

Appendix 2



UPDATE REPORT ON THE DONCASTER SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE) ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This update report has been prepared by the Independent Chair of the Doncaster Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB) in conjunction with DSCB partners.
- 1.2 The report provides an update against the 10 key assurance questions raised by the DSCB Chair to ensure CSE is being effectively addressed in Doncaster. A copy of the updated CSE Action Plan, with summary comments is at Annex 1.

2. The Ten Key assurance questions

2.1. How well do we understand the nature and scale of CSE in Doncaster?

The DSCB Child Sexual Abuse Sub-group has continued to progress its action plan to tackle child sexual abuse. Due to the good progress made against the Boards priorities Board members have evaluated the impact of the work on child sexual exploitation (CSE) as being established with sustained impact. The CSE sub-group has continued to make progress against the CSE strategy by ensuring we have a good understanding of CSE in Doncaster and are taking appropriate action to support victims, disrupt perpetrators and have ensured practitioners, the public, young people and the industry sector know what actions to undertake to refer concerns about child sexual exploitation.

- 2.2 Data continues to be refined to provide more accurate information about CSE concerns. The data shows that the police and education are the organisations who make the highest number of referrals, although it may be the case that other agencies report their concerns via the Police. South Yorkshire Police provide a breakdown of referral types into a number of categories. The majority of open cases for Doncaster Children's Services Trust (DCST) and the referral data supplied by South Yorkshire Police with a concern of CSE, continue to be females. Most referrals continue to fall into the 12 to 16 year age group. The prominent ethnicity for open CSE cases is White British, which is reflective of the general population of Doncaster.
- 2.3 Good work continues to take place with the industry sector to ensure a greater understanding of the risks of CSE. Over 900 taxi drivers have been trained including a number of new taxi drivers who now undertake training as part of their licence application. Other business areas continue to receive an input on CSE, such as private sector landlords, hoteliers and food establishments.
- 2.4 Protecting Vulnerable Young People Panel (PVYP) continues to evolve and since January 2017, it has reviewed 17 young people where there have been specific concerns about CSE; 8 of these young people have now been stepped down from the PVYP process as it is now suitable for their cases to be managed on a single agency basis as concerns have significantly reduced. CSE information relating to 'hotspots' and individuals is shared between agencies which assists the partnership maximise opportunities to protect children and young people.

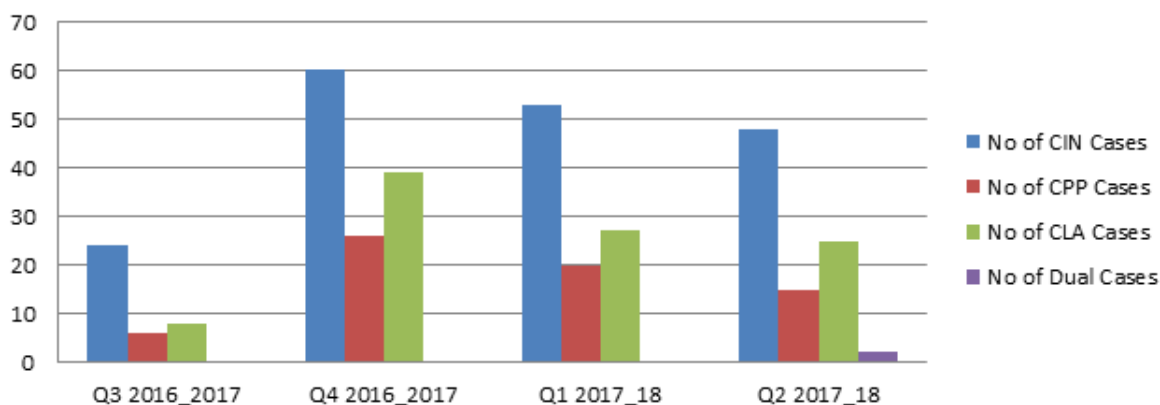
2.5 PVYP Panel also examines the children who go missing on the most frequent basis. Doncaster is seeing an upward trend in the number of looked after children reported as missing, with 15-17 year olds remaining as the highest group. Specifically, 21 children have been identified as creating the majority of the missing children reports. However, due to the close working relationships and excellent partnership work, 14 of those children (66%) are seeing significant reductions in missing person episodes, with 7 remaining children who have a high level of complex need.

