



Hammersmith and Fulham YOS Risk management And Public Protection Policy June 2021

YOS policy/procedures for the management oversight of practice, particularly focussing on public protection, child protection and safeguarding

Version History		
Date	Version Number	Changes
April 2015	one	Tri borough Policy
November 2018	two	Sovereign borough policy. Outlines multi-agency risk of harm panel
November 2019	three	YRWP, criminal exploitation, NRM, extra familial risk
June 2021	four	Introduction;

1. Introduction

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a multi-disciplinary team within the Children and Young Peoples Service (CYPS) directorate of the local authority. YOSs were formed under the remit of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 with the intention and purpose of reducing the risk of children and young people offending and reoffending. Within that role is a responsibility to balance the welfare of the child or young person with a duty towards public protection.

In summary it is expected that the YOS will take all reasonable steps to:

- Keep to a minimum the risk of harm a child or young person presents to others;
- Keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.

Public protection is a shared responsibility requiring effective strategic oversight of internal public protection procedures and alignment with the policies and procedures of partner agencies.

The YOS is part of the CYPS the Head of Service reports to the Operational Director for CYPS and is part of the CYPS senior management team. The YOS is governed by the Youth Crime Prevention Partnership (YCPP), it fulfils the functions of the YOS Management Board and is strengthening the local partnership focus to prevent youth crime. The chair of the YCPP sits on both the community safety partnership and the local safeguarding children's board. Performance against the local Youth Justice Plan is monitored at the YCPP, which is a multi-agency meeting, chaired by the Director of Children's Services. This meeting receives quarterly performance reports including trend analysis and identifies key risk areas. A co-ordinated approach is taken to addressing issues in the management of young offenders. Managing risk of harm effectively is a key priority.

This policy sets out for YOS managers and practitioners and partner agencies, the YOS's practice in relation to managing the risk of harm presented by children and young people and practice to keep children and young people from coming to harm. There is also a clear interface with other policy, procedures, guidelines, and initiatives which include but are not exclusive to:

- Local YOS expectations document (2017)
- Victims Code of practice October (2015)
- YOS ISS Process July (2019)
- Case transfer protocol between YOSs;
- Case transfer protocol with the National Probation Service (NPS) and the local Community Rehabilitation Company
- Safeguarding adolescents' strategy (2019);
- Management of young people in the secure estate;
- YOS and Family and Children's Services protocol;
- MAPPP guidelines;
- MARAC procedures;
- Children Services Social Work Standards;
- Gang Multi Agency Child Exploitation;

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- Ending Gang Violence & Exploitation (EGVE)
- Prevent/HFKC Channel Panel
- Intervention Planning Document (2018)
- Initial Planning Process (July 2019)
- H&F YOS Supervision and Joint Supervision Policy (2021)
- Safeguarding Adolescents at Risk Panel (SARP) (2019)
- HMIP Principles of Management Oversight (June 2015)
- Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy (Sept 2019)
- YOS Restorative Justice Policy (June 2021)

Links to each of these procedures, initiatives and guidelines will be provided in the relevant section of these guidelines to assist staff with access.

All H&F YOS staff are required to familiarise themselves with this policy and adhere to its contents. Staff must also be familiar with all procedures detailed above and will receive additional training and support with the interpretation and application of the procedures from their line manager or other learning opportunities.

2. Defensible decision making

The nature of working with risk is that undesirable outcomes and serious incidents will sometimes occur despite our best efforts to avoid them. It is therefore important that H&F YOS staff can account for not only the decisions they have made but also the process they went through to reach a given decision. This is called the principle of **defensible decision-making**

A defensible decision is one that:

- is grounded in evidence, using information which is widely sourced and thoroughly evaluated;
- uses reliable risk assessment tools and risk assessment methods;
- stays within agency policies and procedures;
- ensures that the interventions put in place are relevant to the risk factors identified.

