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Update Report on Reducing Criminalisation by Children in Care CONCORDAT

Purpose

- 1.1 CONCORDAT is an agreement across the children and young people's partnership in Derby City to join up work under a singular vision to avoid the unnecessary criminalisation of children in care.
- 1.2 CONCORDAT recognises the trauma children face in their routes into care and secondary trauma caused by being a child in care, which can manifest itself through challenging, impulsive, and reckless behaviour; some of which comes to the attention of the Police and formal criminal justice system. Whilst some of this behaviour requires a robust criminal justice response, some (lower-level behaviour) requires a differentiated approach that deals with challenging behaviour, addresses trauma but does not involve using a formal (criminal justice) response, which inhibits likelihood of successful outcomes: such as gaining success in the labour market.
- 1.3 Partnerships have agreed to work together in Derby to agree both a vision for CONCORDAT, a protocol to act as a framework to deliver CONCORDAT and an action plan to support the CONCORDAT scheme in the city across Derby City Council owned and run children's residential care homes. This was approved at senior levels across Derby City Council, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire. The CONCORDAT protocol was launched on 11.10.18 and following a successful pilot programme at the Sinfin residential care homes, the CONCORDAT was widened to all city-based Derby City Council (DCC) homes and an updated action plan was developed to support this and ensure all agencies were working to a singular plan. This report provides an overview of progress made over the past 12 months and recommendations for next steps.

Children and Young People's Overview

- 1.4 When children come into care, they have often had a bad experience and this can make some children do things they later regret when they feel angry, upset, or let down. This can mean that sometimes they lash out at others close to them, such as staff in the place they live, other children they live with, or they might break things when they feel angry.

We want to try and help these children and we think that sometimes calling the Police when this happens is not always the right or best thing to do and so have written an

agreement with the Police to make sure we try to help sort these situations out without having to call the Police, unless we think there is no other choice. This does not mean we are 'letting children off'; it means that sometimes there are better ways of dealing with things. After all, most adults wouldn't call the Police every time their own children had a fight or broke something, so why would they do this for children who are living in care?

Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 To ensure Corporate Parenting Committee are kept abreast of developments, progress, and impact of the CONCORDAT programme to date.

Reason(s)

- 3.1 To ensure Corporate Parenting Committee can comment on any developments and progress with regards to CONCORDAT to date

Supporting information

- 4.1 CONCORDAT was launched in October 2018. The CONCORDAT vision is below:

A shared vision for Derby ... "custody as last resort" and establishment of a formal agreement/contract/pledge requiring local authorities, police, and other relevant agencies to set and deliver locally agreed outcomes to reduce the criminalisation of, and offending of, children and young people in care.

- 4.2 Following a successful pilot in the Sinfin based residential homes, CONCORDAT was launched across all DCC city based residential homes and was led and driven by tactical and operational groups made up of managers and staff in the Youth Offending Service, CPS, Police, and residential services to ensure adherence to the protocol and support an action plan for the homes in the city, including training and access for children to services to address challenging behaviour. The framework to drive CONCORDAT are the protocol (encompassing the 10-point check list) and the supporting action plan, which contains the work to support tactical and operational delivery.

The CONCORDAT pilot demonstrated success in terms of reducing poorer outcomes for children living in DCC residential care. These included:

- A 20% reduction in offending behaviour
- A 22.7% reduction in calls for service (from Derbyshire Constabulary)
- 11.9% reduction of children subject to part-time timetables

Progress over 2021/22

- 4.3 Progress of CONCORDAT has been maintained over the last twelve months. Tactical meetings have taken place every eight weeks to ensure drive on the supporting action plan.

The CONCORDAT tactical group membership has increased to now include:

- The HOS for Community Safety and Integration who has been a valued addition due to their links across community safety and cohesion agendas.

This has added additional impetus to an already well engaged set of partner agencies.