3. How reliable is our data?

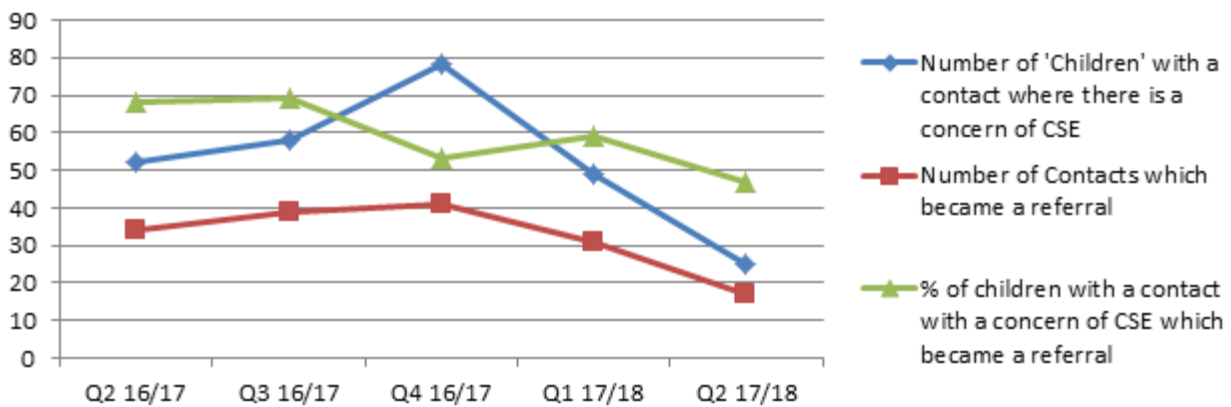
3.1 The CSE sub-group now receives a robust quarterly performance report covering all aspects of child sexual exploitation and children who go missing, to ensure it is able to target work where necessary. The report provides data from a range of agencies across a range of indicators. The data provides the DSCB with a reliable picture of CSE trends and continually influences the priorities of the CSE sub-group. For example, in the most recent report we identified that the number of contacts and referrals into the multi-agency CSE team have fallen since April 2017. The data has provided a break-down of where the referrals come from; these are mostly from schools and police. Further exploration is taking place to establish whether health professionals are referring straight to the police, masking the number of CSE concerns raised by health.

3.2 Comparing this data with other Local Authorities in South Yorkshire, Doncaster’s referral appear to be falling at a faster rate. This could be due to an increase in early help and awareness raising which would be positive, however the group will be investigating this to ensure that CSE is being recognised appropriately by professionals.

Open Cases where CSE has been Identified in the C&F Assessment



DCST Contacts and Referrals with a Concern of CSE



3.3 The data has also highlighted that there are fewer referrals relating to boys than girls. National trend information would suggest local figures are similar to national trends; nationally girls tend to be over-represented. The CSE sub-group is now seeking assurance from partners that professionals are recognising issues affecting the exploitation of boys with the same rigour as they are girls. The CSE team are promoting and raising awareness of signs and indicators across the partnership.

3.4 The dataset also contains data and analysis relating to children who go missing. The data has demonstrated that the number of missing children has increased, this is a small cohort of young people who had a large number of missing episodes. The use of the Protecting Vulnerable Young People Group and Return Home Interviews has been used to ensure there is a robust plan of action for those young people at most risk of harm, which has resulted in a decrease in the number of missing episodes for individual young people.

