

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT Vs 6 - Feb 2016



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CHILDREN ABUSED THROUGH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

1. Introduction

The purpose of the assessment toolkit is threefold;

- a) to enable professionals to assess a child or young person's level of risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) in a concise and consistent manner
- b) to provide guidance on effective interventions to safeguard children
- c) to improve how the city disrupts exploitation and how agencies work together to secure the prosecution of perpetrators

This guidance is for anyone working with children and young people across the tiers of need.

A child is defined as any child up to the age of 18. However, some young people up to age 21 have specific vulnerabilities that put them at greater risk (e.g. learning difficulties and disabilities or being a care leaver) such that they may be considered in relation to sexual exploitation.

The definition of Child Sexual Exploitation is as follows;

"The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 [up to 21 as above] involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through use of technology without the child's immediate recognition, for example the persuasion to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones with no immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources."

Source: Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (2009) DCSF

In its report - *Puppet on a String*¹ - Barnardos identifies three broad categories of child sexual exploitation;

1	Inappropriate relationships	Usually involving one perpetrator who has inappropriate power or control over a young person (physical, emotional or financial). One indicator may be a significant age gap. The young person may believe they are in a loving relationship.
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¹ http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf_puppetonastring_report_final.pdf

2	'Boyfriend' model of exploitation and peer exploitation	<p>The perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a 'relationship' and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates.</p> <p>Barnardo's services have reported a rise in peer exploitation where young people are forced or coerced into sexual activity by peers and associates. Sometimes this can be associated with gang activity but not always.</p>
3	Organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking	<p>Young people (often connected) are passed through networks, possibly over geographical distances, between towns and cities where they may be forced/coerced into sexual activity with multiple men. Often this occurs at 'sex parties', and young people who are involved may be used as agents to recruit others into the network. Some of this activity is described as serious organised crime and can involve the organised 'buying and selling' of young people by perpetrators.</p>

Some points to remember about CSE...

- Sexual exploitation of children is happening in Portsmouth
- Sexual exploitation is child abuse. However, underage sex is not automatically sexual exploitation
- Both girls and boys can be victims of child sexual exploitation and can be equally vulnerable.
- The coercers and perpetrators are usually adults, but can be children and young people in a position of power of either gender. Children are used as groomers of other children.
- Young people may exchange or sell sex as a result of constrained choices such as poverty, isolation and historic abuse.
- Parents/carers may be involved in the sexual exploitation of their children, or fail to prevent/protect from it.
- Groups of children and young people and multiple perpetrators may be involved (organised abuse).
- No child under 13 years can be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in CSE.
- Children and young people with additional needs require special consideration up to the age of 21 years.
- No child with a learning disability will be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in or risk of CSE.
- Be aware: disclosure of information by the young person may take time and evident risks may only emerge during ongoing assessment, support and interventions with the young person and/or their family.

2. Why have we developed this Toolkit

Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Board has made Child Sexual Exploitation a clear safeguarding priority for the city. A formal CSE Committee has been established and

an Operational Group is meeting monthly to gather intelligence about CSE at child and perpetrator level.

This toolkit seeks to provide;

- a) A simple risk assessment tool so we can have a shared understanding about what we mean when we consider a child to be at High, Medium or Low risk of CSE
- b) Guidance for practitioners in identifying CSE
- c) Guidance and tools for practitioners to support the disruption of CSE and the prosecution of perpetrators

Portsmouth CSE Risk Assessment and Planning Tool

Child or Young Person's Details

Name:	
Date of Birth:	
Address:	
Name of Adult with Parental Responsibility:	
Telephone Number:	

Current Involvements

Children's Social Care:	Looked After Child, Care Leaver, Child Protection Plan, Child in Need (Please circle)
	Name of Social Worker:
	CCM number:
Youth Offending Team:	Name of Youth Justice Officer:
Lead Professional/Key:	
School/ College:	
Other Services Involved:	

Assessment and Planning Information

Date of Assessment:				
Professional's Name and Service:				
Summary RAG rating (Please tick level of risk or evidence of actual abuse):	Exploited	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk

Step 2: Identify Underlying Vulnerability Factors

Below is a list of vulnerability factors which have been linked to risk of child sexual exploitation through research and evidence. This table should assist practitioners' in considering vulnerability factors that increase risk for children and young people.