To make a defensible decision an individual must:

- collect, verify, and evaluate information thoroughly;
- record and account for decisions;
- communicate with relevant others and seek additional information;
- maintain contact with young people at levels commensurate with the level of risks of harm and of offending;
- take all reasonable steps to achieve the above;
- respond to escalating risk, poor engagement, and non-compliance

3. Definitions applicable to risk of harm

Definition of risk:

“the probability that an event or behaviour carrying the possibility of an adverse or negative outcome will occur.” (Hazel Kemshall 1998)

To expand on this, “an understanding of risk as a probability is important because it places the focus on specific events, circumstances and behaviours rather than suggesting that ‘riskiness’ or ‘dangerousness’ are personality traits. This means not labelling young people as dangerous or risky but that certain behaviour patterns indicate a risk.” (Managing Risk in the Community, YJB 2005)

4. Victims

The YOS has a statutory duty to ensure that victims’ needs are considered and the YOS follows the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (October 2015). Issues relating to victims must be included in all assessments and management plans. The protection of potential victims from serious harm should always take priority although even best practice cannot guarantee the safety of the public. The YOS needs to demonstrate that it has done all that could be reasonably expected to safeguard others and protect the public.

This will include sharing information in line with relevant protocols whilst taking all reasonable steps to ensure that it does not increase the risks to potential victims and being mindful that information shared can identify the source of that information. Where this may be the case, YOS practitioner will consult with a member of the management team to agree how best to share such information whilst reducing any risks to the victim or informant.

For those victims of offenders who have been sentenced to 12 months or more for a violent or sexual offence, the restorative justice and community inclusion lead worker will undertake victim work ‘in-house’ and at the point of the young person transitioning to either NPS or CRC, will make contact, with the victim liaison unit.

However, if the offender was sentenced in the Crown Court following a Trial then the assigned Victim Liaison Officer will be the SPOC for the victim and will make direct liaison with the YOS to ensure any victim safety concerns are addressed as part of the offender management process.

5. Assessment

Assessment and planning underpin the management of each domain of risk; good quality assessments and plans therefore are critical to ensuring that the public are protected.

The Youth Justice Board’s statutory assessment tool AssetPlus is used by the YOS to assess the risk of young people re-offending, their safety and well-being and any risks they may pose to the public. This assessment informs the preparation of Pre-Sentence and Referral order reports. The YOS has been piloting a new assessment

tool known as the Single Assessment since 2019. The tool should be continued to use for both OOCd and Referral Orders unless management deem the case too complex.

A new AssetPlus assessment/single assessment must be completed at the start of every new order and for every new pre-sentence report. It should then be reviewed at a minimum of six-monthly intervals, and more frequently if there is a significant change in the child or young person's circumstances or they are High risk in any 3 of the risk domains. –. See - ASSET Plus What Constitutes a Significant Change of Circumstances Guidance for further information. This can be located in the Staff Induction and Practice Folder in the Shared Drive.

A variety of sources, including the young person, parent/carer, partner agencies and past assessments must inform the information within the assessment.

Assessments must be:

- balanced
- free from stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes and language
- verified
- factually accurate
- written in brief, clear English, which the child, young person and parent/carers can understand

Consistent, high quality assessments and regular reviews are fundamental to the process of supervising young people who offend, managing the risk of harm they may present to the public and keeping them safe. At the same time, the YOS has a responsibility to enforce court orders effectively, using this opportunity to create positive change for this cohort of young people.

6. Planning and intervention

The YOS Local expectations document outlines YOS practice in relation to planning and intervention and is located in the staff practice and induction folder (2017). The document also outlines practice and expectations in relation to home visits, quality assurance, supervision, and practice development. The YOS local expectations document should be read in conjunction with the YOS intervention planning document, initial planning process, goal setting and planning process, home visit policy and supervision policy.

The YOS manages risk within three domains:

- **Likelihood of Reoffending** the likelihood that an individual will commit further offences
- **Risk of Serious Harm**
 - Serious harm means death or injury (either physical or psychological) which is life threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery is expected to be difficult, incomplete, or impossible.

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- **Safety or Wellbeing concerns**
 - Concerns around the young person's own behaviour, personal circumstances and acts and omissions of others that may present a risk

These categories are not exclusive and young people may be at risk in more than one category, commonly presenting risks to others as well as being vulnerable themselves. Each type of risk should be separately considered, and the risk factors separately examined against each potential outcome. AssetPlus facilitates this structured approach to assessment of risk in each of the three domains described above.

