

# **Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee**

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**Monday 30 November 2015 at 1.00 pm**

**To be held at the Town Hall, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH**

**The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend**

## **Membership**

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Councillors Chris Rosling-Josephs (Chair), Nasima Akther, John Booker, Katie Condliffe, Sheila Constance, Aodan Marken, Mohammad Maroof, Karen McGowan, Pat Midgley, Chris Peace, Lynn Rooney, Colin Ross, Ian Saunders, Jack Scott and Cliff Woodcraft (Deputy Chair)

## **Education Non-Council Members**

Gillian Foster, Jules Jones, Joan Stratford and Alison Warner

## **Healthwatch Sheffield**

Alice Riddell (Observer)

## **Substitute Members**

In accordance with the Constitution, Substitute Members may be provided for the above Committee Members as and when required.

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## **PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE MEETING**

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The Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee exercises an overview and scrutiny function in respect of the planning, policy development and monitoring of service performance and other general issues relating to learning and attainment and the care of children and young people within the Children's Services area of Council activity. It also scrutinises as appropriate the various local Health Services functions, with particular reference to those relating to the care of children.

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at [www.sheffield.gov.uk](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk). You can also see the reports to be discussed at the meeting if you call at the First Point Reception, Town Hall, Pinstone Street entrance. The Reception is open between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Thursday and between 9.00 am and 4.45 pm. You may not be allowed to see some reports because they contain confidential information. These items are usually marked \* on the agenda.

Members of the public have the right to ask questions or submit petitions to Scrutiny Committee meetings and recording is allowed under the direction of the Chair. Please see the website or contact Democratic Services for further information regarding public questions and petitions and details of the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at council meetings.

Scrutiny Committee meetings are normally open to the public but sometimes the Committee may have to discuss an item in private. If this happens, you will be asked to leave. Any private items are normally left until last. If you would like to attend the meeting please report to the First Point Reception desk where you will be directed to the meeting room.

If you require any further information about this Scrutiny Committee, please contact Diane Owens, Policy and Improvement Officer on 0114 27 35065 or [email diane.owens@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:diane.owens@sheffield.gov.uk)

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## **FACILITIES**

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There are public toilets available, with wheelchair access, on the ground floor of the Town Hall. Induction loop facilities are available in meeting rooms.

Access for people with mobility difficulties can be obtained through the ramp on the side to the main Town Hall entrance.

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**CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILY SUPPORT SCRUTINY AND POLICY  
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA  
30 NOVEMBER 2015**

**Order of Business**

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- 1. Welcome and Housekeeping Arrangements**
- 2. Apologies for Absence**
- 3. Exclusion of Public and Press**  
To identify items where resolutions may be moved to exclude the press and public
- 4. Declarations of Interest** (Pages 1 - 4)  
Members to declare any interests they have in the business to be considered at the meeting
- 5. Minutes of Previous Meeting** (Pages 5 - 14)  
To approve the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2015, and to note the attached Actions Update
- 6. Public Questions and Petitions**  
To receive any questions or petitions from members of the public
- 7. State of Sheffield 2014 Survey - Executive Summary** (Pages 15 - 32)  
Report of the Sheffield Parent Carer Forum
- 8. Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board - Annual Report 2014-15** (Pages 33 - 66)  
Report of the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families
- 9. Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Services - Annual Report 2014-15** (Pages 67 - 94)  
Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Sheffield Futures
- 10. 2015 City Wide Attainment - Interim Update**  
To receive a presentation from Antony Hughes, Children's Commissioner and Director of Inclusion and Learning
- 11. Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee Prevent Task Group - Update** (Pages 95 - 96)  
Report of the Task Group
- 12. Work Programme 2015/16** (Pages 97 - 98)

Report of the Policy and Improvement Officer

**13. Date of Next Meeting**

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2016, at 1.00 pm, in the Town Hall

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## ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

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If you are present at a meeting of the Council, of its executive or any committee of the executive, or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, or joint sub-committee of the authority, and you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI)** relating to any business that will be considered at the meeting, you must not:

- participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or if you become aware of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the meeting, participate further in any discussion of the business, or
- participate in any vote or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

These prohibitions apply to any form of participation, including speaking as a member of the public.

You **must**:

- leave the room (in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct)
- make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of any DPI at any meeting at which you are present at which an item of business which affects or relates to the subject matter of that interest is under consideration, at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.
- declare it to the meeting and notify the Council's Monitoring Officer within 28 days, if the DPI is not already registered.

If you have any of the following pecuniary interests, they are your **disclosable pecuniary interests** under the new national rules. You have a pecuniary interest if you, or your spouse or civil partner, have a pecuniary interest.

- Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain, which you, or your spouse or civil partner undertakes.
- Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from your council or authority) made or provided within the relevant period\* in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

\*The relevant period is the 12 months ending on the day when you tell the Monitoring Officer about your disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Any contract which is made between you, or your spouse or your civil partner (or a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest) and your council or authority –
  - under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
  - which has not been fully discharged.

- Any beneficial interest in land which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, have and which is within the area of your council or authority.
- Any licence (alone or jointly with others) which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, holds to occupy land in the area of your council or authority for a month or longer.
- Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) –
  - the landlord is your council or authority; and
  - the tenant is a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest.
- Any beneficial interest which you, or your spouse or your civil partner has in securities of a body where -
  - (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of your council or authority; and
  - (b) either -
    - the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
    - if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

If you attend a meeting at which any item of business is to be considered and you are aware that you have a **personal interest** in the matter which does not amount to a DPI, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent. You should leave the room if your continued presence is incompatible with the 7 Principles of Public Life (selflessness; integrity; objectivity; accountability; openness; honesty; and leadership).

You have a personal interest where –

- a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial standing (including interests in land and easements over land) of you or a member of your family or a person or an organisation with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the Authority's administrative area, or
- it relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests that are defined as DPIs but are in respect of a member of your family (other than a partner) or a person with whom you have a close association.

Guidance on declarations of interest, incorporating regulations published by the Government in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, has been circulated to you previously.

You should identify any potential interest you may have relating to business to be considered at the meeting. This will help you and anyone that you ask for advice to fully consider all the circumstances before deciding what action you should take.

In certain circumstances the Council may grant a **dispensation** to permit a Member to take part in the business of the Authority even if the member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest relating to that business.

To obtain a dispensation, you must write to the Monitoring Officer at least 48 hours before the meeting in question, explaining why a dispensation is sought and desirable, and specifying the period of time for which it is sought. The Monitoring Officer may consult with the Independent Person or the Council's Standards Committee in relation to a request for dispensation.

Further advice can be obtained from Gillian Duckworth, Director of Legal and Governance on 0114 2734018 or email [gillian.duckworth@sheffield.gov.uk](mailto:gillian.duckworth@sheffield.gov.uk).

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**Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development  
Committee**

**Meeting held 28 September 2015**

**PRESENT:** Councillors Chris Rosling-Josephs (Chair), John Booker, Katie Condliffe, Aodan Marken, Karen McGowan, Pat Midgley, Chris Peace, Lynn Rooney, Colin Ross, Ian Saunders and Peter Rippon (Substitute Member)

**Non-Council Members in attendance:-**

Gillian Foster, (Diocese Representative - Education Non-Council Voting Member)

Jules Jones, (Parent Governor Representative - Education Non-Council Voting Member)

Alison Warner, (School Governor Representative - Education Non-Council Non-Voting Member)

Alice Riddell, (Healthwatch Sheffield, Observer)

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**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Nasima Akther, Steve Jones (with Councillor Peter Rippon attending as his substitute), Mohammad Maroof, Jack Scott and Cliff Woodcraft and Joan Stratford (Education Non-Council Voting Member).

**2. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS**

2.1 No items were identified where resolutions may be moved to exclude the public and press.

**3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

3.1 Councillor Ian Saunders declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in Agenda Item 8 (Children and Families Act 2014) as he and his wife were Foster Carers, but chose to remain in the meeting due to the nature of the item under consideration.

**4. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

4.1 The minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2015, were approved as a correct record and, arising from their consideration, it was noted that the Chair, Councillor Chris Rosling-Josephs, was to liaise with the Deputy Chair, Councillor Cliff Woodcraft, and the Policy and Improvement Officer, with a view to inviting Dr Alan Billings, South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner, to provide a follow-up report to a future meeting of the Committee. The Chair added that, as the Work Programme was busy, this may need to be early in the next Municipal Year.

4.2 The Committee also noted the circulated Actions Update.

## **5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS**

5.1 There were no questions raised or petitions submitted by members of the public.

## **6. ROAD SAFETY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN SHEFFIELD**

6.1 The Committee received a report of the Director of Regeneration and Development Services which provided an overview of the South Yorkshire Safer Roads Partnership and the Education, Training and Publicity Action Plan, an update on road safety for children and young people in Sheffield over the past 10 years and resulting actions, and an overview of the ongoing work around 20 mph zones and the School Keep Clear review.

6.2 In attendance for this item were Dick Proctor (Transport Vision and Strategy Manager), Joanne Wehrle (Safer Roads Education Manager), Karen Vickers (Senior Road Safety Officer) and David Lawson (Senior Road Safety Officer).

6.3 The Committee were taken through the report by the officers and following this, Members made various comments and asked a number of questions, to which responses were provided as follows:-

- It was recognised that some drivers did not regard speeding as a criminal offence and that this needed to be got across to them. The speed awareness courses were useful in changing people's attitudes towards speeding.
- Parents, as well as children, were included in the early years sessions on road safety, with the aim being to make the child a safer pedestrian and to alert parents to the dangers of parking outside schools when dropping children off.
- Members would be provided with a list of schools which were not engaging with road safety initiatives.
- Officers were working with students at the Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre in relation to young driver and rider safety.
- Road safety activity was informed by the casualty data and priority was given to areas where the highest number of casualties lived.
- In relation to parents dropping children off at school, drop-off zones had worked very well at certain schools.
- Approximately 90% of primary schools attend Crucial Crew at the Lifewise Centre. Year 6 pupils attended to receive a range of personal safety scenarios including a road safety scenario.

- The reasons why children and young people in certain areas were more prone to accidents were complex, with issues such as housing, road layout and the culture of the community being significant. Areas of high deprivation showed higher casualty rates. In these areas, the peak in child pedestrian casualties was often shown to be earlier than in other areas, with children under 10 years of age being more prone to getting injured, as they were allowed to go out and travel independently from an earlier age.
- The collision data collected by the Police did not show whether the people involved had a criminal record so it was difficult to show a link between road traffic collisions and criminal behaviour. However, a study of fatal collisions in South Yorkshire had shown that those with a criminal record were more likely to be involved in fatal collisions. Officers were to meet with the Youth Offending Service in Sheffield to discuss how road safety interventions could be delivered to those people who were at higher risk of criminal behaviour.
- The Safer Roads Partnership already worked with over 300 approved driving instructors who delivered road safety messages. It was suggested that engagement of young drivers aged 17-24 years could also be undertaken via car sales firms.
- Officers were encouraged by the success of the Junior Road Safety Officer scheme, with 34 Sheffield schools participating, half of which were located in high priority areas. It was important to extend this initiative across the City.
- The use of mock trials had proved very effective in emphasising the seriousness of road safety to college students.
- The two children aged 16 and under who were killed in road collisions in Sheffield in 2013 and 2014 respectively, attended different schools.
- In relation to the School Keep Clear Review, schools were being given advice about park and stride initiatives, five minute walking zones and setting up agreements with nearby businesses to use their car parks. .
- Details of the schools in the City which had a 40 mph speed limit on the roads outside them would be provided to the Policy and Improvement Officer for circulation to Committee Members.
- The use of black box devices in cars was encouraged, particularly in the case of young drivers.
- Pedestrian casualties peaked between 10-14 years and again between 17-24 years with some of these being alcohol related in the evenings and at weekends.

- There was a spike in the statistics for the 60+ age group for pedestrian casualties. The effects of an ageing population were beginning to be seen in the statistics and interventions were being developed as a result.
- The information which was collected by Police following collisions did not attribute blame, so it was difficult to say how many young drivers were responsible for them. However, many collisions involving young drivers were single vehicle incidents.
- Officers would be delivering sessions to students of the University Technical College in the next few months.
- Information would be sent to the Policy and Improvement Officer for circulation to Committee Members on the proposal by Thurrock Council to allow teachers and parent volunteers to issue parking tickets outside schools.
- In comparison with other authorities in the UK, South Yorkshire appeared to be somewhere in the middle. An exercise had been undertaken which looked at other Safer Roads Partnership Plans and South Yorkshire seemed to be undertaking the same sort of interventions as those which came out best. Road casualties across GB had gone up in all severity categories in 2014 whereas killed and seriously injured casualties in South Yorkshire in 2014 had reduced, thus bucking the national trend.
- Officers would check on the effectiveness of the reported use of 3-D road markings in other countries in reducing pedestrian casualties. In Sheffield, some bollards had been installed which had the appearance of children.
- In relation to the School Keep Clear Review, officers were undertaking work with Parking Services, who were putting together a presentation to schools, with consideration being given to which schools to target.

6.4 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) thanks the attending officers for their contribution to the meeting;
- (b) notes the contents of the report and responses to questions;
- (c) congratulates the South Yorkshire Safer Roads Partnership on its achievements in the face of decreasing budgets;
- (d) notes the extensive range of interventions being delivered in Sheffield and across South Yorkshire to address road safety for children and young people; and
- (e) requests that officers consider what steps could be taken to encourage schools and colleges in the City to engage with the Council's road safety

initiatives, with the aim of reducing injuries to children and young people, including educating parents.

## **7. CHILDREN AND FAMILIES ACT 2014**

7.1 The Committee received a report of the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families, which provided an update on progress in implementing in Sheffield the new requirements created under the Children and Families Act 2014. The report was supported by a presentation which covered the relevant sections of the Act.

7.2 In attendance for this item were Dorne Collinson (Director of Children and Families), Jon Banwell (Assistant Director, Provider Services), Debbie Mercer (Assistant Director, Fieldwork Services), Dee Desgranges (Assistant Director for Lifelong Learning, Skills and Communities), Cathie Tandy (Assistant Service Manager – Strategy, Policy, Development and Performance) and Anna Brook (Policy and Strategy Officer).

7.3 The presentation was introduced by Dorne Collinson and the officers addressed the Committee in turn on the different parts of the Act. Jon Banwell spoke on Adoption and Contact, including Fostering, Debbie Mercer spoke on Family Justice, Dee Desgranges dealt with Special Educational Needs, Cathie Tandy referred to Childcare Reform, and Anna Brook covered other relevant parts of the Act.

7.4 Members made various comments and asked a number of questions to which responses were provided as follows:-

### **7.4.1 Adoption and Contact**

- In relation to Fostering to Adopt, comparison of Sheffield's performance with that of other local authorities would be sent to the Policy and Improvement Officer for circulation to Committee Members.
- The length of Fostering Post 18 Placement Support was based on individual needs, but usually lasted for about 18 months.

### **7.4.2 Family Justice**

- Changes to procedures in care proceedings had been made as a result of some court cases going on for up to a year. Whilst officers shared the concerns expressed about the focus being on meeting deadlines rather than outcomes, it appeared that quicker outcomes produced better results.
- There had been no negative feedback in reducing the time limits on care proceedings from 33 weeks to 27 weeks, but the limit could be extended if necessary and would always be kept under review.
- Positives resulting from the reduced time limits on care proceedings were that

children had been placed with relatives and long term placements had been arranged more quickly. It was recognised that other local authorities had shorter deadlines, but it was important to focus on outcomes.

- Outcomes were the driver in the process, with the best interests of the child being of the highest importance. An independent reviewing service fed back on any issues and Sheffield had good rates of kinship care and adoption, with 25 adoptions having taken place so far this year.
- The Act designated the Social Worker to be the expert witness in care proceedings, unless the case was particularly complex.
- The likely impact of Legal Aid cuts would be a rise in Section 7 reports and the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service had reported that this had been the case.

#### 7.4.3 Special Educational Needs

- The Council was on schedule for the next batch of conversions.
- It was considered that the Council had adequate numbers of people working on Special Education Needs (SEN), with four staff managing a team of 23 people. These were split into a Conversions Team, a Support Team and an Administration Team, and there was an Education Health and Care Co-ordinator.
- Half of the financial resource for Special Education Needs was from a Special Education Needs grant, but this finished in March 2016.
- The SEN teams were structured according to localities.
- The Y6 cohort, which was to move through, was bigger than the Y7 cohort last year, so planning was required and there were no extra resources. Any new schools would need to build for inclusion, with the target being the same offer for all children.
- More children were coming through with SEN year on year. This might be down to improved diagnosis, but autism was also providing a spike.
- Schools at Nook Lane and Birley Spa were supporting children with SEN in mainstream school and it was hoped that this approach could be widened across the City.
- There was a need for an excellence hub in each location.

#### 7.4.4 Other Parts of the Act

- The legislation on tobacco, e-cigarettes and smoking elements could be

enforced by local authorities and a note on what was being delivered locally would be sent to the Policy and Improvement Officer for circulation to Committee Members.

- In relation to sexual assaults on children in schools, systems were now in place to identify situations, respond and protect children and young people. It was emphasised that child protection was the responsibility of everyone as the statutory organisations could only perform effectively with the assistance of the public.
- Child abusers had become more complicated and, whilst the Social Workers' job was a difficult but rewarding one, it had become more complex.
- The City's Tackling Poverty Strategy, which incorporated duties in relation to child poverty, included links to the Food Strategy. There had been recent discussions about work on child hunger, with much of this being related to identification involving schools and health providers. Creative ways of bringing money in to address child hunger were being explored, as well as creating solutions in communities themselves.
- A small pilot on child hunger in the school holidays had been undertaken in the City during the summer and this had been packaged as a holiday activity to avoid any stigma.
- Different organisations were looking at food poverty in the City and the role of community businesses in providing food was being examined. Food banks and advice services were working together and the early feedback was that this had been helpful, particularly in relation to supporting families who were not otherwise accessing help.
- An invitation could be extended to Committee Members to attend meetings of the Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee where items on obesity and food were to be considered.
- It was felt that the Council had sufficient Social Workers, with a stable workforce having been built up, without a large agency cover. It was important that the right environment was created for Social Workers in terms of their education, training and support, and there had been some success in retaining staff. Final recruitment was now taking place for Social Work Managers.

7.5 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) thanks the attending officers for their contribution to the meeting;
- (b) notes the contents of the report and presentation and the responses to questions; and

- (c) requests that a further update on progress made in implementing the requirements created under the Children and Families Act 2014, be presented to the Committee in 12 months' time.

## **8. WORK PROGRAMME 2015/16**

8.1 The Committee received its Draft Work Programme 2015/16.

8.2 RESOLVED: That the Committee notes:-

- (a) the Draft Work Programme 2015/16;
- (b) that the first meeting of the Prevent Task and Finish Group had been arranged; and
- (c) that 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2015, was being considered as a date for the Member training session on Data Analysis.

## **9. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

9.1 It was noted that the next meeting of the Committee would be held on Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015, at 1.00 pm, in the Town Hall.



**Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee**  
**Actions update for meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015**

Action	Minutes	Update	R A G
<p><b>THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN AND CURRENT ISSUES</b>                      The Committee, (c.) agrees to set up a Task &amp; Finish Group to consider the implementation of the Prevent agenda, with Councillor Cliff Woodcraft as Chair and Councillors Ian Saunders, Chris Rosling-Josephs, Jack Scott and Jules Jones and Alison Warner as members, to report back to the meeting of the Committee in September with a proposal for the review and with a final report in January 2016.</p>	20 <sup>th</sup> July 2015	The Task Group is now up and running, a brief update will be provided at the meeting.	
<p><b>CHILDREN &amp; FAMILIES ACT 2014</b>                      The Committee raised questions around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster to adopt comparative data, and</li> <li>• Smoking in private vehicles enforcement questions</li> </ul>	28 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	Dorne Collinson, Director of Children and Families has sent an update on these points to Committee Members.	
<p><b>ROAD SAFETY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN SHEFFIELD</b>                      The Committee asked questions around engagement with schools, 40 mph zones outside schools and the pilot scheme run by Thurrock Council</p>	28 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	Karen Vickers, Senior Road Safety Officer provided a response to these questions; which has been shared with Committee members.	

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## Children Young People and Families Scrutiny Committee Monday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Report of:** Sheffield Parent Carers Forum

**Subject:** State of Sheffield 2014 Report

**Summary:** Sheffield Parent Carers Forum will provide an update on the State of Sheffield 2014 survey. This is a study of the views and experiences of parents of children and young people (aged 0-25 years) with disabilities and/or additional needs in Sheffield.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	
Other	✓

**The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:**

- Receive the report and comment on / seek clarification on any issues raised and make any recommendations

**Background Papers:**

Copies of the State of Sheffield 2014 – Executive Summary Report have been circulated.

**Category of Report:** OPEN

*Most reports to Scrutiny Committees should be openly available to the public. If a report is deemed to be 'closed', please add: 'Not for publication because it contains exempt information under Paragraph xx of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).'*

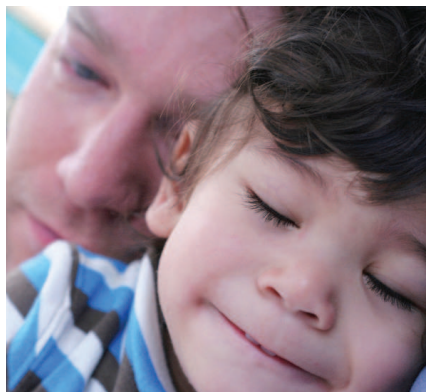
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# State of Sheffield 2014

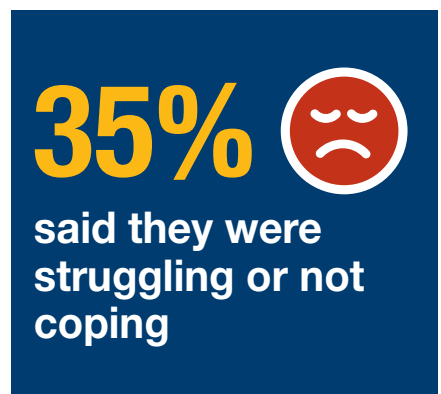
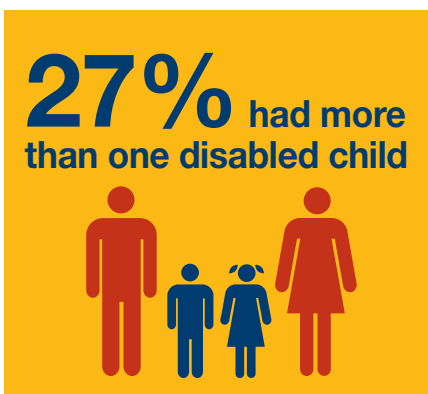


The views of  
parents of children  
and young people  
(aged 0-25 years)  
with disabilities  
and /or additional  
needs



## Executive Summary

November 2014



# Introduction

**This report summarises a study of the views and experiences of parents of children and young people (aged 0-25 years) with disabilities and/or additional needs in Sheffield. It makes recommendations to commissioners and providers of education, health and social care services.**

The study was carried out by the Sheffield Parent Carer Forum (SPCF) in March/April 2014 with funding from the Department for Education's Parent Participation Grant.

