

**INDEPENDENT REVIEWING OFFICER ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18**

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**SUMMARY REPORT**

**Purpose of the Report**

1. The Independent Review Officer (IRO) service is set within the statutory framework of the IRO Handbook (2010), linked to revised Care Planning Regulations and Guidance which were introduced in April 2011. The responsibility of the IRO changed from the management of the Review process to a wider overview of the child's case including regular monitoring and follow-up between Reviews. The IRO has a key role in relation to the improvement of Care Planning for Looked After Children (LAC) and for challenging drift and delay. Further details of the role of the IRO are set out in the attached report.

**Summary**

2. The Annual IRO report is produced by the Children's Safeguarding Unit (CSU) and provides an overview of the work by the IRO Service in relation to Looked After Children, including the Dispute Resolution Process as required by the statutory guidance. The report also provides an overview of the performance of the unit in a range of responsibilities, activities and functions, including Child Protection, training and advice to professionals. The report also highlighting areas for further development.
3. The statutory requirements for individual services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children are set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015. A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (March 2015). Working Together stipulates that the chair of a Child Protection Conference needs to be accountable to the Director of Children's Services, and should be a professional, independent of operational and/or line management responsibilities for the case.

**Recommendation**

4. It is recommended that:-
  - (a) Members note the content of this annual report

**Suzanne Joyner**  
**Director of Children and Adults Services**

## **Background Papers**

Martin Graham : Extension 6703

S17 Crime and Disorder	Nil Impact
Health and Well Being	Nil Impact
Carbon Impact	Nil Impact
Diversity	Nil Impact
Wards Affected	Nil Impact
Groups Affected	Children who are at risk of abuse and neglect and their families will be affected as they will receive statutory intervention which will not always be their choice
Budget and Policy Framework	Nil Impact
Key Decision	No
Urgent Decision	No
One Darlington: Perfectly Placed	Nil Impact
Efficiency	Nil Impact
Impact on Looked After Children and Care Leavers	This report relates to the service delivered to children who are looked after but not care leavers

## **MAIN REPORT**

### **Role of the Independent Reviewing Officers**

5. The Independent Reviewing Officers are committed to achieving the best outcomes for all children and young people in Darlington, particularly the most vulnerable; including, children who are looked after and those subject to Child Protection Plans.
6. The Service has an independent role to ensure that all children, whatever their religious or cultural background, receive the same care and safeguards with regard to abuse and neglect.
7. The service is responsible for the following statutory functions:
  - (a) Initial Child Protection Conferences
  - (b) Child Protection Review Conferences
  - (c) Looked After Children Reviews

- (d) Annual Foster Carer Reviews
- (e) Adoption Reviews:
- (f) Disruption Meetings
- (g) Reviews of children placed in Secure Accommodation
- (h) IROs undertake a range of non-statutory functions including, providing advice and guidance to professionals, facilitating single and multi-agency child protection training and case file audits.

## **Staffing Levels and Caseloads**

8. Responsibility for the operational management, performance and development of the Service lies with the Head of Service for Quality Assurance and Practice Improvement, who reports directly to the Assistant Director, Children's Services.
9. During 2017-18 the IRO team experienced a degree of change with a number of permanent appointments being made: Head of Service (May 2018), 1.0 IRO vacancy appointed to (October 2018), 1.6 Agency IROs converting to permanent posts (October 2018) and recruitment to vacancy covered by agency IRO (February 2018). Currently all substantive posts are permanent appointments.
10. There have been changes in relation to Independent Reviewing Officers with staff leaving and agency appointments made initially to cover vacant posts. Over the last year, the service had a full complement of staff, comprising a mixture of temporary and agency posts. At 31 March 2018 there were 5.4 IRO posts; 5.2 post (96%) were permanent and the additional 0.2 post was agency cover to undertake Annual Foster Carer Reviews.
11. The Independent Reviewing Officers are supported by a full time Business Support Team Leader and 5.0 permanent Business Support Officers (one post is term time only).
12. The Independent Reviewing Officer's handbook (31 March 2010) recommends that caseloads for IROs need to be between 50 and 70 LAC children. Ofsted's; *Independent Reviewing Officers: taking up the challenge?* (June 2013), which looked at 10 local authorities reported IRO average caseloads ranging from 50-112 (with some individual caseloads as high as 120). The average caseload was found to be slightly above 80 cases. More recently a national benchmarking survey (December 2013) placed the average caseload for an IRO between 50 and 95, with the proviso that the size of caseload alone does not indicate the overall workload for each individual IRO as individual roles and responsibilities vary within authorities.
13. The National Children's Bureau; *The Role of the Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs) in England* (March 2014) reported that:

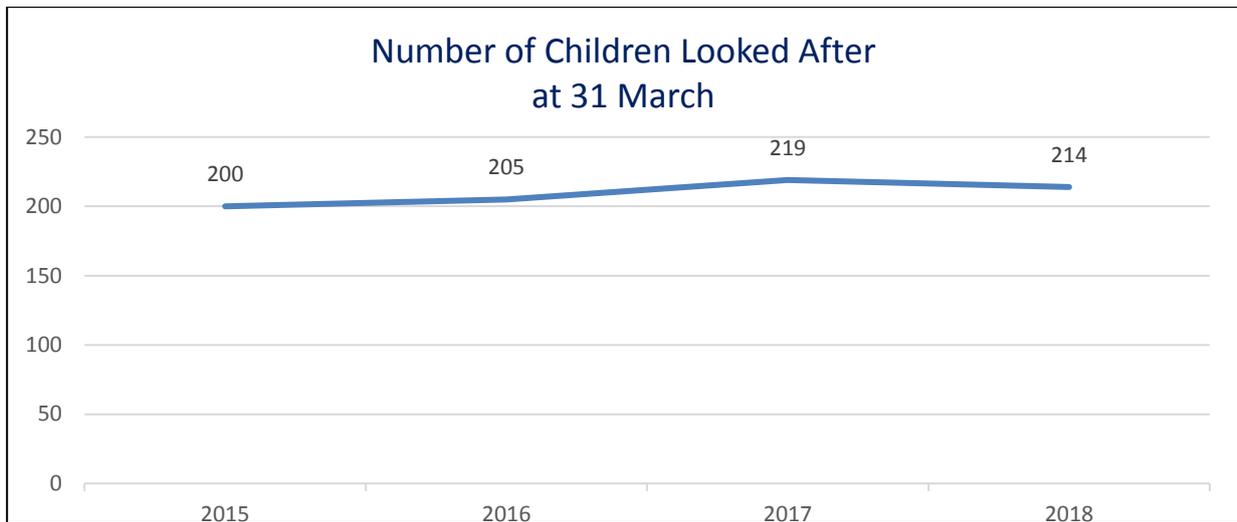
*"Being employed by the local authority usually meant carrying out other duties not specified in the IRO guidance. Having to chair child protection conferences as well*

