

Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee

Monday, 16 January 2017

10.00 am

Oak Room, County Buildings, Stafford

John Tradewell
Director of Strategy, Governance and Change
6 January 2017

A G E N D A

1. **Apologies**
2. **Declarations of Interest**
3. **Minutes of the Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee held on 12 December 2016** (Pages 1 - 6)
4. **Children and Families System Transformation Programme** (Pages 7 - 20)
Report of the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People
5. **Update on work to address child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Staffordshire, to include progress against the CSAF Action Plan** (Pages 21 - 58)
Report of the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People
6. **Work Programme** (Pages 59 - 66)
7. **Exclusion of the Public**

The Chairman to move:-

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business which involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Schedule 12A (as amended) of the Local Government Act 1972 indicated below”.

Part Two

(All reports in this section are exempt)

nil

Committee Membership

Maureen Compton	Gill Heath
Mike Davies	Robert Marshall
Terry Finn	Christine Mitchell
John Francis (Chairman)	Mark Olszewski
Bob Fraser	David Williams (Vice-Chairman)
Sandra Hambleton	

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Scrutiny and Support Manager: Tina Randall Tel: (01785) 276148

Minutes of the Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee Meeting held on 12 December 2016

Present: John Francis (Chairman)

Attendance

Maureen Compton	Robert Marshall
Mike Davies	Christine Mitchell
Terry Finn	Mark Olszewski
Bob Fraser	David Williams (Vice-Chairman)
Sandra Hambleton	

Also in attendance: Mark Sutton

Apologies: Gill Heath and Alan White

PART ONE

28. Declarations of Interest

There were none on this occasion.

29. Minutes of the Safe & Strong Communities Select Committee held on 9 November 2016

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee held on 9 November 2016 be confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

30. Modern Slavery

The Select Committee had previously received a presentation to their 6 April 2016 meeting on Modern Slavery and had endorsed the establishment of a Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent multi-agency task and finish group to develop a partnership plan to tackle the issue. Subsequently the Group was established with the aim of:

- a) overseeing co-ordination of a consistent multi-agency partnership approach to tackling modern slavery across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent;
- b) developing a joint Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent action plan, which clearly outlined the roles and responsibilities of partners, the actions required and timescales; and
- c) considering and recommending most appropriate governance arrangements for this area of work and considering how this could link with existing and related areas of work.

An action plan had been established and named individuals identified to lead on each action. Members noted that at the January meeting of the Strategic Task and Finish Group the named individuals would be reporting progress to the Group and identifying the anticipated timescale for completing each action.

Three actions had been agreed as immediate key priorities, these being:

- a) developing a consistent and co-ordinated approach to training and awareness raising across the partnership workforce;
- b) agreeing the operational arrangements for tackling modern slavery; and
- c) identifying clear referral routes which aligned with existing processes and procedures.

Training needed to be consistent but tailored, with a training programme developed that would enable the appropriate level of training to be in place for the breadth of staff requiring training across agencies, including emergency services staff. The Select Committee was assured that elected members would be part of the training programme. The Chairman asked the Cabinet Member to consider making the training mandatory for all elected members. The Cabinet Member for Children and Young People, as Chairman of the Member Development Panel, agreed to include this training was on the Panel's agenda.

Work was underway to align modern slavery referrals to existing safeguarding referral routes. There was a legislative requirement to refer cases of modern day slavery into the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and existing referral processes were being adapted to enable this. Referrals for children were currently made through the First Response Unit at the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) which made links with partner organisations, such as the Police, much easier. Referrals of adult victims were more complex as current adult safeguarding referral mechanisms were for adults who had specific "care and support needs" which were defined by the Care Act. Adults who were victims of modern slavery may not have a safeguarding need as defined by the Care Act and therefore the existing adult safeguarding referral routes would not be the most appropriate mechanism for these adults. It had therefore been agreed that referrals for adult victims of modern slavery would be referred to the Police, and work was underway to refine this process. Once referral systems for both adults and children had been agreed these would be built into the training programme and communicated to the workforce. The Select Committee received assurances that until that time referrals could be made through existing adult and children safeguarding referral routes or directly to the Police.

An Operational Group had been established to share intelligence at an operational level. This was led by Staffordshire Police and whilst the Strategic Task and Finish Group would end once the actions identified had been completed, the Operational Group would continue with ongoing monthly meetings.

Members were informed that between April and October 2016 there had been 18 cases of modern slavery, of which 9 had been in Staffordshire and 9 in Stoke-on-Trent. Of the 9 Staffordshire victims, 6 had been adults suffering either domestic servitude or labour exploitation, and 3 had been children, 2 of whom had suffered Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and 1 labour exploitation. Members requested details of any completed or ongoing prosecutions and were informed this detail would be circulated after the meeting.

Modern slavery had been a hidden crime and it was anticipated that as training and awareness raising programmes were rolled out there would be a rise in the number of

reported cases. Modern slavery could cover a multitude of offences and Members requested that they be kept up to date with details of prosecutions on this issue in Staffordshire. They also asked for clarification on how success would be measured and were informed that work was currently being undertaken to identify success measures and develop a quarterly data report. However, whilst an increase in referrals was expected initially, there would be a need to monitor the type of agencies making referrals and this may also identify training needs. Data would be available from the NRM, although there was a need to ensure the right level of data required was shared, for example that details were broken down by District not simply by County. Monitoring of prosecution outcomes for both the victims and the perpetrators would also help inform success measures.

Work was undertaken internationally around this issue as well as nationally. This work was undertaken by Interpol and Europol as well as through international charitable organisations such as Hope for Justice. The Salvation Army had been commissioned by Central Government to support adult victims of modern slavery who were referred to the NRM.

Members also suggested high profile television campaigns would enable awareness raising of these issues.

Members noted that the Action Plan included the provision of a quarterly data report to the Safer Staffordshire Strategic Board and suggested that this data could also be shared with the Select Committee on a quarterly basis. Members also felt that receiving case study examples would be useful. Members also asked that the roles and responsibilities of the contributors to the Plan be added.

The Chairman thanked officers for a very comprehensive report.

RESOLVED – That the progress made to date in relation to tackling modern slavery be supported and that:

- a) details of the number of modern slavery prosecutions be forward to the Select Committee;
- b) post the January Task and Finish Group meeting the action plan timescales be shared with the Select Committee, with details of the roles and responsibilities of contributors; and
- c) the Select Committee receive regular updates on the number of reported cases and prosecutions in relation to modern slavery.

31. Progress with the Children and Families Transformation Programme

The Select Committee received a progress report on the Children's and Families System Transformation Programme which continued to address the challenges identified within the children's social care system and the broader children's system. The Select Committee had previously considered this issue in June and July 2016 where the new way of working with partners was highlighted, recognising the importance of system leadership, commissioning and empowering communities and families to help each other and themselves.

The Select Committee heard that to work towards a demand reduction, improved outcomes for children and families and to utilise all available resources effectively a way forward had been agreed through the Families Strategic Partnership to implement the system transformation through a place-based approach. This was being tested and evidenced through eight district pilots, with a report being brought to the January 2017 Select Committee outlining progress made so far.

The Select Committee heard that demand for children's services continued to increase whilst the funding diminished. There was a need to undertake targeted prevention work to support families and reduce long term service costs. The Health and Wellbeing Board had endorsed the Place Based approach at their meeting of 8 December 2016 and the Families Strategy which outlined the outcome framework. The Place-based approach was being piloted in Newcastle and Tamworth.

Members heard from officers about a number of pilot projects, including Hidden Harm, Intelligence Function, Front Doors and Community Capacity. Members also heard details of the Intensive Prevention Service, which worked to reducing the number of children aged 11-17 that became "looked after" and the Breathing Space project which aimed to prevent repeat removals of babies from mothers where a child had already been taken into care and avoid repeat removals.

Members heard that the Intensive Prevention Service. Which was a joint project with Public Health, was on target to achieve the anticipated 5% reduction in the number of children aged 11-17 becoming looked after. This in turn saved £715,000 in cost avoidance with an anticipated cost avoidance saving of £1.2m over the year if this continued.

With regard to the 14 intensive support cases currently part of the Breathing Space project the Select Committee were informed that these related to mothers who had already had children taken from them and were pregnant again. The programme worked to prevent children being taken into care again.

Members congratulated officers on the success so far but queried how sustainable these intensive support programmes were in the longer term. A more intelligence led approach to services enabled more effective targeting. Effective targeting and the sharing of intelligence enabled best use of resource and a clearer understanding of commissioning intentions.

RESOLVED – That Officers be congratulated on the success of the Transformation Programme to date and asked for a further update to be brought back in due course.

32. Transforming Care Partnerships - Adults Safeguarding Implications

The Select Committee received an update report detailing progress on the development and implementation of the Transforming Care Programme following its approval by Cabinet on 18 May 2016. Significant progress had been made with scoping the needs of the existing in-patient cohort and mapping current admissions as well as with discharge and Section 117 preventing re-admission pathways. However Members heard that discharging people from long-term in-patient care had proved more challenging.

Work was being undertaken to develop the local provider market and a Dynamic Purchasing System to support patient discharges. A new model of care was also being developed to support people to live in the community.

Members heard this was an NHS England led programme. 53 individuals were currently in hospital settings, with a multi-disciplinary team considering each case and discharge only made when all clinicians felt it was appropriate. The work was anticipated to take between 2 – 3 years, with no more than five individuals having been discharged so far.

Concerns were shared over the long term funding of care for these individuals. Care was currently funded by the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) and Public Health. It was anticipated that the CCG funding would be ring fenced, with this funding continuing to pay for the long term care of individuals once they had been discharged.

Members also raised concerns around the selection criteria for care providers and the need to ensure this was not just driven by cost. They received assurances that the care provided would be tailored to and responsive to the individual's needs and that work was being undertaken to stimulate the market place to ensure appropriate providers were in place. Domiciliary Home Care Provider services were due to be re-tendered and Members were assured that their concerns around quality assurance and quality auditing would be taken into account during this process.

There was a need for significant work around public awareness to overcome the existing stigma and discrimination that existed around patients with intensive needs.

RESOLVED – That:

- a) progress made towards the development and implementation of the Transforming Care Programme be noted, Members concerns around the reliability of CCG funding, the quality of care providers and the concern over stigma and discrimination influencing the Programme;
- b) Members' concerns regarding the quality assurance and quality auditing be fed into the process to retender Domiciliary Home Care Providers services; and,
- c) the findings of the needs assessment be noted, with priorities for development accepted.

33. Work Programme

The Scrutiny and Support Manager informed the Select Committee of a number of proposed changes to their work programme, as follows:

- a) Items on the "Cabinet Response :Preventing Low Level Neglect of Children in Staffordshire" and " Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015/16" be moved from January to 6 March Select Committee agenda;
- b) an "as and when" rolling programme of Serious Case Reviews be included on the work programme;
- c) the Wood report legislation was not now expected until Autumn 2017 and therefore this item would be taken off the March agenda;
- d) the action plan on modern day slavery be included on the March meeting; and
- e) items on adult social care market failure policy and on missing persons be included on the work programme.

At their November meeting Members had resolved that a letter be sent to the Chairman of the Corporate Review Committee outlining their concerns around IT issues and suggesting that an item be included on the Corporate Review Work Programme to address these. Members had continued concerns around the Care Director system. After a detailed discussion Members agreed that they would await the outcome of the Corporate Review Committee's consideration of the issues raised with them, with this then influencing their request for further discussion around the Care Director system.

RESOLVED - That changes to the work programme listed above be noted.

34. Exclusion of the Public

RESOLVED - That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business which involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Schedule 12A (as amended) of the Local Government Act 1972 indicated below.

35. Confidential HR Matter

(Exemption paragraphs 1 & 7)

The Select Committee received a briefing note outlining a recent confidential HR matter. Members accepted the details shared and asked the Cabinet Member, Children and Young People, to review the appropriate timing of communication with the Chairman and Select Committee on issues in the future.

RESOLVED – That the briefing note be received and the Cabinet Member be asked to review future communication timings for such issues.

Chairman

Local Members' Interest
N/A

Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee – Monday 16th January 2016

Children and Families System Transformation Programme

Recommendation

1. That the Committee reviews progress and endorses the approach to the Pilots which are part of the Model Implementation within the Children and Families System Transformation Programme.

Report of Cllr Mark Sutton, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People

Summary

What is the Select Committee being asked to do and why?

2. The Select Committee is asked to review the progress of the Pilots, and where appropriate, to note the impact and agree the next steps.
3. Comments of the Select Committee will be reported to the Programme Board and will inform the planning and management of the Pilots going forward.

Report

Background

4. The Children and Families System Transformation Programme continues to address the challenges identified within the children's social care system and the broader children's system. To achieve the benefits of demand reduction, improved outcomes for children and families, increased personal resilience and all available resources are fully utilised, a way forward has been agreed through the Families Strategic Partnership to implement the system transformation through a place-based approach, which is referred to later in the report.
5. Our goal is to create a new relationship between Staffordshire families and the organisations which support them. The aim is to create a balanced partnership where organisations help families and communities to build skills and confidence so that they can effectively support themselves and one another within their own community.
6. To help us achieve this goal, a number of pilots were initiated by the District Commissioning Leads, working locally with partners across Staffordshire to explore and test the delivery of different aspects of the Children's Transformation Model. Pilot activity has intentionally been developed on a small scale with the potential to expand providing there is sufficient evidence that the approach is delivering the intended aims and represents an effective use of resource.

7. Whilst not prescriptive the following criteria were provided as a framework for pilot design:

- a. Reduce demand in the system
- b. Adopt a family focused approach
- c. Tackle root causes
- d. Be built on intelligence of local need
- e. Build on existing community assets and capacity
- f. Be sustainable beyond initial funding
- g. Be co-designed and co-produced with partners in the district
- h. Create consistency in terms of how and where families access services
- i. Encourages the community to support the community
- j. Promote self-help and independence
- k. Involves the community/parents/children
- l. Support services and community working together at a local level

Place Based Approach

8. We have now started to model the next phase of the transformation, which will consider the future design of the children and families system from tier one through to tier four services within a given location, which will consider the existing pilot activity in an area. The place based approach has been described in detail in the paper to this committee in December 2016.

Review of the Pilot Projects

9. In July 2016 the Committee was updated on the current position of the pilots. The purpose of this report is to update on the progress since July 2016. Appendix A summarises the aims, activity and outcomes of each of the pilots to date.

Cannock

10. The Cannock pilot has been designed to deliver a coordinated community led family intervention service for children and families who require universal or Tier 2 interventions. The aim of the pilot is to facilitate the identification of children and families with low level needs and support them to utilise universal services and build resilience as a means of addressing 'root cause'. In turn this supports children and families when issues are arising to prevent escalation to Tier 3 services. The scope for the project has been developed through a collaborative approach with partners and subsequently there has been agreement to utilise Building Resilient Families and Communities (BRFC) district payment by results funding to extend contracts by a further 12 months, should the pilot prove successful.

11. Implementation of the Cannock pilot began in October 2016 when the providers were appointed their key workers. West Chadsmoor Family Centre (WCFC), based in Chadsmoor, has been commissioned to support 75 families in the Chadsmoor ward and Community Engagement Support Services (CESS) a Community Interest Company (CIC) has been commissioned to support 50 families in the Western Springs ward of Rugeley. The key workers have attended 'outcome star' training and one key worker has attended the key worker training. Both training courses are provided by Staffordshire County Council and enable the organisations to work within the BRFC model. The

outcome star training enables the key worker to visually capture the strengths and weaknesses of a family in their own words at the time of working and then after the intervention, to capture the progress made.

