



Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board

Child Sexual Exploitation Report

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Introduction

This report provides an overview and summary of the work overseen by the OSCB Child Sexual Exploitation sub group in 2013 / 2014. CSE remains a priority for all the agencies with responsibility for safeguarding children. A considerable amount of resource and work has been undertaken in the last 12 months by all partner agencies in relation to tackling CSE in its various forms. This is well evidenced by a very comprehensive action plan.

The sub group provides CSE oversight and governance for statutory agencies and the voluntary sector. This includes scrutiny, challenge and ensuring compliance with national guidance. The sub group also ensures that Oxfordshire is identifying best practice from other areas and learning from CSE serious case reviews.

The Bullfinch serious case review is due to be published in early 2015. A considerable amount of learning has already been captured as part of the individual agency reviews. The CSE sub group has been proactive in addressing areas requiring improvement or development.

This report will not provide a detailed breakdown of all partnership activity under the direction of the CSE sub group. The report will draw attention to the key initiatives over the last 12 months. More detailed information can be found in the appendices. The report will focus on standing agenda items, the action plan and future work streams.

The national definition of child sexual exploitation is:

“The sexual exploitation of children under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where children (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition, for example the persuasion to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones with no immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources.

Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.”¹

¹ This definition was created by the National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children & Young People (NWG) and is used in statutory guidance in England

A growing number of research reports published since 2009 have highlighted the increasing issue of child exploitation. Alongside this we have seen an increasing number of high profile complex police investigations:

- Derbyshire 2010 - 'Operation Retriever' - 8 men were convicted of systematically grooming and sexually abusing 26 teenage girls.
- Rotherham 2010 - 5 men found guilty of a series of sexual offences against girls as young as twelve. A subsequent independent inquiry led by Professor Alexis Jay, found widespread child sexual abuse between 1997 - 2013 with around 1,400 children having been sexually exploited during this time.
- Rochdale 2012 - 9 men convicted of sexual abuse and rape, plying their victims with drink and drugs so that they could 'pass them around' for sex.

Locally we have also had 'Operation Bullfinch', a high profile case that is subject to a Serious Case Review by the OSCB.

All of the above have further evidenced that this is a national problem, with child sexual exploitation a prevalent risk in every town and city across the UK. The abuse can be organised involving one or more adults or be peer on peer. There is a growing issue nationally with on-line grooming and exploitation and significantly increased awareness of grooming and exploitation by a single perpetrator, including perpetrators who abuse a number of children. In October 2014 one such perpetrator pleaded guilty during his trial at Oxford Crown Court to a range of charges against 7 young girls including 2 counts of rape of a child under the age of 13.

Purpose of the Subgroup

To be responsible for the strategic overview of work with services and interventions and ensure that agencies work effectively together to address this form of child abuse in order to prevent child sexual exploitation in the future as well as to support victims and their families.

Function of the subgroup

1. Complete the work of the child sexual exploitation (CSE) Task and Finish Group set up in August 2011 e.g. development of robust CSE policy and procedures; implementation of the risk assessment tool and continued oversight of CSE training
2. Act as a steering group for the new co-located CSE team (known colloquially as the Kingfisher Team).
3. Develop a child sexual exploitation strategy for Oxfordshire based on learning and improvement issues identified through the Board's review of recent cases as well as local mapping of need and provision, views of young people and parents and carers.
4. Receive, scrutinise and challenge prevalence reports and missing children reports

5. Lead on a multi-agency action plan based on the child sexual exploitation strategy which encompasses strategic and operational actions; training; implementation of tools and procedures for all frontline professionals including work with victims and perpetrators.
6. Deliver on a key priority for the OSCB through the 2012 conference and develop any further campaigning or awareness-raising work on child sexual exploitation.
7. Establish relationships with current and proposed operational and commissioning groups tackling CSE

Membership of the group

The current group membership is as follows:

- Superintendent (Oxford LPA), Thames Valley Police – Subgroup Chair
- Head of Legal, Oxfordshire County Council – Subgroup Vice-chair
- Human Exploitation Coordinator, Oxford City Council
- Safeguarding Manager, Oxfordshire County Council
- Strategic Commissioner, Children's, Oxfordshire County Council
- Manager of Maltfield House, Oxfordshire County Council
- Social Care Manager (Central), Oxfordshire County Council
- Team Manager, Kingfisher Team
- Early Intervention Manager, Oxfordshire County Council
- Voluntary Sector Representative
- Detective Inspector, Thames Valley Police
- Designated Nurse Safeguarding, Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Joint Commissioning Manager DAAT, Public Health, Oxfordshire County Council
- CSE Analyst, Thames Valley Police

Standing Agenda Items

Missing Children Reporting

Given the clear links between children missing from home and care and the risk of child sexual exploitation the sub-group has given a lot of attention to this issue.

The All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for Runaway and Missing Children and Adults and the APPG for Looked after Children and Care Leavers published their report in June 2012. The report comprised of 6 overarching and 31 detailed recommendations and a working group was set up to immediately review the Oxfordshire position in relation to these and identify where practice could be strengthened. The APPG report stated that a dashboard measuring the performance of Local Authorities would be released. To date this dashboard has not been published so we have asked other authorities in the south east to share data with Oxfordshire so we can share best practice.



In 2012, an immediate audit of all young people placed in "out of county" residential placements was conducted as these were deemed at highest risk. This audit provided reassurance that OCC was placing a relatively small number (22/430) of our looked after children in residential homes out of county, that care homes were appropriately vetted and those children were only placed in homes with an Ofsted rating of good or above. As of September 2014, there are 53 children in out of county residential placements.

Both of Oxfordshire's LA children's homes have continued to show significant reductions in missing episodes for children from the point of admission compared to the reports noted for them prior to admission. This evidence is confirmed within their key Ofsted reports in December 2013 and within the interim reports in January and February 2014, the reports also cite the effectiveness of the missing children procedure and CSE specific training has been undertaken by staff and this has had a positive effect on outcomes for children living at the home. Important lessons have been learned regarding strong management oversight, good relationships with the young people, clear risk assessment and very high expectations of school attendance and attainment. Staff in these homes have gained expertise in prevention, reducing and managing missing episodes which has been shared across the rest of the service and with external providers.

There have been a number of successful prosecutions against perpetrators, including against one who had targeted a looked after child, following the staff identifying she was at risk and taking action with the police to safeguard her.

Oxfordshire has a strong working relationship with Thames Valley Police (TVP) around missing children. The OSCB Inter-agency Procedure for Children Missing from Home or Care has been updated to reflect the latest guidance and the Missing Persons Panel tracks and monitors all young people at highest risk (after 2 missing reports in a 90 day period) within the county, on a monthly basis. Where other authorities have placed looked after children within Oxfordshire, the Panel asks that the placing authority feeds back at the next panel regarding the risk management plan. However, the area of greatest challenge remains external police and multi-agency reporting, tracking and monitoring of missing young people placed outside of Oxfordshire.

In January 2014 the DfE issued new statutory guidance '*Children who run away or go missing from home or care*' in which clearer definitions were developed for children who were 'missing', 'children away from placement without authorisation' and children who were 'absent'. ACPO guidance uses two separate categorisations of missing; Absent (not at a place they are expected to be) and Missing (not at a place they are expected to be but the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests they may be subject of a crime or at risk of harm to themselves or others).

Assurance has been given to OCC by Thames Valley Police that officers are taking into account the vulnerability of the child or young person when applying these definitions and that all looked after children are recorded as 'missing' rather than 'absent'. Compliance with these timescales is monitored and reported to the CSE subgroup as part of the Missing Children report.

