

Report for: Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 26 October 2026

Item number: 7

Title: Grooming Gangs / Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation Report

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Lead Officer: Sophie Skiba - Strategic Lead - Ofsted Readiness, Business Management & Improvement

Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/
Non Key Decision: Non Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report responds to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's resolution of 11 March 2026 to consider the data available on relevant offences for group-based child sexual abuse in Haringey and how the findings of Baroness Casey's National Audit apply locally.
- 1.2 The report is presented by the Haringey Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP), reflecting the shared statutory safeguarding responsibilities of Haringey Council, the Metropolitan Police Service and the West and North London Integrated Care Board.
- 1.3 The available police evidence has not identified organised group-based child sexual exploitation in Haringey. There are currently no identified offender networks, intelligence packages or investigations indicating an organised grooming gang operating within the borough.
- 1.4 The partnership recognises that this finding should not be interpreted as a complete absence of risk. National inquiries have repeatedly demonstrated that group-based exploitation can be difficult to identify because separate incidents may only reveal a wider pattern when information about children, suspected perpetrators, locations and relationships between cases is brought together.
- 1.5 Understanding the local picture therefore requires relevant information held across the safeguarding partnership to be considered together. Police data is central to understanding recorded offending, but it forms one part of a wider safeguarding picture which also includes information held by children's social care, health and other partners.
- 1.6 Child sexual abuse was agreed as a HSCP strategic priority in early 2025 and has remained a HSCP strategic priority for 2026/27. Haringey already has a range of safeguarding and exploitation arrangements in place, and

the partnership continues to strengthen its approach to identification, data, intelligence, training and multi-agency working. Multi-Agency Child Exploitation arrangements are particularly relevant because they provide a mechanism for looking at individual cases and identifying possible connections and patterns.

- 1.7 Baroness Casey's National Audit made twelve recommendations covering legislation, policing, regulation, information sharing, data and safeguarding practice. Some require national action, while others need to be translated into local policing and safeguarding arrangements. Recommendation 9 is particularly relevant to this report because it concerns the review and analysis of child sexual abuse and exploitation data, directly addressing the Committee's question about what the available information can tell Haringey about the potential scale and pattern of group-based exploitation.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 To note the report.

4. Reasons for decision

Responding to actions from the Adults and Health Panel meeting held in December 2025 and Feb 2026 as well as Overview and Scrutiny action on the 11th of March.

5. Alternative options considered

None

6. Background information

Introduction and National Context

- 6.1 This report responds to Haringey's Overview and Scrutiny Committee's request to consider group-based child sexual exploitation and abuse, often referred to as "grooming gangs", in Haringey.
- 6.2 Group-based child sexual exploitation sits within the wider context of child sexual abuse. Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse in which children are manipulated, coerced, deceived or otherwise exploited for sexual purposes. Group-based exploitation involves two or more connected perpetrators who are involved in, or facilitate, that abuse. The term "grooming gangs" is commonly used to describe some forms of this group-based offending, although perpetrators may operate through loose associations as well as more organised networks.

- 6.3 This distinction matters because much of the partnership's work starts with recognising and responding to sexual abuse and exploitation affecting individual children. Group-based exploitation may only become visible when separate incidents are considered together, and connections between children, suspected perpetrators, peer groups and places are identified.
- 6.4 An important feature of national learning is that children experiencing sexual exploitation have not always been recognised as victims of sexual abuse. Adolescents in particular have sometimes been regarded as making choices, participating in relationships or becoming involved in offending, when the circumstances involved abuse, coercion and exploitation.
- 6.5 Successive national and local inquiries have highlighted recurring difficulties in identifying group-based exploitation, sharing information between agencies and recognising connections across cases. These difficulties are not unique to Haringey and have been identified nationally across several local areas.
- 6.6 Baroness Casey's National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (updated January 2026) found that the true scale of group-based exploitation and abuse could not be reliably established. Definitions were inconsistent, important data was incomplete, and information about victims and perpetrators was held across systems which did not readily connect.
- 6.7 The Audit reinforced areas already recognised within local safeguarding work, particularly the need to strengthen data, information sharing and the identification of connections between cases.
- 6.8 Further national scrutiny has now begun through the Statutory Independent Inquiry into Grooming Gangs. The Inquiry was established following the National Audit. It will examine in greater depth systemic and institutional failures in the response to grooming gangs, the treatment of victims and survivors, and the factors that allowed abuse to occur and remain unidentified.
- 6.9 London is one of the Inquiry's first areas of investigation. The Inquiry has not yet confirmed which London boroughs will be examined.
- 6.10 The Haringey Safeguarding Children Partnership will cooperate fully with the Inquiry. Haringey is also part of the wider London safeguarding system, through which borough partnerships share learning and strengthen approaches to identifying and responding to child sexual abuse and exploitation.
- 6.11 Haringey Police have noted with the Inquiry currently underway; they have been asked not to discuss specific requests relating to the inquiry, to ensure an accurate assessment of the information and data already held by each agency.