*as looked after children's reviews was mostly, but not universally, seen as a benefit in providing continuity for children subject to a child protection plan who then become looked after. However, other duties, such as conducting Regulation 33 visits or foster carer reviews, were not always seen as appropriate for IROs. There were concerns that these activities could lead to a conflict of interest and compromise IROs' independence."*

14. The IROs in Darlington do not undertake Regulation 44 Visits (function previously covered by Regulation 33 Visits). This service is provided by NYAS (National Youth Advocacy Service).
15. Annual Foster Carer Reviews are currently being undertaken solely by a part-time agency reviewing officer to ensure independence and avoid any conflict of interest with in-house foster carers.
16. Over the last 12 months, the requirement around the size of caseloads for IROs in Darlington has remained in line with the range determined in statutory guidance. At 31 March 2018 the average caseload was 66 children, however this is a 16% increase from the position the previous year.
17. Manageable caseloads allow IROs to have sufficient time to provide a quality service to each looked after child including, meeting with the child before the review to ensure that their views are clearly understood, consulting with social workers following significant changes, monitoring drift and where appropriate, ensuring that a challenge is made.
18. In addition to LAC Reviews and Child Protection Conferences, IROs also undertake monthly case file audits and the chairing of, Secure Reviews and Disruption Meetings.
19. There is a statutory requirement in the IRO Handbook to ensure 'sufficient' administrative support to Independent Reviewing Officers in relation to Looked After Reviews. Current responsibilities include the administering and producing a record of Child Protection Conferences, as well as the administrative function in relation to Looked After Children. Regular meetings are held with the Business Support Team leader to agree how the team can best support the Children's Safeguarding Unit.

## **Looked After Children**

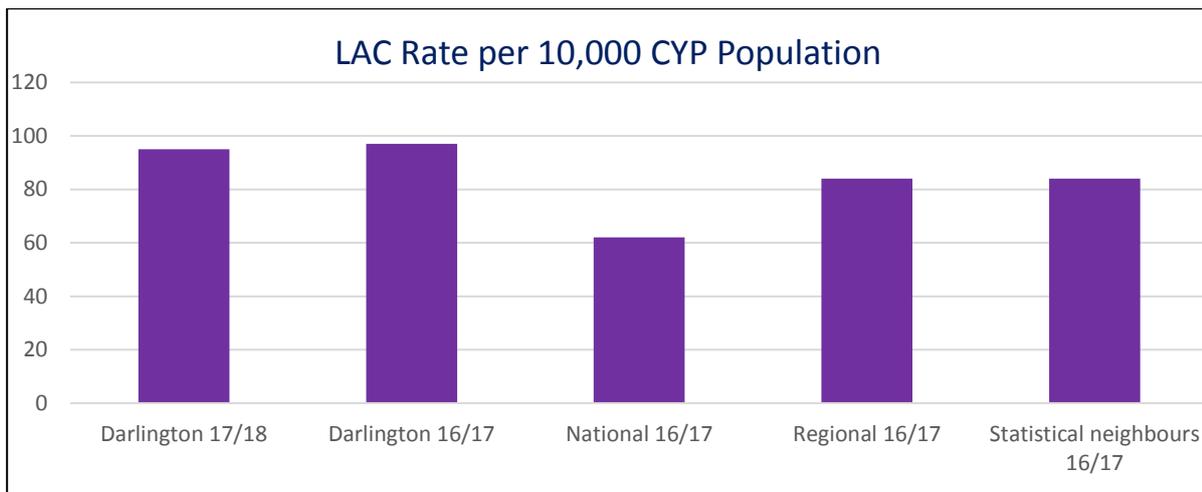
20. At the end of March 2018 there were 214 Children Looked After in Darlington, a slight reduction when compared to the previous year (219). This follows the relatively stable position in recent years.
21. The chart below shows the monthly number of Looked After Children (LAC) over the last 4 years.



22. While comparatively high, the rate of LAC in Darlington has plateaued with relatively small increases in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

**Looked After Children rate per 10,000**

23. The table below is expressed as the rate per 10,000, which allows benchmarking with other councils (the most recent published data on National and comparator groups of North East authorities and statistical neighbours).



24. At the end of March 2018, 214 children were looked after by Darlington a rate of 95.0% per 10,000, a slight decrease from the outturn figure for 2016/17 of 96.8 per 10,000.

25. Analysis shows that despite this slight reduction Darlington continues to have a significantly higher rate of Looked After Children [11.5%] than both the Regional and Statistical neighbour's average. This can partly be attributed to the legacy from 2016 / 2017 where there was an increase of 39% in relation to the number of Children Looked After.

