

Enfield Multi-Agency Practice Week – January 2024

Escalation and Resolution Protocol: Managing professional disagreements in work relating to the safety of children

This workshop

- Will give an overview of the escalation and resolution protocol and go through the flow chart
- Invite you to think about how it could be used
- Help you to understand and be confident on the different stages of escalation
- This workshop is not a forum to raise specific escalation concerns- these need to be escalated using the escalation and resolution protocol.





What is our joint aim?

Working Together 2023 states that the principles for working with parents and carers are:

- Effective partnership working with parents and carers happens when practitioners build strong, positive, trusting, and co-operative relationships
- Verbal and non-verbal communication should be respectful, nonblaming, clear, inclusive, and adapted to parents and carers needs
- Practitioners empower parents and carers to participate in decisionmaking to help, support and protect children
- Practitioners involve parents, carers, families, and local communities in designing processes that affect them, including those focused on safeguarding children.

Multi-agency expectations for direct practice are as follows:

- Collaborate: practitioners working with the same child and family share information to get a complete picture of what life is like for the child. Collectively, they ensure the child's voice is at the centre and the right support is provided
- Learn: practitioners learn together by drawing on the best available evidence from their individual fields and sharing their diverse perspectives during regular shared reflection on a child's development, experiences, and outcomes
- Resource: practitioners build strong relationships across agencies and disciplines to ensure they support and protect the children with whom they work
- Include: practitioners recognise the differences between, and are confident to respond to, circumstances where children experience adversity due to economic and social circumstances and acute family stress, and situations where children face harm due to parental abuse and neglect
- Mutual challenge: practitioners challenge themselves and each other, question each other's assumptions, and seek to resolve differences of opinion in a restorative and respectful way

What does mutual challenge mean?

• Mutual: ADJECTIVE

(of a feeling or action) experienced or done by each of two or more parties towards the other or others: "a partnership based on mutual respect and understanding"

• Challenge: VERB

dispute the truth or validity of: "it is possible to challenge the report's assumptions"

When we disagree.....

- It is of vital importance that children, young people and their families do not become entangled in professional disagreements and that where such disputes do occur they can be resolved with minimum delay
- In reaching resolution it is essential that at all times disputes are approached in a considerate manner. One which both respects and seeks to understand the views and concerns of others



Discussion point:

Can you think of examples where professionals might disagree in relation to safeguarding and support for a CYP? (please give general examples, do not name names)





Examples of where disagreements may arise

One professional disagrees with another about action/inactione.g. closing a case

Referral not judged to meet threshold for CSC or another agency One agency/worker believes another has not completed an action, creating a safeguarding risk

One agency believes multi- agency plan is not meeting needs of CYP due to another agency not being involved/closing case

Where an agency has asked for a CPP and Conference for a child but has been refused

Discussion point:

Where professionals disagree, what risks can you think of?



What are the risks to disagreements?

- Drift
- Uncertainty
- Confusion
- That's just for the professionals!
- Impact for the child or family can be unsettling, and in worst cases severe, impacting on their safety.
- SCRs have shown us the worst cases, and the importance of ensuring disagreement between agencies is dealt with swiftly through an agreed protocol.



