

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM NO. 8
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Report of the Corporate Director for People and Communities		
Contact Officer	Lou Williams; Service Director for Children & Safeguarding	Tel: 864139

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AT RISK FROM CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OR FROM BEING MISSING FROM HOME, EDUCATION OR CARE

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This report provides brief information about the response of principal agencies in Peterborough to identifying, assessing and supporting young people who may be at risk as a result of missing episodes or from child sexual exploitation [CSE].
- 1.2. The report also provides some brief information about the way in which agencies work together to safeguard young people in the City who may be at risk as a result of missing episodes,.
- 1.3. The report also provides a brief summary of multi-agency learning following on from Operation Earle and the associated overview serious case review report, published in June 2016.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. Members are asked to note the content of this report, and in particular:
 - The actions that are being taken across the partnership to prevent young people from becoming at risk from child sexual exploitation or as a result of going missing from home and care, and;
 - To consider whether a further report on the response to vulnerable young people at risk as a result of going missing or from child sexual exploitation or both is produced in 12 months' time.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

- 3.1. This report relates to the corporate priority to safeguard vulnerable children and adults.
- 3.2. This report falls within the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Children's Services.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1. Child Sexual Exploitation is an issue that has received considerable local and national attention, as the risks posed by groups of organised and [mostly] adult men who seek out, manipulate and abuse [mostly] vulnerable girls and young women has been better understood by agencies responsible for safeguarding the vulnerable and prosecuting offenders.
- 4.2. Young people who go missing from home, care or education are also at risk from a range of other threats. The fact that they go missing may of course place some young people at increased risk from Child Sexual Exploitation, but young people who go missing can also be at risk from increased involvement in organised criminal activities, sometimes as a result of exploitation by adults, as well as being more likely to be at risk of problematic levels of substance and alcohol misuse.
- 4.3. Some young people who are regularly missing are vulnerable to being groomed by older offenders into identifying and introducing other young people into exploitative situations, while a smaller number may themselves be engaged in very serious offending against others during missing episodes.
- 4.4. Young people who are at risk as a result of going missing from home, care or education, may therefore also be at increased risk of child sexual exploitation, but may also be at risk for a range of other reasons. So, while there is an overlap between missing and child sexual exploitation that makes it sensible to look at the issues together, the response to individual young people who may be at risk as a result of being missing requires careful assessment and be appropriate to their individual circumstances and the risks they are facing.
- 4.5. This report begins by providing some information about key learning in respect of tackling issues relating to Child Sexual Exploitation, including as identified by the Serious Case Review overview report about learning from Operation Earle here in Peterborough, which resulted in the successful conviction of a number of perpetrators of very serious offences against girls and young women in Peterborough. This overview report is provided at Appendix 1.
- 4.6. It then moves on to summarise our current response to assessing and meeting the needs of young people who go missing from care, home or education, providing some examples of how specific actions have been taken to safeguard individual young people. The report concludes by briefly summarising actions that are taken across the City to raise awareness of the risks and to develop broader approaches that safeguard vulnerable young people.

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: The need for effective multi-agency working

- 4.7. Operation Earle formally commenced in January 2013, and was built on a very close working relationship and joint investigation between Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire Police. It has received national recognition as a model of good practice for identifying and investigating child sexual exploitation. Operation Earle did not come from a vacuum; it began as a result of a growing recognition nationally and locally of the extent of the organised sexual exploitation of vulnerable young people. There was also local acknowledgement between the partners that as a City with a relatively young population and one that included some significantly materially disadvantaged areas, Child

Sexual Exploitation was likely to be an issue in Peterborough, even if instances of organised abuse had yet to be identified.