## The study aimed to:

- **gather data on issues raised by parent carers;**
- **find out whether, and if so how, caring for a disabled child affects the whole family;**
- **establish a baseline of parental satisfaction with local services prior to the implementation of the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014.**

The findings and recommendations will be presented to Sheffield City Council, NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group and relevant providers of education, health and social care services. SPCF will work with them to address the key issues identified in this report.

Funding permitting, this study will be repeated periodically to monitor progress and assess the impact of the reforms under the Children and Families Act 2014 and Care Act 2014.

## Method and sample

Parents' views were sought through a questionnaire. Hardcopies of the questionnaire were sent to SPCF's postal mailing list and handed out at events. A link to the online version of the questionnaire was circulated to the email lists of SPCF, Voluntary Action Sheffield, Sheffield Cubed and Sheffield Parents' Assembly. The study was also advertised via SPCF's newsletter and website, and the websites of Healthwatch Sheffield and Disability Sheffield.

A total of 320 responses were received. The response rate from SPCF members who were contacted by post or email was **31%**.

The questionnaire consisted of 67 open and closed questions, covering seven areas: family life, combining work and caring, education, social care, direct payments and personal budgets, health services, and general issues.

Most respondents took around 25 minutes to complete the online survey. Given the pressures described by the respondents, this may reflect their depth of feeling and need to be heard.

The sample covered the full range of children's impairment types, age groups (0-25 years), educational placements and family situations, and most postcode areas (including areas with high levels of economic deprivation). **57%** of respondents were in receipt of means-tested benefits. **15%** were non White British, and **9%** indicated that English was not their first language. **70%** of respondents were parents of children with statements of special educational needs (SEN), indicating that the sample reflected the more severe end of the spectrum of needs.

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# Cumulative impact of disability

## Key Findings

“With two children with disabilities and having to travel to the support our time is restricted. We get maybe 3 hours and still have to care for one disabled child and the travel can be very stressful.”

44% of the families in the study had more than one family member with a disability or long-term illness. 24% of parent carers had a disability or long-term illness themselves, 27% had more than one disabled child, and 16% also provided care for an adult over the age of 25. These parents were more likely to say they were “struggling” or “not coping” than parents without these additional pressures.

Parents repeatedly told us that services were not geared up to meet the needs of families with more than one disabled child. For example, the Short Breaks Grant is capped at £400 per family, regardless of the number of disabled children in that family.



**44%** had more than one family member with a disability or long-term illness



**24%** of parent carers had a disability or long-term illness themselves



**27%** had more than one disabled child



**16%** also provided care for an adult over the age of 25

## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG (Clinical Commissioning Group) systematically collect data on the number of children and adults with disabilities and/or long-term health conditions per household and use this information to design and commission services.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that social care assessments take account of the cumulative impact of providing care for more than one disabled person.
- Sheffield City Council awards the short breaks grant per disabled child instead of per family. Consideration should be given to lowering the threshold for accessing the grant for families with more than one disabled child.

# High levels of isolation

## Key Findings

“Going out as a family anywhere is now only possible if there are two capable adults. One adult going out with both children is a rarity as we usually end up in impossible situations.”

“Without other parents to share things with I would have had a breakdown.”

Families with disabled children experience high levels of isolation.

Over half of respondents told us that they found it “difficult”, “very difficult” or “impossible” to take part in everyday activities as a family, such as visiting friends or relatives, going out for a meal, going to the cinema, going shopping or taking part in sports.

This was mainly due to the disabled child feeling overwhelmed in noisy/crowded places, a lack of support for parents, and a lack of flexibility to adapt provision to meet the child’s needs. Respondents pointed out that the need for meticulous planning and constant supervision made participation in mainstream leisure activities a stressful rather than a relaxing experience for them.

**Only 8% of parents felt fully included in wider Sheffield.**

**16% felt fully included in their local community.**

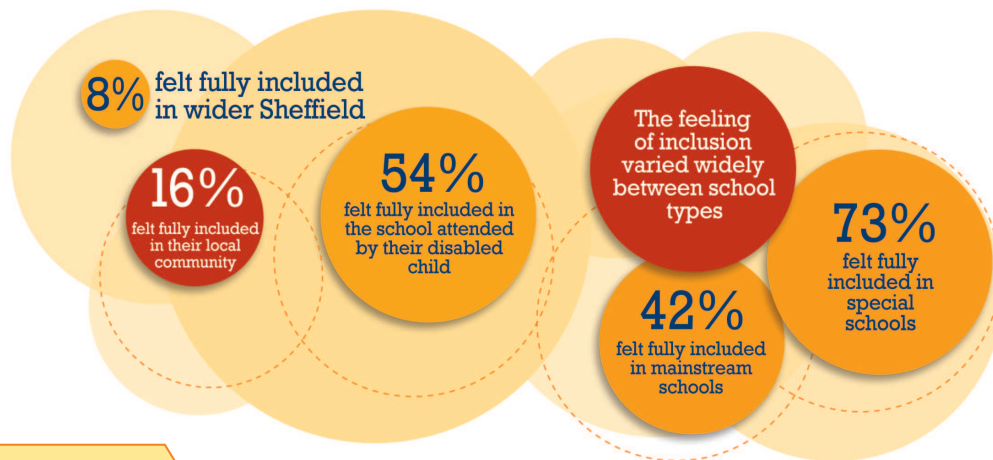
**54% felt fully included in the school attended by their disabled child.**

**Schools play a vital role in enabling marginalised families to feel part of a community.** The level of inclusion varied between school types, with more parents feeling included in special schools (73%) than in mainstream schools (42%).

**40% of parents had given up work in order to cope with their caring responsibilities.** These parents are doubly disadvantaged, as they miss out on social contacts with co-workers and have less money to participate in leisure activities.

When we asked parents what would make life better for them, many said they would like more clubs and social activities for their children to take part in, supported by a buddy or mentor, and more understanding and acceptance in the community.

They also told us that **making contact with other parent carers** helped them to feel less isolated and increased their resilience.



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Mainstream leisure providers (e.g. leisure centres, cinemas, theatres, restaurants, sports clubs) invest in disability awareness training and work with disabled children, young people and their parents to identify and eliminate barriers to accessing services.
- Leisure providers put on disability-friendly events and/or provide additional support for families with disabled children (e.g. autism-friendly cinema screenings, “Access all Areas” project at Eureka).
- Sheffield City Council funds a range of peer support projects (e.g. parent support groups, befriending schemes).



# Impact on parental wellbeing

## Key Findings

“Both us as parents and the child that receives the overnight respite rely heavily on this, he needs the time out from the hustle and bustle of the busy family he is part of, he enjoys the peace, and we need the break from the responsibility of his health. The other children benefit from an undisturbed night.”

95% of parent carers reported that caring had affected their wellbeing, particularly their emotional wellbeing, their sleep and relationships. Around half also reported a negative impact on their physical and mental health.

Only 5% felt that they looked after themselves well.

26% said that they often neglected themselves.

35% said that they were “struggling” or “not coping”.

19% stated that they had never had a day or an evening off from caring.

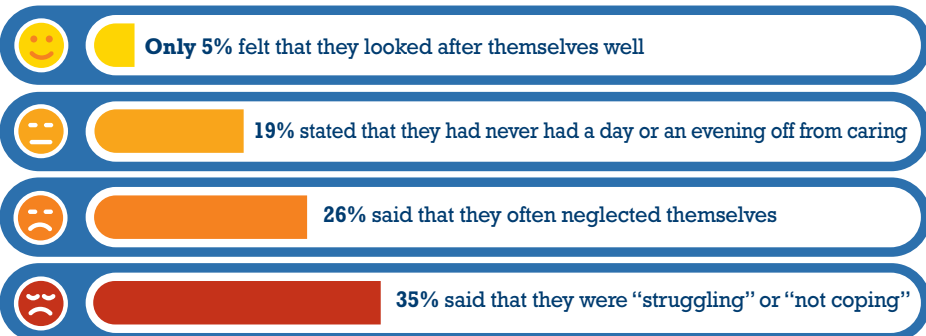
We asked parents what would make life better for their family. The most common response by far was “time off” or “respite”. However, 38% of the parents who said they were “struggling” or “not coping” were not accessing a short breaks service. Most of them said this was due to a lack of information about these services.

Short breaks are a vital preventative service which can avoid the need for far more expensive crisis intervention: the cost of a disabled child being in long-term residential care is estimated to be £2,428 per week – more than £125,000 per year.<sup>i</sup>

Two thirds of parents who received a short breaks service said that a reduction in short breaks provision would have a “significant” or “devastating” impact on their family.

76% of respondents said they wanted training to help them cope with their caring role. Their top priorities were: understanding their rights as carers, coping with stress, managing challenging behaviour, understanding disability benefits and understanding the SEN system.

**95%**  
of parent carers reported that caring had affected their wellbeing



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council prioritises short breaks services when assessing budget cuts.
- Sheffield City Council promotes short breaks services more widely to parent carers, using a range of communication methods.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that the needs of parent carers are taken into account through a distinct carer’s assessment which considers their need to work and to access education, training and leisure activities.
- Sheffield City Council commissions a specialist parenting course which focuses on increasing parents’ knowledge and building resilience (e.g. modelled on the “Insider’s Guide” courses developed by Amaze Brighton).
- Sheffield CCG commissions specialist counselling and wellbeing activities for parent carers.

# Impact on siblings

## Key Findings

“We can’t get on with homework or do individual reading/ write in reading record when both children are at home. My daughter is missing out on getting reward points which she would otherwise receive if she always managed to do her work”

94% of respondents said that having a disabled sibling had had a negative impact on their other children.

A lack of parental attention was identified as the biggest issue (73%), followed by disrupted sleep (48%) and being actively involved in caring (43%). This, in turn, affected siblings’ mental health, emotional wellbeing and achievement at school.

55% of respondents also identified a positive effect, stating that it had made their other children more considerate, patient or caring.

Having a disabled sibling also increases children’s risk of isolation: around a third of parents said that siblings were missing out on activities (e.g. sports clubs or social events) or could not have friends over.

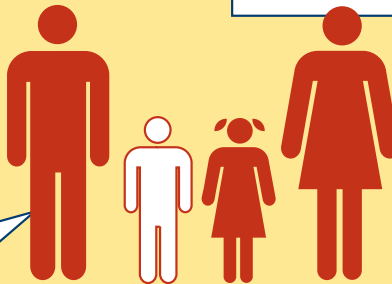
Many studies on siblings of children with a chronic illness indicate that siblings are at risk for negative psychological effects.<sup>ii</sup>

Short breaks are essential for ensuring siblings get to spend quality time with their parents.

94% of respondents said that having a disabled sibling had had a negative impact on their other children.

“I definitely don’t have the time/energy to put into their school work that I should as I am tired out/run out of time from dealing with the additional needs of my child with a disability”

“It has also made my daughter grow up a lot quicker, she is a lot more mature than her peers”



“They miss out on family activities e.g. cycling trips, playing board games, physical games.”

## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council considers the views of siblings as part of social care assessments.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that information about short breaks services refers specifically to siblings (rather than using a generic term such as “family members”), and that siblings’ needs are included in the eligibility criteria for short breaks.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that the organisations it funds to provide support for young carers increase their efforts to identify and support sibling carers.
- Schools adjust their policies and procedures to:
  - Formally identify siblings of disabled children and young people;
  - Ensure that all school staff are sibling aware and understand the potential impact on learning and wellbeing;
  - Identify siblings as a vulnerable group in their anti-bullying policies;
  - Help siblings access specialist support and information - in school and in partnership with health and social care;
  - Develop provision for sibling support within school.

# Sleep

## Key Findings

“Sleeping patterns have meant that we rarely get a good night’s sleep, so the whole household is affected with long-term sleep deprivation.”

**53%**  
said that their child had problems with sleeping

**74%**  
said that caring for their disabled child had affected their own sleep

**48%**  
of siblings were suffering disrupted sleep as a result

“I cry very often during the night because I do not know what will happen with my son if I pass away.”



While most parents go through a period of sleep deprivation while their children are very young, many disabled children have disrupted sleep patterns that persist right through to adulthood. This can have a corrosive effect on the whole family:

53% of respondents said that their child had problems with sleeping.

48% reported that siblings were suffering disrupted sleep as a result.

74% said that caring for their disabled child had affected their own sleep.

Parents’ sleep can be affected by the need to supervise their child while they are awake at night; to be on “high alert” to respond to medical problems (e.g. seizures); to provide medical or personal care during the night; and the impact of stress and anxiety.

Sleep deprivation is a root cause of a wide range of problems; it affects mental and physical health, impacts on resilience and self-esteem, leads to memory problems, affects children’s behaviour and educational attainment, and places a strain on relationships. For parents, it doubles the risk of causing a traffic accident<sup>iii</sup> and makes operating machinery unsafe.

The financial impact of sleep problems can be significant, as parents may be forced to give up work. They may have to move to a bigger house or build an extension in order to give the disabled child a separate bedroom.

Children’s sleep problems also cost the taxpayer a lot of money. By successfully addressing sleep problems early on, the need for more expensive services could be significantly reduced.

## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council prioritises overnight respite when assessing budget cuts.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG commission sleep seminars for parents as part of post-diagnostic support for a range of neurological conditions – whether or not the child already experiences sleep problems. This would help to head off sleep problems before they become entrenched.
- Sheffield CCG commissions a specialist sleep support service for children with disabilities.
- Sheffield City Council includes questions about sleep problems in relevant needs assessment frameworks (e.g. Family CAF, social worker assessments).
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG provide training for frontline professionals on the impact of sleep deprivation on the family, and ensure they are aware of referral routes into sleep support services.
- Sheffield City Council publishes information about help with sleep problems in the local offer. This should include information about sleep support services and grants for equipment and adaptations to the home (e.g. soundproofing, safe spaces, sleep monitors, weighted blankets).

# Challenging behaviour

## Key Findings

**“We can never relax as our child needs to be supervised all the time as he wanders off without telling anyone and also throws any object he can lift and can be very dangerous.”**

**59% of respondents said that their child displayed challenging behaviours.** This can include aggression (e.g. hitting), self injury (e.g. head banging), destruction (e.g. throwing objects) and other problematic or unsafe behaviours such as running away, inappropriate sexual behaviour, or pica (eating inedible objects).

**Challenging behaviour affects families’ ability to cope.** 74% of the families who said they were “struggling” or “not coping” had a child with challenging behaviour.

**Challenging behaviour is often a consequence of not being able to communicate needs.** It can be exacerbated by sleep deprivation and poor or inconsistent management which inadvertently rewards problem behaviours.

**Challenging behaviour contributes significantly to the isolation experienced by families,** because it makes it so much harder to participate in everyday activities.

**50% of parents said they would like training on managing challenging behaviour.**

**59%**  
of all families said that their child displayed challenging behaviours

**74%**  
of the families who said they were “struggling” or “not coping” had a child with challenging behaviour



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG commission a specialist behaviour support service, based on a multi-disciplinary approach and operating an open referral system to facilitate early intervention.
- The Sheffield Speech and Language Therapy Service prioritises children and young people with challenging behaviour, as improving communication skills can have a dramatic impact on behaviour.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG commission behaviour management workshops for parent carers.

# Information for families

## Key Findings

"I wish I had had more information about what help is available. My daughter has been ill since she was 7 and we have only had help since she was 16. Things like the Family Fund, I only found out from other parents."

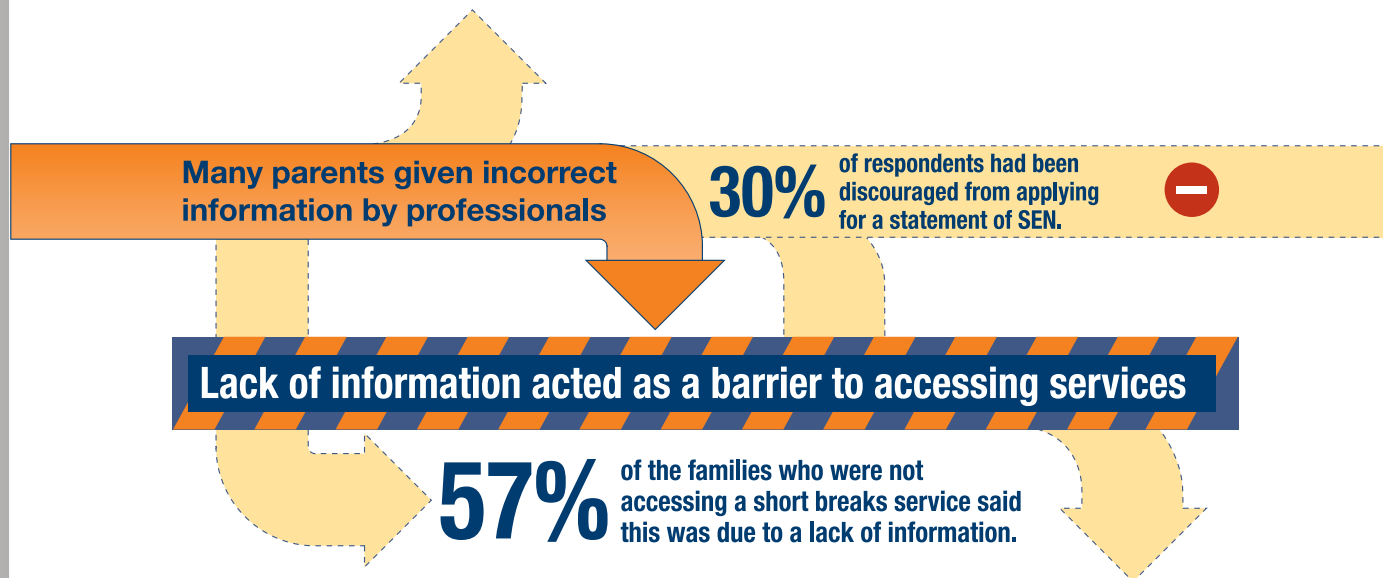
Families are missing out on vital support because of a lack of effective signposting. Being given the right information, at the right time, can have a significant impact on parents' ability to cope.

Many parents told us that they had been given incorrect information by professionals; for example, 30% of respondents told us that they had been discouraged from applying for a statement of SEN, often for reasons which were without basis in the law. Of these, 54% had nonetheless obtained a statement or were going through the statutory assessment process.

Parents also told us that a lack of information acted as a barrier to accessing services; for example, 57% of the families who were not accessing a short breaks service said this was due to a lack of information. A similar percentage said that a lack of information acted as a barrier to accessing health services for their disabled child.

Many respondents said that the most useful information had been given to them by other parent carers.

The local offer has the potential to resolve many of these issues. Over time, it could become a "one-stop shop" of information for families with disabled children in Sheffield.



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council continues to develop the local offer in partnership with SPCF to ensure it is written from a user perspective, not a service perspective.
- Sheffield City Council complies with the statutory duty to make the local offer accessible to families without internet access. Throughout the consultation on the local offer, parents highlighted the need for a specialist advisor to help parents navigate the local offer, e.g. via a dedicated telephone line, a "shop front" or outreach activities.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG produce a signposting directory for frontline staff (particularly key workers, SENCOS, GPs and health visitors).
- Sheffield City Council ensures that the local offer includes clear information about access pathways and eligibility criteria, particularly for EHC needs assessments and EHC plans.

# Education

## Key Findings

"[...] he is non-verbal and could not tell me if he wanted to. Very vulnerable. It is a worry but I try not to think about it too much. I have sometimes thought of sewing a little recording device into his clothes just to get a true picture of what goes on during the day but it's probably against the law."

"His placement is amazing (school). I value every day of him being there."

There was a marked improvement in parental satisfaction with both special and mainstream schools, compared to our 2009 survey.<sup>iv</sup>

However, satisfaction with mainstream schools remains significantly lower than with specialist settings. Fewer than half of all parents of children in mainstream schools felt that the provision met their child's needs.

Where parents rated education provision as inadequate, this was mainly due to insufficient support, expertise and understanding, as well as environmental factors (school too busy/crowded) and poor communication with parents.

A large number of parents told us that they had no idea what went on at school, and that this worried them greatly. Since most children with disabilities/additional needs have some degree of communication difficulties, parents depend on school staff to keep them informed.

Bullying and social exclusion affected a large number of children, particularly in mainstream schools and Integrated Resources (IRs). 63% of pupils with disabilities/additional needs in mainstream schools had suffered bullying "sometimes" or "frequently".

12% of learners in the 5-15 age group did not attend school for five days per week, and were overwhelmingly looked after by their parents during that time. This can have a detrimental impact on parents' ability to work.

Parents valued committed staff in school/education more than anything else. Where a school placement was working well, this inspired a huge sense of gratitude.



There was a marked improvement in parental satisfaction with both special and mainstream schools, compared to our 2009 survey



A large number of parents told us that they had no idea what went on at school, and that this worried them greatly.

63%

of pupils with disabilities/additional needs in mainstream schools had suffered bullying "sometimes" or "frequently"

## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Schools – particularly mainstream settings – address the unacceptable levels of bullying and social exclusion experienced by learners with disabilities/additional needs. This should include peer education and additional pastoral support for vulnerable pupils.
- Sheffield City Council reviews the process of allocating banded funding to learners with complex needs in mainstream settings, and involves SPCF and school representatives in this review.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that providers of after-school clubs know how to request inclusion grants, training and support to help them include disabled children.
- Schools work with parents of pupils with disabilities/additional needs to review how they communicate with this group of parents. Ideally, this should be done consistently across the local authority (e.g. see Rotherham's "Charter for Parents and Child Voice").

# Parental satisfaction with services

## Key Findings

“Speech and Language - one of my son’s main problems is his communication - however, although the Speech and Language lady is very nice, it simply is not enough support for my son. The service seems rigid in its support where it needs to be flexible and give more support to the children who need it rather than yearly reviews.”

Parents highlighted significant capacity issues in a number of key services accessed by disabled children. The most problematic were Educational Psychology, the Autism Team and Speech and Language Therapy (rated “too little” by 74% of respondents), followed by the Learning Support Service (60%), CAMHS (59%), Physiotherapy (56%) and Occupational Therapy (55%).

Over the next few years, these services will experience additional pressures resulting from increased birth rates and the conversion of statements into Education Health and Care Plans.

There was a correlation between service capacity and quality ratings, as services with higher capacity also did well in the quality ratings. The highest-rated education services were the Vision Support Service and the Service for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Children (rated “good” or “very good” by 94% and 78% respectively). In the health sector, private, community and NHS dentists were all rated “good” or “very good” by over 80% of respondents.

Parents expressed concerns about long waiting times to get assessments and access services, such as Educational Psychology, CAMHS, or the Psychology Service at Ryegate.

Respondents complained about poor communication with parents, e.g. no feedback after assessments. Failure to involve parents in the delivery of therapies and interventions reduces their effectiveness.

The study did not ask parents to rate social care services. However, respondents made numerous comments in relation to social care services, which were overwhelmingly negative. The strength of feeling expressed in these comments gives cause for concern.



Parents highlighted significant capacity issues in a number of key services accessed by disabled children

## Recommendations

We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG review the funding, caseloads and service models of specialist support services, to establish whether higher-performing services (e.g. Vision Support Service, Hearing Impaired Service, dental care services) share specific characteristics which could be adopted by other services.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG increase the capacity of underperforming services.
- Service managers work with SPCF to identify and share good practice in working with parents.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG publish clear information about eligibility criteria, access routes, target response times, service standards and complaints procedures for all specialist services in the local offer.
- The CYPF Support Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee sets up a working group to investigate the negative feedback about social care services.

