

Report of the Strategic Director of Children's Services to the meeting of Council Executive to be held on 20th September 2016.

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Subject:

Update to Council Executive on the progress and development of the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.

Summary statement:

This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It particularly focuses on the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE and how it is used by BSCB and partners in work to drive improvements across the District's safeguarding partnership and to hold agencies to account for their work in this area.

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Overview & Scrutiny Area:

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update to the report presented to the Council Executive on 13th January 2015 and subsequently to the District's Area Committees regarding the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It particularly focuses on the 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE and how it is used by BSCB and partners in work to drive improvements across the District's safeguarding partnership and to hold agencies to account for their work in this area.
- 1.2 **There is significant public concern regarding the issue of CSE. Members of the public with information that suggests children may be at risk of CSE regularly contact West Yorkshire Police or Bradford Children's Services and these concerns are followed up by the multi-agency CSE Hub. Information from the public is invaluable in helping to protect children from CSE and other safeguarding risks. Any member of the public wishing to share information about potential risk to a child should contact either the Police on 101 or Bradford Children's Specialist Services on 01274 435600.**
- 1.3 In appendix 1, detailed information is provided regarding the activity of the multi-agency CSE Hub during the business year April 2015 – March 2016. An in depth break down is provided of the workload of the Hub on one particular day: 29th March 2016.
- 1.4 This report presents the revised BSCB 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE in Appendix 2 and provides illustrative examples of progress made and continuing challenges in preventing, tackling and dealing with the consequences of CSE across the Bradford District.
- 1.5 The report also explains how the 9 Point Strategic Response is used by BSCB in its work to drive improvements across the District's safeguarding partnership and to hold agencies to account for their work in this area.
- 1.6 Appendices 3, 4 and 5 represent three key action plans and improvement plans for which BSCB is responsible:
- The Joint Targeted Area Inspection Action Plan;
 - The action plan resulting from the BSCB review of the multi-agency Hub, and
 - The action plan resulting from the CSE challenge panel.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 National Context:

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation continues to be a national priority for central government. The government departments leading this work are the Home Office and the Department for Education.

- 2.2 In 2009, the government guidance "Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation" contained the following definition of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE):



“Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.”

2.3 Nationally, understanding of the complexity of CSE has developed significantly since 2009 and there are currently a range of definitions used in different jurisdictions of the United Kingdom and by some voluntary sector organisations. In early 2016 the government consulted on options for a revised definition of CSE, to which Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) made a submission. The government has not yet published the outcome of the consultation.

2.4 The government decision, in 2015, to designate CSE a “national emergency” has reinforced the increasingly high priority given to CSE in local authority and police force areas. Later, this report will provide evidence of increased recognition of CSE and provision of services to those at risk of, or actually experiencing this form of abuse. The Chair of the National Association of Police and Crime Commissioners, Vera Baird QC, stated in July 2016 that the national cost of police efforts to tackle the “growing and tragic menace” of child sexual exploitation could treble to £3bn a year by 2020. This estimate does not include the cost to local authority services, the National Health Service and voluntary sector organisations.

2.5 The 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE

The 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE is appended to this report as appendix 2. This document sets out the key strategic priorities agreed by the member agencies of BSCB. It replaces the original 7 Point Strategic Response which was agreed by BSCB in July 2013, and was adopted in its current form in December 2014. It has subsequently been revised to take account of national and local developments and learning.



- 2.6 The 9 strategic priorities that make up the Response are as follows:
- Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused.
 - Partners will develop and resource a multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice.
 - A training plan will be developed for all professionals and leaders regarding CSE, in particular training and support for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE.
 - Faith and community leaders will be assisted in supporting communities through the damage caused by CSE.
 - Support networks will be supported focusing on women and mothers.
 - A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17 yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person.
 - Partners will work together to develop responses and resources to address the impact of CSE in its varied manifestations across the District's communities.
 - A partnership response will be developed to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners
 - Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.

Each of these priorities is now addressed in turn, with examples of initiatives that support the priorities, and areas for further development are highlighted.

2.7 "Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused"

This statement describes the expectation that all agencies working with children will focus planning and services on the needs of children, will listen to children and learn from the experiences of children who have used their services. Services provided to the parents and carers are intended to support them in recognising and meeting the needs of their children.

- 2.8 It is a key responsibility of BSCB to ensure that professionals learn from practice experience and that organisations make improvements based on that learning. BSCB has commissioned an independently led serious case review (SCR) into a particular case of CSE, in order to learn how the services provided to a particular child could have been improved. This case is linked to the abuse of a girl by a group of adult men and one male who was a juvenile at the time of the offences. Twelve men were convicted of a number of offences linked to CSE and sentenced in January 2016. This SCR will be published when concluded. There are detailed action plans for all agencies which are based on the recommendations framed by the independently led panel for the review and the progress of agencies in relation to these actions will be monitored and tested by BSCB. The specific action plan for BSCB arising from this SCR is appended (appendix 3).



- 2.9 In addition to undertaking SCR's, BSCB carries out "Challenge Panels" in the course of which a number of cases are looked at in depth. The cases are selected with a theme in mind; some cases are chosen as it is acknowledged that they present particular difficulties for agencies, others are chosen from a random sample to provide an opportunity to view how other, similar, cases have been responded to. Panel members read and analyse multi-agency records regarding these cases and then receive presentations and ask questions of selected front line practitioners and first line managers who have been involved in the cases considered. The panel identifies improvements that can be made in procedures, practice, training and information for professionals across the safeguarding partnerships. Two challenge panels, on 5th December 2014 and 21st March 2016, have looked at the issue of CSE. The BSCB action plan resulting from the 2016 challenge Panel is appended (appendix 5).
- 2.10 All agencies recognise that when a child is at risk of CSE, or has been abused in this way, it places great strain on parents, carers and siblings. BSCB has worked to influence commissioning processes in order to develop new resources to build resilience in families and to increase the knowledge and capacity of parents and carers to keep their children safe from CSE. Parents and carers tell professionals that it can be hard to find support services that work for them and their children. Even when families are in contact with those services, it can be difficult for parents and carers to know how to make sure professionals really understand the challenges they and their children face and to get the best out of the support offered.
- 2.11 Informed by the priorities of the 9 Point Strategic Response, the Council commissioned Barnardo's to deliver a number of preventative group programmes to parents and carers of children where concerns in relation to CSE have been identified. These sessions were subsequently evaluated by a Bradford University academic. The second stage of the project has been for Barnardo's Turnaround, with assistance from national experts, to produce a CSE "Parenting Education Pack". The CSE Parenting Education Pack is a resource that addresses the gap in current service provision to help parents participate and contribute to the safety and protection of their children and teenagers from CSE. The resource gives parents an understanding of CSE; who are the victims/perpetrators (breaking down stereotypes). It also addresses teenage brain development and explores questions such as: "why teenagers take risks"? The pack also explains the 'grooming process' and the effects that this can have on relationships and gives tips on how parents and carers can enable children to be safe online and when using mobile phones and other internet enabled technology. This resource will be launched on October 21st as part of Bradford Safeguarding Week 2016.



- 2.12 Partners will develop and resource a multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice.
The Bradford District multi-agency co-located CSE Hub is based in Sir Henry Mitchell House in central Bradford. It was established in early 2012 and has developed and grown since first becoming operational. The Hub also has responsibility for managing enquiries into and coordinating support for children who go missing. A number of Elected Members have visited the Hub to familiarise themselves with its operations. In April 2016, the staff group physically located in the Hub was:
- Local Authority: Children’s Services team manager and two social workers, an Intelligence Officer and administrative support;
 - West Yorkshire Police: 12 officers, including specialist missing persons officers, detectives and a CSE Problem Solving Officer;
 - Barnardo’s Turnaround Service including a Service Manager, social workers, outreach workers, a “Night Time Economy” worker and administrative support;
 - A Nurse Practitioner to strengthen information sharing and operational links with Health Trusts.
- 2.13 Certain other agencies and services are not located in the Hub but attend regular meetings and are integral to the multi-agency response. These are:
- Children’s Society “Hand in Hand” Service which provides support services to boys and girls in the Keighley and Airedale area;
 - Blast (Bradford and Leeds Against the Sex Trade) is a campaigning, training and support organisation for young men and boys experiencing CSE;
 - PACE (Parents against Child Exploitation) which provides support to parents and carers of children experiencing CSE; and
 - Local Authority education support services.
- 2.14 The Hub uses the West Yorkshire LSCB consortium safeguarding children procedures and the West Yorkshire CSE risk assessment tool. Each weekday the Hub staff meet to consider new and updated cases in order to provide a prompt response to new concerns. Risk assessment levels for each child known to the Hub are regularly reviewed.
- 2.15 Since the Hub came into existence, data has been collected regarding referrals and risk assessments in order to understand the incidence of recognised CSE in the District and the levels of risk identified for children known to the service. The characteristics, such as age, gender and ethnicity (as set out in appendix 1) of these children have been recorded and information has also been collated regarding persons identified as actual or suspected perpetrators of CSE.
- 2.16 At the time that the Hub was established it was anticipated that there would be a significant increase in the numbers of children in the Bradford District identified as being at risk of CSE and actually abused in this way. It was believed that this would result from a combination of improved awareness of CSE in communities and among professionals and also as a result of bringing to bear on the issue the dedicated focus and increasing expertise of the staff located in the Hub.



- 2.17 In October 2015 it was reported that there had been 431 referrals to the Hub from 1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015. That report also stated that if the trend of the first four months of the 2015/16 year continued, there would be a year on year increase of 29% in referrals to the Hub during 2015/16. Final analysis of data for 2015/16 shows that there were in fact 713 cases referred to the Hub which is an increase of 65%.
- 2.18 Appendix 1 to this document is a detailed report which sets out the data sources used, provides a strategic overview of activity during 2015/16 and a tactical overview of the cases open to the Hub on a particular day (29th March 2016). The report also provides information about CSE crimes in the District, some analysis of the characteristics of offenders and information about locations of concern.
- 2.19 In March 2015 the government announced its intention to establish a national data set and performance measures in relation to CSE. These have not yet been published therefore it is not possible to benchmark performance in Bradford reliably with other LA areas or against national trends. However, all indications are that nationally the rate of recognition of CSE linked offences and identification of victims is increasing.
- 2.20 Key headlines from the appendix are:
- There is a continuing rise in the cases of potential or actual CSE that are referred to the Hub.
 - In the course of 2015/16 there was an average of 54 CSE referrals per month, compared to 36 per month the previous year.
 - 18% of CSE referrals to the Hub are for males.
 - The peak age for males referred to the Hub is 14 years, for females it is 15 years.
 - A break down of cases open on one day (29th March 2016) shows that 13% of cases were assessed as being at high risk, 42% at medium risk and 40% were low risk.
 - In the course of 2015/16, in the Bradford District, 109 crimes were recorded by West Yorkshire Police as “child sexual exploitation crimes”; this constitutes 20% of all sexual offences against children recorded in Bradford during that period.
 - 78% of identified offenders linked to CSE crimes are under the age of 36 while almost 60% are under the age of 25.
- 2.21 In order to illustrate the work of the CSE Hub, two anonymised case examples are provided for the Committee. These illustrate factors that can heighten a child’s risk assessment as well as factors that might increase a child’s resilience and therefore reduce the risk assessment. These short case studies provide some examples of the services that children might receive. In each instance it is clear that the risk to the child can go up and down in the course of their experience of CSE and in the course of receiving support services.



- 2.22 Child A was identified as being at risk of CSE when she was only 13 years of age, as a result of intelligence that she was receiving cigarettes in exchange for sexual activity. Initially, this child was resistant to all interventions that were offered and over time the risks increased and she was considered at very high risk of CSE. She was using cannabis daily, going missing from home, associating with much older males and had received treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The risks became so great that she was taken into care and was placed outside the Bradford District. Intensive work was undertaken by the local authority's Placement Support team and Barnardo's Turnaround project. Both services were persistent, despite initially meeting with a lot of resistance from the child. Eventually this persistence paid off and she began to engage with services. She began to recognise and acknowledge the risks and harm that she had experienced. She recently returned to Bradford and is again living with her mother, still receiving a service from the Placement Support team. The most recent assessment has reduced her CSE risk to low because she is fully engaged in group work provided by the Turnaround service. She is the only child from the group to have attended every single session. She has not used cannabis recently and she has taken her GCSEs and has applied for further education courses.
- 2.23 Child B is a girl who has been known to the Hub for several years. She was living away from her family home with a much older male who was exploiting her. She was resistant to any support and would not engage with any service such as the impact of her victimisation. Many attempts were made to intervene with this child and she was placed in a foster home within Bradford. The quality of consistent care that she received at the foster home had a positive impact on the child. She was able to accept other support and gradually her risk assessment level reduced. However, the child then suffered bereavement and disengaged from the professionals who had been supporting her. She returned to her previous associates and the assessment of risk of CSE increased significantly. Over a period of time, the girl went through several cycles of engagement, followed by disengagement and increased risk as a consequence of emotionally difficult events. This young woman has now turned 18 and has begun to engage with agencies. She has a close relationship with her Turnaround worker and has undertaken video interviews with the police, who are working to gather evidence for prosecution of those who have abused her.
- 2.24 Beginning in December 2015, BSCB undertook a partnership review of the working of the CSE Hub. This was led by the interim Assistant Director for Children's Services. The multi-agency group leading the review of the Hub met eleven times between 8th December 2015 and 9th June 2016. It included 8 agencies who considered the following issues:
- Current policies and procedures including pathways to services and the West Yorkshire risk assessment tool;
 - Staffing levels, roles and responsibilities;
 - The interface between children missing from home or care, CSE and the work of the Integrated Assessment Team;
 - The interface between the local authority children's services long-term social work teams and the CSE Hub;



- Support for victims;
- Support for staff;
- Recording systems;
- Data analysis;
- Quality of practice;
- Work with communities.