Underlying Vulnerability Factors	Comment
a) Witnessing/experiencing domestic violence	
b) Children and young people 'Looked After'	
c) Patterns of abuse and/or neglect in family	
d) Homelessness or temporary accommodation Arrangements	
e) Substance misuse by parents/carers/child	
f) Learning disabilities, special needs or mental health issues	
g) Homophobia	
h) Breakdown in relationships with caring adults	

i) Death, loss or illness of a significant person in the child's life	
j) Financially unsupported	
k) Some form of family conflict	
l) Lack of love and security	
m) Family history of prostitution	
n) Migrant/refugee/asylum seeker	
o) History of crime or association with offenders (parents or child)	
p) History of disrupted schooling/ poor attendance/ exclusions	
q) Other, please specify	

Step 3: Complete the Risk Factors Matrix

Low Risk Low risk cases do not usually meet the threshold for Children's Social Care intervention but should have individual or multi-agency intervention through SAF		
BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Regularly coming home late or going missing		
Overt sexualised dress		
Associating with unknown adults		
Associating with other young people who are at risk of CSE		
Reduced contact with family/ friends		
Sexually transmitted infections		
Experimenting with drugs/ alcohol		
Poor self-image		
Significant changes in behaviour, e.g. eating patterns, self-harm etc.		
Total Number of low level risks		Summary:

Medium Risk

Medium risk cases may meet the threshold for Children's Social Care intervention, if the YP does not meet the threshold they should have an individual or multi-agency intervention through SAF

BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Getting into cars with unknown adults		
Associating with known or suspected CSE perpetrators or groomers		
Meeting up with adults through internet/ social media sites		
Sexualised risk taking (including on social media)		
Additional money/ gifts		
Unexplained injuries and unwilling to make a complaint/ withdrawing from investigation		
Being seen in CSE 'hotspots' or known 'party' houses		
Older boyfriend/ girlfriend; particularly where gap is over 3 years		
Staying out overnight		
Increased substance misuse		
Multiple sexually transmitted infections		
Self-harming requiring medical assistance		
Non school attendance or excluded		
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour		
Unaccounted for money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol		
Repeat offending behaviour		
Gang association		
Total Number of medium level risks		Summary:

High Risk

When a child or young person is considered at high risk of sexual exploitation a strategy meeting should be convened as part of child protection procedures under S47 Children Act 1989. The professionals at this meeting will be responsible for developing an immediate safety plan and considering the need for an Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC). Irrespective of whether an ICPC is convened meetings should be held every 6 weeks to progress the safety plan and reduce the identified risks of CSE.

BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity		
Repeat missing episodes		
Transitory accommodation arrangements/ staying with unrelated adults and/or an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them		
Attending clubs/ hostels/ hotels where there is known sexual activity with adults		
Retracting disclosure of sexual assault		
Abduction and forced imprisonment (child held against their will)		
Unplanned movement of the child in and out of the city		
Disappearing from the system with no contact/ support		
Under 16 with multiple miscarriages or terminations		
Evidence of drug or alcohol use alongside sexual activity with an adult		
Significant self-harming/ suicide attempts		
Receiving money/ gifts/ substances for introducing peers to activities		
Being groomed on the internet		
Being found at Sex Offenders address		
Total Number of High level risks		Summary:

Step 4 - Summary Form

Name of Young Person:

DOB:

Name of Person Completing:

Date:

CCM/Reference:

Review Date:

Lower Level Indicators- one or more indicators identified	✓
Regularly coming home late or going missing	
Overt sexualised dress	
Associating with unknown adults	
Association with other young people at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited	
Reduced contact with family and friends and other support networks	
Sexually transmitted infections	
Experimenting with drugs and/or alcohol	
Poor self image	
Changes in behaviour e.g. eating patterns, self-harm etc.	
Medium Level Indicators- any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓
Getting into cars with unknown adults	
Associating with known CSE adults	
Meeting up with adults met through social media sites	
Sexualised risk taking (including on social media)	
Unexplained physical injury and unwilling to make a complaint or withdrawing from criminal investigation	
Being seen in known CSE hotspots, houses or parties	
Having an older boyfriend/girlfriend	
Non school attendance or excluded	
Staying out overnight with no explanation	
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour	
Unaccounted for money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol	
Multiple sexually transmitted infections	
Self harming that requires medical treatment	
Increased substance misuse	
Repeat offending	
Gang member or association with gangs	
High Level Indicators- any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓
Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity	
Transitory accommodation arrangements/ staying with unrelated adults and/or an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them	
Attending clubs/ hostels/ hotels where there is known sexual activity with adults	
Disclosure of serious sexual assault and then withdrawal of statement	
Abduction and forced imprisonment (child held against their will)	
Unplanned moves in and out of the city	
Disappearing from the 'system' with no contact or support	
Multiple miscarriages or terminations	
Evidence of drug or alcohol use alongside sexual activity with an adult	
Indicators of CSE alongside serious self harming	
Receiving rewards of money or goods for introducing peers into activities	
Being groomed over the internet/ social media sites	
Repeat missing episodes	
Child located at known sex offender's address	
Retracting disclosure of sexual assault	
Significant self-harming/ suicide attempts	

