

OLDHAM LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT

1 April 2018 – 30 September 2019



This Annual Report is a public document.

It can be accessed on the website of Oldham Safeguarding Children Partnership: <https://www.olscb.org/about/publications/>

Approved by Oldham Safeguarding Children Partnership on 17 September 2020

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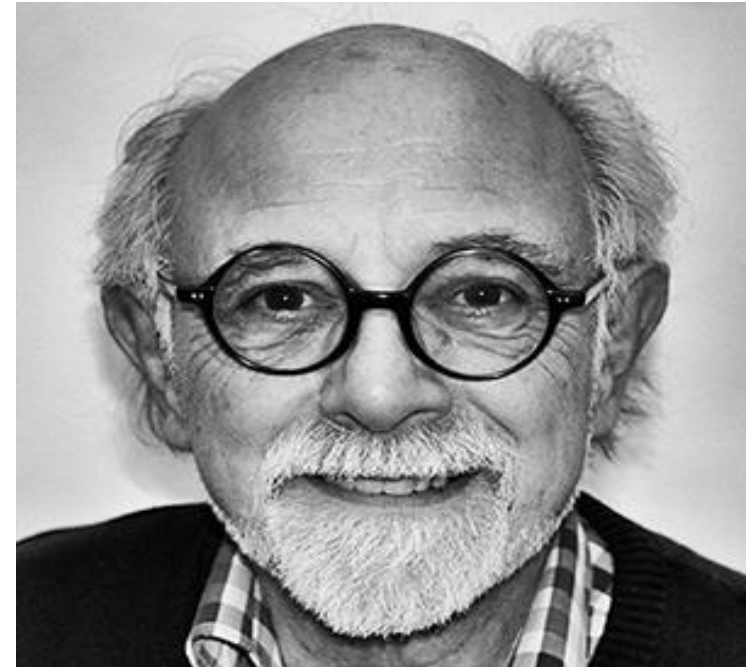
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Foreword

This is the final report on the work of the local safeguarding children board in Oldham and covers the period from April 1st, 2018 to September 29th, 2019. From September 30th, 2019, new safeguarding partnership arrangements came into effect, as required by legislation, and their initial implementation up to the 31st March 2020 will be the subject of a separate report.

During the period covered by this report the Oldham local safeguarding children board has been implementing the requirements of a new three-year strategic agenda. This has prioritised a key number of safeguarding needs that have a disproportionately negative impact on the life chances of children and young people: domestic abuse, complex safeguarding, non-access to education, childhood trauma and enduring needs requiring the transition of services from childhood to adulthood. Our understanding and response to these needs is enhanced by listening and learning from the child's lived experience and effectively communicating these safeguarding issues to professional and local communities in Oldham.

This report clearly demonstrates the scale of the safeguarding task in Oldham, the professional commitment to the delivery of partnership working and the impact such commitment has on local patterns of need. While there remains the need for continuous improvement in identifying and responding to safeguarding risks and needs, the legacy of the board is such that it passes to the new safeguarding partnership a robust set of policies, procedures and strategies by which to support and safeguard children, young people and their families in the borough.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "H. Giller". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr Henri Giller
Independent Chair

1. Introduction

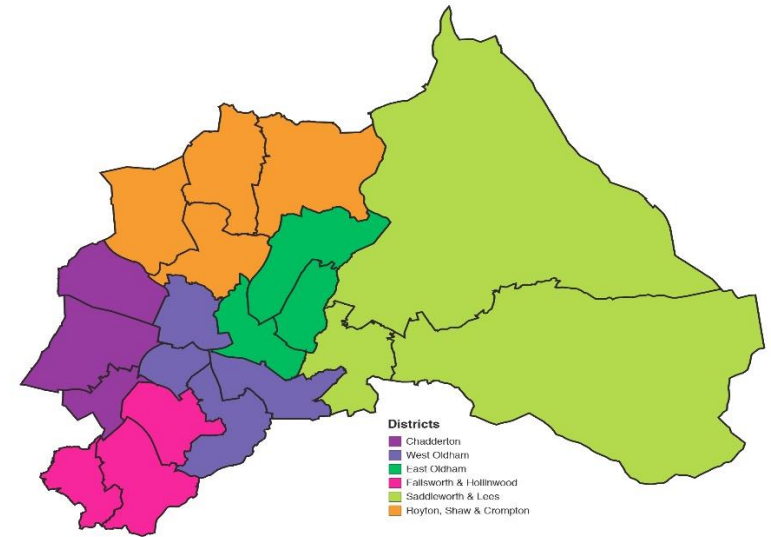
Oldham Safeguarding Children Board (OLSCB) has a statutory duty to prepare and publish an Annual Report which describes how our partners safeguard children and young people. This annual report will cover the period from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2019 in order to conclude the work of the LSCB and introduce the new Safeguarding Partnership arrangements.

Our primary responsibility is to co-ordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the work undertaken by partner agencies for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. The Annual Report 2018-19 demonstrates the activity and impact that the OLSCB has had in year one of our three-year strategic plan (2018-2021).