4. How effective is our preventative work with children and families?

4.1 The CSE team has continued to provide most of the CSE training in Doncaster in the community, to professionals and to young people. Sessions are held within schools and young people are asked for feedback following their sessions. Young people are asked to write one thing that they have learnt and one thing they think needs to happen, the common themes are then collated. Currently young people are saying that they feel that their training should be delivered earlier, when they are in years 7, 8, 9. Professionals who have been trained report that the training provides them with a good knowledge of CSE, are now aware of the indicators, and feel confident in understanding the signs of CSE.

Comments made by a teacher at Balby Carr school:

“The hard hitting and powerful messages you gave have clearly being understood and staff have left empowered to identify and respond to concerns surrounding Child Sexual Exploitation.”

There is information and resources on the DSCB website for working with children and young people who may be at risk of CSE. The team are supported by DCST Communications to keep this up dated.

Training provided by the CSE team by target group

Audience	2016-17				2017-18	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Children and Young people	939	819	360	1283	310	232
Professionals	287	62	331	253	41	21
Parents/ Foster Carers	34	52	34	90	0	85
Community	150		0	0	0	0
Total	1410	933	725	1626	351	338

- 4.2** The CSE team try to plan awareness raising events in the communities based upon the themes emerging from the referrals received into the team. The team attended Gay Pride event in August 17 and used this event to promote internet safety due to raising number of young people who are exploring their sexuality on line.
- 4.3** Raising awareness amongst young people is key to providing effective support to those at risk of CSE. The launch of the Respect website (www.doncaster.respectyourself.info/) has provided an online facility for young people to access information and guidance as well as signposting to support agencies.
- 4.4** The CSE sub-group continues to provide communications relating to CSE across the partnership. There is a regular programme of activities which is overseen by the CSE and Missing sub-group. Training has continued to be delivered to taxi drivers and takeaway outlets in the Doncaster area. Following a test operation run by the CSE team in March 17, where hotels were tested on their ability to identify and spot child sexual exploitation situations, training to hotels has commenced with 3 hotels with more planned. The training focuses on helping hotels identify a plan of action which they can follow if faced with a CSE situation.



- 4.5** Work with the wider faith and community groups has continued to progress. Contact has been made with a number of faith communities with procedures and training provided where appropriate. The table below provides an overview of the work undertaken so far:

Hindu/Tamil Community	Training booked for volunteers; Tamil community to access DSCB eLearning; audit of safeguarding standards being undertaken
Central Mosque	Contact made with both male and female members of the Mosque. Assistance has been given with developing procedures which are now in place and training has been provided to all male and female teachers as well as Mosque committee members.
Jamia Mosque	Safeguarding policy/ procedure developed; Introductory training provided to teachers; Basic Safeguarding training planned for the female mosques members and to be deliver by a female worker. Assistance has been given with developing procedures which are now in place
Raza Madrassa	Introductory training provided; support provided to write their Safeguarding procedures; Level 3 and the Prevent Training provided
Turkish /Kurdish community	Safeguarding procedures developed; Training has been completed
Redeemed Christian Church of God	Provided training and leaders undertaken level 3 training
Doncaster Ethnic Minority Regeneration Partnership (DEM RP)	Level 1 training has been given to the group and assistance is being offered to develop safeguarding procedures specific to individual setting.

The DSCB has also provided workshops for the sports sector to enable them to address what their support needs are. This resulted in training being provided for some groups and assurance being provided by Doncaster Youth Alliance (covering over 1000 members)that they have appropriate safeguards in place to protect the young people in their organisations of possible abuse.

5. How far are we providing timely, appropriate and effective support to victims and those at risk?

- 5.1** The CSE team in Doncaster is an established multi-agency team consisting of 3 social work posts, one health, one education worker there are 2 Barnardos workers co –located in the team, as well as specialist police officer colleagues and 2 missing persons investigators. The team is also part of the hub and spoke innovation, which provides an additional part time worker. Co-location means that information can be shared in a timely way and responding to concerns can be undertaken quickly.
- 5.2** The CSE team have now begun to triage cases that come to the CSE team; triage enables social workers to seek advice and support about the cases they hold where they think CSE is a potential

concern. The Evolve risk assessment tool used in south Yorkshire is also completed within triage for all cases that have been referred to the CSE team.

