

Kensington and Chelsea

LSCB

Local Safeguarding
Children Board



Annual Report 2011-2012



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

www.rbkc.gov.uk

Foreword

Safeguarding children and young people is taken very seriously in Kensington and Chelsea.

All the key agencies have been committed to strong partnership working for many years. The quality of work at the frontline has been the measure of whether or not the partnerships are delivering safe services.

During 2011-12 the Local Safeguarding Children Board in Kensington and Chelsea continued its work to provide strong executive leadership and local partnership involvement.

It did this during a time of significant change for many of the agencies, and during a time of increasing financial constraint. The borough was exploring and then preparing for merging some of its children's services with the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham and Westminster City Council; the NHS was gearing up for different commissioning arrangements in the future, led by groups of general practitioners, as well as wider NHS reforms, including health and Wellbeing Boards; the landscape of welfare reform was being changed rapidly, impacting on housing and benefits, and on the support that could be given to families and young children; other agencies were experiencing the strains on resources.

In the midst of this, the need for children, young people and their families to be supported and safeguarded is, arguably, the most important work that can be done in partnership across all the agencies.

Young people who are involved with children's services locally tell us about their main concerns for safety and success – a decent home, supportive adults, stability in school or college and the prospects of work ahead. In Kensington and Chelsea, the Involved by Right project is enabling young people to have their say in services provided for them. This is consistent with the recommendations from the final review *Report of Child Protection* by Professor Munro, published in May 2011. There needs to be greater attention to children's needs and experiences.



Responding to the Munro reports, working across London on matters of common concern (such as safeguarding children from minority ethnic cultures and faiths) and anticipating an OfSTED inspection of contact, referral and assessment arrangements all took time for the LSCB this year.

The Board will extend its remit to safeguard Looked After Children and look at arrangements for care leavers as part of moving into a Tri-borough arrangement from April 2012. The new Tri-borough Board will take forward a 'stock-take' of priorities as well as implement recommendations from the OfSTED inspection, which took place in April 2012.

As this is the last annual report for the Kensington and Chelsea LSCB, I want to thank all those who have contributed to it over the last year and in previous years. All the professionals have been dedicated to improving services and safety for children and families by working together. I took over chairing, on an interim basis, when Sue Beer ended her contract in November 2011. Thanks to Sue and to all who contributed to the Board.

Finally, this was the last year that we would have the benefit of the strong steer from Cllr Shireen Ritchie, who died in April. She had an unfailing commitment to children and young people, tenacity in the face of challenge and a respect for officers who put children first. I am very grateful for her support to me in taking on the chairing role as we prepared for a Tri-borough Board.

I hope that you will enjoy reading this annual report.



Jean Daintith

Interim Chairman of Kensington and Chelsea LSCB





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1. Introduction

1.1 Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010 required LSCBs to include in their annual report an analysis of the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements in place by each member agency. At the end of the year each partner contributed to an evaluation of strengths and weaknesses to consider the impact of safeguarding arrangements on outcomes for children.

1.2 This report includes the analysis of statutory partners' safeguarding practice in Kensington and Chelsea over the year as well as achievements and progress to date. The findings underpin the identified priority areas that will be carried over to the Tri-borough LSCB.

1.3 This report will be signed off by the Tri-borough LSCB Chair following endorsement by the Cabinet Member for Family and Children's Services, the Chief Executives of partner agencies and the Children's Network. It will be published on the LSCB website to make it easy for the public to hold the LSCB to account for its performance in the last year.

1.4 In 2010, the Coalition Government commissioned a review of Child Protection, and the Professor Eileen Munro review was completed a year after in May 2011. Its conclusions and the Government's response have been considered by the LSCB and are reflected in the priority areas for 2012-13.

1.5 At the end of March 2012, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) received an Ofsted notification of inspection of safeguarding and Looked After Children services. The findings will be considered by the Tri-borough LSCB and any actions will be appropriately reflected in next year's annual Business Plan.

2. Achievement of Business Plan Priorities

2.1 The Business Plan for 2010/11 sets targets and actions on which the LSCB would focus its work, which can be summarised into the following priority areas:

Priority 1:

An active LSCB, demonstrating continuing commitment to safeguarding throughout the network of partner agencies and sub-committee activities.

Priority 2:

Quality assurance and undertaking scrutiny of local partner agencies' safeguarding work to fulfil its accountability functions.

Priority 3:

Developing Tri-borough LSCB arrangements in partnership with the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (LBHF) and the City of Westminster (WCC).

Priority 4:

Focusing on specific safeguarding improvement themes: private fostering, home schooling, safeguarding children, ethnic minority culture and faith groups, and targeted prevention.

Priority 5:

Piloting Strengthening Families Child Protection Conference model and adapting the model to test out independent child advocacy support and its impact on safety outcomes.

Summary of achievements in 2010-2011

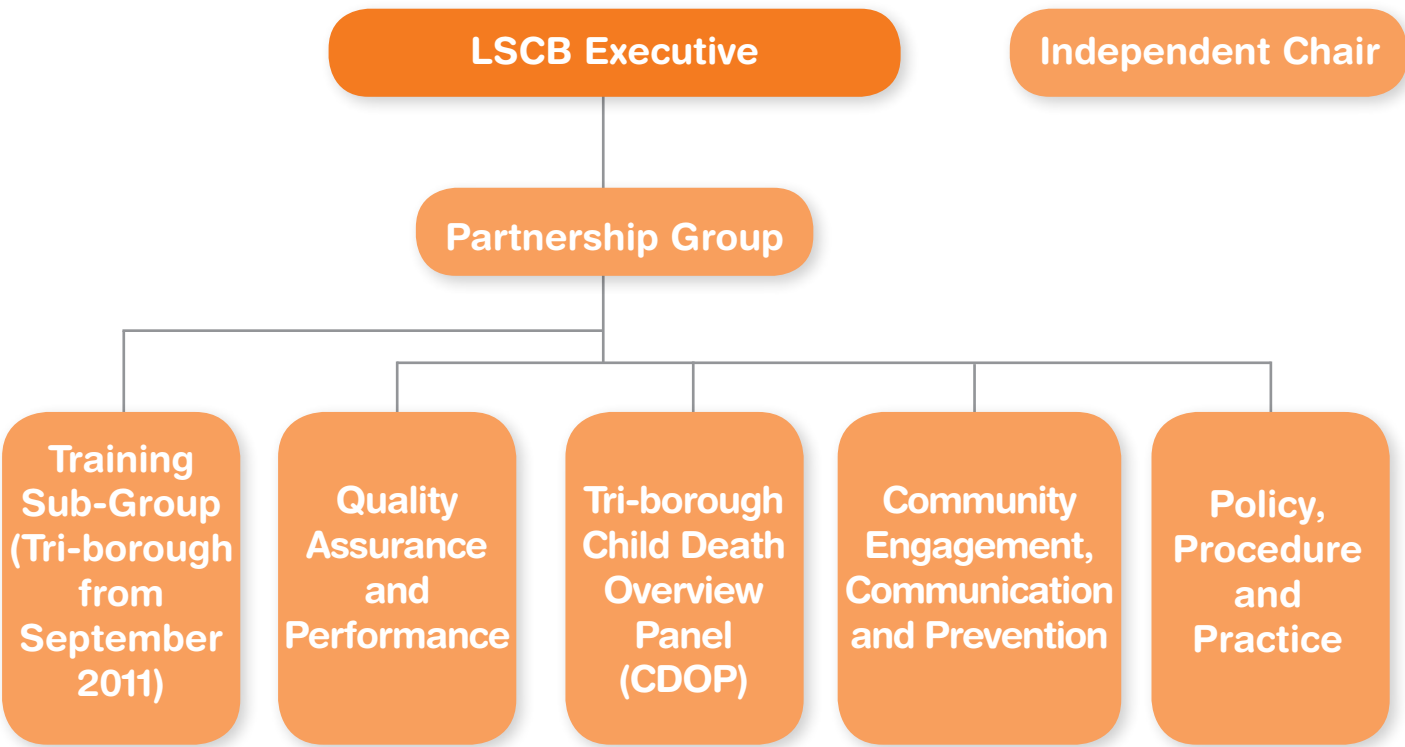
- LSCB executive, partnership boards and sub-committees have met quarterly and attendance has been monitored to address any issues about agency representation.
- A fully integrated Tri-borough LSCB that is purposeful and has clear governance and operational arrangements was in place by the end of March 2012.
- Each statutory agency report, in this report, summarises the highlights of LSCB partners' commitment to safeguarding children in the borough.
- A programme of Section 11 safeguarding audits for implementation by partner agencies has been rolled out. Section 11 audit findings have been analysed by each agency and actions taken to address improvement priorities have been reported to the executive LSCB.
- Specific audits have been undertaken of child sexual abuse cases and recommendations considered by the partnership group to take appropriate actions.
- Staff workshops to bring attention to the needs of children from minority ethnic culture and faith groups who are the subject of a child protection plan. An improvement action plan was developed and implemented.
- A Tri-borough LSCB Steering Group was set up and regular meetings were held, including an away day to drive forward Tri-borough safeguarding partnership arrangements for the launch on 1 April 2012. The development of proposals for Tri-borough LSCB arrangements was undertaken in consultation with staff and the wider LSCB partnership.
- A partnership stock take was undertaken to identify risks and strengths and reported to the final LSCB on 1 March 2012. The outcome of the stock take informed the objectives for the Tri-borough LSCB business plan.
- The Munro findings and recommendations were implemented through LSCB work streams in the business plan and some objectives have been carried over to next year's LSCB business plans and agencies' service improvement planning processes.
- An extensive multi-agency Tri-borough LSCB training programme has been implemented with early signs of a more efficient and effective service delivery of LSCB professional development priorities.

3. LCSB Governance

3.1 Effective governance has been achieved by the LCSB setting the strategic direction through its business plan and thereby providing the impetus for continuous safeguarding improvements.

