

The Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board Strategy to Prevent, Identify and Tackle Child Sexual Abuse

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Office of the Children’s Commissioner (OCC) commissioned a rapid evidence assessment into child sexual abuse in the family environment in 2014¹ which showed that 1 in 20 children in the UK have been sexually abused, 90% by someone they knew. Some prevalent studies of intra-familial child sexual abuse place this figure much higher. However, of the 43,000 children in England who are subject to a child protection plan at any given time, only around 5% are on a plan for sexual abuse. The emotional, sensitive and traumatic nature of child sexual abuse makes it one of the most challenging forms of child abuse to address.
- 1.2 The Criminal Justice Joint Inspection Thematic Report published in February 2013² made a number of recommendations to Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) as follows:

LSCBs should promote effective joint work with children and young people who display, or are likely to develop, sexually harmful behaviour by:

- *ensuring that in the Early Help Strategy the needs of children and young people who display, or are likely to develop, sexually harmful behaviour are identified and recognised, and that they are provided with help and intervention at the earliest possible opportunity,*
- *monitoring the effectiveness of the multi-agency response to such children and young people in their area, particularly including the identification of such cases, joint assessments and the interventions to them and their families and, where appropriate, their victims,*
- *developing and implementing strategies to address apparent deficits*
- *establishing open channels of communication with the local Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Chair and coordinator in cases where there is a shared interest*

¹¹ OCC: Call for evidence: Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in the Family Environment (CSAFE)

² The Criminal Justice Joint Inspection Thematic Report – “*Examining Multi-Agency Responses to Children and Young People who sexually offend: A joint inspection of the effectiveness of multi-agency work with children and young people in England and Wales who have committed sexual offences and were supervised in the community*”

- 1.3 There are pockets of good practice in Norfolk when dealing with child sexual abuse and we need to harness this good practice and ensure it is highlighted and shared. However, in the last three years there have been several Serious Case Reviews (SCRs), Multi-Agency Reviews (MARs) and audits which show there are clear weaknesses in the way Norfolk identifies and responds to child sexual abuse cases. This has resulted in a number of recommendations, some of which have not been implemented or only partially implemented. More worryingly, some of the recommendations recur, indicating that this is an area where individual agencies and partnership working gets 'stuck'. We need, therefore, to develop a strategy to address the gaps in skills, knowledge and resources in the workforce when dealing with victims and child perpetrators.
- 1.4 In August 2014, a Child Protection subgroup was convened under the Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB), in order to address child protection issues that were identified as high priority, namely neglect and child sexual abuse (CSA). The Terms of Reference specifically tasked this group to develop a strategy to identify and tackle CSA, and in doing so incorporate the learning from SCR, MARs and audits in our strategic response. The core of this group has subsequently developed into the NSCB CSA working group.
- 1.5 In 2017 the CSA working Group utilised Norfolk Constabulary's CSA strategic profile and reviewed the strategy in light of the analysis of the profile of child sexual abuse in Norfolk. Whilst the working group recognised that the data set was predominantly police based it was comprehensive and provided valuable information about the actual known instances of CSA within the county. See Appendix 1 for headline findings.
- The analysis showed a significant prevalence of perpetrator's under the age of 18.
- 1.6 Following on from this review the working group recognised that the experience of abuse in Norfolk identified a requirement to expand the NSCB CSA strategy to recognise the prevalence of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) and peer on peer abuse as a significant feature of CSA in the county.
- 1.7 The review in 2017 also identified a need for the strategy to recognise the emerging evidence of organised crime groups operating in the drug market identifying vulnerable young persons for sexual abuse as part of their operating culture.
- 1.8 In January 2017 the CSA Working Group agreed to adopt the [NSPCC Harmful Sexual Behaviour Framework](#) in Norfolk. The framework aims to help local areas develop and improve multi-agency responses to children displaying harmful sexual behaviour. The framework promotes five domains that cover the essential elements of developing and delivering an integrated

and effective HSB service for children, young people and their families. Between June and August 2017 a HSB baseline audit will be undertaken by Norfolk Safeguarding Board partners. The baseline audit will be used to better understand current multi-agency practice and support planning for future practice.

- 1.9 There are issues that cannot be addressed just by changing procedures or straightforward training: many of the cases that we deal with include children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour and/or sibling on sibling abuse. In order to affect significant change, the strategy and its implementation will need to address the need for cultural change in order to support the workforce to develop the confidence to deal with a subject matter that is often regarded as 'taboo'.