There are four categories for assessed level of risk:

Low Risk

Low risk is when there is no evidence to indicate any likelihood of future harmful behaviour

Medium Risk

Medium risk is when some risk is identified but the offender is unlikely to cause serious harm unless circumstances change. Relevant issues can be addressed as part of the normal supervision process.

High Risk

High risk is when the potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious. Action should be taken in the near future and the case will need additional supervision and monitoring.

Very high Risk

Very high risk is when the young person will commit the behaviour in question as soon as the opportunity arises, and the impact would be serious. Immediate multi-agency action is likely to be required.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

The YOS are responsible for identifying any cases which meet the MAPPA eligibility criteria and informing the local multi agency public protection team using the standard form H. The YOS is also responsible for managing all MAPPA Level 1 cases and must report annually to the MAPPA administrator and the YCPP. The eligibility criteria is:

- category 1: sex offenders
- category 2: violent offenders receiving a 12 month or over custodial sentence
- category 3: other dangerous offenders where there is an agreed risk of serious harm needing multi-agency involvement

The YOS internal risk panel considers the referral and takes a decision as to the level of risk management required. The levels are:

- level 1: you can appropriately manage the risk at local level without requiring the support of additional agencies
- level 2: the involvement of a range of agencies is necessary to manage the risk. This involves the case being discussed at the monthly level 2 MAPPA meeting which agrees the course of action needed to manage risks. Your YOS is required to attend all level 2 meetings when a child or young person is being discussed; best practice is for the case manager for the individual and an operational level manager to be present
- level 3: senior management level involvement is required to manage risks. YOS are required to attend all level 3 meetings when a child or young person is being discussed; best practice is that the YOS Head of Service and the case manager for the individual are present. In some cases, managers at a more senior level may also be involved

The YOS internal risk panel takes the decision as to the level. Cases taken to level 2 or 3 may not necessarily pose a higher risk of serious harm than those managed at level 1, but will require the involvement of a wider range of partners. Cases managed at level 3 will be those which require decisions to be quickly taken about the allocation of necessary resources; and those in which there is significant media interest.

Child criminal exploitation/ extra familial risk

Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines activity. County lines is a major, cross-cutting issue involving drugs, violence, gangs, safeguarding, criminal and sexual exploitation, modern slavery, and missing persons; County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. County lines activity and the associated violence, drug dealing and exploitation has a devastating impact on young people.

Extra Familial Risks whereby young people experience or are at risk of harm from outside their families include criminal exploitation of children including into gangs and county lines, child sexual exploitation, harmful sexual behaviour, modern slavery and serious youth violence. YOS practitioners and managers must consider extra familial risk when considering risk as above.

Where the YOS suspect or receives intelligence a young person may be being criminally exploited including county lines the YOS case manager supported by their line manager must complete a referral via the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for the young person to be considered being a potential victim of trafficking or modern slavery. Where the young person is already known to children’s services the YOS

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practitioner must liaise with the allocated social worker for consideration of S.47 investigation, where the young person is not already known or an open case a referral to the contact and assessment team should be made for S.47 investigation.

7. Risk Policy – YOS Practitioner

Allocation of Cases

Cases will be allocated to those practitioners with the appropriate skills and experience to meet the identified needs of the case.

Practitioners should identify, access, and make best use of training and staff development opportunities

Explicitly consider diversity issues when assessing and managing risk of serious harm

Levels of risk are not static and it is the responsibility of the YOS practitioner to inform their line manager of increased levels of risk so that the case can be reviewed to ensure appropriate case responsibility and accountability.

Practitioners must robustly enforce orders

Recording Process

Careworks should be marked so that the risk posed is immediately apparent to the reader. Careworks characteristics should be used to highlight specific risks posed by the young person (known to be violent, safety and well-being concerns).

YOS practitioners must ensure that all AssetPlus stages that meet the relevant countersignature threshold are scrutinised and signed off by their line manager (or another manager if not available). This includes scrutiny of the 'Pathways and Planning' section, to ensure that appropriate risk management actions are recorded within the 'Additional external controls/actions' sub-section.

YOS practitioners must also ensure that young people who are subject to an Out of court disposal (OCD) have the relevant assessment scrutinised and signed off by their line manager (or another manager if not available).

Any case discussion between the YOS practitioner and a YOS manager must be recorded on Careworks using the contact 'management supervision of case; the responsibility for doing this to be agreed at the time.

