



***Safeguarding
Children Board***

CHILDREN ABUSED THROUGH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

Contents	Page Number
Introduction	3
Guidance on use of the Toolkit	3
Step 1: Identify the Risk Indicators	5
Step 2: Identify Additional Vulnerability Factors	6
Step 3: Complete the Risk Factors matrix	7
Thresholds and Appropriate Intervention	12
Good Practice Principles for Working with CSE	13
Intervention Strategies	15
Disruption Strategies	16

Appendices	
1. Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation	23
2. Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment (SERA) Model	24
3. CSE Information Report Form & CSE Information Report Guidance	25
4. Disruption Letter to known or alleged perpetrators	27
5. Glossary of Terms	28
6. Useful Numbers/Websites	30

CHILDREN ABUSED THROUGH SEXUAL EXPLOITATION RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

Introduction

The purpose of the assessment toolkit is to enable professionals to assess a child or young person's level of risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) in a timely and consistent manner. Children and young people under the age of 18 (Children Act 1989) are considered under the auspices of this guidance and toolkit.

Who is this toolkit for?

This toolkit is for **all professionals** who work with children and young people who are at risk of or being sexually exploited. Important points to remember when assessing CSE:

- Both girls and boys can be victims of child sexual exploitation and can be equally vulnerable.
- The coercers and perpetrators are usually an adult, but can be children and young people in a position of power of either gender.
- 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.

Guidance on the use of the toolkit

These indicators are a guide and should assist the exercise of professional judgment. Completion of the Risk Assessment Toolkit 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 **any indicators**, 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 on the young person's file.

If a child or young person presents with **Low indicators** they are to be assessed carefully and a decision made as to whether they require specialist services or an Early Help Assessment. 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 a CAF or care plan.

Young people can move very quickly between the risk categories therefore regular assessment should be undertaken using the **Risk Indicators and SERA Model** (see Appendix 2). 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 should be completed.

Where **Medium and High Risk indicators** are present a discussion should take place with the CSE Manager, who will decide whether a CSE meeting is necessary. It is natural for young people in the Medium and High Risk CSE categories to be reluctant to work with professionals, particularly if they are in love or if they fear the perpetrator/s. The level of coercion and manipulation used to groom and abuse young people should never be underestimated. Where reluctance to engage is an issue, the person with the best relationship with the young person should lead the work with them and there should be a strong focus on the disruption and prosecution of perpetrators. Information should be gathered through the CSE Information Form where there are gaps in knowledge regarding peers, associates, locations etc. (see Appendix 3).

The South West Child Protection Procedures, the South West Peninsula Child Sexual Exploitation Protocol (2013) 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 where possible, professionals should reinforce the nature of the crimes against young people with the child/ young person, their parents/carers and siblings.

Where a CSE Meeting is convened, risk should be monitored and recorded at 6 weekly core group meetings and at review CSE meetings, at **three** months and at a minimum **six** monthly thereafter. By doing so, the impact of the work can be assessed and an analysis of the levels of risk on engagement and thereafter can be documented. The level of continuing intervention required will depend on the presenting indicators. For clarity this should be discussed and led by the decision made by the Principal Officer and multi agency partners at the sexual exploitation meetings.

To achieve the best outcomes, **additional vulnerability factors** need to be addressed. Each recognised factor should be included in the child plan and have specific actions to remove or reduce the risk or impact of that issue.