2. Definition

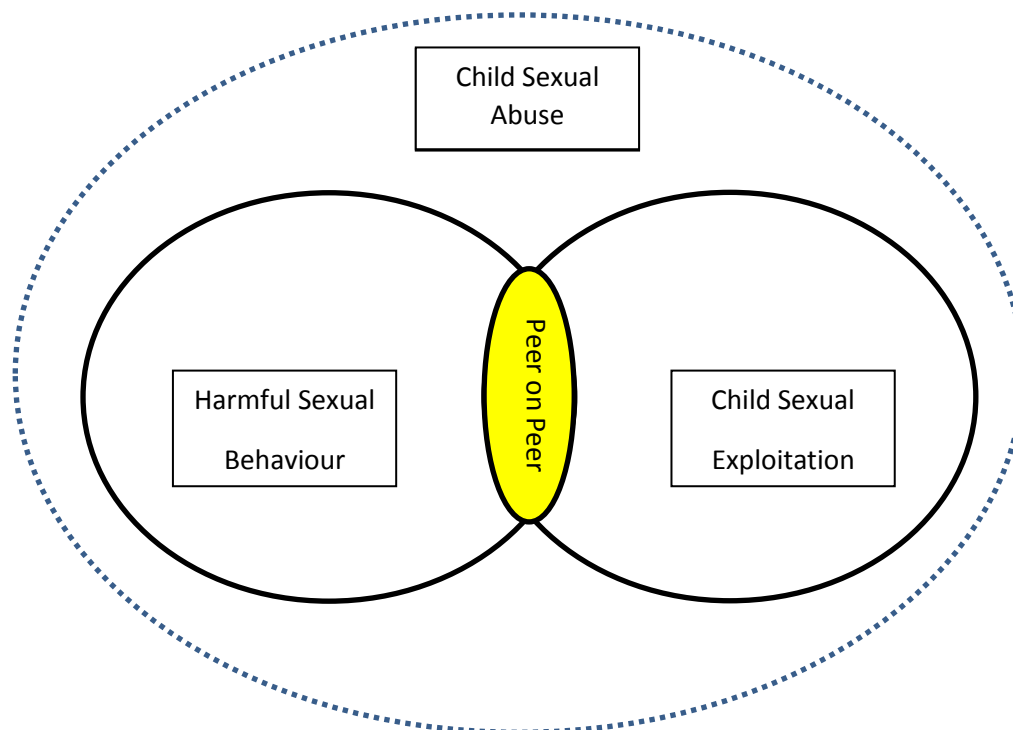
- 2.1 For the purposes of this strategy, the following definition will apply:

Child Sexual Abuse 'Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

"The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

"Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children." HM Government 2015

- 2.2 Throughout this document Child Sexual Abuse will be abbreviated to CSA. A glossary of all acronyms is attached as Appendix 2.
- 2.3 This strategy is written in recognition that child sexual exploitation (CSE) is another form of CSA and there is clear crossover, particularly in relation to Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB).



Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) is defined as:

“Sexual behaviours expressed by children and young people under the age of 18 years old that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self or others, or be abusive towards another child, young person or adult.” (Hackett, 2014).

Harmful Sexual Behaviour includes:

- using sexually explicit words and phrases
- inappropriate touching
- using sexual violence or threats
- full penetrative sex with other children or adults.

Children and young people who develop harmful sexual behaviour harm themselves and others.

Child Sexual Exploitation:

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the

perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. HM Government 2017

3. Principles:

3.1 The NSCB adheres to the following principles in the development and implementation of this strategy:

- We will maintain a clear focus on the child whether they are a victim or an offender, or both.
- We will have whole system leadership in awareness raising and tackling CSA with all partner agencies taking responsibility for professional standards within their organisations.
- We will have clear lines of accountability, roles and responsibility in cases of CSA
- We will have a shared, multi-agency approach to identification of and interventions for CSA
- We will demonstrate commitment to equalities and diversity acknowledging that some children are at more risk due to their diverse needs
- We will be culturally competent in this area of work, recognising that CSA is present in all strata of society
- We will be competent and confident in recognising and managing the complexity and tensions inherent within intra-familial child sexual abuse, particularly sibling on sibling.
- We will ensure that the complex nature of CSA and the impact on the workforce is acknowledged and that there is practical and emotional support in place for practitioners

4. How can we assess the services available to tackle CSA in Norfolk?

4.1 The NSCB strategy adopts both the Lucy Faithfull Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse Framework (ECSA) and the NSPCC Harmful Sexual Behaviour Framework.