Why the HSCP Is Providing the Response

- 6.12 The Committee's request included consideration of police data and what that data could tell members about group-based child sexual exploitation and abuse in Haringey.
- 6.13 Police information is central to answering that question, but no single agency holds the complete picture of child sexual exploitation and abuse. Relevant information may sit across police, children's social care, health and other safeguarding partners.
- 6.14 Understanding whether individual incidents form part of group-based exploitation therefore requires considering information from across the safeguarding partnership together.
- 6.15 The HSCP's Lead Strategic Partners, Haringey Council, the Metropolitan Police Service and the West and North London Integrated Care Board, provide the appropriate framework for a collective response.
- 6.16 This report therefore brings together the police assessment with relevant safeguarding intelligence and evidence of partnership activity to provide a fuller understanding of the local picture.

Police Data, Assessment and Partnership Interpretation

What the Police Data Shows

- 6.17 Police data provides one important part of the evidence. It shows the number of recorded child sexual abuse offences and the proportion in which more than one suspect was identified, which is one indicator relevant to possible group-based offending.
- 6.18 The Metropolitan Police has undertaken analysis of child sexual abuse offences committed in Haringey during 2024, 2025 and 2026.
- 6.19 The analysis draws on Metropolitan Police databases and identifies reports classified as child sexual abuse involving victims under the age of 18.
- 6.20 To identify possible group-based offending, the police analysis also looked for offences involving two or more suspects.

The headline Haringey figures currently provided are:

2024

110 recorded child sexual abuse offences involving 102 children. Seven reports, approximately 6%, contained indicators of more than one suspect.

2025

90 recorded child sexual abuse offences involving 85 children. Five reports, approximately 6%, contained indicators of more than one suspect.

2026 (January to August)

167 recorded child sexual abuse offences involving 154 children. Six reports, approximately 3.9%, contained indicators of more than one suspect. While the increase in recorded sexual abuse offences so far this year, may reflect improved recording practices and reporting systems that make it easier and quicker to report concerns, this rise has not been accompanied by an increase in indicators suggesting the involvement of more than one suspect.

- 6.21 These annual figures provide an important current picture, but they do not, by themselves, establish whether group-based exploitation is occurring.
- 6.22 This is because the police analysis identifies multiple suspects largely through information contained in the first-line summaries of crime reports. A fuller assessment would require more detailed examination of individual cases and possible links between them.
- 6.23 Some victim and suspect information is also missing, and the analysis does not capture exploitation investigated elsewhere or harm occurring across borough boundaries.
- 6.24 Police recording systems changed during 2024, which required additional work to identify relevant offences.
- 6.25 These challenges are not unique to Haringey. National inquiries have highlighted similar difficulties in consistently identifying, recording and linking information about group-based exploitation.
- 6.26 Being clear about these limitations helps distinguish what the current data can tell the partnership from the areas where further analysis is required. Planned or underway work should strengthen the evidence base and enable the Committee's question to be answered more fully and transparently over time.
- 6.27 As of September 2025, all sexual offences against children should have a tag on them defining whether they are group based or not. These are categorised as follows;
- Level 1 – Individual** - The suspect is acting alone or if more than one suspect they are unknown to each other.
- Level 2 – Group Based** - Two or more individuals (whether identified or not) who are known to (or associated with) one another and are known to be involved in or to facilitate the offending.
- Level 3 – Organised** - Individuals, normally working together with the intent and capability to commit serious crime on a continuing basis which includes elements of planning / control / coordination / structure / group decision making.
- For all Level 2 tags, the expectation is that a Detective Sergeant will review the case within 48 hours. For all Level 3 tags, a Detective Inspector will review the case within 24 hours.
- This system relies upon officers correctly applying the tag to reports, and Haringey Police have systems in place to ensure compliance. For 2026

Haringey currently sits at 94.55% compliance, with just over 5% of reports that should have a tag, but do not yet. Of those with tags, 91.8% are Level 1 and 8.2% are level 2. There are no recorded level 3s.