Figure 1
RBKC LCSB structure 2011 to end of March 2012

The leadership and operational functions of the RBKC Board were as follows:



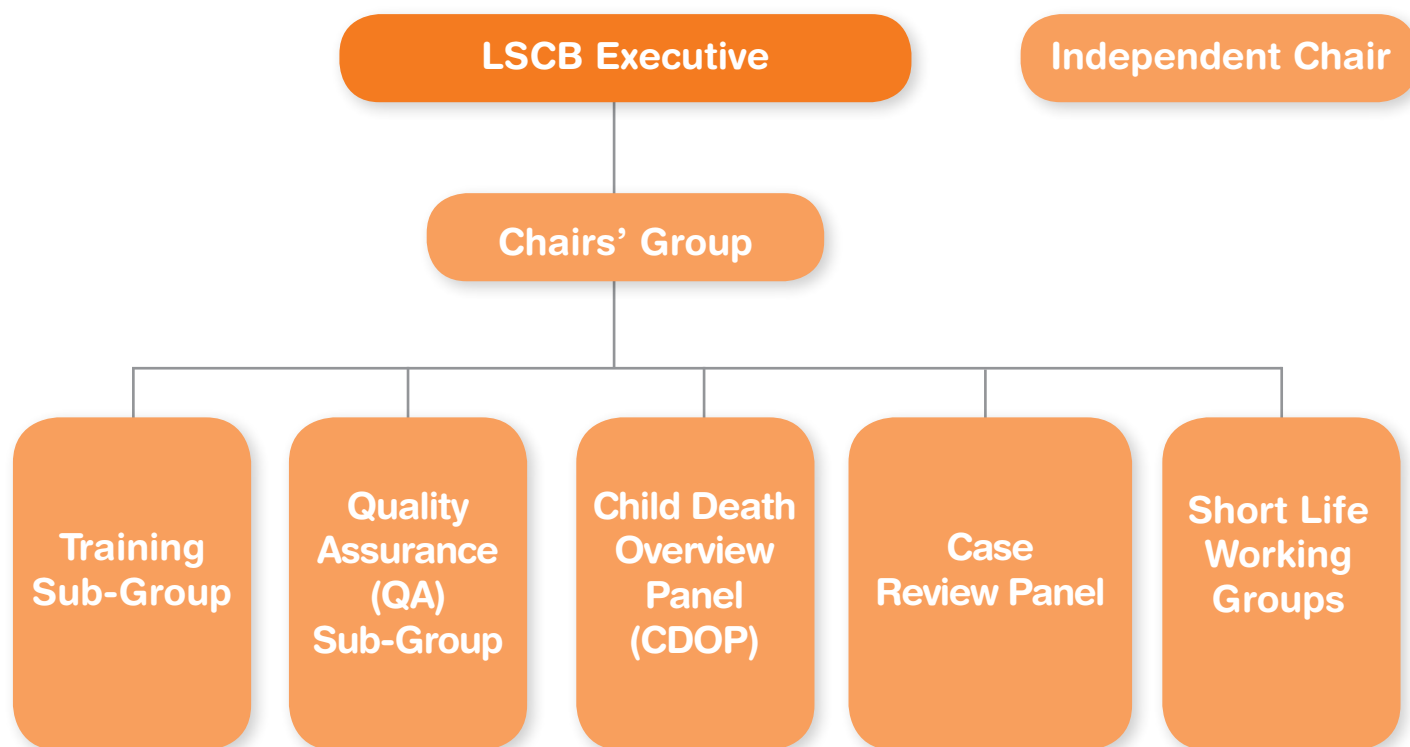
3.2 In the last year the Board’s structure has transformed in the following ways:

- The LCSB membership has been reviewed and extended to include a broader membership such as lay member representation.

- RBKC Partnership Group and sub-groups have been incorporated into the Tri-borough LSCB structure.
- There is a new Chair's Group, comprising Chairs from each of the sub-groups.
- The functions of the Community Engagement, Communication and Prevention Group have been transferred to the Safeguarding, Review and Quality Assurance Team and incorporated into sub-group and short-life working group priorities.

Figure 2

Tri-borough LSCB structure effective from 1 April 2012





4. Transition from Children's Trust Board to Children's Network

4.1 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Children's Trust was set up in 2008, and last year the borough reviewed its Children's Trust arrangements replacing the Board with a Children's Network. The Network is attended by the Independent Chair and brings together the main statutory and voluntary organisations working with children, young people and families in the borough on a bi-annual basis.

4.2 The first Network meeting took place in September 2011, and the LSCB manager delivered a workshop on the future of child protection conferences. It covered the introduction of the 'Strengthening Families' model for the child protection plan to be more child outcome focused. The model is developed through the EU-funded Involved by Right project and has helped children and young people to significantly improve their participation in child protection conferences through independent advocacy support. The project is evaluated by the National Children's Bureau's research unit and the findings will be published in early 2013.

4.3 In March 2012, the last Children's Network meeting, a workshop was held on the topic of 'Troubled Families' including group discussions about youth employment, Looked After Children, housing and homelessness and child health and wellbeing.

5. Report from Tri-borough LSCB Training Sub-committee

5.1 Working Together 2010 sets out that it is the responsibility of the LSCB to ensure that single agency and inter-agency training on safeguarding and promoting welfare is provided in order to meet local needs. This covers both the training provided by single agencies to their own staff and multi-agency training where staff from more than one agency train together.

5.2 Since April 2011, the LSCB training programme has been jointly delivered across the boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith & Fulham and Westminster City Council in order to achieve greater efficiency. Initially, there were transitional issues and therefore it has not been possible to capture training applications and attendance by borough for the period of April to September 2011. The training performance monitoring system is now fully embedded with regular reports to the Tri-borough LSCB training sub-group to analyse variations in take up of training by multi-agency professionals against borough profiles.

5.3 The following summary is provided from the Tri-borough LSCB annual training report 2011-12, and a breakdown of the training performance data is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

a) In the period of April 2011 to March 2012, there has been successful delivery of 12 LSCB training programme courses - over a total of 67.5 full days of training. The end of year analysis points to an average of 90 per cent attendance by total capacity which is greater than the forecast of 80 per cent.

b) The training programme has primarily been delivered by professionals employed by LSCB partnership organisations who are operating within the geographical area of the Tri-borough boundaries. The local knowledge has been utilised to design and tailor courses to meet the training needs of frontline professionals.

National expertise is commissioned for training courses where there is a specific need for external expertise e.g. Awareness of Cultural Practices by the Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation (IKWRO) and the Forced Marriage Unit.

c) The analysis shows that some multi-agency sector attendance is low (see **Appendix 1**), compared with other agencies. It is possible that these agencies provide single agency safeguarding training due to the large number of staff rather than signposting staff to LSCB training. The concern is that those who receive single agency training are not gaining the benefits of the multi-agency training, including building partnership working relationships.

d) The overall satisfaction with the trainers' knowledge of the subject was rated as excellent by 80 per cent of all participants. A common theme in course feedback is that participants would prefer a greater balance between direct training delivery and group learning activities.

e) Only a small proportion of candidates stated that objectives were only partially met or not met which demonstrates high rates of satisfaction with the LSCB training programme. It is, however, important to point out that the evaluation forms may not fully reflect the experiences of course participants as there are other factors that influence the quality and

reliability of the written feedback e.g. some forms are completed at the end of the day when staff want to head back home. There is also the issue of whether the objectives and learning outcomes fully reflect the design, content of courses and the quality of training delivery.

f) There continue to be issues about the effectiveness of the charging policy for non-attendance because of issues about recovering outstanding training fees from LSCB partner organisations.

Summary of Training Achievements and Future Issues:

- The target of 90 per cent average take-up of LSCB training courses was exceeded, although it is too early to say whether this performance will be sustained over time (it is not possible to analyse the variation of RBKC training applications and attendance from the previous year due to the transfer of administration systems).
- There is still an issue of outstanding training fees for non-attendance. RBKC's internal finance department's responsibility to collect outstanding training fees and penalties has now been transferred to LBHF under Tri-borough LSCB budget management arrangements.
- There is a need to develop training evaluation tools to assess the impact of LSCB training of frontline practitioners on safeguarding children.
- The model of utilising local professionals in training delivery has been evidenced to be effective.

- There continues to be a need to utilise national expertise in covering the broad range of child protection and safeguarding topics and this will be reflected in next year's programme.
- Improving the training administration system will continue to be a priority to enable closer monitoring of the profile of agency attendance, take-up of training provided by statutory and non-statutory agencies who are in contact with children.

6. Audit, Quality and Performance (AQP) Sub-committee

6.1 The main role of the AQP sub-committee continues to be to consider emerging themes from the safeguarding performance monitoring system of LSCB partners and individual agencies alongside internal and multi-disciplinary audits and inspection findings. This is to assess whether services and partnership arrangements are effective and to report back to the executive LSCB to address issues, set priorities and achieve shared quality objectives.


6.2 In the last year, a multi-agency audit of ten cases was undertaken by the partner agencies of the LSCB for scrutiny by the AQP. The purpose of the audit was to identify areas of good practice and areas of concern to provide a baseline of performance in cases. The approach was to clearly focus on impact and outcomes, and any emerging themes would provide a basis for further, more focused audit activity. A copy of each case was returned to each practitioner and their manager in order to respond to issues raised within the audit.

6.3 The recommendations from the audit were turned into an action plan and implemented through the Policy, Procedure and Practice (PPP) sub-committee. The actions have been undertaken by LSCB partner agencies and form part of the Family Services business improvement planning process. A key outcome was that the Section 11 multi-agency audit tool would replace the qualitative audit tool to be taken forward by the Tri-borough LSCB.

7. Policy Procedure and Practice (PPP) Sub-committee

7.1 In the last year PPP has focused on involving children in child protection conferences to ensure that their views are reflected in multi-agency child protection plans through the EU Daphne III programme funded Involved by Right project. A multi-agency operational group initially met monthly and thereafter quarterly to deliver the following three safeguarding improvement objectives:

- a)** To develop the Strengthening Families Child Protection Conference model to offer advocacy for children to ensure children's wishes and feelings inform the child protection plan.
- b)** To undertake Viewpoint consultation with children subject to Child Protection Conferences to ensure their views are represented in conference reports and the child protection plan.
- c)** To evaluate the referral and take-up of child advocacy services and impact on the child protection plan.



7.2 There has been a significant move forward in the practice of running case conferences through the piloting of the Strengthening Families conference model with independent child advocacy.

A comprehensive pilot field work stream has been delivered in 2011 to 2012 that has included:

- raising awareness and delivering training to frontline social work practitioners and LSCB partners who attend and contribute to child protection planning
- changing the administration of the operational model of child protection delivery to enhance family participation
- developing leaflets with young people to provide information, and gather their views about the experience of advocacy in child protection conferences
- using Viewpoint's online questionnaire to systematically collect children's views to inform child protection planning
- working with the voluntary sector to provide independent advocacy in conjunction with the child protection conference to ensure that the child's views are reflected in the child protection plan, and
- setting up a Youth Advisory Board (YAB) of children who have experience of the statutory child protection and care system to influence service development work.

7.3 The Involved by Right project is beginning to make a difference to strengthening participation in safeguarding and improving the involvement of children in child protection conference processes.

During a pilot period of nine months in 2011/12:

- A total of 113 children, subject to child protection conferences, were referred for independent advocacy support. Out of these, 59 children took up advocacy support.
- Out of those referred, Ten children (8.8 per cent) attended the child protection conference; 46 (49.5 per cent) were represented by the advocate; and four children attended (3.5 per cent) without the advocate.
- Referrals were accepted for the age group of Seven -16 years old; the majority of children who took up the advocacy service were under the age of 12 years (84 per cent).
- 50 children were supported by their social worker to complete a Viewpoint consultation questionnaire for their wishes and feelings to be considered at all stages in the child protection conference process.

7.4 The pilot study is evaluated by the National Children's Bureau, and the findings will be shared with LSCB partners and published in February 2013. A best practice toolkit to improve participation in safeguarding will be developed in partnership with young people and will be published on the LSCB website in early 2013.