# Transition to adult services

## Key Findings

**“Make it simpler! It is currently a long, drawn out process that is carer led! I have spent hundreds of hours emailing, telephone calls, home visits & still his plan has only just been submitted. I have never been so stressed in my whole life & there is no one to guide you through the process.”**

The transition to adult services is a particularly difficult time, and this applies equally across education, health and social care. A large majority of respondents found these transitions “difficult” or “very difficult”. The transition to adult social care appeared to be the most problematic, with 96% of respondents rating it “difficult” or “very difficult”.

The main problem appeared to be a lack of information, advice and support for parents, who felt that they were left to figure things out on their own. A lack of responsiveness from services (e.g. failure to answer emails or return phone calls) led to delays which increased parents’ anxiety and frustration. Many parents said that the transition period had been one of the most stressful and distressing times in their life.

The transition to adult social care was described as a drawn-out, faceless and fragmented process punctuated by long delays while families waited for panels to make decisions about their young person.



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG review the transition support provided by the Transitions Team, transition nurses, Sheffield Futures and Lifelong Learning and Skills.
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG set up a transition keyworking service to take the pressure off families and improve communication between services. This may be particularly important given the three new types of assessment relating to transition to adult services included in the Care Act 2014 (Assessment of Children in Transition; Assessment of Carers of Children in Transition; Assessment of Young Carers).
- Sheffield City Council and Sheffield CCG ensure that the local offer:
  - Includes a timeline of the transition process which gives parents a holistic overview of what needs to happen when, with links to more detailed information (e.g. modelled on the Transition Timeline produced by SPCF);
  - Describes the full range of post-16 provision, including specialist bridging programmes, life skills training, supported internships etc.



# Direct payments and personal budgets

## Key Findings

“Financial info returns needed. Worried about employing PA's and their tax etc. Will probably have to pay 6 months tax back as I didn't realize”

“Managing time sheets and payroll is a nightmare and it is in a real mess. I have put my head in the sand lately and am trying to find a brave moment to sort everything out. [...] I have a degree and I struggle, so heaven help parents who have learning difficulties themselves.”

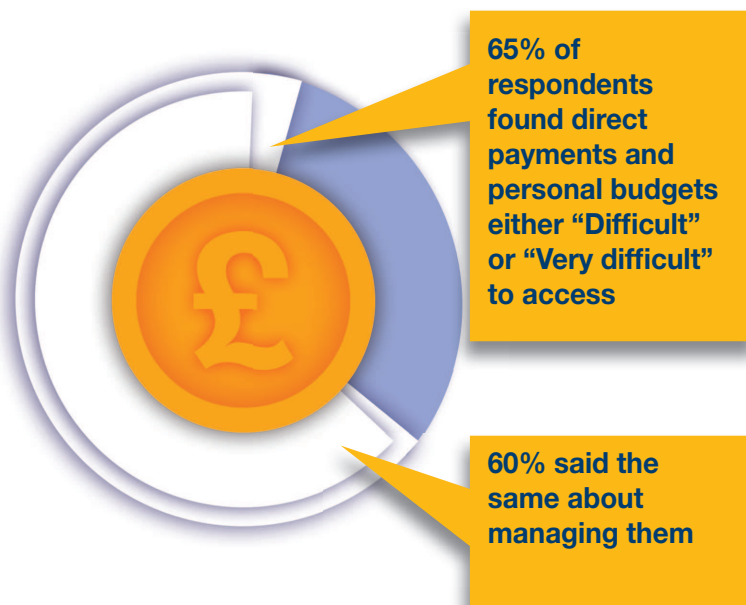
Although many parents liked the idea of direct payments and personal budgets in principle, responses showed that for many families, the reality did not live up to their expectations.

Almost two thirds said that direct payments and personal budgets were “difficult” or “very difficult” to access and manage.

Parents felt that they did not receive enough support in their role as employers, and that they spent too much time dealing with paperwork.

The percentage of parents who felt that their short breaks package was insufficient to meet their needs was higher for those in receipt of direct payments or personal budgets (55%) than overall (34%).

The main reasons given were not enough hours, not enough funding for social activities, and no year-round funding (i.e. funding given either for school holidays or term time, but not both).



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- Sheffield City Council ensures that the local offer includes the following information:
  - A description of the services that currently lend themselves to the use of personal budgets/direct payments;
  - The advantages and disadvantages of having a personal budget/direct payment;
  - The option of having a managed account or using a payroll provider;
  - Alternative ways of accessing flexible and individualised support, e.g. befriending services, sitting services.
- Sheffield City Council works with SPCF to develop an information pack about direct payments which includes detailed checklists, sample contracts etc.
- The Direct Payments Team holds regular training sessions for parents about managing direct payments and recruiting and employing PAs

# Work, finances and childcare

## Key Findings

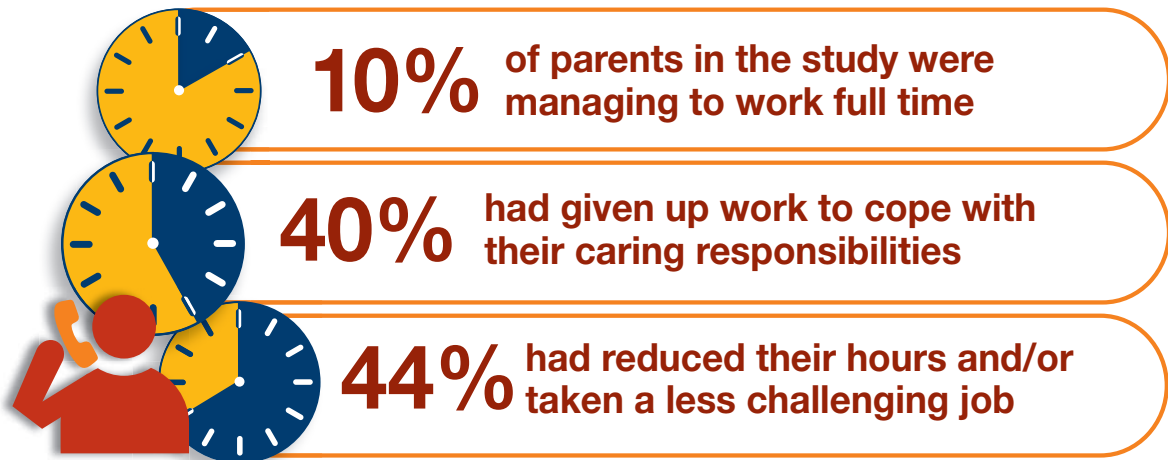
“No childminders are available to take my son after school and an after-school club would not be appropriate, so the only other good quality childcare solution is a nanny which would be very expensive. This may mean that I need to leave work.”

Caring for a disabled child has a detrimental impact on parents' ability to work. Only 10% of parents in the study were managing to work full time. 40% had given up work to cope with their caring responsibilities, and 44% had reduced their hours and/or taken a less challenging job.

41% of parents said they couldn't find suitable childcare for their disabled child, and 26% said they couldn't afford it. They highlighted a lack of flexible childcare to accommodate fluctuating needs, insufficient support to access after-school clubs, and a lack of holiday childcare and childcare for older children.

Very few families in the study used any kind of formal childcare; 67% relied on family members and 10% on friends and neighbours instead. 18% used Personal Assistants. 38% said that the childcare they used was not adequate for meeting their child's needs.

57% of parents in the study said they were in receipt of means-tested benefits (excluding child benefit). Low-income families often struggle to meet the extra costs associated with raising a disabled child - calculated to be three times higher than the cost of raising a child without a disability.<sup>v</sup>



## Recommendations

### We recommend that:

- The findings from this study inform the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment.
- Sheffield City Council reviews the sufficiency of inclusion grants for childcare providers.
- Sheffield City Council incorporates information from the DCATCH childcare folder into the local offer. This should include:
  - Specialist childcare options, e.g. specialist childminders, Personal Assistants, direct payments for working parents;
  - Information about inclusion grants, training, mentoring support, resources and physical adaptations available to childcare providers;
  - Brokerage support for parents who cannot find suitable childcare;
  - Guidance for childcare providers regarding the reasonable adjustments duty.
- Sheffield City Council ensures that the Home-based Childcare Team has sufficient capacity to build on and expand the DCATCH-funded project to recruit, train and mentor specialist childminders and Personal Assistants.

# Conclusions and next steps

**This study investigated the views of parents of children and young people (aged 0-25 years) with disabilities and/or additional needs in Sheffield.**

Many families with disabled children lead happy, healthy and fulfilling lives, but it is very much against the odds. The study found that caring for a disabled child in Sheffield often has a negative impact on the whole family - the disabled child or young person as well as their siblings and parents.

The views and needs identified in this local study reflect the findings from wider national research: that the poor outcomes for the family members can be dramatic and far-reaching, but are not inevitable. With good information, support and services tailored to meet their needs, disabled children and young people and their families can flourish.

In an environment where funding reductions are impacting severely on the public sector, it is more important than ever that limited resources are used strategically to achieve maximum impact:

- **Early intervention is the key to improving outcomes for children with disabilities/additional needs and their families; it also produces significant long-term savings for society.**
- **Similarly, improving the transition between**

**children's and adult services is critical to preventing young people and their families "falling off the cliff edge" and needing higher-cost acute services across the public system - whether in mental health services, out-of-city specialist education placements, the criminal justice system, or adult social care.**

- **Co-production with parent carers and young people leads to services which are more efficient and better targeted to need. In the context of sweeping reforms to the SEN system and wider care system, co-production is vital to avoid costly mistakes.**

This report makes recommendations to commissioners and service providers which would improve outcomes for children and young people with disabilities/additional needs and their families.

The findings and recommendations will be presented to Sheffield City Council, NHS Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group and relevant providers of education, health and social care services. SPCF will work with them to address the key issues identified in this report.

Funding permitting, this study will be repeated periodically to monitor progress and assess the impact of the reforms under the Children and Families Act 2014 and Care Act 2014.

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**For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:**

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## Notes

- i nef consulting (2009), The social and economic value of short breaks, EDCM.
- ii Rossiter, L and Sharpe, D (2002), Siblings of children with a chronic illness: A meta analysis, Journal of Paediatric Psychology.
- iii Blazejewski S, Girodet PO, Orriols L, Capelli A, Moore N. (2012), Factors Associated With Serious Traffic Crashes: A Prospective Study in Southwest France, Arch Intern Med.
- iv Sheffield Interim Parent Carer Forum (2009), Sheffield Parent View of Provision for Children with a Disability.
- v Dobson, B. & Middleton, S. (1998), Paying to Care: The cost of childhood disability, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

## Acknowledgements

**We would like to thank the families who told us about their experiences.**



To access the full version of this report, please go to:  
[www.sheffieldparentcarerforum.org.uk/page/consultations](http://www.sheffieldparentcarerforum.org.uk/page/consultations)

### **About the Sheffield Parent Carer Forum**

The Sheffield Parent Carer Forum is a parent-led charity which brings together over 1,000 families with disabled children and young people (aged 0-25 years) from across Sheffield to provide mutual support, share information and influence policy.

Registered charity no. 1145913. Company Limited by Guarantee no. 7226540.



## Report to Children Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee 30 November 2015

**Report of:** Executive Director Children Young People and Families

**Subject:** Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2014-15

**Author of Report:** Sue Fiennes, Independent Chair, SSCB

### Summary:

The Annual Report is intended to be informative about the work of the SSCB and to make the Board accountable to child protection professionals, to those who fund and support safeguarding services, to service users, to elected members and the public of Sheffield.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	✓
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	✓
Other	

### The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:

- Receive the Report and note its content
- Comment on and/or seek clarification on any issues raised

### Background Papers:

Electronic copies of the Annual Report to be circulated to members

**Category of Report:** OPEN (please specify)

Most reports to Scrutiny Committees should be openly available to the public. If a report is deemed to be 'closed', please add: **'Not for publication because it contains exempt information under Paragraph xx of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).'**

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**SHEFFIELD SAFEGUARDING  
CHILDREN BOARD  
ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015**



## Essential Information

Author: Victoria Horsefield, SSCB Board Manager

Date of Publication: October 2015

**Approval Process:** Operational Board Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Executive Board Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015

### Availability and accessibility

This document is freely available from Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board website:

<https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/Safe-Home/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/sscb-information/annual-report-business-plan>

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## Introduction from the Independent Chair



I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB). This report outlines the progress that has been made during the year and the key challenges ahead for Sheffield to ensure that our children are safe from harm, abuse and neglect. My role as chair is to bring independent scrutiny and challenge to the work of the Board and our partner agencies, a role I hope I have fulfilled to the best of my ability.

2014-15 has been a challenging and busy year for the Board as we take forward the recommendations following our Ofsted inspection and respond to new and emerging challenges in the field of safeguarding. A strong Board with support from dedicated Board officers has enabled us to continue to deliver high quality, effective safeguarding and agencies and practitioners in Sheffield continue to prioritise their safeguarding responsibilities in this ever complex and challenging area.

This year we commissioned a review of Sheffield's response to Sexual Exploitation following the publication of the Jay Report in Rotherham. Sheffield has shown both best practice and resilience in this area and has engaged directly with young people to enable their voices to influence this important area of work. However, there is no room for complacency and we will continue to drive forward improvements in practice and service delivery.

We have continued to ensure that participation of young people strongly influences our work. Our e-safety project launched a model e-safety curriculum for schools which was informed by young people and children's focus groups providing valuable insight into their digital lives. Our Licensing Project, working with our partners and the Sheffield Young Advisers, developed a z-card and poster highlighting the dangers of scratchers (illegal tattoo and body modification). Thank you to all the young people who have assisted us in our work.

To strive to be a 'learning Board' we have further enhanced our Learning and Improvement Framework by ensuring that all workforce development is clearly influenced by our learning from reviews of practice and we have established a comprehensive data suite. Going forward this will help to set the Board direction and priorities.

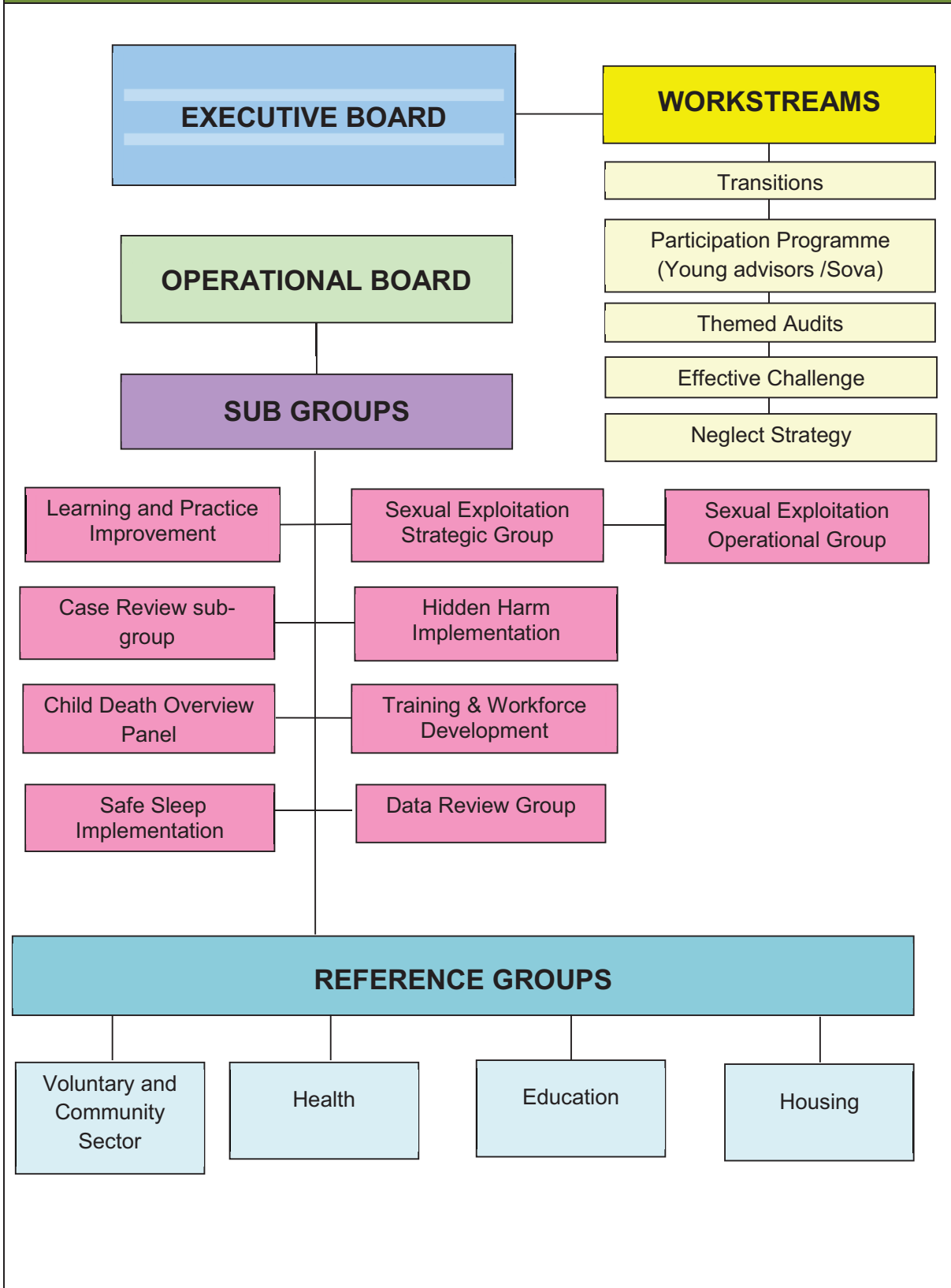
Two significant challenges for 2015-16 will be to ensure young people have easy access to the support and counselling they require and that there is effective transition.

Finally, I would like to thank you all for your hard work, commitment and engagement that ensure keeping children safe remains a key priority for our city.

*Sue Fiennes*

Sue Fiennes - Independent Chair SSCB

Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board Structure



## The SSCB: Who we are and what we do

Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) is a statutory body established under the Children Act 2004. It is independently chaired and consists of senior representatives of all the principle stakeholders working together to safeguard children and young people in the city. Sheffield Safeguarding Children Board encourages independent oversight and this is enhanced by the inclusion of two Lay Members, who sit on the Executive Board. The Lay Members provide a valuable contribution by being active participants who provide effective challenge and an objective viewpoint.

The statutory objectives of the SSCB, as defined in Working Together 2015, are to:

- Co-ordinate local work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people
- To ensure the effectiveness of that work.

### Our Vision

***Every child and young person in Sheffield should be able to grow up free from the fear of abuse or neglect. We are committed to improving the safety of all children and young people in Sheffield. If children are not safe, they cannot be healthy, happy, achieve or reach their full potential. We recognise and promote the concept that keeping children safe is everybody's responsibility.***

### We will achieve this by:

- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by partner agencies individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advising them on ways to improve
- Undertaking reviews of serious cases and advising partner agencies on lessons to be learned
- Collecting and analysing information about all child deaths in the city
- Participating in the planning of services for children in the city
- Developing effective and accessible policies and procedures
- Communicating the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging it to happen
- Acting as the 'responsible authority' in connection with safeguarding children under the terms of the Licensing Act 2003
- Publishing an Annual Report on the effectiveness of arrangements in Sheffield

### Organisation

The SSCB comprises of an Executive Board and an Operational Board with a number of important sub-groups. An effective SSCB is one where partner agencies feel able to fully participate and engage in the business of the Board and in Sheffield we continue to achieve a high level of attendance and contribution at all our meetings. One of Sheffield's strengths continues to be the open and honest engagement of partner agencies and their willingness to participate and learn from practice audits and reviews to bring about effective changes in practice.

The Independent Chair meets on a regular basis with the Director of Children's Services and the Lead Member for Children. The Chief Executive of Sheffield City Council is an active member of the Executive Board. There are effective links between the SSCB and key strategic bodies in the city, including the 0-19 Partnership (the Children's Trust) and the Health & Well-being Board.

## Budget Information

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
c/f 2013-2014	£144,553	<b>Employees</b>	£295,489
<b>Contributions:</b>		<b>Multi Agency Training</b>	£ 5,250
Sheffield City Council	£ 91,200		
Health (CCG)	£ 91,200	<b>Practice Review &amp; Standards:</b>	
S.Y Police (PCC)	£ 36,600	Serious Case Reviews	£ 4,502
Probation	£ 6500	Document Production	£ 2,377
Cafcass	£ 550	Tri-X (Procedures)	£ 5,000
<b>Management Charges / Income Generation</b>	£ 14000		
<b>Child Death Overview – CDOP</b>	£ 66,000	<b>Independent Chair</b>	£ 5,793
		<b>Community Advisor</b>	£ 9,600
		<b>Board Running Costs</b>	£ 7,622
		<b>Phone App</b>	£ 5,000
		c/f	£109,970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£450,603</b>		<b>£450,603</b>

### PROJECTED EXPENDITURE 2014-2015

<b>Independent Chair</b>	<b>£8k</b>
<b>Board Manager</b>	<b>£57k</b>
<b>Secretariat</b>	<b>£18k</b>
<b>Operating Costs</b>	<b>£25k</b>
<b>1. Multi-Agency Training</b>	
Manager + Business Support	<b>£74k</b>
Training, Running costs +Virtual College	<b>£13k</b>
<b>2. Learning &amp; Practice Improvement</b>	
Research & Audit Officer	<b>£38k</b>
Business Support	<b>£23k</b>
Publicity/Campaigns/Safe Sleep	<b>£15k</b>
SCR/CR contingency	<b>2014-5 C/F</b>
<b>3. Policy &amp; Procedure</b>	
Tri X Local & S.Y. Procedures & Policies	<b>£5k</b>
<b>4. E Safety Project / Manager</b>	<b>£52k</b>
<b>5. Community Adviser Consultant</b>	<b>£7k</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL – CORE BUDGET</b>	<b>£335k</b>
<b>6. Child Death Overview Processes (CDOP)</b>	<b>£66k</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>£401k</b>

**INDICATIVE AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS 2014-15**

AGENCY	Formula %	2014-15	2015-16	Variation
SCC (CYPF)	40%	£91.2k	£91.2k	↔
HEALTH (CCG)	40%	£91.2k	£91.2k	↔
S.Y.POLICE (PCC)	16%	£36.6k	£36.6k	↔
PROBATION	4%	£6.5k (9.5k requested)	£6.5k (9.5k requested)	↔
Sub Total	100%	£225.5k	£225.5k	↔
C/F		£148k (est)	£110k (est)	↓ £38k
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£373.5k</b>	<b>£335.5k</b>	<b>-10% = £38k</b>

**SEXUAL EXPLOITATION SERVICE - SSCB FUNDING ELEMENT**

AGENCY	New CSE Service 2013-14	Standstill 2014-15	Standstill 2015-16
SCC (35%) (CYPF)	£28.7k	£28.7k	£28.7k
HEALTH (30%) (CCG)	£24.6k	£24.6k	£24.6k
S.Y.POLICE (35%) (PCC)	£28.7k	£28.7k	£28.7k
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£82k</b>	<b>£82k</b>	<b>£82k</b>

Learning Lessons From Reviews

**A Review of the Transition Process**



**What happened?**

This review focussed on the lack of transition planning for a young person with complex needs which delayed their move from a children's provision to adult services. This young person, who has complex needs relating to ADHD, Autistic Spectrum Disorder and learning difficulties, was detained under Section 3 of the Mental Health Act 2007. Regular meetings took place through the dual processes of mental health and Looked after Children planning which raised the issue of transition (planning for the move to an adult provision). The Dispute Resolution Process (DRP) was used to escalate concerns about the lack of progress and these meetings were attended by a number of senior practitioners and commissioners. Plans were made for joint assessments between children and adult mental health services which would feed into placement plans but the assessments were never actioned and placements not secured. Despite a number of professionals from both health and social care being involved it appears that no professional or agency was willing or able to accept the responsibility for ensuring the transition to adult services. There was a collective failure to put in place the necessary and agreed arrangements leading to this young person remaining in a young person's unit until after their 18th birthday.