When compared with the current Metropolitan Police Service, taken as a snapshot in September 2026, the MPS, compliance currently stands at 84.32%. Of those reports that have been flagged, 94.1% are categorised as Level 1, 5.7% as Level 2, 0.16% as Level 3, and 0.1% contain multiple flags.

6.28 The HSCP has also requested the wider North Area Basic Command Unit (BCU) picture alongside the Haringey data.

6.29 This wider policing picture may be relevant because group-based exploitation can cross borough boundaries and patterns may be more visible when Haringey is considered alongside the wider policing area.

Current Police Assessment

6.30 The current police assessment is that there is no identified evidence of organised group-based child sexual exploitation operating in Haringey.

6.31 There are currently no identified investigations, intelligence packages or offender networks indicating an organised grooming gang operating within the borough.

6.32 The police report that current child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse investigations are predominantly associated with individual perpetrators, peer-on-peer abuse and familial abuse.

6.33 Incidents involving more than one suspect have represented approximately 4% to 6% of recorded child sexual abuse reports during the period analysed (and up to 8.2% according to new reporting systems).

6.34 The presence of more than one suspect does not by itself establish an organised exploitation network. Police intelligence has not currently identified linked offender networks, coordinated targeting of vulnerable children or organised criminal structures facilitating sexual exploitation.

6.35 Child sexual exploitation remains a significant safeguarding risk. Police and safeguarding partners continue to develop intelligence and multi-agency arrangements to identify emerging patterns

What the Partnership Takes From the Data

6.36 The partnership accepts the current police assessment while recognising the limits of the available evidence.

This approach reflects national learning.

- 6.37 Professor Alexis Jay, who chaired the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse, also led work examining child sexual exploitation by organised networks across six areas in England and Wales.

That work found examples of exploitation by networks in all six areas examined, including areas where agencies had not initially identified those networks.

One local authority captured the learning simply:

“Just because we haven’t seen it doesn’t mean to say it’s not there.”

- 6.38 Baroness Casey similarly found that group-based child sexual exploitation can remain difficult to see where definitions, datasets and agency information do not connect.

- 6.39 For Haringey, the question is therefore not solely whether an organised network has already been identified. It is also whether the partnership has the information, intelligence and arrangements needed to recognise connections should they emerge.

- 6.40 Group-based exploitation may become visible through patterns which are not immediately obvious within individual cases. The same child may appear in several incidents, the same suspected perpetrator may be linked to different children, or concerns may repeatedly arise around the same location, peer group or movement between boroughs and on-line.

- 6.41 For that reason, the following areas are particularly important, that HSCP partners have mechanisms in place, to consider:

- **Repeat victims:** Whether repeated incidents involving the same child reveal a wider pattern of exploitation.
- **Repeat suspects:** Whether the same suspected perpetrator is linked to more than one child or incident.
- **Connections between children and peer groups:** Whether children known separately to services are linked to the same people, places or circumstances.
- **Locations:** Whether particular addresses, venues or areas are repeatedly associated with concerns.
- **Missing episodes:** Whether repeated missing incidents reveal patterns of movement, contact or exploitation.
- **Cross-borough activity:** Whether children harmed in Haringey live elsewhere, or Haringey children experience harm in other boroughs.
- **Quality of victim and suspect information:** Whether gaps in recording make possible patterns harder to recognise which is an area being strengthened nationally and locally.

- 6.42 Further strengthening the ability to bring all the above information together across Partners should give the partnership a clearer and more complete understanding of the local picture, including any patterns of group-based exploitation.

