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Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board and Stoke on-Trent Safeguarding Children Board

Inter-Agency Procedures for Safeguarding Children and Promoting their Welfare.

SECTION (Staffs 4H) SOT D14

Safeguarding Children from Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

This Policy should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Safeguarding Children Board Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2012
- Safeguarding Children who have been Trafficked 2008
- Guidance for Professionals Working with Sexually Active Children and Young People under the age of 18 in Staffordshire and Stoke-On-Trent 2012

1. Introduction

- 1.1 In June 2009 the Government published its supplementary guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children 2006. This document¹ set out how organisations and individuals should work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people from sexual exploitation. Following on from Lord Laming's report in March 2009 'The Protection of Children in England: A progress Report'² the government then published a revised version of Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010³. In 2013 the Government again reviewed Working Together to Safeguard Children⁴ following Professor Eileen

¹ Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation DCFS 2009

² The Protection of Children In England: A progress Report March 2009

³ DCFS 2010

⁴ Working Together 2013 www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/statutory/g00213160/working-together-to-safeguard-children

Munro's report in 2011⁵. The revised document emphasises the duties put upon all local authorities and statutory partners to secure sufficient provision of local early help services for children, young people and families'.

1.2 It is clear that any action taken to tackle the growing issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE) needs to be underpinned by some key principles:

- Reducing the vulnerability of children and young people
- Improving their resilience
- Disrupting and preventing the activities of perpetrators
- Reducing tolerance of exploitative behaviour
- Prosecuting perpetrators

2. Understanding Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- 2.1 Sexual exploitation needs to be understood in its various forms, from apparently 'consensual' sex being exchanged for attention or affection, accommodation and gifts, to serious organised crime including trafficking (both internally and externally). Practitioners should be aware of the increased risks posed by organised crime members and the additional complexities and risks that may occur as a result of this for young people.
- 2.2 Sexual exploitation incorporates sexual, physical and emotional abuse, as well as, in some cases, neglect.
- 2.3 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 them performing, and/or another 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 sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without 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. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability. (Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation DCFS 2009)

⁵ The Munro Review of Child Protection: Final Report A child-centred system Professor Eileen Munro DCFS 2011

- 2.4 It is very difficult to say how many children and young people are being sexually exploited in the UK, because the hidden nature of the issue makes it difficult to identify. Difficulties not only lie within the identification of victims but the ability for victims themselves to recognise their situation as abuse. This can be either because the victim 'loves' his/ her perpetrator or that they are afraid of them and so are 'groomed' to be secretive.
- 2.4 A child under 13 is not legally capable of consenting to sexual activity. Any offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 involving a child under 13 is very serious and should be taken to indicate a risk of significant harm to the child.
- 2.5 Cases involving under 13s should always be discussed with a nominated child protection lead in the organisation. Under the Sexual Offences Act, penetrative sex with a child under 13 is statutory rape. Where a practitioner is concerned that a child is involved with penetrative sex, or other intimate sexual activity, there will always be reasonable cause to suspect that a child, whether girl or boy, is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm. For further guidance please refer to: Staffordshire:
www.staffsscb.staffordshire.gov.uk/Professionals/Procedures/Section-Four/Section-4-Promoting-the-Welfare-Safety-of-Children-in-Specific-Circumstances.aspx /
[Stoke-on-Trent Section D](#) (click on the link to view the documents).
- 2.6 Sexual activity with a child under 16 is also an offence. Where it is consensual it may be less serious than if the child were under 13, but may nevertheless have serious consequences for the welfare of the young person. Consideration should be given in every case of sexual activity involving a child aged 13-15 as to whether there should be a discussion with other agencies and whether a referral should be made to those agencies noted above. Please refer to: Staffordshire:
www.staffsscb.staffordshire.gov.uk/Professionals/Procedures/Section-Four/Section-4-Promoting-the-Welfare-Safety-of-Children-in-Specific-Circumstances.aspx /
[Stoke-on-Trent Section D](#) (click on the link to view the documents).
- 2.7 Within this age range, the younger the child the stronger the presumption must be that sexual activity will be a matter for concern. Practitioners should always discuss their concerns with their nominated child protection lead and subsequently with other agencies as required. Where confidentiality needs to be preserved, a discussion can still take place without identifying the child. Where there is reasonable cause to suspect that significant harm to a child has occurred or might occur, again an immediate referral must be made to either the First Response service in the MASH – (Staffordshire) / Advice and Referral (Stoke) or the police. All cases should be carefully documented including where a decision is taken not to share information.
- 2.8 It is important to bear in mind that on a child's 18th Birthday they legally become an adult. This cross over from children's to adult's services should not mean that agencies are not longer able to support an individual who is either at risk of or involved in CSE. In fact it may

increase their vulnerability. Exit strategies allow for a gradual tailoring off of services or a transfer from one to another. Whilst working with individuals they may very well cross this boundary from children's to adult's services and it is important to consider the potential risks involved and if applicable then an adult protection referral must be considered.