**What did this tell us?**

The review identified that the gap in the commissioned provision between CAMHs and adult services for those aged between 16 and 18 years was a significant factor impacting on the delay in planning for this young person which was compounded by the lack of a formally identified lead professional within health. This was not addressed until NHS England reinstated the Case Manager system and a worker with case management responsibility was allocated and progressed the planning.

Adult services failure to undertake an assessment prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> birthday was due to an 'overly strict adherence to the threshold age' for adult provision and out of line with best practice. The nature of the young person's complex needs meant that no provision in Sheffield could meet them. Services therefore needed to work together to ensure timely assessments and planning, and to ensure that all options were fully explored.

It was acknowledged that there is a lack of understanding of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) in the children's workforce and this was not considered in the planning process

All agencies and workers should feel able to effectively escalate their concerns and equally act on the recommendations of escalation processes like DRP.

**What are we doing now**

CAMHs services in Sheffield will be provided up to 18 years with the exception of early psychosis and eating disorders.

The SSCB will ensure that workers in all partner agencies including those in adult services who may be expected to assess young people as part of the transition planning understand the purpose and function of the Dispute Resolution Process for Looked after Children

All young people who are placed in a provision outside of the area will have an identified lead health clinician in Sheffield with this being a requirement of contracts.

Workers will be fully briefed and understand the requirements of the Mental Health Act and the Mental Capacity Act during a young person's transition from children to adult services.

**If in doubt ask for advice from your manager or safeguarding lead**

## Multi-Agency Themed Audit Days

There are 3 Themed Audit Days each year (TADs), each reviewing 5 cases chosen to fit in with the theme. Every TAD uses the same process of questionnaires, agency self-audits, focus groups and interviews with parents/carers and young people (where appropriate), but each is adapted slightly to ensure the theme is at the focus.

Professionals are involved in the process in two ways; those directly working with the cases complete a questionnaire and attend a focus group (and their line manager completes an agency self-audit). In addition, 10 – 15 professionals working for one of the Board partner agencies (all managers with safeguarding experience) attend on the Themed Audit Day to participate as one of the multi-agency team members to review the cases on behalf of the Board. The TADs use 'Appreciative Inquiry'. This new way of learning involves identifying and learning from what has worked well. The main learning points are drawn from the positive work identified in each review.

### Key Achievements

Undertaken 3 Audit Days, each with a different theme at the focus. The themes were:

- Children who are subject to a child protection plan (CPP) or are 'Looked After' (e.g. in foster care) and are of dual heritage
- Transitions – preparing young people for adult life and the transfer to adult services (where appropriate)
- Children who are Looked After for less than 28 days (20 working days)

### Main Learning Points

The TADs demonstrated many positive working practices and the impact of this on the case work. The positive learning points below are those seen across all themes and the SSCB would encourage professionals to reflect on these in their own work:

- Good multi-agency working and communication led to the professionals having clear roles, enabled progression of the cases, provided support to parents/carers and children and enabled the professionals to manage parents when they were aggressive or manipulative.
- There was evidence of professional challenge regarding a variety of situations. Some challenge led to change (and the progression of the case), others did not, but did ensure all were clear of the views of the team and/ or family therefore keeping communication channels open.
- Professionals focused on the children/young people in the majority of cases. This enabled them to understand the child's wishes and feelings, knew how to work with them to involve them in meetings and in some cases, led to a strong bond providing the child with trusted adults that they knew they could rely on.

There were also findings linked to specifically to the themes at the focus of the TADs and further information can be found in the Learning Briefs:

<https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/sscb-information/themed-audit-days.html>

In the previous year one of the Themed Audit Days focused on neglect. From this a Neglect strategy has been developed.

### What we will do next

- To undertake 3 Themed Audit Days
- Undertake a case audit of children who are subject to a CPP or are Looked After and are of dual heritage – using the findings of the TAD3 to guide this
- Appreciative Inquiry – To develop this aspect of the TAD further whilst continuing to review this process in relation to the learning from the TADs.



## Multi-Agency Case Review Sub Group

The SSCB multi-agency case review sub-group meets regularly and has a 'standing panel' from SSCB partner agencies. Auditors have sufficient seniority in their organisation to effect the required changes that emerge from the audits. The group monitors and evaluates local practice in delivering services to children and their families by determining the quality of practice, the level of agency involvement, partnership working and related outcomes. The audits focus on the child's journey and highlight areas of good practice, areas for development and areas that require improvement. The process provides a culture of continuous learning and improvement, with a clear focus on impact and outcomes. This complements the Themed Audit Days.

We regularly see examples of good practice within the audits and there is clear evidence from the audits that Sheffield practitioners know each other well and regularly communicate and share information. There is also evidence of child focussed practice with practitioners from all agencies demonstrating a good understanding and awareness of the children and young people they are working with.

A theme tracker has been developed that enables us to identify common themes which inform the Learning and Improvement Framework. Themes emerging this year have included the:

- The positive use of professional challenge to improve outcomes
- The need for the child's voice to be documented in records
- The need to consider a child's ethnicity within assessment and planning
- The need for services to be flexible to meet the needs of young people
- That separation in domestic abuse cases does not automatically mean the end of risk
- The impact of the trilogy of risk (domestic abuse, substance misuse and mental health) and the need to consider all three elements in all assessments

## Ofsted: SSCB Area for Improvement 1

*'Further develop the mechanism to combine learning from case reviews and case file audits to ensure practice is informed and improved by regular review and feedback.'*  
Ofsted, 2014

### Key Achievements

Following the Ofsted inspection the SSCB recognised the need to ensure that the audit and evaluation work was influencing and changing practice and that the SSCB could evidence change. A tracker has been developed to collate the themes emerging from practice audits and reviews and this informs the Learning and Improvement Framework to ensure that all areas of workforce development reflect the learning coming from practice review. The training strategy has been revised to take on board these messages and dip sampling evaluation now takes place following training to ensure changes are being made to practice. Future case reviews and audits will review whether previous concerns are still present. A workforce survey has been developed and will be rolled out in 2015/16 and will inform practice.

Case Reviews, Themed Audit Days and specific CDOP themes are now summarised in Learning Briefs; a one page summary that includes issues for professionals to reflect on.

These are distributed widely, including to professionals that have participated in the work, and are available to download from the website. Learning from reviews and themed audit days has been presented at 3 multi-agency lunchtime seminars highlighting the themes seen across cases

#### **What we will do next**

- To review the Learning & Improvement Framework to further consider how the learning from all the Boards work feeds into training and /or out to single agencies.
- Further develop the connection between the Learning Practice and Improvement Group and the Training and Workforce Development Group in order to ensure that practice is informed and improved through the Boards work.

## **Ofsted: SSCB Area for Improvement 2**

*‘Develop a comprehensive data report to enable Board partners to understand performance across services, and to identify and challenge areas where improvements in practice are required’*  
Ofsted, 2014

#### **Key Achievements**

A multi-agency data suite has been developed and has been in place since the start of this year. This includes a number of data points that sit within 6 priority areas:

1. Early help and prevention
2. Identification of risk
3. Children subject to child protection processes
4. Children who are ‘Looked After’/in alternative care
5. A safe and secure place for our children to live
6. A skilled children’s workforce

This data is collected quarterly from Board partner agencies and is reviewed by a multi-agency team. They highlight a number of pertinent points from the data suite that are included in the summary report, which is one element of the Data Dashboard reported to the Executive Board. These have included:

- The number of under 18 year olds referred to CAMHS has increased in quarter 4 and the number of 16/17 year olds referred to adult mental health services has dropped. This is in line with a recent agreement that 16/17 year olds will be accepted by CAMHS.
- The proportions of Children’s Social Care single assessments completed in timescale (45 days) have been low. The agency has recognised that this is an issue and has been working to address this. The Board are monitoring the progress of this.

#### **What we will do next**

Further develop the Data Dashboard (of which the Data Suite is one element) to establish an SSCB Performance Framework which incorporates learning from single and multi-agency audits, inspections, data and SSCB work-streams.

## Report From the Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

The Child Death Overview Panel reviews the death of any Sheffield child. There were 49 deaths reported to CDOP this year and 38 deaths were reviewed by the Panel in the year (not all deaths can be reviewed in the same year).

### Key achievements

- Completed an audit of the Rapid Response to unexpected child deaths, over a 12 month period. The rapid response is led by a paediatrician or nurse together with the police and aims to understand, as fully as possible, the cause of the death and circumstances leading up to or contributing to it.



- Adopted resources from The Lullaby Trust giving safer sleep messages to parents.

- Completed an in-depth review of all suicides reported since April 2008. This included a focus on the recent suicide of a vulnerable young person living in homeless accommodation.

A learning brief (a one page summary) from this review can be found at

[www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/child-death-processes/Thematic-Review-of-Suicides.html](http://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/child-death-processes/Thematic-Review-of-Suicides.html)

Key recommendations included:

- No young person will be placed in B&B accommodation.
  - Any young person presenting as homeless will be treated as a Child In Need with a holistic assessment.
  - Work is on-going to improve access to mental health services.
  - A Suicide Pathway is to be developed for Sheffield
- Pertussis (Whooping cough)  
CDOP identified that although expectant mothers are informed of the whooping cough vaccination by midwives, they have to attend a GP surgery to receive this. The issue of streamlining this process is being taken forward by the Health & Wellbeing Board.

### What we will do next year

- Agree sharing of data with the Medical Examiner (the person that independently reviews deaths prior to a death certificate being issued). This may highlight additional areas for improvement in care of the child/or family which CDOP can discuss or address.
- Implement recommendations from the Rapid Response audit: One of the key recommendations is to hold an information sharing meeting or discussion shortly after each death occurs to develop an early picture of the child. The CDOP will be looking at how to put this in place.
- Identify how the Safe Sleep message could be highlighted through routine appointments that 'new' parents have with GPs.

A more detailed Annual Report for the Child Death Overview Panel can be found at:

[www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/child-death-processes.html](http://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/child-death-processes.html)

## Review of Sheffield's Response to Sexual Exploitation

Professor Jay's Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham, published in August 2014, highlighted the need to scrutinise all aspects of governance and practice in relation to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). A full meeting of Sheffield City Council elected to conduct an assessment and overview of services across Sheffield.

The SSCB was commissioned to undertake the independent review, which was overseen by Kathryn Houghton (Independent Consultant) to focus on how effective Sheffield agencies were in achieving the city's strategic aims in tackling CSE (including the operation of the multi-agency Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service (SSES)) and benchmarking their current practice against the Jay recommendations to ensure agencies are providing the most responsive best practice.

The CSE assessment looked at many aspects including: leadership and governance; multi-agency CSE safeguarding self-assessment; compliance with Ofsted CSE thematic inspection Annex A requirements; evaluation of processes, procedures and tools; evaluation of the CSE training programme; staff survey on training and support; evaluation of ten cases managed via the SSES service; audit of 32 cases of children and young people who received input from SSES and a young people's panel. The findings were reported back to the SSCB Executive Board and full council in January 2015.

*"It is clear from this multi-agency assessment that Sheffield's partnership approach to Child Sexual Exploitation is meeting standards to deliver effective services, and in many instances is at the forefront of best practice. This work has taken a thorough look at how services designed to respond to Child Sexual Exploitation are currently delivered across Sheffield and we have found that practice already incorporates the recommendations from the Jay report, and has done so for some time.*

Kathryn Houghton, Independent Consultant, 2014

### Summary of Areas of Strength

44 areas of strength were identified, including;

1. SSCB and partner agencies strongly comply with the Jay recommendations and many of the requirements have been embedded in Sheffield for many years, given the early and proactive response to CSE.
2. Sheffield has a history and evidence of being willing to tackle and confront difficult issues, regardless of any gender or ethnicity implications.
3. SSCB and partners operate in a learning environment evaluating and adapting services to children and young people.
4. There is a culture of openness; questioning and professional challenge supported by robust policies and procedures.
5. Operation Alphabet was recognised by the judge as a model of its kind, due to diligent work including partnership working and support provided to victims.
6. Robust action has been taken to deal with CSE in all areas of licensing regulatory requirements.
7. CSE training and awareness programmes have reached over 1700 practitioners, is recognised as best practice by Ofsted and been adopted nationally.
8. Practitioners and managers are able to recognise the indicators of risk and vulnerability of CSE and when to refer children and young people to SSES.
9. Case evaluations and audits demonstrated innovative and effective means of engaging with children and young people who have been subject to CSE

10. All children and young people referred to SSES had received a CSE assessment
11. Sheffield has a recognised Community Youth Model of working with the children and young people.
12. Sheffield builds trusting and supporting relationships with children and young people, ensuring the most appropriate professionals deliver direct work.

### Summary of Areas for Development

There were 16 areas for development, including:

1. SSCB need to continue to provide those who serve on scrutiny and licensing panels with sufficient CSE awareness and knowledge to enable effective independent challenge and decision making.
2. Clearer pathway to, and greater availability of, health services for those children and young people who are impacted by CSE.
3. Continuation of development of the CSE assessment tool, in particular looking at alternatives to scoring systems.
4. Education advisors to provide a specific CSE policy for all schools and other groups such as MAST, faith sector and voluntary agencies
5. SSCB and SSES, together with partners, to further develop CSE awareness in schools and all communities within Sheffield including ethnic minority communities, leveraging on available networks and resources.

### Action plan

Following the review an action plan was developed and is being implemented through the CSE Strategic group with governance through the SSCB Executive Board.

The full report and the executive summary can be found at:

<https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk/welcome/sheffield-safeguarding-children-board/sexual-exploitation.html>

## Section 11

*'Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places duties on a range of organisations and individuals to ensure their functions, and any services that they contract out to others..... safeguard and promote the welfare of children.'*

Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2015

Local Safeguarding Children Boards have a responsibility to assess whether Board partner agencies are meeting all the requirements. In Sheffield this is undertaken through an agency self-assessment, which is completed every 3 years. In addition to this, in the intervening years a specific piece of work is undertaken that relates to Section 11.

### What we have achieved

- Monitoring the remaining outstanding agency Section 11 action plans from the last self-assessment.
- Identified a self-assessment tool for use by the voluntary and community agencies.

### What we will do next

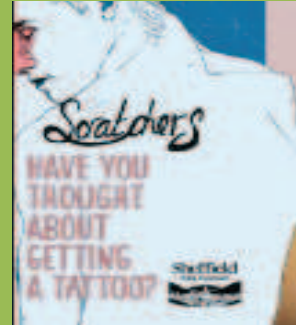
- To ensure that all partner agencies have training pathways and recording processes in place for their organisation.

## Children & Young People's Involvement

The SSCB are continually seeking new ways to involve young people in the work of the Board. This has had a positive impact in raising awareness of various safeguarding issues.

### Licensing

The SSCB Licensing Project Manager in partnership with the Health Protection Service has met regularly with our Young Advisors Group to get their views about how to deliver safeguarding messages to young people who are thinking about having an illegal tattoo or other kind of body modification. The young people drafted the artwork and wrote the content of a z-card and poster in a format and style that would appeal to the SSCB's target audience. They did a great job and their work was endorsed by the Lead Member for Children, Young People and Families at a launch event in February 2015 which saw 20,000 cards and posters being distributed across the city.



Well done to our young advisors!

### Sexual Exploitation

Following the involvement of young people in Dr Kathryn Houghton's independent review of Sheffield's response to Sexual Exploitation, the Sexual Exploitation Service has enhanced its participation work with young people, this includes:

- Development of a youth consultation group to consider campaign work and peer education
- The publication of a second edition of the 'Pieces of Me' booklet, a collection of creative writing by young people affected by child sexual exploitation. This was funded by Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- The re-launch of the Friend or Foe Pack
- Engagement with the National Working Group for Sexual Exploitation

### E-Safety

The E-safety Project Manager has worked with groups of children in primary, secondary and higher education to involve them in delivering key e-safety messages across our school communities:

- A group of E-safety Ambassadors at Nook Lane Junior School took part in delivering a parents event.
- A group of 'A' level drama students at High Storrs School created a performance called 'Selfie' which has been delivered to Year 5 and Year 6 pupils in local primary schools.
- A group of students from Sheffield Hallam University delivered a parents workshop with the E-safety Manager at Lydgate Junior School.

*High Storrs students in costume for their performance "Selfie"*



These projects have provided an opportunity for young people to work together to present important e-safety messages and guidance to parents and their peers.

Further examples of how children and young people have been involved and influenced the work of the Board can be found in other sections of this annual report

## Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training

### Key Achievements

- Development of training for professionals on the new Strengths Based Approach to child protection conferences
- Development of 'Young People and Intimate Partner Abuse' course
- Development of a Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) 'Training for Trainers' programme for secondary schools to enable schools to both deliver in-house CSE training for staff, and develop effective CSE programmes for pupils.
- Development and hosting of the Yorkshire and Humberside Multi-Agency Safeguarding Trainers Regional Conference on Serious Case Reviews.
- Delivered an event for parents 'Child Sexual Exploitation – Keeping Your Child Safe: What Parents/ Carers Need to Know '
- A programme of seminars on Gangs and Youth Violence developed and delivered.
- An evaluation of the impact on practice of the SSCB CSE training programme.
- The development and on-going delivery of Sexually Harmful Behaviour training, incorporating the Sheffield multi-agency strategy.
- Delivery of a comprehensive programme of lunchtime seminars addressing current and emerging issues.

An extensive programme of multi-agency and single agency training and events were attended by a total of **11,951** practitioners from across partner agencies. This included training in relation to e-safety and substance misuse, training for schools, sessions for the licensed trade, taxi transport trade and Sheffield City council drivers and escorts, the Regional Conference hosted by Sheffield on Serious Case Reviews and e-learning sessions.

In addition there were **888** young people and parents/carers that attended e-safety and sexual exploitation related training.

### Responding to safeguarding concerns

- CSE has remained a priority in 2014/15 with lunchtime seminars (each term) addressing different aspects of CSE, including work with boys and young men, 'training the trainers' to use resources in schools and learning from a recent South Yorkshire Police CSE investigation, Operation Alphabet.
- Lunchtime seminars included those addressing mental health issues for children and young people, e.g. self-harm, bereavement and loss, novel psychoactive substances, impact of domestic abuse.
- Responding to the training needs of practitioners identified through evaluations following courses as well as the revision of courses in line with policy/national changes.

### Main Challenges

- Ensuring training keeps up-to-date with national changes and local restructuring of services and new processes
- Reaching all staff that require training on an ever increasing number of safeguarding issues.

### What we will do next year:

- Delivery of a conference on neglect and revise the neglect multi-agency training programme.
- Training on 'refreshed' Thresholds of Need document.
- 'Training the trainers' on Strengths Based Approach to Child Protection, Conferences, ensuring the children's workforce are prepared for this change.
- Continue to offer a full programme of lunchtime seminars on emerging issues

## Report From the LADO – Allegations Against Professionals

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) provides advice, guidance and management in cases where an allegation has been made against a person who works with children. The document, *Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)* sets out the types of allegations that the LADO should consider. The LADOs role is to work closely with the police and other agencies to consider whether an allegation is true or not. They ensure that any allegation is dealt with as quickly as possible.

In the year 2014/15 there were 56 allegations against staff and volunteers and on average a further 10 discussions each month where the matter did not fit the scope of the LADOs role (the data of those beyond the scope of the LADO has been collected from June 2014 – March 2015)

Of the 56 allegations, 36% were in relation to Physical abuse, 29% were for sexual abuse and 29% were in relation to behaviour to a child suggesting that a risk is posed to children in employment. The remainder were for other reasons.

As in previous years the largest proportion of referrals are made against those who work in schools (34%) followed by those that work in health (18%).

In 32% of cases no action was taken against the employee as these were unsubstantiated or proven to be false. There have been 7 people that have been dismissed from their post and a number of cases are awaiting criminal proceedings and/or disciplinary investigations. A number of matters are still outstanding.

### What we will do next

- A referral form has been devised and will be sent to employers or referrers to ensure consistency of information.
- A review of how the LADO function is operated within the Safeguarding Children and Independent Reviewing Service will be undertaken.



## Demographic Information and Background

- There are approximately 115,160 children and young people living in Sheffield with approximately 24% of children living in poverty, with great disparity across the city<sup>1</sup>.
- The city's child population is becoming gradually more diverse with 34.5% of primary and 28.4% of secondary pupils from minority ethnic groups.
- The proportion of children with English is an additional language in primary schools is 22.1% and for secondary pupils is 16.8%
- Of the school age population, there are 19.5% of infant children (reception – year 2) and 17.5% of upper secondary pupils that are eligible for free school meals<sup>2</sup>.
- There were 179 young people that accessed drug and alcohol services in the year.
- There were 31, 16 & 17 year olds that required a homeless investigation this year

## Early Intervention

Early intervention services in Sheffield are delivered through Multi Agency Support Teams (MAST). Early intervention services are those that are provided to families early after the emergence of a problem. The aim is to provide support for families and ideally once families have received early intervention services, it is hoped that they can then 'step down' back to universal services (i.e. services that all families receive). Early intervention includes a variety of services e.g. help with learning, behaviour, school attendance and parenting skills. A family may receive help from one agency or a number of them working together. In the last year, early intervention services have been expanded to include the Best Start Strategy (services for early years).

### Main achievements

- The Building Successful Families (BSF) programme has seen significant success. Phase 1 of the national Troubled Families programme (known locally as BSF) has been completed and Sheffield has "turned around" 100% of its target. Sheffield was invited to become an early starter for the expanded programme, which began in September 2014. This requires success with 5540 families over the next 5 years.
- Free Early Learning (FEL) places for 2 year olds is the provision of 15 hours a week of a free early learning place (e.g. a nursery) for those meeting a criteria. This year the number of children eligible increased. There were approximately 3263 children that benefited from a Free Early Learning place (up 59% from the previous year).
- Worked with the Early Years Safeguarding Advisors to improve the recording of safeguarding incidents in centres and updated safeguarding policies and procedures.

<sup>1</sup> <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm>

<sup>2</sup> For January – March 2015

- MAST received 1112 FCAFs (Family CAF) this year. The CAF is an assessment that reviews the needs of the family. The CAFs focused on approximately 2606 children. Work has focused on ensuring that the quality of assessments continues to improve.
- In September 2013 – August 2014, 59 parenting programmes were run, reaching over 600 people. 75% of parents/carers attending complete the programmes. Assessments indicate that 75% of the parents/carers completing the programmes see an improvement (reduction) in the overall stress of parenting their child.
- A Family Action Plan Tool has been developed to assess effectiveness of the interventions; indicating that 82% of the actions identified are achieved.