- 6.43 Intelligence and actions from these mechanisms will also inform work with individual children and enable requisite wider disruption activity.
- 6.44 MACE provides the principal multi-agency forum for analysing potential group-based sexual exploitation, with all safeguarding partners retaining responsibility for identifying, recording and sharing relevant concerns through appropriate arrangements.

What the HSCP Is Doing in Response

- 6.45 Child sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation, was agreed as a HSCP Strategic Priority since 2025 and remains a strategic priority for 2026/27.
- 6.46 The wider work on child sexual abuse is relevant to group-based exploitation because effective identification begins with practitioners recognising sexual abuse and exploitation affecting individual children, recording it accurately and sharing relevant information.
- 6.47 The additional task in identifying group-based exploitation is to look across those individual cases and identify whether wider connections exist.

Identifying Group-Based Exploitation

- 6.48 Haringey has its Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) arrangements in line with Safeguarding Adolescents in London (SAIL) guidance and Children's Social Care Reforms.
- 6.49 Two distinct but connected forums operate as a single developing safeguarding system:
- Operational MACE, and
 - Strategic MACE
- 6.50 The Operational MACE is a multi-agency tactical forum responsible for coordinating safeguarding responses to children and young people assessed as experiencing significant risk outside the home. Operational MACE focuses on case-level risk management, safety planning and disruption with a transitional safeguarding lens.
- 6.51 Strategic MACE provides senior partnership oversight, considers emerging trends, assurance, system learning and commissioning direction. The HSCP Independent Scrutineer, is a member of Strategic MACE, established under the London-wide protocol, which recommends the involvement of the Independent Scrutineer.
- 6.52 Together, these arrangements provide mechanisms for considering exploitation and risk outside the home and on-line, and escalation where strategic partnership intervention is required.

- 6.53 They are being developed alongside wider adolescent safeguarding work including the emerging Haringey Integrated Adolescent Hub (HIAH), strengthening the connection between direct work with children and the wider intelligence considered through MACE.
- 6.54 The developing approach recognises the environments in which exploitation occurs are not exclusively physical. Online relationships, communication and networks may form part of grooming, coercion and exploitation and are considered within MACE and adolescent safeguarding arrangements.
- 6.55 The VOLT model (Victim, Offender, Location and Theme) is used to look across individual concerns and identify connections that may not be apparent when cases are viewed separately.
- 6.56 This is directly relevant to group-based exploitation because it provides a structured way to look for links across people, places, and incidents.
- 6.57 Repeat victims, repeat suspects, missing episodes, peer relationships, cross-borough connections and locations associated with harm are all potential sources of intelligence.

Police Further Strengthening Multi-Agency Oversight

- 6.58 To enhance oversight of vulnerable children, consideration is being given to the creation of a Multi-Agency Repeat Missing Children Problem-Solving Panel.

Proposed Model

- 6.59 The monthly panel would provide focused multi-agency review of the highest repeat missing children across the Basic Command Unit, with particular attention to complex cases where exploitation concerns exist.

Intended Outcomes

- 6.60 The panel would maintain focus on the highest risk children, co-ordinate safeguarding plans, support problem-solving, strengthen partnership working, and help reduce vulnerability to exploitation.

Response to the National Panel Review

- 6.61 Following the National Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel's review of intrafamilial child sexual abuse (November 2024), the HSCP established a multi-agency Child Sexual Abuse Task and Finish Group.

The group's work includes:

- A whole-system response to support people affected by child sexual abuse.
- Improving data and performance information to provide a more robust picture of child sexual abuse in Haringey.
- Strengthening multi-agency training and practitioner confidence.

- Improving health pathways and access to specialist support.
- Strengthening the recording and identification of sexual abuse.
- Developing the HSCP Child Sexual Abuse Strategy and action plan with content on group-based exploitation.

Child sexual abuse has also been added to the HSCP performance framework.

- 6.62 This work strengthens the wider system for recognising child sexual abuse. Its relevance to this report is that stronger identification and recording at individual-child level provides better information from which possible group-based patterns can be recognised.
- 6.63 Identifying group-based patterns sits across all agencies represented on the HSCP having a responsibility to contribute to the safeguarding of children across Haringey. Agencies will be supported to consider their response to group-based sexual exploitation and abuse within their annual section 11 audits.
- 6.64 A Section 11 audit is a self-assessment tool used by organisations, that work with children, to assess how effectively they are safeguarding children and meeting their duties under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004.
- 6.65 The HSCP Task and Finish Group provide leadership and coordination for the development and delivery of a strategic response to child sexual abuse. It maintains links with Strategic MACE which has specific responsibility for identifying group-based patterns of abuse and includes police intelligence. The group also works closely with other HSCP sub-groups, all of which report to the HSCP Executive Group.