The strategic aims include:

- Excellent practice is the norm across all practitioners in Oldham
- Partner agencies hold one another to account effectively
- There is early identification of new safeguarding issues
- Learning is promoted and embedded
- Information is shared effectively
- The public feel confident that children are protected

2. Oldham's Context



Oldham has a population of 233,759 people making it the 7th largest borough in Greater Manchester.



There is a high proportion of Oldham residents under the age of 16 years (22.5%) compared with 15.7% over the age of 65 years.

Oldham has a diverse population with 22.5% of residents from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds.

Although levels of deprivation have improved in the borough, we are still ranked 47th highest out of 327 local authority areas. Four areas within Oldham are ranked amongst the top 1.1% of the nation's most deprived areas.

21.6% of children in Oldham are living in poverty

3. Oldham's Safeguarding Snapshot

If Oldham had 100 Children and Young People		
<p>51 would be boys, 49 would be girls</p> 	<p>56 would be White British and Irish. 19 would be Pakistani Asian and 14 would be Bangladeshi Asian. 1 child would be Black, at least one of whom would be Black African.</p>	<p>31 would be living in poverty, even before any housing costs are taken into consideration.</p> <p>18 would be living in workless households.</p>
<p>8 would be Children in Need. Less than 1 would be Looked After and less than 1 would be subject to a Child Protection Plan</p>	<p>Less than 1 would be at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.</p>	<p>Out of 5 five-year olds, 1 would have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.</p>
<p>Out of 10 children in reception, 1 would be obese and 2 would be overweight. Out of 10 children in Year 6, 2 would be obese and 4 would be overweight.</p>	<p>11 would have a special educational need. 4 would have an Education, Health and Care plan, most probably for Speech, Language and Communications Needs.</p>	<p>20 would be eligible for free school meals</p> 
<p>Less than 1 would be admitted to hospital for mental health conditions</p>	<p>Less than 1 would be admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm</p>	<p>Less than 1 would be first-time entrants to the youth justice system</p>

4. Progress on our priorities

4.1 Domestic Abuse

Our aim by 2021: To have a competent and confident workforce who can recognise and appropriately respond to the needs of children affected by domestic abuse. This will be led by a clear domestic violence and abuse strategy that is fully reflective of children's safeguarding priorities.

Key successes in year 1:

- A domestic abuse training framework has been developed which supports professionals in understanding the level of training they should access based on their role and interaction with children affected by domestic abuse.
- An audit has been undertaken to evaluate agency's use of the DASH risk assessment. The findings of the audit have been shared with the Domestic Abuse Partnership and LSCB Executive for learning to be cascaded.
- The Domestic Abuse Partnership held a workshop to develop the new strategy for 2019-2021, from which the impact on children was identified as a clear priority.

2547 incidents of Domestic Abuse were recorded by police where children were living at the home address

1221 referrals were made to Children's Services where domestic abuse was a factor

- Operation Encompass has been rolled out across schools and colleges in Oldham. The initiative supports information sharing between police and education establishments about domestic abuse incidents, allowing schools and colleges to better respond to the needs of children affected by domestic abuse. The effectiveness and impact of Operation Encompass locally is being evaluated by the Domestic Abuse Partnership.

"As Encompass develops, we can see the potential it has in supporting schools supporting pupils involved in domestic abuse incidents.

Recently one of our schools had received a notification over the weekend regarding an incident involving a pupil. Immediately from the e mail, which included a log number and the name of the officer involved, the Head and Assistant Designated Safeguarding Lead were able to quickly gain further information and context which allowed them to consider if any further intervention was required.

We are confident that as the system continues to grow, it will become embedded into practice, therefore becoming a valuable tool in supporting the safeguarding of our children and young people."

Geoff Howard – Assistant CEO, Newbridge Group

4.2 Complex and Contextual Safeguarding

Our aim by 2021: To have a clear understanding of the scale of complex and contextual safeguarding within Oldham, with a clear multi-agency response to raising awareness with children and young people, assessing their needs and providing appropriate support.

Key successes in year 1:

The Partnership has undertaken a multi-agency case evaluation (MACE) on the JTAI theme of “Children associated with gangs and at risk of exploitation.” The learning from the evaluation resulted in series of Partnership briefings on Contextual Safeguarding being delivered and contributed to the development of a Youth Violence strategy. Presentations on knife crime have been delivered in schools and a gap analysis of the existing partnership offer in relation to contextual safeguarding have been undertaken.

- A peer on peer abuse pathway has been developed and cascaded in order to support professionals to identify and assess peer on peer abuse.
- Modern slavery briefings have been delivered via the LSCB calendar
- Work has begun on establishing a joint complex and contextual safeguarding subgroup with the Safeguarding Adult Board.

Complex Safeguarding peer review

Oldham took part in the Greater Manchester Complex Safeguarding peer review in September 2019.



The review identified areas of good practice including:

- Good investment from wider partners in prevention and disruption of complex safeguarding themes.
- Investment in training for trauma informed practice.
- Piloting of a contextual safeguarding response through Positive Steps.
- Complex safeguarding nurse embedded within the team.
- Established Youth Detachment offer.