2.25 The final report of the review of the Hub was accepted by BSCB in July 2016. The report resulted in the development of a detailed framework for professionals working with children who experience or are at risk of sexual exploitation. This is underpinned by revised detailed practice guidance for all agencies located in and working closely with the Hub. A detailed plan containing 18 actions to be delivered by specific services has been developed. Named agencies are accountable to BSCB, through the CSE and Missing Sub Group for the delivery of these actions and are required to provide evidence of impact. This impact will be tested through the BSCB programme of audit and challenge panels. A summary report of the work of the review can be accessed on the BSCB website: [http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/\(FINAL\)%20CSE%20Hub%20REVIEW%20REPORT%20-%20May%202016.doc](http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/(FINAL)%20CSE%20Hub%20REVIEW%20REPORT%20-%20May%202016.doc)

2.26 The review provides evidence of the necessity for clearer pathways into therapeutic services for children and adults who have experienced sexual exploitation. This is an issue highlighted in national reports as well as local work. A specific multi-agency group has been identified to map current therapeutic provision, to identify priorities for commissioning and to provide a future report for the Health and Well Being Board. In addition, the West Yorkshire Children's Services Directors, with support from the Office of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner are leading work to develop a West Yorkshire wide approach to commissioning therapeutic support for victims of CSE.

2.27 The review demonstrated the importance of ensuring that all partners provide a high quality and prompt response to all incidents of children going missing from home or from care. Children who go missing may be vulnerable to a range of crimes and other forms of harm. However, there is strong evidence from national research that a very significant risk for such children is of CSE. There has been significant progress by the partnership to improve responses to children who go missing from home or care and it is noted that the Children's Services Overview & Scrutiny Committee plans to receive a report about this work.

2.28 A training plan will be developed for all professionals and leaders regarding CSE, in particular training and support for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE

BSCB has a Learning and Development Sub Group which oversees the planning, commissioning, delivery and evaluation of multi-agency safeguarding children training for professionals in the District's services. Each organisation is responsible for the delivery of single agency safeguarding training to its staff and must provide the Sub Group with assurance that this training is of an appropriate standard and is accessed by all relevant staff.



- 2.29 BSCB delivers CSE training for professionals and leaders using a two-tier approach. An e-learning course, entitled “Safeguarding Children from Abuse by Child Sexual Abuse” is available for use by all staff working with families and children and those who are in leadership positions, making decisions about and scrutinising safeguarding services. To date, more than 1800 staff in the District have successfully completed this on line course.
- 2.30 Professionals who have key responsibilities to keep children safe are invited to attend “CSE Advanced Practitioner Training”. This face to face training is delivered by local subject experts and has so far been completed by 119 professionals. In the course of 2016/17 there will be a total of 180 places offered on this course. The learners’ experiences are thoroughly evaluated and they are followed up to establish how this training has impacted on their working practices. One recent learner provided the following feedback:
- Very well prepared and thought provoking day. Professionally making you think about cases and how we can identify and help children and families who may be at risk or are been exploited A MDT [multi-disciplinary team] approach worked really well to see other aspects of care that families and young people may need. The exercise throughout the day made the professionals think from a family member point of view and challenge ourselves. Overall fantastic day! Will definitely recommend.*
- 2.31 Raising awareness of CSE in education settings both for children and staff is a key priority for BSCB. In addition to accessing the on line and advanced practitioner training in respect of CSE, a number of schools and colleges have engaged the training and awareness raising services of key voluntary sector partners: BLAST, The Children’s Society Hand in Hand Project and Barnardo’s Turnaround Project. Some of these interventions have been funded through a West Yorkshire - wide project established by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in agreement with the West Yorkshire Directors of Children’s Services group.
- 2.32 The local authority has previously commissioned an educative drama tour of the District’s secondary schools highlighting the risk of CSE to year 10 students. More than 4500 students saw this play: “Somebody’s Sister, Somebody’s Daughter”. For some time, partner agencies have wished to develop a similar, age appropriate product for primary school pupils who are approaching transition to secondary school. Some funding was provided by the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) which has enabled BSCB to support the development of a play and supporting educative materials aimed at Primary School pupils. This play is entitled “Mr Shapeshifter” and highlights how children may be groomed and harmed through naive use of smart phones and other internet enabled devices.



- 2.33 Using the funding provided by the PCC it was possible to arrange a short tour of the play to 9 primary schools in the District and 8 performances have now been completed and evaluated. The feedback from the schools has been positive. A senior member of staff in one Bradford primary school stated:
- “The children were keen to chat about [the play] afterwards. We had good responses, it was definitely understood (I wasn’t sure at first that it would be). The acting was very high quality and the pitch – superb for year 6”.*
- 2.34 As a result of the positive evaluation of the 8 performances to date, funding is being sought for an initial tour of 60 – 90 Bradford District primary schools during the 2016/17 school year. The target audience for performances are year 6 pupils. The intention is that teachers will be provided with materials to prepare children for the performances and there will also be materials to support post – performance lessons. Staff from a range of support services: Safer Schools Officers, Turnaround, Blast or Hand in Hand staff would also be present at schools during and after performances to provide support to pupils and staff. A full evaluation of the impact of performances will be provided.
- 2.35 Key decisions made by the Council have demonstrated a strong commitment by elected members to ensuring that they have a good awareness of CSE and that they and council officers make a full contribution to the District’s 9 Point Strategic Response. At the Full Council Meeting of 12th July 2016, members accepted the recommendation of the Governance and Audit Committee to amend the Members’ Code of Conduct to require all Members and Co-opted Members of Council to complete CSE training. BSCB is seeking assurance from the Council’s Member Development Manager who is charged with ensuring that all Members are able to fulfil this requirement. As of 8th September 2016, 51 Members of Council have completed CSE training. All current elected and co-opted members whose period of service commenced prior to May 2016 are required to have completed this training by 11th November 2016. All current elected and co-opted members whose service began in or after May 2016 are required to have completed this training by 11th February 2017.
- 2.36 Faith and community leaders will be assisted in supporting communities through the damage caused by CSE.
CSE can cause considerable damage to communities and has serious implications for community cohesion. Myths and untruths about the incidence, causes and risk factors for CSE also create the potential for CSE to be ignored, minimised, or incorrectly associated with particular communities. This can in turn lead to the risks to some children not being recognised, therefore increasing their vulnerability.
- 2.37 While the harm caused to victims of CSE is commonly recognised, there are less commonly recognised implications for the spouses, families and wider social networks of perpetrators. There are also identifiable groups of people who seek to exploit such situations by claiming that perpetrators come from one community or faith, the potential impact of this being to cause disharmony within the District. Community and faith leaders have significant influence and it is important that they



are supported and briefed in order to discuss this topic sensitively and effectively, recognising the seriousness of crimes committed by perpetrators. They should also collaborate to rebut any inaccurate or inflammatory comments made by those who wish to cause disharmony.

- 2.38 BSCB has worked closely with West Yorkshire Police and the Community Safety Partnership to ensure that key leaders in the District have access to training and awareness raising events to improve their understanding of the issue of CSE. When a particular challenge to the District is identified, for example the likelihood of public concern due to a high profile case, trial or publication of a report about CSE in the District, specific plans are made to minimize the risk of damage to the community. This plan includes arrangements for briefing and advising key community and faith leaders so that they can speak authoritatively about the issue and if necessary challenge myths and untruths.
- 2.39 Support networks will be supported focusing on women and mothers.
It is recognised that parents and carers require support and advice regarding CSE. Working with PACE, Barnardo's and other partners, preventative services have been developed in Bradford to ensure that this is available. However, local professional experience demonstrates that women, particularly mothers, are especially influential in families and communities. In relation to CSE they may be the mothers of or be otherwise related to the victims or they may be the wives, mothers or be otherwise related to the offenders. For these reasons, BSCB has sought to promote the setting up of a network to give peer support to women and raise awareness of this crime.
- 2.40 The Muslim Women's Council (MWC), in conjunction with the Keighley Association Women and Children's Centre (KAWACC), has successfully secured funding from partners outside Bradford to establish the "Fragile" project. This project has recruited skilled staff to work with women and girls in the BEM community to raise awareness of safeguarding issues, including CSE. Working individually and in groups, women and girls are provided with key information, including how to report concerns. Individual support is accessed for women and girls to support them through and after disclosure of concerns.
- 2.41 This project has now been running for one year and is represented on the BSCB CSE and Missing Sub Group. The project lead has agreed that Fragile workers will present their learning to the Sub Group about "what works" in raising awareness of CSE, developing confidence to seek help and to refer concerns to agencies.
- 2.42 A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17 yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person.
BSCB has supported a successful application by MWC and KAWACC for 12 months funding from the Community Safety Fund to recruit male staff to develop the Fragile model for work with men and boys in the BEM community. This project will work in partnership with other VCS organisations that are developing expertise in working with men and boys as potential perpetrators as well as potential victims of sexual exploitation.



- 2.43 Further work is required by partners to review the current work being undertaken in the District to work with young people, particularly boys and young men to improve professional understanding of what interventions are effective in challenging attitudes and risk factors that might make a male vulnerable to becoming a potential perpetrator or a potential victim.
- 2.44 Partners will work together to develop responses and resources to address the impact of CSE in its varied manifestations across the District's communities.
Representatives of BSCB and partners have arranged a number of innovative events and speaking engagements to encourage awareness and discussion of CSE within particular communities. Working with key representatives of the District's Sikh community and elected members, BSCB speakers have attended meetings in Gurdwara to contribute to discussions about CSE. In addition, BSCB arranged and funded a performance of "Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter" as part of an event that included speakers from the Sikh community and a panel discussion with representatives from the Council, Police and BSCB. This event was attended by more than 600 people.
- 2.45 BSCB and representatives of the Council and West Yorkshire Police have spoken at a number of events in Mosques and Masjid across the District, and at the Professional Muslim Institute. These events have served to both raise awareness of CSE and to encourage specific community initiatives such as "Together Against Grooming", which is in turn part of the "Community Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation".
- 2.46 Dialogue with community groups has identified considerable concern about the options for prosecution and diversion of actual and potential perpetrators of CSE. West Yorkshire Police, supported by partners, invests considerable resource in gathering evidence to prosecute perpetrators of CSE offences. There have been a considerable number of prosecutions resulting from the work of the Hub, some of which have been detailed in earlier reports to this Committee and to the Council executive.
- 2.47 There are instances in which there is not an option to prosecute a suspected perpetrator, for example because there is insufficient evidence, in which case there would normally be no further action as a result of the investigation. In appendix 1 to this report, page 29, there is a table that sets out outcomes to criminal investigations including outcomes that result in no charge. Research and experience of offender management services indicates that without the option of an intervention to address offending behaviour there is a risk of escalating criminality. An option being piloted locally, with the support of the Community Safety Partnership, is the Insight Programme.
- 2.48 The ambition of the Insight Programme project is to place a greater emphasis on these offenders recognising the impact of their actions and the harm caused. The project is developing a bespoke programme which adapts the most appropriate intervention dependant on the assessment of the individual perpetrator. This will be based on their level of responsibility, remorse and motivation.