- 2.9 For some young people aged 16 -18 years old, consideration may be given (in very limited circumstances and where all other options have failed) to the use of the criminal justice system for example Curfews /Exclusion Zones and other Street Offences if applicable.
- 2.10 Many sexually exploited children and young people have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices around sex and sexuality and the sexual activities they are coerced into. This potential confusion needs to be handled with care and sensitivity.
- 2.11 At times, issues may be faced over gaining consent as there may be occasions where children and young people refuse to consent to the involvement of any service. Early intervention work should not need to seek consent from the young person as work can be done at any stage in order to raise a child or young person's awareness of the risks involved and may also be used to actually encourage their involvement. For further advice on issues over consent and information sharing such as confidentiality, please refer to [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent \(A07\) Information Sharing Guidance](#). (Click on the link to view the document)
- 2.12 The primary law enforcement effort must be against the coercers and abusers, who may be adult, but may also be the child's peers or older people. Criminality may be an indicator of child sexual abuse such as in gang affected communities.

REMEMBER

Children and Young people do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation. Rather, they do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation, fear or desperation.

3. Who is at risk and why?

- 3.1 The reality is that any child or young person, from any social or ethnic background, can be exploited. Boys and young men can be at risk as well as girls and young women. Research has shown that a number of factors can **increase** a young person's vulnerability to sexual exploitation. (See appendix A)
- 3.2 We also know that some *groups* of young people are more vulnerable to targeting by the perpetrators of sexual exploitation. These include

children with disabilities (particularly children with a learning disability, those living in care particularly residential care), those who are excluded from mainstream school and those who misuse drugs and alcohol. There is growing concern that these children are increasingly being targeted by abusers who are developing more sophisticated grooming techniques. (see - additional vulnerability factors)

4. Initial Response

- 4.1 Early intervention is crucial in order for agencies to proactively tackle the growing problem of CSE. Everyone within each agency or organisation has a responsibility to keep children and young people safe. By becoming aware of and understanding the risk indicators or factors that push or pull children and young people into CSE enables practitioners to effectively intervene at an early stage, aiming to reduce and/ or eliminate the risk.
- 4.2 Each agency, whether working alone with the child or young person or with other agencies have a responsibility to share information. It is important at this stage however to distinguish between information and intelligence.
- 4.3 Information collected should include the child or young person's name (and nicknames if they exist) address, age and gender, their ethnicity and any other information that helps to build a picture of that child or young person's characteristics. This type of information also helps agencies and LSCBs to understand the nature and scope of the issue, which in turn assist other strands of work such as awareness raising and training. The University of Bedfordshire have a data collection tool which agencies may find useful in collecting this type of data.
www.nationalworkinggroup.org/resources/368/data_asset
- 4.4 Intelligence is what helps build a case, so recording data such as car registration numbers, the make, model and colour, key times and dates, descriptions, known hot spots (i.e. favourite places the victims and perpetrators like to frequent such as hotels, fast food outlets, parks or taxi firms used to drop off and collect victims). This type of data is extremely important when bringing a case to trial. Intelligence such as this can be recorded on the Staffordshire Police Information Sheet – Appendix C and returned to the CSE lead at the MASH(Staffs)/ (SOT) Stoke Police Station. This can be recorded at any time and not necessarily when a referral is made. The aim is to step in at an early stage to prevent children from becoming involved in CSE.

5. Guidance on the use of the toolkit

- 5.1 Remember using this toolkit is based on your professional judgement. Using the indicators is a guide only and should not be used to replace your professional judgement.
- 5.2 Completion of the risk assessment toolkit by the professional identifying the concerns should involve liaison with the designated lead within your own agency as well as other agencies that may be or are involved with the child or young person – if in doubt – check it out!
- 5.3 **Step 1** - If a child or young person presents with one indicator action is required. The earlier the intervention the better the chances of success. However, 1 indicator is unlikely to require social care or specialist services intervention unless it is a high risk category. A record must be kept of the case and what interventions have taken place and kept on the young person's files. Talk it through with your designated lead and decide what the best course of action is for the child or young person – you may do this through your own agency or pair up with another and work together to provide support, managing the risks until they are either reduced or eliminated. *See 5.4 for children and young people living in Stoke-on-Trent (not placed by other local authority).*
- 5.4 In Stoke-on-Trent, the Children & Young People's Services Vulnerable Children & Corporate Parenting designated lead chairs a monthly multi-agency operational panel (CSE Panel*) where children/young people at risk of sexual exploitation are discussed and the risk factor matrix is used to identify the level of risk and appropriate intervention agreed by this panel. Designated Leads can refer a child/young person to the CSE Panel at any stage so risk can be assessed and interventions agreed in a multi-agency forum.
- 5.5 **Step 2** – if a child or young person presents with 5 or more *low indicators* they are to be assessed carefully and a decision made as to whether they require specialist services (such as targeted youth service (TYS) or Base 58) or a CAF/Early Help Assessment. Make sure the reasons for this specific level of intervention are recorded. Following this course of action will depend on the presenting indicators and vulnerability factors but neither of these lists is exhaustive. If a child or young person presents with other factors they need to be included on the risk matrix (see below) and clearly linked to the actions on the CAF /Early Help Assessment Care plan. *See 5.4 for children and young people living in Stoke-on-Trent (not placed by other local authority).*
- 5.6 It is important to be aware that children and young people can move very quickly between the risks categories; therefore regular assessments should be undertaken using the risk indicators (Appendix A). Any escalation of risk should be dealt with immediately through the processes outlined below and recorded in the young persons file.