12. The computer software UPSHOT has been purchased enabling the providers to record their work. This system provides accurate data that can be shared with providers where appropriate and used to inform local need or support future funding bids as an evidence base.
13. Since October 2016, WCFC has been working with five families and CESS with two families. All of the families have been selected from areas where the local support team receive the highest demand in referrals. Whilst the families are still being supported by the providers, there are already signs of success. Most notably two families which were particularly isolated and were not utilising any services, including the universal service offer, are now engaged with the pilot. This engagement has given them the confidence to access appropriate services and to begin volunteering by setting up her own weekly group at the family centre.
14. In addition to case work support, WCFC has created a pathway into a local school to enhance the school pastoral care offer. This is leading to more timely and appropriate interventions. Two referrals have been accepted since this process started. The referrals have also been made via the Early Help Assessment (EHA) which has meant the number of EHA's held by partners is also increasing.
15. The pilot is on track to support the 125 families within the next twelve months.
16. To date the pilot funding has been committed on the two key workers, one from WCFC and one from CESS, and the computer software UPSHOT at a cost of £4,900.

East Staffordshire

17. The concept for the East Staffordshire pilot has been developed through a collaborative approach with partners including statutory service providers within the public sector and community and voluntary sector.
18. Three well attended partnership events were held in July 2015, November 2015 and March 2016 through which it was agreed that the pilot will focus upon building resilient and self-supported communities and families and developing skilled and supportive communities within the Shobnall Ward.
19. It is doing this through a 'grass roots' approach by identifying and building on existing assets to strengthen community capacity. A multi-agency Steering Group has been established to oversee local planning and delivery and includes representation from partners such as Police, YMCA, Harvey Girls, CAB, Burton Albion Community Trust, VAST, East Staffordshire Borough Council and a local GP practice. The pilot is focused on the development of a sustainable approach to bringing statutory, community and voluntary sector services together to provide an effective and accessible 'touch point' for families. This may be a physical or virtual approach, or a combination of the two.
20. The report in July highlighted that the East Staffordshire pilot would need an extended period of mobilisation. This is important learning for the programme as it evidences that

if we are to co-design effectively we do need to ensure that we build in time to support this approach.

21. The pilot will also increase the number of volunteers in the area and following a recent engagement event there is now potentially 90 people who may offer their time to volunteer. The next steps for the pilot are to build on the volunteer offer and provide training. The East Staffordshire pilot aims to have an on line support service once the needs for the area have been identified. The relationship with the local parish council is being developed to provide a pathway to support and drive the pilot over the next two to five years.
22. The pilot will also work with the out of work families to support them into education, employment or volunteering. To date, £4,000 has been spent on marketing and engagement. Additional support for this engagement process is also being provided through the VCSE contract, with providers helping to complete a long term delivery plan.

Lichfield

23. The Lichfield pilot is focused on the development of community-based solutions to support families with babies and pre-school-age children. The emphasis is on identifying and working with families where there are known lower level risk factors and where earlier and less formalised intervention has the potential to have a significant longer term impact; and subsequently reduce demand for specialist services. The pilot is targeting the Burntwood area and through a collaborative approach is building on the innovative practice that has developed through SPARK CIC and the Burntwood (virtual) Childcare Hub.
24. Since the Select Committee paper in July activity has included:
 - a. Developing data sharing protocols to identify 'at risk families'
 - b. Ethnographic research with families who do and do not access local services to understand motivations, barriers, benefits etc.
 - c. Using existing volunteer capacity to identify 'seeking' families who require support and 'sharing families' who can mentor and support them to find their own solutions through positive networks in the community
 - d. Exploring options to develop the knowledge of the local early year's workforce around support networks that exist within the community.
25. The UPSHOT computer software has been purchased at a cost of £4,900 and is being used to collate output and outcome data. This will be used to monitor and evaluate activity on a regular basis and will form part of the Early Help Offer evidence for Ofsted reporting.
26. Significant progress has been made since the July report, early indications evidence that the pilot has engaged (reached) 170 families with under 5 year olds in the household from the Burntwood area. This has also included families from out of the reach area, in Norton Canes, Cannock Chase and also families that would not have travelled to the Children's Centre in Lichfield.
27. Research highlighted that some families did not like or wish to use a 'free pass' as they felt stigmatised so this was identified as a barrier to accessing the service. Therefore

SPARK CIC has created their own membership form which will also be a registration form for the children's centre. SPARK will be given £3 per family, per session from the pilot fund to cover the costs of funding the 'free pass' this is an incentive to support vulnerable families whilst not 'stigmatising' families. To date 78 vulnerable families have attended the centre, £1,100 will be paid to SPARK for evidence based engagement with these families at the SPARK Centre.

28. The current spend of the Lichfield pilot is minimal and reflects only the cost of the computer software and reimbursement of the SPARK card. There are no paid functions or posts, as the pilot relies heavily on volunteer time and support. Notice has been served on the Boney Hay Centre due to rental costs and the pilot team will support SPARK's exit from the school. Future funding will be generated via funding bids which will also be supported via the pilot team.

Newcastle

29. The vision underpinning the Newcastle pilot is to enable early action through access to the right information at the right time to help children and families, and those who support them, to make decisions about their lives.
30. The original remit of the pilot was to focus on the creation of an 'Intelligence Function' which has the necessary capability to collect, analyse, store, share and update information with a variety of partners, enabling early targeted action for children and families in Tiers 1 and 2 of the children and families system. Through this early and targeted action, families will become more resilient and develop the capacity and capabilities to effectively manage their needs, thereby reducing the requirement for high cost statutory services.
31. The ability to respond to identified needs will be dependent upon the availability of the right support for families. The development of Community Capacity/Social Action will be a key component of this pilot and the work with the New Economics Foundation has informed how this is progressed.
32. The Project is working with the existing Girl Power Project which is currently delivered in a school setting. Girl Power aims to provide early help and targeted support to young people at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.
33. The pilot is being delivered through a partnership approach with Staffordshire Police, Newcastle Borough Council and local Schools. A multi-agency Steering Group has been established and is meeting regularly. The focus to date has been on exploring the direct benefits of the pilot to ensure that there is real baseline data and that all outcomes are measurable.
34. Activity since July 2016 has focused upon the Girl Power project and the development of this group to ensure delivery is sustainable. Work has begun on improving information sharing within the school arena to support the identification of young girls considered most vulnerable. To achieve this, there is on-going dialogue with schools and partners who contribute to the development of the pilot. This work is also closely aligned with the proof of concept Intelligence Function work stream of the Children's Transformation System.

35. Information Sharing was highlighted in July as an area which would be progressed and a national contest (the Tenshi Challenge) has been launched to identify a start up company to provide an innovative digital solution for high level information sharing across partners which will identify a mechanism for engaging families in decisions around their low level needs. The evaluation of this competition (facilitated by the Tenshi organisation) will be completed in late January 2017, with a solution being available in April 2017. This solution aims to enable schools to have informed conversations with families around the earliest help.
36. Girl Power aims to further deliver a service, over twelve months, with groups of 8 young girls in 8 sessions. Early indications have shown that the current cohort of girls have received positive interventions. Case studies have shown that one individual in an abusive relationship is now accessing support and has a safety plan agreed with the school. Another young person who suffered a close family bereavement and was a witness to domestic abuse is also accessing services that previously they were not. In most cases, the key theme suggests young people are less vulnerable by the creation of a pathway of support. To support the girl's group expansion, Kildgrove High School has commissioned a space within the new school building to accommodate children and family multi-agency conversations
37. There is the potential for the remit of this pilot to change following a review of the proposals around the Place Based Approach.

South Staffordshire

38. This pilot has been designed to bridge the gap between school and community support, embedding BRFC and Early Help principles by tackling root cause through a whole family approach before issues escalate.
39. The pilot is testing and measuring how families seek support within their communities at a very early stage, and initially focuses upon one school cluster. Key partners are the four primary schools Landywood Primary, Glenthorne Primary, Cheslyn Hay Primary, Moat Hall Primary within the cluster and local voluntary and community sector organisations.
40. The primary schools recognised the need to work more closely together to share information and resources and the pilot is supporting closer working, sharing resources and will commission a Tier 2 family support navigation service.
41. Since July the scope of the pilot has now been defined and an outline design is in place. Partners are continuing to work together on the more detailed elements of the approach. The tier 2 service has now been commissioned and training was completed in late September.
42. The anticipated number of referrals from the school had been lower than expected and a new referral form has been developed which is more accessible. Two further engagement sessions have been held at the school and a number of partners attended with the aim of informing families and organisations of their services. This has formed part of a collaborative approach to the early help offer.

43. Initially, due to the lower than expected referrals, it was considered whether the geographical area covered by the pilot's initial remit could expand. The impact of the new referral form and engagement activities has been an increase in referrals; therefore there is no capacity currently for expansion (for example into Huntington and Hatherton). This may be reviewed in the future, dependent on changes in capacity.
44. The pilot will also be engaging VCSE support to complete a sustainability plan over the next quarter to maintain the pilot support if it is successful.

Stafford

45. The Stafford Pilot has continued to develop through a partnership approach building on existing innovations and examples of good practice such as Multi-Agency Centres in Schools in Tamworth (MACs) and Room 21 in Leek. It will continue to embed BRFC principles at a local level and complement the Police 'Safer Schools' initiative.

The pilot aims to establish a systematic programme of Tier 2 support for children, young people and families where no agency is formally intervening. The support will initially operate and be accessed from a centre within the school environment. It will provide capacity to identify and contain issues at an early stage within an environment that feels safe and non-threatening for the child and their family.

46. Since July two schools (Stafford Manor and Doxey Primary) have now been selected to deliver this pilot and are at different stages of progression. The co-ordinator, funded via the pilot, commenced employment on 31st October 2016, and has begun the process of working with families. Progress data will be available at the next reporting period.
47. Stafford Borough Council is continuing to support the pilot via the Safer Communities Partnership, providing financial support for room set up and aligning the priorities with the School Programme.

Staffordshire Moorlands

48. The Staffordshire Moorlands pilot is focused on the Leek North ward and has been developed to complement and enhance existing and planned activity in the District which is being coordinated and governed through the Moorlands Together Partnership. This includes the extension and outreach of Room 21 and the development of a Food Co-operative. The District Pilot is not operating in isolation but as part of a wider programme of activities to improve outcomes for children, young people and families in Leek North.
49. The Food Co-operative has been designed to promote community engagement through sustainable food production whilst also tackling local priorities such as reducing obesity. The Food Co-operative will be formally launched in December 2016; however the initiative is already operational, supported by partners from across the Moorlands and volunteers, including pupils from Leek High School. External funding has been secured via the Moorlands Together Partnership to sustain the project.
50. The third element of activity for which BRFC funding has been utilised is a community early intervention service which will utilise the principles of BRFC to build resilience within families through a key work approach.

51. Visyon, a local organisation, has been commissioned to deliver the Early Intervention element of the District Pilot. Visyon supports the emotional health and well-being of children, young people and their families through the provision of a range of services, including one-to-one therapy, group work, mentoring, therapeutic play and family support work. Visyon have a dedicated District Early Intervention Pilot Worker and are currently recruiting an additional worker.
52. The Family Intervention Worker will work alongside the Visyon Early Intervention Pilot worker and will have two key functions:
 - a. To provide analysis and reports on the Leek North Early Intervention Pilot;
 - b. And the post holder will also carry a BRFC caseload from across Staffordshire Moorlands to improve outcomes for families.
53. The service is working with families who are not yet in receipt of services but are displaying early indicators/root cause factors which suggest their needs may escalate in the future. The provider has also been asked to encourage families that they work with to volunteer and help other groups like the Food Cooperative in Leek.
54. During cohort one, the service received fourteen new referrals, twelve of which were accepted. The provider facilitated ten visits to families, one case was closed, three children were offered a one to one session, and four referrals were made to external agencies. Six cases required liaison with schools and the provider facilitated 120 family support activities.
55. Measurable outcomes based on the Family Outcome Star will be used to measure the impact of the early intervention family support provision. Five families in the first cohort have partially achieved their desired outcomes. And one family has completed one of their desired outcomes
56. To date there has been a slower than expected number of referrals to the service; this has been attributed to the timing of marketing the project to families (due to school holidays) and because only four schools and one nursery were originally in scope. As a result of this, all Leek schools are now eligible to make referrals. Referrals from health colleagues are particularly low and further discussions have been held to try and encourage this.
57. As part of the wider context, the District Pilot is seeking to support families into other community options, including the Food Cooperative Bank. In addition, families accessing the Food Cooperative for a set amount of time are currently provided Free Leisure Access to a local provider as part of the Moorlands Partnership.
58. Appropriate performance measures have been developed that will evidence the outcomes delivered for families and the impacts in terms of reductions in demand for more specialist services.

Tamworth

59. The Tamworth pilot is building upon existing examples of successful partnership working within the Borough and the principles that underpin this, specifically BRFC and Multi Agency Centres (MACs).

60. The Tier 2 Family Support Service, Malachi, has started and one dedicated key worker has been appointed and is taking referrals identified from the two schools. There was a delay between the start of the contract and referrals being received due to processes being developed between the schools and Families First for safe and effective information sharing. Two Academy High Schools are fully engaged and have each agreed to contribute match funding in Years 1 and 2. In year 2, negotiations will begin with a further high school who may wish to join the pilot.
61. As the pilot has been developed through a partnership approach building on BRFC principles additional funding has also been approved through the BRFC district payment by results budget. The current £30k has been committed on commissioning the family support service. Appropriate performance measures have been developed that will evidence the outcomes delivered for families and the impacts in terms of reductions in demand for more specialist services.
62. There are currently 15 families allocated to the provider and progress will be reported at the next reporting point.
63. The Tamworth pilot will develop alongside the place based approach taking into account the critical success factors for all agencies within the district.

Emerging Learning

64. There have been data issues – the correct data is not necessarily currently collected by partner organisations to enable progress to be demonstrated.
65. Anecdotal evidence is proving to be informative in ensuring that the correct families are supported.
66. Community engagement takes time to deliver outcomes and time is required to engage the support of all the stakeholders necessary for a successful partnership approach.
67. The pilots are requiring new/existing organisations to bid for work and also to work in different ways. It is taking time to grow and re-shape the market to meet these new functions.
68. The pilots have evidenced the importance of working collaboratively and the need to recognise the full picture of activity within a locality so that the pilot is not developing its service offer/ delivering activity within a vacuum / silo.
69. The importance of making use of all available communication channels and opportunities; some of the pilots have used large scale engagement activity successfully, others have made effective use of social media
70. The importance of listening to existing service providers and volunteers, and building upon success rather than creating and investing in something new.

Conclusions

71. Since the report in July to this Committee all of the pilots are now active and evidencing varying degrees of progress.

72. They are all demonstrating positive outcomes and where hard data is not yet available to support this, individuals who have benefitted from the pilots have been able to state how their lives have been improved.
73. Five of the pilots (Tamworth, Newcastle, Moorlands, Stafford and South Staffordshire) have indicated that they have incurred delays in the implementation of their work. A further two pilots (Cannock and Lichfield) which have been in place for longer are able to demonstrate positive outcomes at the end of this reporting period. The East Staffordshire pilot is endeavouring to develop from the grass roots a different culture and attitude to addressing the issues which arise within a community and it is recognised that will take time to grow and embed.
74. Working with partners and more closely with communities, families and individuals has meant that the pilots have had to be flexible in their approach to delivery and achieving outcomes. Therefore they have changed and flexed to meet local need and in some instances changed from their original design. In addition to this, the creation of the place based approach may mean that the pilots within two Districts (Tamworth and Newcastle) may evolve further
75. The strong partnership approach has been crucial in terms of the sustainability and 3 pilots (Tamworth, Newcastle and Stafford) have secured either match funding from partners and/or a commitment to consider further support to maintain the approach.