- 2.49 Perpetrators will be referred on to the Insight programme, as an intervention by the Police if the Police are unable to prosecute and the alternative is no further action. It can also be used for sentenced individuals to undertake as part of their Court order. The programme during the initial period will only focus on low and medium risk cases.
- 2.50 The Insight Programme will involve two Insight volunteer facilitators meeting with the individual to assess them and then to organise these individuals being involved in restorative meetings with those affected/involved by this type of crime. This will not be their direct victim/s. The individuals will have to attend the meeting and talk about what they have done and who has been affected. They will then listen to people, or hear through the use of varied materials, the potential consequences of such behaviour. The meeting will then look at what they will do to ensure that they are not involved in similar behaviour in the future. Attendance at these meetings will be recorded and referred to in the future should that individual be involved in any further CSE related behaviour. This will evidence that they are aware of the impact of their actions and it can be used as evidence of bad character.
- 2.51 The Corporate Overview & Scrutiny Committee received a detailed report regarding the Insight Programme on 3rd February 2016.
- 2.52 A partnership response will be developed to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners
BSCB has supported a successful bid to the Community Safety Fund to maintain the Barnardo's "NightWatch" scheme with a specific focus on Bradford. The Department of Education had previously provided 12 month's funding for a West Yorkshire-wide scheme. A national evaluation of the first 12 month's operation is awaited. However, the tangible local impact of the scheme, not least the contribution to developing and delivering a programme of mandatory CSE training for private hire operators and drivers, led to BSCB making a bid for further funding, focused solely on the Bradford District.
- 2.53 The Barnardo's NightWatch initiative, which is funded by Bradford's Community Safety Partnership April 2016 – March 2017, aims to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation by offering advice, guidance, support and training to businesses, services and the general public.
- 2.54 NightWatch places particular emphasis on helping the night time economy to recognise, respond and report CSE and play a part in keeping children safe after dark.
- 2.55 The NightWatch Programme content includes exploration of the following themes:
- What is Child Sexual Exploitation?
 - CSE Multi-Agency Hub (who they are & what they do)
 - Grooming – Pattern of control
 - Consent
 - Identifying vulnerability and risk
 - Safeguarding - your role & responsibilities
 - Managing Risk



➤ Reporting, recording and responding to concerns

- 2.56 The following case study is provided to illustrate the application of a range of interventions to drive up safeguarding standards in a licensed business, in this case an independent hotel.
- 2.57 The concern arose from information received into the CSE Hub from a member of the public regarding sightings of children accessing hotel premises during the night time hours. Following an initial visit to the hotel by the Police CSE Problem Solving Officer, a recommendation was made for hotel employees to undertake NightWatch CSE awareness training in order to raise the standard of safeguarding practices within the premises. Five hotel employees took part in the 2.5hr training session which included the Hotel Owner, Senior Duty Manager, Night Manager, Night Porters and Receptionist/Housekeeping Manager. The session highlighted the concerns received by the CSE Hub, allowed the staff team to develop risk management policies and practices to eliminate further concern/risk.
- 2.58 Initial evaluation of the training indicated that participants had moved from feeling 'slightly confident' to 'very confident' with regards to what CSE means, who it affects, recognising the signs and understanding the role they can play in helping to keep children and young people safe. Four participants said that they would 'do something differently' with regards to their professional practice as a result of the training, One participant said that they felt that they were already considering safeguarding within their practice and that they would continue to do this. All participants said that they had found the training beneficial both in a professional and personal capacity.
- 2.59 In order to assess the impact of the training on the safeguarding practice of the business, a number of post training visits were carried out by the Police CSE Problem Solving Officer. Evidence of practice and policy change was provided and no further concerns have been raised regarding the location following this intervention.
- 2.60 The CSE report to Children's Overview & Scrutiny Committee in October 2015 referred to the ambitious programme to train Private Hire and Hackney drivers and operators to recognise the risk indicators of CSE and to respond appropriately. Private Hire and Hackney Carriage operators in the Bradford District have been expected to undertake safeguarding training for several years. Since January 2015 a specific module on CSE must also be completed. More than 3500 drivers and operators have now been trained and the training is mandatory for all new license applicants and applicants for license renewals.
- 2.61 In June 2015 all operators were written to regarding CSE and were provided with copies of poster and leaflets about the issue. The operators are requested to:
- Display the CSE poster in their base for both the public and staff to see.
 - Issue the CSE Do's & Don'ts leaflet to each of their licensed drivers for retention in their vehicle.
 - Check that drivers understand the content of the leaflet, are aware it must be retained in their vehicle and know what to do if they suspect a CSE issue.



- Keep a record of the drivers that are issued with the CSE Do's and Don'ts leaflet. This must include their badge number, date of birth, name and signature of receipt.
- 2.62 Each of these requirements is now routinely checked by Council licensing officers and partners.
- 2.63 Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.
 In this report the term “non recent sexual exploitation” is used to describe investigations into cases that may have occurred more than one year and one day prior to the investigation commencing. Such cases are sometimes referred to as “historical”. It is acknowledged that while offences may be “non-recent” the consequences for the victim are current and on-going. An integral part of the District’s response to non-recent sexual exploitation is the work of social workers, health staff and other providers of therapeutic services to assist survivors in dealing with the consequences of the abuse that they have suffered.
- 2.64 West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council have developed a partnership response to the issue of historic CSE concerns. A specialist team has been established, known as “Operation Dalesway”, set up in October 2014. Currently this consists of a police inspector, two Detective Sergeants, six Detective Constables, eleven civilian investigators, two police analytical officers, two police Prosecution Team Officers, two social workers (one children’s services specialist and one adult services specialist) and a council researcher. Staffing levels for this service are being kept under review. The service has clear terms of reference which have been agreed by partner organisations.
- 2.65 There are 12 ongoing investigations. 10 of the victims are previously looked after children. 28 arrests have been carried out and 18 people are on bail. The Crown Prosecution Service is conducting reviews on a number of these cases. 127 potential victims have been identified and interviewed. A number have made allegations of sexual and physical assault. Whilst some of the suspects are confirmed dead, 2 have been arrested and are on bail for sexual offences. The enquiry team is taking steps to identify and trace other suspects.
- 2.66 The 9 Point Strategic Response influencing Planning:
 Each BSCB partner agency is required to ensure that service plans that it develops for tackling CSE are consistent with the priorities set out in the 9 Point Strategic Response. Agencies are then accountable for the delivery of these plans to BSCB, via the CSE and Missing Sub Group.
- 2.67 Improvement plans developed by the Council and partners in response to external scrutiny are also aligned with the priorities of the 9 Point Strategic Response. In 2016 Ofsted announced a new programme of multi agency inspection (Joint Targeted Area Inspection, JTAI) covering both the “Front Door” arrangements for social care, as well as an in depth look at an area of multi agency practice through a “Deep Dive”. The first of these themes was “CSE and Children Missing from home and care”. The BSCB coordinated a programme of preparation for inspection which



was led by a high level Leadership Group chaired by the Director of Children's Services as well as a JTAI Programme Board which undertook a self assessment and action planning process. The action plan arising from this work has been mapped to the 9 Point Strategic Plan and is being monitored through the CSE sub group of the Board, which is chaired by the Police. This action plan is attached as appendix 3.

- 2.67 BSCB specifically oversees the implementation and impact of plans that arise from learning and improvement activity. There are three plans attached to this report which are the focus of current BSCB and partners' activity. These are:
- The Joint Targeted Area Inspection action plan (appendix 3)
 - The action plan resulting from the BSCB review of the Hub (appendix 4) and
 - The CSE Challenge Panel Action Plan (appendix 5).
- 2.68 These plans are cross referenced with the 9 Point Strategic Response so that each action is aligned with one of the 9 strategic priorities. The CSE and Missing Children Sub Group is accountable to BSCB and the Independent Chair for ensuring progress on the actions and for gathering evidence of implementation and impact.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 . There are no other considerations.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 The CSE cases requiring social work allocation are included in the normal case loads for social workers working in the Children Specialist Services. In addition to spend on social work teams, Childrens Services currently spends approximately £2.9m on children prevention and support services. Children Services has made resources available from within existing budgets by allocating a team manager, social workers, and a community resource worker to operate within the CSE multi agency Hub.
- 4.2 When looked after children at risk of CSE require specialist provision this is purchased at a weekly cost of £2000 per week for a residential bed (£104,000 a year), rising to £5000 per week (£260,000 per annum) for a secure placement. There are approximately 10-15 young people who require this specialist resource at any given time.
- 4.3 Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) sets the procedural framework for all partnership work to keep children safe in the District. This includes keeping children safe from CSE. In addition to this statutory duty, BSCB also has statutory responsibility for ensuring that staff receive multi-agency training to support them in their work, and has statutory responsibility for ensuring that agencies are held to account for their work and that there is a learning and improvement framework in place to ensure that serious case reviews and other challenge and learning processes are effective. A further statutory responsibility is the conduct of a multiagency review of every child death in the District, carried out by the Child



Death Overview Panel. In addition, BSCB plays a role in supporting and planning innovative partnership responses to safeguarding children challenges, such as the establishment of the multi-agency CSE Hub.

4.4 The staffing resource for BSCB is:

- Manager
- Administrator
- Learning and development coordinator
- Learning and development administrator
- Performance and information officer
- Child death reviews manager
- Safeguarding in faith settings worker
- Child Accident reduction coordinator (part time).

In addition, BSCB currently employs an interim deputy manager pending recruitment of a permanent post holder.

4.5 The BSCB staffing and operational funding is provided by a pooled budget totalling £388,840 and a small income generated by charging commercial organisations for safeguarding training. The contributors to this pooled budget are:

- Bradford Council Children's Services £217,700
- Health £148,350
- Police £17,535
- Probation £4,690
- Cafcass £550

4.6 The Council and Bradford Safeguarding Children Board have been successful in securing some additional funding from the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner to strengthen the District's response to CSE:

- In March 2016 Bradford Council appointed a full time information and data analysis officer to work within the Hub. The first 18 months of this appointment are funded by the Office of the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner. At the conclusion of this initial funding agreement, it is expected that the local authority will take steps to continue the funding of this post from base budget.

- The PCC provided funding for further preventative work in schools which in Bradford was used to develop and tour a primary school play regarding CSE and related issues of child safety, as described in paragraphs 2.28 – 2.29, above.

4.7 Successful applications to the Community Safety Fund (a fund which is delegated to each West Yorkshire local authority area by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner) support the work of:

- The Barnardo's Night Time Economy Worker;
- The Fragile project work with men and boys.



5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 The protection of children and vulnerable adults is the highest priority for the Council and its partners when considering the implications of CSE, as is the provision of services to support those who are victims of this abuse. Failure to protect and provide appropriate services significantly increases the risk to children in the District. It would also lead to significantly reduced public confidence in Bradford Council, West Yorkshire Police and other partners, as has been demonstrated in some other Districts.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 The report has been considered by the office of the City Solicitor and there are no identified legal issues to highlight.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a crime committed by predominantly male perpetrators from all different racial backgrounds. Victims of CSE also come from all backgrounds and ethnicities. Nevertheless, local experience and national research indicates that recognised victims and perpetrators do not necessarily reflect the gender ethnicity and other characteristics of the District's population.
- 7.1.2 18% of the identified children experiencing or at risk of CSE in the Bradford District during 2015/16 were male. There is considerable national research to suggest that this is an under-representation. Services in Bradford work closely with Blast to deliver training and to challenge perceptions and practices that might make it less likely that a boy would be recognised as at risk of CSE compared to a girl.
- 7.1.3 Some steps to address the under-representation of BEM children among those referred to the Hub are addressed in paragraphs 2.31 – 2.34, above. Analysis of cases open to the Hub on 29th March 2016 (see appendix 1) shows that 68% of open cases were of white British heritage, while 12% were of Asian heritage. Compared to the District's under 18 population, this represents an over representation of white British children and an under representation of Asian children.
- 7.1.4 The tactical overview contained in appendix 1 does not provide a full breakdown of the ethnicity of CSE offenders and suspects. The CSE Hub intelligence Officer will work with West Yorkshire Police and Court Services to try to ensure that such a breakdown is available for future reports. Public records demonstrate that there is an over-representation of men of Asian origin among those prosecuted for "street grooming" offences related to CSE. Research, such as that undertaken by the Office of the Children's Commissioner, also reports this over representation: "Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation by Gangs and Groups" (3 reports and 3 additional documents, Office of the Children's commissioner for England, 20122 –



2013) <http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/info/csegg1>

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

None.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

None

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

7.4.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is violent criminal activity. The consequences of CSE can be long-standing for the victim and there is growing research evidence that victims of CSE are themselves over-represented among young people coming to the attention of police services as potential offenders. In addition, CSE has lasting consequences for families of victims and perpetrators and has potential implications for community relations.

7.4.2 The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has received a presentation about CSE delivered by the BSCB CSE Champion and the Assistant Director for Specialist Children's Services. The CSP is currently considering options pass porting Police and Crime Commissioner funding to 6 key priorities, including CSE. BSCB is the lead organisation for developing these options in conjunction with the CSP.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

7.5.1 Child Sexual Exploitation is a violation of the rights of the child under the Human Rights Act. The arrangements made by the Council and its partners are intended to prevent the rights of the child being violated in this way.

7.6 TRADE UNION

.There are no implications for Trades Unions.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 It is recommended that each Area Committee receives an update report regarding CSE in the next 6 months.

7.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)

None



8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None.

9. OPTIONS

This report is tabled for information and discussion.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The Executive is invited to endorse the revised 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE both in respect of identified priorities and methodology.
- 10.2 The Executive shall receive a further update on the progress of the 9 Point strategic Response to CSE in 12 months time.

11. APPENDICES

- 11.1 Appendix 1: “The CSE Hub – Date and Statistics prepared by Danielle Williams, Bradford CSE Hub Intelligence Officer.
- 11.2 Appendix 2: The 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE.
- 11.3 Appendix3: Autumn SCR Action Plan.
- 11.4 Appendix 4: The action plan resulting from the BSCB review of the multi-agency Hub.
- 11.5 Appendix 5: The action plan resulting from the CSE challenge panel.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 12.1 Report of the Multi Agency Review of Bradford’s Child Sexual Exploitation Hub (May 2016): [http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/\(FINAL\)%20CSE%20Hub%20REVIEW%20REPORT%20-%20May%202016.doc](http://www.bradford-scb.org.uk/cse/documents/(FINAL)%20CSE%20Hub%20REVIEW%20REPORT%20-%20May%202016.doc)
- 12.2 “Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation, supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children” (DCSF 2009) http://westyorkscb.proceduresonline.com/pdfs/dcsf_safegch_yp_sex_exp.pdf
- 12.3 “The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse”: <https://www.iicsa.org.uk/>
- 12.4 “Unheard Voices – Sexual Exploitation of Asian girls and young women”; author – Shaista Gohir; published by Muslim Women’s Network UK (2013).