Where risk has either stepped up/reduced a new risk assessment form should be completed and attached to their file.

- 5.7 **Step 3** – where a child or young person presents with indicators that put them at a medium risk then through discussion with the designated lead an assessment should be made about whether the child or young person is at significant risk. If not then the agency will need to initiate a CAF/Early Help Assessment. This can be done through the LSTs. A lead agency will oversee the CAF / Early Help Assessment and regular multi agency planning meetings will decide the best course of action using either a number of agencies or just one depending on their ability to support the child or young person. **NOTE:** If at any stage the child or young person present with high risk indicators or the risk increases and becomes high risk then an immediate referral must be made to either the First Response service based at the MASH (Staffordshire) or Advice and Referral Team (Stoke-on-Trent). A qualified social worker will then make the decision as to whether it meets the threshold for a S 47 enquiry. *See 5.4 for children and young people living in Stoke-on-Trent (not placed by other local authority).*

RISK FACTOR MATRIX

The following risk factor matrix offers a step by step guide to identifying the risks posed to children and young people and the required actions in addressing and mitigating the risk, using the most effective route.

Low Risk

Child or Young Person presenting with 1 to 4 indicators (Appendix A)

This Child or young person requires intervention by any professional, parent or carer that has a good relationship with them to carry out some 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 agency including the police.

Procedure

- Ensure that this child or young person is listed on file as at risk of CSE.
- Carry out basic intervention work – example above, over a 4-6 week period.
- If necessary, complete the police CSE information report form (Appendix C) and send it to:
 - **For Stoke-on-Trent cases to the Child Exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station.**
childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk
 - for Staffordshire to the police in the MASH
- Consider TAF and CAF/Early Help Assessment.
- 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 the risk is increasing consider stepping up the case to specialist services and follow the procedures below for Medium or High Risk cases.

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/Early Help Assessment</p>	<p>ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED</p>	Regularly coming home late or going missing	<p>If needs cannot be met by an individual agency, then refer to the TAC/TAF/Localities for consideration of a CAF/Early Help Assessment. (LST's)</p>
		Overt sexualised dress,	
		Sexualised risk taking including on the internet	<p>Notify MISPER Police if missing is an issue</p>
		Unaccounted for monies or goods	<p>Keep detailed records of incidents/risks and use the Police Information Report Form to share information in respect of victims/perpetrators</p>
		Associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children	
		Reduced contact with family/friends	<p>No child under 13 can be categorised as LOW.</p>
		Sexually transmitted infections	<p>No child with a learning disability can be categorised as LOW.</p>
		Experimenting with drugs/alcohol	
Poor self image, eating disorder, some self harm	<p>Contact designated lead within own agency for advice and resources if risk increases</p>		

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 lower level work is to be completed. After which more intensive work on CSE, Grooming, Positive Choices, Safety and Contingency planning should be completed. 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 TAF and CAF/Early Help Assessment. Should there be a need for a referral about more serious concerns, refer to: **(Staffordshire)** - First Response Service based in the MASH on 0800 1313126 or **(Stoke-on-Trent)** refer to: Advice and Referral Team 01782 235100. Referrals can also be made to the police on 101.

Procedure

- Discuss with line manager
- Take whatever steps are required to protect the child or young person, i.e. staying with a family member in another city etc.
- Refer to Children's Social Care via First Response based in the MASH for S47 enquiries/**(Stoke-on-Trent)** refer to: Advice and Referral Team 01782 235100.
- Police discussion regarding investigation needs/MISPER
- Strategy meetings under SSCB Safeguarding Procedures where appropriate
- Seek guidance/advice and refer to specialist service
- Collate and share information on any perpetrators, hotspots and associations involved with the young person
- Regular network or core group meetings until child/young person is protected or desists from risk taking behaviours

PLEASE NOTE: It is important at this stage to explore whether Children's Social Care (CSC) (i.e. First Response or Advice and Referral Team) would consider that the concerns meet the threshold for a sec 47 investigation. If not, a social worker could conduct an initial assessment which would then indicate whether the child was either at risk of significant harm or whether they were a 'child in need'. If it is considered that the child is 'in need' then the initial child in need plan should inform either a new or updated CAF/Early Help Assessment and steps down in order for agencies to work with the young person and provide advice and support aimed at reducing the risks.

<p style="text-align: center;">Medium Risk</p> <p>As indicated above, the</p>		Getting into cars with unknown or known CSE adults		Discuss with Line Manager Contact designated lead within own agency to discuss
		Being groomed on internet		
		Clipping (offering to have sex with the intention of robbing the victim, then running before sexual activity		If not an immediate risk of significant harm a S47 is to be completed within 10 working days, then contact Local Support Team (LST) Manager and/or team coordinator.
		Disclosure of physical assault with no substantiating evidence to warrant a S47 enquiry, followed by withdrawal of complaint		