Recommendations for improvement included:

- Scope demand across partners to truly understand the extent of exploitation and resources required.
 - Review of the services and pathways to ensure they are coordinated.
 - Continuous training for wider workforce on exploitation.
- Review of assessments and planning to ensure they are child focussed and SMART.

“The outcome of this peer review was the foundation on which we have started to build Oldham’s Complex Safeguarding offer which we are aiming to be an all age service. It recognised that some good work had already been undertaken but we were only at the start of the journey and as a local partnership we needed to work closely together to fulfil our ambition. We have an action plan which we are working towards achieving and later this year a further peer review will be undertaken to measure our development.” Debbie Dooley, Vulnerability Superintendent, GMP

Contextual Safeguarding Case Study

J was open to Youth Justice Service for a Youth Conditional Caution and later a Referral Order. There were lots of concerns about his lifestyle including being involved in turf wars which included weapons, drug running and a lack of parental rules and boundaries. Dad had psychosis and mother had passed away 6 months prior.

A referral was made to Phoenix however, J was reluctant to engage, and they subsequently closed. A subsequent referral was made to Barnardo's Independent Child Trafficking Advocacy Service and due to the relationship J had with his support worker it was agreed to work in consultation with them as opposed to direct work.

A referral to Children's Social Care was also made and allocated to Aftercare due to his age. Early Help Intensive Support also became involved. A plan was agreed between agencies to explore family support networks and improve home life by Children's Social Care and Early Help and for Youth Justice Service to concentrate on J's lifestyle.

This appeared successful, J became involved in working with the Salvation Army as part of his Giving Back and was receiving lots of positive praise and feedback. He was also supported into enrolling at college and given a bike to get him there, as well as attending the gym weekend and engaging in interventions.

4.3 Children not accessing education

Our aim by 2021: All children in Oldham are accessing suitable education and where children are electively home educated that this provision is of a suitable standard.

Key successes in year 1:

- Children Missing from Education (CME) flowchart has been developed and cascaded to schools and academies to support education professionals in effectively applying the CME guidance.
- Missing from home data and missing from education data has been cross-referred to identify a vulnerable cohort of children and young people
- Contextual Safeguarding work is being undertaken with schools and colleges relating to peer on peer abuse, Harmful Sexual Behaviours and Knife Crime.
- Work has started on the development of an educational neglect policy for Oldham. Educational neglect "involves a carer failing to provide a stimulating environment, show an interest in the child's education at school, support their learning, or respond to any special needs, as well as failing to comply with state requirements regarding school attendance. (Howarth (2007))"



4.4 Transitions

Our aim by 2021: To have a clear transitions process from children's services to adult services that ensures that that agencies work together to develop a transition plan that begins at an early stage, involves the young person and their family/carers and ensures that appropriate safeguarding information is shared.

Key successes in year 1:

- Partners from both the children and adult safeguarding boards have mapped the existing pathways across five transitions workstreams:
 - Youth to adult justice
 - Child to adult substance misuse
 - Child to adult mental health
 - Children's Social Care to Adult Social Care
 - Primary to secondary to further education

The LSCB received reassurance that strong transitions pathways are in place for some of the key workstreams, particularly youth to adult justice. This was acknowledged in the Youth Justice Service Inspection in April 2019:

"Inspectors commented in several cases that positive work had been undertaken on the transition to adult criminal justice services....The YJS has undertaken valuable work with the National Probation Service to ensure that its provision supports transition to adult services."
(Ofsted 2019)

The primary focus for the Transitions subgroup in year 2 will be to consider the priority areas and expectations in relation to the safeguarding aspects of transitions.

Transitions good practice example

An example of an outstanding piece of transitions with between Youth Justice Service and Children's Social Care. During our National Standards Audit 2019-20 we audited a case where the joint working, voice of the child, multiagency bespoke plan focussing on transitions was rated outstanding.

Children's Social Care and Youth Justice Service worked together to focus all their combined efforts on a bespoke plan of transitions to adult services (Adult Social Care and National Probation Service). The young person's needs (diagnosed and undiagnosed) were taken into consideration and from reading the Youth Justice Service plan I felt like I really knew and understood him. The plan was detailed around building trust and was clear what the young person and each professional was going to do. The professionals stayed involved post 18 years and Youth Justice Service kept case supervision (we always keep case responsibility for Children Looked After but usually the supervision goes to the local Youth Justice Service) when he moved out of area. This enabled a trusting relationship, which was really important due to his frequent placement breakdowns and attachment needs. This case involved effective professional challenge regarding transition to Probation Service by the Case Manager and Social Worker which gained the right outcome.

Suzanne Taylor – Service Lead, Youth Justice and Prevention

4.5 Understanding the impact of trauma

Our aim by 2021: To have professionals appropriately trained to utilise a continuum of tools including the ACES toolkit and the Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children in order to fully assess the impact of trauma on children and young people and to commission appropriate support to meet the needs identified.