Numbers of missing Children

The most complete source of information on children who go missing in Oxfordshire is held by Thames Valley Police as it lists all the people who are reported as having gone missing in Oxfordshire. However it will not include information on children looked after by the council and placed out of the county.

The overall trend for missing reports following the implantation of the new ACPO definitions for missing and absent (both of which are tracked and mapped at the monthly multi-agency missing panel meeting) has seen an overall decrease in the number of missing children reports made.

The use of absent as a reporting risk tool is being monitored monthly at the missing person's panel meeting. There have been 53 cases where this definition has been applied on completion of the risk assessment framework completed with the Police Enquiry Centre. In all but 3 cases absence only occurred for 1 episode with no further reporting taking place. With the 3 cases whom had 1+ absences recorded; on analysing the reports it was assessed by the multiagency missing persons panel that this was appropriate under the ACPO definitions.

The proportion of children missing on more than 3 occasions in a 90 day period has increased than in previous months. This may be in part as a result of a greater awareness amongst parents and carers of the dangers children face when missing. This is supported by our annual data which outlines from April 2011 to March 2014; numbers of missing reports have remained fairly constant, with a slight increase in young people who go missing 3+ in a 90 day period.

It is noteworthy that in a number of these cases young people whom have had no previous profile of missing have a short period of 3+ episodes within 1 month (often during school holidays). This is scrutinised at the monthly panel meetings with plans and risk assessments (MARAMPS) implemented resulting in a decrease in missing episodes.

Return interviews

When a child who has gone missing is traced, a return interview is completed. Statutory guidance was issued in January 2014 which confirms that return interviews should be carried out within 72 hours of the child returning.

When a child is known to Children's Social Care or the Youth Offending Service, the interview will be carried out in 72 hours. If the child is not known, and the Early Intervention Service or School are

carrying out the interview, then contact should be made within 72 hours and the interview completed within 5 working days. Compliance with these timescales is monitored and reported to CSE subgroup as part of the Missing Children report.

Multi- Agency managing of Missing episodes

The Multi- Agency Risk Assessment and Management Plan (MARAMP) episode went live in April 2013. The training had a clear impact in getting MARAMP mainstreamed within social care teams for all three areas but there may now be the need for refresher training and the opportunity for practitioners to reflect on the benefits and challenges of using the tool. Practice examples of the completed tool were circulated and these have proved helpful. An audit of Kingfisher's use of MARAMP will be undertaken given the apparently low countywide completion numbers and multi-disciplinary nature of the team.

An area that now needs further analysis is what triggers the use of the MARAMP e.g. missing reports, CSE profile etc. The graphs below tentatively suggest a correlation between the spikes of missing episodes and spikes in use of the MARAMP tool. However a further audit needs to be undertaken at the end of December 14 to see if there is a stronger evidence of MARAMPs being used effectively to reduce missing episodes.

We have engaged skills and learning and set up missing/return interview and MARAMP training for; Early Intervention workers, designated teachers, foster carers and link workers enabling them to identify trigger factors for risky behaviour, breaking risks down into likelihood and severity and how to implement control measures to reduce risk levels. We are also re-commissioning our Supported Housing Provision and will be making use of missing persons reporting and MARAMP tools; which will include the accompanying training mandatory for all our supported housing providers.

The Missing Person Panel has a shared chair between TVP and CSC. The Panel are now quality assuring the MARAMPs and return interviews for all frequent runaways, ensuring there is a collation between the information and intelligence gathering, the analysis, and how this is used to inform and implement risk management plans and strategies cross agency.

The Kingfisher Team

In November 2012, the County Council and Thames Valley Police set up a joint team called Kingfisher, with support from the local health service and City Council to prevent, protect and prosecute cases of child sexual exploitation. The aim was to create a centre of knowledge and skill that offers a first response to concerns about child sexual exploitation and which provides support to



children, families and other professionals to reduce the risk to children through awareness raising and disruption activity and, where required, gathering evidence and achieving prosecutions.

The approach taken by the Kingfisher team is based on low caseload numbers in recognition of the time it takes to build trust and secure disclosure from children. Staff are consciously persistent and seek to build very strong relationships with young people. Early evidence indicates that this is a successful approach and that it has taken as long as 12 month's intensive work to build the level of trust and confidence to enable children to disclose. During that period other safeguarding actions have been put in place and these are resource intensive but necessary.

The team has also developed very strong relationships with other agencies, in particular with schools and Early Intervention Hubs, to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation, the potential warning signs and ensure that staff know what to do if they are concerned about a child. The Kingfisher Team social workers have attended secondary schools during the performance of the Chelsea's Choice drama workshops and have picked up referrals as a direct result of students participating in those sessions.

The team holds geographically focused extended team meetings on a monthly basis with local secondary schools, the Youth Offending Service, Probation, Early Intervention staff and others. This provides an opportunity to discuss any concerns at an early stage and promote the use of child sexual exploitation procedures and screening tools to assist in the early identification of concerns.

A Peer Review of the early impact of the Kingfisher team was undertaken by the Local Government Association in March 2013. This confirmed Kingfisher has good practice, taking a strong approach to finding and addressing child sexual exploitation and was positive about the effectiveness of the casework with police and social workers working closely together. It also commented on the very impressive high levels of co-operation between Kingfisher and secondary schools.

Oxfordshire have built on the work of the Kingfisher team to develop the recently launched Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), also one of the recommendations of the Home Affairs Select Committee report into child sexual exploitation.

The team has been working with cases that involve boys as well as girls, but has identified that there is a lack of referrals and expertise in relation to identifying boys who are at risk or victims. Funding has been made available for the BLAST Project to provide national expertise into work in this area. In addition the team has recognized the low rate of referrals of children from minority ethnic communities and funding has recently been agreed to employ a specialist worker to reach out to some of the harder to reach communities. Both boys and children from minority ethnic groups have been recognized nationally as hard to reach groups where additional work is needed.

The group provide a verbal report to every CSE Subgroup on the work of the team, its caseloads, staffing, etc. The CSE subgroup have tasked the Team Manager and the CSE Strategic Leads to



develop a dataset for the group to monitor, beyond those already received via the prevalence report and missing children report.

The OSCB could look to commission in external expertise to conduct an external evaluation review of the Kingfisher Team and assist in developing a performance framework which should include all three aspects of the work of the team – prevent, protect and prosecute. Professor Jenny Pearce OBE, from the University of Bedfordshire, a nationally recognised expert in research into this complex area, has undertaken similar work in other areas. The Board are asked to fund this valuable piece of work which will contribute to the future work of the Kingfisher Team.

Prevalence Reporting

The OSCB has agreed the Tackling Sexual Exploitation Action Plan. A key part of the action plan is section 3: *Improve the evidence base: Improve the data on the prevalence of CSE to develop understanding of need and resources and strengthen the evidence base.*

The Kingfisher Team have produced an overview of the prevalence of CSE in the County to help inform partnership decision making and target action in relation to threat, harm and risk. The report will also help inform decisions on the allocation of resources, disruption and enforcement tactics and individual safeguarding plans. The intelligence assessment for CSE is developing all the time. This prevalence report should be seen as an assessment as of the 1st September 2014.

It is important to note that following Operation Bullfinch, the successful prosecutions and disruption work in Oxford, there is some evidence that the CSE hotspots have moved to other areas of the county being an area of concern currently. The prevalence report and data analysis are crucial in ensuring all agencies are alert to where the most serious risk are and are able to target resources and activity appropriately

A wide variety of information and intelligence has informed this prevalence report. Sources include information held on Thames Valley Police databases (including crime, intelligence and missing persons), Children's Social Services databases and multi-agency records maintained by the Kingfisher Team. This report is not an analytical product.

