



**CHILDREN and YOUNG PEOPLE ABUSED THROUGH
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Contents	Page Number
1. Introduction	3
2. Definition	5
3. The Nature of Sexual Exploitation	6
4. Key Principles	6
5. Legal Age of Consent	9
6. Identification of Child Sexual Exploitation	10
7. Risk Assessment Framework	14
8. Initial Professional Response	14
9. Information Sharing	15
10. Thresholds and Appropriate Intervention	16
11. Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Meetings	20
12. Child Protection Conferences	24
13. Children In Care	24
14. Responding to Perpetrators	25

Appendices

1. Risk Assessment Framework	29
2. Diagrammatic Representation of Risk Assessment Framework	36
3. Vulnerability Factors	39
4. Intervention Strategies	40
5. Diversion Plan Template	41
6. Initial MASE Meeting Agenda	48
7. Information Sharing Tool	51
8. Example Safeguarding and Support Plan	53
9. Review MASE Meeting Agenda	54
10. Child Abduction Orders Standard Letter	55
11. Child Abduction Warning Notice	58
12. Glossary of Terms	61
13. Useful Guidance / Websites	63

1. Introduction

1.1 The sexual exploitation of children and young people has been identified throughout the UK, in both rural and urban areas and in all parts of the world. It affects boys and young men as well as girls and young women, they are equally vulnerable. Increasingly victims are identified under 16 years of age, across all cultures. Many children and young people are exploited in the community, although the behaviours associated with exploitation may bring them into care and a significant number of children/young people are targeted whilst being Looked After by Local Authority Children's Social Care.

1.2 The sexual exploitation of children/young people is a form of child sexual abuse which includes some combination of:

- Pull factors: children/young people exchanging sex for attention, accommodation, food, gifts or drugs;
- Push factors: children/young people escaping from situations where their needs are neglected and there is exposure to unsafe individuals;
- Control, brain washing, violence and threats of violence by those exploiting the children/young people.

1.3 Sexually exploited children/young people also suffer physical abuse and emotional abuse and often neglect.

1.4 Boys and girls may be drawn into sexual exploitation by peers who are already involved. Girls in particular are frequently coerced into sexual exploitation by an older man, posing as and viewed by them as their boyfriend. The girl is physically and emotionally dependent upon him, which may be reinforced by the use of alcohol and drugs. Over time, access to friends and family becomes curtailed and the child becomes alienated from the agencies which may be able to identify and interrupt the abuse.

1.5 Sexually exploited children/ young people are rarely visible on the streets

and grooming children for abuse in the community and via the internet has contributed to the invisibility of the sexual exploitation of children and young people .

- 1.6 Action to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people who are sexually exploited should be child-centred and focus on the child's needs. Those working with children and young people should engage with them and their families throughout the process. 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 particular needs and sensitivities of girls and boys, children with a physical disability or learning disabilities (who require special consideration up to the age of 21 years), those from ethnic minority communities, or those for whom English is not their preferred language, should be reflected in the provision of services. The wishes and feelings of children and young people as well as the concerns of parents or carers should be sought and taken into account in reaching any decisions about the provision of services which affect them. Professionals should be aware that children and young people do not always acknowledge what may be an exploitative and abusive situation.
- 1.7 Action to tackle sexual exploitation should be proactive, focusing on:
- prevention, early identification and intervention,
 - disrupting activity and prosecuting perpetrators. It is important for cases to be managed so that interventions to safeguard children and young people also support the gathering of evidence to increase the chance of successful criminal prosecutions of their perpetrators, thereby safeguarding potential future victims.
- 1.8 Child sexual exploitation sometimes includes the "movement" of children/young people between houses/premises, hotels, locations, towns or cities. When concerns for such movement arise, there should be consideration of "Internal/Domestic Trafficking" and also to note and disrupt

hotspots and report to licensing bodies where appropriate. See also **Safeguarding Children and Young People Who May Have Been Trafficked Procedure.**

2. Definition

2.1 WSCB has adopted the following definition of sexual exploitation taken from statutory guidance:

"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."

2.2 Sexual exploitation is child abuse which can take a number of forms*:

- Situations where children and young people are exploited by family members;
- The involvement of children and young people in sexually exploitative relationships with older men or peers;
- The informal exchange of sex for favours, money, drugs, accommodation or other commodities;
- More 'formal' forms of sexual exploitation;

- Organised abuse; and
- Trafficking.