- 4.8. As is well documented, 10 men were convicted of 59 offences against 15 young women, with sentences totalling over 110 years by the conclusion of Operation Earle in May 2015.
- 4.9. Key aspects of learning from experiences in Peterborough and elsewhere about working with young people at risk of child sexual exploitation include:
- The importance of sharing information across all agencies about specific individual young people and more general information and intelligence about addresses to which vulnerable young people appear to be drawn and about potential offenders;
 - The need for training and development of individual workers in all agencies to help them to recognise potential indications of Child Sexual Exploitation, including that individual young people will often have been groomed to believe that they are in a 'relationship' with the offender and may also have been threatened with their own safety or the safety of family members if they divulge any information about what is happening to them;
 - That some perceptions of the behaviours of young people including notions of how they are 'consenting' to sexual relationships risk overlooking the power and coercion used by the perpetrators. No young person can consent to their own abuse;
 - That for young people to feel sufficiently confident to talk about their experiences requires patience and the development of a consistent relationship from a dedicated lead worker in order that a high level of trust is established;
 - That links between young people who go missing, particularly where this is a regular feature, and risks of Child Sexual Exploitation, need to be made at all times;
 - That where there are concerns about an individual child or young person, risks that they are facing should be evaluated using recognised risk evaluation tools;
 - That supporting individual young people at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation will usually be most effective when a 'whole family' approach is adopted;
 - That the broader community has a role in identifying potential Child Sexual Exploitation and helping to tackle it;
 - The young people at risk can be male or female, from any national or ethnic background, as can perpetrators;
 - That some exploitation begins, is reinforced and maintained, through social media.

Partnership response to assessing and meeting the needs of young people who go missing or who are at risk of child sexual exploitation

- 4.10. Much has changed since the conclusion of Operational Earle. The local Safeguarding Children Board has played a significant role in helping to develop a coordinated, multi-agency response to the needs of young people at risk because they go missing regularly and who may also be at risk of child sexual exploitation. Individual agencies, including schools, health services and children's services have invested in a range of training and other measures to improve our response to supporting vulnerable young people, and there have been a variety of community facing activities and actions to help raise awareness and strengthen the role of the broader community in helping to prevent conditions where child sexual exploitation in particular is more likely to take place without challenge.
- 4.11. Support is offered to individual young people who go missing from home or care by way of an independent return interview. Barnardo's is commissioned to undertake independent interviews where a young person has gone missing from home, while the National Youth

Advisory Service undertakes interviews where young people in care have gone missing from their placement.

- 4.12. These independent interviews provide an opportunity for young people to express any worries or concerns they have to an adult independent of their home or care environment. In the event that information is provided that might indicate particular risks to young people, this is shared with relevant agencies [children's social care and the police, primarily] so that action can be taken to safeguard the young person. More general information from these is collated and contributes to intelligence that is shared between agencies at the multi-agency Missing and CSE Operational Group, held monthly.
- 4.13. The responsibilities of individual agencies in respect of children and young people who go missing are set out in the Children and Young People Missing from Home or Care protocol [attached at Appendix 2 to this report]. This protocol helps practitioners to distinguish between episodes of behaviour that fall within the spectrum of normal adolescent behaviours such as being out without permission [where the parent or carer is reasonably certain that the young person is safe and well but has not, for example, returned home at the agreed time], and those situations that indicate that a child or young person should be considered to be missing and therefore require a police response.
- 4.14. The protocol identifies groups of young people who are likely to be particularly vulnerable, including young people in care and those who may have learning or other additional needs. Guidance is also provided around identifying the particular vulnerabilities of young people who regularly go missing. The guidance also sets out under what circumstances strategy discussions should take place between the police, children's social care and any other relevant partners to share information, explore risks in more detail and begin the development of plans to put in place to help to safeguard the young person concerned.
- 4.15. Where children and young people are open to Children's Social Care or are looked after and go missing, a risk assessment is undertaken by the allocated social worker which is used to inform the child or young person's plan. For children in care or who are subject to child protection plans, independent chairs monitor progress against plans and the extent of risks at child protection conferences or statutory reviews in order to ensure that plans to reduce risks are effective.
- 4.16. Some children and young people at risk of child sexual exploitation do not go missing regularly from home or care but instead may have a pattern of being absent from school regularly for parts of the school day. All schools in Peterborough have a lead teacher responsible for ensuring that issues of potential child sexual exploitation among pupils in the school are identified. These leads have all received additional training and support to help identify signs and symptoms that a young person is potentially being exploited. Ordinarily, concerns about specific young people are raised through a referral to children's social care.