<p>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 Children Act then the procedures detailed under the higher level of risk should be followed.</p>	<p>Any of the above AND ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED</p>	<p>Reports of involvement in CSE such as seen in hot spots</p>	<p>LST's to arrange a multi agency planning meeting (MAPM). See Appendix D. LST coordinator and line manager to coordinate CAF/Early Help Assessment must inform MAPM</p> <p>Police discussion regarding investigation needs/MISPER – attendance at MAPM</p> <p>Depending on the outcomes of the MAPM, 3 options will be available</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The level of risk is low and therefore either a single agency or group of agencies can offer early intervention support to the child or YP. 2) Initiate child protection procedures – S47 referral 3) No need for further assessment as the risk has been minimised/ eradicated <p>It may also be necessary to employ immediate disruption tactics – see disruption toolkit - Appendix B. Evidence report forms (Appendix to be completed and sent to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For SOT cases to child exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station. childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk • For Staffordshire to the CSE Police Team in the MASH
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		Older boy/girlfriend		Is this symptomatic, coerced or criminal offending?
		Non school attendance or excluded due to behaviour		
		Staying out overnight no explanation		
		Breakdown of placements due to behaviour		
		Unaccounted monies or goods i.e. mobiles, drugs, alcohol. Clothing etc		
		Multiple STIs		
		Self harming requiring medical assistance		
		Repeat Offending		
		Gang Association or membership		

High Risk

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

Core assessment and Coordinated Intensive support of CYP and family through Children and Family services

Procedure

- As above and
- Referral to First Response based at the MASH/ Advice and Referral Team based at the MASH
- Initial Child Protection Conference or MAPM 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 until child is Protected from Abuse
- Police to run case via CPS for evidential thresholds for prosecution

<p>High Risk</p> <p>It is envisaged that the use of an ICPC in cases of sexual exploitation will be relatively rare, but will take place where there are a number of other concerns alongside the sexual exploitation, in</p>	<p>Any of the above and ONE OR MORE OF THESE INDICATORS</p>	Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity		A referral directly to Children's Social Care to carry out a S47 enquiry
		Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them		Refer to Social Care
		Child under 16 meeting different adults for sex		Discuss with SOT cases – Child Exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station, Tel 101 ex 3616 Staffs: CSE lead @ MASH
		Removed from red light districts by professionals due to CSE		Joint investigation with the Police and Social Care.
		Being taken to clubs/hotels for sex with adults		

<p>particular neglectful or collusive parenting. Where sexual exploitation remains the critical issue, the CPM (CSE) will chair the ICPC. Where the other issues indicate significant harm, but sexual exploitation is not the primary risk factor, the case will be passed to another child protection manager.</p>		Disclosure of sexual assault and then withdrawal of disclosure/statement		Update initial/core assessment and use the risk assessment toolkit to guide or update assessments
		Abduction and forced imprisonment		Use Key Disruption Tactics
		Disappearing from the system with no contact with support		Record Information
		Being bought/sold/ trafficked		Abduction order?
		Under 16 with multiple miscarriages and terminations		Alerts
		Indicators of CSE in conjunction with chronic alcohol and drug use		UKHTC/UKBA
		Indicators of CSE alongside serious self harming		Cross ref i/c teenage pregnancy/DV strategies
		Receiving a reward for recruiting other peers to CSE		Harm reduction/Detox programmes Psychiatric assessment/intensive support Reinforce criminality of offender, gather information for police and social care.

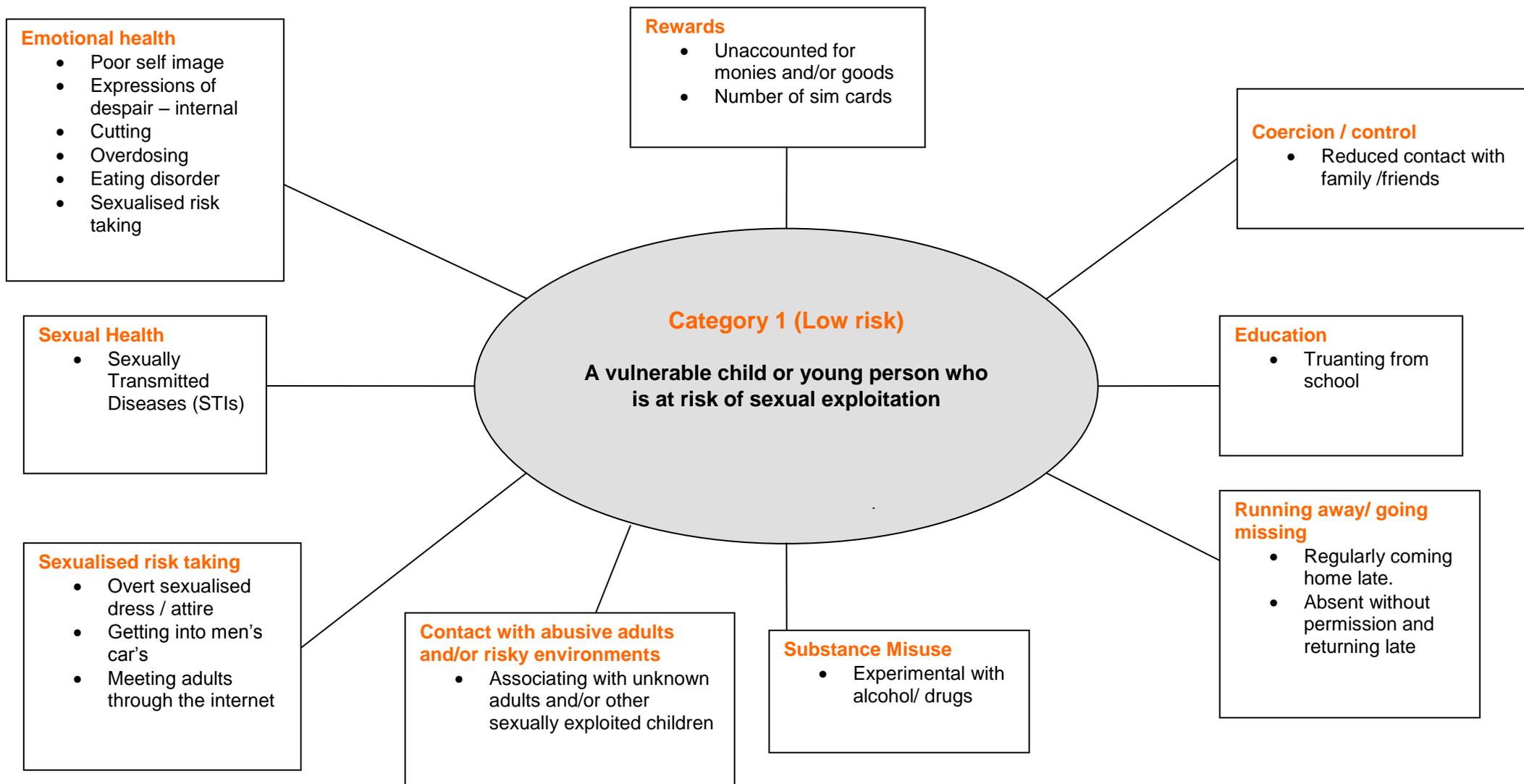
Identify additional vulnerability factors