- 12.5 “Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation by Gangs and Groups” (3 reports and 3 additional documents, Office of the Children’s commissioner for England, 2012 – 2013) <http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/info/csegg1>



Appendix 1

The CSE Hub – Data and Statistics

Provided by Danielle Williams, Intelligence Officer, Bradford CSE Hub

Data sources

Several datasets have been used to compile this data. The Strategic Overview section uses data gathered from LCS, the database used by Children’s Social Care. This dataset contains all CSE episodes that have been open at some point between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016 to give a strategic overview of all referrals to the CSE Hub. The tactical dataset is a list of all open cases to the CSE Hub on the 29th March 2016 to give a tactical perspective to the same time period. This is necessary because the dataset is constantly changing on a daily basis as new children are referred in or are closed to the Hub once their risks have been reduced. A crime dataset is taken from West Yorkshire Police’s crime recording system and contains all sexual offences committed against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offence and was committed between 1st April 2015 and the 31st May 2016.

Strategic Overview

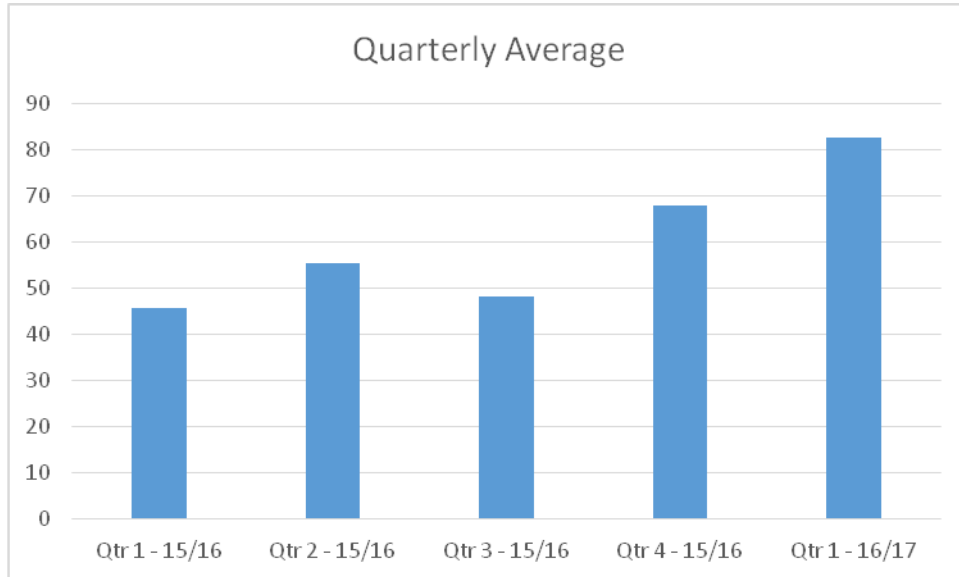
When a concern is raised with the CSE Hub that a child may be involved in child sexual exploitation a “CSE Episode” is created on LCS by Children’s Social Care. The partnership then research each of their systems to gather as much information about the child as possible and this is then discussed at the daily CSE Meeting. This meeting assesses the information and decides whether there is a CSE risk to that child. Each of these discussions, no matter what the outcome, is recorded on LCS by way of a CSE Episode. This will then show that a referral has been made even though in some cases the partnership may consider that there is no CSE risk to a particular child. The raised awareness of CSE within the professional environment and the “know the signs” public campaign, which is a CSE public information campaign delivered by West Yorkshire Police with the support of all five West Yorkshire Local Safeguarding Children Boards, has resulted in a much better awareness of CSE and this has increased the number of referrals being made.

Over the 2015/16 financial year there were 713 cases dealt with by the CSE Hub. Of these 63 were already open on the 1st April and were ongoing cases at that time. Of these referrals 217 (30%) were not identified as at risk of CSE at the time of the referral. There were 569 individual children referred to the CSE Hub and 106 of these children were referred on more than one occasion. A child may have been referred more than once for many different reasons. For example, a child might be referred and at that time may not be considered to be at risk of CSE. The information and the rationale for the decision as to their risk level will be recorded on the database. However, at a later date more information may come to light about that same child triggering a second CSE episode. If at this point the child is considered to be at risk of CSE the episode will remain open and all interventions to reduce the risk will be recorded on the CSE episode. Each case will be regularly reviewed and any changes of risk level are discussed at a multi-agency meeting each Thursday.

The Report of the Strategic Director of Children’s Services to the meeting of Council



Executive held on the 15th September 2015 on the subject of the arrangements by the council and its partners to tackle child sexual exploitation states that between 1st April 2014 and 31st March 2015 there were a total of 431 referrals to the CSE Hub. In the following 12 months there were 713 which is an increase of 65%. Last year's report stated that if the trend from the first four months of the 2015/16 year continued there would be an increase of 29% over the year. In the 2014/15 year there was an average of 36 referrals per month but in the year 2015/16 there was an average of 54 referrals per month. An analysis of the referrals made by quarter shows an ever increasing rate of referrals to the CSE Hub as shown in the chart below.

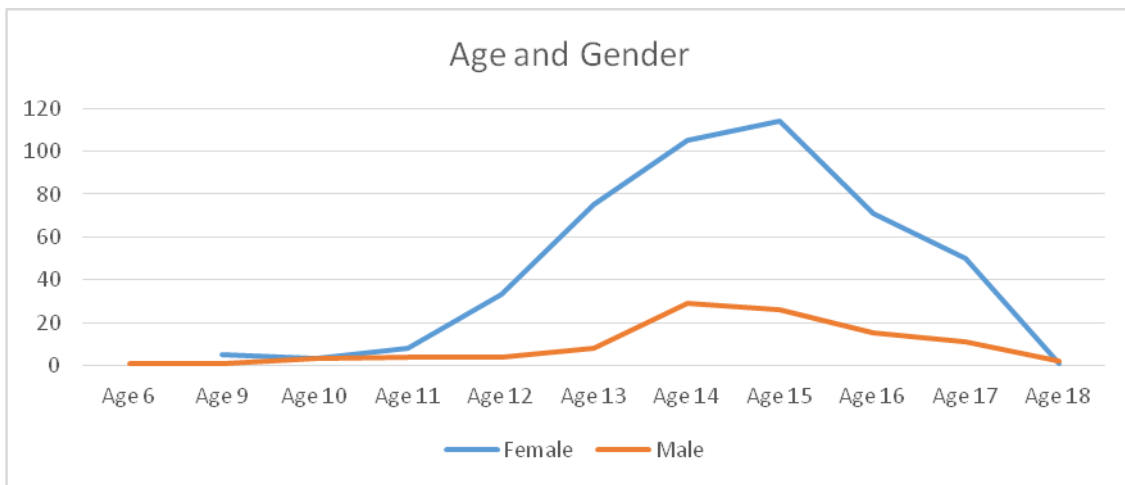


Individuals Referred

Of the referrals made to the CSE Hub 18% were for male children and 82% were female. This shows that the risk of CSE is being recognised for male children in Bradford despite the many barriers to identification of male victims. Our partners from BLAST point out that many boys would much rather be seen as, and categorised by statutory agencies as, being involved in crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour than as a victim of child sexual exploitation. The dataset has been drawn from the children's social care system but the gender split for children who are recorded as victims of CSE Crimes gives a different picture. From the crime dataset it is possible to say that only 8% of the victims of CSE crimes are male. This shows that whilst male children might not be disclosing offences committed against them the risk to them is still being identified and offered support. The same gender split is seen in adult victims of crime. During the same time period 9% of adult victims of reported sexual crimes were male.

The peak age for referrals is 14 and 15 years old and there is little gender difference. The peak age for females is 15 and for males it is 14.





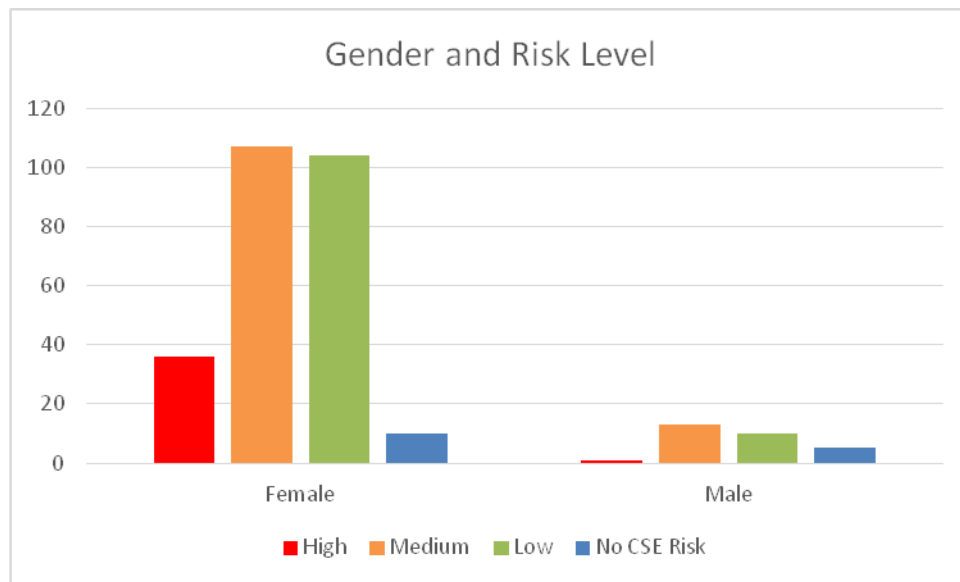
Tactical Overview

Of the referrals made above there are 288 children who were open to the CSE Hub on the 29th March 2016. Open cases change on a daily basis so this dataset represents the number of cases on that specific day. Each day there is a morning CSE Hub meeting where new assessments, missing from homes and new intelligence are discussed by all partners. This is an effective way of data sharing and ensures that all staff are aware of new intelligence. For risk assessments this means that information from all partners can be discussed and a rounded view of the risk to each child is obtained. For each child that is discussed a CSE Episode is opened on the children's social care system LCS. The notes from the discussion are recorded and the risk level recorded. Where a child is not considered to be at risk of CSE the episode will be closed straight away. The assessment process gathers a wealth of information about a child and may identify other risks for which the appropriate referral will be made. An assessment of No CSE Risk does not mean that a child has no risks at all, just that the risks identified are not CSE risks specifically.

On this date there were 288 open cases in the CSE Hub. Of these 13% were considered to be at High Risk, 42% were considered Medium Risk and 40% were Low Risk. A further 5% were assessed and considered not to be at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

At this time 10% of open cases were male children and of these 41% were considered medium risk and 39% were low risk. Only one male child was considered to be a high risk of CSE. As can be seen from the chart below there are some cases where the risk level is not set.

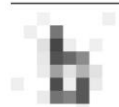




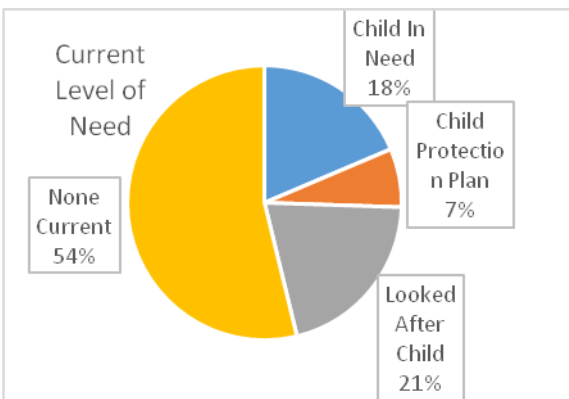
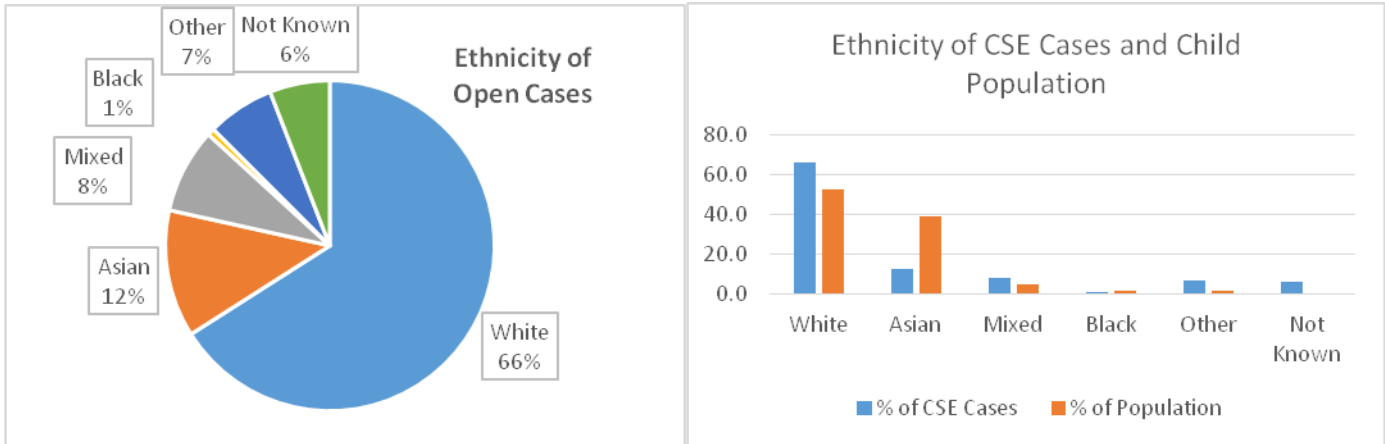
When a risk level is set a review date is also set dependent on the level of risk. Higher risk cases are reviewed more regularly than lower risk children. Risk levels are also reviewed if new information comes to light or there is a significant event in a child's life that could change their risk level. As such, risk levels are fluid. A second dataset of cases open to the CSE Hub on the 1st August 2016 has been obtained and the current risk level looked up. This shows that for 71% of the children open on the 29th March the risk level remains unchanged. Of the 288 children, 21% have had their risk level decreased over the following four months and 8% of the children have seen their risk level increased. There are 49 children who are now no longer open to the CSE Hub suggesting their risks have now been mitigated. Of the 37 high risk cases ten have had their risk reduced, 8 to medium and two have been closed to the CSE Hub. Ten of the children who were Medium on the 29th March are now considered high risk and 12 children have had their risk level increased from Low risk.