There is evidence of CSE in different parts of Oxfordshire with varying patterns of offending. The types of CSE range from online grooming to the girlfriend boyfriend model. The online grooming is where there has been a number of internet based concerns around grooming and the taking and making of indecent photos of children. The offenders in these types of cases can be peers as well as older males purporting to be younger children. Often the offenders live out of county or even outside the UK. Thames Valley Police have an identified team, the Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) who deal with the majority of these offences. This type of offending is prevalent across the County and the Thames Valley region. The girlfriend/boyfriend model is where the young girl believes she is the girlfriend of the offender or where the child is given presents and gifts in exchange for sex. The level of criminality ranges from a one on one offender victim, offending by groups or



offenders with associations right up to the more organised criminality as seen in the Bullfinch investigation. The offences are taking place in a number of locations including guest houses, private houses and public houses. In some instances the offending has taken place in vehicles and public open spaces like parks. There is still no information, intelligence or evidence to suggest sexual exploitation is taking place in a formalised and recognised gang context.

The Oxford Community Safety Partnership has a Serious Youth Violence Sub Group which is Integrated Offender Management for young people who are at risk of becoming or remaining gang members. This is a multi-agency sub group with all relevant partners represented which will help ensure that all partners are aware of the risks associated with gangs and sexual exploitation.

Information on perpetrator profiles is currently limited and the sub-group has recognized that this is an area where additional analysis is required. TVP are undertaking some work on this which will be reported in due course.

The original Prevalence report in September 2013, noted that there were a significant number of girls and boys on the Kingfisher database as being of risk of CSE together with a number of suspect/subjects of concern as offenders. As of the 1st September 2014, the Kingfisher Team have seen an increase in the number of children and young people at risk of CSE as well as an increase in the number of potential offenders under investigation has also increased.

Prior to the start of formal prevalence reporting (1st September 2013) 6 Abduction notices had been served across the Oxfordshire, this has now increased to 45 since 1st January 2013. The use of Abduction notices is a good disruption tool and the appropriate use is encouraged across the County. There is at this time is no specific offence of breaching an abduction notice and if this occurs the appropriate offence to arrest for would be abduction. From the 45 abduction notices served two males have been found to be in breach and were arrested. One was later refused charged but the other was charged with other substantive offences. With regard to the others there is no intelligence to suggest they have continued to contact or seek to be with the girls once the notices were served. At this time the abduction notice is an effective tool for disruption, safeguarding and could be used for evidence of bad character should other criminal offences be disclosed. There is a move to bring in legislation to make the breach of an abduction notice a criminal offence which would make the abduction notice a very powerful disruption and prosecution option.

The CSE Action Plan

This action plan is based on the four key themes identified in the Barnado's report 'Puppet On A String'. It incorporates the recommendations from the Report of the Office of The Children's Commissioner Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups and the Home Affairs Committee's Recommendations on CSE and response to localised Grooming. The OSCB has divided the work done into five key themes, which are explained below. A full list of the actions can be found in Appendix 3.

It is updated prior to every meeting, with leads identified for each action and it being their responsibility to ensure the update to the group is current and that work is progressing according to timescales. The plan itself is currently undergoing a review as it has grown to nearly 50 pages and as was mentioned by Ofsted Inspectors, this had made the document overwhelming.

Theme 1 - Raise awareness to improve early identification of child sexual exploitation

All professionals in universal services need to be aware of their role in identifying and addressing child sexual exploitation. Children, young people and their parents and carers need to have the right information to help them access support quickly and safely.

Key highlights include:

- Bespoke awareness raising sessions delivered to services and groups within Oxfordshire (such as a Multi-faith conference and the Health Services Annual General Meeting)
- Chelsea's Choice production rolled out for the last two academic years and booked for March of the current academic year
- Professionals' Handbook and CSE Screening Tool developed and promoted via OSCB multi-agency training courses and single-agency training.

Theme 2 - Improve statutory responses and the provision of services

In addition to ensuring that universal services can respond to boys and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation, it is also vital that the right specialist services are commissioned and that there are clearly determined pathways from universal to specialist services.

Key highlights include:

- Establishment of Specialist multi-agency team, incorporating key professionals from Social Care, Police and Health services.
- All children deemed at risk of CSE are subject to a multi-agency strategy discussion and the Kingfisher Team conduct weekly reviews of all new referrals coming into the team. The Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub has been set up and is now live.
- Placement Strategy for residential care has been updated and fully incorporates recommendations by Home Affairs Select Committee. The Strategy has been approved by Cabinet.

Theme 3 - Improve the evidence

There is an urgent need to improve data on the prevalence of child sexual exploitation, to strengthen the evidence base and to support professionals to appropriately share information.

Key highlights include:

- TVP have a system in place whereby intelligence collected is passed to the Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) where it is reviewed by the FIBCSE desk. A flag is now on Police systems to allow recording of multiple perpetrators.
- Kingfisher Team operate a series of Extended Team meetings throughout the county that invite local services to attend to discuss
- GUM clinic professionals have all been trained regarding CSE and all young people attending are screened for CSE.

Theme 4 - Improve prosecution procedures

To increase the number of cases that lead to a conviction, action is needed to improve police, prosecution and court practice, particularly in supporting victims to act as witnesses.

Key highlights include:

- Independent Sexual Violence Advisors have been appointed to the two Sexual Abuse Referral Centres
- Victim and Witness Support programmes have been developed and rolled out
- Clear Governance structure within TVP for CSE investigations

Theme 5 - Disruption

Our aim is to disrupt the activities of perpetrators and prevent them from sexually exploiting children

Key highlights include:

- Multi agency misuse of drugs warrant on a public house in Oxford leading to the closure of the premises. There has been no further intelligence to suggest displacement of CSE activities from the closed venue, indicating a successful disruption
- CSE disruption patrols mainstreamed into Police core business, including night time economy operation, anti-social behavior patrols and targeted patrol activity
- Successful targeting CSE perpetrators for drugs supply

Serious Case Review on Child Sexual Exploitation

The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board has commissioned a Serious Case Review, which will examine the robustness of the professional responses and whether appropriate local and national policies and professional standards were followed.



The serious case review is likely to be completed in early 2015. However, there is a related criminal trial due to be heard in early 2015 and a further trial not connected to Bullfinch but including a number of victims and alleged perpetrators. The CPS and TVP have been in contact with the Chair of the Board, requesting a delay in publishing the SCR until after the trials and explaining their reasoning for this. The Chair has agreed to their request and as such the report will not be made public until after the trials are concluded. Both trials are scheduled to last for 8 weeks but both could take longer. If this happens the chair will need to consider further the publication date.

Following two high profile Serious Case Reviews (neither related to CSE) published in other parts of the country (Coventry and Bradford), the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Children and Families wrote to both LSCBs who owned the reports asking that further work was done to understand why failures occurred. The OSCB has taken account of both these letters and has amended terms of reference of this Serious Case Review (as well as others not pertaining to CSE) to ensure that they meet the highest standards of national practice.

This panel is accountable to the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board. The Serious Case Review Panel is independently chaired by Paul Kerswell and comprises of a broad mix of representative agencies from across the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board. Sheila Taylor, Director of the National Working Group on Child Sexual Exploitation is undertaking the function of critical friend and expert on the Serious Case Review Panel.