Lucy Faithfull Framework

4.2 Using the Lucy Faithfull Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (ECSA) framework³, the current position will be analysed under 3 headings

³ The ECSA Framework can be found on

http://www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk/ecsa_eradicating_child_sexual_abuse.htm

- Primary prevention – the extent to which child sexual abuse is prevented before it would otherwise occur
 - Secondary prevention- reducing the risk of CSA in at risk groups. Preventing individuals from offending for the first time/ preventing at risk children from being abused
 - Tertiary prevention- preventing further CSA offences by known CSA offenders and preventing re-victimisation of known victims
- 4.2 Preliminary findings of strengths and weaknesses are included as Appendix 3. This will be developed into a comprehensive mapping and needs assessment document with a comprehensive directory of services available published as part of the implementation of this strategy.

NSPCC Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) Framework

- 4.3 The NSPCC have developed a Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) Framework to support local areas to ‘develop and improve responses to this important child protection challenge’. Norfolk has been accepted as one of the early adopter sites to be one of the first areas in the country to use the operational framework and associated audit tool.
- 4.4 The HSB audit is currently underway over the summer (2017) and the audit results will be published in the autumn to help with the understanding of service provision and development required. Appendix 4 outlines the NSPCC HSB audit framework and how it is being managed in Norfolk.

5. Strategic Aim, Objectives and Measuring Impact

- 5.1 The NSCB’s aspiration would be to eradicate child sexual abuse in whatever form it manifests itself. In acknowledging that some of the variables involved are beyond the Board and partnerships’ ability to control or alter, the strategic aim seeks to:

Minimise the risk of children experiencing CSA in the county of Norfolk and to support those that are or have experienced it.

5.2 Our strategic aim recognises that protecting and safeguarding children and young people is about the development of a culture that promotes good practice and continuous improvement within services, raises public and practitioner awareness that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, responds effectively and swiftly when sexual abuse has been alleged or occurs, seeks to learn when things have gone wrong, is sensitive to the issues of cultural diversity and puts the young person at the centre of planning to meet their support needs and ensure they are safe in their communities.

5.3 This will be achieved through the following strategic objectives:

- Tackling the prevalence of CSA in Norfolk.
- Preventing new victims of CSA in Norfolk.
- Ensuring support for existing child victims of CSA.
- Equipping front line professionals with skills and knowledge regarding CSA.
- Ensuring practice within organisations and across partnerships is the best it can be.
- Developing our understanding of Norfolk's CSA in order to develop services and activity.

5.2 In support of the strategic intentions we have identified three strands of activity that will support the implementation of the strategy and ultimately improve the way we manage CSA in Norfolk. The strands are:

- Awareness Raising
- Training and Development
- Practice

Each strand is underpinned by an overarching commitment to robust Leadership and Governance.

5.3 These strands and the strategic intentions will provide a framework that each of the relevant Board members can use to develop their own agencies response to CSA as well as set the framework for partnership work and plans.

5.4 All NSCB Board members must take a leadership approach in bringing this strategy and resulting implementation to their agency. The effectiveness of each agency's approach to CSA will be monitored by the NSCB through Section 11 audits.

5.5 All NSCB Board members will need to commit to ensuring their staff access appropriate training and take responsibility for raising awareness amongst themselves and with their service users. Examples of good practice should be fed back through the NSCB.

- 5.6 The NSCB Board has said that tackling CSA is a priority for Norfolk and must ensure that the implementation is timely and monitored for impact. The timescales will be included in a detailed action plan and evaluation framework.

Strategic Objectives: What will the partnership achieve?

Awareness Raising

PREVENTION: We will develop a package of preventative awareness raising materials which will include information about services, resources and most importantly; listening to the voice of the child, for use by all agencies, parents and the general public.

REFERRAL PATHWAYS: We will publish referral pathways to support parents and professionals in knowing how to get support for children identified as being at risk of CSA, who have been sexually abused, or display sexually harmful behaviour.

EARLY HELP/ WIDE ENGAGEMENT: We will engage with a wide range of agencies to promote awareness throughout the implementation of the strategy, including Schools, Children’s Centres, Voluntary & Community Groups

SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY: Agencies will be responsible for actively promoting awareness raising materials and resources with their staff and service users.