4.4 Since the last CONCORDAT annual report (reported to the October 2021 Corporate Parenting Committee) there has been significant progress (against the action plan), which is noted below:

- Delivery of a Missing Persons and CRE Best Practice Forum to share key developments, practice, and information
- Embedded the Cromarty model within Enhanced Care Planning Meeting framework and analysed the outcomes for children reviewed using this model (see detail later in this report)
- All information pertaining to changes in Policing teams has been shared with CONCORDAT group members
- A draft report has been completed by Cordis Bright on the delivery of trauma informed practice across D2N2 for Looked After Children and Children on the edge of care
- Delivery of CONCORDAT awareness session with newly recruited staff in the Sinfon homes
- Roll out strengths-based training for residential staff INC key principals, philosophy, and tools
- Involvement of Youth Offending Service Clinical Psychologist in Enhanced Care Planning Meetings to ensure a trauma informed approach
- Delivery of Prevent, contextual safeguarding, county lines and CRE training to homes staff
- Use of Youth Alliance to engage children in care in mentoring and community-based disruption activity
- Increased interaction and referrals between homes and Safe and Sound
- Two members of staff are being paid for from Kingsmead School is attending the homes to engage children
- Following the success, we have had in our internal residential homes, we have rolled out CONCORDAT out to private homes based in the city, as we do have placements with private providers within the city boundary for our own children and young people.

There are also several actions contained within the action plan that are in progress and RAG rated amber, which have been moved across to the 2022-23 plan, where these continue to remain pertinent. Tactical group members review their sections of the plan in Tactical group meetings on an incremental basis to ensure this is truly multi-partner and corporately owned approach across Derby.

To assess impact, we have gathered data from Police and YOS systems and outlined the findings below:

4.5 **Police Data**

The below analysis has been compiled for the DCC children's homes based on addresses provided to Derbyshire Constabulary.

The table below shows the number of crime occurrences between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022 in each of the 3 children’s homes (home 4 has yet to re-open), and for the wider Safer Neighbourhood area. These are compared to the previous year’s figures.

Crime Occurrences	2021/22	2020/21	% change
Chellaston	936	862	8.6%
Home 1	18	17	5.9%
Boulton, Sinfin and Osmaston	3847	3153	22.0%
Home 2	32	12	166.7%
Home 3	4	2	100.0%
Total Crimes at All Homes	54	31	74.2%

There has been a rise in offences at all 3 homes in the past 12 months compared to the year previous, which equates to a 74.2% increase in total, with the largest of these being at home 2 (nearly 167%). The reasons for this are explored in subsequent paragraphs.

However, although there were increases in homes 1 and 3, in terms of raw data; there was very little difference to 2020-21. This demonstrates that with the right mix of well-matched children, strong child first management principals and an adherence to the CONCORDAT protocol, crime rates can be maintained at a low rate.

The increases are in line with increases in offences across the wider Safer Neighbourhood area, which offers some reassurance that whilst the figures this year are not what we would want, this is set in the context of increasing offending in the wider community. There was a national lockdown for some parts of 2020/21 which does help to account for some of lower crime rate during that year.

4.6 Type of Offences

The tables below show the types of crime being recorded for each home during 2021-22, with a comparison to the previous year. There has been very little change for Home 1, but the numbers are low, so the percentage differences appear inflated. The largest increase is ‘Violence without Injury’, which increased from 2 to 5.

Home 2 recorded significantly more crimes in 2021-22 compared to 2020-21, with Criminal Damage and Violence without Injury being the main offences that have increased.

When we have looked at the detail of these occurrences, they were concentrated in a small number of children who were struggling emotionally and behaviorally, and it is clear the behaviors of those children were reciprocally influential. This created an environment in which those children did not feel safe, which created further dysregulation and behaviors that could not be managed under the CONCORDAT protocol. Those children have been moved to better suited and matched provision external to Derby and this home is building up the number of children placed there based on a robust matching and care planning basis.