*Meeting the needs of sexually exploited young people in London, Harper and Scott, 2005

3. The Nature of Sexual Exploitation

- 3.1 Sexual exploitation can take many forms from seemingly "consensual" relationships where sex is exchanged for attention, affection, accommodation or gifts, to serious organised crime and child trafficking. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power within the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim, increasing the dependence of the victim as the exploitative relationship develops. The coercers and perpetrators are usually an adult, but can be children and young people in a position of power of either gender. Parents / carers may be involved in the sexual exploitation of their children or fail to prevent / protect from it.
- 3.2 Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from their peers to have sex, sexual bullying (including cyber bullying), and grooming for sexual activity. Technology can also play a part in sexual abuse, for example, through its use to record abuse and share it with other like-minded individuals or as a medium to access children and young people in order to groom them. Young people may exchange or sell sex as a result of constrained choices such as poverty, isolation and historic abuse.

4. Key Principles

- 4.1 The principles underpinning multi-agency responses to the sexual exploitation of children and young people are included in the following paragraphs.

- The primary concern of anyone who comes into contact with a child or young person who has been or is at risk of being sexually exploited must be to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child.
- Young people under 16 cannot legally consent to sexual activity: sexual activity with children under the age of 13 is statutory rape;
- It is important that the child or young person is assisted to participate as fully as possible in all decisions that are made in respect of them. Parents or carers should also be as fully involved as possible in the work.
- Children and young people do not make informed choices to enter or continue to be sexually exploited, but do so from coercion, enticement manipulation or desperation. They may have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices around sex and sexuality and the sexual activities into which they are being coerced. Their experiences and circumstances mean that they have constrained choices.
- Sexually exploited children and young people should be treated as 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.
- Children and young people should be enabled to make realistic choices and whenever possible be supported with effective provision for “exiting” from the circumstances where they are being sexually exploited.

- There should be equal importance given to the issues of Prevention, Protection and Prosecution. Legal action should be taken against the perpetrators of sexual exploitation, but where prosecution is unlikely, disruption strategies should be employed.
- The primary law enforcement effort must be made against the coercers and adults who sexually exploit young people. In some cases young people themselves may exploit other young people, and in these cases law enforcement action may also be necessary.
- Professionals involved in working with children and young people subject to sexual exploitation will need to show professional resilience and be prepared to take a pro-active approach in engaging the child or young person. 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.
- The professionals involved in making judgements on the levels of risk should be clear on the basis of those judgements and the sources of information.
- When Child Sexual Exploitation comes to light, the effectiveness of current interventions should be assessed to determine whether they are sufficient to:
 - a) prevent the young person from going missing;
 - b) protect the young person from being exposed to any further risk;
 - c) prevent the sexual exploitation;
 - d) change risk taking behaviour.

5. The Legal Age of Consent

- 5.1 The fact that a young person is 16 or 17 years old and has reached the legal age of being able to consent to sex should not be taken as a sign that they are no longer at risk of sexual exploitation. These young people are still defined as children under the Children Act 1989 and 2004 respectively. They can still suffer significant harm as a result of sexual exploitation and their right to support and protection from harm should not be ignored or deprioritised by services because they are over the age of 16, or are no longer in mainstream education or training. These procedures will apply to any young person aged 16 or 17 years who is sexually active and assessed as at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation.
- 5.2 Young people under 18, especially girls, can be located in brothels and massage parlours and they may hold fake identification. Where a young person is found in this situation, steps should be taken to establish the validity of their ID and assess their age and services should always consider what action is necessary in accordance with these procedures.
- 5.3 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, guidance on identifying and responding to cases of harm arising from under age sexual activity can be found in Appendix 9 of the WSCB Child Protection Procedures, 'Working With Sexually Active Young People Under The Age Of 18'
- 5.4 If a 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 and these Procedures will apply. A referral should be made to Children's Social Care.
- 5.5 If the child or young person is between 13 and 16 years and sexually active and assessed as at risk of or involved in sexual exploitation, then these Procedures apply. If the child or young person is assessed as Medium or

High Risk of child sexual exploitation, there should always be consideration that Section 47 enquiries are required.