8. Community Engagement, Communication and Prevention Subcommittee

8.1 This year has focused on a specific plan that explored the area of working with Black and Minority Ethnic Families.

Actions included:

- contributing to the Private, Voluntary and Independent Sector workforce development
- a section 11 audit with an agency from the voluntary sector
- an audit on children in care placed with carers who are not of a cultural, ethnic or faith match
- dissemination of the London Board guidance on working with Black and Minority Ethnic Communications to increase awareness of procedures amongst all professions
- workshops delivered in October 2011 to social work managers to improve their understanding of Black and Minority Ethnic issues in assessments and in addressing need, and
- an audit of cases to ensure that equality issues are captured in assessments and plans for delivery.

9. Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

9.1 As of 1 April 2008, all LSCBs have arrangements in place to respond to and review child deaths in their borough, as outlined in

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2006, Chapter 7. Over the last two years there have been several changes to the work of the Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP), most notably to comply with the update to Working Together to Safeguard Children (DCSF, 2010), which details the panel's statutory obligations towards the Child Death Review processes. Locally, CDOP has been configured to fit in with the local framework for responding to child deaths, as set out in London Child Protection Procedures 4th edition (2010).

9.2 Kensington and Chelsea has established a joint Child Death Overview Panel with Westminster and Hammersmith & Fulham to independently review all child deaths in the boroughs. CDOP reports quarterly to the LSCB and the Chair is accountable to the Tri-borough LSCB independent Chair. In Kensington and Chelsea, the small number of deaths were expected. The majority were of children less than a few weeks old. It was recommended that there should be more considered attention to any suicide of young people. CDOP's annual report is available on request.

10. Statutory Members' Contribution to Safeguarding

10.1 RBKC Family Services

10.1.1 In the past year, Family and Children Services have become Tri-borough Children's Services as part of the programme of work to combine services with the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham and Westminster City Council.

These changes have taken place to achieve greater efficiencies due to the need for the Council to reduce its expenditure in response to cuts in Government spend. This has included work to move from plan to implementation in relation to combining some services with neighbouring boroughs. During this time it has been clearly articulated to staff, LSCB members and the public that the Council's strong focus on safeguarding will not be compromised as a result of budget cuts.

10.1.2 It was encouraging therefore that the OFSTED inspection of safeguarding and Looked After Children services received the overall grade 'Good' which is the criteria used for services that exceed minimum requirements.

Inspectors particularly noted that:

- the strong sense of direction, a culture of continuous improvements and strengths and weaknesses are understood across the partnership
- the quality of work to safeguard children and young people is generally good with concerns responded to appropriately
- the overall effectiveness of Looked After Children services is good, and there is a shared vision across the partnership to ensure every child and young person is achieving well
- the views of children and young people are increasingly included in assessments and plans, and
- the range of Early Help services is good and improving.

10.1.3 Inspectors identified few areas in need of improvement and an action plan was formulated to address the issues highlighted by the inspection and implemented within six months. For safeguarding it related to administrative processes, and the main comment for Looked After Children was the need for virtual schools to have greater influence on local schools.

10.1.4 The coming year will be one of more change for Family Services as work on Tri-borough combined services continues with changes to the way looked after and leaving care services will be delivered across the three boroughs. Local partnerships and safeguarding children will continue to be a priority for the Council, which is reflected in the way Family Services has implemented Munro recommendations.

A particularly important area has been the development of the child protection conference processes to be more responsive to the individual needs of children. Family Services continues its local partnerships alongside carrying out the statutory functions and ambitions of the Tri-borough LSCB partnership.

10.2 Police

10.2.1 The central Police Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT) has responsibility for all CAIT investigations across the Tri-borough area covered by The City of Westminster, the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, who between them support a total population of over 592,000 London residents.

During the financial year 2010/2011, CAIT dealt with 751 referrals from police, statutory and NGO partners of which approximately 30 per cent were generated in response to safeguarding concerns in Kensington and Chelsea. In addition to this, CAIT responded to 148 specific requests for information from Children's Services.

10.2.2 Central CAIT is currently working with partners across all three boroughs to safeguard 353 children who are considered to be at the highest risk of physical, sexual or emotional abuse. In Kensington and Chelsea there are currently 94 children subject to protection plans with data held by police and partner agencies reviewed every six weeks. Established information sharing agreements ensure the most up to date information is provided to partner agencies enabling Social Care professionals to respond quickly to protect and support the most vulnerable children. The CAIT investment to increase the number of Police Conference Liaison Officers has enabled us to attend all Initial conferences for children subject to a Protection Plan and all pre-birth and transfer conferences across the three boroughs. Central CAIT were also able to attend 50 per cent of Review Conferences held by Hammersmith & Fulham and otherwise providing reports or verbal updates for 100 per cent of cases; in line with corporate MPS objectives.

10.2.3 To deal with concern around potential information gaps post-Baby P and the Laming Review, the risk assessment tool, CRAM, for both current investigations and for children subject to protection plans has been introduced. This process is an audited and supervised regular review of known information and

additional enquiries to establish if any new data needs to be assessed. Central CAIT has also been able to respond positively to requests to participate in multi-agency audits conducted in partnership with Health, Education and Social Services across all three boroughs with an increased emphasis on children who have been subject of protection plans for more than 12 months.

10.2.4 Central CAIT continues to work closely with partner agencies, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. To ensure that we deliver the best service possible, CAIT office hours have been extended to cover from 8am until 8pm. Regional cover is provided by a reserve desk of specialist officers supporting an on-call Detective Inspector between 5pm and 7am. This is in addition to the 24/7 response provided by uniformed colleagues across the borough. Since January 2012, CAIT officers have been deployed on a three shift rota providing round the clock cover to respond faster to critical incidents as they arise and provide advice where it is suspected that children are at immediate risk of significant harm.

10.2.5 Strong partnerships have also been maintained with Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) and the Foundation for the Study of Infant Death (FSID) to improve the level of service provided to parents who suffer the tragic loss of children under two years old through Sudden and Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI). The methodology of SUDI investigations, developed with partners through Project Indigo, has been recognised by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Child Death Sub-Group as best practice.



Project Indigo continues to provide a high quality service to victims and families balancing the need for robust investigation in extremely sensitive circumstances.

A conference co-hosted by the MPS and FSID at the London School of Economics on June 15 2011 was oversubscribed for attendance by partners from statutory and non-government agencies. The CAIT Detective Inspector is currently the Chair for the Tri-borough LSCB Quality Assurance Sub-Group and is a permanent member of the Tri-borough Child Death Overview Panel.

10.2.6 The Central CAIT also continues to form part of the permanent membership of the Tri-borough Case Review panel and Training panel which has oversight of providing, integrating and monitoring training for new staff and delivering refresher training for colleagues. Partners in police, health, education and social care also participate in the two day Multi-Agency Critical Incident Exercise (MACIE) and a one day Child Abuse Practitioners Exercise (CAPE).

10.3 Probation

10.3.1 London Probation Trust (LPT) remains committed to the work of the LSCB in Kensington and Chelsea. This will continue into the new Tri-borough arrangements for the governance of the safeguarding issues across the three boroughs. LPT continues to identify, and where necessary refer, those children who might have needs as a result of contact with the offending population for whom we have

responsibility. This commences at first contact through a court appearance or as a result of a prison sentence.

10.3.2 Whilst all operational staff undertake LPT's in-house safeguarding training, we are aware of the need not to be complacent. All operational staff working in Kensington and Chelsea will be audited for safeguarding training in April and May 2012 and every member of staff will be undertaking at least one of the courses available in the Tri-borough training arrangements. In 2012-13 LPT will continue to prioritise and to contribute to the statutory partnerships in the borough that are focussed on the safeguarding of children who live within it.

10.4 Chelsea and Westminster Hospital

10.4.1 Chelsea and Westminster Hospital has continued to work in partnership with the LSCB and contributed to their work. The Trust has a robust governance structure in place to support all aspects of safeguarding. The Care Quality Commission Compliance review took place in the Trust in February 2012 and reported that the Trust was fully compliant with the safeguarding outcome.

10.4.2 Key safeguarding performance indicators for operational, Board and borough reporting are being utilised to demonstrate assurance and compliance. These are reported through the Designated Nurse quarterly. Current roles relating to safeguarding are maintained with an additional administrative post appointed.

Highlights of this year include:

- Development of a robust training strategy and a new supervision policy.
- Safer recruitment procedures.
- Development of an electronic alert to highlight children in local boroughs subject to child protection plans.
- A policy for the follow up of children who do not attend appointments (DNA).

10.4.3 The Vulnerable Women Forum continues and we are checking local demographics to ensure that unborn children subject to child protection plans are not missed. We are also encouraging wider clinical participation in our local Safety Net meetings which take place within each service.

10.5 Inner North West London Primary Care Trust (INWLPCT)

10.5.1 In the past two years, NHS reforms have led to significant changes in PCT and regular updates have been provided to the LSCB about the impact of Health Bill proposals on local children's safeguarding arrangements. In particular, proposals concerning commissioning arrangements and whether the local focus and influence of Designated Professionals would be retained as well as any financial implications. In addition, the importance of establishing links between the LSCB and local Health and Wellbeing Boards has been highlighted in discussions about ensuring effective

commissioning arrangements between the local authority and public health services.

10.5.2 The Designated Nurse has attended the LSCB executive, LSCB partnership group and sub-committees and thereby contributed to developing and implementing LSCB priorities, including the following:

- Ensuring each GP practice has a Child Protection lead and each practice was visited in the borough to follow up that this was the case.
- Raising issues and facilitating contacts with lead GPs to support frontline practitioners.
- Contributing to the significant increase in the number of GPs attending LSCB training (level 3) and practice receptionists attending training (level 1 and 2).
- Ensuring quality and S.11 audits priorities were undertaken by local health services and providing reports to update the LSCB partnership on actions and outcomes.
- Responding to issues relating to health professionals' attendance and performance in the Child Protection Conference process.
- Chairing the CDOP and providing regular updates on the findings and performance of the Panel.
- Chairing the Tri-borough LSCB training subcommittee to set training priorities and ensuring health attendance and representation on training courses.



10.5.3 The following issues are identified as priorities in the transition from local to Tri-borough LSCB arrangements:

- To improve engagement by some of the INWL GPs with regard to safeguarding children and the need for the employment of named GPs.
- To work with NHS Walk-in Centres/Urgent Care Centres to establish a system for routine collection of performance data.
- To work with Commissioning Support Services (CSS) and have representation at the LSCB executive group.
- For the appointed named GP to be put forward as a member of the Tri-borough LSCB.

10.6 Housing, Health and Adult Social Care (HHASC)

10.6.1 The Executive Director of HHASC was appointed to the interim position of the LSCB chair which ensured the close partnership working throughout the transition to Tri-borough arrangements. This has seen HHASC services being aligned to commissioning and contract management functions and LSCB representation will be provided by the Tri-borough Director of Adults' Services and the Head of Housing Needs.