In looking at the types of offences at home 2, a number (Criminal Damage and Violence Without Injury) could have been deal with (on face value) by way of the CONCORDAT protocol. We will need to understand what outcomes the offences reported led to for children in 2021-22 and ensure further discussion in the CONCORDAT tactical group regarding whether adherence to the protocol has been used in the spirit of the protocol at home 2 and if not, target that home for further development. There is also a similar piece of research to undertake at home 1, as (again) some offences could (at face value) been deal with by way of the CONCORDAT protocol.

Home 3 had very few crimes recorded in both 2020-21 and 2021-22 so comparisons are not meaningful. It is worth noting that Violence with Injury accounted for 50% of crimes in 2021-22 (2 out of 4 occurrences). This is the type of offence we would anticipate leading to an outcome following a criminal justice route.

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 1	Home 1	Change
Crime Occurrences			
BICYCLE THEFT	0	1	-100.0%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3	2	50.0%
DRUG POSSESSION	3	1	200.0%
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	0	2	-100.0%
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	1	3	-66.7%
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	1	0	<i>n/a</i>
PUBLIC DISORDER	1	2	-50.0%
STALKING AND HARASSMENT	3	4	-25.0%
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	1	0	<i>n/a</i>
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	5	2	150.0%
Total Occurrences	18	17	5.9%

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 2	Home 2	Change
Crime Occurrences			
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	0	1	-100.0%
BURGLARY - BUSINESS/COMMUNITY	1	0	<i>n/a</i>
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	10	1	900.0%
DRUG POSSESSION	1	3	-66.7%
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	1	1	0.0%
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	0	1	-100.0%
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	3	0	<i>n/a</i>
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	0	1	-100.0%
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	2	1	100.0%
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	14	3	366.7%
Total Occurrences	32	12	166.7%

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 3	Home 3	Change
Crime Occurrences			
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1	0	n/a
DRUG TRAFFICKING	1	1	0.0%
PUBLIC DISORDER	0	1	-100.0%
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	2	0	n/a
Total Occurrences	4	2	100.0%

4.7 Incidents

The table below shows the number of incidents between 1.4.21 and 31.3.22 in each of the 3 children's homes, and for the wider Safer Neighborhood area. These are compared to the previous year's figures.

Overall, there has been a 16% decrease in the number of reported incidents in the 3 children's homes during 21/22.

Home 1 incidents have decreased by nearly 54% - and the Safer Neighborhood area of Chellaston has also seen a decrease in incidents: nearly 16%. The homes decrease in reported incidents reflects the more stable offence numbers we have seen over a 2-year period.

The Safer Neighborhood areas of Boulton, Sinfin and Osmaston saw a 2.5% increase in incidents – and both homes 2 and 3, which are in these areas, have had an increase in incidents.

Home 3 had the largest increase in incidents during 2021-22 at nearly 53%, (4 incidents to 113). Home 2 increased by nearly 11%, from 176 incidents in 2020-21 to 195 in 2021/22.

Incidents	2021/22	2020/21	% Change
Chellaston	2591	3080	-15.9%
Home 1	122	263	-53.6%
Boulton, Sinfin and Osmaston	9262	9033	2.5%
Home 2	195	176	10.8%
Home 3	113	74	52.7%
Total Incidents at All Homes	430	513	-16.2%

4.8 Type of incident

The tables below show the numbers of calls for service recorded for each of the homes during 2021-2022, with a comparison to the previous period.

Home 1 has seen a big reduction in the number of Missing Person calls, going from 224 incidents in 2020-21 to 96 incidents in 2021-22 – a reduction of 57%.

The details of these incidents show that there were 2 children who repeatedly went missing, which accounts for the high number of incidents in 2020-21 as the majority of missing person calls during this period were related to these children. Changes in children resident in the homes has helped this, as has having a better matched cohort of children, which reduces what we term push factors (those factors that make children more vulnerable to being pulled into exploitative situations, as home circumstances are not settled).