	Risk Level 29th March 2016	Risk Level 1 st August 2016			
		1. High	2. Medium	3. Low	4. Closed
1. High	37	27	8		2
2. Medium	120	10	80	20	10
3. Low	114	4	8	81	21
4. No CSE Risk	17			1	16
Grand Total	288	41	96	102	49

The child population of Bradford is ethnically diverse. 53% of the child population is classified as White in the 2011 Census and 39% as Asian. Five percent of the child population is of mixed heritage and very small percentages are classed as Other or Black. The ethnicity of children open to the CSE Hub shows that 66% are White, 12% are Asian and 8% are Mixed heritage children. However, within the children open to the CSE Hub there is an element of unknown ethnicity which is not present in the Census data. The 7% of children classed as "Other" consist of 17 children who are classed as Gypsy/Roma and two other children who are simply classed as Other with no further ethnicity descriptors.



Only 1.7% of the child population of Bradford is classed as Other in the 2011 census so this group is over represented in the cohort of open CSE cases. At present there is not enough data to understand why there might be this discrepancy between the ethnicity of the child population of Bradford and the ethnicity of the cases open to the Hub. Going forward there increasing is emphasis on the voice of the child and part of this will consider the best way to engage with children at risk of CSE and hopefully inform how engagement with hard to reach communities can improve.

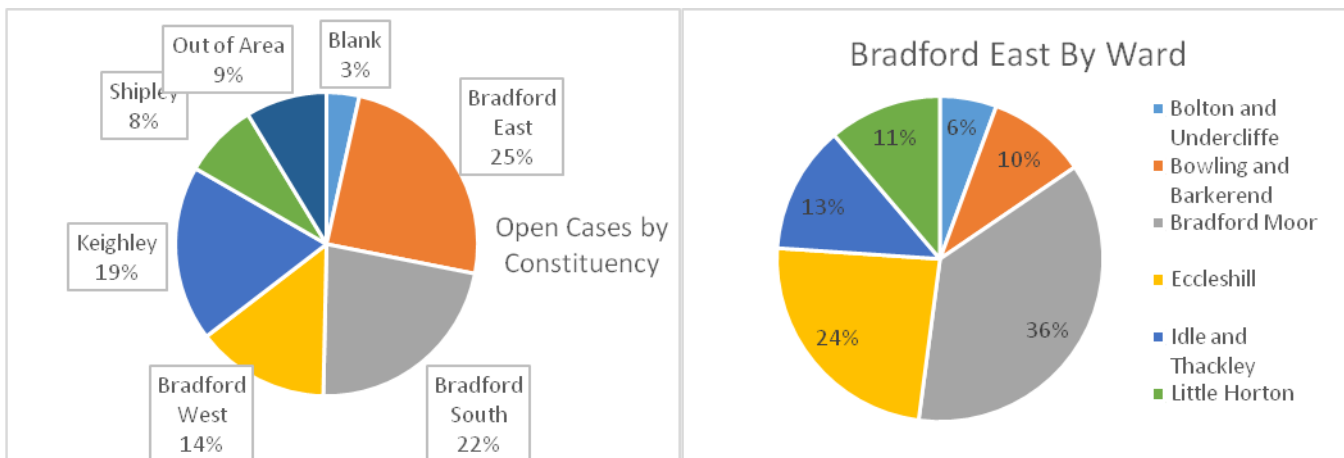


The data contains information on each child that states whether they are currently, have been previously, or have never been a child in need, subject to a child protection plan or looked after. Almost 50% of the children open to the CSE Hub on the 29th March 2016 are identified as currently either child in need, subject to a child protection plan or are looked after children. There are 96 children (32%) who have never been classified as a child in need, been subject to a CP Plan or been a looked after child. Of these 96 children one is considered High Risk of CSE, 38 are considered Medium Risk and 46 are Low risk, 11 were found not to

be at risk of CSE. The high risk child was not CIN, CP or LAC at the time of the referral into the CSE Hub but the level of risk identified during this referral initiated a full assessment that did result in the child exceeding the threshold for children’s social care. All the medium risk cases that did not meet the threshold for CIN, CP or LAC have been referred on to our partners in Turnaround, Hand in Hand or BLAST. Within the dataset there are 37 children considered as High Risk of CSE and of these 21 (56%) are currently looked after children, a further two were previously looked after. Six of the high risk children are subject to a child protection plan and nine are classified as children in need.

Using the home postcode of the children open to the CSE Hub it can be shown that 25% of the open cases live in the Bradford East constituency. The graph below shows that there are 9% of children who are in out of area placements. These are all children who are looked after by Bradford Children’s Social Care but have been placed outside of the district. All of these children are at high risk of CSE. There are also 3% of records that are Blank in the constituency field. These are all children that have records that are confidential on LCS.





A list of wards that contain more than ten children and their risk level is produced below. There are children at risk of CSE in all wards across Bradford but to prevent children being identified the numbers have not been included here.

Ward	High	Medium	Low	No CSE Risk	Total	%
Bradford Moor		17	8	1	26	9.03
Out of Area	13	2	7	3	25	8.68
Keighley West		8	10	1	19	6.60
Tong	1	11	6		18	6.25
Eccleshill	3	6	7	1	17	5.90
Royds	1	4	6	2	13	4.51
Wyke	2	4	4	2	12	4.17
Clayton and Fairweather Green	1	5	6		12	4.17
Wibsey		6	4		10	3.47
Great Horton	1	3	5	1	10	3.47
Keighley Central		4	5	1	10	3.47

Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes

Between the 1st April 2015 and the 31st March 2016 there were 531 sexual offences committed in Bradford against children who were under the age of 18 at the time the offence was committed. Of these crimes 109 (20%) were recorded as child sexual exploitation crimes.

The Home Office sets out National Crime Recording Standards for crimes to ensure that all police forces are working to the same definitions of offences and this allows national data to be gathered and forced compared. Each crime type is given a Home Office Code that describes the type of offence. For example, a dwelling burglary is classified under Home Office Code 28 and a burglary in a building other than a dwelling is classified as a Home Office Code 30. As such sexual offences have many Home Office Codes depending on the offence committed. There is no single Home Office code for child sexual exploitation because a CSE offence might be classified as many different offences



depending on the circumstances of the offence. West Yorkshire Police have had to devise a way of identifying if a crime is a CSE offence and have implemented a tagging system whereby a “child sex exploitation” tag can be added to a crime within the Hate Crime Classification field of the database.

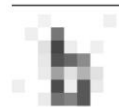
Crime Outcomes, Offenders and Suspects

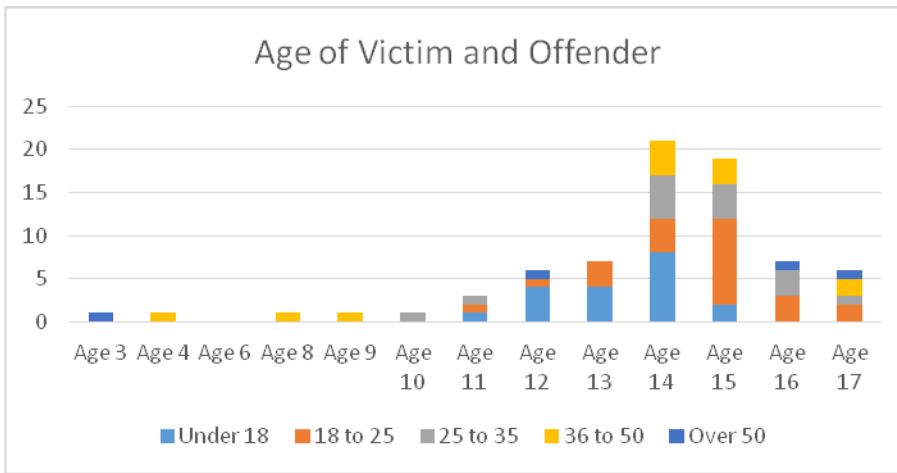
There are 41 (38%) CSE Crimes that are still being investigated and 66 (60%) that are finalised. Of these 109 offences there are 75 (69%) where an offender or suspect has been identified for the offence. There are 103 suspects identified as linked to 75 crimes within this dataset which means that there are 16 crimes that have more than one suspect linked to them. There are 8 offences with two suspects linked to them, seven with three suspects linked to them and one where there are seven suspects linked to the crime. There are only 14 offences where the investigation has been completed and no suspect has been identified.

Outcome	Total	%
10 POLICE NFA PUBLIC INTEREST	2	1.8
14 SUSPECT NOT ID - VICTIM DECLINES OR UNABLE	5	4.6
15A POLICE DECISION - SUSPECT ID - EVIDENTIAL DIFFICULTIES	25	22.9
16 SUSPECT ID - VICTIM REFUSES TO SUPPORT PROSECUTION	12	11.0
18 NO SUSPECT ID - INVESTIGATION COMPLETE	14	12.8
1A CHARGED	7	6.4
8B COMMUNITY RESOLUTION WITHOUT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	1	0.9
NB NO CRIME	2	1.8
NEW	41	37.6
Grand Total	109	

Where an offender has been charged it is not possible to state whether they were convicted as court as the Police do not hold this information. The role of the police is to gather evidence and bring a suspect to court to face justice. It is the role of the Crown Prosecution Service to prove that the suspect is guilty of the crime they are accused of committing. Questions regarding conviction rates for any offences should be directed at the Crown Prosecution Service or Her Majesty’s Courts Service.

In terms of age the majority (78%) of offenders were under the age of 36 and almost 60% were under the age of 25. The offenders who were under the age of 25 offended against children who were between 11 and 17 years old. One quarter of identified offenders were under the age of 18 and the victims for this age group were between 11 and 15 years of age. This suggests that the younger the victim the older the offender and that when children are in their teenage years are being offended against by offenders who are under the age of 35.





NB The age along the X axis is the age of the victim, the Y axis is the number of cases and the bars show the age of the offender.

There are five female offenders within this dataset but three of these crimes involve two underage parties sharing indecent images of

children (themselves) with other children. When this occurs crime recording rules dictate that two crimes must be recorded to show both children equally as victims and offenders. Another crime with a female offender crime relates to sexual intercourse between an 18 year old female and a 14 year old male who were in an age inappropriate relationship.

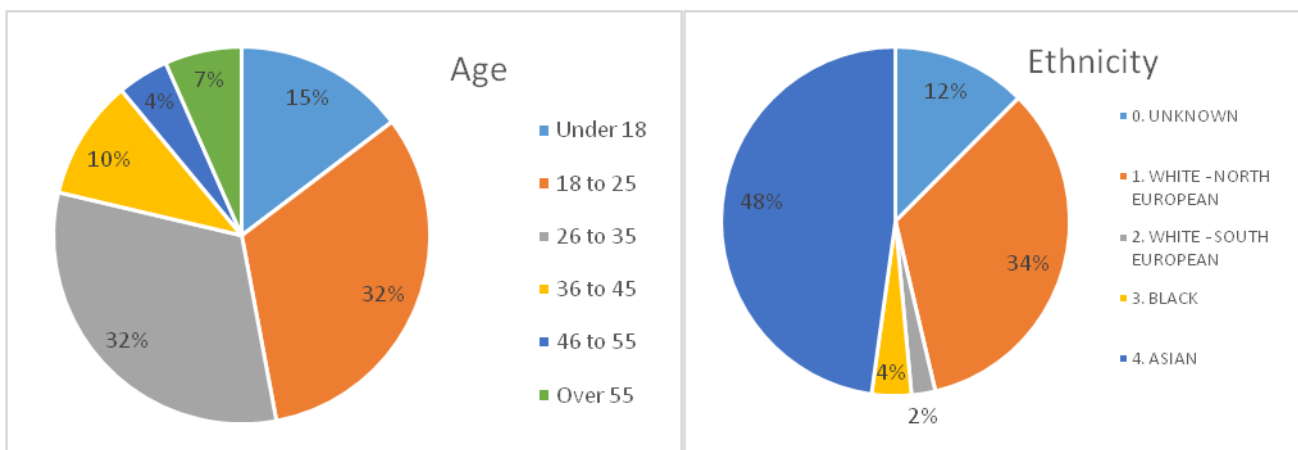
Suspect Management

Within the CSE Hub there is a dedicated police officer who is tasked with management of suspected perpetrators of CSE. When information is received into the Hub that someone may be involved in perpetrating CSE the information is evaluated and a risk assessment of the individual is made based on all information held on the individual by all member of the partnership. The risk that person presents is categorised as either high, medium, low or unsubstantiated and actions are undertaken that are proportionate given the risk level which is reviewed on a regular basis. Between 1st July 2015 and 30th June 2016 there were 135 CSE suspect management occurrences created on Niche and of these 126 were under investigation at the end of the same date period.