The intervention plan and subsequent reviews should be 'live' documents which are amended in the light of events in the young person's life and the quality and quantity of information available. The intervention plan and review will drive intervention and not simply summarize what has happened. This process should always involve the young person and parents/carers, to maximize the possibility of the young person's effective engagement.

The 'Contacts' area on careworks is the YOS practitioners account of all events relating to the young person's supervision/intervention. It is also a notebook which the

YOS practitioners should use to record developing concerns about potential risk to other people or themselves. It is vital that such concerns do not merely remain in the worker's memory but are logged on the electronic record with an accompanying message via e-mail alerting all workers involved in the case including the line manager. This is particularly important so that other YOS staff can act effectively if the YOS practitioner is not available. It is also necessary because: the validity of concerns and worries can be tested by the process of writing them down; written information can highlight a pattern or trend which is lost if solely retained in the memory and written information cannot be ignored or suppressed in the way that thoughts can.

8. PSRs/Referral Order Reports

All reports for court/panel must include a comprehensive assessment of risk (all three domains) based on a fully completed AssetPlus stage. Reports should also include details of how the identified risks will be addressed during any subsequent period of supervision.

9. Custodial Placements

Accurate and up to date risk information must be sent by the report writer at the earliest possible stage to the Youth Custody Service (YCS) whenever a custodial placement is likely following the relevant guidance in relation to AssetPlus. Similarly, in the event of a Remand to Youth Detention Accommodation, detailed and up to date information must be sent to the YCS on the same day as the court hearing to ensure that any identified risks can be appropriately managed by secure estate staff. Staff within the secure estate will continue to risk assess all young people and record and changes as part of their review. All subsequent assessments produced will be uploaded on YJAF portal for viewing by the home YOS.

10. Community Safety and Public Protection Incidents (CSPPI)

All incidents that meet the YJB CSPPI criteria must be brought to the immediate attention of a YOS manager, who will then advise on next steps. Generally speaking, the criteria for CSPPI are met where:

A young person under supervision (or within 20 days of the end of supervision):

- Dies or attempts suicide
- Is a victim of rape
- Is charged with murder, manslaughter, or rape
- Is charged with a MAPPA serious further offence when already subject to MAPPA

11. Serious Incident Notification (SIN)

All incidents where serious harm or death has come to a child/young person referred or open to the YOS must be brought to the immediate attention of the YOS manager who will advise and agree whether the incident has triggered a SIN. This is a Local Safeguarding requirement which will enable the Operational and Strategic Director of Children's Services to be formerly notified within 24 hours or 1 working day of the

incident and subsequently enable the Safeguarding and Quality Assurance Team to complete an investigation and learning review of the circumstances related to the incident and further monitoring of any action plan which was produced as part of the notification.

Serious Incidents: Manager's Responsibility

All incidents meeting the YJB CSPPI criteria (see above) must be brought to the immediate attention of the Head of service. The Head of Service will designate a YOS manager to complete a Serious Incident Notification (SIN) in conjunction with a quality assurance manager.

H&F YOS has a responsibility to monitor and manage the wellbeing of any staff working with the young person at the time of the death or serious injury of a child known to us or other significant events impacting on the children we are working with. Line Managers must ensure the well-being and emotional health of all staff who may be affected, and a plan put in place to deal with it. (As mentioned previously Line Managers should also encourage case managers to reflect on high risk cases through individual and group supervision and also to share the responsibility for risk via Multi-Agency forums (as above).

12. Systemic/Reflective Practice and supervision

H&F is a Systemic borough and the YOS adopts these practices throughout the case management process. All practitioners and managers are systemically trained to enable the production of Assessment; Planning; Intervention and Review (APIR) to be embedded in our approach, engagement and delivery of all work undertaken with the young person and their family/carers.

Reflective practice means the practice of continually thinking about your work as a case manager with a young person, being alert to bias and error in your work, being aware of the impact of feelings on assessment decisions and learning lessons from your most demanding cases (and from things that go wrong). Reflective practice compliments the process of accurate recording and assessment. Supervision offers an opportunity for reflecting on specific cases or incidents and provides a supportive environment in which decisions made can be tested or challenged, as well as offering a 'critical eye' to work undertaken. YOS practitioners should be prepared to discuss cases in this setting and to be constructively challenged in relation to practice decisions and actions.