Home 2 has had an increase in crime incidents, mainly for “Criminal Damage” and “Violence”, as outlined in prior paragraphs of this report. In 2020-21 there was 1 incident of Criminal Damage and 0 for Violence, in 2021-22 this increased to 8 and 11 incidents respectively.

There has also been an increase overall of incidents at home 2, from 176 in 2020-21 to 195 in 2021-22, an increase of more than 10%.

Home 3 saw 113 incidents recorded in 2021-22, compared to 74 in 2020-21 – an increase of nearly 53%.

This increase was mainly due to incidents categorised as “Absconder/AWOL/ Wanted Persons/Police and Court Orders/Bail”, going from 0 calls to 20. These all related to one child breaching bail conditions. There were also 74 calls for missing children.

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 1	Home 1	Change
Abandoned Call	3	3	0.0%
Concern for Safety/Collapse/Illness/Injury	8	8	0.0%
Criminal Damage *C*	1	1	0.0%
Drugs *C*	1	0	n/a
Lost & Found Property/Found Person	2	11	-81.8%
Missing No Apparent Risk	0	3	-100.0%
Missing Person	96	224	-57.1%
Nuisance	1	3	-66.7%
Other Crime *C*	0	2	-100.0%
Other Theft *C*	0	1	-100.0%
Personal	1	0	n/a
Sexual Offence *C*	1	2	-50.0%
Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/Vehicles	2	2	0.0%

Violence *C*	6	3	100.0%
Total Incidents	122	263	-53.6%

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 2	Home 2	Change
Crime Occurrences			
Abandoned Call	0	1	-100.0%
Burglary *C*	1	0	n/a
Concern for Safety/Collapse/Illness/Injury	14	8	75.0%
Crime Related Incident	2	0	n/a
Criminal Damage *C*	8	1	700.0%
Domestic Incident	1	0	n/a
Drugs *C*	0	1	-100.0%
Environmental	0	2	-100.0%
Lost & Found Property/Found Person	6	5	20.0%
Missing No Apparent Risk	7	5	40.0%
Missing Person	136	144	-5.6%
Nuisance	3	5	-40.0%
Other Crime *C*	1	0	n/a
Personal	1	2	-50.0%
Sexual Offence *C*	0	1	-100.0%
Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/ Vehicles	4	1	300.0%
Violence *C*	11	0	n/a
Total Incidents	195	176	10.8%

	2021/22	2020/21	%
	Home 3	Home 3	Change
Crime Occurrences			
Absconder/AWOL/Wanted Persons/Police and Court Orders/Bail	20	0	n/a
Concern for Safety/Collapse/Illness/Injury	6	6	0.0%
Crime Related Incident	1	0	n/a
Lost & Found Property/Found Person	3	0	n/a
Missing No Apparent Risk	3	1	200.0%
Missing Person	74	63	17.5%
Nuisance	1	1	0.0%
Other Theft *C*	1	0	n/a
Sudden Death	1	0	n/a
Suspicious Circumstances/Insecure Premises/Vehicles	1	1	0.0%
Violence *C*	2	2	0.0%
Total Incidents	113	74	52.7%

4.9 Overall, we have seen a mixed picture in homes across 2021-22, with home 1 demonstrating stability in terms of offences, similar trends of offending to 2020-21 and reduced calls for service. Home 3 saw a small amount of stable offending and the offences appeared to be those that would be difficult to apply the CONCORDAT

protocol to. There was an increase in calls for service, due to missing persons reports and breach of bail conditions, both of which are appropriate measures to make a call to the Police for.

The greatest challenge has been at home 2, which saw increases in offending over 2021-22, several offences, (which could on face value have been dealt with via the CONCORDAT protocol) and an increase in calls for service, which related to the increased offending we saw at that home.