AWARENESS RAISING EVENT: A multi-agency conference on CSA will be delivered, to share some successes on tackling CSA and further promote awareness raising across the County

Training & Development

MULTI-AGENCY: We will review and develop the NSCB multi-agency training on CSA and sexually harmful behaviour to ensure it is fit for purpose for each agency.

SINGLE AGENCY: All agencies will review their own respective workforce’s skill and knowledge in relation to CSA and provide single agency training where necessary to ensure the right level of skill and knowledge are achieved and that specialist practice is of a high standard.

EVIDENCE: We will review and develop the ‘Achieving Best Evidence’ training to ensure best practice working with children and young people when they are interviewed by police and social workers following abuse.

CARING FOR CHILDREN: We will ensure that there are specific resources and training for residential workers, foster carers and adopters who find they are caring for/parenting a child who displays sexually harmful behaviour.

INCREASED VULNERABILITY: We will ensure that all aspects of training and awareness raising make explicit reference to early years, children with disabilities and children from minority ethnic backgrounds because evidence suggests there is increased vulnerability combined with a higher risk of non-identification of CSA.

Practice

MAPPING: We will map the availability of services in Norfolk against the Lucy Faithfull Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (ECSA) framework & NSPCC HSB Framework.

RESOURCING GAPS: The NSCB will support commissioners/joint commissioning bodies in addressing any resourcing gaps particularly support for children who display sexually harmful behaviour but are not within the criminal justice system.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES: We will ensure that pathways to resources that support children and families who have been affected by CSA, are clearly documented, communicated and accessible

MULTI-AGENCY WORKING: We will improve our information sharing across the partnership to promote the safety and welfare of children and prevent abuse wherever this is possible. This will include establishing communications with the local MAPPA Chair.

PRACTICE STANDARDS: We will expect high quality of practice in relation to CSA to include greater transparency with families and within multi-agency meetings when we are worried about signs that a child is at risk of being sexually abused, has been sexually abused or displays sexually harmful behaviour.

Monitoring Impact: How will we measure the difference we make?

Awareness Raising

Agencies will report back on numbers of staff who have received awareness raising materials/training and the resulting impact on services provided

We will seek staff feedback to establish if their confidence and knowledge has improved following the awareness raising training and the implementation of the strategy

Agencies will be asked to seek feedback from parents and children/young people when they have shared resources with them, regarding whether their awareness of risks of child sexual abuse and exploitation have improved and whether they feel more empowered to prevent child sexual abuse at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Feedback from the CSA conference will evidence increased awareness of and confidence in recognising CSA.

Training & Development

We will monitor the impact of multi-agency training on frontline practice and ensure any deficits are addressed in future workforce development agreements.

Agencies will report back on any single agency training being delivered and the impact it has had on the quality of practice.

Children/young people and families will have an opportunity to provide feedback following criminal investigations to allow us to learn from their experiences and improve practice.

We will seek feedback on the impact of training for residential workers, foster carers and adopters in terms of their ability to care for and meet the needs of the children they look after.

We will seek feedback from practitioners on improved practice in tackling CSA in cases relating to early years, children with disabilities and children from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Practice

We will monitor the impact of commissioning to ensure that the identified resourcing gaps have been addressed.

We will monitor the effectiveness of pathways to help and support by asking children, young people and families about their experiences.

Child Protection conference processes will be audited with the specific focus on CSA, categorisation and challenge

Multi-agency audits will evidence that the voice of the child is integral to practice standards where child sexual abuse is suspected or raised as a concern.

We will monitor frontline practice to ensure that professionals are working well together to prevent CSA and/or tackle it effectively. We will ensure that services are in place and that the safeguarding arrangements are co-ordinated and joined up.

Leadership & Governance

The NSCB will monitor the implementation and impact of the CSA strategy on children and young people through performance data and the results of multi-agency audit activity.

Gaps identified within the implementation of the strategy will be raised within the NSCB and any other strategic partnership boards as identified

The partnership will give clear direction and guidance on information sharing for practitioners.