Link to Other Overview and Scrutiny Activity –

Pilot report – July 2016

Children's Transformation System report – December 2016

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Appendices/Background papers

Appendix A - Chart re progress data/baseline

Staffordshire District Pilots Progress December 2016:

District	Summary	Key Outcomes	Headline KPIs	Baseline	Progress November 2016
<p>Cannock: Chadsmoor & Western Springs Community Family Intervention Service</p>	<p>A coordinated community led universal and Tier 2 family intervention. Referrals are received from partners and other agreed referral/vulnerability identification processes. This Pilot supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> children and families to utilise universal services and build resilience; when issues arise the aim is to prevent escalation to Tier 3 services; an exit strategy for those families de-escalating from Tier 3. <p>The commissioned service aims to support 150 families over 12 months across the two providers</p> <p>Key workers were fully trained and working with families from October 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand on statutory services is reduced Improved family wellbeing with emotional needs met or supported Improved community safety Children are kept safe Education and learning improved Boundaries/behaviour in place and improving Improved social networks Personal responsibility is increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCFC to work with 75 families not supported by any other agency, within 12 months CESS to work with 50 families not supported by any other agency, within 12 months Increase the number of families accessing community led early intervention % of families reporting improved outcomes by analysis of outcome star e.g. - 30 families all increased with regards to effective parenting. Reduce the number of referrals to LST in the two areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 0 To be confirmed To be reported at quarter 4 212 in total <p>Baseline agreed November 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Chadsmoor Family Centre are currently working with 5 Currently working with 2 2 families are currently accessing universal services and 7 families accessing community led early intervention service.
<p>East Staffs: Shobnall Community Hub</p>	<p>This pilot is working to strengthen community assets in Shobnall Ward, bringing together VCS and statutory services with the community to provide a tailored local offer which addresses root cause.</p> <p>A structured community engagement programme has enabled local residents to articulate their needs. There is a focus on early identification of families in need; developing new ways of working with communities to promote engagement and building capacity e.g. peer support models and volunteer programmes.</p> <p>The pilot mobilised in November 2016, following three successful engagement events.</p> <p>This pilot is being informed and developed by community engagement and VCSE support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners commissioning resources are more aligned & address root cause Demand on statutory services is reduced Community capacity exists to support families in need Families are more resilient More local people engaged in volunteering Partners more involved in Early Help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, advice and guidance – ensuring people who live in the Shobnall know what service are available to them An increase in the uptake of Think2 places and Children Centre attendance An increase in the number of people in paid or voluntary work, focussing on twelve families identified through BRFC in this ward A reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour in the local park within Shobnall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% of residents surveyed were aware of where to access support (target 80%) In April 2016 - 31 families had not applied for Think2 (target a further 12 by 30/11/17) In November 2016 – 12 families in Shobnall identified as BRFC with a household member out of work (target is to get 4 of these into paid employment by 30/11/17) <p>Data from April and November 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three successful engagement events held Up to 90 members of the community have engaged through these events and are prepared to volunteer to support the pilot
<p>Lichfield: Community managed family centres in Burntwood</p>	<p>This pilot focuses upon the development of community-based solutions to support families with babies / pre-school-age children, where there are known lower level risk factors & potential for earlier and less formalised intervention to have a significant longer term impact.</p> <p>The pilot is being managed and delivered in partnership with Spark CIC and Burntwood Childcare Hub (virtual).</p> <p>This includes the development of a single virtual front door, partnership integration, community delivered activities, data capture of participation and outcomes, & technology development, VCS funding bid capacity development and development of a “how to” guide for others interested in establishing community managed family centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More children school ready, achieve educational milestones and potential Demand on statutory services is reduced Families are empowered to access support earlier from within their community Reduced numbers of CiN/CP/LAC CYP&F are in good physical/emotional/ mental health and are protected from harm Communities are supported to support themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Early Years reach (by Wards) quarterly Maintain Early Years reach (0-30% wards) Increase Children’s Centre registrations (by Ward) quarterly Increase Early Help Assessments held by community groups Increase Free Pass attendance at community groups in Burntwood Increase free pass issues in Burntwood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44.8% 151 243 0 To be confirmed 7 <p>Data for Burntwood area , October 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free passes have started to be allocated to vulnerable families but data cannot be obtained until next reporting quarter Pilot support is assisting SPARK CiC to relocate and develop their service offer

<p>Moorlands: Children and Family Approach</p>	<p>The Staffordshire Moorlands District Pilot is focused on the Leek North ward and is seeking to compliment and develop existing and planned activity in the District which is being coordinated and governed through the Moorlands Together Partnership.</p> <p>Visyon was commissioned earlier this year to deliver the Early Intervention element of the District Pilot. Visyon supports the emotional health and well-being of children, young people and their families through the provision of a range of services, including one-to-one therapy, group work, mentoring, therapeutic play and family support work.</p> <p>The District Pilot is open to all Schools in the town and is part of a wider programme of activities to improve outcomes for children, young people and families in Leek North.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the referrals to agencies locally • Families are supported at an earlier stage and are less likely to need future interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of children and young people accessing the service provided by Visyon. • Increase the number of children and young people, seen within 10 days of a referral. • Increase the number of children and young people who engaged in the service and achieved the desired outcomes. • Reduce children and young people requiring support from the Local Support Teams. • Increase the number of children, young people and families who are involved in other initiatives to support communities such as the Food Cooperative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable outcomes based on the Family Outcome Star will be used to measure the impact of the early intervention family support. 5 families in the first cohort have partially achieved their desired outcomes on the Outcome Star. And 1 family has completed one of their desired outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the start of the pilot in August 2016 it has provided support to 9 families from the Haregate Estate Leek who were in need of early intervention family support. • The first cohort referred to the service has received 14 referrals with 1 referrals being deemed unsuitable for family support at an early intervention level. • 2 initially disengaged however they were successfully reengaged into the programme. • 3 young people have received 1-2-1 support in additional to 1-2-1 parental support. • 4 have required liaison with external agencies:- Food Co-operative, Social Care, CAP debt support and Creative Space at Visyon.
<p>Newcastle: Information Sharing and Girls Empowerment</p>	<p>Two pilots will be delivered in Newcastle, providing preventative, Early Help and targeted support to young people at risk of/ or victims of CSE ('Girls Empowerment Project') and exploring the potential for a local intelligence hub.</p> <p>The Girls Empowerment pilot will build on an existing project by promoting positive, preventative activities, 1:1 and group work.</p> <p>The information sharing pilot will assess the viability of a local intelligence hub, exploring the development of a pathway for partners in dealing with early concerns and will also support the shared information requirements of the Girls Empowerment Project.</p> <p>Innovative methods for information sharing to support early help and prevention will be explored through a Tenshi Challenge. The Tenshi Challenge will develop a solution that will assist agencies and communities to provide low level support to families which should reduce the need for more formal or statutory interventions.</p> <p>We would envisage the solution would provide multi-platform secure access to information about our families. We are also asking for proposals that would support a Social Action/People Helping People element potentially through a Social Network offer to participating/identified families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved confidence and self-esteem for vulnerable young women • Satisfaction with the service received from participants • Young women reporting an improvement in their safety and wellbeing • Increased availability of support for young women • Reduction in demand for statutory services. • Improved educational attendance • Improved behaviour in school/training • Improved emotional wellbeing for vulnerable young women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved educational attendance of participants • Reduction in fixed term exclusions of participants • Percentage of participants reporting improvement in their emotional wellbeing • Percentage of participants reporting improvement in their confidence and self-esteem • Percentage of participants reporting an improvement in their safety and wellbeing • Percentage satisfaction reported by participants • Percentage satisfaction reported by participating schools • Reduction in the referrals into the LSTs • Provider reporting progress towards self-sustaining model for support for young women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new service to build on the existing project has yet to be commissioned. Once commissioned it will begin in April 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tenshi challenge was launched on 24 November 2016 • Additional commissioned provision is due to begin in April 2017 • Work is on going with the existing project which will underpin new service . • There have been two cohorts of 8 and 7 girls, respectively. • Cohort 1 – 5 girls accessed support and maintained this to address mental health or obtain relationship advice following domestic abuse where previously they accessed no services. A further 3 girls reported an improvement in self esteem and confidence. • Cohort 2- 6 out of 7 girls completed the course with 2 accessing services as above where previously they did not and 5 reported an improvement to self esteem and confidence

Stafford: Multi Agency Centre +	<p>The pilot has been designed to reduce high end demand through providing early (Tier 2) multi-agency support mechanisms within schools linked with community resources, capacity building and development which supports children and families at the earliest stages and helps to identify early support requirements.</p> <p>This pilot builds on BRFC, and Safer Schools Initiatives, leading to skilled and supported communities.</p> <p>Five schools have been identified in the first phase covering primary schools, secondary schools and one Pupil Referral Unit.</p> <p>To date, two have been selected, one is mobilised and a resource base within the second school has now been identified and work will now begin to identify and work with appropriate families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families are more resilient & supported in & by their local community which has capacity Fewer (repeat) referrals to Tier 3/4 services Fewer CiN/CP/LAC Effective information sharing Reduction in persistent absence rate Commissioning resources effective/aligned Partners play a greater role in Early Help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the referrals into the LST Referrals into LST - reduction of CIN and CP Reduce the rate of re-referrals into the LST Improve the level of pupil premium attendance Improve the level of FSM attendance Reduce Pupil premium behaviour incidents Reduce the number of behaviour incidents of students on Free School Meals Reduce the number of fixed term exclusions Reduction in the number of young people's ASB outside school Reduction of referrals to CAMHS Number of agencies working within the MAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 (target 13) 5 (target 4) To be confirmed 93.9% (target 95%) 92.7% (target 95%) 31% (target 28%) 65% (target 60%) 41 days (target 35 days) To be confirmed 8 (target 6) 12 (target 13) To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Co-ordinator has been appointed for Stafford Manor and began work with appropriate families on 31st October 2016
South Staffs Page 19	<p>This pilot focuses on a school cluster approach to family support addressing the root causes of presenting issues.</p> <p>Embracing principles of BRFC, Early Help and social action, the work focusses on identifying existing resources available within the schools and the local community and how these can best be engaged, coordinated and shared across the cluster to address root causes with a strong emphasis on empowering families to become resilient and bridge the gap between school and community resources through a multi agency approach and commissioned tier 2 service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved parenting skills Improved emotional wellbeing of the whole family Community safety is improved CYP have a home environment conducive to learning and achieving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of referrals into LST Reduction of persistence absence Reduction in exclusion rates Reduction in behaviour incidents in school Reduction in the rate of re-referrals into LST Increase the number of families supported through community organisations Reduction in the level of YP ASB Number of YP signposted to positive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 93.6% 64 Schools not provided information to date To be confirmed No baseline Police and BC to provide 0 <p>NB figures for Stafford Manor High Baseline data November 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tier 2 service was commissioned in October 2016 A keyworker from the tier 2 commissioned service is now in post and has completed outcome star training related to BRFC programme.
Tamworth: MAC Family & School Partnership Programme	<p>This pilot has a three-phased approach:</p> <p>(i) Multi Agency Centre (MAC) development; MAC provision in academy setting, includes pastoral staff support to coordinate the MAC and attending agencies.</p> <p>(ii) Emotional health support; Enhancing the skills and capabilities of professionals to support children and young people experiencing Tier 2 (mild/moderate) difficulties with their emotional health and wellbeing.</p> <p>(iii) Targeted family support (BRFC principles); commissioning a Tier 2 family support service for identified families.</p> <p>Malachi (tier 2 family support provider) was commissioned in September and began work with families in October 2016 after developing the relevant process and pathways with the local support team and schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underlying family issues identified/addressed Children kept safe and emotional needs met Families achieve their goals CYPF have good physical/emotional health Children are supported in their learning Parental employment/skills development Families have improved household finances CYP have a stable/secure home environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many referrals per family have been received into the LST - Reduction in referrals to LST How many re-referrals (family) have been received into the LST -Reduction in re-referrals to LST How many families were allocated and received LST intervention - Reduction in LST intervention How many referrals (family) have been received into Children's Social Care - Reduction in referrals to Statutory Children's Social Care How many re- referrals (family) have been received into Children's Social Care - Reduction in re-referrals to Statutory Children's Social Care How many families were allocated and received Children's Social Care S17 & S47 intervention -Reduction in Statutory Children's Social Care Intervention S17 & S47 How many referrals (family) have been received into CAMHS - Reduction in referrals to CAMHS How many families have received CAMHS intervention Reduction in Higher Tier Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 from Rawlett and TEC 26 from Rawlett and TEC 124 from Rawlett and TEC 83 from Rawlett and TEC 68 from Rawlett and TEC (some received more than one referral) 47 from Rawlett and TEC To be confirmed To be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 families being supported currently.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the attendance rate for RAWLETT & TEC -Increase in Attendance Rates • What was the educational attainment rates for RAWLETT & TEC - Increase in Educational attainment rates • What are the permanent exclusion rates for RAWLETT & TEC - Reduction in Permanent Exclusion rates • What are the fixed exclusion rates for RAWLETT & TEC - Reduction in Fixed Exclusion rates. • What are the rates of NEETS for young people that used to attend RAWLETT & TEC - Reduction in NEETS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.6% Rawlett and 4.1% TEC • 62.4% a*-c English and Maths (Rawlett) and 58.3% a*-c English and Maths (TEC) • 0 Rawlett 10 TEC • 29 Rawlett and 110 TEC • to be confirmed <p>School data based on 2014-15 data and November 2016 for other data</p>	
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Local Members' Interest
N/A

Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee – 16th January 2017

Update on Work to Address Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Staffordshire

Recommendation/s

1. Members are recommended to receive the progress report which explains how the County Council is working with its partners in respect of child sexual exploitation (CSE). This report has been produced at the request of the Staffordshire's Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee and provides an update on the progress made since the report to the Committee on 8th June 2016. The Committee is asked to review future reports on a six monthly basis.

Report of the Cllr Mark Sutton, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People

Summary

What is the Select Committee being asked to do and why?

2. The Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee should read the information set out in this progress report to provide them with a clear understanding of the developments made in this area. This will provide an opportunity to provide and promote robust member scrutiny of this activity, provide a transparent, public account of the work of partners, identify areas of good progress, and highlight key areas in need of further development via the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Child Sexual Abuse Forum (CSAF) which is held accountable by their respective Safeguarding Children Boards.

Report

Background

3. This issue has been discussed at the Committee meetings since December 2014. CSE continues to be a priority for Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board (hereafter known as the SSCB) and its partners under their Child Sexual Abuse strategic priority. The Committee has previously requested quarterly updates to ensure that actions are being progressed. Please refer to previous reports for information on actions already reported to the Committee.

Work Progressed by the Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB)

The Child Sexual Abuse Forum (CSAF)

4. Both Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LSCBs have child sexual abuse (CSA) as one of their priorities until 2018. The Child Sexual Abuse Forum (CSAF) was

established by both LSCBs and their partners to share information, to coordinate and drive the work of sexual abuse and to hold agencies to account for promoting effective local working together arrangements.

5. Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LSCBs continue to have quarterly joint CSAF meetings to oversee service developments in this area. There have now been eight CSAF meetings which have taken place on 27th January 2015, 12th March, 7th July, 13th October, 26th January 2016, 26th April, 19th July and 11th October 2016. Stoke-on-Trent City Council took over the Charing role from Staffordshire Police in January 2016.
6. A CSE coordinator for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent was appointed in June 2015. The post is funded by the Office for Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for two years and the OPCC also funds consultancy for a CSE Performance outcomes framework and analysis. The CSE Co-ordinator post has been vacant since 22nd July 2016 and has been re-advertised, offering a twelve month secondment to a suitably experienced person from one of the safeguarding partner agencies. Interviews have been held and it is hoped that the successful candidate can commence their post by January 2017.
7. Work on tackling Child Sexual Abuse is established in Staffordshire and safeguarding children continues to be a priority. There are a number of more recent work strands specifically relating to child sexual exploitation, such as the Staffordshire Police Preventing CSE team which is fully operational and the piloting of the CSE outcomes framework.

CSE Action Plan

8. Since its conception in January 2015, the Child Sexual Abuse Forum (CSAF) has continued to drive forward the work surrounding CSE (including missing children) through the delivery of its CSE action plan. The joint CSE Action Plan falls into the following four areas:
 - a. Prepare - Providing strong leadership, effective systems and working with partners to tackle CSE
 - b. Prevent - Raising awareness of CSE among young people, parents, carers and potential perpetrators
 - c. Protect – Safeguarding young people and supporting professionals
 - d. Pursue - Disrupting, arresting and prosecuting CSE offenders.
9. The following information highlights the progress made by CSAF since members last received a report in January 2016.

Other forms of Child Sexual Abuse

10. Whilst CSAF was established in response to the emerging profile of CSE, partner agencies wanted to ensure that we had safe local arrangements for all children at risk of sexual abuse however this abuse might take place. CSAF therefore expanded its remit to consider all forms of sexual abuse and further highlighted the following areas for specific focus:

- a. Missing children / CSE
 - b. Children who are trafficked
 - c. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
 - d. Honour-based violence
 - e. Forced marriage
 - f. Intra-familial abuse
 - g. Youth violence
11. Scoping of the various streams took place in task and finish groups and the governance around them have now been agreed. Both CSE and intra-familial child sexual abuse will remain directly accountable to the CSAF.
 12. This work has reinforced the requirement for a Safeguarding Children Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and highlighted differences in demand and services. Some common themes have been identified across all task groups, for example the need to raise awareness of different types of abuse with children, young people, parents and carers, with practitioners who work with children, young people and families, as well as the general public. The JSNA work is currently under development.
 13. The Government's review of local children safeguarding boards (LSCB's) by Alan Wood has recommended wide-ranging reforms to multi-safeguarding arrangements, which will have an impact on the way that local authorities, police and health partners work together. It is expected that the government's response will be published before the autumn 2017.

CSE Outcomes framework

14. The Office and the Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned Chanon Consultancy (Christine Christie) to develop a CSE Outcome Framework for Staffordshire.
15. Due to the complexity involved in the implementation of the Framework, a decision was made by the CSE Outcome Framework Steering Group and the Safeguarding Children Boards to pilot some aspects of the Framework within particular areas in Staffordshire for a five month period (April 16 – August 16). East Staffordshire (Burton), Staffordshire Moorlands and Stoke-on-Trent (all localities) were chosen as the designated pilot areas. Willingness to participate, interest shown in CSE as well as the use of data and intelligence identifying greater prevalence of CSE in these localities were some of the reasons why these areas were chosen.
16. The findings of, and recommendations from, the pilot have been incorporated into a report which will be taken to the Child Sexual Abuse Forum in January 2017 where a decision will be taken regarding next steps.
17. The Child Sexual Abuse Strategy was signed off at the both Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent LSCBs in June 2016 and is published on the respective LSCB websites.

Risk Factor Matrix

18. The Derbyshire CSE risk factor matrix tool has now been reviewed in line with a recommendation from the independent Chanon review of CSE and Missing Services, best practice from the CSE National Working Group and practitioner views gathered from social workers through regular consultations and learning from CSE multi-agency panels. The tool was updated by a task and finish group involving both Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire practitioners/managers and signed off by CSAF in October 2015 following consultation with partners.
19. The new risk assessment tool is now in use and informs the assessment of children and young people where there is a concern about child sexual exploitation.
20. There have been a series of briefings about the use of the new tool and the use of a suite of documents has been agreed across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent and includes the following revised documents:
 - a. Policy/procedure
 - b. CSE Risk Factor Matrix Guidance Notes
 - c. CSE Risk Factor Matrix
 - d. Staffordshire Police Information Report Form
21. The tools aim to assist professionals in determining the right help at the right time for children at risk of or involved in CSE. The planned 'go live' date for these revised documents was 16th May. After a six month pilot of this tool it has been agreed that the Risk Factor Matrix will be revised to incorporate practitioner and partner agency feedback. Work regarding this has begun and should be completed by the end of January 2017.

Communications

22. A Child Sexual Exploitation Campaign was delivered from October 2015 to April 2016 that capitalised on Safer Internet Day and CSE Awareness Day. There were three parts to the campaign:
 - a. **'Professionals' campaign-** To raise awareness and understanding of CSE, the associated warning signs, sexting and associated risks among all relevant professions and partner agencies to support a proactive approach to identify CSE, safeguard the child and ensure all allegations are investigated.
 - b. **'Say no to sexting'** – A campaign developed as a result of internet safety research with young people. Sexting was discovered as the main digital and online risk factor. The campaign group worked with young people to design a simple solution to tackle perceptions and the likelihood of repeat sexting.
 - c. **'Know About CSE'** – A campaign to raise general public, parents and young persons' awareness of the signs of CSE, how to report concerns and to increase reporting. In addition, to support young people to know what is and what is not a safe and healthy relationship, and to recognise targeting and grooming.

23. A website www.knowaboutcse.co.uk has been developed to help young people, parents and carers, and practitioners to access information on being targeted and groomed, spotting the signs of CSE and reporting concerns. A particular emphasis was placed on changing the mind set of young people with regards to sexting being 'Ok' through the 'Say No to Sexting' campaign.
24. The six month campaign has used social media (Email; Facebook; Twitter) and has been had a significant reach across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. The campaign's partnership with schools across the city and county has meant that parents have been contacted directly with information about resources related to CSE, including the website.
25. The full evaluation report was reported to the Child Sexual Abuse Forum in July 2016. The key headlines are:
- 87% of professionals in Stoke-on-Trent are now confident about spotting the warning signs of a child being sexually exploited (an increase of over 27%)
 - 14% increase in the number of parents who feel confident in recognising the signs of CSE.
 - 17% increase in number of parents who feel confident about how to report CSE concerns.
 - Our joint communications approach has been recognised nationally as our Safeguarding Children Board Chair was invited to speak at a Capita conference on Preventing CSE, in London on 29 June 2016 after organisers had become aware of the media coverage of 'Say No to Sexting' campaign.
26. In Staffordshire, the number of contacts made to the council number recognised as being from members of the public also increased significantly when comparing the campaign period to the same month last year. **103 calls were received in March 2016 versus 43 in March 2015.** Although there is a general upward trend this year, calls received in the campaign period were significantly higher when compared to the month before (86) and the month afterward (67). The Police have seen a 12% increase in recorded CSE related sexual offences over the course of the campaign period. This indicates that this campaign exceeded its target of increasing reports of potential CSE from members of the public by 3%. See the Appendices for the full report.

Workforce and development

27. During April 2015- March 2016 69 professionals were trained over two days through the SSCB Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation Training. Since April 2016 to date the end of November 2016 60 professionals have been trained and 40 more professionals are expected to be trained on the two day Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation Training. The following offers some evidence of the impact this training has had on practitioners working with children and their families:

"The course improved my knowledge on CSE and the warning signs to be aware of in young people's behaviour, I will be able to take this into practice and hopefully be able to identify young people at risk. Also hope to be able to use the

information in our teaching sessions to young people to make them more aware and keep themselves safe.”

“It’s helped me to improve my early identification of signs of CSE, my knowledge of support available and my confidence to challenge agencies on the risk levels.”

“I know have a greater understanding of what to consider when looking for grooming and how to consider boys who may also be groomed.”

Personal, social, health and economic education (PHSE)

28. Joint mapping of work on a range of safeguarding children themes including CSE, missing and youth violence is continuing to help deliver a co-ordinated approach to workforce development and programme delivery in schools across the city and county. An initial scope of what current resources education establishments use and what they wish to receive support in accessing is being undertaken to inform future planning.
29. A CSE Education Strategy is also scheduled to be developed with the engagement of school staff, parents and carers; this will include a focus on the welfare and safety needs of children and young people with disabilities.

Learning and improvement

30. A series of Joint Targeted Area Inspections and Local Authority Targeted Inspections by Ofsted focusing on child sexual exploitation and children missing from home school or education took place in the first half of 2016. These took place nationally up until July 2016. Multi-agency inspection planning meetings were held to help the wider partnership to self-evaluate against this inspection framework. The self-assessment helped to evidence the significant amount of work that is being collectively driven forward in Staffordshire; the inspection meetings also promoted more efficient working together collaboration in coordinating local strategic and operational improvements.
31. The deep dive focus of these inspections has from September 2016 changed to domestic abuse. Ofsted’s report *‘Time to Listen- a joined up response to child sexual exploitation and missing children’* details findings from the CSE thematic inspection and was published in September 2016. The report highlights the key role of leadership in tackling CSE and states that, *“...the quality of leadership is one of the most important factors in providing consistently good services to children and young people who need help and protection.”* Leaders are advised need to:
 - a. Have a good understanding of the local profile of child sexual exploitation and of children’s experiences.
 - b. Have a good understanding and oversight of frontline practice, including relative strengths and weaknesses and knowledge of what good practice looks like.
 - c. Be committed to providing staff with the time and resources, skills and knowledge to be able to engage children effectively.

Report on Chelsea's Choice

32. As part of the SSCB's role in preventing abuse and neglect the Board have considered activities to raise awareness of sexual exploitation and healthy relationships. During September 2013 to January 2015 the SSCB have either funded or part-funded the Chelsea's Choice drama production into Staffordshire schools and children homes. Chelsea Choice was also delivered to Staffordshire County Council members.
33. The Chelsea's Choice drama production 2015/2016 was seen by 70 schools, 100 professionals from the Royal Stoke Hospital and council members also saw the production in 27 January 2016. The questionnaire completed after the event showed that 67% of pupils said that they would now do something differently as a result of watching the drama. As a result of the drama several young people made disclosures or spoke out about behaviour/activities causing them concern. All of the concerns were appropriately referred for further investigation.
34. The SSCB spent some considerable time exploring the way forward in terms of future funding for dramas such as Chelsea's Choice and have concluded that whilst it remains a priority for our Board, work to explore other funding options is necessary due to the SSCB's own budgetary constraints.
35. It is imperative that work to engage and inform children and young people across all education establishments and local children's homes about how to stay safe and where to access help continues. Discussions with the OPCC, Community Safety Partnerships and members were held but unfortunately no further funding could be provided. This was reported to the Committee in June 2016.
36. Education establishments have recently been requested as part of a recent section 175 / 157 education safeguarding audit, to provide information to evidence what safeguarding inputs are currently delivered to their pupils. Further work is required to analysis this qualitative information due to the volume of responses received. Early analysis from the 381 responses received indicate that although more needs to be done, around half of educational establishments have accessed Child Exploitation & Online Protection and the majority have accessed LSCB CSE training. The majority of staff have received CSE training/briefings group in accordance with statutory guidance.
37. The Safeguarding Education Lead is in the process of identifying what areas for development are required by education establishments as a result of this report information.

Staffordshire Police

38. There are three Police teams responding to the issue of CSE:
 - a. Preventing CSE Team
 - b. On-street Child Exploitation Team
 - c. On-line Child Exploitation Team (working on Operation Safenet)

39. Funding for Preventing CSE concludes in March 2017; however there are plans in place to have a multi themed early intervention team for vulnerability, formed post March 2017.

The Preventing CSE Team:

40. The team has a focus on working with children, families and communities on preventing CSE, including prevention work in relation to potential offenders. The team of eight officers is now in place. The following provides an update on the work being undertaken:
- a. The team have continued to work with the LPT and IOM to deliver targeted CSE inputs to parents with children at schools in the Moorlands which have may have been affected by recent gang activity.
 - b. The team have begun rolling out Kayleigh's Love Story to schools and professionals, which is supporting Staffordshire Police's CyberSafe campaign.
 - c. We are introducing our CSE winter awareness campaign for parents and children with radio ads and shopping centre stands.
 - d. CSE/internet safety inputs to transferees which included local trends and Staffordshire approach to tackling the issue.
 - e. The continued work of general deliveries to young people and parents following on from reported incidents or local authority referrals.

Operation Safenet

41. The team is comprised of a Detective Sergeant and six officers and tackles all aspects of online abuse. Operation Safenet (On-line Child Sexual Exploitation) is a team of officers who are both proactive and reactive in dealing with on line child sexual exploitation. The team proactively targets groups or individuals who are seeking to distribute indecent images of children and those who are grooming children online in order to meet them to commit further sexual offences. The team work closely with regional, national and international law enforcement agencies sharing intelligence to safeguard victims and bring offenders to justice.

On Street Child Exploitation Team (CET)

42. The on street CSE investigative team comprises of an Inspector, two Sergeants, ten police officers, two Investigative Officers and two social workers who are attached to the team. The team work seven days a week, within a shift pattern to offer optimum cover to this growing area of child abuse.

Abduction Notices

43. There have been 19 abduction notices issued to individuals harbouring children in Staffordshire between June 2016 and November 2016. These can be a useful deterrent for both young people and adults harbouring a child. Consideration is always given to this approach during risk management strategy meetings (missing meetings). This information is now being shared with children's services.
44. The table below breaks this information down monthly:

Staffordshire		
Date	Month	Number of Notices by Date of Issue
1 st June - 28 th Nov 2016	June	9
	July	4
	Aug	0
	Sept	3
	Oct	0
	Nov	4

Joint Operations

45. Operation Linear and Operation Shade have now concluded and a multi-agency debrief is to be held. A Joint Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Scoping Panel Meeting was held in October 2016 to consider multi-agency learning from nineteen of the children involved the two police operations. The meeting was well attended by partner agencies and learning was immediately identified. The minutes are currently with the LSCBs Independent Chair for a decision about next steps in relation to how multi-agency learning is now reviewed in greater depth.
46. In November 2016 after twelve weeks of evidence the trial of four men charged with a total of twenty-three offences concluded. Three men were convicted of sexual offences against four girls and one was cleared by the jury. A Jury at Stafford Crown Court heard how the girls, aged between 14 and 16, were all abused between 2012 and 2015. The three men have been subsequently sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from 10 years, 33 months and 16 months.
47. There was media reporting and Staffordshire Police spoke about the case to the press to highlight the bravery of the girl's throughout the investigation and court process. It was acknowledged that the most important factor during the investigation was to safeguard the girls who were victims of horrific offences; the police advised that people who come forward with disclosures of sexual abuse would be supported.
48. The case was an extremely sensitive and complex process and a tremendous amount of resource and dedication was provided by a wide range of safeguarding colleagues in support of the victims. Staffordshire Police said they are,
- “...committed to tackling child sexual exploitation and we have a number of dedicated teams that work with partners and the county Safeguarding Board to prevent and raise awareness of this type of crime. We continue to work with partners to prevent child sexual exploitation and, when needed, take positive action against this type of offence.”
49. All SSCB partners and Staffordshire County Council members were advised of the outcome of the court case on the day the trial concluded.