## LAC Demographics

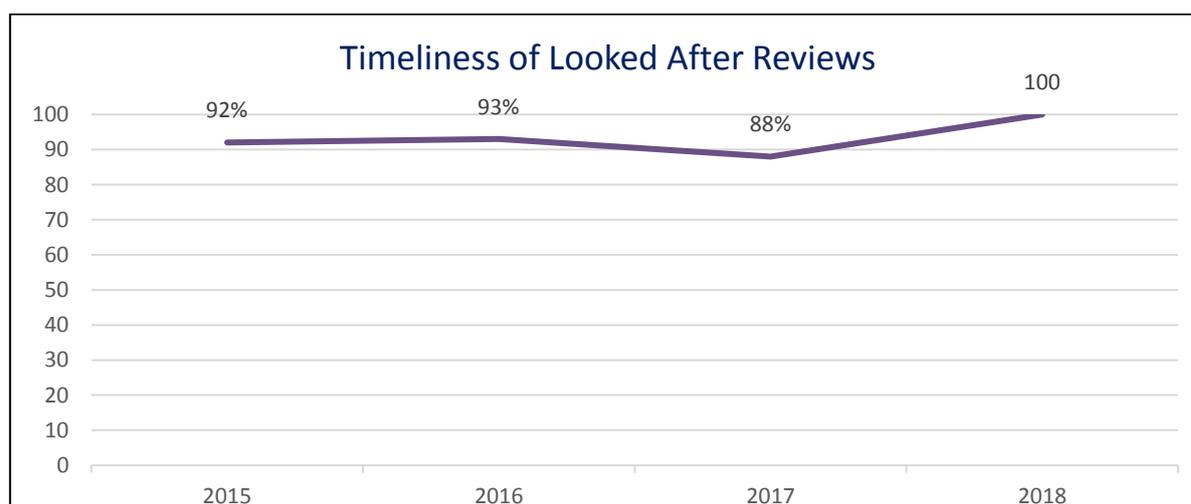
Looked After Children (as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Under 1	13	7%	16	8%	17	8%	11
1-4	37	19%	36	18%	36	16%	33	15%
5-9	38	19%	44	21%	56	26%	56	26%
10-15	76	38%	69	34%	72	33%	75	35%
16-17	36	18%	40	20%	38	17%	39	18%
<b>Total</b>	200		205		219		214	

26. The age profile of Darlington's Looked After population has remained stable over the last 4 years. The majority of Looked After Children in Darlington are aged between 10 and 15 years which is similar to the distribution nationally.

Ethnicity of Looked After Children as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	White	187	94%	192	94%	197	90%	196
Mixed	9	5%	8	4%	13	6%	9	4%
Asian or Asian British	3	2%	3	1%	7	3%	6	3%
Black or Black British	1	1%	2	1%	2	1%	3	1%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	200		205		219		214	

27. The ethnic population of Looked After Children in Darlington has remained stable over the previous 4 years. Although this does not match the national distribution, this is predictable due to the comparative lack of ethnic diversity within the Darlington population as a whole.

## Looked After Reviews and Timescales



28. The above chart shows that during 2017-18 performance in relation to the percentage of LAC cases which were reviewed within statutory timescales. For the year to 31st March 100% (provisional figure) of Looked After Children were reviewed within timescales, an improvement on the figures for the previous 3 years performance.

## LAC Participation and contact with IRO

29. Participation applies to children or young people (subject to age and understanding; Care Planning, Placement and Case Review, DCSF March 2010).
30. Participation is based on one of the following methods of participation:
- (a) attending their Review and speaking on their own behalf;
  - (b) attending their review but having another person speak for them;
  - (c) not attending the review but providing their views in a written form or through another facilitative medium; and /or
  - (d) not attending the review but briefing an advocate to represent their views
31. A new performance indicator has been introduced this year in relation to children's participation in their Looked After Review. At the end of this reporting year, 576 individual Looked After Reviews were held.

C&YP Participation in Reviews							
Aged Under 4	Attended				Not attended		
	Spoke for self	Advocate	Views non verbal	No contribution	Advocate	Views sent	No views sent
128	229	1	5	7	13	146	47
22%	40%	<1%	1%	1%	2%	25%	8%
22%	42%				27%		8%

32. The aim will be to increase the proportion of children and young people over the age of 4 that attend their review meeting, and to reduce the number of meetings where there is no views expressed. It should however be noted that some young people chose not to participate in the process.
33. IROs play a key role in actively seeking the views for children who do not wish to attend their reviews and to see what would assist in getting them there. Independent Reviewing Officers ensure that young people are able to make contact with them if they have any concerns. Once a new admission to care is allocated, the IRO will contact the child, if aged 4 or over and make arrangements to meet them prior to their key LAC review. All contact details are provided at this point.
34. The IRO Handbook recommends the IRO meet with the child/young person within their placement, prior to the Looked After Review meeting or as part of the process. With the reduction in IRO caseloads over the last year this contact with young people between reviews has continued to improve. IROs continue to offer the option of attending earlier than the review time to meet with the child or young person on the day of the scheduled review if they have not been able to visit them prior or in circumstances where the placement is at a significant distance from Darlington.

35. The expectation with regards to IRO visiting and maintaining contact are set out in the IRO Standards for Looked After Children and their families as well as a pledge specifically aimed at our looked after children. IROs currently record on the Liquid Logic case management system when they visit, have a telephone conversation, or other form communication, with a child or young person.

### **Permanence Planning and Adoption**

36. At the second LAC Review scheduled within 4 months of a child or young person becoming looked after, the Permanence Plan should be agreed. The IRO will then actively monitor the care planning process to minimize any drift or delay. Recent analysis of 4 monthly reviews has shown that all but one child during Q1 had their permanency plan discussed during their 4 monthly review. For 2018/19 performance will now be measured to ensure that all children who are Looked After in Darlington will have a permanency plan at their 4 monthly review.
37. Additional Looked After Children Reviews are required when a child is to be adopted. When a child becomes the subject of a Placement Order an Adoption Review is required within 3 months of the Order being made. For children moving into an adoption placement additional reviews are held within 28 days and at 3 months regardless of when the last looked after review was held. It is therefore possible for individual children to have up to four Looked After Reviews within a twelve month period.