Through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, the NSCB will monitor the impact of the strategy on children and young people's health and wellbeing

Leaders from within each agency will be accountable for ensuring their respective agencies are aware of the strategy, are appropriately resourced to actively implement it and are working intelligently with other agencies to effectively prevent CSA at primary, secondary and tertiary levels

Appendix 1 – Norfolk Constabulary CSA Analysis headlines

- Both recent and non-recent offence reporting has increased. In Norfolk and non-recent reporting has seen the greatest cumulative increase over the ten years. However this has reversed since 2014/15.
- Despite the increased reporting there is still believed to be a considerable volume of unreported CSA. The 2011 NSPCC 'hidden harm' survey data states that 9.4% of 11-17 year olds and 0.6% of 0-11 year olds experienced some form of CSA in the last year.
- In 2016 – 17 Norfolk recorded 1019 CSA crimes (monthly average = 85).
- By 2021 it is predicted that another 29+ offences will be reported each month.

Victim Profile

- 87% of victims in Norfolk are female.
- 46% are aged 13 – 15 years, 33% are 0 – 11years, 21% are aged 16-17 years.
- 46% identified as having an additional vulnerability (MH, Looked After Child, Domestic Abuse, Substance misuse).
- Disabled children are three times more likely to be abused.
- 63% of all CSA victims live in the top 50% most deprived LSOAs in Norfolk.
- Average duration of abuse is seven years.
- Average duration before disclosure is eight years.
- 44% first disclose to a family member, 13% disclosure to school member of staff and 12% disclosure first to the police.
- 19% were reported as a missing child at some point in their childhood.

Perpetrator Profile


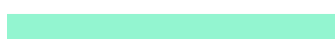
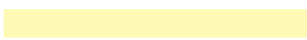

- 95% of perpetrators were male.
- 45% are aged under 18 with 39% aged 12 – 17 years, 22% aged 18 – 24, 11% aged 25 – 34.

- Stranger offences were in the minority.
- 74% of offending was extra-familial (EFCSA).
- Of the intra-familial abuse (IFCSA), 1/3 of perpetrators were the sibling of the victim.
- 4 in 5 cases of CSA were contact abuse (examples of non-contact: grooming and exposure).

Where in Norfolk

Victim Home Address



Significantly High		Below Average	
Above Average		Significantly Low	

Appendix 2 – Glossary of Terms

Acronym:	Signifying:
ABE	Achieving Best Evidence
CAMHS	Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services
CEOP	Child Exploitation Online Protection
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
ECSA	Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (ref Lucy Faithfull Foundation)
HSB	Harmful Sexual Behaviour
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MAR	Multi-Agency Review
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
NCHC	Norfolk Community Health & Care (NHS community health services provider)
NSCB	Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board
NSFT	Norfolk & Suffolk Foundation Trust (NHS mental health services provider)
NSPCC	National Society for the Protection & Care of Children
OCC	Office of Children’s Commissioner
PPU	Public Protection Unit
PSHE	Personal Social Health Education
SARC	Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (The Harbour Centre)
SCR	Serious Case Review
SRE	Sexual Relationship Education
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Appendix 3: Strengths and weaknesses in current service provision

What is working well?

Primary prevention

The extent to which child sexual abuse is prevented before it would otherwise occur

Education and Awareness Raising:

Programmes running in schools around CSA include:

- Personal Social Health Education (PSHE) for all children in schools, including modules on Sexual Relationship Education (SRE)
- Dedicated police led safer schools partnership in schools
- NSPCC / Child Line Schools Project; delivered to 125 Norfolk schools and to over 7000 children as of March 2015.
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) awareness raising i.e. through Chelsea's choice in schools

Training: NSCB validated child protection single agency training covers all aspects of child abuse and neglect including CSA

The Jigsaw Programme has three strands to it to ensure that the messages of prevention and staying safe are getting to children and young people as well as those that care for them as parents, carers and professionals.

- **Jigsaw Education Programme-**
- **Jigsaw Parents-**
- **Jigsaw Professionals** (includes CEOP training)

Secondary prevention

Reducing the risk of CSA in at risk groups.
Preventing individuals from offending for the first time / Preventing at risk children from being abused

Since the MAR roadshows, the numbers of children with child protection plans under the category of CSA has doubled, suggesting that awareness raising has had an impact on staff.

The introduction of Signs of Safety will strengthen practitioners ability to talk about difficult issues with parents and children and ensure that plans are appropriately focused on actual risk

A range of practitioners in Norfolk are trained in CEOPs

Professionals have access to consultation services within the MASH regarding all child protection issues, including warning signs and indicators of CSA.