An update on the work progressed by Families First

50. A Families First CSE Co-ordinator is now in post on a permanent basis.
51. Multi-agency CSE Panels continue to be chaired by the County managers from the Specialist Safeguarding Service and continue to operate in the following areas on a bi-monthly basis:
 - a. Newcastle/Moorlands
 - b. Stafford/South Staffs/Cannock
 - c. East Staffs (Burton/Uttoxeter)
 - d. Tamworth/Lichfield
52. Agencies attending panel has continued to grow and is being reviewed. There has been an increase in young people referred to panel and this is therefore having an impact on the length and efficiency of panels. Initial thoughts are underway in putting forward proposals of how best to manage this as a multi-agency collective.
53. At the August 2016 Panels, 99 young people were discussed. Cannock/South staffs/Stafford Districts Panel was the busiest district with 27 young people discussed; Newcastle Moorlands Districts had 26 young people discussed with Tamworth/Lichfield Districts also having 26 cases discussed. There were 20 young people discussed at the East Staffordshire CSE Panel. 94% were female and 6% were males, a decrease for males since the last round of CSE panels in June 2016 where there was 11% discussed for males. It is positive that Staffordshire continue to identify males that are at risk of child sexual exploitation given the National concern regarding under reporting of males.
54. 38% young people were identified as Children in Need, 23% had an Early Help Assessment, 25% are looked after children and 14% are subject to a child protection plan.
55. Panels remain well attended and additional partner agencies have started to attend and are proving critical in supporting the development of local problem profiles. Following each district CSE panel information is now shared with all Families First Staff and partner agencies that has been gathered at the panel regarding areas that young people are known to congregate where CSE is a concern, substance and alcohol misuse occurs, anti-social behaviour and known safer areas where they may also congregate.
56. It is felt that this locality knowledge will assist practitioners in becoming more adept at spotting the signs. Positive feedback has been provided from both practitioners internally and external partner agencies and as a result of this information being shared at panels this has resulted in the vulnerability police hubs monitoring the areas of concern.
57. Staffordshire have now started the second annual review of the CSE Panels which seeks feedback from partners as part of this process. The findings from this review will then also feedback to partners and the Strategic Action Plan to identify gaps and further develop the CSE Panel Process.

58. Staffordshire CSE coordinator now attends the Stoke-on-Trent CSE panel and the Stoke CSE Social Worker attends the Newcastle and Moorlands CSE panel in order to ensure that cross borders issues are identified and shared.
59. The Gangs and Youth Violence coordinator also attends the panel to ensure the CSE panel is cross referenced with the ongoing work with Gangs and youth violence.
60. The FF CSE Co-ordinator was supported by the Children's Voice Project in completing a workshop with young males known to the Staffordshire Youth Offending Service to gain wider understanding of the current context of CSE locally. This workshop sought views of the young people around a wide range of vulnerabilities for young people including social media use, substance use, social and peer networks, offending behaviour, missing and consent when considering CSE and its impact. The findings of this consultation will be used to further explore under reporting on young males and CSE throughout the CSE Strategic Action Plan.
61. The FF CSE Co-ordinator and Safeguarding Development Manager have also delivered a workshop to the Throughcare Teams as part of their development day to further widen understanding of CSE and highlight the roles of multi-agency working to address prosecution, protection, prevention and disruption of CSE.
62. The CSE panels now cross reference cases with consideration of referral being made to the National Referral Mechanism under the Modern Day Slavery Legislation. There has been progress in the widening the understanding of trafficking as an aspect of CSE which faces young people within Staffordshire and consequently, referrals have now been made with the local authority as a first responder seeking advice and guidance from the Modern Day Slavery lead at Staffordshire Police. A separate update for the Modern Slavery scrutiny report has been provided.
63. Steve Hewitt, Missing Education Officer is now cross referencing young people who are discussed at CSE panel with children missing education.
64. CAMHS are also now a panel member for two of our district panels in the East of the County, requests have been made for this attendance to be considered at the North and Stafford panels and this is currently being considered.
65. Sexual Health Service is now attending as a panel member for the Newcastle & Moorlands panel.
66. Teen Spirit is now also panel members for the East of the County and they provide direct work with young people regarding CSE and healthy relationships.
67. The FF CSE Co-ordinator and Education Safeguarding Lead delivered CSE education and awareness workshops to Designated Safeguarding Leads across the county for Primary, Middle and Secondary Education. These workshops

provided further awareness of CSE, consent, safeguarding advice and the local process surrounding the CSE Panels.

68. Specialist Safeguarding Manager attending the Dudley Pursue and Disrupt Conference coordinated by the West Midlands CSE Coordinator in order to share best practice and an essential toolkit regarding disruption techniques.
69. The Strategic Lead for Specialist Safeguarding and FF CSE Co-ordinator are also involved in the regional CSE strategic governance group (SGG) in response to the Regional problem profile and contribute to the action plan which supports this with partners.
70. The CSE Coordinator has begun attending the YOS re-offending panel that takes places on a monthly basis in order to cross reference children who are felt to be at risk of CSE in Staffordshire.
71. The FF CSE Co-ordinator continues to attend both the Operational and Strategic Missing Overview Boards, the Strategic Overview Board is also attended by the Specialist Safeguarding Development Manager; strengthening links between missing children and CSE.
72. The Strategic Lead for Specialist Safeguarding and FF CSE Co-ordinator are also involved in the regional CSE strategic governance group (SGG) in response to the Regional problem profile and contribute to the action plan which supports this with partners.
73. The FF CSE Co-ordinator continues to attend the Staffordshire Police CSE Force Working Group on a monthly basis where there is a discussion regarding the overview of CSE Panels, themes and wider issues pertaining to CSE.
74. The Families First CSE Action plan has been further progressed, largely within expected timescales. It is now proposed that this will be reviewed on a quarterly basis rather than monthly.
75. The FF CSE co-ordinator attended the Supported Accommodation Market Engagement Event in March 2016 to raise further awareness of CSE and to provide a point of contact for them. The FF CSE Co-ordinator has also sought permission to attend the Northern Providers Forums from 2017.
76. A tracker continues to be used for teams to complete which includes all low, medium and high risk cases. This will be completed by teams bi-monthly in line with collating cases to be referred to CSE Panel.
77. The County Manager for Specialist Safeguarding Service continues to attend strategic meetings regarding gangs, youth violence and vulnerability and also chairs the CSE panel.
78. Agreement was given by the County Manager for Responsive Services to ensure that the FF CSE co-ordinator is copied into all referrals whereby CSE is an identified risk indicator. This will allow for further oversight of decision making at

the front door and offers the advice and support of the FF CSE Co-ordinator as a single point of contact.

79. Learning from recent joint investigations with Staffordshire Police into cases of CSE will be progressed with Families First practitioners in January 2017 as part of the learning and development schedule.

North Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Clinical Commissioning Group

80. Each GP practice has a lead GP for Safeguarding Children and young people who receive bespoke training that includes CSE. In addition we deliver half protected learning time training twice a year for all clinical GP practice staff. One is general safeguarding (which includes elements of CSE) and the other themed. The next themed training is in November 2016 when CSE will be delivered in depth by our Named GP and a police officer from the CSE team.
81. The GP practices receive a fortnightly newsletter where we send safeguarding updates and information and twice yearly a safeguarding newsletter that gives for example case study examples. An audit takes place twice yearly to ascertain in levels of training and to see how learning has embedded. The guidance and information is sent out and GPs have access to specific safeguarding support daily. The named GP also delivers up to date safeguarding to the out of hours GP service.

Update on work progressed by commissioning

82. The Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and missing children young people service tender is live, the closing date is 21 February 2017. The tender evaluations and interviews will take place during March 2017. The service will have a three month mobilisation period commencing 1st June 2017 with a go live date of 1st September 2017.
83. The current arrangements we have in place will remain until the go live date of 1st September 2017. This consists of:
 - a. The CSE support service pilot delivered by Brighter Futures operating in Newcastle, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford. The pilot service provides support for Staffordshire children aged 11- 18 years (this does not include out of area children/young people placed in the above Staffordshire districts)
 - b. The missing children and young people support service pilot delivered by Brighter Futures operating in Newcastle, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford. The pilot service conducts return interviews for all missing and absent children and young people aged 11 – 18 years living in the above Staffordshire districts (this includes out of area children/young people placed in the above Staffordshire districts)
 - c. The missing support service delivered by Families First operating in South Staffordshire, Cannock, East Staffordshire, Tamworth and Lichfield. The service conducts return interviews for all missing children and young people up

to 18 years and those aged under 11 years in Newcastle, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford (including out of area children/young people placed in Staffordshire)

84. The contracts for the current service delivery are about to be extended to align with the above tender timeframe.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Support Service Pilot

85. The Child Sexual Exploitation support service called Base 58 (delivered by Brighter Futures) provides specialist support to children and young people at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation. The service delivers one to one support in partnership with the young person and also works closely with partners in order to reduce risk and improve outcomes.

86. Over the last quarter (July – September 2016) the CSE service has regularly supported 35 young people please see the below breakdown:

	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Newcastle	Total
Regularly supported	9	11	15	35
Level of risk:				
High	0	1	1	2
Medium	9	8	9	26
Low (Risk score reduced to low during the support programme)	0	2	5	7
Staffordshire LAC	0	1	0	1

87. A number of outcomes have been achieved during the last quarter as a result of the support offered this has included:

- a. Improved engagement in education, employment and training
- b. Reduction in missing episodes
- c. Improvements in resilience
- d. Reduction in risk taking behaviour
- e. Increased awareness of grooming and exploitation

92. The service has also provided regular advice and support to professionals and family members in relation to CSE.

Missing Children and Young People Support Service Pilot

93. The Missing Children and Young People Service (delivered by Brighter Futures) conducts independent return interviews for those children/young people that have been missing or absent. The return interview provides an opportunity to uncover information that can help protect the child/young person from going missing again and from the risks they may be exposed to whilst missing.

94. Over the last quarter (July – September 2016) the missing service completed 244 return interviews for 177 missing/absent children and young people. Of those 45 children/young people were Staffordshire LAC and 73 children/young people were in the care of another local authority placed in Staffordshire. Please see the below district breakdown:

	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Newcastle	Total
No. of missing and absent episodes	53	193	73	319
No. of completed interviews	31	163	50	244
No. of individuals	41	95	41	177
No. of repeat children	8	43	8	59
No. in care of SCC	16	17	12	45
No. in care of other LA	6	60	7	73

Families First

Summary by Placement Type	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Total
Indep. Children's Home	56	67	59	182
Home (Social Worker)	19	31	35	85
Home (LST)	28	29	40	97
Foster Carer Not Staffs	5	7	7	19
Foster Carer	6	2	5	13
Supported Accommodation	2	2	2	6
External Placed	0	2	0	2
Local Authority Children's Home	9	14	8	31
Unknown	0	1	0	1
Totals	125	155	156	436

	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16
% of all return interviews completed	75%	75%	73%
% from Other Local Authorities	35%	33%	31%

	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Total
Episodes	125	155	156	436
Children	89	97	101	287

Top 6 Locations	Missing Episodes
Biddulph	61

Tamworth	60
Stafford	47
Leek	44
Rugeley	41
Newcastle	36

95. Data captured by Families First for Missing episodes (not including absences) show there were 436, relating to 287 children in quarter 2.
96. During quarter 2 on average 74% interviews were completed.
97. 42% of children and young people go missing from Independent Children's Homes with another 42% going missing from Home (97 LSTs and 85 have a social worker).
98. Biddulph and Tamworth are the most prominent location of where children and young people go missing from. During quarter 2, the most likely reason given for going missing was 'to be with friends'
99. The most predominant reason for going missing during the last quarter was 'stayed out longer than they should' this was followed by 'problems in care'.
100. The CSE Joint Commissioning Group has oversight of the CSE and missing pilot support service and the contract in place, membership of this group includes Staffordshire County Council, Stoke on Trent City Council, Office of Police and Crime Commissioner and Public Health.

Update on CSE and Licensing

101. A task and finish group was set under the remit of the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Responsible Bodies Group to develop a coherent policy in relation to licensing issues and strengthening current arrangements and ensuring a consistent and effective approach to licensing particularly of taxi drivers/private hire drivers in relation to safeguarding.
102. As the Committee will recall the practices and procedures for licensing authorities in Stoke and Staffordshire were approved by the Chief Executives Group on 3rd March 2016.
103. Work has been ongoing through the SSRBG to monitor implementation of the practices and procedures. Ultimately it is a matter for each authority to ensure that they are implementing the practices and procedures, however regular queries have been made to ensure that there is progress against the implementation. It is important to note that a great deal of work has been going on by each authority to implement the practices and procedures.
104. As the Committee will recall the practices and procedures broke into three key areas: a) intelligence b) training of staff/public/trade and c) licensing procedures/rules (including enforcement). These break down to 17 specific

actions. The update below focuses on the key actions. The current position is as follows:

a. Intelligence

- i. Additional checks through application questions – 5 out of 9 authorities have completed this, 4 of the others are nearing completion.
- ii. Additional requirements on disclosing/sharing information - 6 out of 9 authorities have completed this, 3 of the others are nearing completion.
- iii. Requirement that taxis/private hire operators keeping complaint logs – 6 out of 9 authorities have completed this, 3 of the others are nearing completion.

b. Mandatory Training

- i. Training of staff and Committee members on CSE/Safeguarding – all have completed or have nearly completed this and will have done by the time of the Committee meeting.
- ii. Mandatory training of trade on CSE/Safeguarding – this is the area where, in particular, a great deal of work has taken place in recent months.

105. As the Committee will recall the Councils cannot *require* drivers to attend the training until the policies have altered and a mandatory requirement has been brought in.

106. Alteration of the policies is a detailed process that takes some time; nevertheless the authorities have all pushed voluntary training, until the policies have been amended. For those authorities with large numbers of drivers this takes some time.

- a. Cannock Chase - 90% of drivers have had the training
- b. East Staffordshire – 500 drivers trained so far (this is 90% of their drivers)
- c. Lichfield -100% of drivers have had the training
- d. Newcastle Under Lyme - 60% of drivers (i.e. a total of 585 out of 960 drivers) have had the training
- e. South Staffordshire - 100% of drivers have had the training
- f. Stafford - 60% of drivers have had the training
- g. Stoke - 83% of drivers have had the training
- h. Staffordshire Moorlands – 95% of drivers have had the training
- i. Tamworth – 80% of the drivers have had the training

c. Updated policies

- i. Target - *Updated policies on the relevance of convictions to ensure they provide reassurance particularly as regards violence/sexual offences/dishonesty* – as the Committee will recall at the meeting in June, 2 authorities had updated their policies.

ii. That position has changed substantially with 8 of the 9 authorities either having changed the policies (6 have done so) or well down the road towards doing so.