6. Identification of Child Sexual Exploitation

- 6.1 The earlier that sexual exploitation, or a risk of sexual exploitation, can be identified, the more likely it is that harm to a child or young person can be minimised or prevented. Practitioners, therefore, should be aware of the **indicators of sexual exploitation** as detailed below at paragraph 6.5. It should not be read as a definitive list and the indicators should not be taken, in themselves, as proof of involvement or predictive of future involvement. Practitioners should also be mindful that the tactics of those who target and sexually exploit children and young people are becoming more sophisticated all the time and so workers should be mindful that the indicators below are based on current knowledge about perpetrator behaviour. They are intended as a guide, which could be included in a wider assessment of the child or young person's needs and circumstances and should assist the exercise of professional judgement. In effective practice, the facts for each child or young person should be considered separately.
- 6.2 Children and young people who are at risk of sexual exploitation or who are being sexually exploited may display highly complex and challenging behaviours. They may appear abusive and anti-social and may become involved in exploitative activities towards others. These behaviours may mean that professionals can experience difficulty in recognising their vulnerability and responding to it. However, it is also important to recognise that some children/young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse.
- 6.3 An unsubstantiated allegation that a child or young person has established associations, or who may be on the periphery of sexual exploitation should be considered carefully. None of the following indicators, whether singly or in combination, should be viewed as conclusive proof of involvement in sexual exploitation, but a combination of them may be taken as suggestive

of the possibility.

6.4 Careful consideration should be given to whether sexual relationships which are presented as consensual by children or young people actually are, or whether exploitation is taking place. Professionals should be alert to the ways in which perpetrators can operate, especially where there is a large age-gap between the individuals involved. Please refer to appendix 9 of the WSCB Child Protection procedures, 'Working with sexually active young people under the age of 18'

6.5 Sexually exploited children and young people commonly have low self-esteem and have experiences which include the following broader indicators of sexual exploitation:

- Going missing frequently and / or from a young age;
- Leaving home late at night/ in the middle of the night;
- Truancy/change in school attendance;
- Bullying in or out of school;
- Previous and sometimes current sexual abuse, neglect and physical abuse;
- Domestic violence within the family;
- Family involvement in sexual exploitation, drugs or alcohol;
- Drug and alcohol use themselves;
- Emotional symptoms, including eating disorders, mood swings and self-harm (sometimes very extreme, e.g. genital cutting);
- Involvement in theft, shoplifting, deception etc. often organised by the person exploiting them;
- A preoccupation with their mobile phone which could indicate the child is being controlled (e.g. possession of multiple phones, unexplained credit, extreme distress when one is lost or not

working);

- Leaving home in response to communication received via mobile phone;
- Having limited freedom of movement;
- Frequenting places of concern;
- Returning after having been missing looking well cared for;
- Showing signs of sexual activity / abuse, including STIs, terminations and pregnancy scares;
- Possession of money and goods (clothes, jewellery, SIM cards, mobile phone etc.) not accounted for;
- Having an older "boyfriend" - in some cases the "boyfriend" drives them about.
- Changes in friendship groups - is anyone being talked about in particular - have they stopped associating with old friends?
- Secrecy - Is information being hidden?
- In possession of hotel 'items' such as soaps, shampoos;
- Change in appearance e.g. leaving home in clothing unusual for child;
- Little or no acknowledgment of the risks associated with camera phones and what can happen to images.

6.6 Children and young people who are the victims of commercial sexual exploitation may come to the attention of the Police during the course of duties such as investigating drug offences or executing search warrants. They should take immediate steps to safeguard the child/young person and initiate referral in accordance with the referrals procedure.. Consideration will need to be given to the range of offences that offenders

can be charged with.

6.7 Teachers, Health Professionals, Youth Services and Outreach workers in statutory and non-statutory settings are able to identify children and young people at risk of exploitation by being alert to the risk factors identified in paragraph 6.5 above. A young person's involvement in child sexual exploitation may also come to the attention of specialist services, drug agencies, the Youth Justice Service, School Counsellors, School Nurses, Housing Teams, Genito-Urinary Medicine clinicians, GP's.

6.8 Staff working in residential units and foster carers should be aware that Looked After children can be particularly vulnerable to being targeted/groomed and the location of the placement may well be known and specifically targeted by perpetrators. Furthermore, the informal networks established by children and young people who are Looked After, particularly in residential units, can mean that information about vulnerable Looked After young people is more readily available to those who groom children and young people.