Key successes in year 1:

- All trauma related training has been mapped across the Partnership in order to ensure a comprehensive offer of workforce development is available.
- Introduced new training sessions, delivered by the Family Nurse Partnership on the following:
 - The adolescent brain
 - Attachment
 - Communication skills
 - Engaging with marginalised clients
 - Trauma informed practice
- A directory has been developed to support professionals in signposting families for support relating to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES)
- Funding has been agreed by the virtual headteacher to pilot another round of Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children (TSCC) with children looked after.



4.6 Child's lived experience

Our aim by 2021: To be confident that all professionals recognise and fully reflect the child's lived experience, including those who are non-verbal and that all children and young people can be involved in the work of the board and its partners.

Progress in year 1:

- All LSCB documents and materials have been updated to reflect the change from voice of the child to the child's lived experience.
- Briefings sessions on the child's lived experience have been added to the LSCB training calendar
- Work is taking place with Oldham Youth Voice Family to develop the Greater Manchester I-thrive logo into a tool for professionals to support young people in accessing services. Greater Manchester will be looking to adopt this as a model.
- Representatives from Oldham Youth Voice Family attended our new arrangements workshop in June 2019 and set out their expectations of us as Safeguarding Partners.

“Children desperately need us to listen to them. Inside each child is a story that needs to be told, a story that no one has yet had time to listen to. It is through expressing themselves that children get to know themselves and sort out their confusions and develop their own self-image.” Claire Winnicot (1996)

What did our children and young people tell us?

We expect to be included and involved. We expect it to be a conversation rather than a decision that is made over our heads. We are the experts in our own lives.

We expect that the priorities that you identify are developed in Partnership with young people and your plans are built on a partnership with children and young people

We expect the public to be made aware of the safeguarding partnership and of how to approach a safeguarding concern.

Opportunities
Partnership

Involved

Guidance
Consultation
Co-delivery
Awareness
Safe
Training

We expect that training is available and where possible that young people could be involved in co-delivering that training.

We expect you to provide a range of opportunities for young people to work with you directly. That could be consultations, conferences, workshops and other meaningful activities.

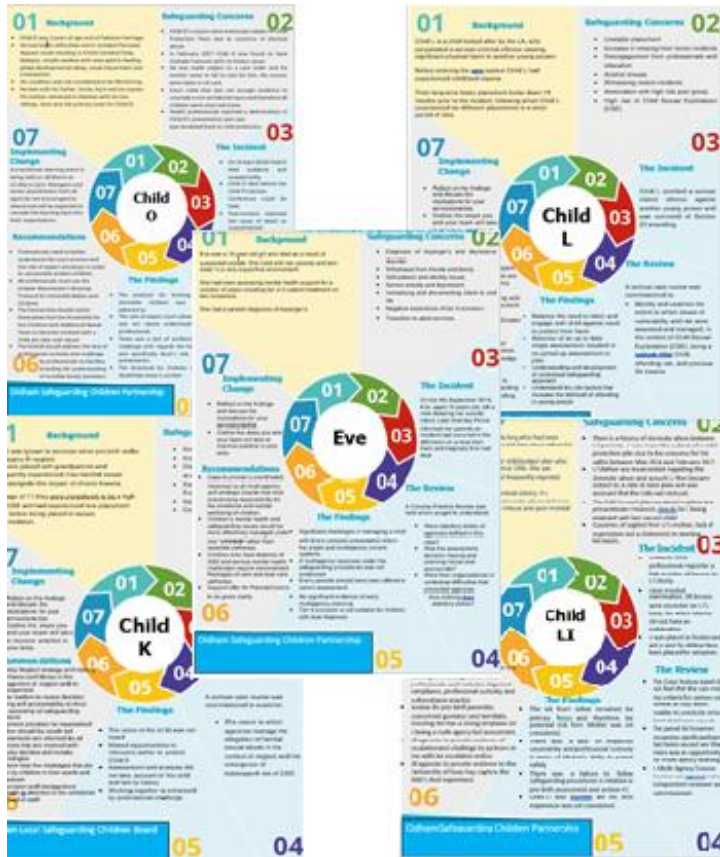
We expect to be informed. For us to be able to understand who you are and what you do, we expect to be educated

Dedicated
Included
Informed
Educated

5. Learning and Improvement

6.1 Case Reviews

The LSCB has commissioned six serious case reviews (SCRs) and two multi agency concise reviews (MACRs) during the period covered by this report. Of the eight reviews five have been completed in full. [More information](#) can be found on the website.



The reviews completed to date have highlighted the following learning themes:

- **Mental health and Trauma:** A need to identify evidence-based approaches and interventions that are effective in supporting children affected by trauma, mental health and attachment issues
- **Improving the quality of assessments** by ensuring that they:
 - are multi agency,
 - are informed by family history,
 - reflect the child's lived experience
 - informed as a result of professional curiosity and respectful uncertainty
- **Neglect:** a collective commitment across all agencies to address neglect including the cumulative history of intergenerational neglect.
- **Collaborative working:** Focus on collaborative working, decision making and planning whilst operating a positive culture of professional challenge and dispute resolution
- **Early identification of risk:** specifically, in relation to unborn, non- mobile children and those at risk of exploitation.
- **Culture and Diversity:** supporting professionals to be culturally competent and to have the confidence to ask potentially difficult questions of other cultures.