Those suspects with a higher levels of risk are most intensively managed and there is a team of officers tasked with visiting and monitoring offenders. The priority with high risk suspects is always to collect evidence to prosecute that individual or to use civil orders to curtail that person's offending behaviour. Medium and lower risk suspects are visited by officers and issued with a warning letter to say that they are being monitored by the police and follow up visits are undertaken to identify disruption opportunities and to engage the suspect in order to better understand the risk they present. It is important to build relationships with offenders so that officers can better assess their risk by exploring the intelligence that has been received. In some cases visits have resulted in a suspect's risk being reduced and in others has resulted in their risk being heightened.

In line with what is known from the crime dataset, almost 80% the suspect management occurrences relate to suspects who are aged 35 or younger and just over ten per cent are older than 45. Fifteen per cent of suspects are under the age of 18 and therefore are children themselves. There are 11 female suspects that are currently being managed, accounting for 8% of the total. In terms of ethnicity 48% of suspects have their ethnicity recorded as Asian and 36% have their ethnicity recorded as White. In 12% of cases the ethnicity is not recorded.





Locations of Concern

There are generally three types of locations that cause concern around CSE. Those that are vulnerable to CSE because they are places where people, including children, naturally congregate and socialise and those where the custodians of the premises may be unknowing of the signs of CSE and this may make their premises vulnerable to perpetrators using their facilities to perpetrate crimes. There are also those where the custodians of the premises are criminally complicit in the commission of CSE offences. The police aim to work in partnership with businesses to improve their understanding of the signs of CSE and give advice on actions they can take to improve the safeguarding of children within their premises. This is to ensure that businesses are run lawfully and safely and that children in the district can enjoy leisure activities in a safe environment.

The CSE Problem Solver works closely with Barnardo's to deliver the NightWatch scheme to businesses that operate within the night time economy. This programme is a training package delivered by Barnardo's with police support to all the staff who work in the premises. The objectives are to give the participants the knowledge to recognise the signs of CSE and understand how to report their concerns and safeguard children using their premises. The programme has been delivered to hotels, bars and snooker halls within the Bradford district.

Where there are concerns that a business may be facilitating the commission of CSE within their premises every legislative or regulatory opportunity is taken to reduce the risk and enforce better practices. Examples of this are extensive work undertaken with several hotels to increase their knowledge of the signs of CSE, improve their processes to ensure they know who is staying in each room and that identification is requested and copied for each person staying.





Bradford Safeguarding Children Board nine point strategic response to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

This 9 Point Strategic Response to CSE replaces the previous BSCB “7 Point Strategic Response to CSE” which was agreed in July 2013.

Introduction:

Working Together to Safeguard Children (WTSC) 2013 gives Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) the key responsibility for ensuring that relevant organisations in the local area co-operate effectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Therefore, LSCB have a central role in overseeing the work in their local area to implement the national “Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan” (2011).

In the Bradford District, partner organisations have decided that Bradford Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) is the lead strategic body for the development and implementation of the District’s response to CSE. BSCB is required to ensure that the needs of children and young people who have been, or may be, sexually exploited and their families are considered as it:

- Guides the planning and commissioning of services;
- Develops policies and procedures;
- Ensures that appropriate training is in place;
- Communicates and raises awareness; and
- Monitors and evaluates the work that is being done.

This BSCB strategic response sets out the key strands to be addressed in the work to tackle CSE in the Bradford District. These strands describe statutory safeguarding activity to be undertaken by statutory and voluntary sector partners, awareness raising and training activity, and community initiatives informed by specific knowledge of the incidence of CSE in the Bradford District. Taken together, the overall aims of these strands are:

- To safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people who have been, or may be, sexually exploited;
- To successfully prosecute those who perpetrate or facilitate CSE;
- To limit the opportunities for potential perpetrators to abuse children and young people in this way;



- To support families and communities who are dealing with the consequences of CSE;
- To develop preventative services which raise awareness of CSE among children, young people, parents and the communities of the District;
- To develop community resilience to the potentially divisive and damaging impact of CSE on the Bradford District and its constituent communities;
- To offer support and therapeutic services to survivors of CSE;
- To develop interventions to ensure that identified and potential perpetrators can participate in programmes to tackle behavior and attitudes that can lead to further offending; and
- To ensure that arrangements are in place to undertake any necessary investigations into historic cases of CSE.

BSCB and individual agencies working with children and families are continuously developing procedures, guidance and information about resources for preventative work and direct work to support children and families during and after victimisation through CSE. It is important that professionals working with children and families ensure that they are familiar with this information.

It is recognised that CSE is a dynamic and changing phenomenon. BSCB and all partners need to be vigilant in recognizing the need for new responses and need to learn from emerging evidence. All partners are committed to utilising data and research to inform the developing response.

The BSCB Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Missing Children sub group is responsible for ensuring that this 9 Point Strategic Response is up to date and reflects national and local policy and procedures in respect of CSE. All BSCB action and improvement plans related to CSE and all such individual agency plans must be guided by this 0 Point Strategic Response. The sub group is responsible for the effective implementation of all BSCB CSE action plans and improvements plans, for example those arising from relevant serious case reviews and challenge panels. This sub group also requires each member agency to submit its own CSE plans for scrutiny and challenge on an annual basis.

Definition of CSE from Government Guidance:

"Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or



young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability."

Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation:
Supplementary guidance to Working
Together to Safeguard Children (2009)



The Nine Point Response

1. Our partnership response to CSE is child, young person and victim focused.

This means that our interventions are intended to:

- Assist families, children and young people to become more resilient so that they are less likely to become victims of CSE;
- Support children, young people and their families through the criminal justice system, in giving evidence and in securing justice;
- Ensure that those abused through CSE receive timely therapeutic and support services;
- Survivors of CSE are assisted to overcome the consequences of this abuse as they move into adulthood; and
- BSCB and its partners listen to and learn from the experiences of children and young people in order to continuously improve services.



2. Partners will develop and resource a multi agency co-located team which will work together to reduce the risk to victims and bring offenders to justice.

There is now considerable evidence that co-locating professionals from key-agencies is effective in sharing information, planning and acting to protect children and young people and in securing evidence to prosecute offenders. The first co-located team in Lancashire began work in 2004, and now each district in that authority has a dedicated CSE multi-agency team. Two inspections by Ofsted of Bradford Children's Services have taken place since the Hub was established; both of these have highlighted this multi-agency team as an example of good practice.

The team, known as "the Hub" is a single point of contact which deals with all referred concerns from members of the public and professionals about children in the District who may be at risk of CSE, or to share information about potential offenders. The main focus of the team is to reduce the threat and risk to the victim. This is achieved by having a multi agency personalised plan for every child at risk, with an agreed multi agency assessment of the level of risk experienced by the child. The plans have a specific focus on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the child or young person and supporting her or him through the criminal justice system. The plans will address the need for therapeutic and support services for children and young people. Partners also collaborate to share information about potential perpetrators, who are dealt with dynamically to reduce the risk to the victim and other children.

A detailed multi-agency review of the operation of the Hub was undertaken by BSCB from December 2015 – June 2016. This has resulted in plan with 16 actions; the CSE and Missing Children Sub Group is required to rep[ort to BSCB on the progress of this plan.



3. A training plan will be developed for all professionals and leaders regarding CSE, in particular a bespoke training plan for schools to identify to pupils and teachers the signs of being groomed for CSE.

It is important that all professionals are aware of the signs of CSE and have access to appropriate training. However, national reports and enquiries into CSE in individual Districts have highlighted the importance of CSE work in all phases of schools, colleges and in alternative educational provision.

It is important that all professionals understand the risks associated with CSE and that they are able to recognise the signs of a child who may be being groomed. All professionals, including those based in schools need to recognise that victims of CSE can be females or male and that females as well as males can be implicated in this form of abuse. They also need to have clarity in relation to the referral pathways and points of contact where they can access help and advice regarding all child protection concerns, including concerns that a child is being abused through CSE. This will be achieved through targeted awareness training and bespoke support as and when required.

Children, particularly teenagers, are vulnerable to being groomed for CSE; many children report to agencies that they are worried that they will not be able to recognise if they are being groomed. To address this we will strengthen the existing partnership work to expand training and awareness raising programmes which are presently taking place in schools across all educational phases.

BSCB has developed an on-line CSE training programme which is suitable for all professionals and leaders. A programme of additional multi-agency training has been developed which is targeted at professionals with specific roles. BSCB will undertake an audit of single – agency CSE training that is provided across the District and will also undertake a targeted training needs analysis.

Bradford Council has amended its constitution to make the completion of CSE awareness training mandatory for all councilors and co-opted members of Council. The administration of this training is overseen by the council's Member Development Manager.

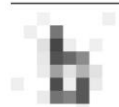


4. Faith and community leaders will be assisted in supporting communities through the damage caused by CSE.

The potential for CSE to cause damage to community relations has been demonstrated in a number of districts. Within the Bradford District there are examples of groups seeking to associate CSE exclusively with a particular community.

CSE causes considerable damage to communities and has serious implications for community cohesion. Myths and untruths about the incidence, causes and risk factors for CSE also create the potential for CSE to be ignored, minimised, or incorrectly associated with particular communities.

There is of course the damage caused to victims, but there are less obvious implications for the spouses and families of perpetrators. There are also recognised groups of people who seek to exploit the situation by claiming that perpetrators come from one community or faith, the potential impact of this being to cause disharmony within the District. Community and faith leaders have significant influence and it is important that they bring people together to discuss this topic, recognise the seriousness of crimes committed by perpetrators and have plans in place to support victims and families. They should also collaborate to rebut any inaccurate or inflammatory comments made by those who wish to cause disharmony.



5. Support networks will be supported focusing on women and mothers.

It is recognised that parents and carers require support and advice regarding CSE. Preventative services are being developed in Bradford to ensure that this is available. However, local professional experience demonstrates that women, particularly mothers, are especially influential in families and communities. In relation to CSE they may be the mothers of or be otherwise related to the victims or they may be the wives, mothers or be otherwise related to the offenders. It is important that a network is set up to give peer support and raise awareness of this crime.

The goals of this work would be to assist women and mothers

- To be able to understand the signs that a child may be being groomed for CSE;
- To be able to recognise when a person may be having an inappropriate relationship with a child;
- To have clarity in relation to how to report their concerns and how to get help;
- To be in a position where they can speak to their children about the dangers of CSE;
- To set up a peer support system where they can support other women and families, whose family and community relationships have been damaged by CSE.



6. A specific direct work plan will be developed aimed at boys between 14 yrs and 17 yrs to tackle any unacceptable attitudes regarding the sexual abuse of any person.

Work by the Office of the Children's Commissioner has found significant evidence that some young men between 14 and 17 years of age are developing an unhealthy attitude towards women. There is a developing professional consensus that some of this is as a result of pornography which is freely available on the internet, and through the inappropriate use of social media and mobile phones (e.g. "sexting"). Attitudes towards women, appropriate sexual relationships and consent in sexual relationships are of concern. It is important to ensure that boys and young men have access to positive examples of masculinity and male role models that reinforce messages regarding healthy emotional and sexual relationships.

There needs to be wider access to direct work with this age group of young men to explore issues of respect, consent, and sexual behavior, with a particular focus on the issue of CSE. The objective is to change some of these young men's stereotypical views of women by increasing the understanding of the social and legal implications of becoming involved in these crimes.



7. Partners will work together to develop responses and resources to address the impact of CSE in its varied manifestations across the District's communities.

Sexual offences against children are committed by people from all communities. However there is evidence that different models of CSE are more likely to be associated with males from different communities. Examples of this are the under-representation of Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) males in detected on-line offending against children and an over-representation of the same BME groups in detected CSE offending through street grooming. This evidence is supported by the findings of the Interim Report of the Deputy Children's Commissioner into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups and other published report and research

Direct work and training materials need to be developed that are informed by and sensitive to the experiences of the District's varied origin community. These materials need to address:

- How people can recognise the signs of CSE;
- The need for people to know how to report any child welfare concerns, including concerns that a child might be at risk of CSE.
- The criminal, social and health risks associated with involvement in grooming and CSE activity.



8. A partnership response will be developed to reduce the opportunities for perpetrators of CSE to traffick and abuse children and young people through the use of all regulatory functions of the Council and its partners

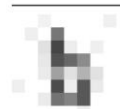
Some prosecutions in Bradford and elsewhere have highlighted the opportunities afforded by some establishments for perpetrators to abuse children on their premises. This raises issues about the awareness of proprietors, managers and staff about the risk of children being abused on their premises. It has also demonstrated that some premises have not kept adequate records of visitors/customers, checked age ID, or reported concerns to the authorities, even when such concerns have been raised by other guests/customers.