Identifying young people at risk, acting to safeguard them, including the Missing and CSE Operational Group

- 4.17. There are currently [October 2016] 35 young people who have a risk of child sexual exploitation identified and who are open to children's social care, 15 of whom are in care. Although young males have been identified as at risk in the past, none are currently. While it is the case that identified victims of this type of exploitation have been overwhelmingly young women nationally, we continue to highlight to practitioners of the need to be alert to the potential for young males to also be exploited in this way.

- 4.18. Young people who have been identified as being at potential risk from child sexual exploitation have a risk assessment completed with them, which is used to inform planning to help to keep them safe.
- 4.19. The most recent audit [completed in September 2016] of the effectiveness of the use of the risk assessment was encouraging, in that in the great majority of cases, [80%] the auditor found that the risk assessment appropriately included the voice of the young person, information from parents and carers and including positive and protective factors associated with the young person. The latter is important in ensuring engagement with young people. There remained some areas for continued improvement in practice, for example in ensuring that the evidence for asserting that some areas of potential risk was scored as 'Low' within the assessment is clearly set out, and not all action areas being allocated to individual practitioners. Audits are regularly undertaken and these areas for improvement will continue to be reviewed.
- 4.20. Risk assessments for young people who go missing are completed and used in a similar way. Where the missing risk is associated with potential involvement in offending or other issues, the individual plan developed for the young person will be different from plans put in place to safeguard young people from child sexual exploitation but the process is essentially similar.
- 4.21. There has been a considerable drive to improve the reporting of missing children and young people over recent years, which also makes comparing current rates of reported missing with rates missing in previous years unreliable. The frequency of missing incidents does vary over the year and generally fewer incidents are reported during winter months.
- 4.22. The great majority of children and young people who go missing are aged between 14 and 17. In the year 2015-16 the peak age for missing incidents was 15; 67 young people aged 15 went missing at some point during the year. There were 54 young people aged 14 who were missing at some point in the year and 62 young people aged 16.
- 4.23. The table below shows the number of missing episodes reported in 2015-16 and in the year to date:

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
2016/17:	39	68	49	61	36	66							319
2015/16:	22	26	41	62	47	48	44	41	36	40	25	34	466

- 4.24. Children and young people going missing can go missing more than once in any period. The chart below shows the number of individual children who have gone missing over the same period, showing that in September, 41 children went missing on 66 separate occasions:

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
2016/17:	29	53	34	44	26	41							227
2015/16:	13	21	27	25	20	36	32	24	19	19	18	32	286

- 4.25. In the majority of cases, young people go missing only once, with much fewer going missing on multiple occasions, as illustrated in the following table. The 2016/17 line is for the current year to the end of September:

	1 incident	2 incidents	3 incidents	4 + incidents	Individuals
2016/17:	176	31	13	7	227
2015/16:	202	50	14	20	286

4.26. It is also the case that in most circumstances, children and young people are missing for less than 24 hours, as is illustrated by the table below for the current year:

	<24 hours	1 day	2 days	3 + days
Apr	24	11	3	1
May	45	13	5	5
June	23	15	2	9
July	32	17	4	8
Aug	14	14	2	6
Sept	54	7	0	5
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				

4.27. Children and young people going missing and particularly those who go missing more regularly are much more likely to have some involvement with children's social care. As is noted elsewhere in this report, children and young people in care are particularly over-represented in missing figures generally.

4.28. In the current financial year, of the 227 children and young people who have gone missing to date, 138 were open to children's social care at the time they went missing, and a further 38 became open to children's social after having been missing, while only 28 have had no involvement with children's social care:

	2016/17:	2016/17:	2015/16:	2015/16:
Current:	138	61%	155	54%
Prior:	23	10%	32	11%
Subsequent:	38	17%	59	21%
Never:	28	12%	40	14%
Total:	227	100%	286	100%

4.29. Of the children and young people open to children's social care who have been missing on at least one occasion in the current year, just over half had been missing from care:

	2016/17:	2016/17:	2015/16:	2015/16:
Current CLA	71	51%	75	48%
Current CP	3	2%	28	18%
Current CIN:	64	46%	52	34%
Total:	138	100%	155	100%