Step 5: CSE Analysis

NAME OF YOUNG PERSON:		DOB:	DATE OF ANALYSIS:
YOUNG PERSON RISK TAKING BEHAVIOURS/INDICATORS	ASSOCIATES/ADDRESSES/HOTSPOTS		
ALLEGED PERPETRATOR/S	POLICE ACTIVITY		

PART B

1. Guidance on the use of the Toolkit

This tool is designed to assist assessment and planning for vulnerable children. It does not *replace* existing assessment processes (SAF, Children's Social Care assessments, YOT assessments etc.) it *enhances* these assessments and your decision-making.

These indicators are a guide and should assist the exercise of professional judgment.

Completion of the Risk Assessment by the professional identifying the concerns should involve liaison with other agencies to ensure that there is multi-agency information sharing and support.

If a child or young person presents with **one indicator**, action is required. The earlier the intervention, the better the chances of success. One indicator is unlikely to require Social Care or specialist services intervention unless it is a High Risk category. A record must be kept of case discussions, decision making and interventions in the young person's file.

If a child or young person presents with **5 or more low indicators**, they are to be assessed carefully using this tool and a decision made as to whether they require a SAF, their current safeguarding/support or care plan must be altered to reflect the level of risk. The reasons for the specific level of intervention are to be clearly recorded; this will depend on the presenting indicators. Please note the list provided within this toolkit is not exhaustive, the indicators and vulnerability factors are simply the most common indicators of CSE. If a child or young person presents with other factors they need to be included on the risk matrix below and clearly linked to the actions on the SAF plan, safeguarding plan or care plan.

If any child is considered at High or Medium risk and is not already open to Children's Social Care, the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) *must be* contacted.

Young people can move very quickly between the risk categories, therefore regular assessment should be undertaken. Any escalation of risk should be dealt with immediately through the processes outlined below and recorded in the young person's file. Where risk has escalated or reduced a new risk assessment form should be completed and attached to individual files.

The 4LSCB Safeguarding Procedures, DCSF (2009) and the Sexual Offences Act (2003) recognise that sexually exploited young people are victims of abuse regardless of their reluctance to engage. To aid this understanding and reaffirm the position of the Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Board, where possible, professionals should reinforce

the nature of the crimes against young people with the child/ young person, their parents/carers and siblings.

Risk should be monitored and recorded at any case review meetings, Team Around the Child meetings etc.

The level of intervention required depends on the presenting indicators, the level of risk and any additional vulnerability factors.

Each recognised factor should be included in the action plan and have specific actions to remove or reduce the risk or impact of that issue.

Once completed the toolkit should be emailed/sent to the Children's Social Care Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) cafenq@portsmouthcc.gcsx.gov.uk, this is for all initial and review paperwork. For all children assessed as medium and/or high risk the completed risk assessments will be forwarded by MASH to the Police Missing Person representative and the Police dedicated CSE team Goldstone.

The level of risk for all children at risk of CSE should ideally be re-assessed every 4-6 weeks, however reassessment must take place every 6 weeks in line with strategy meetings for children at High Risk, for all other children reassessment must occur at least every 3 months in line with planning meetings/TACS, the risk rating should be discussed at the planning meeting/TAC and agreement made as to the work required to address the CSE risk and outstanding issues.

2. THRESHOLDS AND APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS

Low Risk

Child or Young Person presenting with 1 to 4 indicators

This child or young person requires intervention by any professional, parent or carer who has a good relationship with them to carry out healthy relationships and rights work. Depending on the indicators they present with, they will also require some basic awareness raising work on CSE, sexual health, risk taking behaviours and consequences. If there is a person/s posing a risk to them, ensure they are disrupted and information about them recorded and passed to the appropriate persons.

If a young person has a learning disability, they should not be considered low risk.

Procedure

- Ensure that this child or young person is listed on file as 'At low risk of CSE'.
- Carry out basic intervention work as noted above.
- Consider a SAF and TAC process - inform the MASH that a risk assessment has been completed and the level of risk indicated.
- The child or young person should be assessed for changes to risk status every 4-6 weeks using the risk matrix until the child or young person is safe or the risk is removed.
- If risk is escalating report to Safeguarding lead within your service and follow procedures below for Medium or High Risk cases.

Medium Risk

Child or young person presenting with more than 5 low indicators or low and some medium indicators

This child or young person requires more intensive assessment and 1-1 support. If they present immediately with Medium Risk indicators the interventions outlined above for Low Risk should be completed, along with more intensive work on CSE, grooming, positive choices, safety and contingency planning. Work is also required on any additional vulnerability factors and with the family, siblings and peers.