### **Dispute Resolution Process**

38. One of the key functions of the IRO is to resolve problems arising out of the Care Planning process. The Dispute Resolution process reinforces the authority of the IRO and their accountability for decisions made at reviews. IROs will refer to the process when they feel that is appropriate to follow up on recommendations that have not been auctioned or where the implementation of a Care Plan is delayed. IROs will in the first instance use informal negotiation to resolve issues, and only where this is not successful will a formal challenge be made by instigating the Dispute Resolution Process.
39. A revised IRO Dispute Resolution Process was launched in April 2016, bringing greater clarity to the process of challenge by IROs. A monitoring system is in place enabling progress and impact to be tracked and monitored by the Head of Service. IRO challenge is reported regularly at Senior Management Team Meetings.
40. The majority of the challenges in 2017/18 were dealt with at either Social Worker or Team Manager level.
41. Although the 'IRO footprint' is now regularly evidenced on children's records. Work is required to ensure that all staff understand and respond to disputes and challenges in a consistent manner. This will require a review and relaunch of the current procedure.

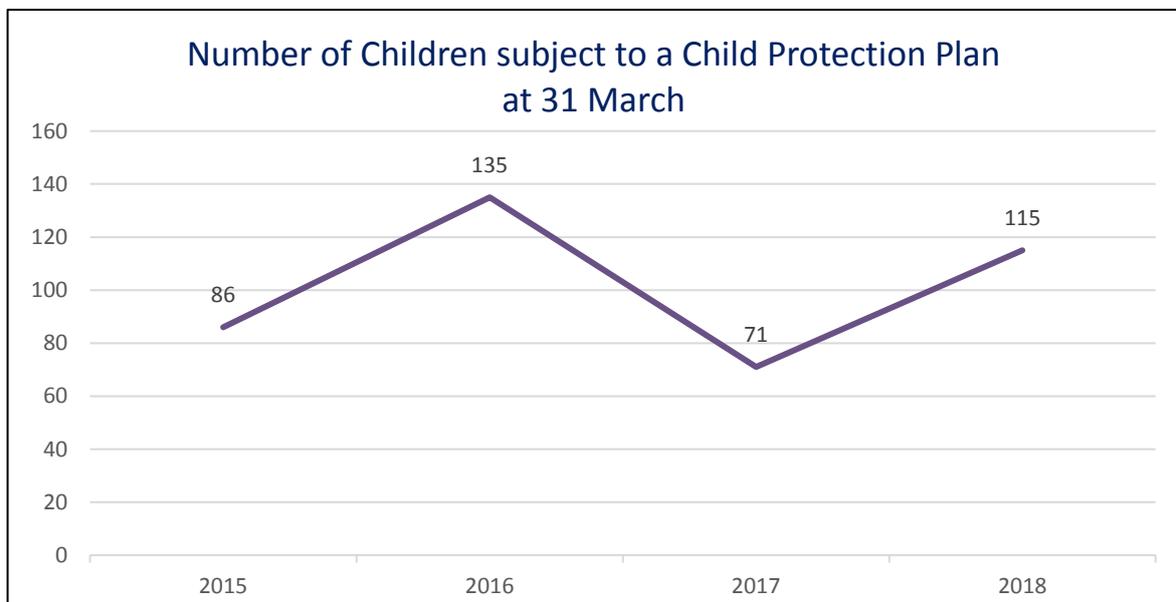
### **Foster Carer Reviews**

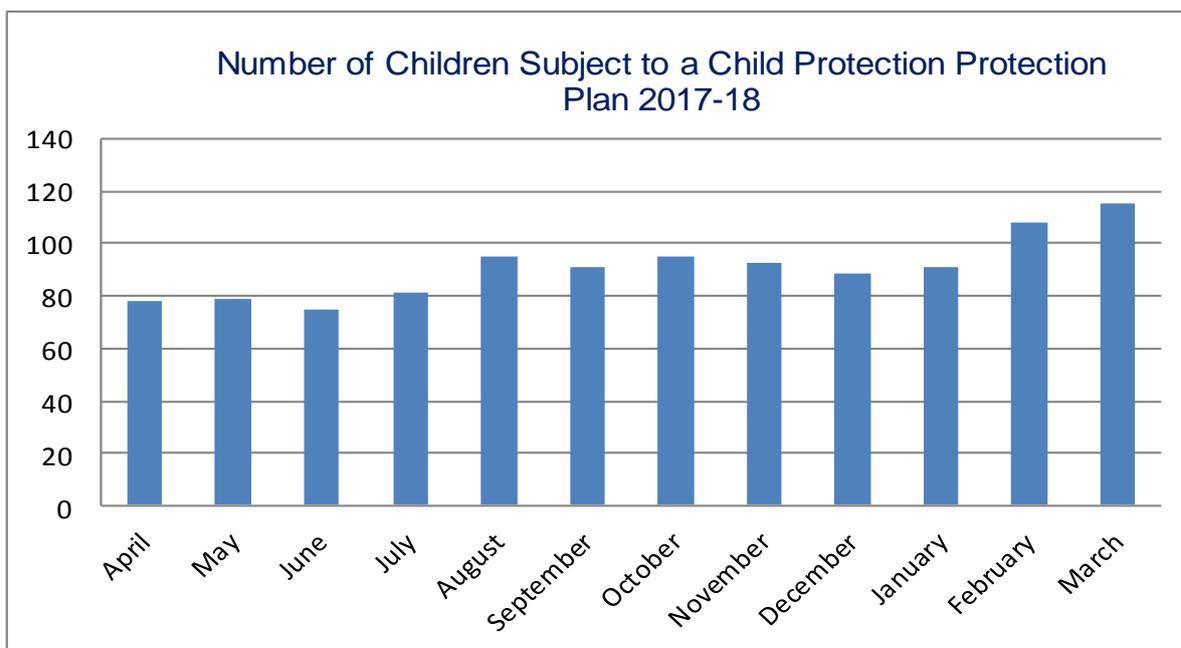
42. Local Authorities are required by Regulation 29 (The Fostering Services Regulations 2001) to review the approval of foster carers at least once a year and the Reviewing & Development Service is responsible for undertaking the annual reviews. The additional part-time agency IRO has been retained. Ofsted during their re-inspection of Services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers; commented that it was good practice to have someone other than an IRO undertaking this role due to possible conflicts of interest.
43. Any significant changes to circumstances, or concerns raised at the Annual Review, are referred to the Fostering Panel.