Assessments and plans are completed as standard process and staff will continue to work with young people until these risk factors have been mitigated. If the referral does not require involvement from statutory services, these will be closed only after any on-going support needs have been identified and cases referred into the correct service.

- 5.3** The CSE sub-group benchmarked itself against the Government Approved 'See me hear me' framework to ensure that Doncaster is ensuring best practice when providing support to victims. The 'See Me Hear Me' (SMHM) Framework was developed by the Office of Children's Commissioner (OCC) on the basis of evidence from its two-year Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups Inquiry in 2012-2013. In Doncaster, each agency brings their own discipline and objectives to the team. For example, the police focus would be the criminal aspect, prevention and prosecution, for health it would be promoting a child's health and wellbeing etc. One advantage of the CSE team co-location is that agencies work together under one common umbrella ensuring that the child's interests are the main priority. Agencies have an understanding about each other's roles and the team are able to identify who is the best person to engage the young person first. In the last 6 months, the CSE team have had no re-referrals to their service. The CSE team believe that this is due to the principle of enduring relationships and support. The team will support a young person for as long as it is felt that this is required and we find that often the young person and their worker will mutually conclude when the time is right that they no longer need to continue to see the worker.
- 5.4** The Doncaster Children's Services Trust was a partner in the sub-regional approach which tested a new model of working with children and young people who experience or are vulnerable to CSE. The project, South Yorkshire Empower and Protect (SYEP) was funded for one year initially from DfE Wave 1 funding, and then South Yorkshire partners agreed to commit additional funding to continue the trial over a full second year. During its period of activity, SYEP supported four Doncaster children in care and eight on the 'at home' element of the project. Four specialist foster carers were approved in Doncaster and a further 22 have been trained in therapeutic techniques and psychological understanding. Twenty-six social workers were trained in therapeutic techniques and a further 40 Doncaster professionals received further specialised training in CSE. The approach was very effective in preventing admissions into care for very vulnerable young people and preventing escalations into external placements for those already in care. Learning from the approach has been mainstreamed across South Yorkshire from April 2017.

Missing Children and Young People

- 5.5** The revised Protecting Vulnerable Young People Group (PVYP) was based on a national best practice model first used in Northumberland when that authority was judged to be outstanding by Ofsted. The purpose of PVYP was realigned as a multi-agency challenge and support meeting with a clear focus on intelligence sharing and disruption activity. The production of multi-agency plans focussed on reducing the risks posed by individuals.

5.6 Standard membership includes South Yorkshire Police, Project 3, CAMHs, team managers from each of the four social care localities, National Probation Service, St Leger Homes, Youth Offending Service, Inspiring Futures Team, CSE Team, Commissioning and Contracts HOS and the Trust's manager responsible for conducting return home interviews when children go missing. Other professionals attend on an as required basis depending on the presenting issues in the cases being discussed

The PYVP agenda includes the following standard items:

- missing children update
- CSE hotspot and concerning individuals updates
- other hotspots (including organised crime group information)

5.7 Significant intelligence and information relating to missing children is shared by South Yorkshire Police including images of young people frequently going missing. This has led to creative approaches from agencies in relation to engaging young people who go missing, even if they are not open to a particular agency.

5.8 In relation to CSE hotspots and concerning individuals, SYP circulate active intelligence relating to areas and individuals and this information is then disseminated on a locality basis back through DCST disruption activity has taken place on a multi-agency basis ensuring that business owners are aware of their responsibilities in preventing and disrupting CSE. This is supported by the return home interview processes and advocate intelligence which has led to an increasingly sophisticated culture of mapping around CSE locations, concerning individuals and missing episodes

5.9 Between January 2017 and August 2017, PYVP has reviewed 17 young people using vulnerability checklists, and dozens of young people who have been subject to a low number of missing episodes and who have been linked to activities which were causing concern (parties linked to missing episodes, association or presence near hotspots etc.) In the vast majority of these cases, multi-agency sharing of intelligence, and on some occasions brief periods of intervention, were sufficient to address these risks.