“The SCR group has reviewed several cases during this period and utilised a variety of ways to instigate and provide assurance and learning for the partnership.

The strong support and challenge of the Partnership ensures that all cases reviewed are focused on ensuring the best outcomes from children, by identifying areas of strength and ways to strengthen the partnership work and practice.” Eileen Mills, Designated Nurse and Chair of SCR subgroup

6.2 Multi Agency Case Evaluations (MACE)

The OSCB has a duty to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of what is done by the local authority and Board partners individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advise them on ways to improve. We do this through a variety of mechanisms including performance indicators and multi-agency case evaluations.

The Board undertook two case evaluations during the period covered by this report. These were on the two following Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) themes:

Children associated with gangs and at risk of exploitation:

Out of 20 cases screened, 5 were chosen for a deep dive. The cohort were all males, aged between 12-17 years.

Top 3 strengths:

- Outstanding case with a single and coherent multi agency plan for the child
- Good information sharing between agencies
- Good offer from YJS in terms of "The Project".

Top 3 areas for improvement:

- Agencies' understanding and recognition of the risks associated with gangs
- All cases should have a single cohesive multi agency plan
- Improved multi agency response to children associated with gangs

Child Sexual Abuse in the family environment:

Out of 20 cases screened, 5 were chosen for a deep dive. The cohort included 3 females and 2 males, aged between 3-13 years.

Top 3 strengths:

- Evidence of proactive support from schools
- Evidence of timely information sharing
- Evidence of management oversight and supervision

Top 3 areas for improvement:

- Need for increased professional curiosity from all agencies
- Improvement in the quality of assessments
- SMART action plans

Key next steps:

- Develop and promote a range of tools to support the contextual assessment of children associated with gangs and at risk of exploitation.
- Develop a clear pathway of support and intervention for children associated with gangs.
- Work with Business Intelligence to review the data relating to child sexual abuse in order to better understand the prevalence in Oldham.
- Develop a multi-agency strategy to help to protect children and young people from sexual abuse.

6.3 Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

Oldham CDOP operates as a tri-partite arrangement with Bury and Rochdale authorities to review all child deaths where the child is normally resident in these areas. Findings are used to prevent future child deaths.

Table 1: Child death notifications and case closures in Oldham – 2018-19

Total deaths notified	% of overall GM deaths (notifications)	Closed cases	% of overall GM deaths (cases closed)
20	10%	14	7%

In Bury, Oldham, Rochdale area 40% of child deaths were felt to have modifiable factors present such as smoking, obesity and poor care management. This is above the national percentage of 27%. Those deaths in which contributory modifiable factors are identified as deemed to be potentially preventable according to national guidance.

More detailed information can be found in the Greater Manchester [CDOP annual report 2018/19](#).

6.4 Multi Agency Training

Safeguarding children effectively requires a knowledgeable and skilled workforce. By delivering multi agency training Oldham LSCB aims to provide staff with good quality training that enhances inter agency communication, cooperation and provides a place to reflect on practice.

There are currently 52 training opportunities running with a capacity to accommodate 1,454 learners. We continue to offer a variety of access points to training which includes briefings, half day events, one and two-day courses, targeted training linking into strategic plans and quality assured e-learning modules where appropriate.

The training pool continues to be the core delivery system for training which enables us to be Oldham centric in our work. We have devised a comprehensive person specification for training pool members and offer a train the trainer course to all our members.

Attendance

Education, Health and Children’s Social Care continue to be the largest agencies accessing our training programme, although working closely with the Children’s Sector Workforce Consultant and Principle Social Worker has been required in relation to appropriate social work attendance.

Police, Housing, Positive steps and Early Help have increased attendance of around a third from 2017/2018. The Probation Service has remained static; however, Adults Social Care have seen a three-quarter increase in their attendance. We still however would like to see more representation from these agencies on our courses.

We have encountered a drop in the attendance from the third sector but are investigating if the category box as “any other groups” could account for this.

E-learning

A bespoke Oldham LSCB [E-learning module](#) has been written and devised to form part of the LSCB offer. It is Oldham and Greater Manchester centric and can be modified by a small group of administrators if required.

Impact

The training subgroup undertook a deep dive evaluation on the “**Making a child protection referral**” training.

The findings included:

- 100% of participants felt the training aims and objectives had been met.
- Several managers reported an increase in levels of knowledge and confidence within their staff post training attendance.
- Many participants attended as mandatory refresher training and made reference to the thresholds document, quick guide and escalation policy as information /process that were useful.
- Only two of the participants were aware of the escalation process prior to attending.
- There was evidence of information being shared with staff teams
- Many participants were attending the course as part of their induction, they would not necessarily be the designated people making referrals however it was reported the contents helped them identify potential safeguarding concerns to pass onto their designated leads.
- As a direct result of the training one attendee made a referral to MASH, the outcome being that safeguarding mechanisms were put
- in place for a young person with a social worker and phoenix worker bring allocated to them.