Launch a SAF process and inform the MASH of the Medium Risk of CSE. Consider with the MASH whether a referral to Children's Social Care should be made.

Involve all professionals linked to the young person in the resulting TAC/TAF. If the child or young person is already open to Children's Social Care, assessments are to be updated and if required, a S47 enquiry undertaken.

Procedure

- Inform your agencies Safeguarding lead
- Inform the MASH of the Medium Risk and the launch of the SAF and consider with the MASH a referral to Children's Social Care
- Strategy meetings under Safeguarding Procedures where appropriate.
- Seek guidance/advice and refer to CSE specialist services.
- Collate information on any perpetrators, hotspots and associations involved with the young person and inform Police.
- Regular TAC or other network meetings until child/young person is protected or desists from risk taking behaviours.

High Risk

Child or young person presenting with several indicators from all categories and 1 or more high risk indicator.

Single assessment and coordinated intensive support of child/young person and family.

Procedure

As above and;

- Take whatever steps are required to protect the child or young person, i.e. Emergency Protection Order, Police Protection Order or staying with a family member in another city.
- Contact into MASH as a High Risk of CSE and seek immediate referral to Children's Social Care.
- Strategy meeting called by Social Worker
- Section 47 Joint Investigation Enquiry if required. A review meeting should be convened every 6 weeks.
- Regular review under Child Protection or Children in Need until child is protected from abuse.
- Police to liaise with Crown Prosecution Service for evidential thresholds for prosecution.

Ensure that any disclosures are recorded and dated. Professionals who do not have Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) training should not discuss disclosures but call in Social Care and the Police to interview. This is to ensure that any future prosecutions are not hampered or prejudiced by questioning.

When young people have suffered abuse they often want to focus on practical things rather than the abuse. This is long term work, with no quick fixes and the intensive work should be carried out alongside positive activities to build self-esteem. The engagement of the young person is crucial to achieving the best outcome.

The effectiveness of current interventions should be assessed to determine whether they are sufficient to;

- Protect the young person from being exposed to any further risk
- Prevent the sexual exploitation
- Prevent the young person from going missing
- Change risk taking behaviour.

The information from this CSE assessment will enhance Children's Social Care assessment and planning to safeguarding children.

3. Intervention Strategies

Common and effective strategies are outlined below;

- a) Working with parents/carers (if appropriate) to enable them to keep their child safe
- b) Disrupting the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in violence, gang activity, drugs and sexual exploitation.
- c) Disrupting the young person's contact with adults suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation.
- d) Gather and record information to assist prosecution and disruption of adults or other young people suspected of being involved in violence, gang activity, drugs and sexual exploitation. Corroboration of evidence is very important to prevent reliance on the young person's statement. Good information includes full names, nick names, telephone numbers, addresses and car registrations etc. Consider obtaining information from 'FACEBOOK' accounts
- e) Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.
- f) Consider removing mobile phones at night for the purpose of charging the batteries and monitor internet, call and text use. Secure mobile phones and Sim cards, particularly if supplied by abusers and pass to the Police.
- g) Physically protect the young person. Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection Order if required and at the discretion of the relevant authority.
- h) Maintain contact whilst absent; 'compassion banking'.
- i) Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience
- j) Set clear boundaries to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour through reward.
- k) Empower the parent/carer/ foster carer, remember they are a key partner in protecting the child or young person and gathering information to disrupt perpetrators
- l) Build the young person's self-esteem
- m) Raise the young person's awareness of CSE and the dangers of risk taking behaviours.
- n) Consider health needs of young person
- o) Involve the young person in diversionary activities
- p) Seek normality - make home a more attractive place to live and make school a more attractive place to go.
- q) Provide specialist support through other agencies
- r) Plan on positive change for the future and set small targets to achieve monthly
- s) Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in soliciting or grooming peers discuss with the Police. If they are a persistent offender the case should be referred to a Police Gold Group Meeting (see ACPO Guidance).

4. Disruption Strategies

This table identifies which disruption tactics may be used as part of the protection and disruption planning.