Step 1: Identify the Risk Indicators
Indicators of Child Sexual Exploitation

Name of Young Person:

DOB:

Name of Person Completing Form:

Date:

Lower Level Indicators- one or more indicators identified	✓
Overt sexualised dress	
Sexualised risk taking including on internet	
Unaccounted for monies or goods	
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	
Eating disorders	
Superficial self harm	
Medium Level Indicators- any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓
Getting into cars with unknown adults	
Regularly coming home late or going missing	
Associating with known CSE adults	
Being groomed on the internet	
Clipping i.e. offering to have sex for money or other payment and then running before sex takes place	
Disclosure of a physical assault with no substantiating evidence to warrant a S47 enquiry, then refusing to make or withdrawing a complaint	
Being involved in CSE through being seen in hotspots i.e. known houses or recruiting grounds	
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	
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	
Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them	
Child under 16 meeting different adults and exchanging or selling sexual activity	
Being taken to clubs and hotels by adults and engaging in sexual activity	
Disclosure of serious sexual assault and then withdrawal of statement	
Abduction and forced imprisonment	
Being moved around for sexual activity	
Disappearing from the 'system' with no contact or support	
Being bought/sold/trafficked	
Multiple miscarriages or terminations	

Indicators of CSE in conjunction with chronic alcohol and drug use	
Indicators of CSE alongside serious self harming	
Receiving rewards of money or goods for recruiting peers into CSE	

Step 2: Identify Additional Vulnerability Factors

Additional Vulnerability Factors Form

Name of Young Person:

DOB:

Underlying Vulnerability Factors	Comment
Witnessing/experiencing domestic violence	
Children and young people 'Looked After'	
Patterns of abuse and/ or neglect in family	
Homelessness/sofa surfing	
Substance misuse by parents/carers/child	
Learning disabilities, special needs or mental health issues	
Homophobia	
Breaks in adult relationships	
Death, loss or illness of a significant person in the child's life	
Financially unsupported	
Some form of family conflict	
Lack of love and security	
Adult prostitution	
Migrant/refugee/asylum seeker	
Other, please specify	

Name of Professional/Person Completing:

Date:

Review Date:

Step 3: Complete the Risk Factors Matrix

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATIONS
<p>Low Risk</p> <p>Low risk cases do not usually meet the threshold for Social Care intervention but should have individual or multi agency intervention through the CAF.</p>	<p>ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED</p>	Overt sexualised dress		<p>If needs cannot be met by individual agency, then refer to consideration for a CAF to be initiated.</p>
		Sexualised risk taking, including on the internet		
		Unaccounted for monies or goods		<p>Notify MISPER Police Officer if the child or young person is going missing.</p>
		Associating with unknown adults		
		Associating with other young people who are at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited		<p>Keep detailed records of incidents/risks and use the Information Report Form to share information on victims/perpetrators.</p>
		Reduced contact with family/friends		
		Sexually transmitted infections		<p>No child under 13 can be categorised as LOW.</p>
		Experimenting with drugs/alcohol		
		Poor self image		<p>No child with a learning disability can be categorised as LOW.</p>
		Eating disorder		
		Superficial self harm		<p>Contact CSE Manager for advice and resources if risk escalates.</p>

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATIONS
<p>Medium Risk</p> <p>As indicated above, the indicators are a guide to assisting the exercise of professional judgement. In relation to the medium level indicators, should professional judgement determine that there is reasonable cause to suspect that the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm requiring investigation under S47 of the</p>	<p>Any of the above AND ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED</p>	Getting into cars with unknown or known CSE adults		Discuss with Line Manager and contact CSE Manager for advice if required.
		Regularly coming home late or going missing		Consideration to convene Strategy discussion regarding S47 investigation.
		Associating with known CSE adults		Consideration to be given to convene a CSE Meeting.
		Being groomed on internet		If Strategy discussion not required, assessment to be completed within 10 working days. The completed assessment should be sent to the Principal Officer 3 working days prior to the CSE meeting.
		Clipping i.e. offering to have sex for money or other payment and then running before sex takes place		Employ immediate disruption tactics; see disruption toolkit
		Disclosure of physical assault with no substantiating evidence to warrant a S47 enquiry, then refusing to make or withdrawing a complaint		Consider if the offending is symptomatic, coerced or criminal
		Being involved in CSE through being seen in hot spots i.e. known houses or recruiting grounds		Inform the Missing & CSE Forum by completing the CSE Information Forum
		Older boy/girlfriend		Ensure information is recorded.
		Non school attendance or excluded		
Staying out overnight with no explanation				