10.6.2 In the last year, HHASC has been represented on the Executive LSCB and the Partnership Group. The management team has endeavoured to send staff on Multi-agency safeguarding training and also work closely with children's services when children are subject to child protection plans.

The Safeguarding Adults Board has continued to work closely with the LSCB on issues in common such as human trafficking and domestic violence.

10.6.3 In the last year, the LSCB has given careful consideration to the Government-led Local Housing Allowance and Housing Benefit changes and its implications for the most vulnerable families. A series of measures are already in place to minimise the impact such as all contracts having clauses setting out provider responsibilities in relation to safeguarding. Tenancy Support Officers are available to all families placed outside RBKC to help link into local schools and services.

10.6.4 A priority of the LSCB is to continue to ensure that key staff have information to identify and respond to housing needs and thereby minimise the impact on homeless households.

11. Specific Safeguarding Issues

11.1 Serious Case Reviews

11.1.1 There have been no serious case reviews or individual management reviews commissioned in the last year. There has been a programme of activities to ensure staff are aware and have discussed any local implications of the findings of Serious Case Reviews.

Attention has also been given to incorporating key messages into multi-agency quality audits and training and practice development priorities.

11.2 Missing

11.2.1 The Local Authority has a protocol in place for addressing the needs of children who go missing, and all children who are reported as missing to the police, either from their home or as a Looked After Child, are offered a 'return to home' interview. There is, however, no longer a specific requirement for the local authority to report to the Department of Education in respect to the Child in Need Census gathering of information.

11.2.2 If a child goes missing from their home address within the borough, the Police will offer a 'return to home' interview immediately upon return, and all Looked After Children will be offered the opportunity to meet with an independent professional for the access to advocacy services as required. In the last year only one Looked After Child/Young Person has taken up the independent offer provided.

11.2.3 All police notifications are managed through their Public Protection Desk and referred onto the appropriate level of threshold service. Currently the Family Support Panel, at the Early Help/Tier 2 of the agreed partnership threshold level, will consider all the notifications they receive and will offer a service and appropriately refer into statutory services if there have been three or more missing notifications in respect to a specific child or young person.

12.3 Domestic Violence

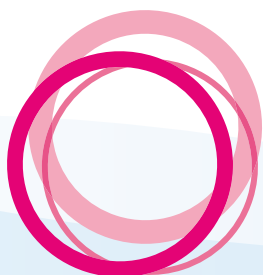
12.3.1 The Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Committee continued to run throughout the year with Councillor leadership and strategy directors for key services in attendance. A review of the work by the Committee and its operational sub-groups has been undertaken and a new structure proposed. The Committee's new title will be Domestic Violence Strategic Group (DVSG) to better reflect the functions. Membership of this group is being reviewed to ensure representation at the right level and to strengthen the decision making capacity of the meeting. The delivery group is being deleted and the operational group chairs will report directly to the DVSG with regard to performance, delivery and concerns.


12.4 Private Fostering

12.4.1 For the year 2011-2012 there were six private fostering notifications and as of 31 March 2012 there were three children in the Royal Borough who had been subject to private fostering regulations. In accordance with regulation and procedures, all children subject to the private fostering assessment and monitoring procedures have an allocated and qualified Social Worker.

12.5 LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer)

12.5.2 In the year 2011 to 2012 there were 28 LADO referrals in relation to allegations of a





safeguarding nature against staff working with children and young people. The majority of referrals originated from Education and Under 5's provision, with 20 out of the 28 resulting in an a defined outcome within the year.

A significant number of complex cases have necessitated the continued involvement of the LADO service. Discussions continued as to how the LADO provision can be developed to deliver its roles and responsibilities more effectively, and utilisation of the Tri-borough relationship to share good practice.

12.6 Early Help

12.6.1 The borough is creating an all age Early Help Service by bringing together a range of services currently within Early Years, Children and Families, Youth and School Attendance services, with the addition of the Family Information Service. Bringing these services together recognises that families have children of different ages, and it is envisaged that the borough will therefore be able to provide a better coordinated and more robust service to assist families whilst their problems are still at an early stage.


12.6.2 A manager for the service has been appointed, and work is now beginning to bring the service together. It is intended that there will be three teams, two covering the north of the borough and one covering the south. They will link to Children's Centres, Primary and Secondary Schools and other community resources and will work closely with the CAMHS early intervention workers. The plan is to have the service fully functional by September 2012.

12.7 Gangs

12.7.1 The concerns in relation to youth tensions and the potential for gang-related violence and exploitation has led to the creation of a Tri-borough LSCB short life working group to consider the issues and formulate multi-agency best practice guidance to addressing such issues. Prior to the commencement of this group, Family Services held a number of multi-agency professionals meetings chaired by the Director of Family Services to focus on the issues affecting the children, their families and communities locally. Significant focus had been placed on the identification of younger siblings/ family members of known offenders and delivery of diversion routes to these children and young people. Targeted intervention and support plans were instigated by social work teams and key professionals to support parents to safeguard their children.

13. Summary of Analysis of Children in Need Profile and Activity Data 2011/12

13.1 The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has a resident population of approximately 30,340 children and young people aged 0 to 18, representing 17.9 per cent of the total population of the area. In 2012, 76 per cent of the school population was classified as belonging to an ethnic group other than White British compared to 22.5 per cent in England overall and 54 per cent of pupils speak English as an additional language. Pupils in the borough's schools speak a total of 107 languages other than English. Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese are the most commonly spoken community languages in the area.



13.2 In the financial year ending 31 March 2012, Family Services received 2,022 referrals of children considered in need or in need of protection. Of these referrals, 1,536 led to Initial Assessments, which in turn led to 859 Core Assessments, undertaken within the year. (Initial Assessments are undertaken with ten working days and constitute a preliminary fact find and risk assessment, and Core Assessments are much more complex multi-agency pieces of work which take up to a further 35 days to complete).

13.3 A total of 115 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPC) were convened as a result of a Section 47 investigation of high safeguarding concerns. Just under one-third (30.4 per cent) of Section 47 investigations/assessments in 2011-12 lead to an ICPC. On 31 March 2012 there were 79 children subject to a child protection plan. The number of children subject of a plan on 31 March 2012 was lower than the previous year (decrease of 13 children).

13.4 The number of children subject to a child protection plan generally fluctuates during the course of the year. The numbers of children subject of a plan has increased since March 2012 to 96 at the end of June, and to 101 at the time of writing this report (mid August 2012).

13.5 As expected, the majority of children subject to a Child Protection Plan are in the age groups one to four years and five to nine years. The most common reason for a child protection plan is neglect, followed by emotional abuse with increasing recognition of the impact of domestic violence.

13.6 An analysis of ethnicity data shows that 'Black' and 'Mixed' categories are over-represented for the past three years, and trends show a small increase in the representation of both these categories. 'Asian' representation has been fairly representative of the child population in the same period. White representation remains fairly stable with approximately a third of representation which is under-represented compared to the ethnic breakdown of the entire child population within Kensington and Chelsea.

More detailed information and analysis is provided in **Appendix 2**.

14. Summary of LSCB Financial Accounts

14.1 In the last year, LSCB agencies have faced considerable budget stringencies due to significant cuts in Government funding of public services. As in previous years, partner agencies have had to work closely to reach agreement on how the LSCB is funded and its annual budget. A quarterly budget monitoring update has been provided to the LSCB Executive meeting.

14.2 This year is different however, since the sharing of services across the three neighbouring boroughs has helped cushion the effects of spending cuts alongside the Council's strong commitment to protect Safeguarding provision of services to the most vulnerable children and families.

14.3 The main areas to note in the last year include:

- More efficient use of the training budget since the LSCB training functions is a shared service with Hammersmith & Fulham Council and Westminster City Council.
- Interim arrangements were made to appoint a LSCB Chair in the period of November 2011 to end of March 2012 who was already funded by a LSCB partner agency (Housing and Adult Social Care).
- Additional contribution by Health partners (INWL, CNWL, CLCH) to meet the specific training needs of health professionals.
- Government funding to deliver Munro recommendations which was apportioned evenly between the LSCB partnership and frontline child protection services in Family Services.

The LSCB annual budget statement is available in **Appendix 3**.

15. Key Tri-borough LSCB Objectives for Next Year

15.1 In the next year, the Tri-borough LSCB will be involved in assessing the impact of the revised Working Together guidance and develop objectives as the expectations on the LSCB becomes clearer. By undertaking a 'stock take' with the multi-agency partnership and taking account of transitional objectives, the priorities for next year's Tri-borough LSCB Business Plan are as follows:

- Improving engagement with BME families and communities to enable improved access

to Early Help and strengthen safeguarding responses across cultures and faiths.

- Developing priorities and actions to focus on gang related serious youth violence and sexual exploitation.
- Engaging children, young people, families and frontline practitioners with the work of the Board and increasing participation in safeguarding practice.
- Extending the focus of the Board to oversee the safeguarding needs and outcomes of Looked After Children and care leavers.
- Increasing the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements and improving outcomes for children subject to child protection plans (through initiatives such as Project Topaz and Strengthening Families) ensuring we maintain a focus on children and young people affected by domestic violence, parental mental ill health or substance misuse.
- Monitoring of and responding to the safeguarding implications of the housing benefit and wider welfare benefit changes.
- Ensuring effective safeguarding arrangements are in place during the NHS reforms as well as during transitional periods for other partners including Tri-borough service developments.
- Ensuring that safeguarding in schools maintains prominence, given the changing educational landscape and role of the local authority in quality assurance, support, challenge and training.

- Reviewing practice implications arising from ages of concern: learning lessons from serious case reviews (Ofsted, October 2011) particularly with respect to scrutiny of local systems for transfer of cases between midwifery, health visiting and GP services.
- Scrutinising arrangements for safer recruitment and allegations management across agencies.
- Considering the impact of reductions to funding and/or changes to funding priorities on Early Help services and assessing the effectiveness of Early Help.
- Reviewing LSCB quality assurance and management information to focus on outcome-based information gathered across agencies to better understand the impact of local safeguarding practice on children and young people.