Home management, appropriate matching of children placed in a home together, child first and trauma informed principals and consistent use of the CONCORDAT protocol can have a beneficial impact on outcomes as seen at home 1 in 2021-22. These challenges will be discussed in the CONCORDAT Tactical group with Residential and Police colleagues to look at whether the protocol could/should have been used for some of the offences reported (in homes 1 and 2) in 2021-22 and to target training at staff in those homes in 2022-23.

4.10 Youth Offending Service Data 2021-22 compared to 2020-21

The YOS Information Analyst has gathered information from YOS data systems comparing 2021-2022 to 2020-21. The findings are contained in the table below.

YOS During the Period	2020/21	2021/22	Change
3 young people involved with YOS	4	3	-25%
3 on substantive court orders	3	2	-33%
2 offences committed in period	2	1	-50%
18 court appearances by 3 young people	18	4	-78%
42 face to face contacts with services in the period	42	37	-12%
8 assessments completed	8	4	-50%
1 breach	1	0	-100%
Interventions from: mentors, neighbourhoods' teams, fire safety, LAC Nurse, education, Police, reception service as well as internal YOS officers			

4.11 When we look at YOS data, what we see in 2021-22, is fewer Looked After Children living in DCC homes involved with the service and a reduction in the number of offences committed. What this data tells us is that several the offences reported by homes in 2021-22 did not lead to a criminal justice outcome for children, which demonstrates that the CONCORDAT protocol is being used to divert children who are Looked After out of the Criminal Justice system. This is supported by triage undertaken by the YOS, Judiciary and CPS for cases of children where there are additional vulnerabilities when such cases reach court, to look at whether these children can be dealt with in a less stigmatising and punitive way. The CPS as part of their annual strategic priorities have an aim to divert Looked After Children away from the formal criminal justice system.

Face to face contact has been increased for children subject to YOS supervision, although (based on children's feedback) we have retained some remote working methods. The reduced face to face contacts with Looked After Children is due to the

number under YOS supervision reducing. YOS systems demonstrate interventions delivered by mentors, neighbourhoods' teams, fire safety, LAC Nurse, education, Police, reception service as well as internal YOS officers

4.12 Overall, as a result of CONCORDAT, there have been 50% fewer offences and 25% fewer children living in DCC residential homes open to the YOS. These are the key outcomes we aim for in the CONCORDAT.

4.13 The YOS continue to work with this complex cohort of children without high breach levels and reducing offending behaviour through developing and embedding both the 'Good Lives' model of practice, which is a strengths-based model supported by the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales and a Trauma Informed approach supported and underpinned by Health funded staff (Part-time Clinical Psychologist and Full-Time Youth Emotional Well Being Officer). This ensures the service focuses on strengths and aspirations rather than deficits.

4.14 **DfE Return on Offending by Looked After Children 2020-21**

Each year the Local Authority must make a data return to the DfE on the number of Looked After Children committing offences. The YOS Information Analyst developed a more detailed look into this, and we can report back to Corporate Parenting Committee and the DfE that: 12 children have committed offences in 2021-22 compared to 10 in 2020-21 committing 37 offences compared to 16 in 2020-21. It must be noted that one child committed 18 offences during the period, which does inflate the data. 8 children although being Looked After and open to YOS during the period did not re-offend. Most offences committed are Gravity score 3, which is at the less serious end of offending and matches the offending seen by other children in the service. The service aims to complete an in-depth analysis of the children in this cohort (as they are not predominantly those living in DCC homes).

