



December 2018

Message from Chris Robson, LSCB Chair

Seasons' greetings and Happy New Year. As a Board we continue our focus on neglect and risky behaviour. There is considerable research that outlines that neglect can lead to risky behaviour for young people and I have outlined some resources below. I am delighted that over 100 people attended our LSCB Neglect Conference and this will be repeated on the 14th of March 2019 from 13:00 till 16:30 in Kingston University.

Our annual report can now be found here: <http://kingstonandrichmondscb.org.uk/about-richmond-lscb/annual-report-42.php>

Adverse Childhood Experiences

I have been delighted to meet the WAVE Trust this month, after the screening of their film in Twickenham in September. Find out more here: <https://www.wavetrust.org/>

There is also emerging research which links experiences of neglect and abuse to presentations of ADHD, and trauma. Sometimes we are tempted to think the child is exhibiting concerns of ADHD and look into medicalising a social issue, when they are in fact displaying symptoms of trauma. Find out more here: <https://childrensresearchnetwork.org/knowledge/resources/adhd-trauma-and-neglect>

Upcoming LSCB Training & 2 Conferences

The LSCB offers training courses to all working with children. Here is a list of available courses in November;

- Child Trafficking and Modern Slavery – 08/01/2019
- RADICALISATION AND PREVENT – 11/01/2019
- LSCB Safeguarding Children: A Shared Responsibility Level 2 (Kingston) – 14/01/2019
- LSCB Safeguarding Children: A Shared Responsibility Level 2 (Richmond) – 19/01/2019
- RCSP, LSCB, SKP: Domestic Abuse: Risk Assessment and MARAC (Level 3) – 22/01/2019
- Safeguarding Children: Child Protection Process Level 3 (Richmond) – 23/01/2019
- LSCB Safeguarding Children: A Shared Responsibility Level 2 (Richmond) – 29/01/2019

If you work within education and are interested in going on any of these courses and you can apply here: <https://www.afccpdonline.co.uk/earlyyears/courses/bookings/default.asp?curpage=2>

Otherwise you can apply for any here: <http://kingstonandrichmondscb.org.uk/training.php>

Our next conference is a **Faith** Conference on the 28th of February in the Kingsgate Church. There is also **Neglect** to be held on the 14th of March 2019. You can book onto these conferences from this link: <http://kingstonandrichmondscb.org.uk/training.php>.

Useful resources

SCIE partnership working film: good for social workers in local authorities and hospitals; hospital doctors and nurses; midwives; child health leads in hospitals: <https://www.scie.org.uk/socialcare/tv/video-player.asp?v=partnership-working-in-child-protection>

LSCB resources and Neglect Toolkit: <http://kingstonandrichmondscb.org.uk/practitioners/what-is-child-abuse-and-neglect-113/neglect-128.php>

LSCB Was Not Brought Guidance: <http://kingstonandrichmondscb.org.uk/news-resources/policies-and-procedures-87/was-not-brought-guidance-255.php>

See our film here about how we work together in Richmond and Kingston:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUvHYiENN8Q>

Neglect and Risky Behaviour:

Research shows us that often we overlook the vulnerability of adolescents and do not see how neglect, maybe in earlier childhood, can lead to risky behaviour, such as involvement in crime, self-harm or substance use at a later stage. At our joint Board in October we considered the mental health needs of local young people with input from Richmond U Thames College, Orleans Park School and Healthwatch.

33% of those young people, who were neglected for educational support had truanted at least once in the past month (compared to 13% of those who had not been neglected); young people who had been neglected in relation to emotional support had a mean score of 7.0 (out of 20) for life satisfaction (compared to 14.4 for those who had not been neglected). We know education is a protective factor, so being out of school increases risk for those who already have vulnerabilities.

Many neglected young people also had poor health. For example, 28% of those whose parents had not been supportive around their education said their health was 'bad' or 'very bad' (as opposed to 3% of those who were 'cared for' in relation to this type of parenting) – and 21% of those who had been physically neglected gave the same response (compared to just 3% of the 'cared for' group for this parenting category).

The scale of neglect of 14–15 year olds

Most young people surveyed by the Children's Society were well cared for but significant numbers reported neglect:

- 8% of young people reported neglectful levels of parenting in relation to emotional support. The same proportion had experienced supervisory neglect, which more often affects boys. 5% of young people reported neglect for physical care, and 4% for educational support. Material neglect more often affects girls.
- Around 1 in 7 young people (15%) reported at least one form of neglectful parenting. Of this group, more than half (58%) had experienced one form in isolation (most often this had been supervisory neglect).

Top Tips:

Dentists and all other professionals and volunteers - look out for oral hygiene and decay as symptoms of neglect.

Remember that children are Not Brought to appointments and this can be neglectful.

Midwives- for pregnant women consider a home visit to look at the environment in the second trimester.

Interventions for adolescent neglect should use a 'whole family approach' to ensure that all family members have a stake in resolving problems. Where appropriate, a 'Team around the Family' should be deployed to draw in the support required from different services to fully address the factors contributing to parental neglect

Find out more here:

<https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources-and-publications/troubled-teens-a-study-of-the-links-between-parenting-and>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/growing-up-neglected-a-multi-agency-response-to-older-children>