Aim	Intervention Options
Disrupt the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in violence, gang activity and sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify whom the young person is spending time with and recognise negative relationships. • Prevent visits to the home by other young people who may either deliberately or unwittingly be recruiting the young person. • Screen telephone calls to the home. • Complete information report forms on known associates and any risk they pose.
Disrupt the young person's contact with adults or young people suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Abduction Warnings and Orders strategy. • Recognise and acknowledge abusive relationships. • Deny individuals suspected of abusing, grooming, or recruiting the young person access to the child's home. • Secure mobile phones and SIM cards, particularly if supplied by abusers and pass to the Police. • Consider removing mobile phones at night for the purpose of charging the batteries and monitor internet, call and text use.
Gather information to assist prosecution and disruption of adults suspected of being involved in violence, gang activity, drugs, sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain as much information as possible to identify associates and those who pose a risk to children and young people. Good information includes full names, nick names, telephone numbers, addresses and car registrations etc. • Keep accurate records and retain the information on children's personal files; it is important to date and time the information and note who is involved in incidents and any interventions. • Send intelligence to the Police using the CPI1 form (see Appendix 2) • Note down any licensed body or property and send information to Child Protection Manager CSE. • Ensure all network group members are updated at meetings and as and when information is accessed. • Be aware of specific agency responsibility and interventions re Abduction Orders, licensing remedies, checks on persons etc.
Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carers/parents should be actively engaged in searching for the young person to show that they care. • Promote positive relationships with family and friends. • Promote the need for carers/parents to show attention. • Encourage honesty. Reinforce the nature of the crime. • Involve parents/young person in tackling the problem and in TAC/TAF or safeguarding Meetings. • Identify suitable long-term key workers who can befriend the young person.
Physically protect the young person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is permissible to physically intervene to prevent a young person running from care as an emergency intervention. • However, physical intervention does not offer a long-term risk management strategy and if the only way to prevent the young person repeatedly running away is by physically restraining the

Aim	Intervention Options
	<p>young person on a regular basis, an alternative or reciprocal placement should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider removing and preserving clothing and passing it to the Police if it will aid the Police in an investigation • Police and Social Care Protection Powers to be used as appropriate.
Maintain contact whilst absent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring the young person's mobile phone. • There must be 24/7 contact available so that the young person does not feel isolated during evenings or at weekends. • Ensure the number of the Missing People Helpline and Childline is in the young person's mobile phone address book or text the numbers to them. • Compassion banking - send text messages to the young person. Consider using 'text language' that the young person relates to, tell them you are worried and care about their safety and encourage them to contact you or another adult. • Consider informing appropriate outreach workers, Safer Neighbourhood Team Bulletins, border alerts (UKBA/UKHTC) and agencies in other cities such as Social Care, Police and specialist services. • If whereabouts are unknown consider publicity and posters; their design should be young person centred. • After 7 days young people must be referred to the Missing Person's Task Group.
Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an individual that the young person respects and wants to talk to. This person should conduct the return interview on every occasion wherever possible. This will ensure consistency and facilitate a positive relationship between the young person and the interviewer. • Interviews by Police Officers that are no more than an admonishment of the young person should be avoided, as these may exacerbate the situation. Threats to prosecute for wasting Police time or threats to take out an ASBO are rarely effective at engaging young people who regularly go missing, and are unlikely to positively change their behaviour. • Independent interviews should be arranged and would preferably be conducted by Staff who have received specialist training and have a good relationship with the young person. • Return interviews should be followed up by active support of the young person to ensure the return interview is seen as a positive experience. • Where child or young person is involved in petty offending consider Restorative Justice Solutions as the offending could be symptomatic of abuse; particularly recognised in young males.
Set clear boundaries to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult the young person and agree rewards and penalties. • Consider reward schemes i.e. monetary/ vouchers. • Be flexible. • Adopt a behaviour management strategy. • Give the young person more independence in response to responsible behaviour.

Aim	Intervention Options
Empower the parent/ carer/ foster carer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the awareness of parent, carers and foster carers of relevant policies, procedures, their responsibilities, duties, legal powers, their options and restrictions upon them. • Consider family support services. • Maintain active support of parents, carers and foster carers. • Raise the awareness of parents and carers to help them to identify the signs of child sexual exploitation and encourage use of the information report forms. • Consider Parenting Orders. • Provide training in self-protection.
Build the young person's self-esteem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and encourage positive activities that the young person may engage in and encourage the young person to make positive contributions at home, school, leisure or work; positive activities should build self-esteem, not just entertain. • Assist the young person to look at the consequences of their behaviour. • Take time to explain the issues and keep the young person informed. • Involve the young person in looking at alternatives and decision making.
Raise the young person's awareness of the dangers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with schools to raise awareness of risk. • Develop or identify internet sites aimed at young people to raise their awareness of the dangers of going missing. They must be young person focussed, accessible and user friendly to ensure that young people will be attracted to them and motivated to use them i.e. 'Ask Frank' and 'Think U Know' websites. • Arrange inputs by professionals to groups or individuals explaining the dangers. • Organise individual or group discussions with adults that the young person respects. • Facilitate peer mentoring (buddies) by young people who have been through similar experiences and learnt how to cope and protect themselves from exploitation. • Arrange personal safety training for the young person and family.
Consider the health needs of the young person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual health and contraceptive advice. • Medical treatment if suffering neglect, injury or poor health. • Therapeutic Interventions.
Involve the young person in diversionary activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the young person to participate in exciting positive activities and leisure activities such as drama or dance. • Activity weekends or team building exercises through multi agency provision. • Arrange work experience opportunities or vocational training. • Use all agencies involved such as YOT, Police, Voluntary Sector and Social Care.
Make home a more attractive place to live.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify push/pull factors and deal with them. • Tackle relationship problems. • Address domestic violence issues. • Tackle drug/ alcohol problems of other family members. • Consider an alternative placement that gives the young person