- Cannock Chase - in place
- East Staffordshire - in place
- Lichfield – in place
- Newcastle Under Lyme – review/revision taking place in 2017
- South Staffordshire - in place
- Stafford - due to be adopted in early 2017
- Stoke - in place
- Staffordshire Moorlands – in place
- Tamworth – review in due course

Staffordshire County Council Disclosure and Barring Service Audit

107. An internal audit of safer recruitment practices relating specifically to taxi contractors Passenger Assistants and members of staff who have access to the Public Sector Network (PSN) has recently been undertaken as part of Staffordshire County Council's Strategic Internal Audit Plan process. The Public Sector Network (PSN) connects all public bodies onto one Network and guidance from Cabinet requires all those who have full access to the PSN to undergo Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and appropriate safe recruitment checks. These checks also apply to Staffordshire County Council contracts with third parties, including all taxi firm contracts for the carriage of children from home to school. Please note that the audit validated the original points which were identified by the Transport Team in 2014 and which were already either being addressed or plans were in place for action across summer 2016.

108. All taxi firms are required to adhere to a number of safeguarding requirements and these are set out in their conditions of contract. Taxi driver badges are only issued following a standard DBS disclosure, although the process for drivers is the responsibility of each District Licencing Authority and not under the control of the County Council. Taxi Passenger Assistants, however, are controlled at County Council level and the County maintains control of the DBS check process and maintains a database of approved Passenger Assistants.

109. The objective of the review was to provide assurance that the procedures for safer recruitment checks for PSN users are robust and that any decision taken to limit safer recruitment checks to only those with full access to the PSN network is appropriate.

110. The final audit report was published on 22nd April 2016 and found that further work is still required to be assured that drivers are subject to adequate safeguarding checks. The following strengths and areas for improvement have been identified to help reinforce current licensing and safeguarding controls:

Identified Strengths

111. A Task and Finish Group consisting of representatives from the County Council and Local Licensing Authorities has been established since July 2015. The group meets regularly to discuss how safeguarding improvements can be made in relation to local licensing arrangements for taxi/private hire.
112. The County Council has met the requirements imposed by the Government relating to PSN user access.
113. The Transport department has its own database of passenger assistants operating across the whole County and the database is used by compliance teams to ensure contractor teams on the ground are meeting some contractual requirements through unannounced audits.
114. County Council Compliance Officers (for Transport) undertake audits of taxi operators to ensure that only approved drivers are used on County Council contracts. There is only limited resource to undertake audits; however the team aim to visit each SEN and mainstream school at least once every academic year. Furthermore, ad hoc checks are also carried out in response to complaints or issues, for example if schools report that drivers and/or passenger assistants are not wearing their badges or ID. Last academic year, SCC carried out audits on 22 SEN schools (out of approximately 25) and 16 other mainstream schools. SEN schools represent 90% of the pupils who are transported and supported by the passenger assistants.
115. There is a clear process in place for identifying new employees who require access to the PSN and for ensuring that they undergo appropriate safer recruitment checks.
116. Relevant staff members have received training specifically in relation to safeguarding in transport.

Areas for Improvement

117. In our last report we identified areas for improvement as the committee can recall, and as you can see all of these areas have been addressed through the DBS plan. These areas were initially identified and documented in 2014 and have been addressed through the revised DBS and Safeguarding plan, procedures, training and policy, which has been planned and delivered in 2016. The revisions cover all contracted personnel involved in the delivery and management of “regulated activity”, ie, drivers, passenger assistants and depot staff. The revised arrangements also covers Transport team members engaged in planning “regulated activity”
118. There are current inconsistent practices in applying DBS checks amongst Local Licensing Authorities. Identified and documented in 2014, addressed through the revised DBS and Safeguarding plan, procedures, training and policy, which was either delivered or planned for 2016. All identified inconsistent practices in the DBS checking and approval processes within licencing of PCV, Private Hire and

taxi licencing, have been addressed through the revised enhanced DBS checks, accredited training, sign up to the DBS Update Service and appeals process. The whole process is now carried out within the Council's Transport team. This ensures that all contracted personnel have to comply with the revised processes and consistently assessed against the revised Council Transport criteria. In-house functional responsibility and delivery is the key to delivery of the revised processes and addressing the identified gaps.

119. Insufficient DBS checks are placed upon drivers of Passenger Carrying Vehicles (PCVs). These have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above and addressed as detailed in points 117 and 118. No PCV drivers will be permitted to drive on Staffordshire contracts unless they have been through and are compliant with the Council's processes. Individual operating companies will no longer determine the suitability of PCV drivers for contracted "regulated activity" work.
120. Framework contract contractors may not be applying safeguarding checks. On the framework contract held with various taxi contractors the contractor must complete their own safeguarding checks i.e. undertake safeguarding training for their staff or undertake a DBS checks. Addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above. These have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above and addressed as detailed in points 117 and 118. No Taxi or Private Hire drivers will be permitted to drive on Staffordshire contracts unless they have been through and are compliant with the Council's processes. Individual operating companies will no longer determine the suitability of PCV drivers for contracted "regulated activity" work.
121. There is not confidence amongst the Transport Team that these checks are being applied in full for all contractors, particularly over smaller contractors. These have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above and detailed in points 117-120.
122. When re-tendering taxi contracts in 2015 disclosures were not provided in a manner which could be incorporated into contract conditions and therefore contracts were let without all safeguarding conditions being set out. Gaps in disclosures have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as detailed in points 117-120.
123. Inconsistent practices for applying DBS checks for drivers of different vehicles are in place. These have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above and detailed in points 117-120.
124. Safeguarding updates are typically held with the owners of the contractor organisations and it is expected that the contractors then pass on information to their staff and drivers. It is not clear whether the information in these updates are adequately passed onto drivers therefore greater steps to ensure training is undertaken by all drivers via e-learning courses should be undertaken. These have been addressed as per the revised DBS plan as above, supplemented by continuous monitoring through the DBS Update Service and the delivery of the Council's accredited training programme.

125. An action plan to address the recommended areas in need of further development has been developed. This action plan identifies the officers responsible for progressing the action and timescales for completion and review. The complete action plan and process going forward is being updated and will be forwarded once wholly updated.

Link to Strategic Plan – Feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community

Link to Other Overview and Scrutiny Activity – Papers have previously been discussed at Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee on 18th January 2016, 6th October 2015, 10th June 2015, 9th March 2015, 15th December 2014 and 8th June 2016.

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Appendices/Background papers

Update on work to address Child Sexual Exploitation (8th June 2016)

Update on work to address Child Sexual Exploitation (18th January 2015)

Update on work addressing Child Sexual Exploitation (6th October 2015)

Update on work addressing Child Sexual Exploitation (10th June 2015)

Update on work to address Child Sexual Exploitation (9th March 2015)

Child Sexual Exploitation (15th December 2014)

Appendix A – CSE Campaign- Final Evaluation Report – 13th July 2016



Summary Final Evaluation Report

Child Sexual Exploitation Communications Campaign

FINAL – 13/07/16



Compiled by Communication Leads across Staffordshire County Council, Stoke on Trent City Council, Staffordshire Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Staffordshire.

July, 2016

Executive summary

A multi-agency communications campaign was delivered between October 2015 to April 2016 following permission to proceed from CSAF in October. The campaign was led on behalf of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent's Children's Safeguarding Boards by key partners: Staffordshire County Council, Stoke-on-Trent City Council, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for Staffordshire and Staffordshire Police, who worked with colleagues in the voluntary, health and wider public sector. The lead Communications team was supported and advised by the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent CSE Co-ordinator and lead safeguarding and education officers from across the key agencies.

The campaign supports the delivery of the CSE Strategic Framework and CSE Outcome Framework which have five key thematic areas including 'Prevention,' which this campaign sits under.

There were three parts to the campaign:

- 1) **'Professionals' campaign** - To raise awareness and understanding of CSE, the associated warning signs, sexting and associated risks among all relevant professions and partner agencies to support a proactive approach to identify CSE, safeguard the child and ensure all allegations are investigated.
- 2) **'Say no to sexting'** – a campaign developed as a result of internet safety research with young people. Sexting was discovered as the main digital and online risk factor. The campaign group worked with young people to design a simple solution to tackle perceptions and the likelihood of repeat sexting.
- 3) **'Know About CSE'** – a campaign to raise general public, parents and young persons' awareness of the signs of CSE, how to report concerns and to increase reporting. In addition, to support young people to know what is and what is not a safe and healthy relationship, and to recognise targeting and grooming.

This report summarises the activity undertaken across the city and the county during the campaign and reports on the results against the original objectives. Analysis shows how the campaign has changed attitudes and behaviour of parents/general public, professionals and young people and increased public awareness. It should be noted that the 'outflows' of this campaign with regards to young people (i.e. the effect on attitude and behaviour over time) and the answers to some of the more sensitive requirements of the campaign – i.e. if they recognise being targeted and groomed – are currently being evaluated in schools as part of the Joint CSE Performance Framework* pilot. This will be reported on in September.

*The indicators and associated tools in the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent CSE Outcomes Framework have been tested over the last few months across a number of settings, including schools. This will give us an indication of progress in schools regarding CSE in terms of implementing local CSE policies as well as identifying young people who at risk of CSE and working with them to address this including referrals into other services, as necessary.

Summary headlines

- **Exceeded target:** Over 85% of professionals and partners in Staffordshire and 87% in Stoke-on-Trent are now confident in spotting the warning signs of a child being sexually exploited.
- **Exceeded target:** 25% fewer young people think that sexting is normal.
- **Exceeded target:** 15% fewer young people are likely to sext again.
- **Exceeded target:** 4% increase in children who feel safe online (the figure was very high to begin with!).
- **Exceeded target:** 14% increase in the number of parents who feel confident in recognising the signs of CSE.
- **Exceeded target:** 17% increase in number of parents who feel confident about how to report CSE concerns.
- **Exceeded target :** 66% increase in calls from Staffordshire education professionals to dedicated safeguarding support line over the campaign period.
- **Exceeded target –** In Stoke on Trent, the number of contacts made to the council number about concerns about a child increased by dramatically during the campaign period, compared to the same month last year - **74 calls were received in March 2016 versus 36 in March 2015** . Although there is a general upward trend this year, calls received in the campaign period were significantly higher when compared to the month before (54) and the month afterward (36) the campaign period.

In Staffordshire, the number of contacts made to the council number recognised as being from members of the public also increased significantly when comparing the campaign period to the same month last year - **103 calls were received in March 2016 versus 43 in March 2015**. Although there is a general upward trend this year, calls received in the campaign period were significantly higher when compared to the month before (86) and the month afterward (67).

The Police have seen a 12% increase in recorded CSE related sexual offences over the course of the campaign period .

This indicates that this campaign exceeded its target of increasing reports of potential CSE from members of the public by 3%.

The campaign achieved all of its objectives, although cautious celebration must be made of the ‘Say No to Sexting’ campaign. Although we will be able to draw conclusions from a more representative sample from the Joint CSE Performance Framework, our post-campaign sample indicates significant impact. Not only have we reduced the number of young people that intend to sext again, the evidence suggests a significant change in young people’s perception of sexting.

Calls for help and advice have increased as a result of this campaign. In Staffordshire, there has been a 12% increase to calls to the Education Safeguarding Advise Service (ESAS) line and reports of more conversations in schools - the campaign has succeeded in equipping professionals with what they need to support young people before the more serious stages of sexual exploitation.

Although the campaign has significantly increased the number of calls from members of the public, research reveals that there continues to be some misconceptions about the reporting process - i.e. that they needed to be sure of sexual exploitation before they report and can only do so to the Police. The DfE campaign was used in order to overcome these barriers. Research suggests that hard hitting, real-life local case studies of 'survivors' of CSE would also increase effectiveness and further increase the number of calls.

Although an effort was made to support communication to relevant businesses, district and borough councils undertake their own work with these businesses, so we were unable to analyse the direct impact of the campaign on this audience. Activity should therefore be viewed as supporting the long term efforts of district and borough councils.

All in all, this is a successful campaign that has played a considerable part in preventing CSE across our communities and leaves a legacy of personal responsibility across professionals, parents and young people that safeguarding from CSE is everybody's responsibility.

Analysis of campaign strategy and implementation

The following OPCC guidelines form the CSE Outcomes Framework, which have steered the strategy and implementation of the campaign:

- All children receive CSE education awareness sessions as an integral part of the curriculum
- All children identified as potential victims or perpetrators of CSE receive targeted CSE education
- All parents/carers receive CSE education sessions/messages and guidance on how to respond to CSE-related issues
- All communities receive CSE education sessions/messages and guidance on how to respond to CSE-related issues
- All relevant businesses (eg hotels, taxi operators, take-aways, gyms) receive CSE education sessions/messages and guidance on how to respond to CSE related issues
- All professionals receive CSE education sessions/messages and guidance on how to respond to CSE-related issues

The need for partners to work together to tackle CSE has been consolidated in the CSE Outcomes Framework. This Framework covers prevention; building resilience and education and awareness; as well as identification and information sharing, interventions and service commissioning. The Framework is linked to Staffordshire's CSE strategy and is designed to help inform targeted action to keep children safe and protected. The approach covers victims, perpetrators, parents, carers, businesses and communities. The document for the joint approach outlines a new approach to managing the performance of agencies to ensure they understand risk and improve the protection for children at risk of, or who have been, sexually exploited.

Activity and results

Phase 1 – Benchmarking surveys: A benchmarking and insight-gathering survey was undertaken across professionals, young people and parents to ascertain:

- Current understanding of CSE - what it is, how it manifests online and offline; how to report and confidence to do so, understanding of targeting and grooming, what makes a healthy relationship
- Current understanding of sexting - what it is, occurrences, how to report concerns and confidence to do so

In addition to this, measures in the professional's survey also evidenced:

- Current understanding and ability to communicate 'consent'
- Current understanding of powers around sexting
- Current understanding of own agency's safeguarding procedures
- Workforce development and training needs (in liaison with Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent CSE Co-ordinator)

Phase 2 – The professionals and partner campaign – October 2015 to January 2016

Primary purpose:

- Increase recognition of the warning signs of CSE online and offline
- Increasing the number of calls to the ESAS helpline

Strategy: Engage with appropriate partners to design materials and messages that ensure that all family professionals have the tools they need to understand CSE and communicate the issues to families and young people. Develop appropriate and effective resources for organisational leads to cascade to staff and provide ongoing supportive messages. Measure the understanding of messages half way through the campaign to ensure that misconceptions can be corrected.

Outputs/activity undertaken

Development and implementation of social worker toolkit

A toolkit of materials and presentations to be used with social workers to raise awareness and recall of the warning signs of online and offline CSE, sexting, recognition and disruption of grooming, reporting procedures:

- 'What you need to know about CSE' presentation and engagement guide – introducing specifically developed digital resources - discussed with every social worker in Staffordshire
- 'Disrupting and recognising grooming and targeting' posters
- DL leaflet and calling card

Promotion of the materials on the SSCB website by:

- Ongoing channel communications
- Strategic support from service leads

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council based events • Team briefings
<p>Development and implementation of teachers’ toolkit</p> <p>Comprising of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolkit – A guide to CSE and Sexting – A Head teachers’ Guide – Introducing the Education Safeguarding and Advice Service, new resources, encouraging school representation at panels • Toolkit – A guide about school sexting powers • Teacher DL leaflet and calling card <p>Promoted via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at Head teacher Forums • Ongoing channel communications • Utilisation of Education Safeguarding contacts
<p>Development and implementation of wider professionals toolkit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘What you need to know about CSE’ presentation and engagement guide for wider professionals – which was discussed with every social worker in Staffordshire • ‘Disrupting and recognising grooming and targeting’ posters • DL leaflet and calling card • Promoted through programme of internal communications

The results

Objective	Result
<p>Agreed outcome objective: At least 60% - 65% of professionals feel they are aware of the signs of CSE and know what to do about it</p>	<p>TARGET EXCEEDED 85% in Staffordshire vs 58% prior to the campaign 87% in Stoke-on-Trent vs 58% prior to the campaign =27% and 29% increase versus 10% target</p>
<p>Agreed outcome objective Increase the number of calls to the ESAS helpline in Staffordshire by 5- 10% (Current level to be benchmarked)</p>	<p>TARGET EXCEEDED – Average 25 calls a week received to ESAS line in the campaign period vs 15 calls a week prior to campaign period – 66% increase</p>
<p>Outtakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase confidence in communicating grooming to young people by 5- 10% • Increase confidence in communicating consent by 5- 10% • Audience engagement 	<p>Target exceeded – Increased by 15%</p> <p>Target achieved - Increased by 6%</p> <p>Over 300 schools used the professional resources for staff</p>
<p>For consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Youth Offending Service saw an increase in the number of 	<p>Although the campaign is likely to be just one of the reasons for the increase.</p>

referrals to them about sexting and CSE incidents.	
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Reflections and improvements

Online/ offline - The campaign raised awareness of the signs of CSE overall but evaluation showed that levels of confidence in recognising a child being exploited online and offline differed significantly. 72% said that they were confident or very confident in recognising the signs of a child being exploited, whereas only 52% said the same about online exploitation. Although this 52% is 20% higher than before campaign (exceeding target), 52% is still a low, when we consider that most abuse starts online. More training is recommended as part of the workforce development programme.