### **Child Protection Activity**

#### **Number of Children subject to Child Protection Plans**

44. The chart below shows the number of Children subject to Child Protection Plans (CPP) over the last 4 years.





45. The total number of children with a Child Protection Plan on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 was 115; a rate of 51 per 10,000 children under the age of 18yrs. This is a 62% increase from the figure position at the end of March 2017, when the figure stood at 71 (a rate of 31 per 10,000). It should be noted that that the previous figure had decreased by 47%.

Rate per 10,000 of Children Subject to Child Protection Plans at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	2016/ 17			Darlington 2017/18
	Darlington	North East	England	
National stats table (D1)	31	61	43	51

46. The rate of children who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan as of 31 March 2018 is below North East but higher than the England averages of 31st March 2017. Published benchmark data for 2017/18 will be available later in the year.

Number at 31st March	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Darlington	140	86	135	71	115
National Stats table (D1)					

## Child Protection Demographics

47. At the end 2017/18, of the 115 children subject to a Child Protection Plan:

- 2% Unborn, 47% aged under 5 years, 34% aged 5-10 years, 17% aged 11-15 years and 1% aged 16 years+
- 68% Neglect, 23% Emotional Abuse, 4% Physical Abuse, 5% Sexual

Abuse.

Note: percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

48. Nationally the most recent published data for March 2017 was 46% Neglect, 36% Emotional Abuse, 8% Physical Abuse, 4% Sexual Abuse and 6% Multiple-categories (note: multiple-categories should not be used)
49. The proportion of Children subject to Child Protection Plan where the risk is Physical Abuse in Darlington remains low and potentially masked by the restriction that only one category of abuse is permissible.
50. The proportion of Children subject to Child Protection Plan where the risk is Sexual Abuse remains low, however this is in line with National Statistics and is monitored on a regular basis by the CSU.
51. On the 31st March 2017 there were 71 children subject to Child Protection Plans; over the 12 months to 31st March 2017 this had increased to 115 children. 94 Children had Plans removed and 138 new Plans were made.

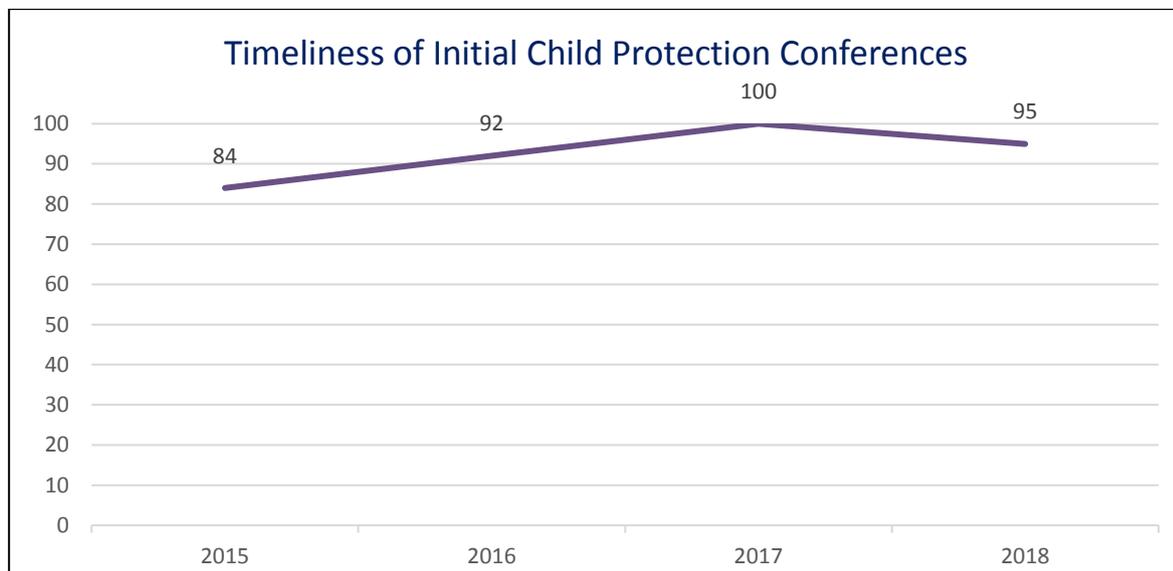
<b>CP Plan Activity</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Becoming subject to a CP Plan	124	171	102	138
Ceasing to be the subject of a CP Plan	179	122	166	94
Increase / decrease	-54	+49	-64	+44

52. The table above shows overall activity in relation to Child Protection Plans (numbers becoming subject to or ceasing).
53. 94 children had their Child Protection Plan discontinued in the year 2017/18, a decrease from 166 the previous year. This has been a factor in the number of CP Plans dropping increasing over the year.
54. Over the year, 85 Initial Child Protection Conferences [157 Children], of which 7 were Transfer Conferences [16 children] and 135 Child Protection Review Conferences were held [256 children]. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 72 Initial Child Protection Conference [114 children], 6 Transfer Conferences [6 children] and 194 Child Protection Review Conferences [355 children].
55. The table above shows overall Child Protection Conference activity over the last 4 years. In the last year the number of children who were the subject of an ICPC increased by 38%, from 114 to 157, whilst the number of children subject to a Child Protection Review Conference decreased (due to low numbers of Children subject to Protection Plans at the beginning of the year).