Aim	Intervention Options
	<p>a feeling of more independence and responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a placement that has continuity of staff and extra support for evening shifts. • Consider extended stay with a family member in a different city to break the cycle. • Consider specialist placement options.
Achieve normality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce bed times. • Enforce waking times. • Promote attendance at school. • Encourage young people to eat together at meal times.
Make school a more attractive place to go.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle bullying, truancy and peer pressure. • Provide 'Personal, Social and Health Education'. • Encourage engagement with alternative and educational provision. • Provide funding for after school activities.
Provide specialist support through other agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual, Drug and Alcohol Counselling and other Services. • Therapeutic Services. • Advocacy Services. • Mentoring Services. • Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). • Involve Education services. • Involve Integrated Targeted Youth Support Services. • Raise awareness of "drop in" support groups. • Refer to Voluntary Sector for support. • Refer to Safe and Sound. • Positive activities. • Consider Barnardo's 4 A's Model (Access, Advocacy, Assertive outreach and Affection). • Provide self-referral systems so that young people can refer themselves. • Provide parent-referral systems that deal with parent's concerns that their young people will be taken into care if they report abuse.
Plan on positive change and set small targets to achieve monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets need to be agreed with young person and parents.
Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in soliciting or grooming peers, ensure all engagement and disruption activities detailed above have been considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the police are considering criminal action against children and the final decision rests with the police, they should consult with partner agencies through the CSE meetings to ensure that all alternatives and appropriate actions have been considered for that child, in line with ACPO guidance in relation to not criminalising young people where possible.

Appendix 1: Disruption Letter to Known or Alleged Perpetrator/s

There are issues to consider when using this template letter.

- This letter applies when the local authority does NOT have parental responsibility.
- There should be written and informed consent from the person(s) with parental responsibility and from the young person, taking into account their capacity to give consent (Fraser Competence).
- Should a decision be made to send the letter without the consent of the young person, there will need to be a clear assessment of risk and what issues have been balanced in deciding to send the letter without obtaining the young person's consent.
- We cannot require/order people to do any actions if we are not able to enforce this, hence the language of request. If we do have evidence that the person does present an immediate risk (i.e. has a risk to children status) we should be looking to other legal actions; for example Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection to ensure the young person is removed.
- We have to be clear what we can enforce through our civil and legal responsibilities and what the Police can enforce through criminal action; hence stating we will refer to the Police and the act under which they will consider any action.
- Where we have put that the person should contact the Police, we need to be confident that the Police will act appropriately on that contact.
- Where the young person is subject to a Care Order, then again different legal actions can be applied, in terms of Recovery Orders (Sections 49-50 Children Act, 2004).

To Whom It May Concern:

The young person named above is under 16 years of age and s/he and their family are being supported by the Portsmouth Children's Social Care. We are working closely with the family to reduce any episodes of running away and prevent any risk to him/her from known or unknown persons.

His/her parent(s)/carers do not wish him/her to have contact with you; this position is supported by the agencies working with the family. The purpose of this letter is to request that you do not contact or associate with (*name of child*) again. If s/he turns up at your address we would request that you ask him/her to leave and if s/he refuses, please call the Police on xxxxxxxxx to report the situation.

If you do not comply with this request, we will refer the matter to the Police who will consider taking action against you under Section 2, Child Abduction Act 1984.

Yours sincerely,



Community Partnership Information

Guidance: This form is for the sharing of non-urgent information by partner agencies that relates to the **Missing, Exploited** and **Trafficked** agenda and related issues, such as **Modern Slavery**. This information may be sanitised and used in subsequent partnership forums for the purposes of identifying and mitigating risk. Completed forms should be sent electronically to 24/7-Intel@hampshire.pnn.police.uk. Any questions or concerns regarding this form can be raised with your police contact, or to FIB. The form is not a referral form, nor does it replace any pre-existing referral or notification mechanism.

Your name:

Your organisation:

Your telephone number:

Your email address:

Information (including date & location):

Information Source:

Where did this information come from (name/DoB/address)?

Can they be re-contacted? What are their contact details?