Appendix



1



LSCB Training Data (extracted from the annual report)

Table 1

Applications and attendance by borough

Applications and attendance by borough September to December 2011		RBKC		LBHF		Westminster	
Course	Dates	Applications	Attendance	Applications	Attendance	Applications	Attendance
Introduction to Safeguarding level one	07/04/11						
	19/04/11						
	25/05/11						
	03/06/11						
	14/06/11						
	04/07/11						
	21/07/11						
	14/09/11	7	7	12	9	1	1
	30/09/11	3	2	17	16	0	0
	12/10/11	4	4	7	7	3	3
	24/11/11	4	4	11	10	7	7
	01/12/11	3	3	14	12	4	4
	13/12/11	7	7	3	3	4	4
TOTAL		28	27	64	57	19	19
Multi-Agency Safeguarding and Child Protection Training level three	06/04/11						
	21/04/11						
	06/05/11						
	12/05/11						
	10/06/11						
	22/06/11						
	12/07/11						
	25/07/11						
	09/09/11	8	8	7	6	2	2
	19/09/11	8	6	6	4	2	2
	04/10/11	6	5	9	9	3	3
	18/10/11	5	n/a	5	n/a	5	n/a
	16/11/11	7	6	7	7	3	3
TOTAL		34	25	34	26	15	10

Working with Domestic Violence in Relation to Safeguarding Children	12/05/11						
	27/06/11						
	20/07/11						
	16/09/11	4	3	10	8	2	2
	07/10/11	6	6	5	4	6	5
	21/11/11	10	8	2	2	4	4
TOTAL		20	17	17	14	12	11
Parental Substance Misuse and Safeguarding children	27/09/11	1	1	6	6	5	5
	03/10/11	3	2	7	7	7	7
TOTAL		4	3	13	13	12	12

Applications and attendance by borough September to December 2011	RBKC	LBHF	Westminster
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Course	Dates	Applications	Attendance	Applications	Attendance	Applications	Attendance
Parental Mental Health and Safeguarding Children	20/05/11						
	16/06/11						
	18/07/11						
	07/09/11	4	3	7	4	6	5
	14/10/11	4	2	7	6	8	6
TOTAL		8	5	14	10	14	11
Safer Recruitment	26/07/11						
	05/12/11	3	2	6	6	10	10
Serious Case Reviews – Lessons Learnt	20/09/11	5	3	4	4	6	6
Neglect	22/09/11	3	3	7	5	7	7
Working with Young People and Substance Misuse	13/09/11	2	2	8	8	5	5
Awareness of Cultural Practices level three	13/10/11	2	2	10	8	8	8

Abuse and Young People's Relationships	29/11/11	8	8	10	10	4	4
Safeguarding Children Who May Be Involved With Gangs	14/12/11	4	4	13	13	6	6
TOTAL FOR ALL COURSES		121	101	200	174	118	109

n/a = Figures not available as attendance sheet is missing

** The applications figure does not include additional persons who booked onto the training and subsequently cancelled before the two week deadline, and a breakdown of these by borough is not currently available.

Figure 1

Breakdown of Level 1 safeguarding training courses delivered to LSCB partners between April and December 2011*

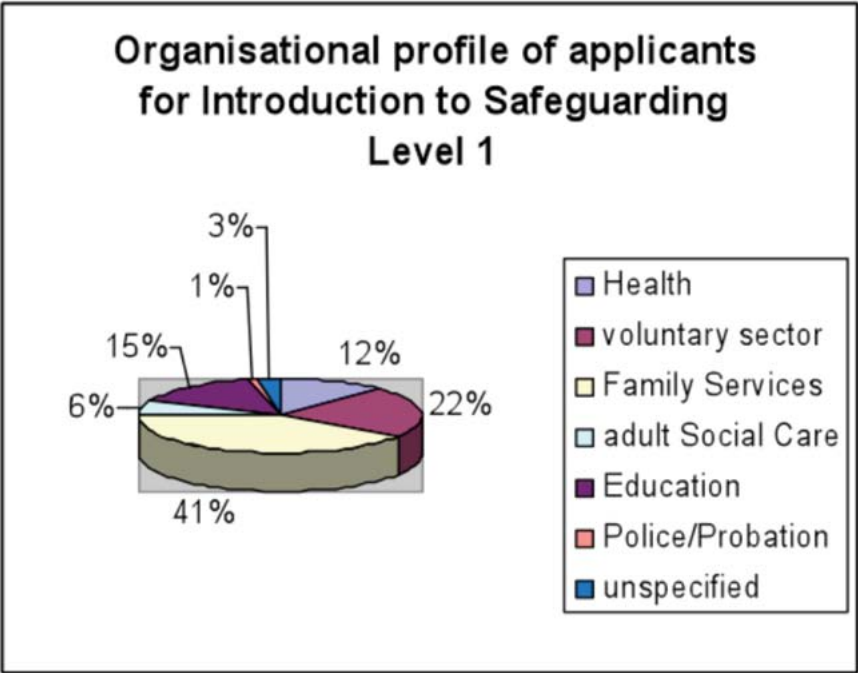
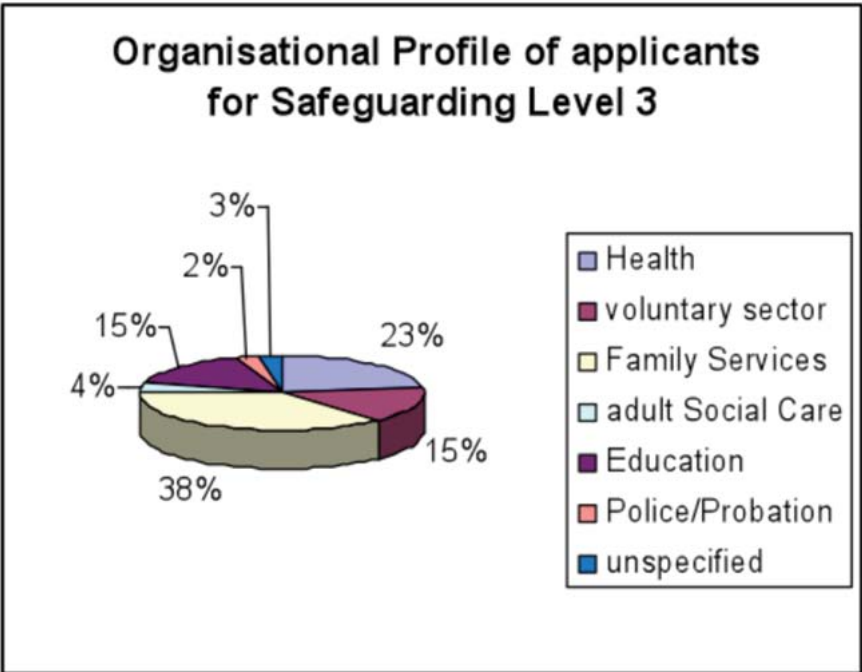


Figure 2

Breakdown of Level 1 safeguarding training courses delivered to LSCB partners between April and December 2011*



*Figures include all applicants, whether attended on the day or not, but do not include those who cancelled before the two week deadline. RBKC data only included for the period of September to December 2011.

Table 2

Tri-borough organisational profile of applicants April to December 2011*

	Health	Voluntary	Family Services	Adult Social Care	Education	Police/ Probation	Unspecified
Working with Domestic Abuse	10%	17%	58%	6%	6%	3%	0%
Parental Mental Health	10%	14%	64%	7%	4%	1%	0%
Parental Substance Misuse	9%	19%	56%	12%	1%	3%	0%
Safer Recruitment	19%	7%	41%	5%	28%	0%	0%
Safeguarding Children Who May Be Involved In Gangs	4%	17%	66%	0%	4%	9%	0%
Abuse and Young People	9%	9%	69%	0%	9%	0%	4%
Awareness of Cultural Practices	9%	30%	44%	4%	4%	9%	0%
Serious Case Reviews	13%	25%	37%	6%	13%	6%	0%
Young People and Substance Misuse	7%	39%	33%	7%	7%	7%	0%
Neglect	11%	22%	61%	0%	6%	0%	0%
TOTAL	14%	18%	47%	5%	12%	2%	2%

Appendix



2

Child in Need Profile and Activity data

1. Prevalence rates

1.1 At the end of 2011/12 the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's rates of Children in Need, CP Plans, and LAC per 10,000 population under 18, with comparisons to London, England were as follows:

Table 1

Rates per 10,000 children aged under 18 years at 31/03/12

	Children in Need	Looked After Children	Children Subject of a CPP
RBKC	308.2	45.8	26.0
London	418.7	61	38.6
England	343.4	59	38.7

2. RBKC performance data

2.1 RBKC Family Services quarterly performance reports include a range of measures drawn from the former National Indicator Set (21 NIs) and Performance Assessment Framework (5 PAF Pls) and the end of year findings were as follows:

Table 2

RBKC Child In Need performance data 2011/12

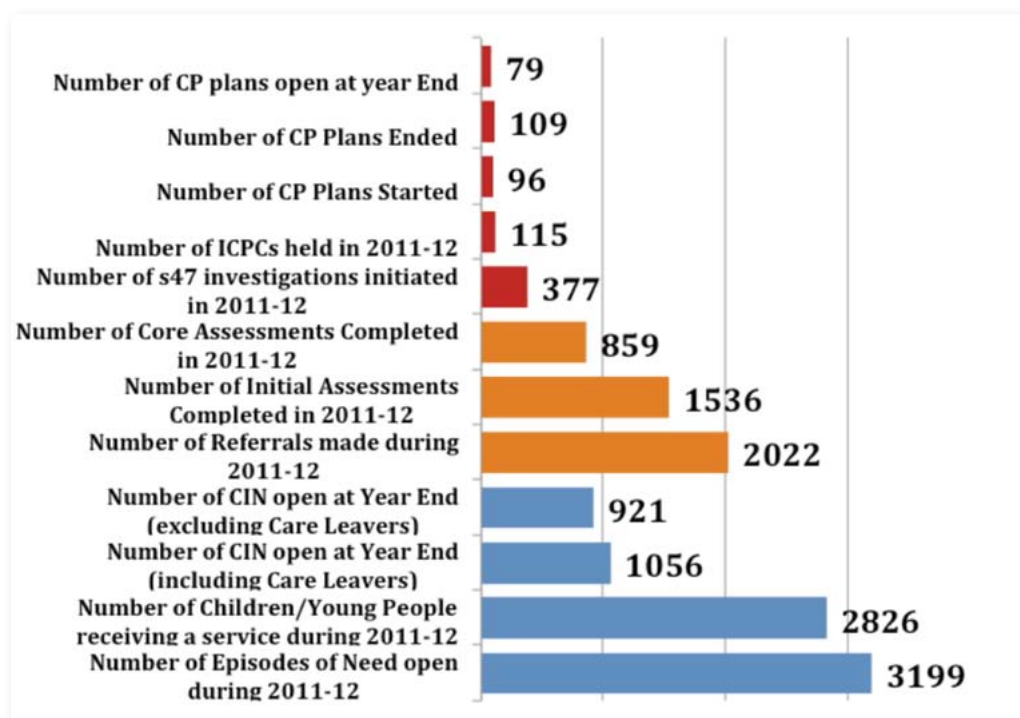
Indicator	Description	as at 31/03/2012	as at 31/03/2011
Former NI 62	LAC with three or more placements	10.8%	13.2%
Former NI 64	CP Plans of duration 2 years +	4.6%	1.0%
Former NI 65	CP Plans for second/ subsequent time	22.9%	26.7%
Former NI 67	CP Plan reviews on time	100.0%	98.5%

- 10.8 per cent of LAC have experienced three or more placements which equates to 11 children.
- 22 (22.9 per cent) children from 12 families were made subject to a plan for a second or subsequent time. Although this performance is lower than 2010-2011 (30 per cent) nationally, this remains comparatively high.
- Performance data is subject to quarterly scrutiny by the Family Services Leadership team and Policy Board and systems are in place to respond to the indicators and take action to address any issues.