- 4.30. Where individual young people are identified as being at particularly high risk, they are discussed at the Missing and CSE Operational Group. Risk factors include the presence of additional factors that may indicate risk from child sexual exploitation, or that are related to the number of missing incidents, their duration or the age of the young person.
- 4.31. This group meets monthly and is chaired by the Head of Service for First Response in Children's Social Care. The terms of reference for the group can be found at Appendix 3 to this report. The group is a multi-agency one, with regular attendance from agencies including:
- The police, including safer schools officers as well as public protection;
 - Children's social care;
 - Education safeguarding lead [as communication lead to and from schools];
 - Children missing education officer;
 - Barnardo's and National Youth Advisory Service;
 - The NSPCC
 - The Youth Offending Service;
 - Peterborough Regional College
 - Youth in Localities Team;
 - Early Help services;
 - Health
- 4.32. This meeting operates at a number of levels. It enables information and intelligence about potential high risk perpetrators and links to any known addresses gathered as a result of the police 'Operation Makesafe' to be shared and links to be drawn with known patterns of young people being missing as gathered from return home interviews and in-depth knowledge of specific young people at particularly high risk.
- 4.33. The meeting also enables communication and knowledge to be shared about young people who may be becoming involved in offending behaviour during periods of being missing, and again to share any information about adults who may be exploiting them in this area. For example, there have been a small number of young people who while missing appear to have been engaged in the transporting or potential dealing of drugs in the City.
- 4.34. The meeting also enables information to be shared about young people who may be at risk through being missing with the Channel Panel, which is the multi-agency panel that considers support and interventions where individuals are perceived to be at risk of extremism.
- 4.35. Finally, as noted above, the panel considers individual young people considered to be at particularly high risk as a result of being missing, of becoming involved in offending behaviour, or being at high risk of sexual exploitation.

- 4.36. For individual young people, the meeting is able to develop multi-agency safeguarding plans, drawing on the information about the individual young person and the resources available from each of the agencies in attendance. Depending on the needs identified, actions taken may include a variety of interventions from the preventative services associated with the Youth Offending Service, for example, to engagement of more specialist help and support.
- 4.37. In a recent example, a young woman who was regularly going missing from her residential care placement was successfully engaged by the Youth Offending Services psychologist. The psychologist and the young person were able to broker a risk management plan that essentially made changes to the periods when she was allowed to be away from the care placement. The young person had thought that the placement would not allow her [age appropriate] boyfriend to visit her and would try to prevent her from seeing him. Meetings were arranged between the psychologist, the young person's social worker, the young man and the care provider [and separately with the young male's parents] and agreements reached about contact and time away from the home.
- 4.38. For the most part, these agreements have been adhered to, and missing episodes have declined significantly.
- 4.39. Of course, not all young people can be engaged and safeguarded in this way. Risk of child sexual exploitation and missing from home episodes can be associated with difficult early childhood experiences including parental neglect, and the underlying issues that are leading to a young person being regularly missing may be very entrenched and difficult to change.
- 4.40. The great majority of parents are of course extremely worried about their child when they go missing and particularly when such missing episodes are regular. Plans to protect and safeguard young people are always drawn up in partnership with families. There are, however, some situations where it is difficult to safeguard young people while they remain with their families. This may be because relationships have broken down, or it may be the result of the young person being drawn into an apparently exciting peer group and that this superficial attraction together with usual adolescent rebellion and tendency towards risk taking behaviour has made it impossible for parents to maintain usual boundaries with their child.
- 4.41. In such circumstances, care placements may be required. On some occasions, time-limited periods of care can be effective. One young person, for example, was placed in a specialist provision for a two-month period. This provision was in a very isolated location and included a very wide ranging programme of activities. The young person concerned had been drawn into patterns of behaviour that included use of drugs including amphetamine sulphate [speed]. The distance from this environment that the placement provided enabled the young person to re-evaluate their experiences and recognise that their substance misuse had essentially been exploitative and damaging to their well-being. The young person subsequently returned to the care of their family.
- 4.42. For some young people, patterns of absconding and the elements of risk they are exposed to as a result means that longer term care placements are needed. In many cases, the additional boundaries offered by skilled foster carers are successful in reducing risks from regular absconding. For a smaller number of young people, much more specialist longer term placements are required. For a very small group – perhaps one or two in any year - the decision is reached that only a secure placement is sufficient to safeguard the needs

of the young person concerned. Secure placements can only be agreed through the courts, which must make a Secure Accommodation Order under the Children Act 1989. The threshold for making these orders is, rightly, very high.