### What we will do next year

- The challenges of the new BSF target, the broader criteria and the expanded data requirements will require more resources from across services.
- It is likely that the number of free early learning hours will continue to increase. It will be a key challenge going forward for services to ensure there is enough capacity to support this increase in demand over the coming year.
- To continue to work with schools and GP's to identify ways of joined up working.
- Begin a new audit process to ensure the effectiveness of the FCAF.
- To ensure the new Family Action Plan Tool can further support outcome focussed working and the expanded needs of the BSF programme.



### Youth Services: Community Youth Teams

Community Youth Teams (CYT) are a multi-agency targeted young people's service, providing support for vulnerable young people aged 8-19 involved in risk-taking behaviour. CYTs work with young people in need of extra support, to improve their lives and make better choices, in order to make a successful transition to adulthood.

### Key achievements

- Provided tailored, individual support to 692 young people referred for anti-social behaviour and low level offending. Levels of complexity have increased: total referrals for aggressive violent behaviour equate to 29.8% of the total referrals; in the previous year (2013/14) it was 20% of the total.
- Provided support to 411 young people at risk of becoming NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) and 1453 young people aged 16-18 who are NEET. Sheffield's percentage for 16-19 year olds NEET (for November – January) was 5.9% of all CYT referrals, compared to 6.6% the previous year. The Not Known figure was 5.8%, compared to 6.3% the previous year.
- In partnership with Sexual Exploitation service, increased support for young people assessed as low-medium risk of sexual exploitation. 63 young people have been supported by CYTs, equating to 9% of the total CYT referrals; in 2013/14 it was 6.8%. This includes a mixture of one to one and group-work with a focus on healthy relationships, building self-esteem and confidence and staying safe.

- In partnership with The Corner, increased support for young people requiring access to substance misuse service. The percentage of total referrals for substance misuse (for CYT) increased from 7% in 2013/14 to 9.4% in 2014/15.
- Delivered 3442 youth work sessions in priority areas of Sheffield. This includes a mix of centre-based and assertive outreach in communities and is an average of 69 sessions per week.
- In partnership with CAMHS, introduced Primary Mental Health workers to CYT, ensuring access to specialist consultation for staff supporting young people with increasing emotional and mental health needs.

### **What we will do next**

Maintain young people's engagement in school & post-16 education, employment & training through:

- On-going monitoring and review of new delivery model for NEET young people
- Implement a model for young people pre-16 risk of NEET alongside 'Futureshapers' programme (3 year Government programme to support long term participation)

Steer young people away from crime, through:

- Implementing a pilot Community Resolution Pathway to support performance with First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System
- Developing appropriate links with regional Liaison and Diversion work in partnership with YJS

Steer young people away from anti-social behaviour (ASB) by

- Leading on the delivery of effective support to young people involved in ASB as part of agreed partnership processes

## **Children In Need**

Children's social care receives referrals for children and young people where there are significant concerns. This year the Sheffield Social Care Assessment (SSCA) tool was introduced to replace two separate assessments (initial and core assessments). The SSCA is used by social workers when they are assessing if a child is 'In need' or has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. The social worker uses this assessment to identify what (if any) service is needed, as well as identify whether any specialist assessments are required. Social care work closely with the early intervention services and families can receive services from both in order to address their needs.

This year there have been 10,706 referrals to children's social care. The largest number of referrals came from education (19%). There were 18% from health services and 17.9% from the police. The numbers of referrals were 12.9% higher than the previous year. There were 5,249 SSCA completed.

## **Children Subject To Child Protection Plans**

A child protection conference is organised when there are concerns that a child is at risk of significant harm due to neglect, emotional, physical or sexual abuse. It brings together family members and professionals. If it is felt that there is a risk of significant harm to the child then they will become subject to a child protection plan. This plan sets out what professionals and family members must do to keep the child safe and well. Once a child has a child protection plan, these are reviewed regularly (considering the progress and reviewing the risks to the child).

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 there were 363 children subject to a child protection plan, a drop of 19.7% on the previous year. The most common reason for a plan being made was for emotional abuse (60.5% of all plans made). Since 2011/12 this has been the most common reason for plans being made in Sheffield. Nationally, the most common reason for a plan starting is for neglect<sup>3</sup>.

There were 451 children that became subject to a child protection plan over the year. Of these, 56 children became subject to a child protection plan for a second (or subsequent) time (12.4% of all plans made). This remains lower than the figure for England.

There were 541 child protection plans that ended during the year, of these there were 6.5% that had been subject to a Child protection Plan for over 2 years. This is higher than last year, higher than for England and 'Core cities', but in line with Sheffield's 'statistical neighbours'.

## Youth Services: The Youth Justice Service (YJS)

The YJS works to reduce the number of young people entering or re-entering the criminal justice system in the city.



### Key Achievements

- Stronger, Safer Families programme has been developed in collaboration with Multi Agency Support Teams and Community Youth Teams with a focus on families experiencing aggression and/or violence from their teenager. In this model, parents/carers have; an opportunity to meet with other people in their situation in a non-judgemental environment; learn techniques to help them manage and reduce violence in their home; learn the importance of warning signs and how to respond when their child is violent as well as other positive parenting techniques. The young people learn that abuse isn't acceptable and they are accountable for their behaviour.
- The Sheffield YJS are the second to have achieved the Trinity College Gold Standard Artsmark Award for work and programmes delivered to young people centred around the Arts. Young people have performed at the National Youth Justice Convention, the annual 'Youth Word Up' performance (part of the Sheffield 'Off the Shelf' programme) and engaged in YJS summer Art College to gain Arts awards.
- The YJS has continued to work collaboratively with other agencies to promote effective joint working with children and young people who display or are likely to develop, Sexually Harmful Behaviour (SHB), providing them with help and intervention at the earliest opportunity.

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ENGLAND

Artsmark is Arts Council England's flagship programme which enables schools and other organisations to evaluate, strengthen and celebrate their arts and cultural provision. It is delivered by Trinity College London and supported by sub-regional bridge organisations.

### Number of referrals:

In 2014/15 the number of young people in the criminal justice system was 450 (10% rise on the previous year), there were 22 new remands to custody (37% decrease) and 21 custodial sentences (50% increase, though this was a historic low).

### What we will do next:

1. Preventing young people getting involved in crime: working alongside other services to reduce the number of first time entrants and contribute to the new all-age Liaison and Diversion Service introduced into police custody suites. This aims to identify

<sup>3</sup> All comparative figures are taken from Department for Education, Statistical First Release. *Characteristics of Children in Need in England, 2013 – 2014.*

- people with health needs and refer them out of the criminal justice system.
2. Reducing the use of custody: promoting alternative placements (out of custody and police cells) and developing a protocol to offer spare capacity across South Yorkshire.
  3. Reducing reoffending through the use of information on arrests and/or charges for crimes.
  4. Engagement and participation: re-establishing a pool of trained young advisors who have experience of the criminal justice system, to act as a reference group for us and for partners including the Police and Crime Commissioner.

## Looked After Children & Adoption

The number of children who were Looked After by the Local Authority at the end of the year was 531, similar to the previous year (537). There were 279 who became Looked After in the year and nearly the same amount (278) that ceased to be Looked After. There were 9% of children who were Looked After that had 3 or more placements during the year, lower than the last two previous years (between 12% – 13.2%)

There were 42 children that were placed for adoption in the year, with 71% being placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision that they should be placed. This is comparable with the previous two years (at 74%).

## Private Fostering

*'A private fostering arrangement is essentially one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more ... it is the duty of local authorities to satisfy themselves that the welfare of children who are, or will be, privately fostered within their area is being, or will be, satisfactorily safeguarded and promoted'*

Replacement Children Act 1989 Guidance on Private Fostering.

### Key Achievements

- The Local Authority has continued to raise awareness of their responsibility in relation to children who are privately fostered by:
  - Sending electronic versions of posters and leaflets to council offices and schools (including language schools).
  - Giving presentations to social workers and to the psychological services.
  - Colleagues in the safeguarding team have worked with school leadership teams to ensure that they are aware of the council's website information and aware of their duties toward privately fostered children.
- The local Authority has established protocols for the provision of support through the MAST services where appropriate. All new private fostering cases are first assessed by social workers to ensure that any immediate issues or risks are addressed expeditiously.
- This year the Local Authority have sought and gained financial support for some private foster carers to enable them to make application to the court for a Child Arrangement Order (CAO) or Special Guardianship Order (SGO) so as to establish legal basis for the placement and thus negate the need for private fostering regulation, but ensuring continuing support is available where required.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 there were 14 privately fostered children in Sheffield. The majority of these are teenagers.



## Domestic Abuse

The Domestic Abuse Coordination Team (DACT) is based within Sheffield City Council. It has responsibility for domestic abuse services in Sheffield and works to reduce domestic abuse and raise awareness.



### Key Achievements

The community based domestic abuse services supported 5377 individuals during the year; an increase from 4893 the previous year.

The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting which focuses on the safety of high risk domestic abuse (including any children). This year 923 cases were heard at MARAC (up 6.5% on the previous year), involving 893 dependent children. There were 20 individuals discussed at MARAC that were aged 16 or 17 and 8 cases that involved young people causing harm.

The Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy for Sheffield 2014-17 was published and can be found <http://sheffielddact.org.uk/domestic-abuse/resources/local-strategies/>.

Worked with other professionals and the Children and Young People's Domestic Abuse Strategy Group on the MsUnderstood Project, to:

- Develop a 'pathway' for children and young people affected by domestic abuse in their own relationships.
- Incorporate key elements of the training and guidance offered by the national charity CAADA (now Safe Lives) into a local training programme hosted by the SSCB on working with young people affected by domestic abuse.

Sheffield DACT has again procured the High Risk Domestic Abuse service so that the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAs) and the specialist training is in one contract, enabling practitioners to better understand how and when to complete the DASH risk assessment. New investment from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has enabled the IDVA service to expand by 2.5 posts.

The Domestic and Sexual Abuse Needs Assessment for Sheffield was updated and can be found at: <http://sheffielddact.org.uk/domestic-abuse/domestic-abuse-needs-analysis/>

### Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)

Sheffield has published 4 reviews with 3 more progressing. The key learning points are:

- More awareness is needed of domestic abuse in young people's relationships
- The importance of exercising professional curiosity – in particular if a young person retracts an allegation
- To ensure connections with the other professionals working with young people
- If a staff member is on leave/off sick then another professional should be allocated the case.

### What we will do next:

- Continue to implement the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy in relation to:
  - Finalising and embedding in practice the 'young people's pathway'
  - Developing a framework for education and prevention work in the city and promoting key messages
  - Female Genital Mutilation – working with partners to ensure preventative measures are in place.
- Continuing to work with colleagues on the MsUnderstood Programme to ensure a 'joined up' approach to Peer on Peer abuse and sexual violence
- Continue to disseminate the findings of domestic homicide reviews and promote learning around good practice.

## Children Who Go Missing

The Sheffield Runaway Action Group (SRAG) brings together key agencies to maintain an oversight of all children and young people that are missing to ensure that all relevant agencies are working effectively on robust action plans to address any identified problems.

A child or young person can be 'Missing' or 'Absent':

- **Missing**<sup>4</sup>: Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be the subject of crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another.
- **Absent**: A person not at a place where they are expected or required to be.

### Key achievements:

- Worked with South Yorkshire Police (SYP) to develop how missing and absent children are reported.
- Created a missing / absent report to monitor the overall numbers of children who are missing or absent as well as missing / absent episodes for specific individuals.
- SRAG created a detailed monthly 'data pack' which reports and summarises trends in missing and absent young people in Sheffield.
- Monitored those children who are 'looked after' that go missing. This includes those children who are living outside of South Yorkshire as well as those who are living in Sheffield, but are from other authorities.
- The four South Yorkshire Local Authority areas have worked with SYP to develop the Regional Missing from Home or Care and Runaways Protocol, which states the key overarching principles to which all areas will work, underpinned by local guidance and procedures.

The monthly average number of children missing or absent each month are:

	<b>Missing Children</b> <i>Monthly Average</i>		<b>Absent Children</b> <i>Monthly Average</i>	
	All Sheffield Children	Children in Care	All Sheffield Children	Children In Care
Number of incidents	150	48	66	51
Number of individuals	90	23	31	19

### What we will do next:

- Improve the timeliness of Initial Response Form completion (a form completed after any episode of missing)
- Ensure there is regular auditing of missing/absent cases
- Review the independent return interview processes (return interviews are undertaken with children and young people on their return from missing episodes)

<sup>4</sup> Interim guidance on the 'Management, Recording and Investigation of Missing Persons', ACPO / College of Policing, 2013)



## E-Safety

### Key achievements

The voice of children and young people in Sheffield continues to be central to our e-Safety strategy. Building on the work of the previous year (see the *Sheffield E-Safety Survey Report 2014*), this year the consultation was expanded to include face to face focus groups in a number of schools, across the City. **The Curriculum Focus Group Consultation Report** gives a fascinating insight into the current digital lives of some of our children in Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4. Their views on what an e-safety curriculum should provide and at what age have been taken into consideration when producing our new model curriculum.

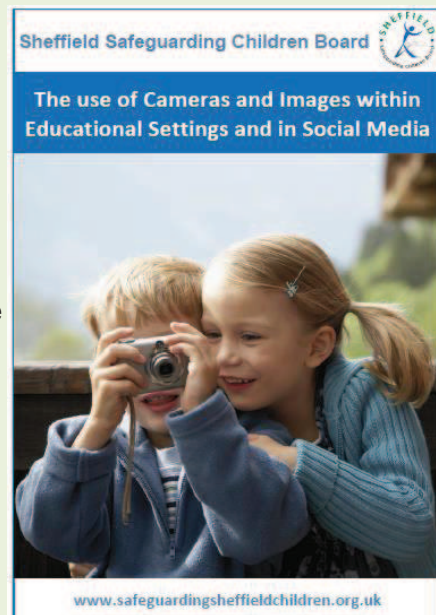
**E-Safety Curriculum Project:** A model curriculum for Key Stage 1 - 4 has been developed and has been designed to help identify opportunities where elements of e-safety, security and digital literacy can be taught at each Key Stage enabling schools to design their own flexible and progressive E-safety curriculum.

The views of children and young people, teachers and professionals all underpin the model curriculum. As a result changes have been made relating to the age when particular online risks and behaviours are introduced. From the children we established current trends in online behaviour, including the most popular websites and Apps used at Key Stages 2 to 4. They also told us:

- What they considered to be the being the most important issues and topics that needed to be included in an e-safety curriculum
- At what age they thought these should be introduced
- How these should be taught
- What support they needed and in what format.

All schools were invited to attend the events to launch the new curriculum which gave an update from the findings and access to the key documents.

**Model policy templates and guidance documents** are made available to support educational settings develop their e-safeguarding policies. This year guidance around the use of cameras and images within educational settings and in social media was produced to help them understand their safeguarding responsibilities and to ensure they comply with the Data Protection Act 1998.



### What we will do next

- Support schools to integrate e-safety in their curriculum
- Undertake e-safety consultations with children with special educational needs and their parents – to consider the current trends in the children/young person's use of social networks and media, identifying any concerns and associated risks and to consult with them regarding any education and support they require
- Extend the model e-safety curriculum to special schools

## Children Who Live in Households with Substance Misuse

The Hidden Harm Implementation group reports changing trends in substance misuse in Sheffield with fewer new opiate and crack users presenting at services in Sheffield. However we have seen increasing numbers of alcohol and non-opiate users coming into contact with children's services but few were accessing drug and alcohol treatment services. A key aim of the strategy is to increase identification and engagement with parents and carers who use alcohol and non-opiate drugs problematically (e.g. cannabis, powder cocaine, Steroids, NPS's and over the counter preparations) and assertively refer them to drug and alcohol treatment services

### **The key achievements**

- The Hidden Harm Implementation group is well represented by key Sheffield agencies.
- The Sheffield Alcohol Screening Tool has received National recognition and is seen as an example of best practice. Locally it is used by a number of different services including; social workers, family intervention workers, health visitors, GPs, pharmacists, probation workers and has resulted in a significant increase in referrals from children's services into the alcohol service.
- Drug and alcohol workers are now trained to deliver parenting programmes within both the adult and young people's drug and alcohol services. 7 programmes have been run and have evaluated well by parents. In addition a bespoke course has been developed for parents of young people who misuse substances.
- To address intergenerational drug and alcohol misuse a Transitions Protocol has been produced illustrating the need for services to be flexible to meet the needs of the young person. The WAM service has also been re-commissioned. Discussions with clients in both the adult and young people's drug and alcohol services are now identifying cases where referrals for family members should be made between services.
- Safeguarding children protocols and processes within drug and alcohol treatment services have been reviewed and updated and an annual case file review has been undertaken.

As new issues emerge they are incorporated into the Implementation Plan ensuring that actions are identified to address them, for example the increase in use of NPS by young people and adults, the recognition of links between substance misuse and domestic abuse, and the need for a whole household dual diagnosis protocol.

### **Challenges going forward include**

- Rapidly changing trends in drug and alcohol misuse.
- Organisational change in Sheffield has affected the length of time services are involved with families yet where drug and alcohol misuse is involved facilitating change can take time.
- Services are better at identifying drug and alcohol misuse within families, and now routinely ask questions about drug and alcohol misuse. However this needs to correspond into an increase in referrals into substance misuse services.

## Safeguarding and Licensing

### Key achievements

- Extended the target audience for taxi driver training to include providers of Sheffield City Council driver and escort services and provided four training sessions to existing drivers
- Developed and launched an educational resource and awareness campaign around body modification/'scratchers'
- Received an award from the Police & Crime Commissioner in recognition of partnership work in tackling child sexual exploitation. In partnership with the National Working Group for Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation, we developed and implemented the 'Participation Scheme' for local businesses (see photo from launch of the scheme). At the NWG National Annual Conference we also co-delivered a training workshop about engagement with local business communities
- Developed positive working relationships with operators in the Gambling trade in order to raise awareness of children and vulnerable people
- Completed an audit of safeguarding systems at saunas and massage parlours



### How our work impacts

We know that we have raised safeguarding awareness of people working in local businesses from the training evaluations and the consistency of complaints/enquiries that we receive. We know that we are making places safer for children and young people by improving the regulation of licensed premises in relation to safeguarding, by the number of licence conditions we achieve and the number of licence reviews in cases of problem premises. This year we investigated 91 complaints; made 45 advice visits; participated in 5 licence reviews.

### What we will do next

- Review training materials and explore accreditation.
- Work with the Licensing Authority to review the safeguarding content of its policies in relation to taxi drivers, gambling and other licensed premises
- Work with the children's workforce to improve awareness and reporting of businesses where children and young people are at risk

## Work with our Faith Communities

### Sheffield Diocesan Safeguarding Children Group

The Diocesan Safeguarding Children Officer (DSCO) has delivered a wide range of training during the last year, including:

- Safeguarding for pastoral workers courses
- Safeguarding children training sessions in parishes to 300 children's workers
- Training for Clergy on allegations management and on agreements with those who pose a risk
- Training for police and probation staff that work with high risk people and sex offenders on working with church organisations to minimise risk.

The Safeguarding Children policy and guidelines for Parishes in the Sheffield Diocese have been updated.

The DSCO, working alongside independent assessors, has examined all the files of deceased clergy for any evidence of mishandling of safeguarding issues. No issues were identified that hadn't been addressed at the time.

A Service Manager from the Safeguarding and Independent Reviewing Service continues to attend the Diocesan Safeguarding Children Group to provide advice and support on safeguarding children issues.

### Sheffield Mosques and Madrassas Safeguarding Children Project

This year the project aimed to offer safeguarding training to harder to reach community groups. Three training events were organised in different locations, with nearly 60 teachers and committee members attending. The training included safeguarding children, raising awareness about Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and extremist grooming.

During this year a number of safeguarding concerns, including some 'Prevent issues' were dealt with. As part of this, meetings were held with police, parents and organisations.

To raise awareness regarding safeguarding, extremism, CSE and FGM, numerous community events and meetings were attended.

Communications were maintained with independent Muslim schools and monthly schools' community cohesion meetings were attended.

In the coming year the focus will be to offer refresher training for CPLO's from Madrassas with particular emphasis on the 'Prevent agenda'.

### The Diocese of Hallam Catholic Safeguarding Commission

The manager of the Safeguarding Service continues to attend the Catholic Safeguarding Commission. This has an independent chair and has responsibility for safeguarding children and vulnerable adults. Some of the work undertaken this year has been:

- Ensuring that there are safeguarding representatives in place across the diocese areas.
- 'Common Sense Training' in safeguarding, with the DSCO (Diocesan safeguarding colleague), to 120 children's workers
- Annual safeguarding event, with attendance by clergy, educations and parishioners.
- The SSCB Board Manager also now sits on the Sisters of Mercy safeguarding Group

## MsUnderstood Programme

MsUnderstood is a partnership between the University of Bedfordshire, Imkaan, and the Girls against Gangs project. It is a three year programme of work addressing peer-on-peer abuse, including teenage relationship violence, peer-on-peer exploitation and serious youth violence. Sheffield, one of three chosen sites across the country, is now in the second year of the programme delivery.



The programme involves:

- A local area audit of the response to peer-on-peer abuse
- A work programme of support, devised from the evidence generated by the audit process
- Quarterly monitoring updates, an annual report and a final report for the site
- Engagement of young people within the site about their experiences of, and views about, local service provision and contact with professionals

Findings from the first year are that:

*'In auditing Sheffield's response to peer-on-peer abuse it is evident that from practitioners to managers, professionals are committed to safeguarding young people. This commitment provides essential building blocks for further developing Sheffield's response over the forthcoming two years'*

A delivery model has been developed for the next two years to work with local multi-agency panels concerned with peer-on-peer abuse to link their problem profiles, identifying any trends, duplication or areas of difference.

## Use of Restraint in the Secure Estate

Aldine House is a Secure Children's Home, licensed by the Department of Education to provide care, education and treatment to 8 young people who display significant behavioural problems, are awaiting trial, or are sentenced by the courts for criminal offences. Aldine works closely with its link in the Safeguarding Service.

The Home has two policy and practice guidelines which outline how the centre works to reduce the use of restraint. The method of restraint used is the "Management of Actual or Potential Aggression" (MAPA). Restraint is considered only as a last resort. Minimisation of restraint begins with a thorough recruitment and vetting process for staff, followed up with training and development. The home has the use of the Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, which can be instrumental in providing support and advice for strategies in managing difficult cases.

When the Home accepts a referral there is a pre-admission risk assessment completed. As soon as the young person arrives on site the pre risk assessment is updated. This assessment is reviewed and revised as necessary after any incident or once a month. The risk assessment contains a section where staff can record previously used strategies, both successful and unsuccessful, in order for the Centre to be able to monitor risk behaviours for clear trends and patterns. The use of risk assessment along with the Centre's Individual Behaviour Management Programme, which uses positive praise and rewards to promote positive behaviour, an experienced staff team and the relationship ethos plays a big part in the minimisation of the use of restraint.

The number of restraints can fluctuate widely due to the residents in place at the time. In 2013 the monthly average number of restraints was 9. This year it was 20.

The restraints are always viewed by the centre manager/team (always two managers present to ensure a measured view is given). Where appropriate for lessons learned or to debrief from significant incidents a manager may choose to take the staff through the CCTV footage of a restraint and this can be seen logged in the review records. The number of restraints are monitored closely by the Youth Justice Board and reported to Ofsted. Monthly figures are also sent to the Safeguarding Service link professional, who also visits the House on a regular basis (observing CCTV images of restraint) and has been involved in staff training on restraint. The Service Manager regularly meets with the providers of the MAPA training and discusses emerging trends that can then be adapted to form part of the training. To date there have been no significant injuries.