Meeting Activity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
ICPC	64	103	72	85
Transfer	6	4	6	7
CPRC	168	149	194	135

56. In the year, the proportion of children subject to ICPCs who were not made subject to a Child Protection Plan was 12.1% which is approximately midway between the rates for the previous two years.
57. In Darlington last year at the end of March, there were no children open to Life-stages who are subject to a Child Protection Plan (i.e. Children with Disabilities). This year two children with disabilities were subject to a Child Protection Plan. This information is not currently part of the nationally published data so no comparison is available.

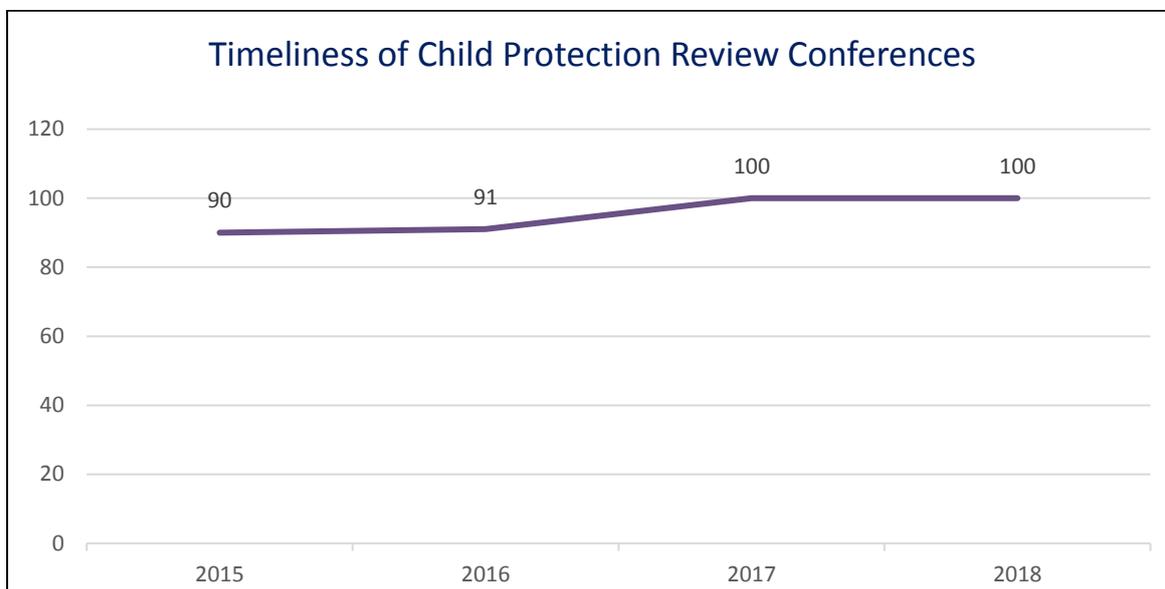
### Timeliness of ICPCs



58. The chart above tracks the ICPCs held within the year and records the percentage held within 15 working days of the Section 47 enquiry.
59. For the year to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, 134 (95%) of children were subject to an ICPC (excludes transfer conferences) that was held within the prescribed 15 working days of the Section 47 Enquiry. Although this has been a drop in performance it remains higher than statistical benchmarks; regional [86%], statistical neighbours [88%] and national benchmark of [77%].

## Timeliness of CPRCs

60. The Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance requires that the first review should be within 3 months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than 6 months.



61. The above chart tracks the percentage of Child Protection cases which were reviewed within statutory timescales in the year. Good performance for this indicator is typified by a higher percentage, ideally 100%. In recent years this has been an area of good performance.

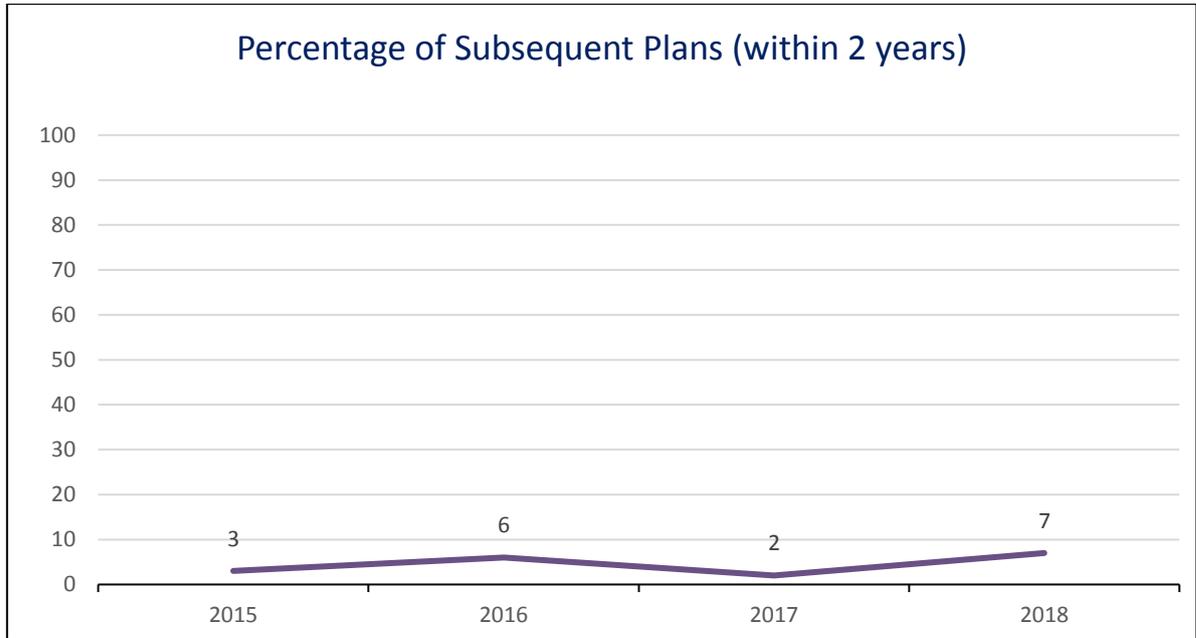
62. For the year to 31st March 2018, all 135 (100%) of Child Protection Review Conferences were held within timescales. Again performance in this area remains higher than regional [95%], national [92%] and statistical neighbours [95%].