HSCP Conference, Practice Week and Learning

- 6.67 The HSCP's 2025 Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements conference included a dedicated focus on child sexual abuse and involved specialist services including The Havens: London's specialist Sexual Assault Referral Centres, The Lighthouse: on its multi-agency pathway for children who have experienced any form of sexual abuse, including exploitation and Open Door.
- 6.68 The 2026 Multi-Agency Practice Week focused specifically on child sexual exploitation and included multi-agency learning, practice observation and multi-agency case-file audits. Sessions were delivered and attended by partners, including the Metropolitan Police Child Exploitation Team, Schools and Learning, Housing, Targeted Youth Support, London Ambulance Service and The Lighthouse.
- 6.69 The work identified strengths including child-centred language, recognition of CSE risk, trauma-informed practice and proactive police disruption.
- 6.70 Areas for further strengthening included professional curiosity, analysis of missing episodes and peer risk, engagement with children with disabilities, health involvement and timely referral to MACE.

- 6.71 These findings matter to group-based exploitation because practitioners are more likely to identify connections when they are curious about patterns, understand peer relationships, examine missing episodes, and share information through appropriate multi-agency arrangements.
- 6.72 An action plan is monitored through the HSCP's Quality, Performance and Outcomes arrangements.

Subgroup and Quality Assurance Work

- 6.73 Different parts of the partnership contribute different elements of the safeguarding picture through six sub-groups.
- 6.74 The Quality, Performance and Outcomes (QPO) subgroup oversees performance and multi-agency audit.
- 6.75 The Practice, Learning and Workforce Development (PLWD) subgroup leads relevant training and partnership learning.
- 6.76 The Joint Operational Group (JOG) links the QPO and PLWD subgroups, translating findings from data, audit and review into practice improvement.
- 6.77 The Child Safeguarding Practice Review (CSPR) subgroup considers serious incidents, including those involving sexual abuse and exploitation with learning shared across the partnership.
- 6.78 The Education subgroup – supports co-ordination across schools and early years settings and the Housing subgroup brings an additional focus.

Strategic MACE provides strategic oversight of exploitation.

- 6.79 The Child Sexual Abuse Task and Finish Group coordinates the partnership's response to the National Panel recommendations.
- 6.80 Together, these arrangements provide routes through which data, practice learning and emerging concerns can be identified and acted upon.
- 6.81 They also provide clear governance arrangements and a clear route for escalation and oversight of potential group-based sexual exploitation to the HSCP Executive Group.

Work with Specialist and Voluntary Organisations

- 6.82 The partnership works with specialist organisations including The Lighthouse, The Havens, Open Door and the REIGN Collective.
- 6.83 These organisations contribute specialist expertise, support to children and young people, training and survivor-informed learning.
- 6.84 Their involvement helps strengthen both the recognition of sexual abuse and the response children receive once concerns are identified.

- 6.85 The partnership has strong links with the Centre of Expertise on child sexual abuse who have supported the development of the HSCP Child Sexual Abuse Strategy. The Centre's three-tier model of Foundation, Multi-Agency and Specialist Practice Lead training underpins the partnership's training offer.

Work Across London

Group-based exploitation can occur across borough boundaries.

- 6.86 A child may live in one borough, be exploited in another and come into contact with services elsewhere. London-wide arrangements are therefore relevant to understanding local risk and identifying patterns which may extend beyond Haringey.
- 6.87 Haringey works within the London Safeguarding Children Procedures, and its approach is informed by Safeguarding Adolescents in London (SAIL) guidance launched in December 2025 by the London Safeguarding Children Partnership's Executive and the London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LIIA) and work with the Centre of Expertise on child sexual abuse.
- 6.88 Child sexual abuse was a focus of the London Safeguarding Children Partnership (LSCP) pan-London 2024 conference, led by April Bald, Chair of the LSCP Child Sexual Abuse Delivery Group, and the Centre of expertise on child sexual abuse. The conference strengthened links between borough partnerships, helping to ensure that Haringey's work draws on, and contributes to, learning across London.
- 6.89 Operation MAKESAFE, led by the Metropolitan Police and developed in partnership with the London boroughs, raises awareness of child exploitation in the business community, including hotels, licensed premises, taxi companies, shops and care homes, so that concerns are recognised and reported.