Support/consultation is also provided for school health advisors through NCHC

Tertiary prevention

Preventing further CSA offences by known CSA offenders and preventing re-victimisation on known victims

Norfolk & Suffolk Foundation Trust (NSFT)

- deliver mental health assessments and interventions for children and young people (CYP) who have been traumatised by CSA through the Central Norfolk Child Family Young Persons (CFYP) service.
- Work with CYP presenting with mental health difficulties who exhibit sexually harmful behaviours. If they do not reach the threshold for youth offending then, once identified, need to be assessed and risk managed by outside agencies such as the Lucy Faithfull foundation.
- provide psycho-education about the effects of trauma, coping strategies including emotional regulation and management
- The Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (SARC) has services available for all ages of victims
- The Norfolk Youth Offending Team provide a Sexually Appropriate Behaviour programme for CYP who have been convicted of a sexual offence.
- Probation Service Adult provide Sex Offender Programmes
- MAPPA management of known sex offenders and the Police Public Protection Unit managing those subject to sex offender registration
- Joint Police and Children's Service investigations incorporating ABE interviews leading to the prosecution of offenders

What are we worried about?

Primary prevention

The extent to which child sexual abuse is prevented before it would otherwise occur

There is a lack of evidence that there is universal awareness of the prevalence of CSA

There is no evidence of co-ordinated universal prevention programmes/education on this issue to families and communities in Norfolk

There are high rates of domestic violence indicating that more work needs to be done on healthy relationships, starting from an early age

Neglect is often a factor or found in combination with CSA and we need to ensure that we are clear about the risks and do not focus on one issue to the exclusion of the other

Secondary prevention

Reducing the risk of CSA in at risk groups. Preventing individuals from offending for the first time / Preventing at risk children from being abused

The findings from MARs and SCRs suggest a lack of knowledge and confidence in the workforce in identifying CSA

Professionals do not have the knowledge and resources to be able to undertake appropriate risk assessments where children are at potential risk from child or adult perpetrators

There is no comprehensive targeted service for families where there are emerging concerns about a child's sexualised behaviour

There is a tendency to rely on criminal convictions to establish if CSA has happened and a lack of coherent strategy for dealing with cases where the police take no further action

There is limited provision of sexually appropriate behaviour intervention work for children exhibiting sexualised behaviour who are on the edge of care and who have not been criminalised (joint NYOT/Social Care working)

Tertiary prevention

Preventing further CSA offences by known CSA offenders and preventing re-victimisation on known victims

The findings from MARs and SCRs suggest a lack of knowledge and confidence in the workforce in identifying CSA

There is an overly optimistic reliance on parents'/carers' capacity to protect their children where sexual abuse has occurred in the family

There is a need for a shared, consistent approach to intervene where CSA has occurred and prevent re-victimisation

- Is our approach to removing child perpetrators from the home and reunification back into the family evidence and risk based?
- There is no agreed approach to the status of child perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse in relation to child protection/children in need
- NSFT would seek to expand and develop a service to assess and risk manage those children exhibiting sexually harmful behaviour instead of relying out of area agencies.
- Much of the resource for delivering interventions for those children and young people who have committed sexual offences sits in one agency.
- How well are agencies connected with MAPPA processes to protect children from known sex offenders?
- The SARC say lack of services to refer child victims to: advocates holding high caseloads

Appendix 4

Early Adopter/Pilot project: Norfolk and Waveney

Project brief and outline

Background:

The NSPCC have developed a Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) Framework to support local areas to 'develop and improve responses to this important child protection challenge'. Norfolk has been accepted as one of the early adopter sites to be one of the first areas in the country to use the operational framework and associated audit tool.

The early adopter project aims to:

- Explore the relevance of the HSB framework to local emerging practice
- Test NSPCC implementation advice and support to local areas
- Refine the services to fit the needs of delivery organisations

One of the principal tasks will be to use the HSB framework audit tool in order to establish a baseline of current service provision and responses to HSB across the multi-agency partnership in Norfolk and Waveney.

Norfolk and Waveney's involvement in this project supports the objectives of the *Local Transformation Plan (LTP) - Children and Young People with Harmful Sexual Behaviours* project and will benefit from the involvement of the newly appointed Harmful Sexual Behaviour Co-ordinators and Clinical Psychologist, funded by the LTP.

Project aim:

To facilitate an audit exercise across the multi-agency partnership using the NSPCC HSB Framework Audit Tool to assess practice, processes and leadership against five domains (responses to HSB, prevention, assessment, interventions and workforce development).