Comments from learners

I learnt what the neglect toolkit was and what the criteria was when using the toolkit. I now understand how I can include this within my professional practice (Intensive case worker,

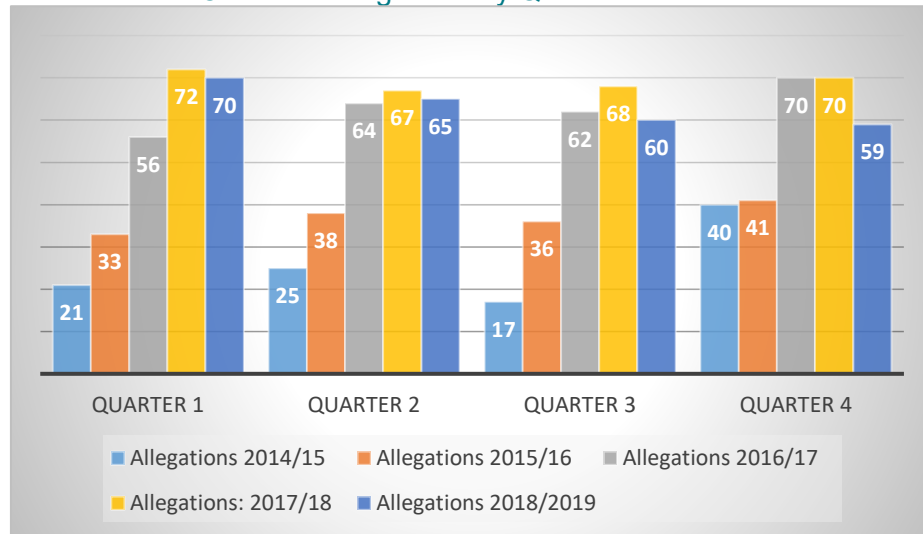
In both Missing Children and Child Sexual Exploitation, I now feel better able to identify students at risk and refer to the appropriate agencies. (Attendance Manager – School)

Learnt about the development of a baby's brain before they are born through to infancy and what impacts the development of this. Learnt about the vulnerabilities of a baby, what increases the risk of being a 'shaken baby', ways to support parents. (Senior Practitioner)

6. Allegations against professionals

The LADO role is a function of the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB). It is designed to manage all allegations against all professionals who work with children (both employed and voluntary) and to assist professionals, to create safer environments for children to access services.

Breakdown of Oldham's allegations by Quarter



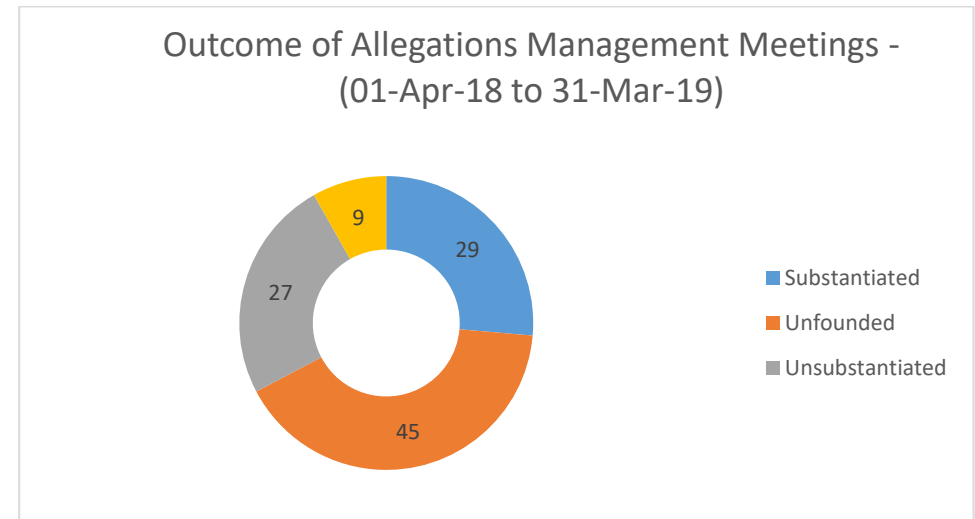
- There were 254 allegations in the 18/19 period with 116 of these leading to an Allegations Management meeting (AMM) meeting.
- The slight drop in referrals has been the fact that Ofsted now refer all issues to one point of contact in the council (complaints officer) and this has reduced the number of inappropriate referrals which were not in the remit of the LADO.

Employment sector

The greatest proportion of allegations related to fostering and residential care (N=100), followed by education (N=76). Early years providers accounted for 16 referrals and faith groups accounted for 10 referrals.

Outcomes

Of cases that went to an Allegation Management Meeting (AMM) the following outcomes were recorded.



Eight referrals in the time period of this report went to DBS but there are a number of ongoing cases that may have that outcome.

7. Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately for the care of a child under 16 (under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or a close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

There are currently 2 Private Fostering Notifications with ongoing Assessments and 1 confirmed Private Fostering Arrangement within Oldham:

- 1 is open to Oldham Children's Social Care
- 2 have started since May 2019 and the assessments are ongoing

Profile:

Age	Number	Gender M/F	White UK	Asian	White UK & Black Caribbean	Other
13-16 years	1	1	1	0	0	0
Over 16 child with disability	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key successes:

- Resources and awareness communications have been developed, produced and circulated amongst partner agencies including Health, Education and Social Care.
- Input has been delivered to AYSE staff and new starters as part of their MASH induction

- Private Fostering awareness run has been completed on Social Media and article has also been published in Oldham Council's circulation 'Borough Life'

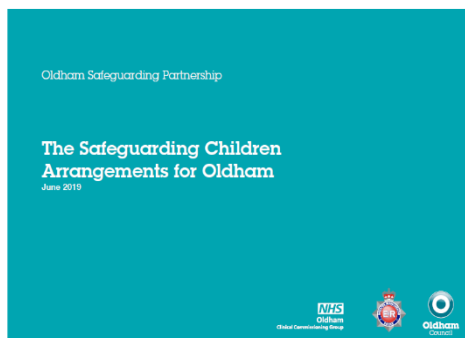


Areas for Improvement

There continues to be an under reporting of private fostering arrangements and a need to raise the profile with all communities and with all partners so that private fostering remains an important part of strategies to safeguard the welfare of children in Oldham.

A Strategic Communications Plan has been circulated during this review period 2018/2019. That said, Oldham's figures are lower than our neighbouring Authorities and so this will continue to be reviewed with visits to the Long-Term teams by the Social Care Lead to explore with them whether there may be any arrangements that have not been considered.

8. New safeguarding arrangements



For many years the partner agencies in Oldham have coordinated their preventative and protective roles and responsibilities via the Oldham Safeguarding Children's Board. This Board has, over time, delivered effective and efficient safeguarding

strategies and responses, many of which have been innovative and commanded the attention of national audiences.

The Children and Social Work Act 2017 required the three lead statutory agencies (local authority, police and local clinical commissioning group) to put in place revised safeguarding multiagency arrangements by September 2019. These arrangements need to engage all relevant local agencies for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area. This annual report marks the final report for the Oldham Safeguarding Children Board which ceased to operate on 29 September 2019.

As part of the transition from a LSCB to the Oldham Safeguarding Children Partnership, the three Safeguarding Partners have published the Safeguarding Children Arrangements, which are available [here](#).

"I welcome the new arrangements and believe that whilst we had good partnership working before, they were implemented we now have a stronger partnership working relationship, whereby we are not afraid to have professional discussions and challenge one another where appropriate to do so. It has also allowed us to realise that whilst there are three key statutory partners, our wider partners are still vital to assisting in developing our safeguarding offer to the communities of Oldham. The major difference I think is the accountability which is more focussed now than previously and will help us to ensure our safeguarding of children and young people is effective."
Debbie Dooley, Vulnerability Superintendent, GMP.

"The new safeguarding arrangements have created an equal partnership as opposed to the previous lead responsibility of one agency. This has enabled the health voice to be central to the partnership work bringing issues and perspectives for the health economy which contribute to safeguarding our children and young people. The new arrangements, have helped the partnership identify and effectively mitigate risk at the earliest opportunity, keeping the voice of our children central, through the development of the subgroups and business plan. The implementation of the Child Safeguarding Practice Review and rapid review approach to learning has quickly identified learning to be shared across the partnership to effect change for children and young people at pace. The partnership methodology has been utilised to reshape the approach to working with adolescents who face risk, in particular of child exploitation (sexual, criminal, gangs, etc.)"
Claire Smith, Director of Nursing and Quality, Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group.

"Oldham has always had a strong ethos of partnership working and a shared ambition for Oldham to be a place where children and young people thrive. These new safeguarding arrangements provide us with an opportunity to reflect on and refresh our existing structures and processes to ensure that we remain focused on critical safeguarding matters and improving outcomes for children and young people. I continue to welcome the support and challenge from across the partnership as we all strive to learn and improve our safeguarding practice. I would like to see children and young people at the centre of everything that we do -the child's voice and lived experience is key to our success as a partnership"
Merlin Joseph, Interim Director of Children's Services, Oldham Council

What difference have we made for Children and Young People?

Worked with children and young people to support them to contribute and shape the work of the Partnership

Focused on understanding the child's lived experience to ensure all children including those who are non-verbal are able to express their wishes and concerns

Provided support through school following an incident of domestic abuse

Improved knowledge of exploitation so that support can be provided at the earliest opportunity

Worked to raise awareness of private fostering to ensure that children are receiving support that they're entitled to

Invested in prevention and disruption activities to reduce the risk of exploitation of children and young people

Worked together to ensure that children are safeguarded against risks from professionals that they're working with

Invested in work relating to trauma to ensure that professionals are able to support children and young people in the most appropriate way

Worked to raise awareness of complex and contextual safeguarding in schools to support young people to understand the risks

Worked on developing trusted relationships to ensure children and young people are supported to engage and access appropriate support services