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATIONS
Children Act, then the procedures detailed under the higher level of risk should be followed.		Breakdown of placements due to behaviour		
		Unaccounted money or goods i.e. mobiles, drugs, alcohol, clothing		
		Multiple sexually transmitted infections		
		Self harming requiring medical assistance		
		Repeat offending		
		Gang association or membership		

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATIONS
<p>High Risk</p> <p>It is envisaged that the use of an Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) in cases of sexual exploitation will be relatively rare, but will take place where there are a number of other concerns in as well as concerns around sexual exploitation; in particular neglectful or collusive parenting. Where sexual exploitation remains the critical</p>	<p>Any of the above and ONE OR MORE OF THESE INDICATORS</p>	Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity		A referral to the MARU for a S47 enquiry.
		Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them		Discuss with CSE Manager. Joint investigation with the Police and Social Care.
		Child under 16 meeting different adults and exchanging or selling sexual activity		Initiate of update social work assessment and use the CSE risk assessment toolkit to guide or update assessment.
		Being taken to clubs/hotels for sexual activity with adults		Use key disruption tactics.
		Disclosure of sexual assault and then withdrawal of statement		Abduction Notice.
		Abduction and forced imprisonment		Health, Police and Children's Social Care alerts.
		Being moved around for sexual activity		UKHTC/UKBA.
		Disappearing from the 'system' with no contact with support		Cross reference with Teenage Pregnancy and Domestic Violence strategies.
		Being bought/sold/ trafficked		Harm reduction/detox programmes.
Under 16 with multiple miscarriages or terminations				

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATIONS
<p>issue and there is no evidence of parental abuse or neglect, a Principal Officer for Child Protection and Review (POCP&R) will chair a CSE Meeting.</p>		<p>Indicators of CSE in conjunction with chronic alcohol and drug use</p>		<p>Psychiatric assessment/intensive support.</p>
		<p>Indicators of CSE alongside serious self harming</p>		<p>Reinforce criminality of offender; gather information for Police and Social Care.</p>
		<p>Receiving rewards of money or goods for recruiting peers into CSE</p>		<p>Ensure information is recorded.</p>

Thresholds and Appropriate Intervention

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 Missing & CSE Forums.

Procedure

- Ensure that this child or young person is listed on file as 'At risk of CSE'.
- Carry out basic intervention work as noted above, over a 4-6 week period.
- Consideration to be given to initiating a CAF.
- The child or young person is to 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 notify the CSE Manager 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. Involve all professionals linked to the young person via the TAC process. Should there be a need for a referral about more serious concerns, refer to the MARU. If the child or young person is already open to Social Care, assessments are to be updated and if required, a Strategy discussion and/or a CSE Meeting convened.

Procedure

- Take whatever steps are required to protect the child or young person, i.e. Emergency Protection Order, Police Protection or staying with a family member in another location
- Refer to Children's Social Care via the MARU
- Contact CSE Manager.
- Discussion regarding any police investigation.
- CSE Meeting to be arranged
- Strategy discussion under Safeguarding Procedures where appropriate.
- Seek guidance/advice and refer any relevant specialist services.
- Collate and share information on any perpetrators, hotspots and associations involved with the young person.
- Regular core group 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 with one or more high risk indicator.

Core assessment to be undertaken with the implementation of co-ordinated intensive support provided for the child/young person and their family.

Procedure

As above and:

- Referral to MARU.
- Alert to CSE Manager.
- Notification to Missing & Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Forum.
- Initial Child Protection Conference or CSE Meeting depending on factors surrounding the child or young person.
- Police discussion re investigation/resourcing.
- Immediate S47 Joint Investigation Enquiry.
- Regular review under Child Protection or Children in Need (CSE) until child is protected from abuse.
- Police to liaise with Crown Prosecution Service for evidential thresholds for prosecution.

