

Describe – Art

BANES Consultation 1 Agenda

We will use this consultation as a chance to unpack the intervention and explore the evaluation aims and aspirations together. This will prepare the LA for the next stage of the evaluative process and is a chance to answer any questions they may have.

We're going to start by discussing some high level questions about the evaluation as a whole then we'll go on to discuss the intervention in more detail. We can see you haven't completed the last section so we think it would be good to start here...

1. Evaluation aims and aspirations

- What motivated you to apply to be a PINE partner?
- What do you want to get out of the evaluation?
- Are you struggling with anything in particular?

2. Discuss the Intervention

We understand from your TIDIER form that child protection procedures do not always adequately intervene (*and identify?*) to address risks faced by young people outside of the home (*ART responds to this issue?*) As young people get older their experiences of abuse are often associated with public environments in which they spend their time. Yet child protection procedures routinely intervene with individual young people and their families rather than the public environments where abuse occurs. – *Please describe how you are intervening with the external environment where abuse occurs? I.e. First tier- Rather than just 'safety planning' with a young person, and therefore focusing on the actions they can take, practitioners might also do 'safety mapping' with a young person to put their decisions in context. They can help them to identify safe adults or community guardians they could reach out to when feeling vulnerable in their local neighbourhood. And tier 2, context conferences etc. Is tier 1 – identifying context in which abuse occurs and tier 2. Responding/actively to address them?* Art will use a Contextualised Safeguarding model to address risk factors outside the home to ensure that all areas of risk in the child's life are assessed. *So you're 1. Identifying the external risks and 2. Responding to this? How so? What are you most interested in evaluating?*

Questions

- How long do you support the YP for – what do you want to see improve by the end of the programme? How do you capture this?
- How many beneficiaries have you had to date?
- How many beneficiaries are currently receiving your intervention?

- Please list the different types of beneficiaries. I.e. Must be 11-18 - CIN, CP etc.
 - Please detail your referral/acceptance criteria and attach any relevant material below.
 - Do you turn down/have to turn down referrals?
 - How many people have started but have not completed the intervention?
 - What are the characteristics of the non-completers? If you are not aware of this please write 'Unconfirmed'.
 - Is your intervention mandatory?
 - Please list all the boroughs in which you operate...
1. **Logic Model** – to be uploaded
 2. **Dark Logic Model** – to be completed

Before you begin the next stage...

1. Think about what the outcomes you want to measure – what is ART trying to achieve and what will you need to capture/look at to see whether or not it has achieved that? I.e. De-escalation from CP to CIN etc? Do you also want to explore perceived improvement in pro-social relationships - qual work with family/child around the relationships they had before to after. Very difficult to capture reduction in external risks.
2. The next section concentrates heavily on data you do/do not have – it is recommended that you involve your data performance/QA team before you begin this.
3. We'll review your logic model and ask that you make sure it is accurate and amend where necessary then return this before you begin section 2.
4. Abuse is broad - Child sexual exploitation, Harmful sexual behaviour, Peer 2 peer youth violence, Peer 2 peer domestic abuse, Missing children. Can we see any resources/tools you use to identify/capture the external risks?

We will send you a follow up report shortly which will contain what we've discussed today and any recommendations. You will soon be able to access section 2 –PLAN which contains advice and templates related to data and ethics.

Work Submitted on the Portal

TIDIER

Name of Project?

Adolescent Risk Team

Why?

Locally there has been an emergence of young people socialising in peer groups where abuse has taken place. The abuse presents as domestic abuse in peer relationships, physical abuse, Harmful Sexual Behaviour in a peer to peer context, trafficking, CSE, serious youth violence and young people going missing. We have also seen a rise in the criminal exploitation of children and young people by being exploited to run drugs for adults

in and out of the county. The ART team also has an understanding that peer on peer abuse is part of the remit and therefore the perpetrator may also be a victim.

Child protection procedures do not always adequately intervene to address risks faced by young people outside of the home. As young people get older their experiences of abuse are often associated with public environments in which they spend their time. Yet child protection procedures routinely intervene with individual young people and their families rather than the public environments where abuse occurs.

Art will use a Contextualised Safeguarding model to address risk factors outside the home to ensure that all areas of risk in the child's life are assessed.

The team works with the most vulnerable children and young people using the AMBIT (adaptive mentalization-based integrative treatment) framework using contextual safeguarding (University of Bedfordshire) as its model to support the safeguarding of children where some of the significant risk will be outside the home.