3. Child in Need profile and activity data 2011/12

Figure 1

Overview of RBKC Child in Need profile and activity in 2011/12



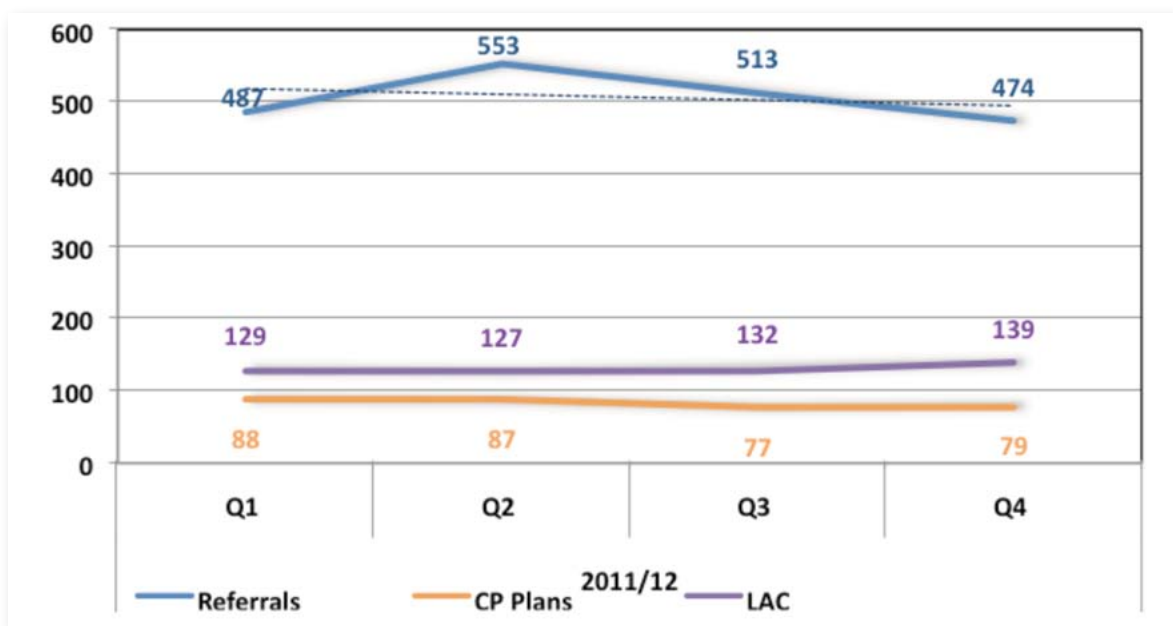
During 2011/2012:

- The numbers of plans starting (96) were almost equal to the number of plans ended (109).
- 79 plans were carried over from the previous year.

- 30 per cent of all S47 investigations (377) resulted in an Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) (115).
- 76 per cent of referrals (2022) resulted in an Initial Assessment (1,536); 42 per cent of all referrals resulted in a Core Assessment (859).
- A total of 2,826 children received a Child In Need service in the child protection system.

Figure 2

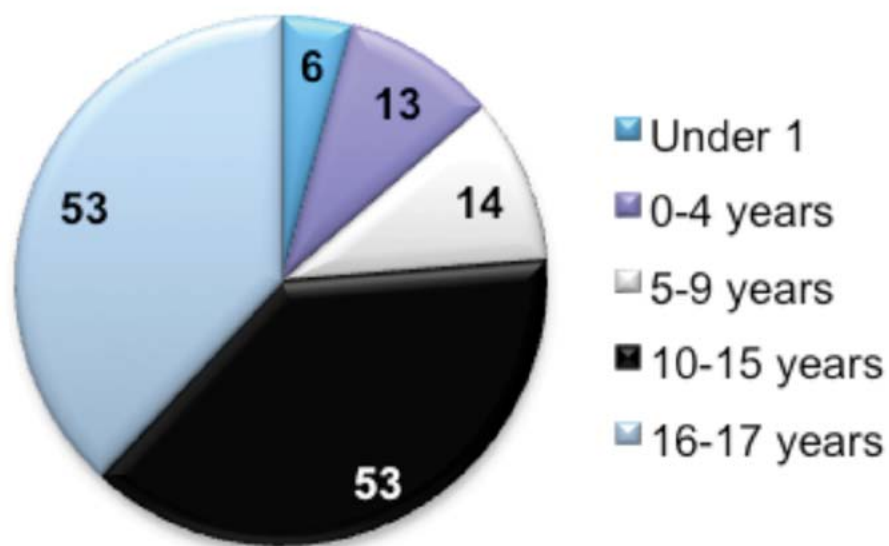
Number of referrals, CP plans and LAC 2011/2012



- At 31 March 2012 there were 79 children subject to Child Protection Plans, which represents a decrease of 13 compared to 31 March 2011.
- Referrals were at their highest during Qtr 2 and reduced in Qtr 4 with number comparable to Qtr 4 in 2010-2011.
- Child Protection plans: numbers declined during the year and despite a marginal increase during Qtr 4, numbers remained below those of Qtr 4 2010-2011.
- Looked After Children numbers remained consistent but increased during Qtr 4 to the highest numbers since Qtr 3 2010-2011.

Figure 3

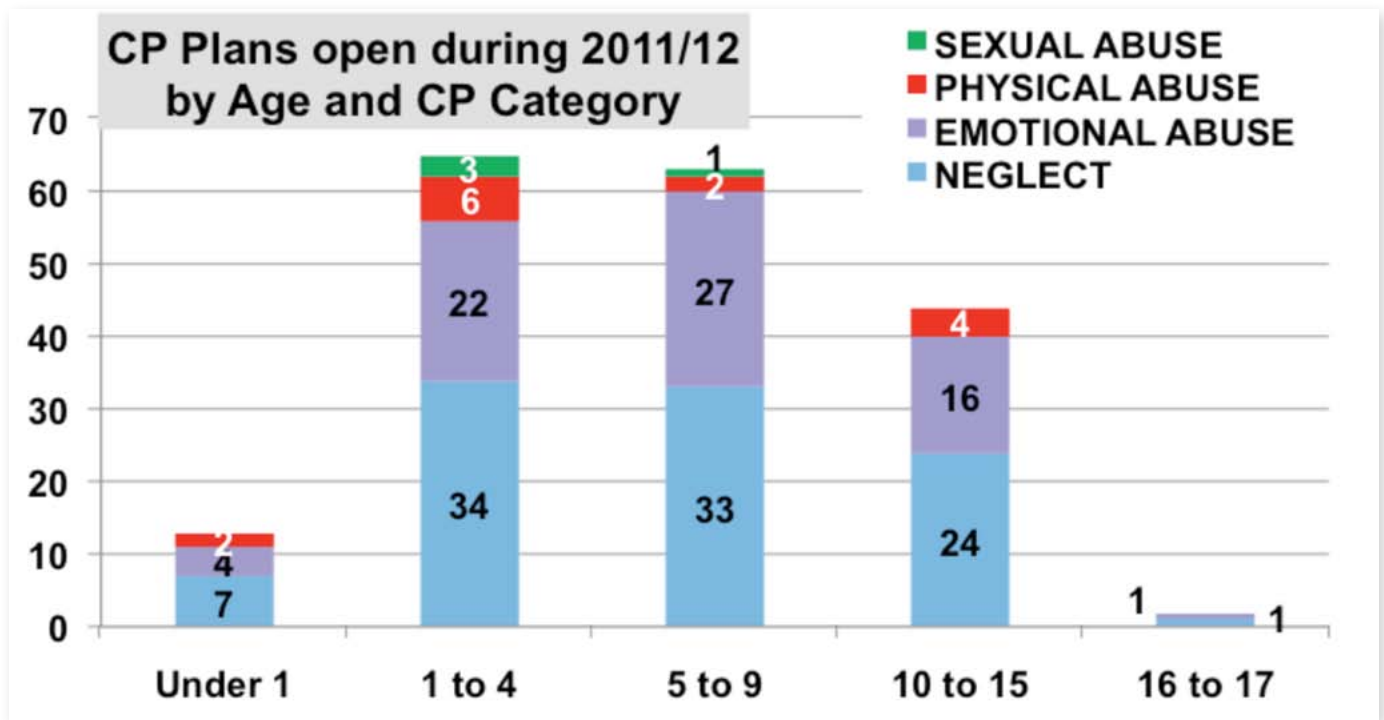
Looked After Children profile 2011/2012



- At 31 March 2012 there were 139 Looked After Children: an increase of ten compared to 31 March 2011.
- Of the 139 children in care, 106 (76 per cent) are aged ten+ years and half of this cohort are aged 16-17 years.
- Of the children newly accommodated during 2011/2012, whilst the ages range from newborns to 16 years, the majority are aged ten years plus.

Figure 4

CP plans open during 2011/12 by Age and CP category



- The CP plans that were open during 2011/12 included plans that were carried over from 2010/2011.
- The most common reason for a CP plan was neglect, followed by emotional abuse.
- As expected, a higher proportion of younger children were subjects of CP plans.
- The proportion of neglect cases were roughly the same for the two age cohorts of one to nine years; a slightly lower proportion of the neglect category is noted for the older age group of ten to 15 year olds.

Table 3

Age profile of children subject of a Child Protection Plan at 31/03/2012

Age Range	Age	Children	%
Total		79	100.0%
Under 1		4	5.1%
	Unborn	2	2.5%
	0	2	2.5%
1 to 4		28	35.4%
	1	7	8.9%
	2	7	8.9%
	3	4	5.1%
	4	10	12.7%
5 to 9		27	34.2%
	5	6	7.6%
	6	1	1.3%
	7	6	7.6%
	8	7	8.9%
	9	7	8.9%
10 to 15		19	24.1%
	10	2	2.5%
	11	4	5.1%
	12	3	3.8%
	13	5	6.3%
	14	1	1.3%
	15	4	5.1%
16 to 17		1	1.3%
	16	1	1.3%

- The majority of children with CP Plans at 31/03/2012 fall into the one to four age group with 28 children. This is slightly above the five to nine age group with 27 children.
- The largest group by single year of age are four year olds (ten children), with one, two, eight and nine year old age groups all having 7 representatives in the year end cohort.

Table 4

Numbers and gender of children subject of a CP Plan at 31/03/2012

Gender	Number of Children on CP Plans at 31/03/2012	%
Unborn	2	2.5%
Male	40	50.6%
Female	37	46.8%
TOTAL	79	100.0%

- There was a fairly even split between male and female children with the male subjects making up a slightly higher proportion.

Table 5

Categories of abuse of children subject to a CP Plan at 31/03/2012

Category of Abuse	Number of Children on CP Plans at 31/03/2012	%
Emotional Abuse	34	43.0%
Neglect	42	53.2%
Physical Abuse	3	3.8%
TOTAL	79	100.0%

- Of the 79 CP Plans open at the end of year, neglect (42) and emotional abuse (34) made up most of all reasons for children being the subject of a plan.
- There were no children registered under the category of sexual abuse.