After a restraint, the young person participates in a debriefing, which are effective in promoting the positive relationship with the young person. The Centre also discusses restraint during community meetings with the young people in order to promote discussion and transparency around restraint and to promote the resolution aspect of the de-brief. All young people are offered the opportunity to speak with the visiting children's advocate and the home automatically informs the visiting advocate that a restraint has taken place.

In the most recent Ofsted inspection, Aldine House received "Good" in all areas of the service provided for young people.

*"Restraint is only used when absolutely necessary. The home uses a method of physical intervention which does not use pain compliance techniques."* **Ofsted, July 2014**



## Report to Children Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee 30 November 2015

**Report of:** Sheffield Futures Chief Executive Officer

**Subject:** Sexual Exploitation Service Annual Report 2014-15

**Author of Report:** Phil Ashford, Sexual Exploitation Service Manager

### Summary:

The Annual Report is intended to be informative about the work of the Sexual Exploitation Service and partner agencies working to address child sexual exploitation. The report is intended to make the service accountable to child protection professionals, to those who fund and support safeguarding services, to service users, to elected members and the public of Sheffield.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	✓
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	✓
Other	

### The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:

- Receive the Report and note its content
- Comment on and/or seek clarification on any issues raised

### Background Papers:

Electronic copies of the Annual Report to be circulated to members

**Category of Report:** OPEN (please specify)

Most reports to Scrutiny Committees should be openly available to the public. If a report is deemed to be 'closed', please add: **'Not for publication because it contains exempt information under Paragraph xx of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).'**

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# SHEFFIELD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION SERVICES

Annual Report  
April 2014 – March 2015



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## Introduction

### National and Local Context

Child sexual exploitation is a national issue. In 2012 The Office of the Children’s Commissioner’s inquiry in to child sexual exploitation in gangs and groups interim report identified over 2,400 children who were victims of sexual exploitation by groups and gangs between August 2010 and October 2011. The same report identified a further 16,500 children who were at high risk of child sexual exploitation between April 2010-March 2011. The National Crime Agency published figures in 2014 identifying 236 children were believed to have been trafficked for sexual exploitation during 2013. In Sheffield 305 children and young people have been supported by the city’s sexual exploitation service between April 2009 and March 2013.

The publication on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014 of the Jay Report commissioned by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council has led to increased public and media awareness of CSE, particularly in South Yorkshire. Following the publication of the report Sheffield Futures commissioned an internal review of the Sexual Exploitation Service in regard of the recommendations from the Jay Report. This was completed in September 2014 and has been used as part of an independent review into services for those at risk of child sexual exploitation in Sheffield commissioned by Sheffield City Council.

As well as the scrutiny on the service from professional bodies, the media has been extremely interested in the work carried out locally to address child sexual exploitation. With the support of the Communications & Marketing team a number of media enquiries and freedom of information requests have been dealt with. The service has been represented on local radio twice, initially on Radio Sheffield to respond to concerns around CSE and children in care homes, subsequently to discuss the work carried out with the taxi trade, on Hallam FM.

### Overview of Service

Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service is a co-located, multi-agency service responsible for tackling child sexual exploitation in Sheffield. The service is currently based at Star House – the central office of Sheffield Futures – a local charity for young people. The service comprises of Sheffield Futures youth workers and administrative support staff, South Yorkshire Police officers and missing person’s officers, Sheffield City Council social work staff and a Barnardos support worker – overseen by the service manager. A service structure chart can be found in appendix 1.

The service works to address sexual exploitation on four key principals; prevention, protection, pursuit and prosecution. The service works with partner agencies to prevent sexual exploitation by raising awareness of issues with professionals, businesses, communities and young people. Youth workers and social care staff from the service are responsible for protecting young people who are identified as being, or at risk of being, sexually exploited.

The service gathers information from young people, professionals and communities to pursue those involved in the exploitation of children and young people. The police officers attached to the service are then responsible for bringing offenders to prosecution, whilst other elements of the team support victims through the court process.

## Governance Arrangements

Sheffield's response to child sexual exploitation is overseen by the Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board, for whom tackling the issue has been a priority since the late 1990s. Oversight of services' work to address sexual exploitation is the responsibility of the Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group – chaired by the local authority's Director of Children's Services. This group reports to Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board's executive board. Membership of the strategic group includes representatives from the statutory sector – police, health, education and social care, as well as the voluntary sector – Sheffield Futures. The Sexual Exploitation Service provides quarterly performance updates to the executive board. The independent chair of Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board and the Executive Director for Children's Services in Sheffield attend a countywide child sexual exploitation meeting chaired by the South Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioner.

Beneath the Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group sits an operational group, responsible for implementing the city's aims and objectives for tackling sexual exploitation. In order to ensure that the multi-agency approach to addressing child sexual exploitation is delivered at all levels the sexual exploitation service facilitates a practitioners meeting for all interested professionals. This provides a multi-agency arena to disseminate information and a networking opportunity for all relevant agencies. Mapping of all meetings relevant to child sexual exploitation can be found in appendix 2.

## Model of Delivery

The service utilises a youth-work based approach to work with young people aged 10-21 who are referred due to concerns they may be at risk of sexual exploitation. Referrals are taken from professionals, parents/carers and young people and then risk assessed by the service's social care staff, using a South Yorkshire-wide risk assessment tool. Referrals that are assessed as being medium-high risk are immediately allocated to staff within the service and a strategy meeting arranged, cases that are low-low/medium risk are allocated to youth work staff in Sheffield's Community Youth Teams that have been trained to address sexual exploitation. Child Sexual Exploitation champions have been appointed in each of the three Community Youth Teams to support the delivery of preventative work with the low/low-medium risk cases. Youth work staff work with young people in such cases to raise their awareness of risky situations, educate them about relationships and provide sexual health and drug and alcohol related interventions.

Support offered includes work around self-esteem, sexual relationship education, sexual health and awareness raising of risky situations. The work is designed to build resilience within young people in order that they can make informed decisions to help them exit exploitative situations and move on with their lives. There are no fixed timescales surrounding the support offered to young people, which can be as short as a few targeted sessions or can last for a number of years.

The service supports young people by:

- Working from clients starting point and with their agenda
- Helping them understand their relationships
- Enabling them to recognise their needs
- Exploring positive ways for them to meet their needs
- Working on increasing their self-worth and self esteem
- Showing them that they have choices

- Crisis intervention – I need help now
- Structured work – Issue based
- Practical support – Attending appointments/providing for basic needs.
- Supporting Young People through the process.

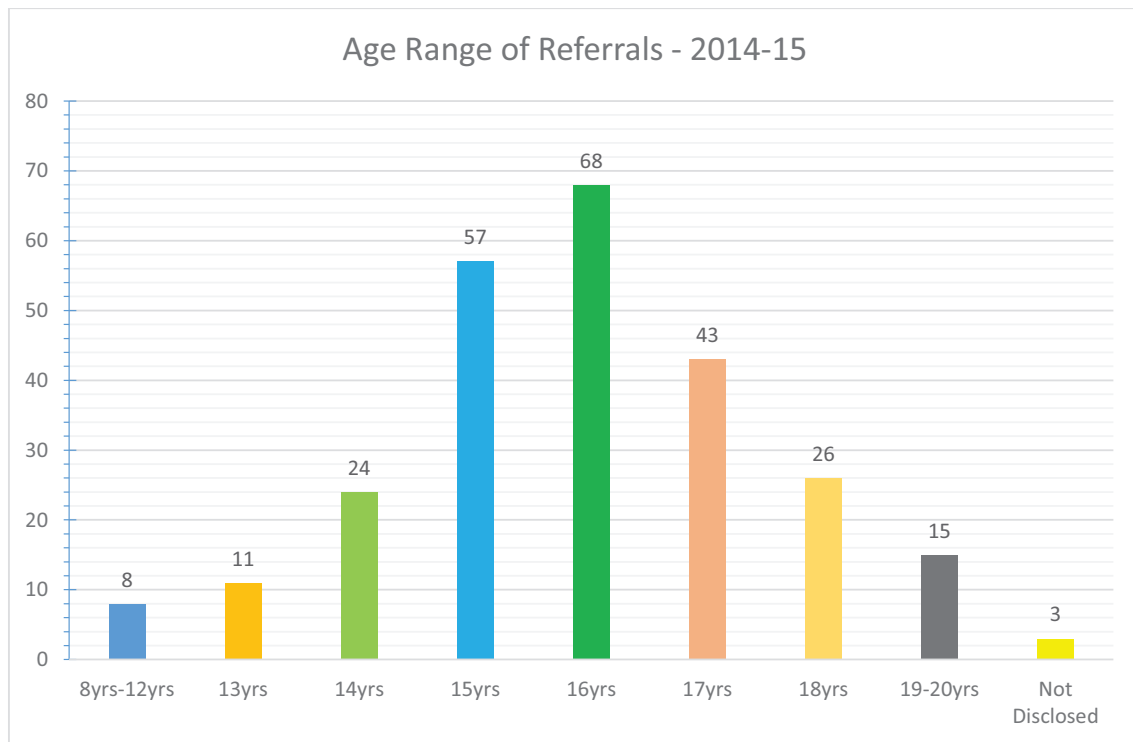
The model of delivery diagram can be found in appendix 3.

## Data & Analysis

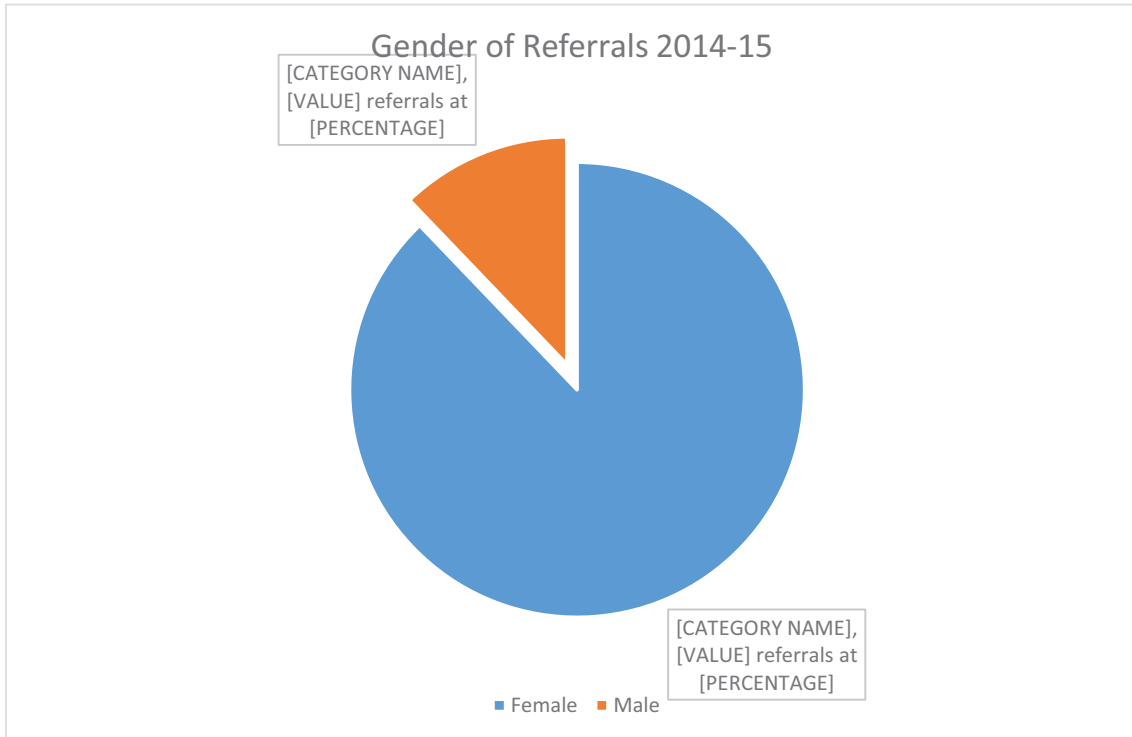
### CSE Referrals 2014-15 financial year

Total number of referrals for the financial year 2014-15 was 255.

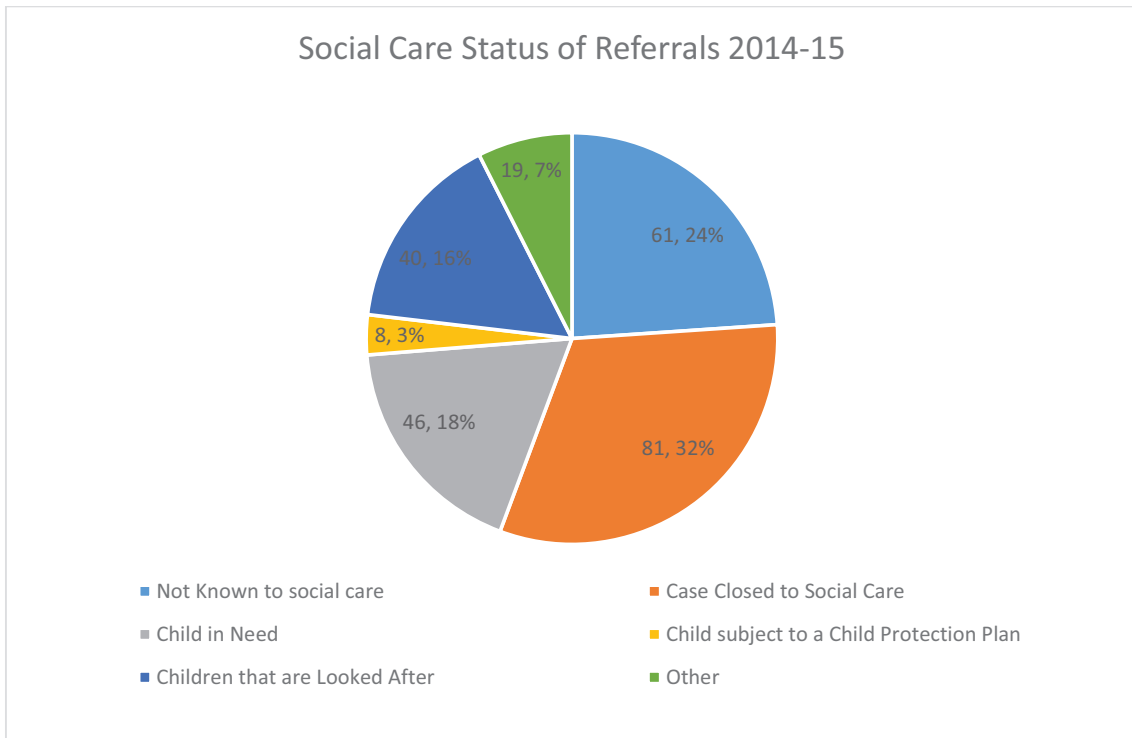
#### Age of new referrals:



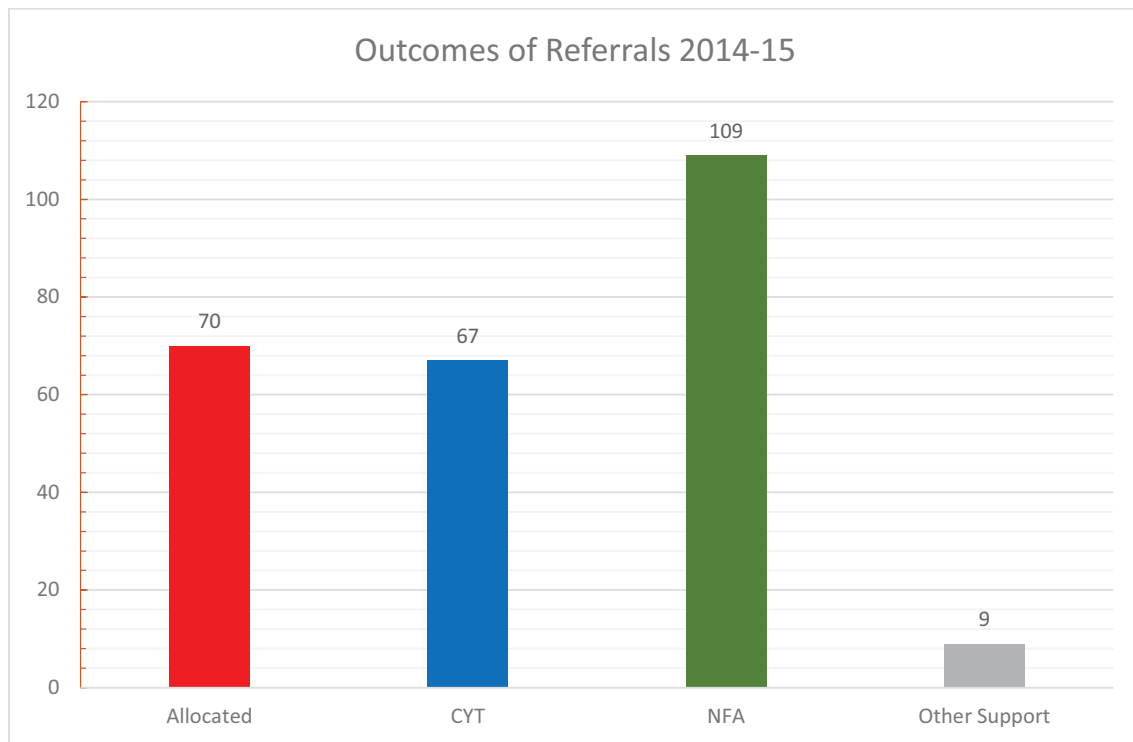
Gender of new referrals:



Social Care Status of referrals 2014-15:



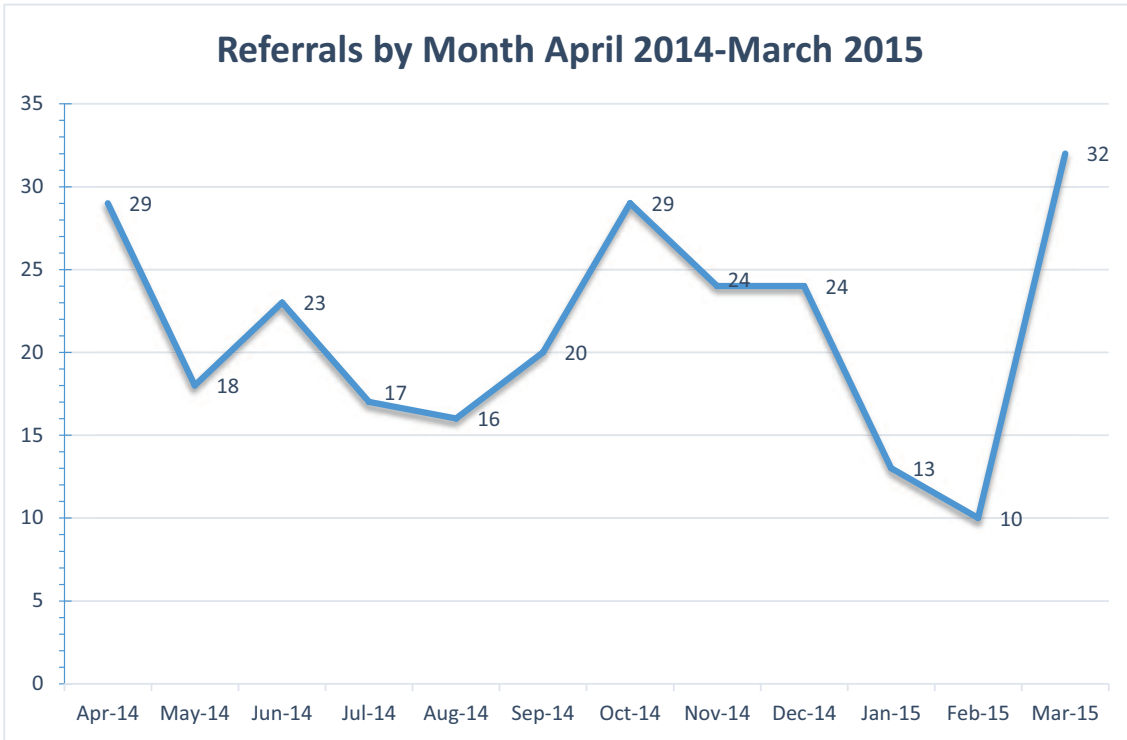
### Referral Outcomes 2014-15:



Following risk assessment and triage, there were 67 referrals (relating to 63 young people) that were made to Community Youth Teams for preventative work as low risk cases.

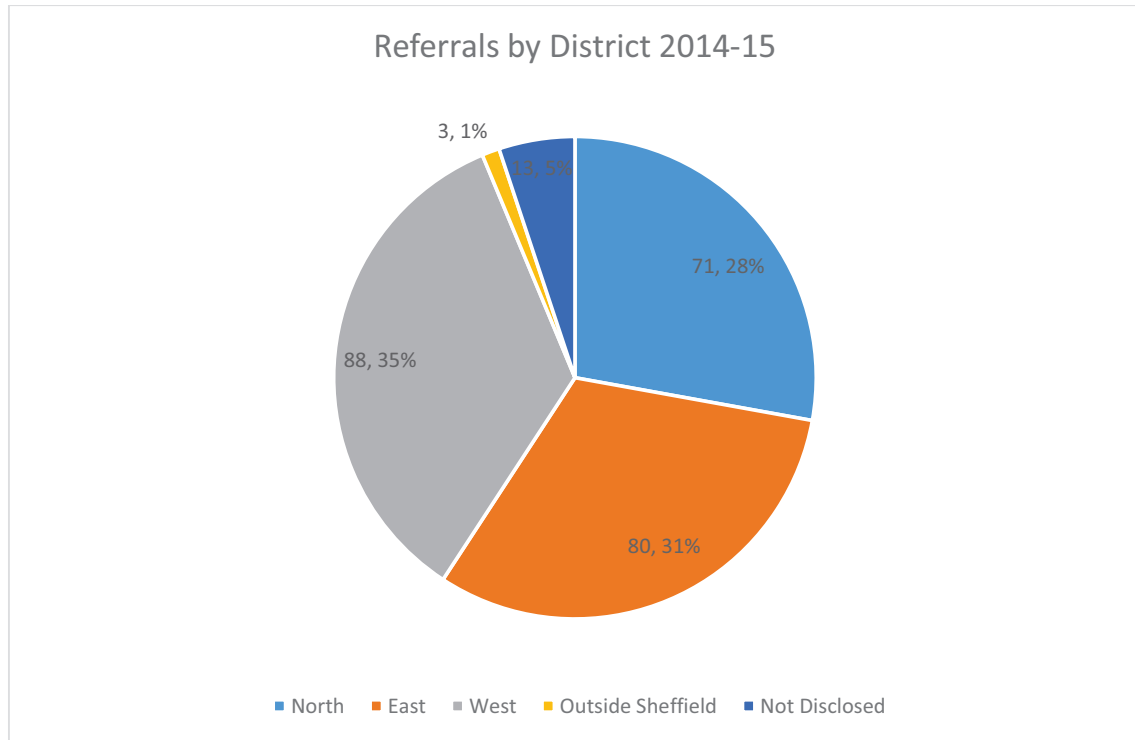
### Data trends.