How did they find this information out?

When did they find this information out?

Appendix 3: Example of a CSE related protection and disruption plan

Name of person completing plan:

Role:

Date of Meeting:

Time:

Name of child/young person: XXXXXX		DOB: XXXXXX	
Address: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
Decision:	Low Risk: <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium Risk: <input type="checkbox"/>	High Risk: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Exploited: <input type="checkbox"/>

Desired Outcome:	Action: Recommendations	Who by, state name and role:	When:	To be reviewed at:	Progress at review:
1. Section 47 joint investigation	Police and Social Care to complete a strategy discussion, joint home visit and progress investigation	Social Care Manager / Police	Immediate	CiN Review	
	Child protection medical to be completed	Social Care/ YP	ASAP	Network meeting & CiN review	
	Liaise with other Police and Social Care Services in Nottingham and Birmingham to complete checks on all addresses and names provided	Social worker/ Police	ASAP	Network meeting & Review	
	Serve Abduction Orders where necessary	Police	Ongoing	CiN Review	
2. Raise awareness of CSE & relate to the specific circumstances of the case	1-1 work on internet safety, sexting, consent, capacity and coercion, risk taking behaviours and consequences	Barnardo's Worker	6 week prog to start immediately	Network meeting & CiN review	
	Complete healthy relationships and rights work (Group or Individual)	School Nurse	4 week programme	Network meeting	
	Support worker to complete the same work with the Parents	Parent Worker	4-6 wks then review	Monthly Network Meetings	
	Provide peer articles and booklets for self directed learning	Barnardo's Worker	Immediate	CiN Review	
	Evaluate the work above and prepare a report showing the impact of it	Barnardo's Worker	At 6 weeks and for the CSE review	CiN Review	

Desired Outcome:	Action: Recommendations	Who by, state name and role:	When:	To be reviewed at:	Progress at review:
3. Disrupt any person who poses a risk to the young person or family	Share information with Police, Social Care and relevant professionals via information report forms	All professionals & Family	Ongoing	Network meetings & CiN review	
	Police and Social Care checks to be undertaken on any person who is deemed a risk	Police/Social Care Leads	Ongoing	As above	
	Critical Registration on addresses shared	Police	Immediate	As above	
	If coercion is evidenced complete subscriber checks on the telephone numbers provided for alleged perpetrators	Police	ASAP	CiN Review meeting	
	Provide additional patrols and disruption/detached outreach in named hotspots	YOT	Random nights & mornings (6 in review period)	Network meetings	
	Monitor cars turning up at the home and share information via report forms	Parents	Ongoing	Network meetings	
	Monitor internet use on laptop, phone and xbox – and external use	Parents/School	Ongoing	Network meetings	
Engage the parents to ensure they act appropriately to safeguard YP. Consider parenting contract if necessary	Social Worker / Parents	Immediate	CiN review		
4. Reduce the risk of missing episodes	Provide 1-1 advice on risks associated with missing episodes	Barnardo's Worker	4 wk prog starting next week	Network meeting & CiN Review	
	Consider a tracker on the young person's phone	Parents	Immediate	As above	
	Place and Alert on Police MISPER system – highlight known addresses and vulnerability of child and who to contact in emergency etc.	Police	Immediate	As above	
	Improve attendance at school/college	YP/School	Immediate	As above	
	Do not hang around in hotspots discussed today or go to other City's with peers or adults without parental permission	Young Person/ Parents	Ongoing	As above	

Desired Outcome:	Action: Recommendations	Who by, state name and role:	When:	To be reviewed at:	Progress at review:
	Parents to implement a strict curfew (appropriate to the age of the child) and follow the 15 minute rule. If the child is not home or where they should be ring or text them after 15 minutes. If they do not respond or phone switched off wait a further 15 minutes and ring the Police to report missing.	Parents/Young Person	Immediate	CSE Review	
5. Reduce the risk of STI's, pregnancy and blood borne viruses	Recommend a full sexual health screening at the GUM Clinic for the young person Provide advice and options on contraception Place an alert on GP/GUM/Walk-in clinics – Social Worker and Nurse to be notified should YP present for sexual health services or with injuries.	School Nurse or Social Worker/ YP School Nurse/ GUM/ YP School Nurse	Immediate Immediate Immediate	CiN Review CiN Review CiN Review	
6. Corroborate information and protect any evidence	Secure any clothing that is likely to have DNA on it and pass to the Police Share any witness statements with the Police and Social Care Establish facts and where possible corroborate information given, remember that evidence thresholds are high.	Parents/ Carers All Professionals All	Ongoing (72 hour window for evidence) Ongoing Ongoing	CiN Review As above As above	
7. Support the emotional needs of the child/YP and family	Referrals for support to CAMHS/Counselling etc. Offer bereavement counselling to family and child Support YP with self harming	Social Worker/ YP CAMHS CAMHS	Immediate Immediate Immediate	CSE strat meeting CiN Review CiN Review	
8. Raise awareness of risk substance misuse	Referral to Breakout young peoples substance misuse service	Social Worker	As required	CSE strategy meeting	
9. Reduce the number of professionals discussing CSE concerns with family /young person	Nominate one individual to lead this work	Network Group	Immediate	CSE strategy meeting	