Child Protection Review Conferences within timescales	2016/2017			Darlington 2017/18
	Darlington	North East	England	
	100%	95%	92%	100%

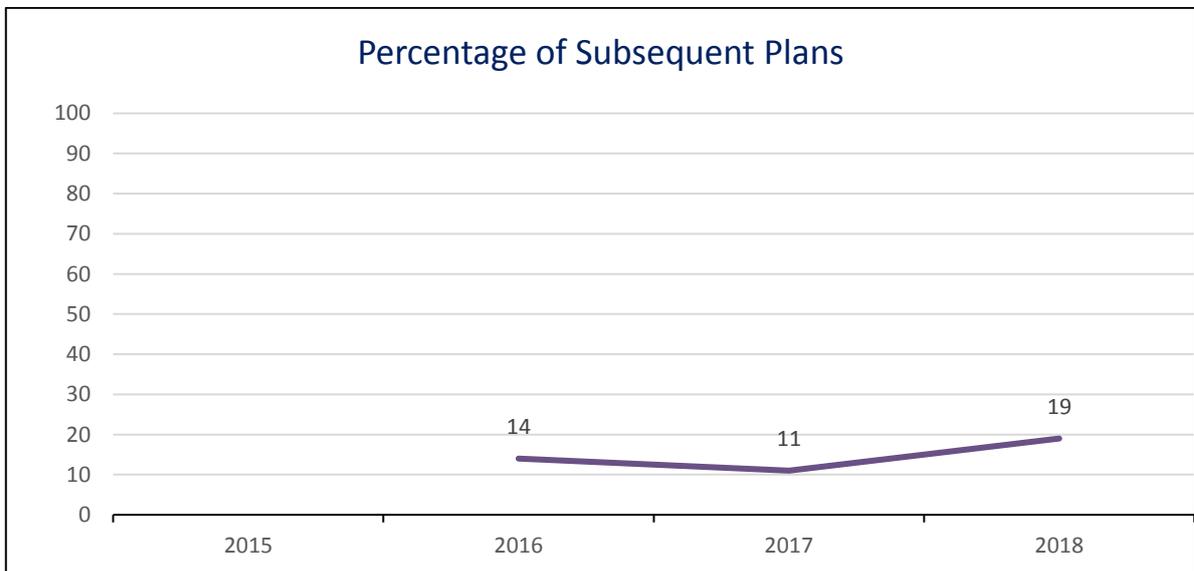
63. Published benchmark data for 2017/18 will be available later in the year.

## Second or Subsequent Plans

64. The chart below shows the percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plans for a second or subsequent time (within 24 months).

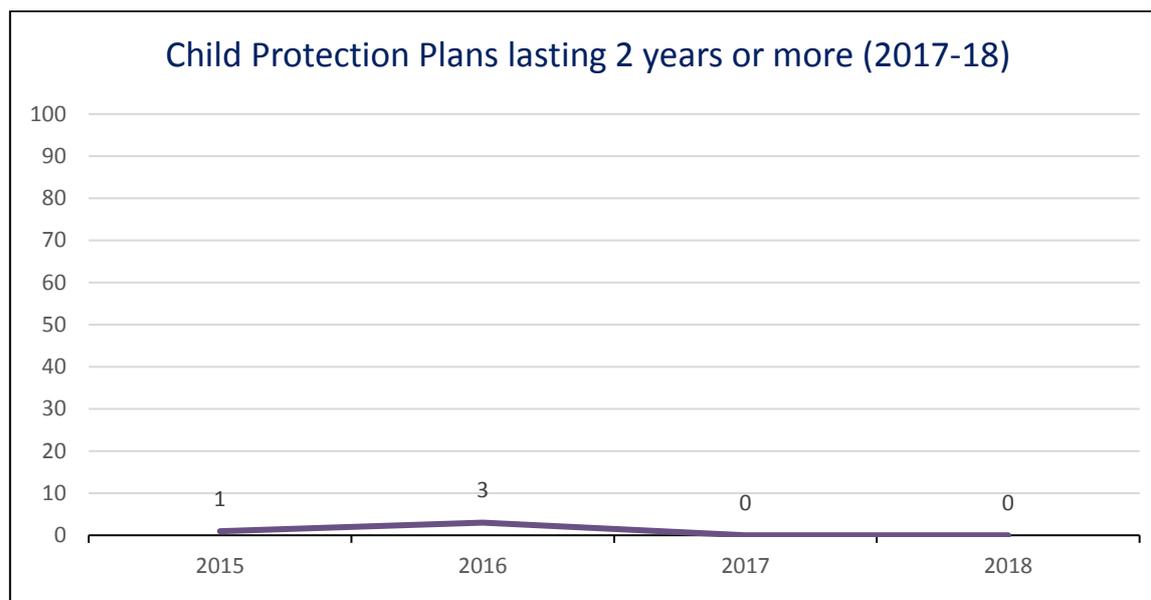


65. This indicator is a proxy for the level and quality of service a child receives. Its purpose is to monitor whether Children's Social Care Services devise and implement a Child Protection Plan which leads to lasting improvement in a child's safety and overall well-being. Good performance for this indicator is typified by a lower figure. However, it is acknowledged that a second or subsequent child protection plan will sometimes be necessary to deal with adverse changes to the child's circumstances.