Participation - Ideally all partners are involved in the design and implementation of campaigns. However, because some organisations did not make it mandatory to fill in the post-campaign survey, it is impossible to be sure the extent to which the campaign has been cascaded through organisations such as SSOPT, HMPS, the voluntary sector and the NHS.

Consent – Although the campaign target was achieved, feedback identified that only 44% of professionals are confident in communicating the issues to young people. It is recommended that consent is seen as a single topic to be tackled in isolation in the future with a training package developed to support an intensive campaign.

Phase 3 – Internet Safety – December 2015 to January 2016

“Say No to Sexting” – February

Original purpose: Increase the number of young people who know how to keep themselves safe online by 3%.

Strategy – consisted of 5 key elements:

- 1) Christmas-themed activity to ensure parents and young people know how to prepare new digital gifts to keep safe online – encourage conversations between parents and young people. Delivered through social media and radio advertisements during the Christmas period.
- 2) Research young people’s understanding of online safety and identify particular issues that need to be tackled, following guidance from the Staffordshire Safeguarding Children’s Board about sexting. This revealed that young people are generally internet savvy and are using traditional ways of keeping safe online (e.g. filters, etc – 75%) but sexting is potentially a real problem in Staffordshire. A survey and five focus groups suggest that:
 - 88% of young people think that most people sext/ it’s normal
 - 33% had sent a sext
 - 30% said they’d sext again

- 1 in 5 young people have sent on or posted online a sext sent to them

The disparity between results 1 and 2 indicated careful communication could make a difference in young people sexting and the general perception that it's normal - helping to prevent sexting in the future.

The campaign messages therefore focused on sexting rather than wider internet safety.

- 4) To test and research relevant key messages to reduce the number of young people who believe that sexting is normal and the number likely to sext again.

Research suggested that the most effective way to affect young people's perceptions and actions was to illustrate how they could become embarrassed from sexting, how often trusted people send on sexts and accept that they weren't going to just 'stop' sexting. The illegality of sexting, although one of the drivers to changing behaviour, was ranked lower in importance. The NSPCC endorsed 'Zip It' app provided to be extremely popular and helped young people with witty comebacks, etc, rather than sext.

Conversely, the parents' benchmarking survey showed that the illegality of sexting captured adults' attention. This was therefore the most important message in communicating to parents and encouraging them to talk to their children.

Behaviour change principles with young people also highlights that people need to engage with the subject and find out for themselves that there is a problem. MTV's 'A Thin Line' quiz proved to be the perfect way for young people to understand if they were oversharing information and images.

We also understood from teachers that they needed to know what to use in the classroom.

Our simple solution was to engage with schools to enable them to be advocates for the campaign and appear on regional media. This was paired with communication through school to parents about sexting, a social media campaign and a classroom toolkit of materials that we knew were impactful with young people.

- 5) Capitalise on national Safer Internet Day to launch www.knowaboutcse.co.uk and the 'Say No to Sexting' campaign

NB: The Chair of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Safeguarding Boards attended a national conference on 29th June to illustrate the approach. The presentation used, which contains more detail about the strategy, is attached as appendix 1.

Outputs/activity undertaken	Evaluation notes on this activity
30 second radio advert across north of the county – Boxing Day until 2 nd week in January	No significant increase in reports.
Social media 'Wrap it up' campaign (i.e. put internet s - 20 th December to 2 nd January	Social media performed adequately: 13 posts across Facebook and Twitter, with a 4.2% engagement through Facebook. 456 people clicked through to the website as a result

	of social media (performing about national average). This indicates that this is not a subject area where parents needed considerable guidance.
<p>School-based 'sexting' toolkit on SSCB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tried and tested external videos :x2 NSPCC videos - "Lucy and the Boy" and "I saw your willy" • 'Thin Line' quiz • Zip IT app • Staffordshire based Sexting video – commissioned by SSCB • Conversation starter leaflet for parents 	<p>Toolkit used by over 300 schools.</p> <p>1,325 watched the video vs target of 500 views</p>
School based media activity (three county and city wide media releases and proactive broadcast interviews with the Chair of the Safeguarding Board)	35 pieces of media coverage including 21 mentions on Central News, Signal FM and Touch FM
Letter to parents from the Joint Chair delivered through schools – directing to website and giving general advice	It is estimated that at least 50 schools have distributed the letter to schools
Social media across all partners - parent focus - Conversation starters and 5 things you should know about sexting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 posts across Facebook and Twitter, reaching 25, 124 people. • 2.4% engagement through Twitter versus 2.8% industry average and 5.6% engagement through Facebook (Versus industry average of 4,2%) – indicating that Facebook is reaching the most appropriate audience. • 1,590 people clicked through to the website as a result of social media (performing about national average). The majority of these were to the /parents webpage – suggesting that they looking for more help and advice on sexting. 964 parents downloaded the support guide to help them to talk to their child.
School assemblies (based on the 'Party Animal' concept) –carried out by Comms Team	<p>Feedback received from the school indicated that as a result of the campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53% young people felt that the assembly was 'useful' or 'very useful' • 52% said that they were more likely to think about whether they should go to a party when they don't know the people.

The results

The results are based on a sample survey of 100 young people across the city and county. The Joint CSE Performance Framework pilot survey is currently being undertaken and will indicate the success of the campaign throughout all schools in Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent.

Objective	Result
<p>Agreed outcome objective: Increase the number of young people who know how to keep themselves safe online by 3%</p>	<p>Target achieved - 79% of young people surveyed indicated that they know how to keep themselves safe online (vs 75% prior to the campaign)</p>
<p>Sub outcomes:</p> <p>Reduce the number of young people who think that sexting is normal by 5%</p> <p>Reduce the number of young people who will sext again by 5%</p> <p>Increase in the number of parents or carers who have talked to their children about staying safe online by 3%</p> <p>Reduce the number of young people who strongly agree or agree that ‘it’s Ok to send a sext to someone you trust by 3%</p>	<p>TARGET EXCEEDED – The figure is now at 53% vs 88% prior to the campaign, a reduction of 25%</p> <p>TARGET EXCEEDED– The figure is now at 15% vs 30% prior to the campaign i.e. 85% are not likely to sext again</p> <p>Target achieved - 61% of survey recipients have talked to their parents about sexting versus 53% prior to the campaign. 71% of parents said that they had a conversation with their children about CSE versus 62% prior to the campaign.</p> <p>Target achieved – Only 19% of young people agree or strongly agree versus 53% prior to the campaign</p>

Reflections

The statistics indicate a reduction in young people’s perception that it is ‘normal’ to sext, and the likelihood of sexting again. This is perception and behaviour change in action. Although evidence is derived from a small sample, this well researched and co-designed campaign with young people has produced exciting initial results at a fraction of the expected costs.

The Joint CSE Performance Framework pilot survey will indicate whether the behaviour and perception changes has lasted over time (as it is taking place 3 months later) and whether a strategic approach to embedding the toolkit in the curriculum is called for.

Phase 4 – ‘Know About CSE’ campaign - March 2016

Original purpose: To raise public and parent awareness and understanding of child sexual exploitation, the warning signs and to encourage reporting; supporting young people to know what is; what is a safe and healthy relationship; recognise if they are being targeted and groomed.

Strategy:

Parents (primary target audience) - Encourage reporting of CSE, talking to their child about CSE and finding more information at www.knowaboutcse.co.uk

Use of behaviour change model to enable action: a) informing – what CSE is and the high incidence, b) awareness – using case studies to illustrate warning signs, c) creatively illustrating the warning signs to add recall d) overcoming perceptual barriers to reporting.

General public: Social media and media campaign, and to parents through schools. Following research with parents, media activity was planned using real life case studies of CSE victims. Although this approach was pursued, professionals felt uncomfortable about it and the approach was discontinued.

Young people: Encourage understanding of grooming and healthy relationships through the launch of classroom resources (BAIT) and digital materials – i.e. social media (asking young people to test their understanding of how healthy their relationship is through the use of the ‘Treated Badly’ website), use of existing videos exploring health relationships, loving relationships and abusive relationships. A classroom toolkit to help young people understand grooming online and offline was produced. Young people potentially suffering exploitation themselves were encouraged (through social media) to report concerns to a trusted professional.

Businesses: ‘Calling cards’ asking hoteliers, taxi firms and the night-time food industry to act as ‘eyes and ears’ was distributed through the Police Prevent team and the district and borough council Community Safety Managers. They were primarily used in training.

Activity

Outputs/activity undertaken	Evaluation notes on this activity
Parents and general public: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Letter from the Chair of Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent CSB through schools 2) Full page feature in Your Staffordshire and Our City residents’ magazines 3) Media releases: ‘Pilot on new approach to join up work to tackle CSE,’ ‘Launch of CSE website,’ x4 district releases supporting campaign , x1 Police about operational activity, x3 schools taking part in the campaign, launch of ‘Party Animals’ poster 	The most effective communications channels to parents was: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Email 2) Social media (Police had the greatest following) 3) TV 4) Leaflet or letter from school A full breakdown of the effectiveness of each communication channels is available on request.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Social media campaign around the warning signs and messages to overcome barriers to entry – including highly successful video on CSE Awareness Day 5) Social media – Thunderclap 6) Email marketing to 35,000 parents 7) Social media animoto 8) Social media campaign – Helping Hands 9) Distribution of ‘Party Animals’ poster across hotspot areas and through Police Prevent team operations 	<p>The email sent to parents worked extremely well –an open rate of 31% is higher than previous campaign and industry average of 16.1%.</p> <p>Social media: 32 Facebook and 32 Twitter posts helped to direct 4,074 users to knowaboutcse.co.uk, 90% directly from Facebook.</p> <p>One post supported by paid-for advertising on Facebook and video reached over 47,000 people.</p> <p>A post by the OPCC reached over 51,000 people As a partnership we reached over 86,000 people with one ‘case study’ post.</p> <p>700 people viewed a short video of the signs of CSE. Social media made an impact on CSE Awareness Day, but not significantly at any other time.</p> <p>*In-depth digital evaluation is available on request.</p>
<p>Young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Launch of BAIT and healthy relationship classroom materials, in collaboration with ‘How to recognise grooming,’ discussion prompt 2) Launch across social media and distribution 3) Police operational activity including social media, 4) Distribution of ‘Party Animals’ poster across hotspot areas and through Police Prevent team operations – this contained tips for 5) Social media campaign – How healthy is your relationship? 6) ‘Helping Hands’ social media campaign 7) X3 school assemblies in hotspot areas 	<p>The BAIT and ‘Party Animal’ poster - both implemented through schools, is the most effective mechanism.</p>
<p>Businesses Distribution of calling cards to key taxi, hotel and night-time food industry business</p>	<p>To be evaluated</p>

Results

Objective	Result
<p>Agreed outcome objective (general public):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people who can recognise the signs of CSE by 3 to 5% • Increase the number of people who know what to do and where to get help by 5% • Increase the number of reports of potential CSE by 3% 	<p>The campaign is measured by a survey of 1,077 parents / carers/ foster carers, compared to a similar survey taken prior to the campaign. This is statistically representative of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent’s general population of people aged over 30 years old. Whilst 14% of parents felt more confident in recognising the signs of CSE, actual testing of recall of the warning signs was lower. However, the campaign did increase the number of people who could actually recall at least three signs increased by 4.6% as a direct result of the campaign. In addition, 85% agreed that the campaign has helped them understand more about CSE is</p> <p>Target achieved – 19% increase in proportion of parents who know what to do and how to get help as a result of the campaign. 79% of parents now know more about how to report concerns they may have as a result of the campaign</p> <p>Target exceeded - The Police have seen a 12% increase in recorded CSE related sexual offences over the course of the campaign period . Stoke on Trent City Council has seen an increase - 74 calls were received in March 2016 versus 36 in March 2015. Staffordshire County Council has seen an increase - 103 calls were received in March 2016 versus 43 in March 2015.</p>
<p>Young people –transitional years (Years 5, 6 &7):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of young people who understand what a healthy and safe relationship is by 5% • Increase the number of young people who understand the nature of being targeted and groomed by 3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target achieved – 60% of young people demonstrated a good understanding, vs 51% prior to the campaign <p>This will be measured by the Child Safety Survey.</p>
<p>Young people (Years 8 – 13):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of young people who know what to do if they have concerns by 7.5% 	<p>EXCEEDED RESULT: 91 % of young people know where to report their concerns (although 85% only said a teacher or the police) – an increase of 35%</p>

Reflections

The Know About CSE campaign has increased understanding and awareness of CSE amongst all target audiences across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. It has been particularly successful in ensuring that people know where they can go for help and far more people can accurately list some of the warning signs. The campaign also helped to reduce some of the risky behaviours such as sexting. Young people across the city and county are now more confident in preventing and recognising CSE.

Our partnership with schools has been critical to success. Although communications activity has successfully engaged with parents, young people also benefit from exploring the subject in school and with their peers. In future we must continue to foster these links with schools to ensure that any future professionals, sexting and CSE campaigns have this supportive framework.

This campaign was successful in increasing the number of calls to the two councils from concerned members of the public. However, an important measure of success of this campaign must be about ongoing awareness and understanding so that parents/ members of the public know what to do whenever they encounter any of the warning signs. It is therefore suggested that the parent and public evaluation is run again in September to measure this and formulate ongoing plans.

The objective to raise understanding of grooming and targeting was added late in the planning process. The Communications Team feel that this should have been a separate campaign built on more in-depth research. The success of the efforts made by the communications team will be measured by the Joint CSE Performance Framework Pilot Survey, and the team expects that the survey will reveal that more specific work is needed in this area.