The keyworker will continue to work with the young person after the case has closed to social care if needed. Research has found that providing young people with a single enduring worker (Research in Practice Ambit model paper and Brook serious Case Review) reduces the opportunities for families and young people to feel overwhelmed by the multiplication or duplication of workers. Nice (slightly obvious) fact there. Ask BANES the question does everyone on ART have one enduring worker – from the beg of their CSC experience to the end? What do they mean ART reduces the duplication of workers? We could evaluate the impact of YP having one enduring worker if everyone on ART has one worker with them throughout the CSC process? And compare this to YPs experience/outcomes who are not in receipt of ART?

Workers aim to activate the 'secure base' (attachment theory) phenomenon in their clients, who can then start to explore in a trusting relationship both their internal and external worlds, and to express their internal narratives. We cannot measure the outcomes of 'exploring your internal narrative'...

The keyworker is well-connected to the wider team. This new way of working is a team based approach, adopting an alternative position to the conventional Team around the Child' – instead creating a 'Team around the Professional'.

Main aim? Let's have a think about what this is

To provide an integrated response (using contextualised safeguarding) to Complex Safeguarding concerns, which will efficiently share information within agreed protocols and families. This will be done **through enhanced communication in a multi-agency environment** and the **early identification of risk and harm to make timely assessments** to protect and safeguard our most vulnerable and hard to reach children, young people of need and protection to identify coordinated, supportive and targeted plans and interventions to keep children and young people safe. The team will work together with children, young people and families to aim for excellence within these difficult areas using contextualized safeguarding based response to the complex needs of children and families. The team will work with persistence and commitment to engage children, young people and families within these challenging areas of need aiming to reduce risk and improve outcomes for them.

Who with?

- The ART team offers a service for young people aged 11-18.
- The young people are vulnerable to exploitation and the ART team receives referrals via the duty team that screen these referrals in the first instance.
- The workers in the ART team have a small caseload so that they can work intensively with the children, young people and their families.

- The average current caseload is 9.

What?

- transitional attachment figure
- To build more positive, pro-social structures to move away from the more riskier aspects of their lives
- address education, training, interests, activities housing issues/
- family mediation
- understand their lived experiences and helping them to make sense of this also
- relational work
- long term trauma generational trauma
- provide stable relationships to explore these issues
- we often try to get the young person to identify the worker that they want to work with, even if this is not someone in Social Care as this reflects the AMBIT model.

Who by?

There are 4 Family Support Practitioners in the team and 1.5 social workers and 2 senior practitioners.

The FSPs have a variety of skills and experience, including drug and alcohol reduction, homelessness, EET and family therapy.

How?

The service is predominantly provided face to face. Often families are allocated a social worker and a Family Support practitioner. One worker will work with the young person and the other worker will work with the parent or carer.

There are also weekly case discussions set up and these are organised with other professionals. for example, young people's drug support services, housing, CAMHS, police.

These case discussions offer the opportunity to consult with different areas of expertise to maximise the service provided to the young person while maintain the relationship with the key worker. These meetings also enable information sharing and negate young people having to re-tell their story numerous times.

What materials?

This is tailored to the young person's likes and interests and can include things like:

- horse world
- family mediation
- takes swimming
- lots of creativity
- building self esteem and confidence.
- We are beginning to work more closely with the Youth Offending team to provide some peer activities for the young people.
- We are also to start providing support groups for parents and carers where there are extra familial risks.

Where?

The work undertaken tries to be community based as much as possible; engaging with universal services and community groups, schools/ colleges.

We try to be as flexible and led by the young person- we will often work outside of our normal working hours and at times we offer weekend work.

We are in the process of trying to develop location assessments and this will involve closer working with Police and licensing departments.

When and how much?

This is dependent upon the needs and complexity of the young person and their family relations.

Tailoring?

Comprehensive assessments informs a plan to support the young person.

There is strong multi-agency working to support the young person and their family and we work with the AMBIT model.

Monitoring?

Currently we utilise the traditional methods of reviewing the plans with young people whether that is through CIN or CP plans.

We monitor the contextual risks by implementing an operational exploitation meeting which looks at vulnerable children, adults, risky locations and perpetrators across children and Adults Social Care, Health, Police, Education and Criminal Justice systems.