Below is a list of additional vulnerability factors that should be used alongside the risk indicators to aid the risk assessment matrix. Each of these factors needs to be included in the action plan and have specific actions to remove or reduce the risk or impact of that issue.

NOTE: This list is not exhaustive.

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	

Appendix A – These indicators are a guide and do not replace, but should assist the exercise of professional judgement.





Sexualised risk taking

- Getting into men's cars
- Meeting adults through the internet
- Clipping (offering to have sex and then running upon payment)
- Older boyfriend (5+ years)

Coercion / control

- Limited contact with family / friends.
- Disclosure of physical / sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation
- Physical injuries – external / internal

Education

- Non school attendee
- Regular breakdown of school placements due to behavioural problems

Running away / going missing

- Frequently staying out overnight without permission.
- Episodes of running / going missing.
- Persistently running / going missing from placement.
- Looking well cared for despite having no known base.
- Regular breakdown of placements due to behavioural problems

Rewards

- Unaccounted monies and/or goods

Sexual health

- Multiple STIs
- Miscarriages
- Terminations

Emotional health

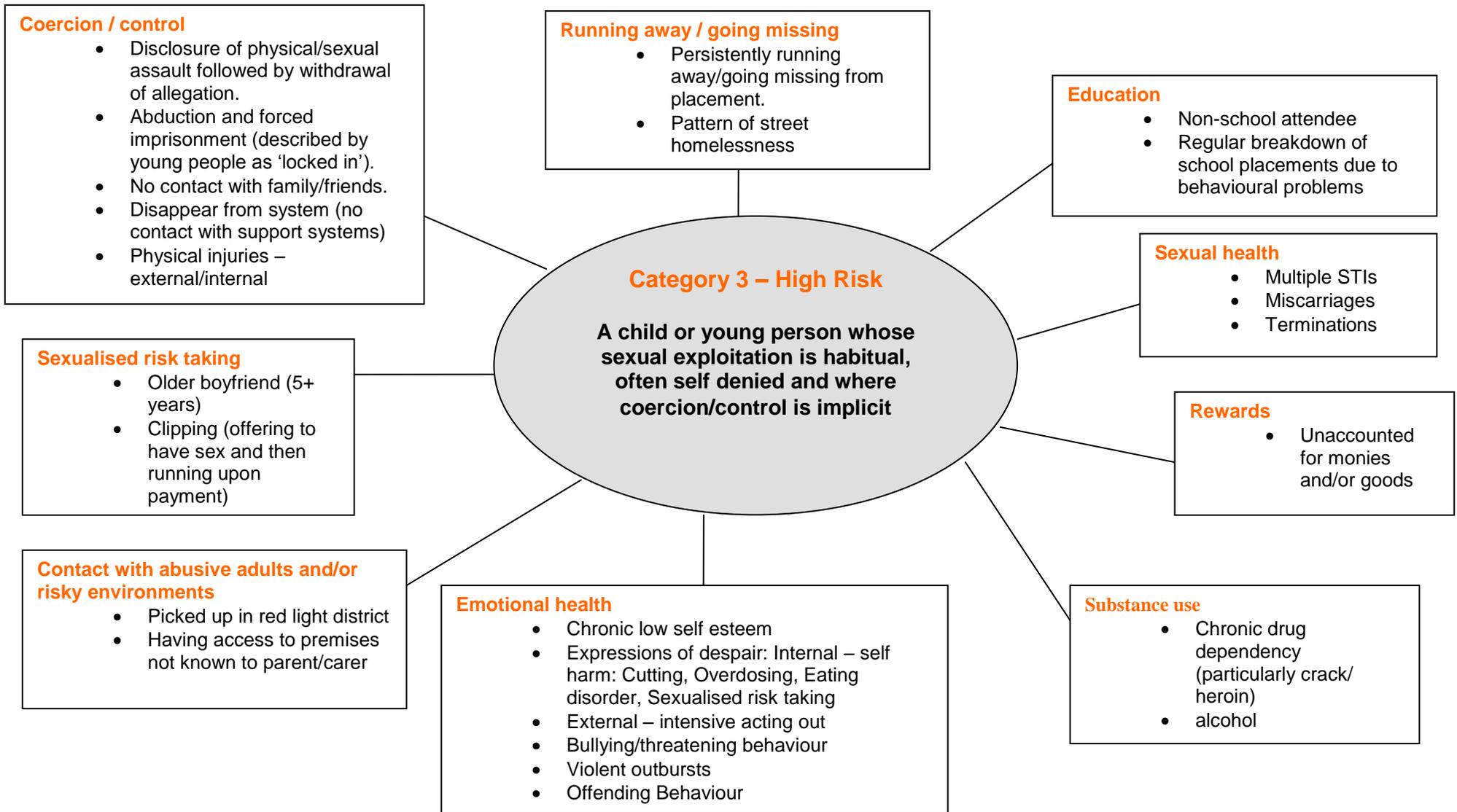
- Chronic low self esteem
- Expressions of despair: internal – self harm.
- Cutting
- Overdosing
- Eating disorder
- Sexualised risk taking
- External – intensive acting out
- Bullying / threatening behaviour
- Violent outbursts
- Offending behaviour