Transitioning to adult services

- 4.43. One issue identified in the overview serious case review of learning from Operation Earle as well as from elsewhere is that of the transition from support provided under children's social care to that available from traditional adult social care services.
- 4.44. Legislation, guidance and models of service delivery change significantly when a young person becomes aged 18. The mere fact, of course, that a young person has reached this age does not mean that the risks they were facing as a 17-year-old have suddenly disappeared. For a number, and especially those at risk of sexual exploitation as vulnerable 17 year olds, the risks remain as they reach 18 years of age. Yet as 18 year olds, they often do not have the level of learning or mental health needs that would lead them to be eligible for adult social care services in the traditional sense.
- 4.45. Where the young person concerned is placed with foster carers, they are often able to remain with their carers under 'Staying Put' arrangements beyond the age of 18, allowing them important additional time to mature further before moving on to live independently. This option is not, however, available for young people who are placed in residential care or in semi-independent care placements.
- 4.46. An advantage of the joining together of children's and adult social care services to form the People and Communities Directorate is that it has become much easier to develop plans for supporting young people who do not reach traditional adult social care thresholds but who are at on-going risk as they approach and pass the age of 18 years. While all young people leaving care have support from aftercare services, this does not usually include continued supported accommodation, except under Staying Put as detailed above. The bringing together of services under the one Directorate has made the development of bespoke support for young people who continue to face risks more straight forward than was the case.
- 4.47. In a very recent example, a young man who is at clear risk of exploitation and who was in care is now being supported by adult social care services despite him not reaching the traditional thresholds. This joined up approach means that he and others with similar needs can access much more support with day to day living, reducing the risks they face, and enabling them to mature further while being exposed to fewer risks than would be the case were they in their own accommodation.

Other preventative approaches in place

- 4.48. Risks posed by adults seeking to identify and sexually exploit young people are reduced where communities are more aware of the signs of potential exploitation and feel sufficiently confident to report their concerns.
- 4.49. The safeguarding children board has therefore targeted training and support to those parts of the night-time economy that are in a particular position to recognise potentially worrying activities. This has included work with hotel receptionists and fast food take way proprietors, for example. In addition, all taxi drivers are required to complete training on child sexual exploitation before they are licensed in the City. Partners, including the police, also support more general regular awareness raising activities across the community.

- 4.50. Those working directly with young people are provided with specialist training through the safeguarding children board and elsewhere. As noted elsewhere, schools are often on the front line where recognition of young people potentially at risk of exploitation is concerned, and all schools therefore have designated leads on child sexual exploitation.
- 4.51. The live performance of Chelsea's Choice has been offered in most secondary schools on more than one occasion. This performance provides young people with insight into the way in which adults can groom young people and offers extended opportunity for the issues raised to be discussed.
- 4.52. During September 2016, a performance of Chelsea's Choice was also put on for parents. This was very well attended, helping to raise awareness and understanding of the issues involved.

Proposed future developments, including the development of the Targeted Youth Support Service

- 4.53. As discussed at the Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities Scrutiny Committee on 12th September 2016, work is now underway to develop a proposed new service – the Targeted Youth Support Service – which will help us to provide a timely and effective service to young people at risk from a range of issues including missing episodes, child sexual exploitation and other risks associated with these patterns of behaviour.
- 4.54. As discussed previously, this proposed development is in recognition that it is not always social workers who are best placed to develop the long-standing relationships with young people who can often present as challenging and hard to engage that are often needed in order to help to address and reduce risks. Other practitioners – notably youth workers – may often have more appropriate training and experience for this work than social workers, where training tends to be more focused on working with families with younger children at risk of harm.
- 4.55. The proposal to locate the new service within the umbrella of the Youth Offending Service will also open easier access to some of the specialist services available, including support from clinical psychologists. This multi-disciplinary approach is, for some young people, more effective in developing an understanding of some of the root causes of the problematic behaviours and therefore being able to address these.
- 4.56. The aim is for this service to be in place from April 2017 and it is planned to be developed within existing resources. The usual consultation processes with members of staff and representatives will be followed.