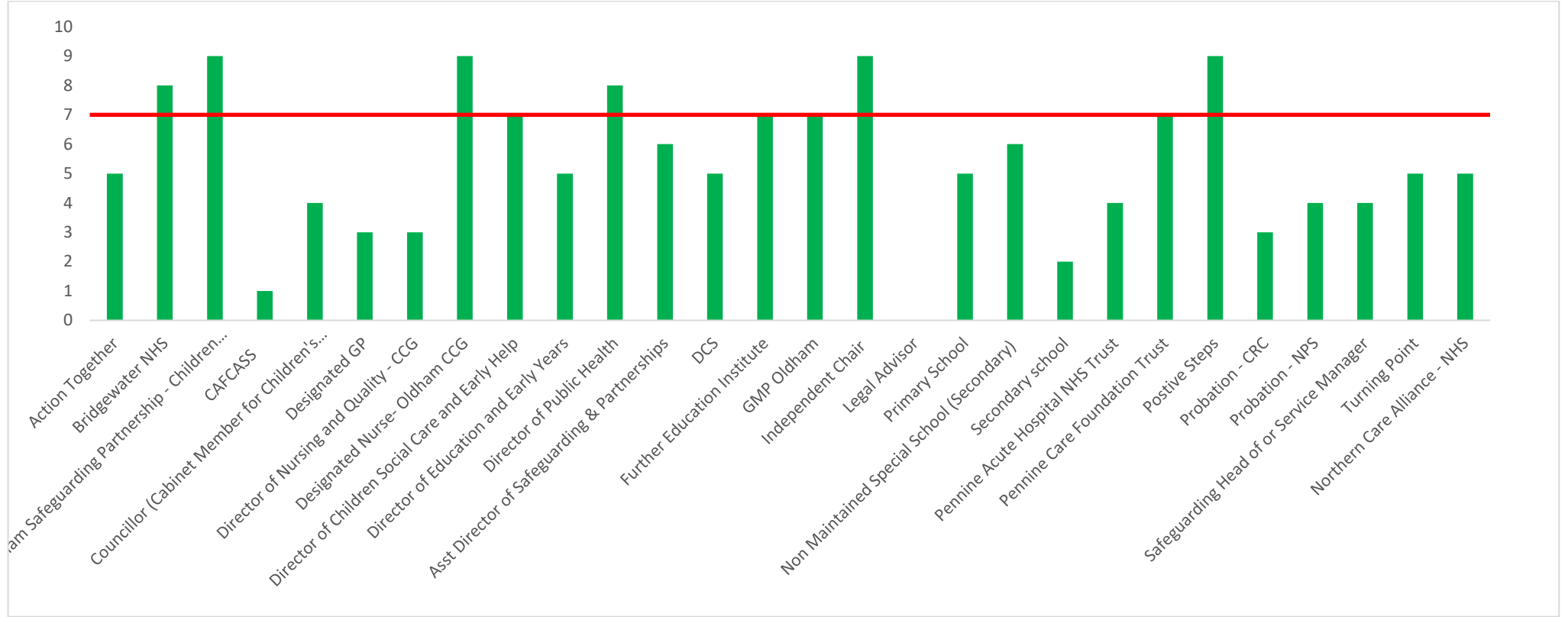
Appendices

1. Governance and Accountability

1.1 Membership

Role	Agency
Independent Chair	
Cabinet Member for Children's Services	Oldham Council
Director of Children's Services	Oldham Council
Director of Children's Social Care and Early Help	Oldham Council
Director of Education and Early Years	Oldham Council
Superintendent	GMP
Director of Nursing and Quality	Oldham CCG
Designated Nurse	Oldham CCG
Designated Doctor	Pennine Care NHS Trust
Director of Public Health	Oldham Council
Director of Community Health Services	Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust
Director for safeguarding services	Bridgewater Community Health NHS Foundation Trust
Associate Director of Nursing	Northern Care Alliance
Assistant Director of Safeguarding and Partnerships	Oldham Council
Head of Safeguarding	Oldham Council
Service Manager	CAFCASS
Head teacher	Primary school
Assistant CEO	Non maintained special school
Head teacher	Secondary school
Deputy Principle	Oldham College
Assistant Chief Executive	National Probation Service (NPS)
Community Director	Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
Chief Executive	Positive Steps
Strategic Locality Lead	Action Together
Senior Operations Manager	Turning Point
Legal Advisor	Oldham Council
LSCB Business Manager	Oldham Council

1.2 Member attendance



1.3 Budget 2018-19

2018/19 Outturn	
Expenditure	
Description	Amount (£)
Employee Costs	214,675
Room Hire	2,507
Transport and Travel	1,577
Supplies and Services	56,436
Support Services	80,310
Total Expenditure	355,504
Income	
Description	Amount (£)
Cheshire & Greater Manchester CRC	1,944
Children & Family Court Advisory & Support Service	505
Community safety grant	10,000
DSG	110,000
Greater Manchester Police	12,900
NHS	58,640
Positive Steps	5,050
Probation Service	1,269
Traded service income	55,358
Oldham Council Contribution	99,838
Total Income	355,504