Substance use

- Regular use of substances
- Concerns for drug dependency

Contact with abusive adults and/or risky environments

- Associating with unknown adults and/or other sexually exploited children/young people.
- Extensive use of phone particularly late at night
- Having access to premises not known to parent/carer.
- Reports from reliable sources, suggesting involvement in sexual exploitation.
- Seen in known red light districts



Appendix B - 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 police information report forms on known associates and any risk they pose (this can be done at any stage). 				
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 children'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,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain as much information as possible to identify associates and those who pose a risk to C &YP. Good information includes, full names, nick names, telephone numbers, addresses and car registrations etc. • Keep accurate records and retain the information on CYP 				

gang activity drugs, sexual exploitation.	<p>personal files – it is important to date and time the information and note who is involved in incidents and any interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send Police Information Reports forms to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For Stoke-on-Trent cases to the Child Exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station. childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk • Note down any licensed body or property and send information to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For Stoke-on-Trent cases to the Child Exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station. childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk ○ for Staffordshire to the CSE Team @ MASH • 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 MACaRoSE 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 				

	<p>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 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 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, SNT Bulletins, Border alerts (UKBA⁶/UKHTC⁷) and agencies in other cities such as social care, police and specialist services. 				

⁶ United Kingdom Border Agency www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/

⁷ United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre www.ukhtc.org/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider publicity and posters if whereabouts is unknown – National Missing Helpline. Their design should be young person centred. • After 7 days Young People must be referred to the Missing Person’s Task Group – check with police. 				
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 C & YP are involved in petty offending consider Restorative Justice Solutions as the offending could be symptomatic of abuse. – Particularly recognised in young males. 				
Set clear boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider reward schemes – monetary/ vouchers. 				

to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be flexible. • Consult the young person and agree rewards and penalties. • Adopt a behaviour management strategy. • Give the young person more independence in response to responsible behaviour. 				
Empower the carer/ foster carer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the awareness of 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 Carers and foster Carers. • Raise the awareness of Parents 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. 				

	<p>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 (similar to the 'Frank'⁸ and Think U Know⁹ websites).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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 YOS, Police, Voluntary sector, and Children's Social Care 				
Make home a more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify push/pull factors and deal with them. 				

⁸ FRANK www.talktofrank.com/

⁹ Think U Know www.thinkuknow.co.uk/

attractive place to live.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 activity 				
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 • Raise awareness of "Drop In" support groups • Refer to Voluntary Sector for support 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive activities • Consider Barnardo's 4 A's Model¹⁰ (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. 				

¹⁰ Barnardos www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/our_projects/sexual_exploitation.htm



Gathering Intelligence about Child Sexual Exploitation

Staffordshire Police have devised a process by which agencies, parents, carers and young people can provide information about perpetrators and is gathered and used in situations where there may be no evidence available or the victim is either unwilling or unable to provide a police statement. This occurs in the vast majority of cases of sexual exploitation. Therefore, the opportunity to provide intelligence means that the police can build a sufficient picture over a period of time and act upon it. This could potentially interrupt and disrupt criminal activity where young people are being exploited.

What to collect?