Cases from other parts of the country and national reports and inquiries about CSE and human trafficking also highlight the need to ensure that applicants for and holders of Hackney and Private Hire licenses have an awareness of the signs of CSE and trafficking.

BSCB will continue to work with legislators to consider whether the current framework or laws, regulations and licensing arrangements afford the necessary protections for children and young people in hotels, licensed and other commercial premises. A local campaign has commenced, facilitated by the Serious and Organised Crime Agency, to raise awareness of CSE in the District's Hotels, Bed & Breakfast establishments and other relevant premises.

The Council and its partners will also consider how opportunities for the trafficking of children and CSE can be reduced by ensuring that officers discharging regulatory powers and reviewing license applications have an awareness of the issues and know how to recognize the signs.

The Council and its partners will take steps to raise awareness of CSE and the trafficking of children among the operators and staff of licensed enterprises in the Bradford District, particularly those operating within the "night Time Economy".



9. Our partnership response includes undertaking multi-agency historic investigations into CSE.

Partnership understanding of CSE is constantly evolving, as is the response. In common with other organisations nationally, West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Council did not previously have the same rigorous and co-ordinated approach to dealing with allegations of child sexual exploitation that have been developed in recent years.

BSCB supports the establishment of a multi-agency historic CSE investigation team. This team will work to agreed terms of reference to undertake investigations into CSE concerns arising for individuals from priority groups, including those who self-refer.



Appendix 3

Joint Targeted Area Inspection Action Plan

JTAI Improvement Area	Action Statements	Is this work new (Y/N)	If "No", where is this work being undertaken and by whom? If "Yes" which agency / Organisation should lead on it?
Whether thresholds to access assessments and services are clear and consistent, and whether their application improves outcomes for children	<i>01.1: Revise the "Threshold of need" in the light of "Signs of Safety" and implement embed its multi-agency use via the "Journey to Excellence - Early Help Offer".</i>	N	<i>ECS Operations Manager leading this to go to the BSCB in September</i>
	<i>01.2: Develop a process to share with the partnership the outcomes and learning from individual agency audits.</i>	Y	<i>BSCB Manager leading on this</i>
How well the individual needs of children are taken into consideration, including the extent to which there is respect for diversity and sensitivity to age, race, culture, religion, gender, sexual orientation and disability	<i>02.1: Each agency to devise and implement a Quality Assurance process to ensure that sufficient multi agency information is gained and recorded to provide a holistic picture of a child's needs.</i>	Y	<i>BSCB performance group to pick this up</i>

	<i>02.3: The CSE Strategic Group is to complete its work to ensure children at risk of CSE who have any learning difficulties or disabilities are recognised by all agencies and appropriate support put in place.</i>	N	<i>BSCB Manager to refer to the CSE sub group and request feedback</i>
The quality and timeliness of referrals	<i>03.1: Improvements to be made in the quality and timeliness of referrals from West Yorkshire Police to the MASH.</i>	Y	<i>Hub Manager to pick this up with the police</i>
	<i>03.2: Develop a clear procedure to provide feedback to those who refer cases to Childrens Specialist Services.</i>	N	<i>Hub Manager to action</i>
	<i>03.3: Complete the joint audit by BTHFT and CSS of referrals for health needs and implement required improvements.</i>	N	
	<i>03.4: Improve joint decision making between the Police and YOT in respect of prevention work.</i>	Y	
Whether referrals are responded to in a timely and appropriate manner	<i>04.1: Implement the Journey to Excellence targeted early help offer.</i>	N	<i>Deputy Director, Specialist Children's Services and head of targeted early help to action</i>

	<i>04.2: Review the out of hours offer to ensure it can further improve out of hours responses.</i>	N	
	<i>04.3: Specialist CAMHS to internally review its access points, referral criteria and process, clinical pathways, and recording and reporting of activity and outcomes.</i>	?	?
The quality and timeliness of assessments	<i>05.1: Develop a partnership methodology to understand and address the quality of assessments across all agencies.</i>	Y	<i>BSCB Manager leading on this with CSS managers</i>
	<i>05.2: Revisit the Bradford Single Child Assessment (BSCA) to ensure the management footprint, chronologies, consistent case recording and clarity of journey of child are consistently and effectively recorded.</i>	Y	<i>Business Transformation Officer to report on this and work with CSS managers</i>
	<i>05.3: WYCRC to improve the timeliness of completed sentence plans so that it meets the national average.</i>	?	<i>Community Rehabilitation Company to action</i>
	<i>05.4: BDCFT to complete their review of all respite units and the care plans for children who are LAC, but also have complex health and disabilities, regarding timeliness and quality, and take appropriate actions to rectify shortcomings</i>	N	<i>this is complete</i>

The impact of decisions and plans on outcomes for children and their families	<i>06.1: Continue the District-wide implementation of the Signs of Safety social work model.</i>	N	<i>Deputy Director, Specialist children's Services with Workforce Development Manager. This is ongoing in line with the plan</i>
	<i>06.2: Determine how this will affect case conference procedures and processes and the resulting changes that will be necessary.</i>	Y	<i>Service Manager, Children's Safeguarding & Reviewing Unit , Head of Targeted Early Help</i>
Whether the local authority works effectively with other agencies, including appropriate and timely sharing of information	<i>07.1: Approve and implement the insertion of a new protocol on information sharing into safeguarding procedures.</i>	N	<i>Deputy BSCB Manager</i>
	<i>07.2: Councils Legal Team to approve a wide ranging information sharing agreement drafted by West Yorkshire Police.</i>	N	<i>Deputy BSCB Manager to report</i>
	<i>07.3: work with the Council's Housing Department to ensure that the partners have access to relevant housing information to support the work with missing children.</i>	Y	<i>Access to Housing Manager to be contacted by Deputy BSCB Manager</i>
	<i>07.4: Each agency to implement change in practice as described in the latest SCR Action Plan.</i>	N	<i>Deputy BSCB Manage: in progress</i>

	<i>07.5: Develop and implement a partnership protocol for the resolution and recording of professional conflict.</i>	N	<i>Deputy BSCB Manager in progress</i>
The quality of analysis of risk and the factors within the child's family and community that can help keep them safe	<i>08.1: Ensure partnership wide consistency in the risk analysis currently conducted within each agency.</i>	N	<i>within Challenge Panels Deputy BSCB Manager to progress</i>
Whether signs of specific risks to individual children are recognised and appropriately responded to	<i>09.1: Ensure the coordinated roll-out of Signs of Safety across the District</i>	N	<i>in progress: Head of Targeted Early Help</i>
Whether children and their families are involved in decisions about their lives	<i>10.1: Seek the views of parents about the quality of information and level of interaction with professionals in different agencies during the referral and assessment processes.</i>	Y	<i>Group Services Manager, Service Manager (Hub) and Service Manager (Children's Safeguarding & Reviewing Unit) to action</i>
	<i>10.2: Determine whether children, young people, parents and carers views are listened to and taken into account when further actions are being decided.</i>	Y	<i>Group Services Manager, Service Manager (Hub) and Service Manager (Children's Safeguarding & Reviewing Unit) to action</i>
	<i>10.3 Produce a report for the Childrens Trust on the "Takeover Day" its outcomes, the impact of the activity and how it might be developed in the future.</i>	N	<i>Children's Services Commissioner, Youth Provision: to report</i>

The quality of recording in case files	<i>11.1: Develop an ongoing sustainable partnership case file audit system to ensure consistent high quality records district - wide.</i>	N	<i>Challenge panels ii place-Deputy BSCB Manager</i>
	<i>11.2: West Yorkshire Police to ensure that the supervision of child protection related crimes is rigorous and that all the safeguarding inspectors have ensured improvement have been delivered.</i>	Y	<i>WY Police Superintendent: Neighbourhood Operations to action</i>
	<i>11.3: Complete development and roll out of the WYCRC CMS system.</i>	Y	<i>CRC to action</i>
	<i>11.4: Continue the Children's Specialist Services systematic audit process. Provide further training and supervision if required.</i>	N	<i>Business Transformation Officer leading</i>
The effectiveness of out-of-hours provision at managing risk of harm through effective information sharing, referral and assessment (including the provision of emergency accommodation for children that go missing)	<i>12.1: (See 04.2) Involve partners in the review of the out of hours offer to ensure it can further improve out of hours responses.</i>	N	<i>Group Services Manager to lead</i>

The impact of strategy discussions and any subsequent section 47 enquiries on actions taken to protect children and young people	<i>13.1: Partnership review of the impact of strategy discussions and any subsequent section 47 enquiries... To learn whether further actions or refinements are required to improve the impact.</i>	?	<i>Group Services Manager to lead</i>
	<i>13.2 Complete the audit of high, medium and low risk CSE cases (selected randomly and to include boys) which is being undertaken to look at practice.</i>	N	<i>Group Services Manager to lead</i>
Quality of management oversight of: effectiveness of senior management audits of how well workers manage risk of harm through effective referral and assessment	<i>14.1 & 15.1: (See 11.1): Develop an ongoing sustainable partnership case file audit system to ensure consistent high quality records district - wide.</i>	N	<i>Challenge panels in place</i>
Quality of management oversight of: risk assessment and prioritisation of referrals		N	<i>Challenge panels in place</i>
Quality of management oversight of case allocation and workload management	<i>16.1: Evaluate the case allocation and workload management systems are evaluated in terms of the quality of the management oversight and improved outcomes.</i>	N	<i>Group Service Manager to lead</i>

Quality of management oversight: the quality and effectiveness of direct supervision, support and challenge	<i>17.1 & 18.1: (See 14.1 & 11.1): Develop an ongoing sustainable partnership case file audit system to ensure consistent high quality records district - wide.</i>	N	<i>Challenge panels in place</i>
Quality of management oversight: the effectiveness of the arrangements for informing and involving senior managers in decision-making			
Quality of management oversight of the effectiveness of escalation arrangements	<i>19.1: CSE Hub to provide anonymised examples of how the escalation process has been used and its effectiveness in achieving a successful outcome.</i>	Y	<i>Service Manager for the Hub to lead and report</i>
	<i>19.2: CSE Hub to work with agencies to address the issues of variability in management oversight.</i>	Y	<i>Service Manager for the Hub to lead and report</i>
How well leaders and managers know and understand what is happening at the 'front door' for their services.	<i>20.1: (See 17.1,14.1 & 11.1): Ensure outcomes of multi agency case audit are routinely shared at the appropriate senior partnership forum.</i>	Y	<i>Deputy BSCB Manager & BSCB Performance and Information Officer</i>

How effectively leaders and managers use their knowledge to challenge and support practitioners and promote continuous improvement.	<i>21.1: BSCB to be more proactive in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management systems within agencies.</i>	Y	<i>BSCB Performance and Information Officer and BSCB performance sub group</i>
	<i>21.2: BSCB to ensure that challenge and scrutiny reports are presented to the Board.</i>	N	<i>Deputy BSCB Manager</i>
	<i>21.3: Children's Trust Board takes appropriate actions from the learning acquired from monitoring and evaluation.</i>	Y	<i>Assistant Director: Performance, Commissioning and Partnerships</i>
	<i>21.4: Children's Trust Board to share best practice and demand a more coordinated multi-agency approach to continuous improvement.</i>	Y	<i>Assistant Director: Performance, Commissioning and Partnerships</i>
Whether the LSCB actively monitors, promotes, coordinates and evaluates the work of the local authority to help, protect and care for children.	<i>22.1: ensure that all agencies record and share their accurate records of safeguarding training completed by all staff.</i>	Y	<i>BSCB to ask for agency assurance</i>
	<i>22.2: Continue the development, up-keep and interrogation of the BSCB's multi-agency performance dataset.</i>	N	<i>BSCB Performance and Information Officer</i>

	22.3: Carry out follow-up work to ensure the timely completion of section 11 audits.	N	BSCB Performance and Information Officer
	22.4: Ensure high quality CSE assessments are maintained.	N	Service Manager for the Hub
	22.5: Regularly review the Performance and Learning and Improvement Frameworks for compliance and effectiveness.	N	BSCB Performance and Information Officer and BSCB performance sub group

Appendix 4

Review of CSE Hub Action Plan

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
1) The MASH Service Manager to oversee all the day to day management of the CSE Hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint MASH Service Manager 	Di Watherston	August 2016	Service Manger appointed Improved co-ordination of the work of the Hub	June 2016 – Recruitment process underway	Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
2) Joint training and teambuilding events to be planned for the multi agency team on a routine basis to provide opportunities to build relationships between all the agencies and professionals involved, and to review practice and development. National research and guidance and innovation to be taken into account, shared and used to inform practice. The Principal Social Worker to be involved in the development on the practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set timetable for learning and development to take place at least six monthly Team meetings to be part of development process An online CSE information hub containing national research and guidance which all partners of the CSE Hub can access 	MASH Service Manager Managers in the Hub	August 2016-ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staffs attend training twice a year Audit of practice shows that training is effective Evidence that training is developed in consultation with children and families 	June 2016 – Planning has commenced	Points 1,2,3,4,5