Applying Baroness Casey's National Audit Locally

- 6.90 Baroness Casey's National Audit made twelve recommendations covering legislation, policing, regulation, data, information sharing and safeguarding practice.

Responsibility for implementing them sits at different levels.

- 6.91 Some recommendations require changes which can only be made nationally, for example through legislation, national policing arrangements or regulation.
- 6.92 Others require police, councils, health partners and safeguarding partnerships to translate those national changes into local practice.

- 6.93 Recommendation 2 and Recommendation 8 includes Operation BEACONPORT - a national programme reviewing cases of group-based child sexual abuse and exploitation that were closed with no further action between 2010 and 2025. The operation seeks to identify missed opportunities, examine organisational learning, and ongoing safeguarding concerns. It will be considering treating child sexual exploitation like serious and organised crime. Operation PINTAR is the Metropolitan Police team responsible for delivering Operation BEACONPORT.
- 6.94 For Haringey, the practical question is therefore which of the Audit's findings and recommendations have implications for local safeguarding arrangements.
- 6.95 Recommendation 9 is particularly relevant to the question posed by the Committee because it concerns the review and analysis of child sexual exploitation data, including children's social care information.
- 6.96 This matters directly because the Committee is asking what the available information can tell Haringey about the scale and nature of group-based exploitation.

Work underway locally includes:

- Strengthening the recording of child sexual abuse and exploitation.
 - Including child sexual abuse within the HSCP performance framework.
 - Developing multi-agency data through the Child Sexual Abuse Task and Finish Group.
 - Improving the ability to compare information across agencies.
 - Comparing local identification with national prevalence evidence.
 - Continuing to use MACE and the VOLT model to identify connections between victims, suspected perpetrators, locations and themes.
- 6.97 The developing work on data should increase the partnership's ability to understand both individual child sexual abuse and patterns which may indicate group-based exploitation.
- 6.98 Other Casey recommendations also have local implications. These include information sharing, ethnicity and nationality recording, responses to serious and organised exploitation, and safeguarding within taxi and private-hire arrangements.
- 6.99 These actions sit within the responsibilities of different agencies and partnership structures and should be brought together through HSCP oversight where they affect the local safeguarding response.
- 6.100 The partnership will also consider emerging findings from the Statutory Independent Inquiry and its London investigation.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The available police evidence has not identified organised group-based child sexual exploitation in Haringey.
- 7.2 There are currently no identified offender networks, intelligence packages or investigations indicating an organised grooming gang operating within the borough.
- 7.3 This report provides an important current assessment.
- 7.4 National learning also demonstrates why the partnership should continue to test and strengthen the evidence on which that assessment is based.
- 7.5 The strategic task is therefore twofold: to maintain effective arrangements for protecting individual children from sexual abuse and exploitation, and to ensure that information across children, suspected perpetrators, peer groups and locations can be connected so that group-based exploitation is recognised if it emerges.
- 7.6 Haringey has strengthened its response through MACE arrangements, data and performance work, multi-agency learning and the development of its Child Sexual Abuse Strategy.
- 7.7 Further work with the Metropolitan Police and other safeguarding partners should improve the completeness and integration of local intelligence and enable the partnership to understand the scale and nature of group-based exploitation more fully and transparently.
- 7.8 The HSCP will continue to draw on national and London-wide learning, specialist organisations and survivor experience as this work develops.

8. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Contributes to the objective of Secure and supported communities and the report responds to the action of raising awareness of adult and child exploitation and modern slavery.

9. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance

- 9.1 There are no resources implications from these changes.

Legal

- 9.2 N/A

Equality

- 9.3 There are no equalities matters for consideration with this report which is for noting.

10. Use of Appendices

None.

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985