CSE Training and Awareness

The OSCB has been proactive in developing training/awareness raising within Oxfordshire. An introductory online CSE training course is available via the OSCB Training Portal with a more advanced online course being available via Kwango. All face to face courses have been updated to include reference to CSE (where appropriate). To date take up has been lower than expected and partner agencies need to have systems in place to encourage staff to undertake this training and to monitor take up.

To date training incorporating CSE has been delivered to more than 7,500 multi-agency staff in Oxfordshire, including all frontline staff working with children. This figure also includes all those who have attended the face-to-face CSE Training sessions, which are delivered in 2 hour briefings, half day bespoke sessions and full day courses.

All CSE-related information, such as the strategy, the screening tool and the professionals' handbook, are available on the OSCB website.

Work is currently in progress arrange the 'Safeguarding Adolescents' conference (the theme for the OSCB Annual Conference in June 2015) which will have a workshop on CSE. There will also be learning events once the OSCB Serious Case Review into CSE has been published in 2015.



Prevention work with children - drama workshops and mentoring

Values Vs Violence (VvVuk) offers a programme of work to primary schools in Oxford City which aim to help develop pupils' sense of personal values and understand how good values can help them make better choices and lead safer lives. This was a pilot programme and if it is to be rolled out County Wide and on an ongoing basis funding will need to be identified.

The programme has been created with the help of teachers all over the country and is designed to help children learn to value themselves and others and feel confident to deal with any risks they face in their lives. The resources are a natural fit with PSHE, but can be delivered across the curriculum.

Each child in year 5 is provided with their own personal journal which, with the support of teachers, will help them explore different issues around values and gain an understanding of how good personal values can help to keep you safe. The materials are supported by a teacher's guide which is all linked to the curriculum and should assist teachers in building the lessons into their scheme of work.

We are working with schools to help children understand the risks that they may face and the types of child sexual exploitation. In 2013 and 2014, all Oxfordshire state school year 8 and 9 children a play called "Chelsea's Choice", which powerfully dramatises different grooming patterns and leads to facilitated discussions about how to stay safe.

This has now been seen by around 24,000 secondary school children in Oxfordshire, accompanied by a letter and leaflet for parents. This performance has also been commissioned for 2015.

The County Council are also funding shows of 'Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter' by GW Theatre company, and writer/director Mike Harris, a powerful drama about sexual exploitation and street grooming, aimed at 15-25 year olds. Without preaching, or being sexually graphic in anyway, but with empathy, anger and surprising humour, 'Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter' dramatises the dangers and the complex issues involved in this most sensitive of subjects.

Working with parents and carers

A parents' worker post was created within Donnington Doorstep, a local voluntary sector organisation. The main purpose of the post was to target parents whose children are assessed as being at high risk or current victims of child sexual exploitation, combining groupwork and individual approaches to engage the parents of these children. One of the key objectives was to develop "strengthening parents" strategies to allow parents to effectively protect their children and to ensure they are attending school.

The post, its aims and the commissioning arrangements for the post are currently being reviewed to ensure optimum use of this resource.

Foster carers have also received targeted training on identifying potential “warning signs” of child sexual exploitation.

Review of Recommendations of the Jay Report and the position in Oxfordshire.

An Independent Inquiry into child sexual exploitation in Rotherham, South Yorkshire was commissioned by Rotherham Borough Council in October 2013. The inquiry was undertaken by Professor Alexis Jay OBE, and published 21st August 2014. Its purpose was to review the social care practice, to examine the management oversight by senior officers and the response of political leaders to child sexual exploitation in Rotherham between the period 1997-2009; and to examine whether the lessons have been learned and improvements have been implemented by the Council between 2009 and 2013.

The report noted the appalling nature of the abuse and the fact that it appeared to have been well known to senior officers and councillors for some considerable time.

The issues and concerns raised and the lessons learnt within Rotherham are important and relevant to all local authority areas and have been formally considered by the CSE sub group to determine the position in Oxfordshire and identify any further work that needs to be done by the group.

Analysis of Recommendations for Agencies within Oxfordshire

Risk Assessment – Senior managers should ensure that there are up-to-date risk assessments on all children affected by CSE. These should be of consistently high quality and clearly recorded on the child’s file.

Position in Oxfordshire - All Kingfisher cases have risk assessments overseen by a dedicated Independent Reviewing Officer. This was last audited in June 2014. High standards of risk assessment have been maintained since Kingfisher set up. Further audits are planned. Screening toolkit is used by Locality Teams leading to better professional judgements on cases. Agencies’ reports reflect good awareness of CSE.

Looked after children - Managers should develop a more strategic approach to protecting looked after children who are sexually exploited. This must include the use of out-of-area placements. The Borough should work with other authorities to minimise the risks of sexual exploitation to all children, including those living in placements where they may become exposed to CSE. The strategy should include improved arrangements for supporting children in out-of-area placements when they require leaving care services

Position In Oxfordshire – OSCB have approved and implemented a CSE strategy which has led to a more co-ordinated and targeted work in protecting those at risk of CSE. Better monitoring of placements has been introduced and review procedures for those children and young people who go missing are now in place.



Statutory Inspections (Reg 33) of external placements are undertaken regularly. Oxfordshire County Council has approved the Looked After Children Placement Strategy which includes provision for vulnerable children and a commitment wherever it is safe and appropriate to place the most vulnerable children in local provision and to keep them close.

Outreach and accessibility - The Council should make every effort to make help reach out to victims of CSE who are not yet in touch with services. In particular, it should make every effort to restore open access and outreach work with children affected by CSE to the level previously provided by Risky Business.

Position in Oxfordshire – There is a Helpline in place and children and families can self-refer to the Kingfisher Team. The drama Chelsea's Choice has now been shown in all secondary schools and has triggered referrals.

Children at risk are actively identified through regular 'extended team meetings' with the Kingfisher Team which include schools and other services countywide.

In addition there is Open access to Early Intervention Hubs and voluntary organisations.

Nationally there is evidence and locally we are aware that some groups of children are less likely to come forward and through the Kingfisher Team we are undertaking work to target boys and also girls from some minority ethnic communities.

The CSE sub-group is about to undertake a mapping exercise to identify services across the county who may be reaching children at risk of CSE.

Joint CSE team - The remit and responsibilities of the joint CSE team should be urgently decided and communicated to all concerned in a way that leaves no room for doubt.

Agencies should commit to introducing a single manager for the multi-agency CSE team. This should be implemented as quickly as possible.

The Council, together with the Police, should review the social care resources available to the CSE team, and make sure these are consistent with the need and demand for services.

Position in Oxfordshire – The Kingfisher team is now well established and operating effectively. The team is currently managed jointly by a police sergeant and a social care team manager and this arrangement should be included in the review of the way the team is working recently agreed by the OSCB.



The workload of the team continues to increase and from a police perspective this is supported by other internal services such as Serious Crime leading on prosecutions.

There have been additional investments made in the social work services including a dedicated Barnados parent support worker and the recent agreement of a joint funded post to work particularly within the Asian Community. Pressure remains on social work case loads and the Deputy Director is keeping this under review.

Ongoing work with victims - All services should recognise that once a child is affected by CSE, he or she is likely to require support and therapeutic intervention for an extended period of time. Children should not be offered short-term intervention only, and cases should not be closed prematurely.

Position in Oxfordshire - Extended social care and therapeutic support is offered to all those who have affected by CSE via the Kingfisher Team. Children are kept as open cases until they are felt to be safe in the long term. Those in contact with Kingfisher have access to specialist health support and can be fast tracked into CAMH's services. The operation of this approach should be considered in the proposed review.

The proposed review of the Kingfisher Team should consider the therapeutic pathways available to victims, including those who are now young adults.