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
3) Therapeutic services need to be clearly defined and mapped across the partnership so that children and families are signposted and receive appropriate services according to identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task and finish group to be established. Membership to include VCS, service users, representative from schools • Gap analysis to be undertaken • Therapeutic services to be mapped across the partnership 	Helen Rodwell Kelly Barker Janice Hawkes Sue Thompson Ruth Dennis Schools Representative	Group to be established by July 2016-06- Review progress October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear map of all therapeutic services available for children and families who are at risk of or victims of CSE • Children assessed and referred to services appropriately for therapeutic support 	June 2016 – Membership of task and finish group identified	Points 1,2,3,4,7,8
4) An addition social worker from Children Social Care to be considered to increase social worker post to 3. Social workers to undertake all new child and family assessments	Intelligence resource planning underway	Di Watherston	August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Worker undertaking new child and family assessments • All assessments in the Hub are undertaken by social workers 	June 2016 – currently under review	Points 1,2,3,4,5
5) A Performance Management framework to be developed to evidence the impact of the Hub. Performance indicators for partner agencies in the Hub and for the work of the Hub to be routinely monitored and evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current performance management information • Identify gaps in data • Set performance indicators and targets • Set up monitoring arrangements 	Di Waterston Terry Long	September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score card available to identify trends • Evidence of reduction in risk and protection 	June 16 – First Race Track report completed. Timetable for set up to review current performance information	Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
6) The Police and Children's Social Care missing coordinators to work closely together and with agencies in the CSE Hub to ensure information are shared and action is taken with all missing children. Shared working between the CSE data analyst and missing coordinator to ensure that intelligence informs practice in a proactive way	Intelligence and information is shared between the Missing Children Hub and CSE Hub Consideration of how to address gaps in relation to preventative work with children who go missing.	Jill Cannon Anita Clay	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared score card and race track Vulnerable children will be effectively identified within the CSE and Missing Children Hub 	June 2016 – both offices in post and working together	Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
7) Children's feedback and involvement needs to be dynamic, systematic and inform the development of practice. Establish a Children's Advisory Board for the integrated CSE Hub plus an agreed programme of consultation/service evaluation across the partnership 7a) Conduct a survey to obtain the views of service users both children and parents/carers and use the outcome to further develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Children's Advisory Board Consider the use of existing children's groups to establish a children's advisory group Consider using viewpoint for all children within the Hub to obtain feedback and provide information to evaluate and develop the service. Arrange survey of children and parents carers' views from selection of threshold 	Kay Kelly Heather Wilson	December 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Advisory group established Number of consultation with children Views of children are fed back into practice and practice and services improved as result of feedback 		Points 1,2,3,4,7,8

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
the service.	of need categories.					
8) The morning meetings to be reviewed/ revised and new terms of reference with evidence based outcome framework to be develop to measure service impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review terms of reference for the morning meetings • Clarify the remit of all meetings within the Hub and decision making • Step up step down process to be made clear 	DI Watherston	End of July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated terms of reference for the morning meetings • Greater understanding of step down step up process • Professionals requiring further information know who to contact 	June 2016 - Work has started on review of Terms of Reference	Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
9) The short term nature of some posts within the Hub is of concern, therefore the review recommends that all identified essential posts in the Hub need to have the long term commitment of all agencies and should be made permanent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each agency in the CSE Hub to consider making any short term posts long term 	Sue Thompson Jim Hopkinson Vince Firth	January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All posts in the Hub are long term 	June 2016 – Report to be taken to CCG Boards in Sep / Oct to include a request that consideration is given to permanent funding of the cross-health post.	Points 1,2,3,4

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
10) Consistent and timely information sharing with Targeted Early Help Services regarding children identified as at risk of CSE and those who have been identified that will benefit from targeted preventative work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear link with Targeted Early Help Services to include joint working protocol Set up routine information sharing meetings 	MASH Service Manager	October 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are appropriately signposted and their safeguarding needs are met 		Points 1,2,3,4,7,8
11) Undertake an analysis of how Bradford agencies are performing in relation to giving 16/17 year olds a quality service and the right level of protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit cases of 16/17 year olds children open to the Hub Specialist VCS agencies to support the audit 	MASH Service Managers and Managers in the Hub	October 2016	Needs of the children are being met in order to safeguard and reduce CSE risks		Points 1,2,3,6
12) Review of capacity and allocation of referrals to the Hub, taking into account an analysis of what is considered a 'quality service' being accessed by children in order to address the potential for duplication of work when children work with Placement Support Service and a specialist VCS service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each specialist VCS agency in the CSE Hub and PSS to be clear in regards how many young people they can work with at any one time (For PSS this is in regards to children and their families where CSE is the prominent risk factor) taking into account resources heavy/long term high risk cases Each specialist VCS 	Jill Hudson Kay Kelly Zoe Fryer Zoe Stephenson Jones Phil Mitchell	November 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are referred to the right service for their support needs Children are receiving the right level of support for their individual needs which will support their exit and recovery from CSE There is a clear and documented understanding by the hub on the capacity of each 		Points 1,2,3,4,5,6

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
	<p>agency within the CSE hub and the PPS to be clear on the service they offer in terms of what planned / unplanned / response to crisis intervention they employ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear definition of which child each service will work with e.g. LAC / boys / girls / ages / levels of risk / areas covered / length of time / when closure will be considered 			<p>service within it (this should be a working document as funding for pieces of work can have an impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear exit strategy incorporated into plans for children who are reducing their risk from medium to high risk • Children moved OLA have continued support (potentially from another service) during the time they are OLA and when returning to Bradford they resume support from the same worker / service 		
<p>13) Training specifically around the development of the analysis of risk pertaining to CSE Risk Assessment Tool to be offered to professionals across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing piece of work being undertaken by Danielle Williams who is reviewing the effectiveness of the Risk Assessment Tool to identify areas for improvement and 	<p>Danielle Williams</p>	<p>September 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving how we identify risk in relation to children at risk of CSE 		<p>Points 1,2,3,4,5,6</p>

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
	<p>training needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in the training link with paediatricians/forensic medicals • Training pack around the analysis of risk pertaining to the CSE risk assessment tool to be developed. 					
14) Training needs analysis to be undertaken in relation to CSE and children with learning disabilities / difficulties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up Task and finish group to review the training currently on offer and ensure disabilities is given due attention. - • Develop of specialist, accessible materials/tools to support work with children with learning disabilities. 	Sylvana Keenan, Social Worker CSE Diane Holdsworth Turnaround. Julie Evans L&D Coordinator	January 2017	Work with the L&D CSE Trainers to ensure the CSE of disabled children/ young people is raised and given due consideration.		Points 1,2,3,4,5,6
15) Publicise the newly developed Child Sexual Exploitation framework on Bradford's Safeguarding Children Board website.	The Child Sexual Abuse Framework will be uploaded on the BSCB website and embedded into the Multi Agency procedures through TRIX.	Saheed Khan Paul Hill TRIX	August 2016			Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
16) Consider location when undertaking intervention with children who need support.	Identify suitable children and young people friendly venue where work with children requiring support can be undertaken	MASH Service Manager/Health Representative	September 2016		June 2016 - Two individual rooms at Sir Henry Mitchell	Points 1,2,3,7,8,9

Recommendations	Tasks/Action	Lead Person	Completion Date	Evidence of Impact/Outcome	Progress to Date	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
					House which are child friendly are available for intervention and work with children	
17) Improve co-ordination and implementation of the work within communities and, in particular, the BSCB 9 Point Strategy.	Strategic activity and progress to be recorded and analysed within the BSCB 9 point plan.	Paul Hill /All partner agencies	September 2016			Points 4,5,7,8,9
18) Develop an Action Plan from all the recommendations from the review. The Action Plan to be monitored by the CSE Sub-Group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plan completed by review group Frequency of monitoring arrangement agreed 	Gani Martins Vince Firth	July 2016	Action Plan endorsed by BSCB Main Board in July 2016	Action Plan completed and presented at the July 2016 main BSCB meeting	Points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Appendix 5

CSE Challenge Panel Action Plan

Recommendation	Actions	Lead	Intended Outcome for Children	Impact Evaluation	Completion Date	Progress	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
All practitioners to ensure they use the latest CSE Risk Assessment template	To circulate latest version to all agencies and make available on BSCB website	CSE Hub	Risk assessments on children are effective and ensure children are safe and receive appropriate services	Risk Assessments are effective and contain the necessary information to enable robust decisions to be made on the need of the child	July 2016		Points 1,2,3,4,5,7
CSE Hub to provide greater clarity about how risk assessments are settled upon, and how they are revised.	Briefing to agencies and staff explaining the process	CSE Hub	Risk assessments on children are effective, and information is shared with relevant professionals to ensure children are safe and receive appropriate services	Agencies are clearer about the decision making process. This will eliminate inconsistencies with risk rating between agencies	August 2016		Points 1,2,3,4,5,7
Information sharing: key information not always referenced in current risk assessments	BSCB leads to cascade down through their organisations the need to ensure all relevant information is shared and recorded in current	Board members	Staff understand their safeguarding responsibilities to share information and contribute to assessments	Assessments and decisions made for children are based on a informed picture of the child's circumstances so that their welfare and protection	August 2016		Points 1,2,3,4,5,7

Recommendation	Actions	Lead	Intended Outcome for Children	Impact Evaluation	Completion Date	Progress	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
	risk assessments			needs are met			
Lack of contingency planning in the case documents and presentations provided.	BSCB leads to cascade down through their organisations the importance of contingency planning	Board members	Appropriate measures are in place in to ensure children are safe and receive the necessary services	Case management and planning is effective and appropriate to the needs of children	August 2016		Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Chronologies across all services, should not be a list of events but include analysis	BSCB leads to take responsibly to cascade down through their agencies	Board members	Decisions made for children are based on sound analysis of the child's circumstances and experiences so that their welfare and protection needs are met	All agencies capture and record analysis within chronologies to help understand assess the risks to children	August 2016		Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Newly qualified social workers should not have case responsibility where CSE is involved	Service Managers to ensure this happens	Children's Specialist Services - Group Service Manager	Children are case managed by appropriately qualified, experienced staff	Case management and planning is effective and appropriate to the needs of children	July 2016		Points 1, 2, 3
Where children are placed out of Local Authority area there is a need to ensure that Police information and risk	Ensure information is shared by relevant Police areas		Assessments and decisions made for children are based on a	Children will be effectively safeguarded through agencies	September 2016		Points 1, 2, 3, 8

Recommendation	Actions	Lead	Intended Outcome for Children	Impact Evaluation	Completion Date	Progress	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
assessment (e.g. missing episodes) are coming back to Bradford. West Yorkshire Police undertook to test whether the force has robust arrangements for passing the same information back to home force areas for children placed in Bradford by other authorities	West Yorkshire Police to audit this		informed picture of the child's circumstances so that their welfare and protection needs are met	fulfilling their responsibilities to share relevant information	October 2016	Report back to CSE Sub-Group	
All agencies need to be aware that when a high number of professionals become involved in a case it can lead to confusion over roles and can overwhelm children and families.	BSCB leads to cascade down this information through their organisations	Board members	Children are safeguarded through being case managed by the most appropriate and relevant professionals	Planning meetings should always ensure that there is role clarity and accountability for actions and that this is appropriately explained to the child and family.	August 2016		Points 1, 2, 3
There needs to be a mechanism to share information regarding Forced Marriage Protection Orders with the Local Authority, schools, colleges and Health.	Police to consider information sharing processes with the relevant agencies		Agencies understand their safeguarding duties to share information appropriately to ensure the child is kept safe	All relevant agencies have the necessary information and are fully aware of the arrangements in places to safeguard and protect the child	August 2016		Points 1, 2, 3, 7, 8
Ensure emergency services staff have appropriate guidance to understand the	Guidance to be issued to all staff	Emergency services	Children vulnerable to CSE receive the	Emergency services are responsive to	August 2016		Points 1, 2, 3

Recommendation	Actions	Lead	Intended Outcome for Children	Impact Evaluation	Completion Date	Progress	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
implications of risk and response to children flagged at risk of CSE			appropriate response and service	needs of children at risk of CSE			
Ensure children have paediatric assessments following an alleged assault	BSCB leads to cascade down this information through their organisations. Professionals to record steps taken to support the child in accepting this service. Audit required to establish if practice, and recording of practice in this area has improved, particularly following the appointment of a nurse practitioner for the Hub	Board members CSE Hub	Children receive timely and effective assessments to ensure they are safe and receive appropriate services	Assessments are effective and sound decisions to be made on the need of the child in order to safeguard and protect them	August 2016 October 2016	Report back to CSE Sub-Group	Points 1, 2, 3, 7
To ensure the provision of Fair Access Panels (FAP) are used when identifying suitable school placements for vulnerable children	Guidance on Fair Access Panels to be disseminated to teams including stressing that the FAP does not apply to Children Looked After, previously looked	Children's Specialist Services / Education Services	Vulnerable children have access to a good level Education Children Looked After are admitted to a school of their choice	Access to Education is secured quickly for vulnerable children	July 2016		Points 1, 2, 3

Recommendation	Actions	Lead	Intended Outcome for Children	Impact Evaluation	Completion Date	Progress	Link to CSE 9 Point Plan
	after children or a child with a statement of SEN as these children must be admitted to the preferred or named school.						