual safeguarding across children's services, the toolkit documents this process to date. The toolkit includes a range of resources for implementing contextual safeguarding at different points in a social care system – from referral through to intervention – as well as many new resources including:

- A briefing on the legal implications of implementing Contextual Safeguarding
- New guidance on establishing an extra-familial risk panel
- A webinar on recording peer groups and locations on case management systems

- Examples of overarching policies and protocols including information sharing agreements for partners
- Guidance documents on running a context conference.

<https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/toolkit>

Ofsted:

Report into knife crime - Ofsted has published a report this week into how schools, colleges and pupil referral units in London protect children from knife crime in school. The study also examines the impact of school exclusions in relation to knife crime.

Unregistered provision - Ofsted has recently provided an update on its position regarding unregistered provision i.e. provision that should be registered as a children's home. Their overarching policy position is that:

- They want those that should be registered to register

They will expedite applications as swiftly as possible, provided registration requirements are met
They will exercise their power to prosecute where this is in the public interest.

Further information from Ofsted also provides the following reminders:

- The fact that a local authority can place a child under “other arrangements” does not in itself dispense with the need for the provider to be registered where that provision meets the definition of a children’s home
- A local authority making a placement in a children’s home where a person is not registered is not complying with the legislative framework in the Children Act 1989
- There is a common misconception that if a provider is providing care and accommodation for any child for fewer than 28 days, then they do not need to be registered - this is not true.

The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review - The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) has recently published a report that identifies evidence of the relationship between poverty and child abuse and neglect. The report also explores evidence about the costs associated with child abuse and neglect and implications for policy making.

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/relationship-between-poverty-child-abuse-and-neglect-evidence-review>

LGA: Youth violence

Earlier this month the Local Government Association (LGA) published a report on how councils in England are responding to violent crimes involving young people. A series of case studies illustrate how councils are tackling this issue and key considerations for councils are set out, including: helping young people in conflict with the law into employment and making sure parents and carers know the signs and symptoms of child exploitation.

Public Health England: [Child health profiles](#)

Public Health England has published its latest profiles of child health and wellbeing for each local authority in England. Some of the areas looked at include: infant and child mortality, teenage pregnancy, child poverty and children entering the youth justice system.

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles/data#page/9/>

Research:

The European Commission has published a report into the economic and social situation in the UK for 2019. The report also looks at employment, poverty and health. Some of the key findings include:

Child poverty is projected to rise up to a rate of 40% by 2021-2022

Rates of in-work poverty are also up, particularly among parents

- Homelessness, particularly among children, has increased considerably and is predicted to rise further

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/2019-european-semester-country-report-united-kingdom_en.pdf

Cost of domestic abuse

The charity Hestia recently published new analysis into the cost of failing to provide support to children exposed to domestic abuse. The report focuses in on the long-term costs incurred by the state in supporting children who develop conduct and attention disorders as a result of exposure to violence in the home. Researchers estimate a potential cost of up to £1.4 billion.

Online safety resources: Earlier this month the National Crime Agency (NCA) launched new resources aimed at helping 4-7 year-olds be safe online. Three ‘Jessie & Friends’ animated videos address watching videos, sharing pictures and playing games. The resources sit alongside lesson plans, information for parents and carers and storybooks.

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/professionals/resources/jessie-and-friends/>

Further information/Resources

Action for Children - Research, resources and information

<http://www.actionforchildren.org.uk/policy-research>

Barnardos - Research and information including fact sheets

http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/policy_research_unit/research_and_publications.htm

Sign up for regular Newsletter:

http://www.barnardos.org.uk/email_subscription_form.htm

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Children Boards' Procedures (staff can register to be alerted on updates)

<http://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/contents.html>

National Children's Bureau - Policy, research and information

<https://www.ncb.org.uk/>

National Working Group Network (NWG) – Tackling child sexual exploitation

<http://www.nwgnetwork.org/>

National Referral Mechanism (NRM) - The Government's National Referral Mechanism guidance and referral forms can be accessed at

the link below. The referral and assessment forms should be used to report potential victims of human trafficking

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms>

NSPCC – Information, research, briefings and resources including the [National Repository of published Serious Case Reviews](#)
<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/>

Office of the Children's Commissioner for England - Information, briefings and research on issues affecting children and young people, and includes the final report of the Office of the Children's Commissioner's *Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups* (November 2013)

<http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk>

Research in Practice - Research, information and resources to support evidence informed practice

<http://www.rip.org.uk/>

(Leicester City Council employees can register using their work email address)

Safeguarding in Education - Further Information
<http://www.lcitylscb.org/lscb-learning-development/safeguarding-in-education/>

About the LSCB

Information about the LSCB including the Board, sub-groups, information for children & young people, parents & carers and professionals including news, procedures and useful link see the LSCB [website](#).

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