The Kingfisher Team, working closely with key partners is considering the development of a pilot scheme to support young adults who have been historic victims and who are struggling to cope without a high level of support. If this is to be successful then vulnerable adult services will need to be included in the planning and commissioning of any such services and the long term commitment and resource implications for adults services will need to be better understood.

Quality Assurance - All agencies should continue to resource, and strengthen, the quality assurance work currently underway under the auspices of the Safeguarding Board.

Position in Oxfordshire - OSCB has received a multi-agency audit of CSE cases in Sept 14.

OSCB's QA work was judged comprehensive and impressive by Ofsted at the Inspection in April/May 2014.

Minority ethnic communities - There should be more direct and more frequent engagement by the Council and also the Safeguarding Board with women and men from minority ethnic communities on the issue of CSE and other forms of abuse.

Position in Oxfordshire - The Safeguarding Board should address the under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse in minority ethnic communities. A working group has been formed on



Community Engagement drawing from members of the CSE sub group and Oxford Community Safety Partnership to identify how work with communities can be strengthened and improved. Further work is also required specifically for women from such communities. A National Working Group advisor is providing assistance in this area. As previously stated it is recognised that this is an area for further development and the new post dedicated to working with the Asian Community will be used to help map specific needs.

The issue of race - The issue of race should be tackled as an absolute priority if it is a significant factor in the criminal activity of organised child sexual abuse in the Borough

Position in Oxfordshire - Perpetrator profiling is being developed by TVP. It is evident from the current cases that perpetrators come from a range of communities and racial/ethnic groups. There is emerging intelligence that different perpetrator groups tend to be involved in different models of grooming and CSE, for example street grooming and abuse by groups appears to be more prevalent in Pakistani, African and Eastern European groups whilst lone perpetrators targeting groups of children have been more prevalent in white British communities. This developing intelligence will be used to target preventative actions.

What is absolutely clear in Oxfordshire is that the strategy, action plan and procedures recognise CSE as a crime and the abuse of children and all partners are committed to tackle CSE in whichever communities it is found.

Serious Case Reviews - We recommend to the Department of Education that the guiding principle on redactions in Serious Case Reviews must be that the welfare of any children involved is paramount.

Position In Oxfordshire - OSCB reviews are written with the clear intention that they will be made public in full (unless there are exceptional reasons relating to the protection or welfare of young people). The Serious Case Review following the Bullfinch Trial will be published without redaction.

Next steps

As outlined elsewhere in this report, the OSCB should look to commission a review of the effectiveness of the Kingfisher Team, including consideration of management arrangements, therapeutic pathways, support for older victims and how harder to reach children and families are accessing support. The review should also cover how agencies in Oxfordshire can satisfy themselves that the work has a positive impact on the outcomes of children affected by CSE.

As either a separate piece of work or combined with the evaluation, an audit needs to be carried out of the quality of risk assessments on cases where a child is potentially at risk of abuse through CSE in mainstream services.

Future Work of the CSE Subgroup

Beyond the monitoring work conducted via the Missing Childrens report, the Prevalence Report and the Kingfisher updates, the group is committed to working on several areas:

1. *Developing Community Engagement work*

Cases across the country, and within Oxfordshire, show that child sexual exploitation is not confined to one community, and focusing on one community risks missing the warning signs of abuse. Whilst work needs to target street grooming and the different perpetrator groups who tend to be at the heart of such abuse it also needs to address the different models of CSE.

The CSE Sub-group is overseeing the development of the Community Strategy which will be incorporated into the wider CSE Strategy and will be supported by an Action Plan.

The Community Strategy builds on existing work already taking place within the county. The Community Strategy will look at Community Conversations – working with communities to identify issues and concerns, Community Engagement – working with communities to help deal with the problem and Community Interventions – activities with and within communities to prevent, protect and disrupt CSE. This work will include interventions targeted at victims and potential victims, perpetrators and potential perpetrators, parents and community leaders, including elected members and will consider issues of 'Place' including hotels and guest houses, taxis, parks and open spaces and town and City centers.

Communities will include wide definitions such as different ethnic communities, local communities and micro communities such as schools.

Work has commenced on mapping existing community interventions and in starting community conversations about issues and gaps in services.

Multi-agency funding was secured to employ a national charity, Street UK, to carry out a research relating to engagement work with some identified communities within Oxfordshire. Following on from the report, work is now underway to bring together key agencies to advance the community engagement work recommended by this report under the leadership of Superintendent Christian Bunt, Chair of the CSE Sub-Group.

2. *Supporting learning from the local Serious Case Review*

The Serious Case Review into CSE within Oxfordshire will have significant learning for partner agencies and frontline professionals. The group will support the learning events that will be organised as well as ensuring a monitoring function over any resulting actions for the OSCB in relation to CSE. . Will it also have oversight of the individual agency action plans or not?

3. *Monitoring the commissioning of therapeutic services for sexually abused children*

The therapeutic pathway for victims of sexual abuse, including victims of CSE, has been discussed at several meetings of the CSE Subgroup and progress towards commissioning a robust service continues to be monitored.

4. *Having oversight of the perpetrator profiling work*

Perpetrator profiling work has been commenced and the CSE Analyst from Thames Valley Police who is tasked with this has spoken at the CSE Subgroup. The work will continue to be monitored by the subgroup.

5. *Ensuring third sector engagement with the work of the CSE subgroup*

The local voluntary and community sector have an important role to play in addressing CSE. They may come into contact with children at risk or subject to abuse, they may provide support to victims who find it hard to engage with the statutory sector, they may have a key role to play in awareness raising and prevention, and they may also act as community intermediaries if tensions arise. They will be included in the mapping exercise as part of developing the Community Strategy and Action Plan.

This is an important area that needs further development. The CSE Subgroup is currently reviewing its engagement with third sector organisations within Oxfordshire.

6. *Improve engagement with District Councils and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)*

As raised in the Home Affairs Select Committee's second report into child sexual exploitation and response to localised grooming, district councils have an important role to play, particularly in terms of sharing information and concerns from frontline workers, and in their strategic roles as housing and licensing authorities.

There has been significant work done already in regards to training standards for taxi and private vehicle hire drivers who transport children on behalf of the Local Authority. Briefing sessions have also been run for licensed premises under the "say something if you see something" campaign. This good work needs to be built upon, ensuring it is well coordinated with the work of other agencies within Oxfordshire.

An initial meeting has been held with key officers from the City Council and it is anticipated similar meetings will be arranged with the District Councils to look at how they can be better engaged with the Sub-group and in the Community Strategy development.

7. *Ensuring appropriate and timely action taken on national guidance*

This is a standing function of the subgroup, who continue to analyse and appropriately action reports pertaining to child sexual exploitation. A list of reports discussed can be found in Appendix 2.



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Conclusion

The CSE sub group annual report has provided a comprehensive 'here and now' overview of the work being undertaken by the OSCB, statutory agencies and the voluntary sector. The Group has overseen some considerable developments in CSE safeguarding in the last 12 months. The report has also outlined a number of key work streams that the sub group will be overseeing in the short term. The CSE sub group will continue to report to the board on progress.