NOTE:

Ensure that any disclosures are recorded and dated. Professionals who do not have Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) training should not discuss disclosures as Social Care and the Police will 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;

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

Good Practice Principles for Working with CSE

- Intensive support around the young person, their family and peers.
- Equal focus on the three pronged governmental approach to CSE; Prevention, Protection and Prosecution.
- Awareness raising with any professional, family or community.
- Note and disrupt hot spots, houses, hotels, shopping centres being used and report to licensing bodies where appropriate.

If interventions are failing to change the behaviours or risks to the child or young person, it is not acceptable to carry on trying the same things. More radical interventions should be considered.

For example:

- If child is under 13 years and there is evidence to indicate that the child is sexually active (penetrative sex or involved in grooming for sexual exploitation) this is NEVER to be assessed as Low Risk. Follow Safeguarding procedures; discuss with line Manager then refer to Children's Social Care via the MARU and notify the CSE Manager. Also see Sexual Offences Act (2003) which defines any kind of sexual activity in all under 13 year olds as a statutory offence.
- If the child or young person is between 13 and 16 years and is sexually active and assessed as at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation then refer to the MARU. If you assess the child or young person as Medium or High Risk of CSE there should always be consideration to convening a Strategy discussion.
- There should ALWAYS be a request for a CSE Meeting if the assessment identifies risk of continuing harm from CSE.
- If the child or young person is sexually active and assessed as not at risk of, or involved in sexual exploitation of any kind then follow the Children and Young People Relationships and Sexual Health Guidance and use the Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool.
- If the young person is between 16 and 18 years and is sexually active and assessed as at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation, follow the Safeguarding from Sexual Exploitation Procedure.
- If the young person is between 16 and 18 years and is sexually active but assessed as not at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation, follow the Relationships and Sexual Health Guidance for Children and Young People.
- If a young person is missing from home of care and in some circumstances, education, they should be reported to the Police and if missing for 7 days or more, the Head of Service should be notified of any such absence.
- Never prove capacity where it does not exist. Ensure there is assessment of consent – coercion – capacity to consent.

Professionals need to read this guidance in conjunction with:

- The South West Child Protection Procedures, in particular:
 - Children abused through sexual exploitation
 - Working with sexually active children and young people under the age of 18
- The CIOS SCB Escalation Policy (2012)
- Relationship and Sexual Health Guidance (Children's Trust, 2014)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DFE, 2013)
- Safeguarding children and young people from sexual exploitation (DCSF 2009)
- Tackling child sexual exploitation action plan (DFE, 2011) and Tackling child sexual exploitation action plan; progress report (DFE, 2012)
- Statutory Guidance on children who run away and go missing from home or care (DSCF, 2009)
- Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked; practice guidance (DFE & HO, 2011)
- Victims of Human Trafficking – guidance for frontline staff (UKBA & HO, 2013)

Intervention Strategies

Common strategies are outlined below:

1)	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.
2)	Disrupting the young person's contact with adults suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation.
3)	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.
4)	Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.
5)	Physically protect the young person. Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection if required and at the discretion of the relevant authority.
6)	Maintain contact whilst absent; 'compassion banking'.
7)	Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience.
8)	Set clear boundaries to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour through reward.
9)	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.
10)	Build the young person's self-esteem.
11)	Raise the young person's awareness of CSE and the dangers of risk taking behaviours.
12)	Consider health needs of young person.
13)	Involve the young person in diversionary activities.
14)	Make home a more attractive place to live.
15)	Achieve normality.
16)	Make school a more attractive place to go.
17)	Provide specialist support through other agencies.
18)	Plan on positive change for the future and set small targets to achieve monthly.
19)	Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in soliciting or grooming peers discuss with the Police.

Disruption Strategies

This tool identifies which disruption tactics may be used for the individual child, who is responsible and can monitor the progress.