Table 6

Numbers and duration of CP Plans that were discontinued during 2011/12

Length of Plan	Numbers of CP Plans discontinued during 2011/12	%
0 to 3 months	21	19.3%
3 to 6 months	16	14.7%
6 to 12 months	31	28.4%
12 to 18 months	27	24.8%
18 to 24 months	9	8.3%
2 to 3 years	4	3.7%
3 to 4 years	1	0.9%
TOTAL	109	100.0%

- Of the 109 CP plans that were discontinued during the year, over 50 per cent were open between six and 18 months.
- Only 4.6 per cent or five plans closed during the year having been open for more than two years.
- Over a third of CP Plans (37 plans-34 per cent) closed within six months of commencing with almost a fifth (19.3 per cent - 21 plans) closing within three months.

Table 7

Numbers of children becoming subject of a CP Plan during 2011-12 by month of registration

Month of Registration	Numbers of children starting plans during 2011/12	%
April	4	4.2%
May	11	11.5%
June	8	8.3%
July	14	14.6%
August	7	7.3%
September	5	5.2%
October	4	4.2%
November	8	8.3%
December	13	13.5%
January	9	9.4%
February	7	7.3%
March	6	6.3%
TOTAL	96	100.0%

- Of the 96 plans that commenced during 2011-12, the months that saw the most registration activity were July (14), December (13) and May (11).
- Together, these three months contributed to 39.6 per cent of the year's registrations.

Figure 5

Numbers of children becoming subject of a CP Plan during 2011/12 by month of registration

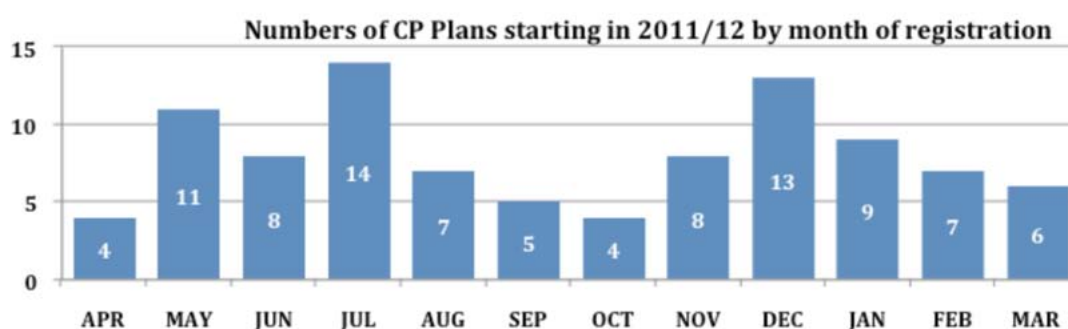


Table 8

Numbers of children that were subject of a CP Plan at 31/03/12 that were also Looked After

LAC Status at 31/03/2012	Number of Children on CP Plans at 31/03/2012	%
Looked After	10	12.7%
Not Looked After	69	87.3%
TOTAL	79	100.0%

- At 31/03/12, ten of the 79 children (12.7per cent) that were the subject of a child protection plan were also Looked After.

Table 9

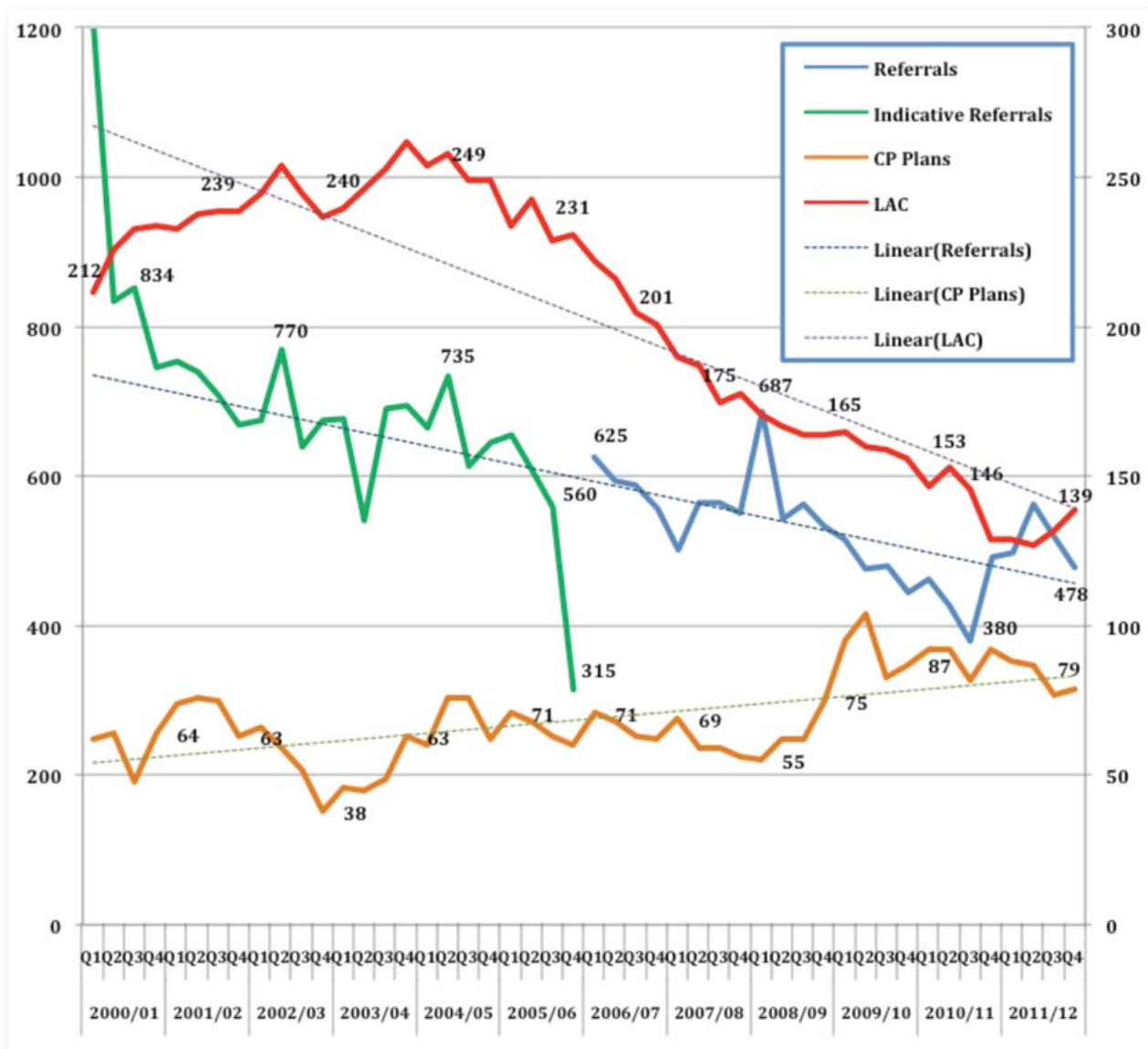
Ethnic breakdown of children that were subject of a CP plan at 31/03/12, trends and over/under representation since 2009-10

Ethnic Category	Numbers of Plans Open at Year End 2011-12	%
White	27	34.2%
Black	25	31.6%
Mixed	20	25.3%
Asian	2	2.5%
Other	3	3.8%
Unknown	2	2.5%
TOTAL	79	100.0%

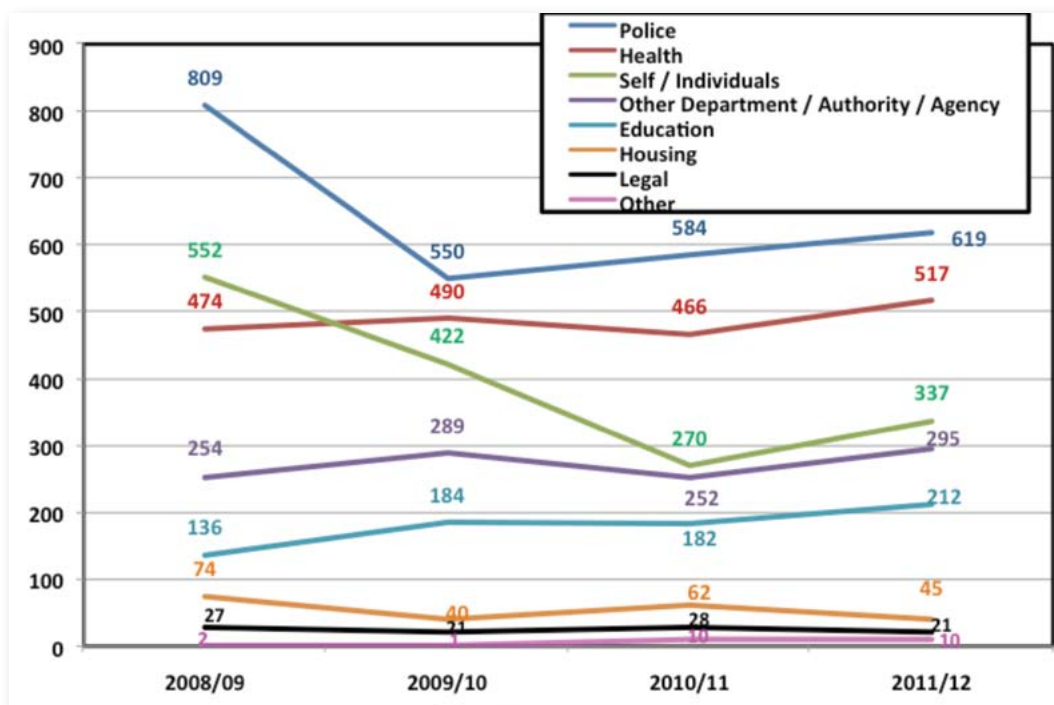
- The ethnic breakdown of the year-end CP cohort for 2011-12 shows the most represented ethnic category to be 'White' (27 plans-34.2 per cent), closely followed by the 'Black' (25-31.6 per cent) and 'Mixed' (20-25.3 per cent) categories which together made up over half the entire cohort.

Figure 6

Numbers of referrals, CP Plans and LAC by quarter, 2000 to 2011-12



- A steady decline in numbers of LAC since their peak at the end of 2003/04, although the most recent quarter has seen LAC numbers rise.
- Generally increasing numbers of CP Plans, notably since the start of 2008/09 with a relatively high average level for the past two and a half years.
- Looked After Children numbers: remained consistent but increased during Qtr 4 to the highest numbers since Qtr 3 2010-2011.



- The Police and Health services are the biggest referral sources and together account for over half the total number of referrals since 2008-09.
- There has been a small but steady increase in referrals from education.
- A significant proportion of referrals were self/individuals, a recent drop in numbers but a slight increase this year.