Information on child sexual exploitation includes details on;

- Suspects – names, nicknames, addresses, dates of birth and descriptions of suspects of CSE
- Vehicles – registration numbers, partial registration numbers, make and model, colour and distinguishing features or marks of vehicles used by suspects
- Telephones – details of phone numbers and mobile phones used by suspects and details of any text messages or phone calls made by them or to them
- Locations – details of locations where offences have taken place or suspects/victims frequent
- Offences – details of criminal offences that have not been recorded by the police either because the victim has not been identified or the victim denies them or refuses to cooperate with the police
- Date and times – that incidents occurred or suspects or vehicles seen
- Links – between suspects, vehicles, locations and young people identified at risk of CSE

The more detailed and precise the information is the better the quality of intelligence. The intelligence forms are not to be used for the following:

- To report a crime
- To pass information to the police about a crime that is already being investigated
- To raise a child protection concern

Intelligence can be reported from 3 perspectives:

1. Disclosure by a Young Person at Risk
2. Incident Witnessed by a Professional
3. Information from another Person

Once completed submit the completed intelligence forms onto the CSE team based at the MASH.

Please note – the Police CSE information Report is **NOT** a referral form. The process for making referrals has not changed and agencies should still follow the same process for making a referral to either First Response based in the MASH/ Stoke-on-Trent advice and Referral Team or the Police. This form is to collect intelligence **ONLY** – which may then be used to assist police in building a case.

**** This Appendix can be downloaded as a Word version from the SSCB website – Part 21A****

Appendix C



Staffordshire Police – Child Sexual Exploitation Information Report

Date/Time of report:

Details of Professional submitting:

Name					
Post / Job Title					
Agency					
Contact Details					
Witnessed Incident		Professional		Member of the Public	

If the information is from a 3rd party would they be willing to engage with the Police? Yes/No (delete as appropriate)

Please provide information: Include as much detail as possible re names/descriptions/nicknames/vehicle details/addresses etc:

Once completed please e-mail this form to
For Stoke-n-Trent Cases to the Child Exploitation Team, Stoke Police Station childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk
If you do not have a secure e-mail facility then please call the MASH on 101

For Staffordshire childexploitation@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk

Appendix D

Children Abused through Sexual Exploitation

MULTI-AGENCY PLANNING MEETING **INITIAL AGENDA** **Guidance notes**

- Information given at this meeting is confidential. Matters discussed here should only be disclosed to professional colleagues with a real need to know.
- The agencies involved have an equal opportunities policy. It is important that everyone at the conference is treated with mutual respect giving due regard to race, religion, language, culture, gender, sexuality and disability. Discriminatory attitudes, opinions or language expressed at this meeting will be challenged.
- All participants will be invited to contribute any information they have. Information not presented openly at the meeting cannot be considered in assessing risk. It is important that it is clear from individual contributions what is fact and what is opinion.

- 1. Introduction and status of meeting**
- 2. Apologies**
- 3. Factual information / details**
- 4. Reason for convening MAP**
- 5. Indicators developed**
- 6. Sexual health concerns**
- 7. Family awareness / response to risks**
- 8. Child protection considerations**
- 9. Potentially involved adults**
- 10. Risk discussion**
- 11. Chairs summary (including level of risk)**
- 12. Decisions and recommendations**
- 13. Review date**

**Children Abused through
Sexual Exploitation**

MINUTES OF MULTI-AGENCY PLANNING MEETING

Date of meeting:

Venue:

A. Basic information

Child's name:

Date of birth:

Ethnicity:

Address:

Legal status:

School / college:

Parent / carer:

Social worker:

Supervisor:

Date of referral:

Agencies involved:

B. Record of attendance

Name of attendee	Agency	Address	Present/ absent

C: Minutes of meeting

D: Chair's summary

E: Decisions / recommendations

i) **Level of risk:** At risk Medium risk High risk

ii) **Concerns about trafficking:**

iii) **Potentially involved adults:**

iv) **Outcome:**

- Remain within this procedure
- Consideration of initiating child protection procedures
- No further action under this procedure – exit procedures

Children Abused through

Sexual Exploitation

MULTI-AGENCY REVIEW MEETING REVIEW AGENDA Guidance notes

- Information given at this meeting is confidential. Matters discussed here should only be disclosed to professional colleagues with a real need to know.
- The agencies involved have an equal opportunities policy. It is important that everyone at the conference is treated with mutual respect giving due regard to race, religion, language, culture, gender, sexuality and disability. Discriminatory attitudes, opinions or language expressed at this meeting will be challenged.
- All participants will be invited to contribute any information they have. Information not presented openly at the meeting cannot be considered in assessing risk. It is important that it is clear from individual contributions what is fact and what is opinion.