5.10 Of the 17 young people who presented a high or very high level of risk, 10 young people have been stepped down from PYVP as risks have significantly reduced and are now managed on a single agency basis. A further two will be stepped down in the near future as indications are that their risks have been addressed.

Return Home Interviews

5.11 Overall the number of missing episodes amongst the children and young people has increased in 2017 compared to 2016. There is, however, more robust mechanisms in place to ensure that those young people who do go missing are supported to reduce further incidents. The provision of the statutory return home function has transferred to DCST from DMBC and this is seeing an improvement in the quality of service provision.

5.12 The service is being proactive in ensuring the triggering of and their attendance at strategy meetings to inform and support safety planning for the young people concerned. It is envisaged

that over time this will help reduce the number of missing episodes and the number of young people going missing.

- 5.13** The service continues to offer and undertake a higher proportion of interviews. All reasonable steps are taken to ensure young people are contacted and interviews are undertaken. The service continues to build on its relationships with professionals across the Trust, partner agencies and with South Yorkshire Police.
- 5.14** From July 2017, there have been weekly meetings between the DCST Customer Experience Team (who undertake the return home interviews) and South Yorkshire Police to share information and intelligence. The feedback from SYP has been that they have found these meetings useful. SYP also use this opportunity to advise the service of Missing Strategy meetings that have been arranged to enable the input of the advocate in their discussions.
- 5.15** A DCST themed audit on services to missing children, undertaken in June 2017, noted that the quality of return home interviews was of a high standard and that there was good evidence that information from these was being used to inform multi agency planning. Engagement with advocates by young people in care who go missing is good. Return home interviews are undertaken by advocates and so the fact that so far twelve young people have subsequently made a self referral for an advocate reflects well on the development of these positive relationships
- 5.16** An example of the impact of services is evident with children in care. An analysis of the 29 children in care, who have had three or more missing episodes in one or more months from March to August 2017 inclusive, shows that in the period March to May 2017, 21 of the 29 young people had at least one month where they went missing on three or more occasions. Of these, only seven young people (33%) have also had three or more episodes in at least one month between June and August 2017. This demonstrates that intervention is having impact on reducing further missing episodes.
- 5.18** Only eight young people had three or more episodes in a month between June and August 2017 which is a significant reduction from the 21 between March and May 2017. The above indicates that for the majority of young people there is a positive improvement in the reduction of missing episodes with 14 (66%) of the 21 for whom there was most concern in March to May 2017 having significant reductions in the frequency of missing episodes.

6. How far do partner agencies have the capability and capacity to respond to CSE?

- 6.1** There is evidence of robust partnership working from the CSE sub-group, the work of the PVYP, work with the faith, voluntary and community sector and through the work of the Industry Sector Group. Partners continue to view CSE as a high priority with attendance at the CSE sub-group high. The work of the group in the last year has ranged from updating of the CSE strategy, providing training and awareness, developing the multi-agency dataset and benchmarking against national and local authority reviews to ensure Doncaster has best practice in place. The new strategy has now been approved by DSCB.
- 6.2** The Industry Sector Group continues to engage with the sector. Now over 1000 taxi drivers have been trained and all new drivers receive CSE training as part of the licence application process. The National Landlords Association have ensured that 7 Inspectors have received training and

during a process of carrying out 200 inspections of properties reported two concerns about children which have been followed through. Seventeen staff at Doncaster Interchange received training from the CSE team and as a result has taken action in relation to young people in that area. Future work will be taking place with hoteliers and a hotel manager from a well-known Doncaster hotel has joined the group. Work undertaken with hotels to test out the training received showed that in most cases the hotels undertook robust action. Where they did not this has been followed up with further training.

7. How effective is our work in disrupting and prosecuting perpetrators?

7.1 A pro-forma for submitting intelligence has been distributed throughout the partnership and staff are encouraged to utilise this to submit information they feel the police should be aware of that does not directly relate to ongoing child at risk cases. The forms are submitted directly to the police intelligence unit who can then assess it and submit it as NIR's (Intelligence Reports) for Lynx (Police Systems) where appropriate. So far there has been a limited take up of this and work will continue to promote the use of the form.