Summary recommendations from the Communications Team:

1. Building awareness over time is more important than immediate campaign results, so ongoing evaluation is needed, and we should measure parent awareness again in September.
2. There is a need for a campaign with young people and professionals on 'consent' – this is a difficult area to communicate but with far reaching potential
3. The 'Say No to Sexting' campaign was especially successful - but was not taken up by every school and academy. The campaign should be written into recommended guidelines for all schools.
4. Recognising and preventing CSE is an ongoing challenge. Because CSE manifests itself in many different forms, and the channels and platforms that young people use to socialise or absorb information is changing at a rapid rate, all future campaigns should be researched and co-designed with young people and parents. Although the current campaign can be rolled out again, it should be ensured that the messages and implementation mechanisms are still relevant through regular testing.
5. Activity would have been more effective overall if governed by a wider operational group of communication professionals – this would ensure ownership of the campaign and full utilisation of all materials

6. Campaigns should take a digital first approach as other than fa-to-face activity in schools, web, email and social media is the most effective way to reach and engage with the target audiences.
7. Considerable resource was dedicated to developing the knowaboutcse.co.uk website which was the right thing to do to ensure that all audiences had the information they needed in one place. However use of the website has dipped following the campaign. We have also seen a further shift towards all audiences expecting delivery of bit-sized content through social media and digital channels. It is recommended that the website continues to be updated as this is now imbedded into schools and partners. Considerable redesign of the website in the future, however, is not recommended.
8. Schools and parents continue to be a critical delivery mechanism and this relationship should be fostered through the development of school and parent champions.
9. Future communications around CSE should continue to report on successes from around the partnership and capitalise on general awareness created through promotional days – i.e. CSE Awareness Day etc.

BUDGET: The total campaign expenditure was **£7398.50 against a budget of £7,500**

Contact: Clare Abbotts, Senior Campaigns Officer, Staffordshire County Council on 01785 277135 / 07875 238555 or clare.abbotts@staffordshire.gov.uk with any enquiries .

WORK PROGRAMME

Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee 2016/17

This document sets out the work programme for the Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee for 2016/17. The Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee is responsible for scrutinising: Children and adults' safeguarding; Community safety and Localism. The Council has three priority outcomes. This Committee is aligned to the outcome: The people of Staffordshire will feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community.

We review our work programme at every meeting. Sometimes we change it - if something comes up during the year that we think we should investigate as a priority. Our work results in recommendations for the County Council and other organisations about how what they do can be improved, for the benefit of the people and communities of Staffordshire.

Councillor John Francis

Chairman of the Safe and Strong Communities Select Committee

If you would like to know more about our work programme, please get in touch with Tina Randall, Scrutiny and Support Manager on 01785 276148 or by emailing tina.randall@staffordshire.gov.uk

Membership – County Councillors 2016-17

John Francis (Chairman)
David Williams (Vice-Chairman)
Maureen Compton
Michael Davies
Bob Fraser
Terry Finn
Sandra Hambleton
Robert Marshall
Christine Mitchell
Mark Olszewski

Calendar of Committee Meetings 2016-2017

Wednesday 8 June – 2pm

Friday 8 July – 10am

Monday 5th September – 10am

Wednesday 9th November – 2pm

Monday 12th December – 10am

Monday 16th January 2017 – 10am

Monday 6th March 2017 – 10am

Meetings usually take place in the Oak Room in County Buildings.

Work Programme 2016-17

Date of meeting	Item	Link to Council's Commissioning Plans	Details	Action/Outcome
Wed 8 June 2pm	Low Level Neglect Working Group Feedback Councillor David Williams	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.	This will be an opportunity for the Working Group to share their findings and recommendations with the Select Committee.	The report was endorsed by the Committee and submitted to the Cabinet Members for response.
	Children, Young People and Families Transformation Programme Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison	Resilient Communities Living Well Best Start Ready for Life Enjoying Life	This report follows on from the information presented in October 2015 on Commissioning for better outcomes for children, young people and families.	The Children's Transformation Programme was discussed. More detail would be provided regarding the pilot programmes to the Committee in July 2016.
	Update on work to address child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Staffordshire, to include progress against the CSAF Action Plan and information regarding Revenge Porn & Sexting Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison	Resilient Communities Build a joint approach to crime and addressing the causes of crime. Enable people to access appropriate intervention at the right time. Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities	This item is considered on a biannual basis. At the Triangulation meeting in May 2016 the work undertaken to address revenge porn and sexting was queried.	It was confirmed that Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board was undertaking an audit of schools and that the findings of this audit could be shared with the Committee. The Vice Chairman had written to the Leader of the Council re Chelsea's Choice funding. The number of referrals to CSE Panels were increasing as they had shown to be useful. There had not been appropriate or sufficient interest from providers to commission bespoke support service. Members sought reassurances regarding licensing practices in the District and Boroughs and it was confirmed that South Staffordshire District Council had invited auditors in to assess the process.

Fri 8 July 10am	Youth and Community Service update Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Paul Woodcock	Living Well Enjoying Life Resilient Communities	The Committee last considered this item in July 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Commissioning Leads share more information about local funding at Member Meetings. More information about the Liberty Staffordshire Community Interest Company be shared with Councillor Finn.
	C,Y &Fs Transformation Programme – Overview of Programmes including the Vision Pilot Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Janene Cox/ Barbara Hine	Resilient Communities Living Well Best Start Ready for Life Enjoying Life	This report will follow on from the Overview of the Children Young People and Families Transformation Programme presented in June 2016. There are a number of pilots that are being initiated by partners across Staffordshire to explore the delivery of different aspects of the Family System model.	The names of schools involved in the pilots will be circulated to the Committee and an update will be brought to in December 2016.
	New: Verbal Cabinet Response: Preventing the Low Level Neglect of Children in Staffordshire Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.	The Working Group's report was endorsed by the Committee at the 8 June Committee meeting and an Executive Response to the recommendations requested in 3 months time. This verbal update will be followed by a formal response in September.	The Select Committee were informed that a full written response to the recommendations would be presented to the September Select Committee meeting.
Mon 5 Sept 10am	Update from Staffordshire Police and Crime Commissioner P&CC: Matthew Ellis	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities. Build a joint approach to addressing crime and the causes of crime.	The Committee has a responsibility to hold the Police and Crime Commissioner to account for safety issues. The Cabinet Member for Health, Care and Wellbeing had suggested that the Committee scrutinise how successful diversion schemes had been. Responses to modern slavery, honour crime and the protection of those who are vulnerable and supporting victims may also be of interest. At the December 2015 meeting it was agreed that the Police and Crime Commissioner be invited to attend a future meeting and that Members submit lines of inquiry in advance of this	Discussion centred around the PCC's safeguarding role. Key areas of inquiry being around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible policing; Rises in violent crime including hate crime since Brexit; Protection of the most vulnerable within the community; Investigative policing hubs; The use of police cells as places of safety; Potential risks around sex offenders released from Stafford Prison; The current and future relationship between the Fire and Police Services; and Access to local crime statistics

Wed 9 Nov 2pm	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards: update on the impact of central government cuts on assessments. Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Peter Hampton	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities.	This item was suggested at the Triangulation Meeting in May 2016.	The Select Committee requested a report to their January meeting highlighting the implications of the White Paper and addressing their continued concerns around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated elimination timescale of June/July 2018 for high priority backlog; the budgetary overspend; and how to address the medium and low level referrals.
	Customer Feedback & Complaints Adult Social Care Annual Report 15/16 Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Kate Bullivant	Running the business well	Adults' Services have a statutory obligation to submit the Annual Report on complaints and representations	The Select Committee commended the Customer Complaints and Feedback Manager on the thoroughness of the report. They have requested detail on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timescales for implementation of "learning actions", and comparative data for children's services from those authorities considered by the DfE to be comparators for Staffordshire <p>Members also suggested that where an investigation had not been completed, this should be recorded as "ongoing" rather than "outcome not known"</p>
	Customer Feedback & Complaints - Children's Social Care Annual Report 15/16 Cabinet Members: Mark Sutton Officer: Kate Bullivant	Running the business well	Children's Services are required to submit an annual report on complaints and representations to the relevant County Council Committee.	
	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Adult Safeguarding Partnership Board 2015-16 Annual Report Cabinet Member: Alan White Independent Chair: John Wood	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our		The Select Committee had continued concerns over the limitations of Care Director. They agreed to raise these with the Corporate Review Committee, suggesting that the Committee consider a review of IT systems to highlight concerns and corporately address these.
Mon 12 Dec 10am	Confidential HR Update Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Liz Kealy/Mick Harrison/Deborah Ramsdale	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our	Item requested by Shadow Cabinet Member for Safe and Strong Communities in November.	Members requested consideration be given to when and how the Select Committee should be informed of any such issues and that governance arrangements should be amended to address this.

	<p>Transforming Care Partnerships – Adults Safeguarding Implications (previously referred to as “Quality of Care in Adult Residential Care Homes”) Cabinet Member :Mark Sutton Officer: Nichola Glover-Edge</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our</p>	<p>This item was suggested at the Triangulation Meeting in May 2016.</p>	<p>The Select Committee raised concerns around the reliability of CCG funding, the quality of care providers and the stigma and discrimination and asked that their concerns influence the Programme of transforming care and be considered during the re-tendering process of domiciliary care packages.</p>
	<p>Progress with the Children and Families Transformation Programme Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison</p>		<p>This report will follow on from the information presented in June/July 2016.</p>	<p>The Select Committee congratulated officer on the success of the Partnership programme so far and will receive progress reports on the individual projects to their January 2017 meeting.</p>
	<p>Modern Slavery Officer: Mick Harrison Tim Martin and Lindon Evans, Staffordshire Police</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.</p>	<p>It was agreed at the April 2016 meeting that update on Modern Day Slavery would be shared with the Committee in July 2016 however it was suggested in June 2016 that an update in December would be more timely.</p>	<p>The Committee congratulated Officers on their thorough report and supported the progress made to date in relation to tackling modern slavery. They also asked that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they receive details of the number of modern slavery prosecutions; • post the January Task and Finish Group meeting the action plan timescales be shared with the Select Committee; and • to receive regular updates on the number of reported cases and prosecutions in relation to modern slavery.
<p>Mon 16 January 2017 10am</p>	<p>Update on work to address child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Staffordshire, to include progress against the CSAF Action Plan and information regarding Revenge Porn & Sexting Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Build a joint approach to crime and addressing the causes of crime. Enable people to access appropriate intervention at the right time. Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities</p>	<p>This item is considered on a biannual basis. This issue was last considered on 8 June 2016.</p>	

	<p>Children and Families Transformation Programme Pilot projects Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.</p>	<p>Following the 12 December meeting Members requested details of developments with the projects.</p>	
<p>Mon 6 March 2017 10am</p>	<p>Modern Slavery Cabinet Member: Gill Heath Officer: Mick Harrison And Becky Murphy</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.</p>	<p>At the 12 December meeting Members requested a further report giving progress on the Task and Finish action plan following their January meeting.</p>	
	<p>Adult Social Care Market Failure Policy Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Nichola Glover-Edge</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Build a joint approach to addressing crime and the causes of crime.</p>	<p>Requested at the 12 December meeting.</p>	
	<p>Missing Persons Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton & Alan White Officer: Mick Harrison</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Build a joint approach to addressing crime and the causes of crime.</p>	<p>Requested at the 12 December meeting.</p>	
	<p>Cabinet Response: Preventing the Low Level Neglect of Children in Staffordshire Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Mick Harrison</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time.</p>	<p>This item is the formal response to the Working Group's recommendations</p>	
	<p>Staffs Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) Annual Report 15/16 Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Independent Chair : John Wood</p>	<p>Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities Build a joint approach to addressing crime and the causes of crime.</p>	<p>SSCB is a statutory inter-agency forum for agreeing how different services and professional groups should co-operate to safeguard children throughout Staffordshire and for making sure that arrangements work effectively to promote better outcomes. The 2014/15 report was considered in December 2015.</p>	

Items carried over from the 2015/16 Work Programme

Safeguarding Vulnerable Children

<i>Item</i>	<i>Link to the Council's Commissioning Plans</i>	<i>Background</i>	<i>Possible Option</i>
Social work staffing levels and caseloads Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Richard Hancock	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities.	Discussed at the March 15 meeting. Within the Specialist Safeguarding Units (SSUs) caseloads of between 17 and 23 were considered acceptable, but in Oct 13 and early summer 14 there was a significant increase in referrals. At the same time the 40 week legal process was reduced to 26 weeks and Court work had to be undertaken by the SSUs. Teams largely fully staffed and the referral rate stabilised but some staff having caseloads are over 23.	Briefing note by Richard Hancock before July meeting.
Impact of the Staying Put Policy Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Richard Hancock	Resilient Communities Ready for Life Living Well	Staying Put Policy arrangements are where young people aged eighteen and older who were previously looked after, remain living with their former foster carers. The broader policy issue was considered by the Corporate Parenting Panel on 16/06/16 and is discussed on a regular basis.	Briefing note by Richard Hancock before July meeting.
Fostering and adoption: availability of places Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Richard Hancock	Resilient Communities Enable people to access the appropriate intervention at the right time Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities.	The MTFs report in Feb 15 identified concerns about the non delivery of savings in respect of foster care placements. Adoption support was considered by the Corporate Parenting Panel in March 2015.	Briefing note by Richard Hancock before July meeting.
Evolve YP Pilot Project Cabinet Member: Mark Sutton Officer: Richard Hancock	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities	The predecessor Committee evaluated the Social Work Practice (SWP) pilot: Evolve YP. The SWP contract was extended to April 16 to allow time for the commissioning for children's services to become clear and the future role of SWP contract to be considered.	Briefing note by Richard Hancock before July meeting.

Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults

<i>Item</i>	<i>Link to the Council's Commissioning Plans</i>	<i>Background</i>	<i>Possible Option</i>
Protecting from harm those who are vulnerable and supporting victims. Cabinet Member; Alan White Officer: Mick Harrison	Resilient Communities Ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities.	In December 2015 HMIC published PEEL: Police effectiveness 2015 (Vulnerability). An inspection of Staffordshire Police . This report considered how effective the force was in protecting from harm those who are vulnerable, and supporting victims. HMIC	At the January 2016 Councillor Frank Chapman, Chairman of the Police and Crime Panel explained that Her Majesty's Inspection of Constabulary (HMIC) had undertaken an inspection of Staffordshire Police Force in December

		<p>found serious weaknesses in the services Staffordshire Police provides to protect and support victims, most notably victims of domestic abuse. Some staff were focused on identifying and protecting vulnerable victims. Where vulnerability is identified and the risk to victims is assessed properly the force works well with partner agencies to safeguard and support victims. However, there are several areas where urgent improvement is needed to ensure that the force provides a consistent service, and that victims are kept safe. HMIC has particular concerns about Staffordshire Police's poor approach to formally assessing the risks faced by domestic abuse victims. Given the scale of the challenge in this area and the significant risk that these weaknesses pose to some of the most vulnerable people, HMIC judges that overall, the force is inadequate. In many cases, Staffordshire Police responds well to victims but this standard is not achieved consistently.</p>	<p>2015 and that the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief of Staff would be held account at a meeting of the Police and Crime Panel. It was agreed that a copy of the report would be shared with Members. A backlog in the MASH was referred to in January 2016, the Chairman of the Police and Crime Panel discussed with Suggested that this item be programmed as part of the 2016/17 Committee Work Programme.</p>
<p>Care Director Cabinet Member: Alan White Officer: Ian Benson</p>	<p>Running the business well</p>	<p>The Chair proposed an investigation into the implementation of Care Director across children and adults services, to compare and contrast the implementation.</p>	<p>A letter was sent to the Chairman from the Cabinet Member and circulated to the Committee 04/08/15. Information was included in the 07/09/15 Care Act report. At the Sept 2015 meeting the Cabinet Member discussed the work undertaken with the architects of Care Director to ensure that the system was Care Act compliant. At the Nov meeting it was suggested that the use of Care Director in adult services be added to the work programme. At the Triangulation meeting on the 9 December it was agreed that a briefing note would be provided giving an update on the current situation.</p>