Desired Outcome:	Action: Recommendations	Who by, state name and role:	When:	To be reviewed at:	Progress at review:
10. Provide diversionary activities to improve self esteem and replace excitement	Positive activities to be offered, particularly those that heighten adrenaline	Network Group	Ongoing	CSE Strategy Meeting	
11. Ensure all relevant people are aware of the level of risk to the young Person	Complete a current risk assessment and share with relevant professionals	Network Group	Immediate	Network meetings	

Remember that this plan is a working document and should be updated at every network meeting.

SIGNED:

DATE:

Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ASSET	Youth Justice Board Offending Assessment Tool
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
CEIU	Child Exploitation Investigation Unit (Police)
CIN	Child in Need
CP	Child Protection
CSC	Children's Social Care
CRU	Child Abuse Referral Unit
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
Clipping	CYP targeting specific persons to rob by offering to have sex for monies then running when they receive payment before sexual activity takes place
CYP1	Children and Young People Incident form used by the Police
Disruption	Tactics used to divert or stop perpetrators exploiting young people where there is little or no evidence to prosecute
DFE	Department for Education
PSCB	Portsmouth Safeguarding Children's Board
EPO	Emergency Protection Order
Gang	Organised groups with an element of status, membership and criminality or 2 or more young people involved in delinquent peer groups.
Groomed	A systematic process used to engage young people and coerce them to provide sexual favours. (See DCSF Guidance for definition)
Hot spot	Specific areas, streets or houses used to target young people
Misper	Missing Persons
Perpetrator	Any person who poses a risk or commits crimes against a young person
PPO	Police Protection Order
Procuring	Adults and older peers groom the young person to procure younger children for them to sexually abuse and exploit. Occasionally parents and carers who themselves are or have been adult 'sex workers', or sexual abusers may procure their child for abusers and exploiters
Pseudo Imagery	Includes sharing sexualised cartoon images or other CYP's bodies and placing CYP face on sexualised images, then sharing via the internet or texts. See CEOP for more information
Red Light District	Local area used for the purposes of soliciting
Risk Indicator	Common or known signs of child sexual exploitation

Safe and Sound	A local charity providing support to young people who are at risk of or who are sexually exploited.
Sexting	Sharing sexualised photos and language/photographs
SERA	Sexual Exploitation Risk Analysis
Soliciting	Legal term for exchanging and selling sexual favours (prostitution)
S47	Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (indicative of concerns about significant harm)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Team around the Child
TAF	Team around the Family
Targeting	An adult or older peer involved in CSE identifies a vulnerable CYP and alone or with a cohort will develop a relationship with that young person with the intention of sexually exploiting them
Trafficking	International trafficking into or out of the country and domestic trafficking, moving young people from one place to another within a city or across city borders for the purposes of sexual activity. No minimum movement required.
UKBA	United Kingdom Borders Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Trafficking Centre

Appendix 5: Useful Contacts

Telephone Numbers	
MASH	0845 671 0271 023 9268 8793
Police	999 or 101
Police Central Referral Unit	01329 316113
Barnardo's CSE Service	01489 796684
Treetops - Sexual Assault Referral Centre	023 9221 0352
Portsmouth Area Rape Crisis	Women's Crisis Line - 023 9266 9511 Men's Crisis Line - 023 9266 9516
NSPCC Child Protection Helpline	0808 800 5000
Childline	0800 1111
NHS Direct/ 111 Service	0845 46 47 / 111
Victim Support	0845 30 30 900
PARCS	023 92669513

Email Addresses	
Police Intelligence	eastern.intelligence@hampshire.pnn.police.uk
MASH	cafenq@portsmouthcc.gcsx.gov.uk
Community Partnership Information (CPI 1)	24/7-Intel@hampshire.pnn.police.uk

Websites	
Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Board	www.portsmouthscb.org.uk
4LSCB Procedures	www.4lscb.proceduresonline.com/
Barnardo's	www.barnardos.org.uk
CEOP	www.ceop.co.uk
National Working Group on CSE	www.nwgnetwork.org
UKHTC	www.ukhtc.co.uk
UKBA	www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk
Department for Education	www.education.gov.uk