- 1. Introduction and status of meeting**
- 2. Apologies**
- 3. Changes to factual information/details**
- 4. Significant incidents**
- 5. Agency feedback**
- 6. Family situation update**
- 7. Update on involved adults**
- 8. Risk discussion**
- 9. Chairs summary**
- 10. Decisions and recommendations**
- 11. Review date**

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
CIN	Child in Need
CP	Child Protection
CSC	Children's Social Care
CRU	Central Referral Unit (MASH)
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
CPM	Child Protection Manager
C & YP	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)
EHA	Early Help Assessment
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
Information Report Form	Template for sharing information about risks to CYP with the CSE lead @ the MASH / Stoke Police Station
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 (based in Derby) 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
SSCB	Staffordshire Safeguarding Children Board
SSCB	Stoke-on-Trent Safeguarding Children Board
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
VCM	Vulnerable Child Meeting

Useful Numbers:

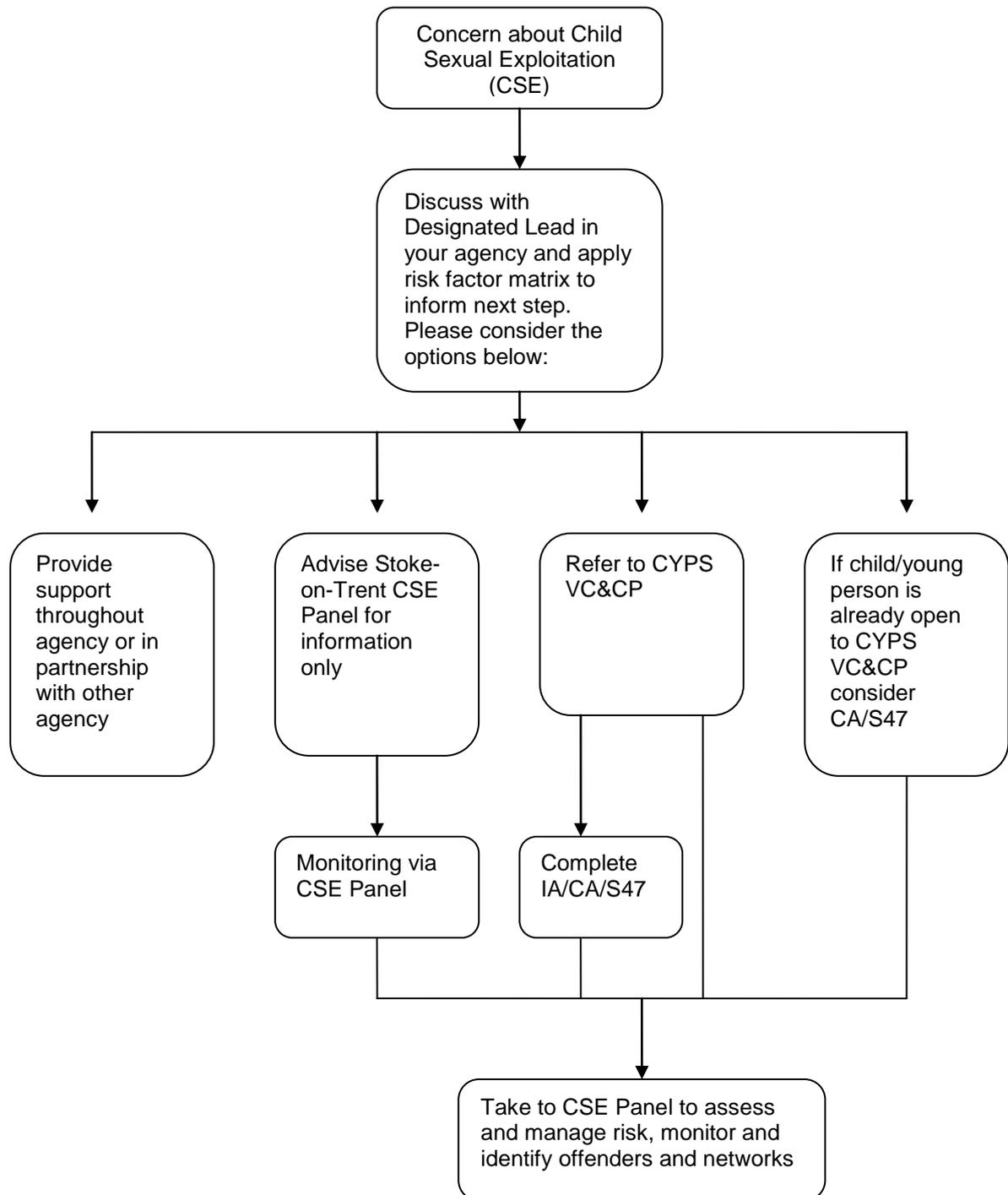
First Response Team based at the MASH (Staffordshire)	0800 1313126
Advice and Referral Team (Stoke-on-Trent)	01782 235100
Staffordshire Police	Emergency 999 Non Emergency 101
NSPCC Child Protection Help line	0808 800 5000
Childline	0800 1111
Rape and Abuse Line:	0808 800 0123 (answered by women every evening)
Family Justice Centre	01543 442610
Broken Rainbow	0300 999 5438 (Lesbian and Gay Helpline)
NHS Direct Health Advice	0845 46 47
Victim Support	0300 303 1977
Savana	01782 221005
Staffordshire Women's Aid	0870 2700 123

Useful Websites:

CEOP	www.ceop.co.uk
SSCB	www.staffsscb.org.uk
SSCB (Stoke)	www.safeguardingchildren.stoke.gov.uk
UKHTC	www.ukhtc.co.uk
UKBA	www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk
Purple Teardrops Campaign	www.purpleteardrop.org.uk

Stoke-on-Trent Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation Panel Flowchart

(With reference to the Joint Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Policy on CSE)



Staffordshire Child Sexual Exploitation Referral Flow Chart