Appendix 1: Summary of CSE Action Plan (based on September 2014 updates)

1. Raise awareness across the children's workforce about factors which may increase vulnerability to CSE and indicators that it may be happening.
 - a. OSCB conference focused on CSE and used to launch the Strategy and associated policies and procedures.
 - b. The CSE screening tool was evaluated at the OSCB conference and distributed through partner agencies.
 - c. All partner agencies include raising awareness in their workforce development plans.
 - d. The OSCB has provided access to the e learning module for the children's workforce and partner agencies and is monitoring its promotion and take up.
 - e. All Directors of Children's Services, the Chief Medical Officer, directors of public health and chief constables have circulated the warning signs of child sexual exploitation to all professionals who come into contact with children and young people and ensure they understand and act on them.
 - f. OSCB audit conducted of all agencies to ensure the Screening Tool has been circulated and all professionals have been appropriately trained to ensure they understand it and are using it
 - g. The OSCB continues to monitor the impact of the Strategy and policies and procedures on practice through case/practice audits
2. Home Affairs Select Cttee: Ethnic minority children are less likely to be identified as victims of CSE. Statutory agencies must ensure they are able to support children of all races and tackle abuse by offenders of all races
 - a. Updated screening tool in light of evidence that emerges about children from different ethnic/cultural/religious backgrounds and models of abuse employed by different types of perpetrators.
3. Raise awareness across the wider workforce where they may come into contact with, or recognise that children and young people are involved in CSE
 - a. Adult services practitioners have been made aware of CSE, S&S, and importantly who in own agency to discuss concerns/access advice from as per normal safeguarding practice.
 - b. Key agencies identified who require further information and a communication/training plan has been developed for those key agencies.
 - c. OSCB CSE training targeted at residential homes.
 - d. Communications strategy planned for schools
4. Provide children and young people with information about how to stay safe in the community and how to stay safe when on line or using technology.



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- a. PSHE in all secondary schools addresses issues of e-safety and the risks relating to safety in the community, including CSE – this will need to be incorporated within the CSE Prevention programme.
 - b. Roll out of Chelsea's Choice across the county's schools and in specialist venues with workshop afterwards to raise awareness and talk about staying safe
 - c. Chelsea's Choice delivered in 2013/14 to secondary schools as part of CSE Prevention programme.
 - d. 'Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter' being developed for use within Oxfordshire.
 - e. Work with Youth Engagement Team to plan programme for raising awareness.
 - f. Work with the Anti-bullying Coordinator, the Information & Opportunities Coordinator and the E-safety Strategy Group to plan content for raising awareness programme
 - g. Values versus Violence to be piloted in Oxford City primary schools autumn / winter 13/14 & then countywide roll out
 - h. Group awareness raising sessions to be held for mothers in primary schools in Blackbird Leys.
 - i. Training to start January 14. Most City primaries participating. Evaluation report expected late summer 14
 - j. NSPCC to run assemblies and promote childline in primary schools autumn 13 onwards, starting in the North
5. Home Affairs Select Cttee: There should be sufficient funding for prevention work within the budgets of specialist CSE teams.
- a. May 2013 CSE Prevention programme being developed under a multi-agency steering group and managed as a separate project
6. LSCBs should consider the sensitive issue of awareness raising of CSE risks amongst Year 6 and Year 7 students
- a. Targeted strand of work for years 6 and 7 with supporting materials
7. Raise awareness of signs and symptoms of CSE with parents, carers and of e-safety.
- a. Parent worker post agreed for one year in Step Out Project to work closely with the Kingfisher team
 - b. Leaflets for parents distributed as part of Chelsea's Choice, giving given advice and contact information.
 - c. Kingfisher staff are able to support any school hosting a parent event following Chelsea's Choice.
 - d. CSE prevention to be incorporated into parenting groups and programmes in the hubs
 - e. CSE to be included in domestic abuse training
 - f. CSE sounding board with parents in December
 - g. Additional training and support for foster carers

8. Raise awareness of signs and symptoms of CSE with the wider community and of e-safety. Home Affairs Select Cttee: The communities these offenders come from must also play their part and do much more to acknowledge report and tackle the issue. Community leaders and Imams have a vital role to play.
 - a. Scoping project and Mentoring training to be commissioned from Street UK to prevent young men from getting involved in perpetrating CSE.– Need to agree who will oversee and support mentors on an ongoing basis
 - b. Possible taxi drivers project – developing the Oxford City pilot. To raise awareness of CSE / safeguarding and consider changes to licensing conditions across all Districts
 - c. Oxford City awareness raising event for housing providers and OCVC
 - d. Community and Multi-faith leaders conference on human trafficking and CSE Nov 13 (OxCAT)

9. Director of Children’s Services should ensure their staff view troubled children who have been exploited as victims rather than collaborators in their own abuse as recommended by Home Affairs Select Committee
 - a. The use of the term ‘Risky Behaviours’ has been reviewed and procedures and training amended in 2014 to reflect the new thinking and to not use this term.
 - b. This is covered within the Professionals’ Handbook but needs reinforcing with practitioners via training

10. Establish the specialist multi-agency CSE team. Home Affairs Select Cttee: There should be both primary and secondary health care professionals within local CSE teams.
 - a. Specialist team established and co-located at Cowley Road police station.
 - b. Policies and procedures are in place to support the work of the team and there is clarity about the roles and responsibilities of the specialist team and other services.
 - c. Information about the team, its roles and responsibilities and contact details has been made available to all professionals.
 - d. CSC request for additional staffing implemented
 - e. Gathering intelligence for current and future work.
 - f. Supporting on-going criminal investigations.
 - g. Participating in disruption work.
 - h. Monitor and report on the use of the screening tool from their referrers
 - i. Survivors involved in current case work

11. All children identified as being at risk of abuse through CSE will be subject to a multi-agency CSE strategy discussion.
 - a. All children referred to Kingfisher will be subject to a multi-agency strategy discussion, which takes into account their individual needs and circumstances, including their ethnic, cultural and religious background.



- b. Information sharing protocol re-launched through OSCB and used in multi-agency CSE meetings.
12. All agencies represented on OSCB will have a named lead professional for CSE and their details will be widely known within their service area.
 - a. OSCB identified list of CSE leads distributed to partners.
13. OSCB procedures in relation to CSE, Children Going Missing From Home and Care and Working With Sexually Active Under 18's will be revised to ensure they are up to date and appropriate. Home Affairs Select Cttee: Local authorities should be required to conduct return interviews, delivered by an independent professional, to all children and young people who go missing from home or care within 72 hours.
 - a. Procedures updated to reflect these requirements. These are also report upon via the Missing Children Report to the CSE subgroup.
14. Home Affairs Select Cttee: Assumptions about 'consent' must be challenged - it should be a fundamental working assumption of all front line staff that sexual relations between an adult and a child under the age of consent are non-consensual, unlawful and wrong. Authorities must not be blinkered by one form of CSE which might blind them to other forms.
 - a. The current recognised models are set out in the Professionals' Handbook.
 - b. The E learning programme purchased by the OSCB covers all models of grooming. The OSCB should ensure all front line staff complete the E-learning programme and agency representative should be tasked with monitoring this
 - c. The Professionals' Handbook has been amended to strengthen guidance on consent and the expected response of all staff.
15. OSCB will develop practice guidance on working with hard to engage young people.
 - a. Guidance has been developed and distributed
16. The Early Intervention Service will respond appropriately to the needs of children who are at risk of CSE.
 - a. Staff are effectively trained to identify CSE early and to offer appropriate support and referral on to the Kingfisher Team as necessary.
 - b. Systematic use of CSE Assessment Tool as part of Missing Children interviews.
 - c. Specific interventions being developed for direct work e.g. Kim's Story.
 - d. Behaviour and Attendance Strategies revised and re-launched to ensure updated pathways and support particularly in relation to Children Missing Education and Elective Home Education.