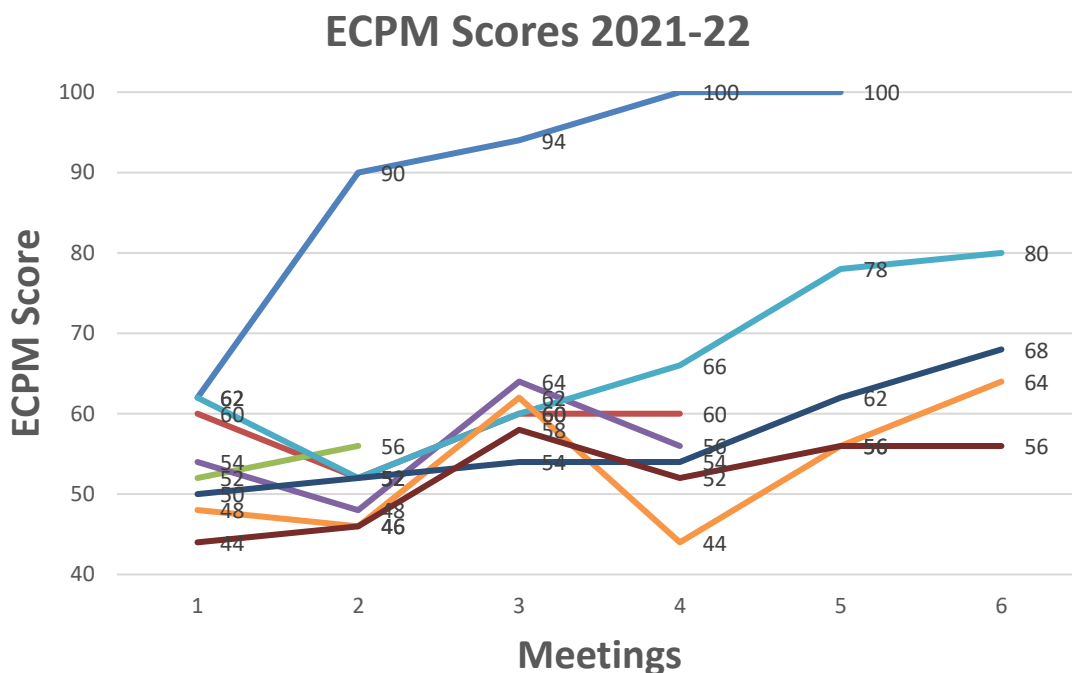
Cromarty Model

4.15 In 2021-22 the Cromarty Model was used in Enhanced Care Planning Meetings (ECPM's) to measure progress children were making against identified targets that are broader than the simple offending metric and allowed a more strengths based and holistic picture of that child's progress. At the beginning of the ECPM process the "team around the child" identified 10 targets which were appropriate for the child. A baseline Cromarty Model score against these targets was established and at subsequent ECPM's the Cromarty Model targets were re-scored to enable progress to be measured.

Analysis

8 children had ECPM meetings in 2021-22. The scores show that every child at the end of the year had made positive progress against their baseline score. This was not always linear progress and at various points the Cromarty Model score did drop for some children due to the increased difficulties a child was experiencing at that time.

The graph below shows the scores for each child at the meetings throughout the year. Each coloured line represents one child. Not every child had 6 meetings in the year depending on when the ECPMs were started.



4.16 Challenges

The key risk factor we are seeing for children relates to their emotional health and complex presentation, which can present situations where behaviour becomes dysregulated and can lead to negative outcomes such as self-harm/injurious behaviour or behaviour that could be reported as criminality. We are seeing some children struggle to cope post pandemic and this is manifesting in complex behaviours that are a challenge for all agencies to manage.

4.17 Positively, the YOS' Clinical Psychology post has been agreed to be funded as a substantive post by the Integrated Care Board, which will ensure a trauma informed approach in that service and at ECPM's. However, there is no agreement from health in continuing to fund the Youth Well-Being Worker post beyond the current agreement to fund until October 2022. Both city and county YOS' have agreed to fund from October 2022 until April 2023 and are looking at whether there is scope within YOS budgets to maintain these posts as substantive.