There are in addition to the above, multiagency forums that YOS practitioners may be required to contribute to in order to manage and plan for the risk posed by young people on their caseload. These include: Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Safeguarding Adolescent at Risk Panel (SARP), Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation (EGVE), GMACE, Prevent/Channel.

13. Risk Policy - Operational Management Level

QA Process for PSRs, Referral Panel Reports, AssetPlus, Single Assessment

Managers must ensure that all reports for court and panels, along with their linked Single Assessment/AssetPlus stages are quality assured as per the H&F local expectations policy, using the agreed QA tools found in the staff practice and induction folder.

Other relevant documents must also be quality checked by managers before they are shared with external agencies; this includes child protection referrals, MAPPA referrals, intervention plans.

Case Allocation

Line Managers must ensure that overall case management responsibility is allocated to the appropriate YOS practitioner considering the risk level of the case and the specialist skills the case may require (including the capacity to engage the young person through supervision).

Identify and collate training needs of all staff and relay to YOS head of service.

Process for the review of High and Medium Risk cases

The Line Manager must ensure that all high-risk cases are kept under scrutiny at monthly supervision and that relevant AssetPlus stages (including plans) are sufficiently scrutinised before being signed off. The Line Manager must summarise discussions regarding each case discussed in supervision and record as management supervision of case on contacts in careworks. The line manager should identify whether a case should be discussed at SARP/EGVE and/or YOS Youth Wellbeing and Risk Panel (YWRP) and assist the YOS practitioner to refer appropriately.

Cases assessed as Medium risk or above should be discussed at least bi monthly as part of supervision and/or at the YWRP panel or as above should further oversight or additional resources be required. Where appropriate due the assessed level of risk such cases may also be referred to Safeguarding Adolescent Risk Panel (SARP) and should also be added to the Vulnerability Tracker which is monitored by the EGVE Unit.

Line managers must also ensure orders are robustly enforced and that Re-engagement panels are scheduled as per H&F YOS practice guidance on enforcement.

Line Managers must ensure, in line with HMIP guidance, that the Case worker details appropriate interventions to address the risk of harm in all cases where future harmful behaviours have been identified but where the formal definition of 'serious harm' does not apply.

14. Risk Policy – Head of Service

Summary of the responsibilities of the YCPP

H&F YCPP has a responsibility to: ensure that there is a policy framework which covers the way H&F YOS will deal with public protection and the assessment and management of young persons who are deemed High or Very High Risk; satisfy itself that H&F YOS is designed to maximise the potential for effective intervention; satisfy itself that H&F YOS is supervising High or Very High Risk cases adequately and in line with local policy and practice requirements; ask for reports in cases where young persons under supervision have caused serious harm to others; ensure that deficiencies highlighted in inspections, audits, monitoring and incident reports are remedied and disciplinary action procedures activated when staff have been negligent.

Summary of the responsibilities of the Head of Service

The Head of Service is responsible for: promoting effective practice; developing and reviewing inter-agency protocols in relation to information-sharing and joint risk assessment; considering what specialist facilities are required to ensure that High or Very High Risk cases are managed appropriately; promoting action to fill gaps in provision; ensuring that policy and pro-active requirements are adequate and up to date; contributing to defensible decisions; keeping colleagues up to date with current policies and procedures; developing good working relationships with professionals and other agencies with whom H&F YOS works; talking with YOS Managers to ensure an awareness of the highest risk cases; not ignoring intuitive feelings that all is not right with a case; ensuring that there are up to date practice requirements covering work with High or Very High Risk cases; negotiating with Chief Officers in other relevant organisations to ensure service delivery by those organisations contributes to meeting the objective of public protection; promoting joint action by agencies to develop provision which helps the supervision of High or Very High Risk cases; reviewing inter agency protocols for managing dangerous offenders.

Risky Client Register

All YOS managers must identify on a monthly basis all those young people who present either a high or very high risk of harm or who are assessed as high safety and well-being or where there is intelligence /information that the young person presents or is at high risk, but the young person is not necessarily assessed as high risk for the YOS risky client register. This list is to be shared with the Assistant Director for family services in order that directors and members across family services are cited on those young people presenting the highest risk.