17. Home Affairs Select Cttee: Each LSCB should be required to set up a Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). There should be representatives from social care, police, health, education, YOT's and voluntary organisations
 - a. This has recently been completed
18. Each MASH should be linked to a CPS special coordinator for child sexual assault cases.
 - a. This is work in progress
19. Where there is a significant ethnic minority community each MASH should have a community liaison who can develop a trusted relationship with that community in order to ensure officials are working with that community to combat all models of CSE
 - a. This is work in progress
20. Home Affairs Select Cttee: CAMHS - The pain and trauma of victims should be recognised and dealt with. The Government should publish the recommendations on the health working group on CSE and the timetable for implementation.
 - a. Swift access to CAMHS services
21. The Corporate Parenting Panel should ensure that Oxfordshire is planning for and implementing the recommendations for improved residential care made by the Home Affairs Select Committee.
 - a. Placement Strategy has been implemented and delivers sufficient residential provision to keep our most vulnerable children safe and close to home.
22. Home Affairs Select Cttee: Councils should set up an employee hotline where anything suspicious can be reported.
 - a. Kingfisher has a dedicated hotline
23. Coordinated by the OSCB, and using the self-assessment tool produced by the University of Bedfordshire, all local areas should conduct their own audit of CSE based on the list of warning signs and vulnerabilities produced by the Office of The Children's Commissioner Interim Report
 - a. The data collection tool will be available on FWi and data will be input through the Kingfisher team
 - b. All partner agencies will conduct an audit using the data collection tool and OSCB CSE Screening Tool and will report their findings to the Kingfisher Team
24. Home Affairs Select Cttee: LSCBs must collect data in a standardised format so it can be shared between them. Either LSCBs should form a network or Government should identify an appropriate body to produce guidance.
 - a. Awaiting Govt guidance on standardised format .

25. Develop local processes for information sharing and collation of information to help build a locality level profile of the prevalence and pattern of CSE
 - a. Local profile produced May 2013
 - b. Data submission to the Office of the Children's Commissioner, May 2013, gives a good account of agencies engagement, policy and provision on all aspects of CSE in Oxfordshire.
 - c. Information sharing protocol updated and disseminated.

26. Home Affairs Select Cttee: A CSE co-ordinator ought to be nominated for OSCB and they should make sure the report of the work of the CSE team is published in a standard format across the different LSCB areas in order to make comparisons easy for the public and to assist Ofsted
 - a. The South East LSCB Business Manager group have agreed that this item of work is a matter for the Association of Independent LSCB Chairs to take forward.

27. TVP and OCC work with partner agencies, including third sector specialist organisations, to log information on girls and young women linked to gang members, and then risk assess these young people for sexual exploitation.
 - a. OSCB to gather data on the prevalence of children at risk of CSE through gang related activity and each child will have a risk assessment in place.
 - b. Kingfisher staff have completed further training on gang related issues in Oxfordshire.

28. All those identifying victims of child sexual exploitation to review their processes to ensure that intelligence or individual indicators used to proactively find victims children are not leading to biased identification. They should also liaise with agencies, including specialist third sector organisations, that are working with under-represented children and young people to ensure their identification of all those who are vulnerable or at risk.
 - a. Detective Inspector and Social Care Manager (central) quality assure data collection and potential for bias through quarterly audits.

29. TVP to use intelligence collected by Kingfisher and the rest of the TVP workforce to ensure proactive identification of potential perpetrators. Home Affairs Select Cttee: All police forces should ensure that their ICT systems are able to identify incidents of CSE and whether multiple perpetrators were involved.
 - a. The data collection tool to be published as part of the Professionals Handbook has been reviewed to ensure it provides an appropriate intelligence sharing format.
 - b. The Kingfisher Team will be able to provide the data for investigations and convictions which will inform the annual report.

30. Police forces should be required to notify the LSCB CSE coordinator as to how many cases they have investigated, how many have been prosecuted and how many of those prosecutions were successful and this should be published as part of their annual report.

- a. Under development
31. All agencies should adopt an agreed method for recording the ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability of victims and perpetrators of CSE.
 - a. Kingfisher records referral information through the screening tool and other methods by recording all data on the agreed monitoring tool.
 32. The Youth offending service should share information on either or both victims and perpetrators of CSE with other agencies, given the intelligence held on their assessment tools.
 - a. The YOS will share all information relating to victims or offenders of CSE with the Kingfisher Team using the CSE screening tool, the data collection tool and risk assessments. They will attend multi-agency CSE meetings and share information. A YOT worker will be part of the extended Kingfisher Team.
 - b. Deter Youth Offending Project made up of: YOT / Police/ Probation/ Early Intervention Service/ District Council
 33. TVP should improve their recording of sexual offences to enable the recording of multiple perpetrators and allow for a CSE flag.
 - a. Recording of sexual offences within TVP will record multiple perpetrators and have a flag for CSE.
 34. Home affairs Select Cttee: Sexually transmitted diseases are a marker for CSE. Sexual Health Services should consider how much information might be shared across the region in order to better identify children at risk of CSE
 - a. This is currently being recommissioned and needs to be included in the commissioning spec
 35. Home Affairs Select Cttee: The model of localised grooming perpetrated by Pakistani heritage men targeting young white girls should be recognised. Police, social workers and others should feel able to raise their concerns without the fear of being labelled racist. Review Muslim Women's Network UK report and consider further action to be taken.
 - a. The CSE sub group should consider whether there is a need for any messages to go out
 - b. Work is planned with targeted schools to consider steps to identify and tackle cases within the British Pakistani community
 36. Develop a series of performance monitoring reports that meet monthly, quarterly and annual needs for all agencies and provide a clear picture of work taking place to tackle CSE within Oxfordshire.
 - a. Develop and utilise the University of Bedfordshire data collection tool to develop information about prevalence.

37. The identification of suspected perpetrators through information sharing, local intelligence and proactive joint operations
- a. Prevalence report completed in May 2013. Updated written Prevalence report submitted to alternative CSE Subgroups, with a verbal update provided at intervening meetings.
 - b. Offender Intelligence Profiles created.
 - c. Current Criminal Investigations
 - d. Covert Police Operations.
 - e. A number of Warrants executed.
 - f. 45 Abduction Notices served.
38. Proactive and reactive investigations
- a. Clear governance structure for CSE investigations introduced within TVP. Investigation oversight group chaired by Supt Major Crime. Now Chaired by head of Protecting Vulnerable People.
 - b. Intelligence and investigation packages developed by Kingfisher Team and allocated to appropriate investigative team within TVP.
 - c. HMIC inspection of TVP
 - d. Social worker being attached to the current investigations
39. Working closely with the Crown Prosecution Service to secure convictions
- a. There are a number of ongoing cases with the CPS for a decision. Individual investigative teams will present their cases to CPS for decisions and seek early administrative advice where appropriate.
 - b. A CSE investigative master class was held on the 23rd October 2013. This included an input from CPS and lessons learned by Bullfinch.
 - c. CPS Lead identified.
 - d. Senior practitioner from CSC has been recruited for Kingfisher to be based in Bullfinch 3 to prioritise safeguarding of victims and assist TVP with investigations
40. Providing effective support for victims and witnesses
- a. Victim support programme for Bullfinch in place and learning to be collated and shared post-trial.
 - b. Witness support programme being reviewed with its own action plan.
 - c. Direct link into CAMHS established. Other forms of therapy being explored.
 - d. Mentoring programme being developed between Kingfisher team and the Specially trained Officers to ensure best practice and learning is cascaded from completing ABE/VRI Interviews.
 - e. Funding for the two Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA's) who were attached to the Thames Valley SARC's has been found so these posts will soon be reinstated. The ISVA's will work specifically with teenage victims of serious sexual assault and CSE. ISVA's now in post working from the Slough and Bletchley SARC's

41. Developing methods to reach unwilling victims and witnesses
 - a. The 'Never Give up on a Child' campaign is embedded into working practice of Kingfisher and other social work teams including on-going Bullfinch work.
 - b. Working with hard to engage young people protocol completed.
 - c. Group of children currently disclosing CSE following work lasting over a year.
 - d. As above additional funding for the ISVA's has been found and they will be working with teenage victims of serious sexual assault and CSE.