South Yorkshire Police uses a variety of methods to disrupt perpetrator behaviour including investigation and prosecution, abduction notices (43 have been served in the year to date), education and training, test purchase operations and on occasion directed surveillance.

7.2 A fortnightly CSE meeting takes place in Doncaster for tactical managers with partner agencies aligned to the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership. This is the THRIVE meeting (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability and Engagement). There are various departments present including Local Policing Teams, Intelligence Department, Offender Management, Covert Management, Youth Offending Teams, Missing from Home Co-ordinators and PVP Child Abuse Investigation Unit. The set agenda covers the Victim, Location, Offender principle and enables the inclusion of risk areas eg. missing persons. The actions schedule ensures emphasis upon ownership, action and updates.

7.3 Actions are raised from the discussion at THRIVE and those actions are covered within the above topics. They are owned and then updated within a maximum of 14 days dependent upon the urgency. This structure has paid dividends in either confirming or negating any CSE offences/risk. This also enables the management of the risk whether that be through proactive patrols either overt or covert in hotspot areas or the offender supported visits through either the Local Policing Teams or the Offender Management Unit.

7.4 The meeting is specifically intelligence led and enables a record of the intelligence received and the dissemination of this along with the action taken and resulted. An example is a fast food delivery driver operating within Doncaster. Intelligence related to him being seen in the company of teenage girls delivering food. The CSE meeting enabled the fast track direction regarding action to be taken and ownership. The Offender Management Team owned the individual and location whilst the Child Abuse Investigation Teams owned the investigation and objectives set relating to the investigation. Evidentially there was nothing to support the male exploiting children. Attention upon the individual curtailed his use of young girls whilst working. None of the girls disclosed offences and there were no witnesses. Regardless of the outcome the process

worked and the circulations on iBrief ensured that Local Policing Teams were aware. Activity also acted as a reassurance to public who were clearly reporting instances.

7.5 The meeting enables transparency and ownership of the issue. It highlights throughout the departments and CSE risk within Doncaster. As a result of this meeting urgent updates are provided on the Police iBrief system which enables all officers and members of staff to be aware within a short period of time.

7.6 High risk offenders are managed by the Integrated Offender Management Programme whereas the young people deemed at highest risk of CSE are managed by PVYP (see 5.6).

Offender Outcomes year to date

District	Charged	Caution/RJ	Further Action by Another Agency	Named Suspect, Evidential Difficulties (Police Decision)	Named Suspect, Evidential Difficulties (CPS Decision)	No Suspect Identified – Investigation Complete	Named susp. victim does not support police action	Investigation not in public interest	Total
Doncaster				2	1		1		4

Number of Abduction Notices issued

District	Q3 16/17	Q4 16/17	Q1 17/18	Q2 17/18	Total
Doncaster	8	9	16	16	49

8. How effective is our information sharing?

8.1 The sharing of information between partners has been overseen by the CSE sub-group with effective sharing taking place within the MASH, CSE Team, PVYP as well as across partners linked to DSCB and SSDP.

8.2 PVYP has widened its terms of reference again in 2017 to now include children at risk of criminal exploitation and are currently mapping children who are connected to a number of Organised Crime Groups (OCG’s). The panel continues to share information on the most vulnerable children and ensures there is a coordinated multi-agency response.

8.3 The benefits of a co-located multi agency CSE team allows for the principle of sharing information and enables partners to access each other’s data bases and respond quickly to situations, deploying resources where this is needed. The flow of information within the team and from outside agencies allows the team to develop a profile of CSE within Doncaster.

9. How effective is our multi-agency training for responding to CSE?

9.1 A large amount of training and awareness raising has been undertaken across all sectors of the work force and community. Level 3 CSE training provided to those who work primarily within the safeguarding arena is now delivered directly by the CSE team.