Referrals by Month from April 2014 to March 2015:

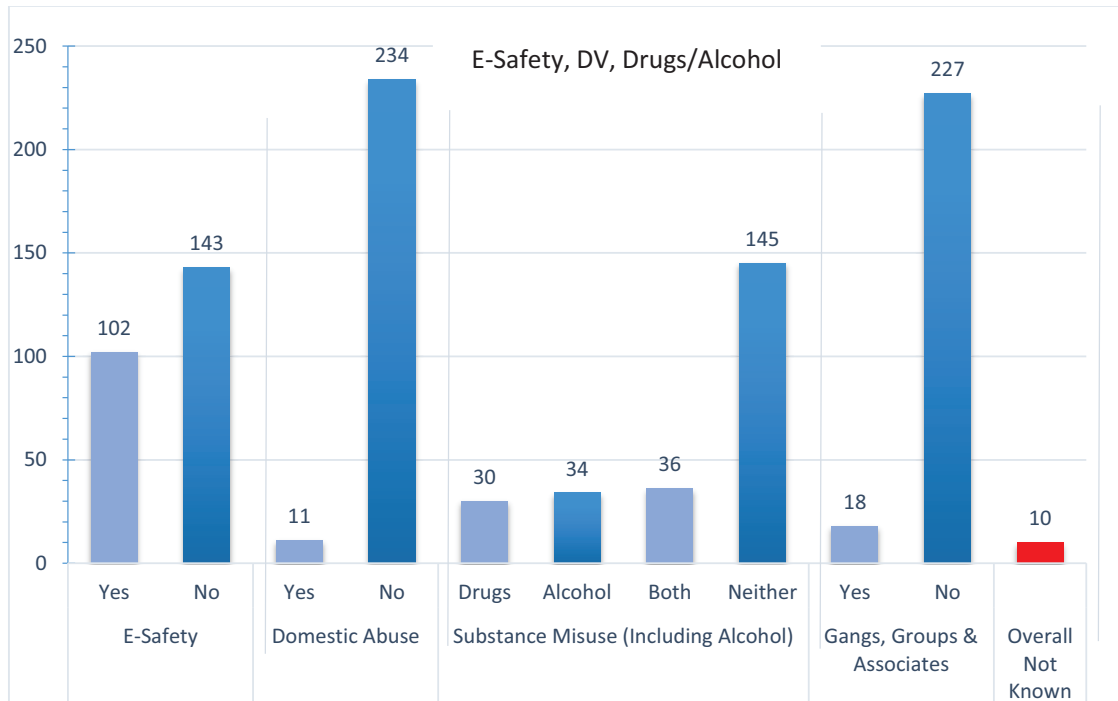




Referrals by District Area:



E-Safety, Substance Misuse, Gang Association & Domestic Violence Figures:



## Analysis

The service continues to receive referrals predominantly for girls and young women – 88% of referrals. The under-reporting of boys and young men continues to be an issue for CSE services across the country. SSES has been involved in partnership with Project Blast – a boys and young men’s CSE service and took part in their Excellence for Boys project. SSES has now delivered workshops at Project Blast’s national conference for the last two years. Locally the service has utilised one of the lunchtime seminars organised by the Sheffield Safeguarding Children’s Board to deliver an awareness raising session specifically in regard to boys and young men and the risk of CSE. The session drew on local knowledge and data as well as national research regarding this issue.

Data collected regarding the ethnicity of young people referred to the service demonstrated that children defined as White British accounted for 72% of all referrals where the service was able to record ethnicity. The service has been able to support young people from a variety of communities across Sheffield as a result of the 22% of recorded referrals relating to children from BME communities. Significant work has begun to raise awareness of the vulnerability of young people from BME communities to ensure they are not overlooked. The service has also delivered preventative work to an all-girls Muslim free school. The remaining 6% of referrals were in relation to young people identified as White Other.

In terms of the age of those young people referred to the service 15 year olds and 16 year olds are the most represented in the data collected, with 14, 17 and 18 year olds being the next most frequent ages for referrals. These figures reflect the fact that adolescence is an exciting, but also challenging time for young people, with exposure to risky situations. Referrals continue to be received regarding a significant number of young people under 14 years of age but with very few younger children referred to the service – reflecting that a number of the models of exploitation are less likely to pose risk to younger children. This does however provide an opportunity to ensure awareness raising and preventative work is carried out before the teenage years to maximise its potential success.

The figures for 2014-15 highlight that 24% of referrals to the service were not known to social care (no record on CareFirst) at the point of referral. Of note are the figures in respect of children who are Looked After, who make up 16% of the referrals made to the service. This is a significant reduction of referrals in regard of Looked After Children in previous years – in 2012 Looked After Children accounted for 23% of referrals, with another 8% of referrals relating to young people who had previously been Looked After.

The service has made efforts to support residential homes by providing them with link officers from SSES and recent training in regard of CSE has been mandatory for staff working in care settings, with additional training provided for foster carers. It is worth noting that the training which has been delivered in Sheffield has also stressed the need not to overlook young people from other backgrounds and family settings – it is not only Looked After Children who are potentially vulnerable to CSE. This may also account for Looked After Children making up a smaller proportion of referrals, due to more referrals being received regarding other young people.

2014-15 is the first year that the service has collated information regarding presenting issues for those young people referred to the service, particular focussing on drug and alcohol issues, domestic

abuse and gang/group associations. The figures presented show a significant link with referrals to the service and young people for whom there are concerns in regard of online safety. Whilst drugs and alcohol have been identified as areas for concern in many cases, the figures are not as high as the links with domestic abuse and gang/group associations.

## Achievements and Developments

### Independent Review

Following the publication of Dr Alexis Jay's inquiry into child sexual exploitation in Rotherham, Sheffield City Council commissioned Dr Kathryn Houghton to carry out an independent review into current practice in regard of tackling child sexual exploitation.

Dr Houghton's review included; an evaluation of leadership and governance; multi-agency CSE safeguarding self-assessment; in-depth audit of 32 cases of children and young people who received input from the sexual exploitation service; evaluation of the outcomes of ten CSE cases managed via the CSE service; evaluation of CSE processes, procedures and tools; evaluation of the CSE training programme; staff survey on CSE training and support ; identification and analysis of core documentation against Ofsted's 2014 CSE thematic inspection Annex A requirements and a young people's panel held in November 2014.

Dr Houghton's review found that practice in Sheffield already incorporated many of the recommendations from the Jay report, as well as evidence of a learning culture in Sheffield that reflected a longstanding commitment to tackle challenging issues, regardless of ethnicity.

In total 44 areas of strength were identified by the review, with 16 areas which required further strengthening. An action plan has been developed to address the 16 areas which need improvement, which is overseen by the CSE Strategic Group.

"It is clear from this multi-agency assessment that Sheffield's partnership approach to child sexual exploitation is meeting standards to deliver effective services, and in many instances is at the forefront of best practice." Dr Kathryn Houghton.

### Operation Alphabet

In May the Operation Alphabet court cases concluded with the conviction of two offenders who were sentenced to a combined total of 26 years in prison. The Sexual Exploitation Service was instrumental in the operation since its commencement in 2011.

Much of the information used by South Yorkshire Police staff to identify victims, offenders and offences came from the case notes of workers from the service. In the run up to court the young victims and witnesses were offered support by members of the team, including the service's social workers.

Regular planning meetings were held to ensure the support offered by the service and South Yorkshire Police's Witness Support Officers met the needs of the vulnerable young people involved in the case. Members of staff from the service attended court with the victims and witnesses to support them through the court process, extra provision was provided at Star House to ensure the young people had a safe space to relax in during the trial.

Since the conclusion of the trial ongoing support has been offered to the victims and witnesses as support from police staff has been gradually withdrawn.

Significant work has been carried out to support the victims involved in the Operation Alphabet case, many of whom have received rejection letters regarding their criminal injuries compensation claims. The issue is a policy matter regarding criminal antecedents which the service, with support from the Youth Justice Service (YJS), National Working Group (NWG) and Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board, has challenged and raised with the Ministry of Justice.

Judge Michael Murphy QC, who presided over the case, commended the Operation Alphabet team and said it was the biggest investigation ever into child sexual exploitation in South Yorkshire, adding the case was a 'model of its kind'.

### Police & Crime Commissioner's Award for Community Partnership

In May 2014 The Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service, Sheffield Safeguarding Children's Board and South Yorkshire Police were recognised for the work carried out with the hotel and taxi trade to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation.

The award followed on from the National Working Group's Award for Innovative Work which recognised the same area of work a few months before the Police & Crime Commissioner's award. Nationally there have been examples of child sexual exploitation taking place in hotels and B&Bs and vulnerable young people being trafficked in taxis, sometimes unwittingly by the drivers.

With both the hotel and taxi trade efforts were made to engage local associations representing the industries. By utilising existing networks and listening to the views of hotel managers and taxi drivers the training has been tailored to be as relevant as possible to those attending sessions.

### Visit from NWG

The National Working Group (NWG) visited the sexual exploitation service in August. The visit permitted staff from the organisation to see first-hand the working arrangements in Sheffield and speak with staff from the service.

The sexual exploitation service has a track record of working in collaboration with national organisations to share good practice and learn from others' experiences. Sheffield has contributed to the NWG's Say Something If You See Something campaign as well as supporting young people from Sheffield to access the NWG's youth participation programme.

"A busy office with dedicated workers with a passion for what they do – and it shows." NWG.

The full report of the visit can be found at the following link:

<http://natworgroup.wordpress.com/2014/08/22/sheffield-futures-and-taking-stock/>

### Hub & Spoke Project

The service has been successful in securing funding to deliver a Hub & Spoke Project as part of a wider programme supported by the University of Bedfordshire. The Hub & Spoke programme has been developed to address regional variations in the quality of support on offer for young people at risk of child sexual exploitation – as identified by the Office of the Children's Commissioner.

The programme utilises the best practice of a hub service to support a number of spoke services develop packages of support for young people at risk of child sexual exploitation. The programme will run for three years and deliver one-to-one support and group work for young people, as well as awareness-raising training for professionals.

Funding has been secured from The Big Lottery Fund, Esme Fairbairn Foundation and Children in Need. The sexual exploitation service has successfully recruited to the posts for the project. The programme will be evaluated by the University of Bedfordshire with the findings shared nationally.

This work commenced in early 2015 with delivery of the activities to begin later in the year following the recruitment of staff to all the posts and the development of an action plan.

### Pieces of Me – Second Edition

In 2015 the service published the second edition of the popular Pieces of Me. The booklet is a collection of prose and poetry written by young people who have been supported by the service and have either been victims of abuse or have been at risk of being exploited.

The young people involved in the programme benefitted from the therapeutic impact of expressing their thoughts and emotions regarding their experiences. The booklet itself is used with other young people who are working with the service as a means to of raising awareness of risk and issues relating to child sexual exploitation.

The second edition incorporates more work from boys and young men who have worked with the service and those young people who have been exposed to risk as a result of online issues. Significantly a number of victims involved in the Operation Alphabet case have been empowered to contribute to the booklet, adding another dimension with regard to the content. An event to launch the publication is to be planned.

### National Conferences

The Sexual Exploitation Service continues to contribute to discussions at a national level with regard to best practice and sharing of experience. The Operation Alphabet case has given Sheffield experience of supporting multiple victims through a high profile court case. The insight the service gained from the trial has been shared nationally.

The service has delivered presentations and workshops at Project Blast's National CSE Conference in Bradford, as well as the Link to Change project's annual conference. Further dissemination of the learning from Operation Alphabet is planned after the outcome of the lessons learned review currently being conducted in regard of the case. The Sexual Exploitation Service hopes to work with partners to design and facilitate a conference in Sheffield to disseminate some of the learning for services' recent experiences of tackling child sexual exploitation.

### Training

The Sexual Exploitation Service has delivered 30 awareness raising sessions over the past financial year. These sessions have targeted professionals who work with children and young people, including school teachers, residential home staff, health professionals and training providers. Specific sessions have also been designed and facilitated to engage with parents. Over the course of the 30 sessions 948 individuals have received information explaining what child sexual exploitation is, and how we are trying to address the issue in Sheffield.

## Taxi and Hotel Training

Sheffield has been at the forefront of raising awareness of child sexual exploitation within licensed trades, working in partnership with the Sheffield Safeguarding Children’s Board, Sheffield City College and organisations representing the trades. Listed below are the details of training carried out this year.

People working in the general licensed trade attending the ‘Safeguarding Children at Licensed Premises’ quarterly training which includes an awareness session on CSE: 90

- Training for the taxi transport trade:
  - New drivers via BTec course, Sheffield College: 195
  - Sheffield City Council drivers and escorts: 540
  - Voluntary sessions for existing drivers: 23
- Miscellaneous training:
  - Licensing Sub Committee CSE awareness session: 15
  - Federation of Small Businesses Members: 20
  - Hotel staff: 30
  - National Working Group Network for Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation:
    - National practitioners event November 2014 (sharing good practice): 30
    - Workshop at National Conference for CSE Awareness Day March 2015: 20

**TOTAL: 963**

## Community Engagement

Interest following on from the Jay Report has also been generated within communities and with those elected members representing communities. A presentation was delivered to South Yorkshire Police’s Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Independent Advisory Group meeting, which it is hoped will be the starting point for further community engagement with communities across the city. A number of further briefings have been delivered to local councillors and MPs to reassure them regarding the work the city does to protect young people at risk of being exploited.

## Prevention

The service continues to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation with young people, professionals and communities. With the support of the Sheffield Safeguarding Children’s Board and other partner agencies the service has been able to continue to deliver multi-agency and single agency awareness training. Professionals have been further supported via the board’s lunchtime seminar programme, including presentations on Operation Alphabet and boys & young men and the risk of CSE.

Specific work has been delivered to schools both in terms of supporting staff but also delivering CSE awareness to pupils. This has been delivered by the sexual exploitation service as well as other partners including the NSPCC and the Golddigger Trust – a local charity which works with vulnerable young people.

The Jay Report published on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014, highlighted the need for better community engagement in regard of child sexual exploitation. The service has worked in partnership with others to deliver a parents event in February, with further events planned.

Nationally, under-reporting of young children from black & minority ethnic groups as victims of child sexual exploitation is recognised as an issue. Specific work has been carried out with BME communities to raise awareness of the issues and encourage more open reporting of concerns – this has included an awareness raising session at the South Yorkshire Federation of Mosques.

## Protection

The integration of social workers and a family intervention worker to the sexual exploitation service has further enhanced the wrap-around support available to young at risk of being exploited. All referrals regarding child sexual exploitation are risk assessed to ensure the appropriate level of support can be provided.

Those cases that are deemed to be low, or low-medium risk, are referred to the community youth teams, where CSE champions support work being carried out to prevent young people becoming any further entrenched in CSE.

Cases which are risk assessed as being medium or high risk are allocated a support worker from the sexual exploitation service. In all cases an initial meeting involving the young person, their family and all professionals, are called to plan the package of support. Regular three month review meetings take place to ensure plans are adhered to or changed to reflect changing needs.

## Pursuit

In cases where there is not enough evidence to take a case to court, or when it is deemed not to be in the best interests of the young person, it is important agencies are seen to be doing what they can to disrupt activity and pursue those responsible.

The service supports the vulnerability project – a multi-agency street based provision aimed at identifying vulnerable young people, especially those who are not known to services. The teams target locations identified through intelligence gathering and are provided with information regarding young people at risk at weekly briefings.

Where locations are identified as being possible venues where exploitation or grooming may take place information is shared with local partner agencies such as the safer neighbourhood teams and the community youth teams. In instances where licensed premises are considered to be operating irresponsibly licensing reviews are instigated, with a recent successful review resulting in the imposition of strict licensing conditions for a shisha bar.

Abduction notices, a police power aimed at preventing inappropriate contact between adults and children, are considered when an adult is associating inappropriately with a child or young person under the age of 16, or 18 if the individual is on a full care order.

## Prosecution

As well as the Operation Alphabet case which saw two defendants sentenced to a total of 26 years imprisonment, the service has also been involved in a number of other successful prosecutions.

Operation Keg involved an extremely vulnerable young victim, who was not previously known to the service. In June 2013 the victim, went missing from home for 8 days. This was a high profile missing episode which received national media attention including an appeal from the family.

The sexual exploitation service offered intensive one-to-one support for the victim. The support offered aimed to increase the victim's awareness of risky situations and empower her to make positive choices in future with regard to her safety.

During these sessions the victim opened up to the support worker and began to disclose offences that had been committed against her. Working closely with South Yorkshire Police these disclosures were formalised and a case was built with further assistance from forensic evidence. The police investigation led to two separate court cases, one with regard to the missing episode, a further case with regard to offences which had taken place prior to the victim going missing.

In July 2014 a 26 year old male of British Pakistani origin plead guilty to two counts of rape and attempting to pervert the course of justice.

In September 2014 the second court case commenced, which concluded yesterday with guilty verdicts for all five defendants, three of British Pakistani heritage and two Iraqi Kurds. They were found guilty of trafficking and sexual offences and sentenced to a total of 28 years.

In March 2015 another case involving a vulnerable young woman resulted in the offender being sentenced to three years.

Operation Kreeel involved another extremely vulnerable young woman, which resulted in a number of trials being planned. However, following a not guilty verdict in the first trial the Crown Prosecution Service decided to discontinue the remaining trials. To fully understand the decision the service, with support from South Yorkshire Police, met with the CPS and the NWG to talk through the decision to ensure the needs of the victim were considered.

## Case Studies

### Paula's Story

Paula was referred to services due to an allegation made regarding a worker at a take away. She was new to city and had been groomed into sex by an older male. As a result, Paula was supported by police, safeguarding and NHS and referred to our service.

Paula's file showed that she was known to services in her home town, and the current incident wasn't isolated. This had great effect on Paula's self-esteem, confidence and communication. Paula expressed being frightened a number of times and couldn't understand why she was constantly in this predicament. Paula was lead to believe she was in love with the perpetrators and in a 'normal' relationship, even though at all times she was scared to say 'NO' and didn't know where to go or who to ask for help.

Paula's confidence was at rock bottom and at one point the worker felt they were never going to get a response or a simple yes or no answer. She wouldn't give eye contact at all, and often sat playing with her fingers.



The worker kept reassuring Paula that she could tell them anything, and they were here for her. The worker reiterated that they were here to help her learn to protect themselves.

4 weeks went by, and Paula still didn't give eye contact, just simply answering yes or no questions. The worker and Paula did cards activities that required no speech, just to show the worker how she felt or what she needed.

The worker explained that they would ask questions and Paula should show them (using cards) her answer. They started with things Paula liked, school and home. The worker asked her if she wanted them to continue supporting, Paula said yes, and the worker asked if she wanted to see them weekly - Paula agreed.

The worker and Paula continued to work this way looking at consent, feelings and relationships. Paula would occasionally say things but still made no eye contact, but she then began to write things down. Paula would happily join in activities but say very little and would look away. Paula discussed relationships she had been in and said 'why does this keep happening to me?' Paula picked cards up that said 'I want to know how to say NO' 'I keep going wrong' 'I'm frightened'.

Over a few weeks the worker and Paula worked on stages of relationships, self-esteem work, keeping safe, E safety and how to say no. She began to talk about a friend she liked but feared in case history repeated itself. Then Paula looked the worker in the eye and began to disclose the hurt they had faced!

Paula continued to look forward to their sessions, and would even text the worker at times. As the sessions went on, the worker supported Paula to take part in positive activities. She attended local youth group and participated well, making new friends and gaining family trust of being let out alone.

Paula said they didn't want a relationship, and when approached was able to say no. Paula was so proud of this accomplishment.

In one session, the worker explained to Paula that they were proud of the steps she had made. They reviewed some of the old work, and the worker asked Paula to answer the questions/ complete exercise. The worker then went and got Paula's folder so they could see and compare their previous answers.

Paula became tearful and said, 'I can't believe I put that, I can't believe I thought like that, how sad'. The worker explained the hard work was down to Paula wanting to take stock and wanting things to get better. That this was a massive achievement and Paula was rightly proud.

The review meeting with school and parents was really positive. Feedback was brilliant, everyone spoke how Paula had blossomed, speaking with eye contact and walking with her head held high. Paula came across so much more confident and comfortable - her parents highlighted the same.

Paula is now assisting with future planned work and even comes forward when she wants to find out more information on issues. Paula has also supported friends and family members on how to keep safe and how easy it is to be exploited.

### Ollie's Story

Ollie's mum and dad were drug users – mum left dad and Ollie was brought up by his dad – who unfortunately passed away.

Ollie was placed to live with step sister and her partner - who had not seen him since he was 2 years old, when he was 14 years old. His step sister lived in Sheffield, which meant that Ollie had to move away from the area where he had grown up.

Ollie was referred to Sexual Exploitation Service by the Community Health Team – who believed Ollie to be very vulnerable – history of self-harming; use of Facebook to meet older males in and out of the city.

The referrer asked Ollie about exploitation and if he believed this could be happening to him he nodded but did not pass on any details. His step sister informed the service that Ollie had been in psychiatric unit out of the city.

Ollie's step sister also disclosed that there were frequent missing episodes as well as meeting people online using Twitter, Tumbler, Ask FM, Grinder and Plenty of Fish. Ollie often went off to Leeds to meet up with people he didn't know.

Ollie's step sister stated her relationship with him was up and down - Ollie didn't respond to ground rules and they ended up falling out. Ollie had self-harmed and attempted suicide. Their relationship became strained and Ollie was meeting up with an older male who gave him cigarettes, alcohol and let him drive his car. Ollie's sister believed that the older male was also in contact with other young males. His sister was worried that Ollie had swapped sexual favours for cigarettes and alcohol.

A strategy meeting was held and Ollie and his step sister attended the meeting, although he did not want to attend. Ollie's body language spoke volumes he would not look at anyone and would not engage.

The worker offered to take Ollie outside as he felt very uncomfortable - they explained to Ollie about the service and their role. The worker engaged with Ollie about the things he liked to talk about – they asked him to meet up with them for 3 sessions then he could decide if he wanted to carry on seeing them. This immediately empowered Ollie to make his own mind up. They arranged to meet up the following week.

The worker's aim was to form a relationship; raise self – esteem; build Ollie's resilience and to support him to keep safe; to offer intense emotional and practical support.

Ollie turned up for his appointment – he was very quiet and the worker did most of the talking. They wanted him to feel comfortable and not to think working with them was a punishment. The worker wanted Ollie to feel that he was not being judged - they were genuinely interested in him as a young person.

Ollie disclosed his grief for the loss of his father which often overwhelmed him. They suggested some form of grief counselling in the future for Ollie, which he agreed to. Ollie also disclosed that he wanted to change his college course, which the worker agreed to support him with.

The worker spoke to Ollie about age appropriate friends as well as keeping safe. Ollie was very honest with his worker.

Ollie agreed to meet his worker the following week. He was very hard to talk to as he spoke quietly and was very sad over the loss of his father. His worker empathised with his feeling of loss - they understood his emotional turmoil.

Over a period of time Ollie saw his worker on a regular basis and was able to be honest with them - sometimes he would cry about the way he felt. Ollie was struggling with his sexuality and liked to make a point of telling his worker if he had met a girl.

Ollie revealed he did not like being with his step sister - he felt he had no relationship with her although he recognised that she cared about him. Ollie felt that he was being closed down and wasn't being allowed to see anyone – he had no mobile phone to communicate. His worker supported Ollie so he could express his feelings, they wanted him to be honest – good or bad it did not matter.