66. National benchmarked data is based on a second or subsequent plan being agreed at any time after a previous plan. Our rate for 2017-18 was 19%, in-line with the England average of 19%, but higher than the regional average of 14% from the previous year (the most recent published data).

## Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more



67. The above chart tracks the number of children who had been the subject of a CPP continuously for two years or longer against the number of children ceasing to be the subject of a CPP during the year, expressed as percentage.
68. This indicator reflects the underlying principle that professionals should be working towards specified outcomes which, if implemented effectively, should lead to the majority of children not needing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan within a two year period, however it is recognised that some children will need CPPs for longer. Good performance is therefore typified by a lower percentage.
69. The period of time that children are subject to a Child Protection Plan is monitored by the Children's Safeguarding Unit Manager with particular attention given to tracking cases where they are:
- (a) Approaching their first Child Protection Review Conference, and
  - (b) 15 months after a Child Protection Plan is put in place.
70. This system has ensured that cases are reviewed in a timely manner, and that there is an appropriate level of scrutiny on the plans made for children and young people.
71. The percentage of children ceasing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan who had been the subject of a Child Protection Plan continuously for two years or longer was 0% during the year to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.
72. The percentage of Child Plans ceasing where the plan had lasted more than 2 years in Darlington is currently below the North East average [1.5%] and England [2.1%] averages at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. Published benchmark data for 2017/18 will be available later in the year.

## Family attendance at Conference

73. In the year, out of 91 invitations, family members attended 86 Initial Child Protection Conferences, a total of 95%, in-line with the rate in recent years.
74. In the year, out of 125 invitations, family members attended 114 Child Protection Review Conferences, a total of 91%, again in-line with the rate in recent years. Generally the rate for Child Protection Reviews tends to be lower by a few percentage points.

Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Percentage of ICPCs attended by parents / family	95%	97%	94%	95%
Percentage of CPRCs attended by parent / family	91%	94%	91%	91%

75. Over the year to 31 March 2018, no family members with parental responsibility were excluded from attending child protection conferences.
76. A draft Child Protection Plan is produced at the end of the Initial Child Protection Conference enabling professionals and family members to leave the meeting with a copy.
77. The Unit is committed to promoting independent advocacy for children and young people. The Council has a contract with the National Youth Advocacy Service which provides an independent and confidential service. If the young person is not in attendance the IRO should ensure that there is an agreed action for the Core Group regarding how the advocacy role will be communicated to the child or young person.

## Management

### Quality Assurance

78. In order to ensure that the effectiveness of the Unit and ability to provide a key Quality Assurance function, it is essential that the Independent Review Team have the relevant skills, knowledge and understanding.
79. The quality and effectiveness of the Children's Safeguarding Unit is ensured through:
- (a) Workload Allocation
  - (b) Supervision and Personal Development Review (PDR)
  - (c) Team Meetings
  - (d) Audit
  - (e) Training and Development
  - (f) Direct Observation

## **Workload Allocation**

80. All Looked After Children and / or children subject to Child Protection Plans are allocated a designated IRO with the intention that where possible the allocated IRO will remain consistent, until the child is no-longer Looked After or subject to a Child Protection Plan. Recent changes to staff due to the permanent appointments made throughout the year and some staff absence have impacted on this however, there should be an improvement 2018/19 due to the permanent nature of the appointments (i.e. no agency posts).
81. Allocations are monitored regularly and form part of the discussion in monthly supervision sessions.

## **Supervision and Annual Appraisal**

82. Monthly supervision is undertaken with Independent Reviewing Officers that includes:
- (a) Caseloads
  - (b) Performance issues (team / individual)
  - (c) Relevant Case management discussions
  - (d) Disputes
  - (e) Training (attended / identified)
  - (f) Involvement of young people (visits by IRO / attendance at conference / LAC Reviews)
83. Personal Development Reviews are undertaken in line with corporate arrangements.

## **Team Meetings**

84. Scheduled Team Meetings are held a minimum of a 12 times in year and are augmented with development sessions (normally two in year). Team meetings cover a range of practice issues, updates on local, regional and national developments, sharing of good practice, and learning from reviews and inspections. Additional meetings are held with IROs when necessary. Some sessions focus on the work of the IROs, while others have included the Administration staff who support the IROs.

## **Audit**

85. In 2017/18 all IROs have completed Case File Audits in line monthly quality assurance cycle. Following the Ofsted re-inspection (February March 2018), the Quality Assurance Framework is being revised and IROs will be completing regular Learning Audits in line with the new arrangements.

## **Training and Development**

86. Individual training requirements for IROs are identified through supervision and annual appraisals.

87. IROs attended a bespoke Signs of Safety Training session for IROs in November 2017.

### **Observation**

88. The schedule annual cycle of direct observations of Looked After Reviews was delayed by the Ofsted Inspection. This is currently being undertaken by the IRO line manager.

89. In addition to the above the IRO Unit is open to external scrutiny that has included:

- (a) LSCB Programme of observations
- (b) Ofsted Monitoring visits

### **Next steps for 2018/19**

90. The following are scheduled for action in 2018/19:

- (a) Develop business case for:
  - IRO Manager post
  - Annual Foster Carer Reviewing Officer post
- (b) Review / revise procedures for:
  - Dispute Resolution Process
  - Disruption meetings
- (c) Develop forms within Liquid Logic case management system to support both processes (as above).
- (d) Maintain the permanent appointments within the team and reduce previous reliance on agency staff cover.
- (e) Increase participation and attendance of young people and their families in child protection conferences.
- (f) Promote the take up of Advocacy services for children and young people.