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
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 information to the MARU and CSE Manager. 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note down any licensed body or property and send information to CSE Manager. • 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 Network and CSE 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 young person on a regular basis, an alternative placement should be considered. • 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. 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Teams, 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. 				
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. 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return home 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. 				
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. 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 'Think U Know' websites. • Arrange input 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 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all agencies involved such as YOS, 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 a feeling of more independence and responsibility. • 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 Welfare. • Involve Youth Services. 				

Strategic Aim	Intervention Options	Responsible	R	A	G
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of “drop in” support groups. • Refer to Voluntary Sector for support. • Positive activities. • 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

Definition of Sexual Exploitation

"The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 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."

Paragraph 1.3 Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (2009) DCSF

"Children and young people who are sexually exploited are the victims of child sexual abuse, and their needs require careful assessment. They are likely to be in need of welfare services and - in many cases - protection under the Children Act 1989. This group may include children who have been sexually abused through the misuse of technology, coerced into sexual activity by criminal gangs or the victims of trafficking."

Paragraph 6.2 Working Together to Safeguard Children (2010) DCSF

"Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/or others performing on them sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain."

Association of Chief Police Officers, February 2014

APPENDIX 2

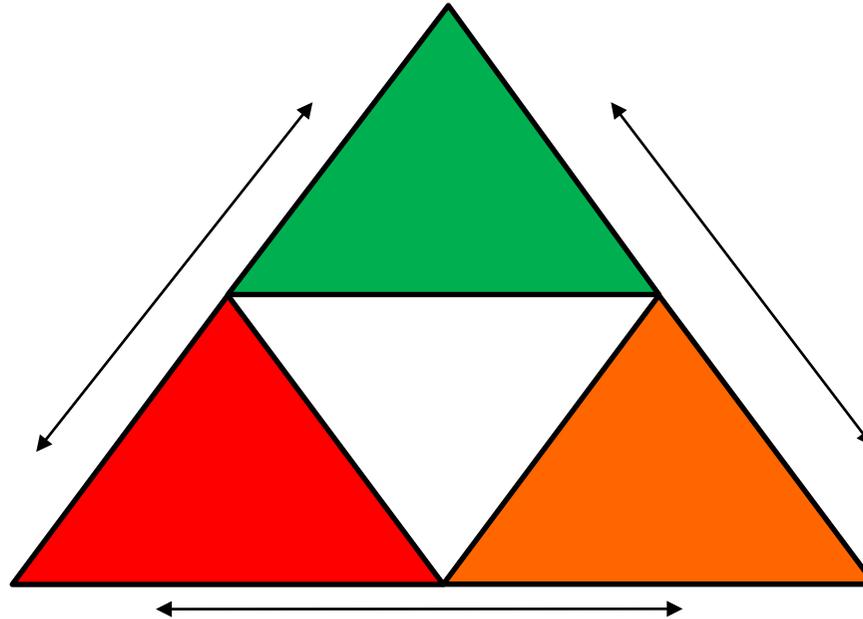
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Description of young person with risk indicators in level 1

Smaller number of risk factors identified or movement from levels 2 or 3. For example: sexualised risk taking behaviours, beginning to truant from school, occasionally going missing, going to known places of concern, early signs of problem drugs or alcohol use.

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Description of young person with risk factors identified in level 3

Multiple risk factors: For example: entrenched in one or more abusive relationships, contact with known perpetrators, going missing and running away from home regularly, problem alcohol and/or drug use, experience of violence, intimidation and fear.

Description of young person with risk factors in level 2

Fewer risk factors or signals (or reduction from level 3): For example: regularly going missing, swapping sex for goods, monies; truanting regularly from school, going to places of concern 'HOT SPOTS', involved with vulnerable peers, experiencing violence, intimidation and fear; developing drug and alcohol use.

Assessment (SERA) Model

APPENDIX 3

CSE Information Report Guidance

The CSE Information Form offers a multi agency system of sharing information with agencies at the Missing & CSE Forums which include, Devon & Cornwall Police, Social Care, Health, Education, Probation, Youth Offending Service and other agencies to aid keeping young people safe. This form should be used to provide details of any concerns about children at risk of CSE or adults and young people who pose a risk to or target, groom or sexually exploit children and young people.