Attendance at Level 3 CSE Training 2017 by Agency

	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Totals</u>
DCST	14	11	6	9	4	44
DMBC	2	3	1	4	1	11
RDASH	2	5	4	8	3	22
VCS	4	8	8	4	8	32
Education		1		5	5	11
St Leger		1		1		2
DBTH		1			2	3
SY Police		1				1
Doncaster College					1	1
CAFCASS					1	1
	22	31	20	31	24	128

9.2 A standardised evaluation tool is used for all DSCB courses. Practitioner feedback to CSE courses is generally very good with the vast majority of respondents either strongly agreeing or agreeing that the course was a good use of their time. In terms of “learning” the majority of respondents indicated that they had gained knowledge and skills from attending. A key aspect of “training transfer” is the delegates are supported in the using the knowledge and skills gained. Generally, responses indicate that this is the case. In terms of overall impact of the CSE training, the vast majority of delegates felt that the training provided would have a positive impact on their practice and that they would be able to use the skills gained.

10. How effective are our quality assurance arrangements?

10.1 Quality assurance arrangements continue to progress well and provide robust oversight of the quality of the work undertaken. The DSCB CSE sub-group has used the findings from a number of National and Serious Case Reviews from other Local Authority areas as a way of assuring that best practice is in place in Doncaster. The DSCB has used its biennial self-assurance process to challenge partners regarding the actions they have taken to tackle sexual abuse. Responses showed that all partners are taking action to ensure training is in place and that staff understand processes to follow.

10.2 In December 2014, the DSCB undertook a multi-agency audit of the work of the CSE team. A re-audit took place in March 2016 which evidenced improvements in practice. The audit group felt confident that the practitioners knew the signs and risk indicators of child sexual exploitation and this was articulated in referrals, assessments, case file recording and supervision within all

agencies involved. The response demonstrated by agencies was appropriate, timely and children had been kept safe. Tenacious practice was evidenced to disrupt activity of perpetrators and appropriate action had taken place.

10.3 The Doncaster Children's Services Trust undertook an internal audit of CSE in September 2016 and a further sample of CSE cases in August 2017. This latest audit found that overall performance was continuing to improve. For example it found that:

- In 97% of cases had an up to date assessment on file compared to 47.3% previously.
- There was consistent evidence of timely strategy meetings taking place whereas only 23.3% of children had previously been the subject of a strategy meeting.
- In September 2016, there were no cases where a safety network was identified. In August 2017 however 64.7% of cases a safety network was in place for the young people.
- There was an improvement in quality in relation to DCST's response to young people who regularly go missing from September 2016's audit which noted a variable quality in terms of Return Home Interviews.
- Multi agency working was also seen to have improved. In 88.2% of cases where child sexual exploitation is a factor there has been a multi-agency approach to meetings and reviews of plans

Such progress indicates that learning from audit is supporting improved performance.

11. How effective is the strategic leadership of Doncaster's response to CSE?

11.1 The strategic leadership of Doncaster's response to CSE remains strong and has been strengthened over the past 12 months. The CSE sub group has established more formal links with the new Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP) structure and reports routinely into the SSDP.

11.2 Strong links continue to exist between strategic leads across partners and escalation and challenge processes have been introduced that have proved effective when utilised particularly when dealing with high risk vulnerable missing children. The Director of Performance, Quality and Innovation within DCST and Doncaster Police Partnership Superintendent meet on a regular basis to discuss operational/strategic challenges.

The use of THRIVE, PVYP, and the CSE team all continue to demonstrate a robust partnership approach to CSE in Doncaster that is supported at a senior level.

12. Next Steps

12.1 The CSE Group continues to develop those priorities set at the beginning of 2016/17. The key objectives moving forward will be to:

- Develop work with the voluntary and community sector

- Continue to implement the communications strategy
- Further develop links with hotels
- Continue to work with the LGBT community and the emerging male victim cohort
- Widen the scope of the CSE Sub-group to focus on modern slavery and criminal exploitation