5. KEY ISSUES

- 5.1. Key issues arising from the above include:
- Awareness nationally and locally about the activities of organised groups of men in targeting vulnerable young people and drawing them into increasingly abusive situations has increased greatly over the last few years;
 - This has resulted in much greater attention being paid by all agencies to the heightened risks facing young people who go missing from home, care or education, and particularly those for whom going missing has become a regular pattern;
 - Information sharing and the importance of drawing together intelligence and information from agencies such as the police with knowledge about patterns of missing

episodes from other agencies is now much better understood. In Peterborough, the Missing and CSE Operational Group provides the focus for this information sharing;

- The role of the broader community in helping to prevent exploitation is also being harnessed through training and awareness raising programmes;
- It is a usual aspect of adolescence to test boundaries and engage in some elements of risk taking behaviour. These normal characteristics of growing up can, however, be exploited by others, particularly where young people are vulnerable because of additional needs such as learning difficulties, or where young people are emotionally vulnerable as a result of difficult home lives;
- Establishing relationships of trust with young people who have become involved in patterns of going missing, formed relationships with older peer groups, substance misuse or have been drawn into some of the most exploitative situations takes time and dedication;
- For a small group of young people, addressing the risks assessed requires specialist care placements. Many, however, are successfully supported through much lower level interventions provided by dedicated workers and supported by their families and/or carers;
- Locally, the proposal to develop the Targeted Youth Support Service will help us to provide an improved service to young people at risk of developing problematic risk taking behaviour before these difficulties become so serious that there is an increased risk of them becoming looked after.

6. IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. Working with young people at risk of harm as a result of being missing from home, care or education is challenging and requires patience and dedication from individual practitioners and agencies.
- 6.2. Practice and multi-agency working in the City has continued to develop and improve since Operation Earle. Agencies work together to identify risks to individual young people and to develop plans to help to safeguard them. The sharing of intelligence and information gathered by agencies based on activities of known high risk individuals and from return interviews held with young people who have been missing from home or care, together with information from schools, parents and carers means that we are in a much better position to safeguard young people and to disrupt the activities of adults who may seek to exploit them.
- 6.3. The proposal to develop the Targeted Youth Support Service will help us to offer a better service to young people at risk from a range of risk taking behaviours and who are at risk of coming into care. This new team will be able to draw on a wider skills mix than is currently available, and will also have links to the more specialist interventions available through the Youth Offending Service.
- 6.4. The organisation of community, adult and children's services into one over-arching People and Communities Directorate has had wide ranging benefits, particularly in relation to developing bespoke support packages for especially vulnerable young people as they move into adulthood.
- 6.5. This report also describes how the Council ensures compliance with its statutory duties under The Children Act 1989, The Children Act 2004 and related statutory guidance on children missing from home or care and supplemental guidance on child sexual

exploitation issued by the Department of Education, with consideration of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1. Consultation in relation to the content of this report has taken place with senior officers within children's social care.
- 7.2. Proposals to develop a Targeted Youth Support Services have been consulted upon with key internal and external partners. This has resulted in general agreement about the outline shape of the new service, the skill set likely to be required in terms of staffing, and how it will be integrated into other support services.
- 7.3. Proposals to develop the Targeted Youth Support Service outlined in this report will be subject to full consultation with staff and representatives in accordance with Council policy.

8. NEXT STEPS

- 8.1. The main next steps to be taken relates to the proposal to develop the Targeted Youth Support Service.
- 8.2. As noted above, partner agencies have been involved in the outline development of the service. The next step is to build on the product of this consultation to develop more detailed proposals that can be consulted upon further.

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985:

- 9.1 None.

10. APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: An Overview of the Multi-Agency Response to Child Sexual Exploitation in Peterborough by Ceryl Teleri Davies, June 2016.
- Appendix 2: The Children and Young People Missing from Home or Care protocol.
- Appendix 3: Missing and CSE Peterborough Operational Group terms of reference.