4.18 There continue to be challenge pertaining to placement sufficiency nationally, which means locating suitable placements for children is difficult and this is exacerbated for children with a high level of need. This can lead to situations where we have had to match children in placements, where we know the match is not what we want. This can be disruptive for children and can lead to negative outcomes. The Commissioning Service has a strategy to develop a broader array of accommodation types for children with a range of needs to address some of this issue and the National Care Review contains several recommendations to address the sufficiency challenges nationally.

4.19 There remains a high number of Return Interviews to complete with young people in our residential care homes and the volume has (over several years) and continues to present a challenge to Social Workers to keep abreast of these. This is often a compliance issue, as Social Workers understand the missing patterns and risk

factors associated with children, they are case managing. Nevertheless, there is a statutory need to maintain completion of Return Interviews for all missing episodes and further discussion is needed on whether the right resources are in the right places for children missing from home and care.

Next Steps

- 4.20 A refreshed CONCORDAT action plan has been developed by Tactical group members, who will continue to meet twelve weekly to review the action plan and refresh this on an annual basis. The plan includes:
- 4.21 Review the offending by the broader Looked After Child cohort to assess where the challenges are regards CONCORDAT.
- 4.22 DCC to work with the ICB to roll out Clinical Review Panels for Looked After Children where there is an impasse in service provision or Social Workers require additional consultation outside of existing clinical services.
- 4.23 A review of the CONCORDAT protocol INC the 10-point check list remains outstanding from 2021-22.

Public/stakeholder engagement

- 5.1 Stakeholders have been involved by way of senior managers being part of a steering group and senior middle managers being part of a Tactical group, to ensure that all parts of the children's delivery system for children in care are part of this approach and can inform and influence as necessary.
- 5.2 Children and young people living in care and staff affected by this (in residential homes) have been involved by way of engagement in and completion of questionnaires, which have been completed independently and which have been aggregated to ensure we understand themes emerging from this and can use this 'voice' to inform future developments.

Other options

- 6.1 Although having a CONCORDAT in place is not in itself a statutory requirement, ensuring that the partnership is meeting its corporate parenting principals is a key thrust of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 and so CONCORDAT is statutory in essence.
- 6.2 We recommend that the CONCORDAT protocol continues to be used across all Derby City Council Children's homes, we continue to adopt the principals of using CONCORDAT for our children placed in other parts of the UK and in private homes across the city, we have a revised action plan that ensures support for staff and children which hold partners to account for ensuring best outcomes for children in care and is refreshed annually but reviewed quarterly. We further recommend that every 12 months, we bring an updated position statement on CONCODRAT to the Corporate Parenting Committee.

Financial and value for money issues

- 7.1 There are no financial issues, as there is no funding attached to CONCORDAT nor any costs. We have had to utilise the resources of the partnership to skill up staff, develop the action plan, ensure appropriate training, and review progress.

Broader cost savings going forward will be realised by way of keeping children who do not need to be dealt with by the formal criminal justice system out of this system. The National Audit office estimates that it costs £8,000 per child to pass through the criminal justice system, including the costs of police, courts, offender management teams, and custody. These estimates exclude the societal costs of both recorded and unrecorded crimes, such as the costs of the physical and emotional impact on victims.

Legal implications

- 8.1 No other legal implications.

Climate implications

- 9.1 No climate implications

Other significant implications

- 10.1 No other significant implications.

This report has been approved by the following people:

Role		Date of sign-off
Legal	Olu Idowu, Head of Service, Legal	22.9.22
Finance	Janice Hadfield, Head of Finance	30.9.22
Service Director(s)	Suanne Lim, Director of Early Help and Children's Social Care	30.9.22
Report sponsor	Suanne Lim, Director of Early Help and Children's Social Care	30.9.22
Other(s)	NA	

Background papers:	
List of appendices:	Appendix 1 - CONCORDAT protocol

Appendix A.



CONCORDAT
protocol (2).doc

The above is the CONCORDAT protocol (most up to date version) last reviewed in 2018 by all partners as part of the CONCORDAT tactical group. It will be reviewed in 2022-23.