42. Maximising forensic opportunities. Home Affairs Select Cttee: All victims of CSE should be offered the services of an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor prior to their ABE interview. The ISVA should be trained in court processes and wherever possible the victim should be supported by the same person throughout the interview
 - a. Training for all front line staff in CSE to be rolled out over the next few months to include maximising forensic opportunities.
 - b. Senior Investigating Officer in Bullfinch to share best practice and lessons learned regarding forensic opportunities post-trial.
 - c. Senior Investigating Officer in Bullfinch to present at the CSE Seminar in October 2013.
 - d. A scoping exercise has been completed with the Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (SARC)/Harmoni to see if the current provision of ISVA's would be able to offer this service to all victims of CSE in Oxfordshire.

43. Quality assuring, advising and jointly conducting ABE interviews with victims of CSE
 - a. ABE interviews undertaken by the team.
 - b. All relevant social workers and senior practitioners are ABE trained and receive refresher training every three years
 - c. All ABE memorandum interviews are completed within Kingfisher.

44. Allocation of resources, utilising partner agencies in live incidents and develop plans to deal with any street contact with victims or suspects
 - a. Kingfisher and other partner organisations have supported a number of local police operations e.g., recent operation involved TVP and CSC visiting licensed premises within Oxford City. One example of a licenced guest house being closed.
 - b. The Kingfisher team continue to support LPA initiatives and joint working. A number of warrants have been executed across the County where the Kingfisher Team has gone out on the warrant to deal with any CSE concerns or disclosures.
 - c. Senior managers very supportive and open to requests for additional resources.
 - d. Positive futures coordinator attends extended team meetings and is devising targeted leisure activities for girls involved in CSE

45. Utilise the Oxfordshire CSE problem and intelligence profile to prioritise and set disruption activity based on threat / harm / risk.



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- a. Partnership disruption activity appropriately focused, utilising a range of tactical options (i.e. street patrols, enforcement etc)
 - b. Oxfordshire Profile developed
46. Develop bespoke disruption plans to support investigations on individuals and / or groups. Victim and perpetrator focussed.
- a. Disruption plans have already been developed and implemented against a number of perpetrators. Joint initiatives between Local Police Area and Kingfisher Team.
 - b. Disruption plans to support investigations as preventative measure. Developed in consultation with the Senior investigating Officer from TVP
47. Police Local Area Commanders to be the senior lead partner for disruption on Community Safety Partnerships.
- a. Standing agenda item in Oxford CSP.
 - b. Communication sent by Supt Bunt (Police senior lead on Safeguarding Board) to Oxon LPA Commanders.
48. Mainstream CSE disruption into day to day policing activity and local operations (e.g. Night time economy, anti-social behaviour)
- a. Dedicated CSE disruption officer (Police Inspector) put in place to support mainstreaming of disruption activity.
 - b. Specific Operation in Cherwell Police Area
 - c. CSE included in Operation Nightsafe (Oxford City night time economy operation). Focus Licensing checks on females/males in premises and checking their ages.
 - d. To be included in Oxford City Police area anti-social behaviour operations.
49. Issuing Child Abduction Warning Notices (aka 'harbourers warning'). A Child Abduction Warning Notice identifies the child/young person and confirms the suspect has no permission to associate with or to contact or communicate with the child. If the suspect continues to do so, they may be arrested and prosecuted for an offence under Section 2 of the Child Abduction Act 1984 (a child under 16) or Section 49 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1989 (child under 18 under a care order).
- a. A number of notices have been issued by the police and Kingfisher team across the county.
 - b. 45 Abduction notices have been issued across the County.
 - c. Appropriate records are maintained of all notices served for evidential purposes.
50. Proactive use of legislation to safeguard victims and deter offenders.
- a. The TVP CSE Investigation Oversight Group is a meeting where good practice and proactive use of legislation is shared.
 - b. To be updated when Sexual Harm Prevention Orders and Sexual Risk Orders come into force

51. Make best use of closure orders for premises knowingly allowing CSE to take place. Local authorities must make greater use of licencing to tackle grooming. Recommended by Home Affairs Select Cttee. The City Council should be asked to provide a named link person who attends the Kingfisher Extended Team to share intelligence on the ground and inform both operational and strategic responses. LSCB's should monitor the relationship between children's social care and licencing.
- On-going intelligence and evidence gathering.
 - Anti-social behaviour closure order considered by Oxford City on one premise. Precluded due to other enforcement activity.
 - This was addressed as an issue as part of the early Bullfinch work and John Dixon has now picked this up at a strategic level.
 - There has been a recent example of this working well in identifying a risk and responding to it.
 - Operational links are less clear.
 - Human Exploitation Coordinator is working with city council's licencing team to develop good practice. The Community Safety Managers across the county are aware of this work and are working closely with their own licencing teams to support a good practice guide which may include a national qualification. (LL)
52. Dedicated multi-agency CSE patrols in areas where CSE is known or suspected to be taking place
- Implemented in Oxford City Police Area in March 2013. Bi-weekly dedicated multi-agency patrols.
 - Recent dedicated multi-agency patrols in Banbury.
53. Identify and introduce disruption tactics based on national doctrine and best practice.
- Under development in TVP
54. Adopt and implement the Thames Valley Police tactical menu of disruption initiatives for CSE. Part of TVP CSE Action plan under Operation Safeguard.
- Under development in TVP

Appendix 2: National Reports Considered by the Subgroup since Oct 2012

- Evidence From the DfE to The Home Affairs Select Committee on Localised Child Grooming – DfE – October 2012
- What’s going on to safeguard children and young people from Sexual Exploitation? : Data Monitoring Tool – University of Bedfordshire – October 2012
- “I thought I was the only one in the world” Interim Inquiry Report – Office of the Children’s Commissioner – November 2012
- The Tangled Web: how child sexual exploitation is becoming more complex – Barnardos – April 2013
- Government Response to the Home Affairs Select Committee – DfE – September 2013
- Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – CEOP – September 2013
- Running from Hate to what you think is love – Barnardos – September 2013
- Unheard Voices: the sexual exploitation of Asian woman and girls – Muslim Women UK – September 2013
- Neglected Elements in Combatting Sexual Exploitation of Children – ECPAT – September 2013
- Guidance on the prosecution of cases involving child sexual abuse in England and Wales - Crown Prosecution Service – November 2013
- Rochdale Serious Case Review Report – January 2014
- CSE Training for Health Staff – Health Working Group – March 2014
- From a distance: looked after children living away from their home area – Ofsted – July 2014
- Shifting the Burden 2014 – All Party Parliamentary Group on Prostitution – July 2014
- “It’s a lonely Journey”: A Rapid Evidence Assessment on Intrafamilial Child Sexual Abuse – Office of the Children’s Commissioner – July 2014
- Sex and relationships education: It’s my right – NCB – July 2014
- Rotherham Inquiry – September 2014
- Repeat reports to the police of missing people: locations and characteristics – Portsmouth University – Sept 2014
- Risk Factors associated with negative outcomes for women and girls - The Lankelly Chase Foundation – September 2014
- Hidden in Plain Sight: Male Victims of CSE – Barnardos – August 2014