Governance:

This project is sponsored by the Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board and delivered through the NSCB Child Sexual Abuse sub-group. The audit report will be presented to the CSA sub-group, who will have final sign off of the report and recommendations before these are shared with wider Board partners.

The nominated leads are Val Crewdson, Area Manager, Norfolk Youth Offending Team and Isabel Davidson, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board. Val and Isabel will have responsibility for co-ordinating the audit process and producing the final report.

An audit task and finish group will be established⁴ and the aims of this group will be:

- to understand the audit tool in detail and be clear about definitions of HSB
- to support partners in completion of the tool where necessary
- to follow up with partners who have not submitted audit returns
- to verify audit returns
- to undertake initial analysis.

Progress on the project will also be reported to the LTP HSB Steering Group and the CSE/Missing sub-group by Val Crewdson.

Timeframes and key milestones:

10 May	Attendance at the NSPCC HSB Framework development day (ID, RF, KM, AM)
15 May	LTP HSB Steering Group meeting
17 May	CSA Steering Group meeting
19 June	Audit process launched
20 June	Letter and audit tool sent to all NSCB partners requesting completion
By 30 June	Agencies nominate lead person to undertake the audit and notify the NSCB business team (nscb@norfolk.gov.uk)
By 30 June	NSCB issues hard copy of HSB Framework and audit tool to nominated leads
By 31 July	Agencies undertake the audit and return completed tools to the NSCB business team (nscb@norfolk.gov.uk)
August/Sept	Task and Finish Group reviews and verifies responses
22 Sept	Task and Finish Group meets to undertake analysis of findings
6 October	Workshop with partners to review findings and begin to formulate actions
October	Final report written by project leads (VC and ID)
November	Final report findings shared at county CSA conference
4 Dec	Final report presented to NSCB Board Meeting
4 December	Final report presented to NSCB Board and actions agreed

⁴ Membership will be as follows: Val Crewdson and Isabel Davidson (Audit leads), HSB Co-ordinators (Francesca Burgess and Louise Everett), Clinical Psychologist (Romana Farooq), CSE sub-group link (Julie Wwendth), Suffolk YOS link (Karen Martin), Children's Services QA Audit Officer (tbc)

Process and methodology:

- All NSCB partners will be expected to take part in the audit by ensuring that the audit tool is completed for their organisation by **31 July 2017**.
- Organisations/agencies/services identify an audit lead and notify NSCB business team by 30 June 2017 (it is expected that leads will complete the audit tool collaboratively with colleagues in their own agency to ensure a comprehensive assessment is undertaken).
- Hard copies of the HSB Framework and audit tool will be issued once leads are notified to the NSCB. A short guidance document will also be provided to support completion of the tool.
- Where required, members of the task and finish group will be available to support partners in completion of the audit and to respond to specific questions arising during the course of the audit process.
- It is proposed that each of the NSCB Education and Early Years Advisory Groups undertake the audit tool collectively, or that each member of those groups agrees to complete the tool on behalf of their own school, setting or provision.
- Similarly, in respect of the health sector, whilst the Designated Safeguarding Team will complete the audit tool to provide a broad response from the sector as a whole, individual commissioners and providers represented on the NSCB are also expected to complete the audit tool from their own organisation's perspective.
- Audit tools will be collated by the NSCB business team and will subsequently be verified by the task and finish group. (Partners may be required to respond to questions or provide clarifications to audit responses as part of this verification process.)
- The task and finish group will also undertake the initial analysis of findings from the audit tools, which will be presented to partners at a workshop to be held on 6 October 2017.
- Following that workshop, a final audit report and proposed actions will be written by the leads to be presented at the CSA conference scheduled for November 2017.

Agencies/services:

Audit returns are expected to cover the following range of agencies and/or services:

- Children's Services social care (to reflect the following services: LAC, leaving care, children with disabilities, fostering and adoption, residential, independent statutory services, children in need of help and protection)
- Children's Services Early Help
- Education (to be discussed with the Education Advisory Group on 28 June)
- Early Years settings (to be considered by the Early Years Advisory Group)
- Youth Offending Team

- Designated Safeguarding Team (health)
- Health providers (to include NCH&C, CCS, ECCH, acute trusts)
- CAMHS
- Public Health
- MAPPA
- Norfolk Constabulary
- MASH
- District Councils
- Voluntary sector representation (through Momentum and Voluntary Sector Forum)
- Cafcass
- NPS
- CRC