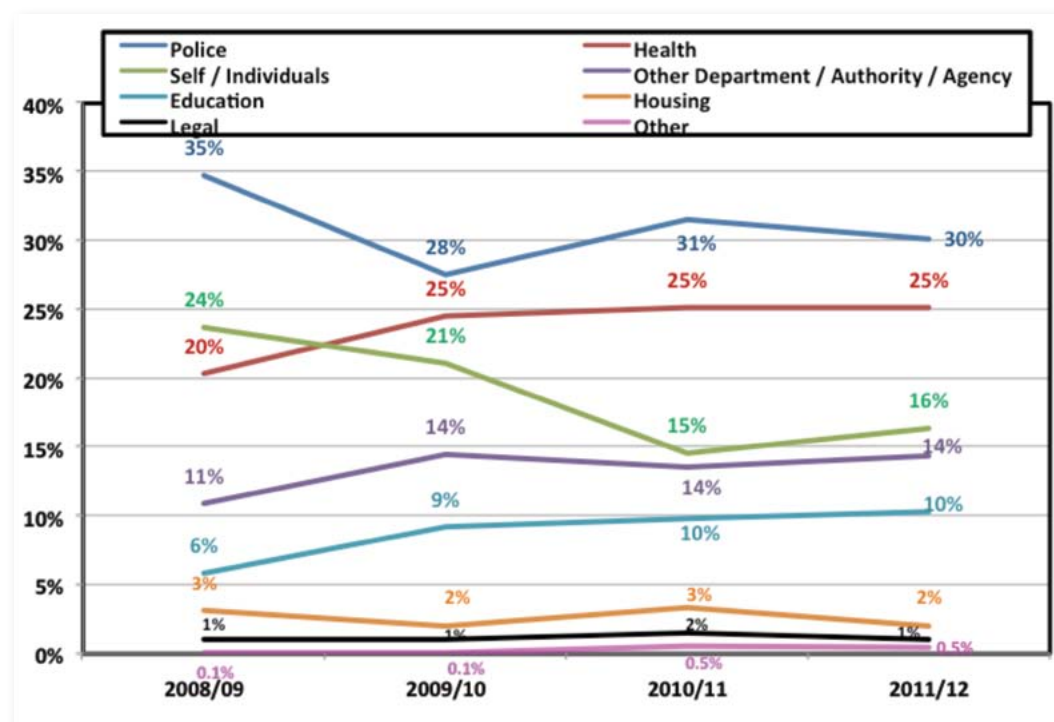
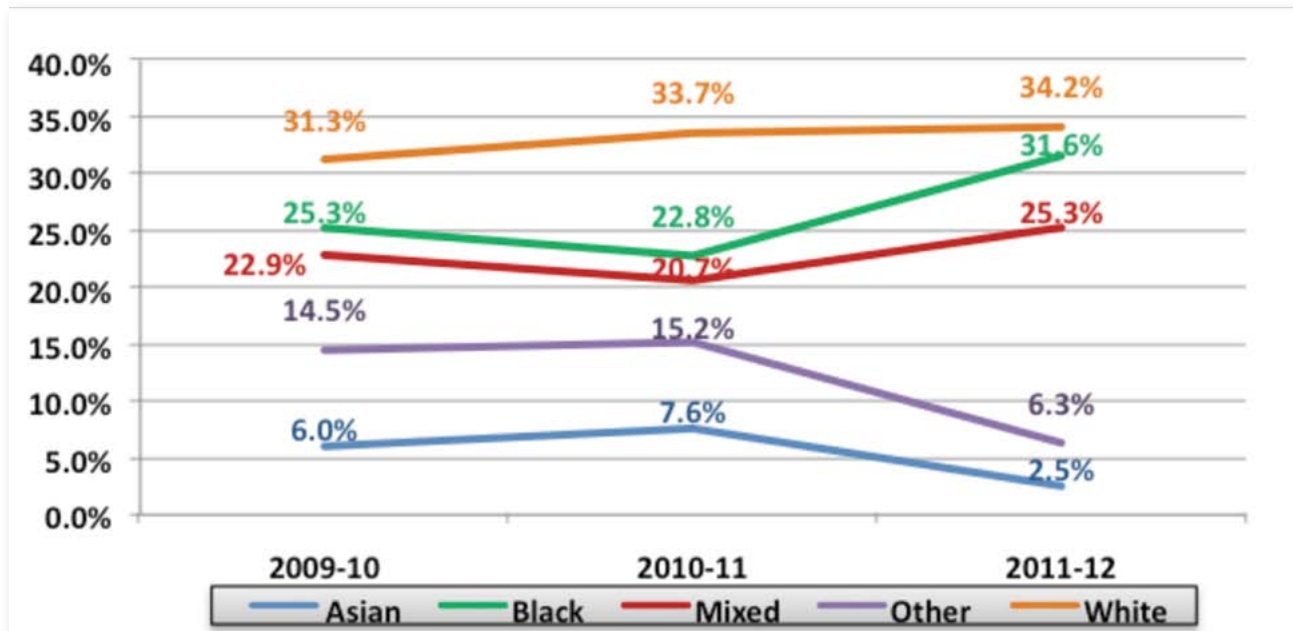


Figure 9

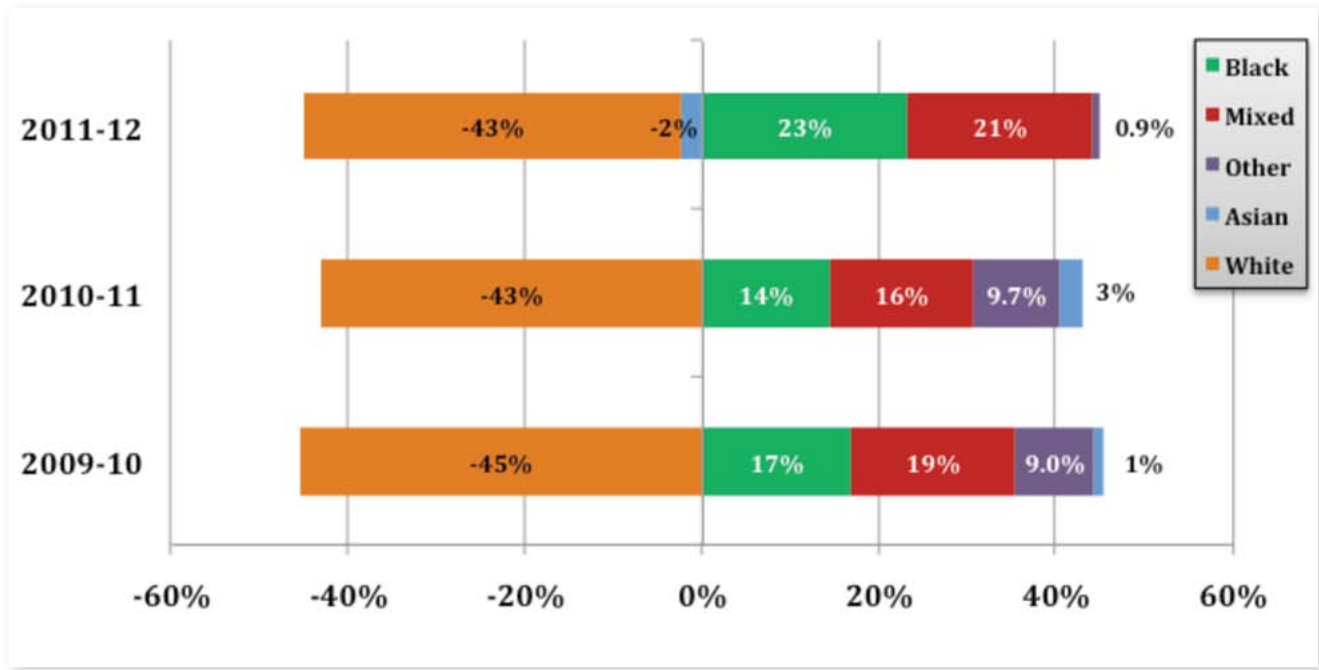
Percentage of children subject of a CP Plan at year end by ethnicity since 2009-10



- Trends during the past three years show an increase in both 'Black' (+8.8 per cent) and 'Mixed' (+4.6 per cent) representation within the year-end cohorts.
- White representation remaining fairly stable with approximately a third of representation.
- The 'Other' cohort has dropped against previous years (-8.9 per cent) as has 'Asian' representation (-5.1 per cent) within the year-end CP cohort.

Figure 10

Under/Over Representation of ethnicity within year end CP cohorts since 2009-10



- When analysing over and under-representation of ethnicity within the year-end cohorts, it can be seen that the ‘White’ category is highly under-represented (between -43 per cent and -45 per cent over the past three years) when compared to the ethnic breakdown of the entire child population within Kensington and Chelsea.
- Conversely, the ‘Black’ and ‘Mixed’ categories have been over-represented within the CP cohort for the past three years by between 14-23 per cent and 16-21 per cent respectively. ‘Asian’ representation within the cohort has been fairly representative of the child population (ranging from 3 per cent to -2 per cent) during the past three years.
- The ‘Other’ representation now appears to be a true representation of the category against the RBKC child population (0.9 per cent over-represented) having been around 9 per cent over-represented in the previous two years.

Appendix



3



RBKC LSCB Budget Statement 2011-12

Summary Budget 2011/12 Financial Year	2011/12 Budget £	2011/12 Spend to Date £	2011/12 Projected to Y/E £	2011/12 FY Projection £
Opening Balance at 01/04/2011	- 32,794	-	-	- 32,794
Income				
RBKC Family and Children Services (for staffing)	- 39,000	- 39,000	-	- 39,000
RBKC Family and Children Services (for training/reserve)	- 23,450	- 23,450		- 23,450
INWL	- 39,000	- 39,000		- 39,000
London Met	- 5,000	- 5,000		- 5,000
Probation Service	- 2,000	- 2,000		- 2,000
CAFCASS	- 550	- 550		- 550
Munro funding 2011/12 (one-off payment)		- 16,033		- 16,033
Additional Training (INWL, CNWL, CLCH)	- 5,141	- 10,282		- 10,282
Interest paid on balances (0.4282% paid 2010/11)	- 140		- 140	- 140
Total Income	- 114,281	- 135,315	- 140	- 135,455
Expenditure				
LSCB Manager (0.5) and Business Support (1)	60,960	54,139	-	54,139
Independent Chair	24,000	9,782	-	9,782
Training	24,821	29,938	-	29,938

Spend against Munro funding				
2011 - 12 contribution to Reserve Fund	6,000	6,000		6,000
Total Expenditure	115,781	99,859	-	99,859
Projected balance 31/03/2012	- 31,294	- 35,456	- 140	- 68,390
Reserve Fund B2153	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance @ 01/04/2011	- 39,265			- 39,265
Income				
2010-2011 contribution to reserve fund	- 6,000	- 6,000		- 6,000
Interest paid on balances (0.4282% paid 2010/11)	- 194		- 194	- 194
Total	- 6,194	- 6,000	- 194	- 6,194
Projected balance at 31/03/2012	- 45,459	- 6,000	- 194	- 45,459