YOS managers must ensure there are contingency plans in place to mitigate the risks presented and note when contingency plans are put into action and the impact.

The YOS risky client register will be stored in YOS senior shared folder.

15. Information Exchange and Inter-agency working

Inter-agency information exchange is fundamental to all aspects of risk management. All H&F YOS staff will comply with all Protocols on Information Exchange.

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Effective joint work with other agencies also depends upon the development of satisfactory structures within which planning, review and general liaison can take place. Mutual trust and respect between agencies, but especially between individuals in middle management and service delivery posts are considered essential to achieve successful working together.

16. Quality Assurance Systems

Quality Assurance regarding H&F YOSs risk management processes must be part of the organisation's culture. Given the fundamental importance of AssetPlus/Single Assessment to the risk management process, these documents must be subject to line management scrutiny through regular case management supervision. In addition regular audits will be conducted as outlined in the YOS local expectations document.

YOS INTERNAL RISK PANEL

Aim

The YOS Risk & Well Being Panel (YRWP) will review those cases assessed as high, very high, medium or where there are significant safeguarding concerns including protecting victims and ensuring that victim safety concerns have been addressed, extra familial risk, child criminal exploitation such as but not exclusively county lines.

Review licence conditions for those being released from a custodial sentence and for those meeting MAPPA criteria; and agree the MAPPA level.

Ensure that actions have been taken to reduce victimisation, reduce, disrupt, and sanction offending and prevent harm.

Ensure that agreed actions are carried out in a timely manner.

Identify strategic issues arising from casework and raise these through the appropriate channels.

Contribute to system-wide best practice around harm prevention

Panel composition

YRWP will be chaired by a YOS manager.

YRWP will have the following core members:

YOS manager (Chair)
YOS CAMHS or YOS YJLD worker
YOS Police Officer
YOS restorative justice and community inclusion lead
EGVU Case worker

It is the YOS practitioners responsibility to notify the YOS BSO who to invite or to invite any external agencies or other professionals working with the young person and their family.

Frequency

The YRWP will meet fortnightly.

Referral Process

YOS practitioners and line managers to discuss in supervision referrals to the YRWP. Practitioners should where possible explain to children and young people and their parents/carers why an YRWP referral is being made, undertake safety planning with the young person if not already completed and seek the views of the young person and parents to contribute to the meeting.

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YOS practitioner to complete signs of safety panel document outlining what is working well, current concerns, what support/action is requested from the panel. This should be sent to the YOS BSO two weeks prior to YRWP.

Prior to Panel

The YOS BSO will identify the next available panel date and send invitations to all professionals working with the young person and their family.

Collate all referrals to YRWP and email the signs of safety panel document to core members.

Core members will conduct research on their agencies systems or in relation to their specific area of work to aid discussion/case review at panel.

Note on YRWP register date panel to take place and whether initial or review discussion. Where it is a review case to check on completion of previous actions and alert YRWP chair to any incomplete actions.

During Panel

All attendees will sign an attendance sheet and provide details of their position, contact number and email address

The Chair will direct attendees to the Confidentiality Agreement attached to the attendance sheet to which everyone agrees by virtue of signing the register.

Any outstanding follow-up actions from the previous YRWP will be highlighted and new deadlines / actions agreed as required.

Cases will be presented by the YOS practitioner. Cases will be presented verbally and in a succinct, standardised way, focused on relevant facts and setting out the perceptions and analysis of harm and what current concerns are.

The Panel will consider any children living with or related to those causing or experiencing harm and whether any safeguarding measures are required.

The agenda for discussion will be:

- 1) Key risk and safety and well-being concerns
- 2) Peer / group network
- 3) Locations and contexts of concern
- 4) Young person's safety map
- 5) Relevant family issues and views of family members
- 6) Intervention plan, including victim safety and external controls
- 7) Risk category/MAPPA status
- 8) Review date

The BSO will populate the panel document under each agenda item.

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Post Panel

The panel document will be distributed to all identified professionals working with the young person and their family within one week of the panel.

Placed in contacts on Careworks under risk management meeting and placed on the paperclip.

Line manager will review actions from the YRWP as part of the case supervision process and ensure actions have been progressed

Review date noted on YRWP register.

YOS practitioner to advise young person and family of the outcome of discussions.