ESCP Escalation Resolution Protocol Flow Chart

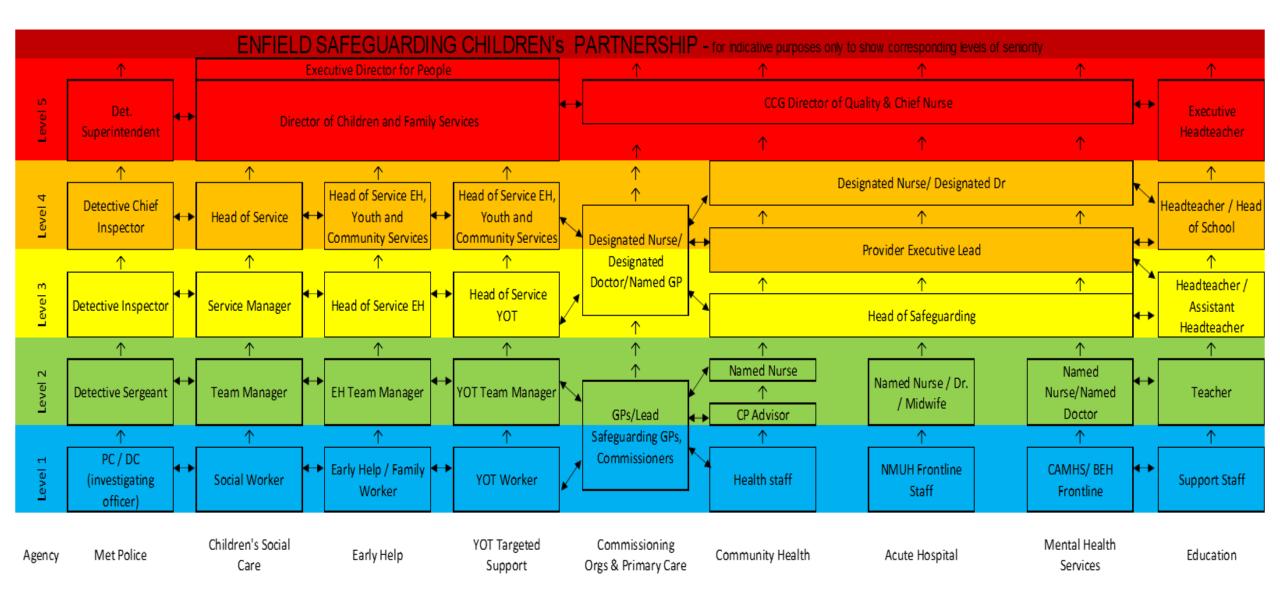
<u>Escalation-protocol-2023.pdf (enfield.gov.uk)</u>

This protocol **does not**:

- cover disagreement within single agencies (whistleblowing policy)
- cover cases where there may be concerns about the behaviour or conduct of another professional that may impact on a child's or vulnerable adult's safety and well-being (LADO)



Note: At all stages actions / If a professional is unhappy with a decisions must be recorded in Should Designated Lead decision or response from any writing and shared with relevant require to escalate further professionals agency the Partnership's Practice Improvement Group should be notified Professional speaks to their manager or No Further safeguarding lead in their own agency **Designated Lead for Child Escalation Flowchart** escalation action regarding their concern – record Protection is provided with required discussion and outcome original concern Named professional advises concerned professional of outcome at this stage Should Designated Lead require to Manager/Named Professional / in escalate further the Partnership's the Agency discusses **Practice Improvement Group** concern/response with the opposite should be notified number in the agency If concern continues the manager / named professional in the Agency discusses concern / response with the relevant designated managers



High Risk Management Panel- Another method of escalation

To provide social workers, personal advisors, police officers, health and other case workers a route to escalate concerns to senior safeguarding leads across the partnership. It offers:

• Unfettered access to the Executive Director - People and partner senior safeguarding leads where concerns have not been resolved or there are concerns about management direction.

- Assistance to resolve complex risk issues or partnership issues.
- Clear direction on high risk matters.
- Shared ownership across the partnership of high-risk situations.

To make a referral, contact the Executive Support Manager - People, Carol Watson <u>carol.watson@enfield.gov.uk</u> or 020 8379 3201

How to foster an approach of mutual challenge?

- Reflection before action
- Discussion with colleagues/ managers
- Attempt to understand the rationale and point of view of the other person
- Do not send emails when angry- take time to decompress and reflect
- Always assume that the other person is also trying to keep the child, young person or family safe- do not approach from a deficit position
- Support colleagues to discuss strategies on how to manage similar scenarios again, reflect as a team!

Relevant local Enfield Safeguarding Children Partnership Policies and Procedures:

- <u>london multi-agency safeguarding data sharing agreement.pdf</u> (enfield.gov.uk)
- <u>Escalation-protocol-updated-2024.pdf (enfield.gov.uk)</u>
- <u>ECSL3102-Threshold-Guidance-2023.pdf (enfield.gov.uk)</u>

Go to the Safeguarding Enfield website for further resources

Safeguarding Enfield

Thank you and questions:

Please take a few minutes to complete the evaluation form <u>https://forms.office.com/e/QYzCSTjGQs</u>

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