The form focuses specifically on limited information of alleged or known perpetrators, addresses or hotspots, car registration numbers and can assist in drawing together concerns around sexual exploitation of a child or young person.

Once completed this form should be sent via secure email to:

MultiAgencyReferralUnit@cornwall.gcsx.gov.uk

The information can also include low level, soft 'whisperings' and gut feelings, something that does not sit well with you or co workers but has nowhere else to go.

Please ensure that the information is as accurate as you know, current and that it is factual, not opinion.

If the information is about significant harm to a child or young person then the usual Social Care referral process should be followed and reported to the Multi Agency Referral Unit (MARU) or for the Isles of Scilly contact ChildrensSocialCareGC@scilly.gcsx.gov.uk

If you are unsure of the information to include then make checks with the CSE Manager before completing the form. If the information is unreliable or you are uncertain about the content, you may wish to state this on the CSE Information Form and this can then be shared at the appropriate Missing & CSE Forum.

There are three Multi-Agency Missing & Child Sexual Exploitation Forums for Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly that are convened on a monthly basis in the East, Mid and West. Their purpose is to collate and share information about missing children, young people who at risk of being sexually exploited; persons of concern and locations or hotspots where exploitation is suspected.

NEVER assume someone else has passed on the information you have, duplicate information is better than none.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION INFORMATION FORM

NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING FORM:		DATE:
ANY INFORMATION ON YOUNG PERSON/S ie First name	ASSOCIATES/ADDRESSES/HOTSPOTS	
ALLEGED PERPETRATOR/S	POLICE ACTIVITY	
SOURCE OF INFORMATION :		

APPENDIX 4

Disruption Letter to Known or Alleged Perpetrator/s

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 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 Cornwall's Children, Schools & Families Services. 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 101 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,

APPENDIX 5

Glossary of Terms

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
CIN	Child in Need
CP	Child Protection
CSC	Children's Social Care
CRU	Central Referral Unit (Police)
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
Clipping	Child/Young Person targeting specific persons to rob by offering to have sex for monies then running when they receive payment before sexual activity takes place
CYP	Children and Young People
Disruption	Tactics used to divert or stop perpetrators exploiting young people where there is little or no evidence to prosecute
DCSF	Department for Children Schools and Families; now Department for Education
COIS	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly
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
CSE Information Form	Template for sharing information about risks to CYP
Misper	Missing Person
Perpetrator	Any person who poses a risk or commits crimes against a young person

PP	Police Protection
Procuring	Adults and older peers who 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
SCB	Safeguarding Children Board
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
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 town, across boundaries or County borders for the purposes of sexual activity. No minimum movement required.
UKBA	United Kingdom Borders Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Trafficking Centre

APPENDIX 6

Useful Numbers & Websites

Multi Agency Referral Unit (MARU)	0300 123 1116
Out of Hours (Cornwall Social Care)	01208 251300
Isles of Scilly Referrals	01720 424354
Out of Hours (Isles of Scilly)	01720 422699
CSE & Missing Manager	01872 254549
Safeguarding Children Standards Unit	01872 254549
Devon & Cornwall Police	Emergency 999, Non Emergency 101
NSPCC Child Protection Helpline	0808 800 5000
Childline	0800 1111
Missing People Helpline	0808 800 7070
The Willow Centre, Cornwall's Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)	01872 272059
Cornwall Women's Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre (WRSAC)	Rape & Sexual Abuse 01208 77099 Domestic Violence 01208 79992
NHS Direct/ 111 Service	0845 46 47/111
Victim Support	0845 3030 900
PACE (Parents against CSE)	0113 240 3040

Useful Websites:

CEOP	www.ceop.co.uk
DSCB	
UKHTC	
UKBA	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-visas-and-immigration
Department for Education	www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education