Ollie would go and meet boys or sometimes go missing. His worker talked about the older male and Ollie didn't see a problem with the relationship as 'he was a mate'. His worker raised issues of keeping safe and grooming. Together, Ollie and his worker watched the 'Blast Project' boys film aimed at grooming.

Ollie's step sister was finding it more difficult to deal with his needs and Ollie disclosed he did not want to live with her. The worker explored housing options with Ollie - including a young person's housing project near to college where he would get good support. They visited the scheme together.

The worker ensured that Ollie knew his rights as a young person, but at the same time explained he should be aware that his step sister was trying her best. Ollie expressed a desire to move back to the area he had grown up in.

Things at home became more strained as Ollie would go off and his step sister would report him missing. Often Ollie had gone to meet young men near to where he used to live or in another city. An unhealthy pattern of behaviour was occurring – Ollie would go missing and then his step sister would ground him, making him resentful.

Ollie felt his worker listened to him and became more open about where he had been or where he was going. Ollie needed friends and a safe place to explore his sexuality. His worker had a good relationship with Ollie and advocated on his behalf with other services as well as his step sister.

Ollie's step sister announced that she and her partner were to go and live with his parents so they can save for a house and he was welcome to move with them. His worker was concerned that Ollie would feel let down by circumstances beyond his control. They were concerned about Ollie's emotional needs - he was refusing to return to home.

The worker discussed this with their manager and decided to talk through with Ollie what he would like to happen for the future to make an action plan.

Ollie informed his worker he would ideally like to move back to the area he grew up in. His worker explained to him that there were services like the one he was accessing in that area and he could be referred so he would continue to get the support he needed.

An appropriate carer was identified in the area that Ollie grew up in and his worker ensured that all professionals and services, as well as Ollie and his step sister were happy with the arrangement. Ollie was referred to a sexual exploitation service in the area he was moving to.

About 3 Months later Ollie came to see his worker after he had been to a music gig. They had a chat over coffee. Ollie was in a better place in his head and looked well. He had a new worker based in the area he was living and they were getting on well.

## Partnership Working

The sexual exploitation service works in partnership with a number of other charities, both local and national, to address child sexual exploitation in Sheffield. By working collaboratively we hope to maximise resources in the city and ensure there is no duplication of work. Some of the agencies we work with have provided a brief insight into the work they have delivered during the last year.

### Golddigger Trust

Golddigger Trust is a Sheffield based charity, working to encourage and equip young people with the support, esteem and life skills to make positive choices for their futures. Golddigger Trust have been working in partnership with the Sheffield Sexual Exploitation Service since 2011, primarily through taking referrals of young people from the service for their mentoring and creative group work courses, and through delivering creative CSE prevention awareness sessions for young people and professionals.

Due to a reduction in external funding, the CSE specific work of Golddigger Trust decreased during 2014-15. Golddigger Trust have however continued to meet the needs of CSE vulnerable young people through wider projects where possible.

Highlights during the year include; specific work with around 35 vulnerable young women from the Roma Slovak community, looking at healthy relationships over a 2 month period, delivering CSE awareness sessions to over 400 students in Sheffield schools, and seeing a young woman who had been referred from SSES in 2012 and supported for over 18 months, enter higher education and take part in raising awareness of the risks around CSE, having successfully worked through her past experiences, enabling her to positively support others.

Towards the end of the year, in agreement with SSES, Golddigger Trust began to reshape some of their work around CSE to focus on prevention and early intervention work. This work supports the work of the service and bridges service gaps that exist between specialist services by addressing overlapping vulnerabilities in young people (self-harm, CSE, risky behaviour, mental health, disengaging from education etc). This has created a tiered approach of support delivered by the Trust in 2015, supporting young people through CSE awareness sessions in schools and youth groups, participation on 'I'm The Girl I Want To Be' and 'Made Of More' self-esteem and healthy relationships courses and one-to-one mentoring and befriending, particularly targeting young people who have shown vulnerability to CSE but who do not currently meet the risk thresholds for other specialist support. For 2015-16, this work has been generously supported by South Yorkshire PCC Grants, Comic Relief and BBC Children In Need, significantly increasing the Trust's capacity for this support in the coming year.

During the year, Golddigger Trust's work in Sheffield was recognized nationally, with the 'I'm The Girl I Want To Be' project (which includes the Trust's CSE work) being nominated and highly commended for awards at the UK Sexual Health Awards 2015 for 'pioneering education' and at the Government's All Party Parliamentary Group for Body Image for 'Education in Schools and Colleges'.

## Barnardos

Barnardo's Satellite child sexual exploitation service was established in September 2013 with four qualified Social Work Practitioners each based within co-located teams in Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield. A Team Manager was then appointed as line manager in July 2014.

The aim of Barnardo's Satellite service is to work collaboratively with multi-agency partners including Police, Children's Social Care and voluntary sector to contribute to the development and delivery of effective multi-agency responses to the risks presented through child sexual exploitation.

The Satellite Practitioner provides direct support consistent with Barnardo's 4 A's model of intervention to children and young people identified as at medium or high risk of being sexually exploited. The aim being to help prevent children being sexually exploited or to support them escape further sexual exploitation. In addition to this the Child sexual exploitation practitioner within the team raises awareness of the dangers of child sexual exploitation by going into local schools and meeting with community groups.

The Barnardo's practitioner has supported over 30 children and young people in Sheffield over the last 12 months, as well as providing awareness raising training to front line professionals across the city as a joint effort with the existing multi-agency service staff. The practitioner has co facilitated a CSE girls group staffed jointly by members of the CSE service and Youth Justice Service. The group runs one evening a week where young women have a safe space to access support.

Over the past 18 months the Barnardo's practitioner has been a link worker to two children's homes in Sheffield and a young person's hostel, the purpose being to attend monthly staff team meetings, and support staff outside these times around any Child Sexual Exploitation concerns. Drop-in sessions and group work for residents was also provided.

Feedback from one children's home in Sheffield read

'The practitioner's contributions to these consultations are imperative due to her knowledge in her field and the issues we face regularly in terms of CSE and vulnerability. It also allows us to share information that may have implications for other young people. The practitioner has managed to engage with our young people well and in particular one who in general does not engage with professionals. This has been achieved by the practitioner agreeing to do an informal bi-weekly drop in where young people engage if they want to. The practitioner's excellent sharing of information, knowledge and experiences of what works and what does not has given the team excellent tools and approaches in working with our young people in staying safe. This then impacts on the reductions of missing episodes and possible exploitation for our young people.'

## NSPCC

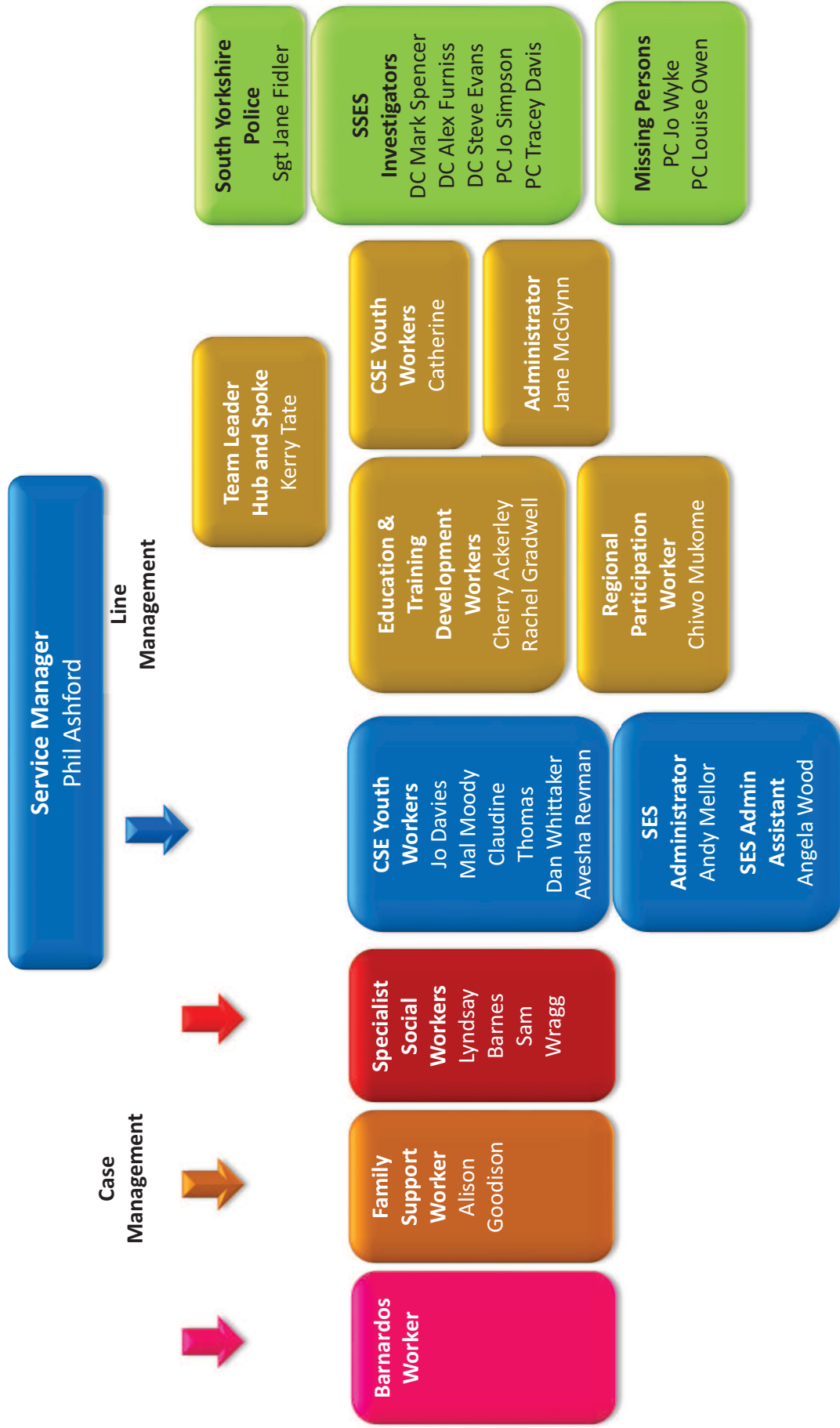
Protect and Respect is the NSPCC service that works with young people suffering from or at risk of child sexual exploitation. The service launched in Sheffield in January 2014.

The Protect and Respect Service in Sheffield has worked alongside the current sexual exploitation service and the community youth teams to identify areas where additional support could be of value. Subsequently it was decided that the NSPCC would deliver preventative group work in schools predominantly in the north wedge of the city in the first year of delivery. The group work consists of a six week programme that covers relationships, signs of CSE, grooming, online safety and issues of

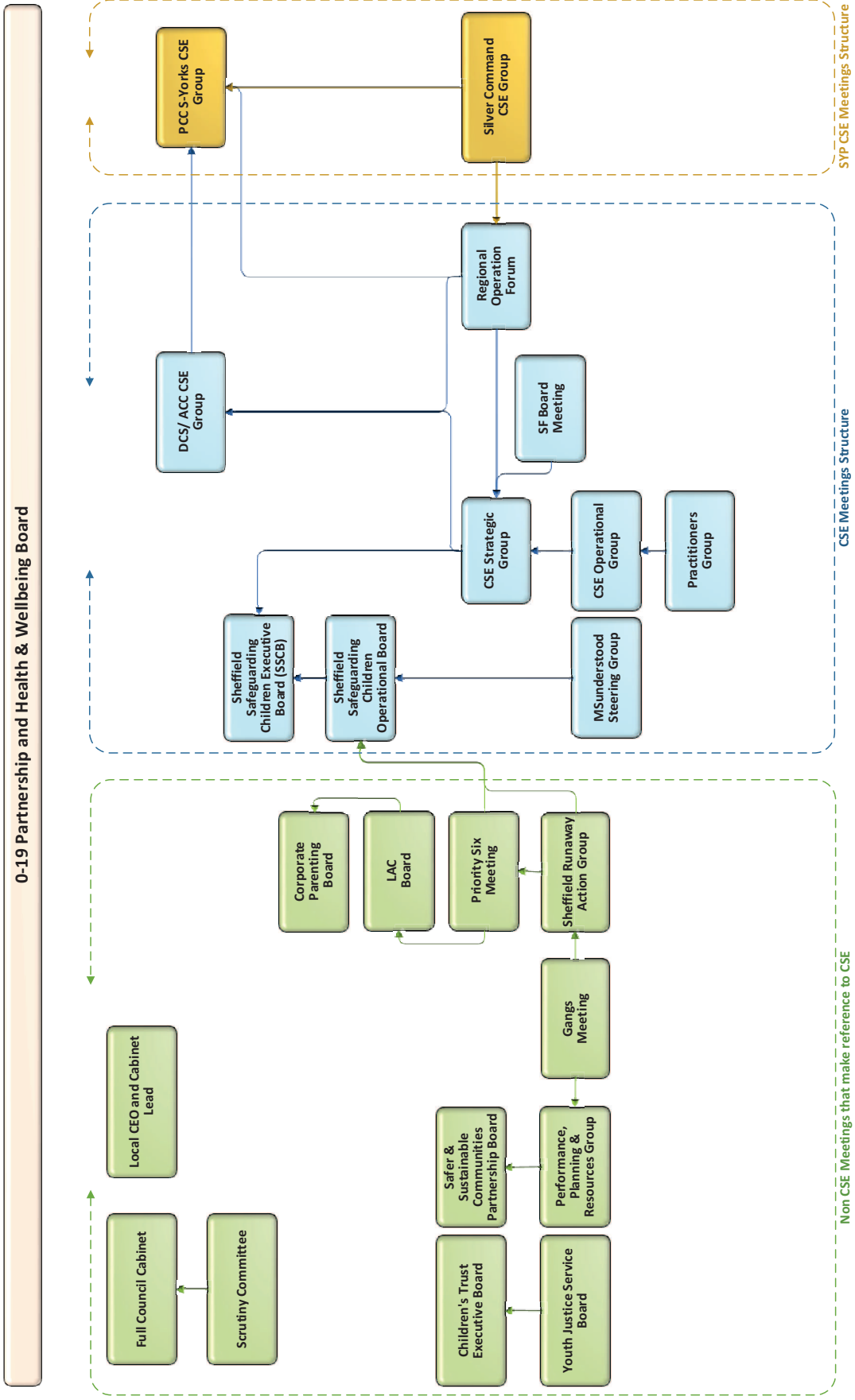
consent. Fourteen groups have been delivered to date to a range of young people across all school years, both genders and young people where English is not their first language. Feedback has been obtained from all young people and professionals involved in the groups and this has been extremely positive.

The Protect and Respect team have also been involved in multi-agency work with the LSCB and SES. This has included being part of the multi-agency training pool delivering CSE awareness to professionals across the city and in hosting events for parents.

## Appendix 1 – CSE Service Structure

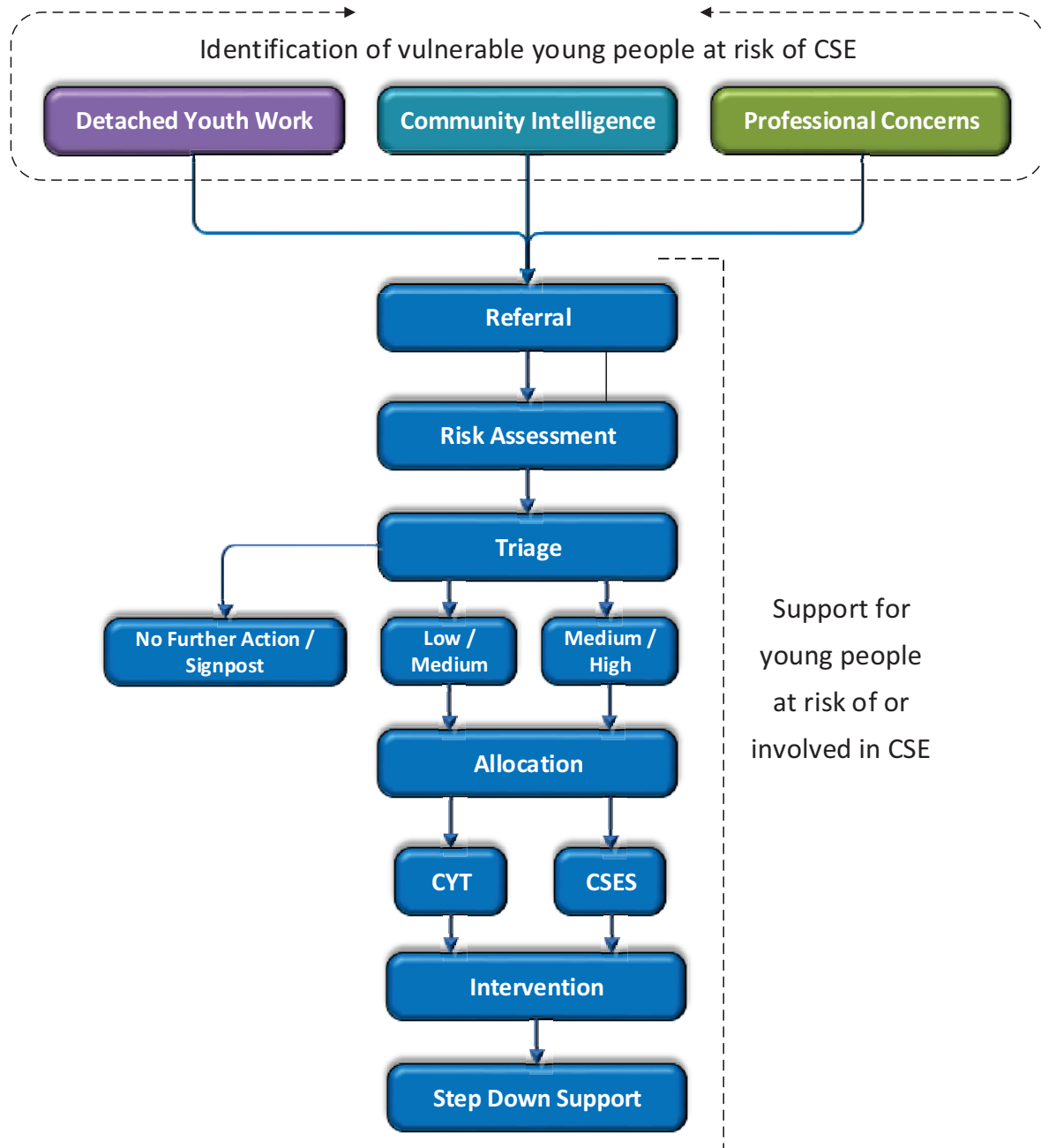


## Appendix 2 – CSE Meetings Map





## Appendix 3 – Sheffield CSE Model



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## Children Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee Monday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Report of:** CYP&FS Scrutiny Committee – Prevent Task Group

**Subject:** Prevent Task Group – Update Report

**Author:** Diane Owens, Policy & Improvement Officer

**Summary:** The Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee have set up Task & Finish Group to consider Sheffield’s response to the new statutory duties around Prevent, as outlined in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

**Type of item:** The report author should tick the appropriate box

Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	
Other	✓

**The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:**

- Receive the update report, note the progress being made and comment on / seek clarification on any issues raised

**Background Papers:** n/a

**Category of Report:** OPEN

*Most reports to Scrutiny Committees should be openly available to the public. If a report is deemed to be ‘closed’, please add: ‘Not for publication because it contains exempt information under Paragraph xx of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).’*

## Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee Prevent Task Group 17/11/15 Update Report

**Summary:** The Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny Committee have set up a Task Group to consider Sheffield's response to the new statutory duties around Prevent, as outlined in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

**The focus of the Task Group review is:**

- To understand the implications of the recent Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 in terms of the statutory requirements around Prevent and the implications for children and young people.
- To consider how we are responding to this in Sheffield and identify any recommendations.

**Membership:** The Task Group has a total of 9 members, due to the overlap with the Safer & Stronger Communities Scrutiny Committee; this includes 2 members from this group.

**Approach:** The Task Group will use a range of evidence gathering techniques as outlined below:

Month	Approach	Progress
<b>October</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing from lead officers in SCC</li> </ul>	
<b>November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk top research (legislation, best practice guidance etc.)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 x 3 hour evidence gathering sessions Evidence gathering session 1: South Yorkshire Police, Sheffield College, Sheffield Health &amp; Social Care Trust Evidence gathering session 2: two representatives from the Religion &amp; Belief Hub (Equalities Hub Network), 1 representative from the voluntary and community sector</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 members of the Task Group will attend the Prevent Silver Tier Group to observe their November meeting</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-3 members of the Task Group will attend a SCC training session on Prevent</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 members of the Task Group will visit a School and meet with the Headteacher / lead on Safeguarding</li> </ul>	
<b>December – January</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review evidence</li> <li>• Draft report</li> <li>• Agree findings and any recommendations</li> <li>• Finalise report</li> </ul>	

**Timescales:** The intention is for this to be a medium term review over 4 months. The aim is to present a report to the Scrutiny Committee for approval at its meeting on 25th January 2015.

**Children, Young People & Family Support Scrutiny & Policy Development Committee  
Work Programme 2015-16 – Draft**

**Chair:** Cllr Chris Rosling-Josephs

**Vice Chair:** Cllr Cliff Woodcraft

**Meeting papers:** [click here](#)

**Meeting day/ time:** Monday 1-4pm

**Please note:** the Work Programme is a live document and so is subject to change.

**Monday 25th January 2015**

<p>2014 City Wide Attainment Outcomes in Schools and Academies: Further detail on attainment outcomes for all Key Stages</p>	<p>A detailed report on the attainment statistics for Sheffield and analysis in terms of the available national data / comparators.</p>	<p>Antony Hughes, Children's Commissioner &amp; Director of Inclusion &amp; Learning and other attendees tbc</p>	<p>Monday 25th January</p>
<p>Schools Company (Trust)</p>	<p>To receive an update on work around developing the Schools Company (Trust).</p>	<p>Antony Hughes, Children's Commissioner &amp; Director of Inclusion &amp; Learning and other attendees e.g. Head teacher/s tbc</p>	<p>Monday 25th January</p>
<p>Healthy relationship education &amp; emotional health &amp; wellbeing in schools</p>	<p>An update report on how healthy relationship education &amp; emotional health &amp; wellbeing support is being delivered in schools.</p>	<p>Antony Hughes, Children's Commissioner &amp; Director of Inclusion &amp; Learning and other attendees tbc</p>	<p>Monday 25th January</p>

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Agenda Item 12

<b>Monday 14th March 2016</b>			
Looked after Children & Care Leavers Annual Report to Scrutiny	The Committee consider this report on an annual basis to understand the priorities and performance over the past 12 months.	Jon Banwell, Assistant Director - Provider Services and other attendees tbc	Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2016
Annual Fostering & Adoption Report	The Committee consider this report on an annual basis to understand the priorities and performance over the past 12 months.	Jon Banwell, Assistant Director - Provider Services and other attendees tbc	Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2016
Youth Services in Sheffield	An update on youth provision in the City including external providers and future plans for the service.	Sam Martin, Assistant Director - Lifelong Learning and Skills	Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2016
<b>Monday 25th April 2016 (tbc)</b>			
Annual meeting with Young Carers & Young People	Annual event (closed meeting for scrutiny committee not open to the public)	Diane Owens (SCC) / Emma Hinchcliffe (Sheffield Futures) and other attendees tbc	Monday 25 <sup>th</sup> April 2016 (tbc)

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