6.9 **Boys and young men**

Sexual exploitation is not just an issue for girls and young women, but also a reality for some boys and young men.

6.10 However, it can be more difficult to detect when boys and young men are at risk of sexual exploitation or are being sexually exploited, as they are generally harder to work with and less willing to disclose this type of information. They may also find it harder to disclose that they are being abused by other men because of issues about sexual identity. It is important that professionals who are assessing young men do not become distracted when exploring their sexual identity and fail to notice that they may be being, or are at risk of being sexually exploited.

6.11 The indicators at paragraph 6.5 also apply to boys and young men; however some further indicators may also be relevant. Further guidance on the issues including specific indicators, for boys and young men can be

found at paragraph 5.12 of DCSF guidance 'Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation.'

7. Risk Assessment Framework

- 7.1 The Risk Assessment Framework, **Appendices 1 and 2**, should be used to consider the seriousness of the information available and plan an appropriate response. It should involve liaison with other Agencies to ensure that there is multi-agency information sharing and support. It identifies three categories of risk and Section 10 below sets out how to respond to each of these.
- 7.2 If a child or young person presents with **one indicator**, action is required. The earlier the intervention, the better chances of success. Once indicator is unlikely to require Social Care or specialist services intervention unless it is a High Risk category. A record must be kept of case discussions, decision making and interventions in the young person's file.
- 7.3 To achieve the best outcomes, **additional vulnerability factors Appendix 3** need to be addressed. Each recognised factor should be included in the action plan and have specific actions to remove or reduce the risk or impact of that issue.

8. Initial Professional Response

- 8.1 Professionals in all agencies should be alert to the possibility that a child they are in contact with may be being sexually exploited. The professional may already have concerns about the child e.g. that s/he is missing school, frequently missing from home, misusing substances, is depressed or self-harming etc.
- 8.2 The professional should discuss their concerns with their agency's CSE lead professional or designated safeguarding adviser and together, they should use the risk assessment framework to make an initial assessment of risk of harm to the child.

- 8.3 In cases where a child is considered to be at risk of harm / Category 1 (tier 2 of the WSCB Threshold document), a plan for focused early intervention and diversion should be made to safeguard the child. Agencies should consider, *in discussion with the Sexual Exploitation Co-ordinator*, the extent to which the agency is able to meet the child's needs themselves as a single agency and how to proceed if not.
- 8.4 In cases where the risk is considered to be Medium or High /Categories 2 and 3 (Tiers 3 and 4 of the WSCB Thresholds document) , the professional and/or their CSE lead professional / designated safeguarding adviser should make a referral to Children's Social Care in accordance with the referrals procedure.

9. Information Sharing

- 9.1 Interventions to interrupt abuse through sexual exploitation and support children to recover a healthy lifestyle are more likely to be successful if a child/young person who is at risk can be identified and information about concerns shared within a multi-agency support network, as early as possible.
- 9.2 Professionals are often in a position of having to develop the child's trust, or having built it up are concerned about breaking that trust through the sharing of confidential information with other agencies. These issues should be discussed with the agency's designated safeguarding children adviser, and efforts made to share information as soon as possible. .
- 9.3 A professional or agency view that a child is at risk of harm /Category 1 may be inaccurate. Sharing information about the child with other agencies may reveal the child to be at medium or high risk - and in need of immediate protection.
- 9.4 All professionals should maintain clear contemporaneous records of contact with the child, their concerns, all information shared and discussed (and with whom), decisions made and actions taken.

10. Thresholds and Appropriate Intervention

10.1 Children and young people under the age of 18 are considered under the scope of this guidance. The level of intervention required depends on the presenting indicators. For clarity, this should be discussed and led by the decision with multi-agency partners at a Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting.

10.2 At Risk (Low) – Category 1

This child or young person requires intervention by any professional, parent or carer who has a good relationship with them to carry out healthy relationships and rights work. Depending on the indicators they present with, they will also require some basic awareness raising work on CSE, sexual health, risk taking behaviours and consequences. If there is a person/s posing a risk to them, ensure they are disrupted and information about them recorded and passed to the appropriate persons. This child should be listed on file as 'At Risk of CSE' and basic intervention work carried out as noted above over a 4 – 6 week period.

10.3 A professional, together with their agency's designated safeguarding adviser, should consider whether the agency can provide focused early intervention and diversion to meet the child's needs as a single agency and how to proceed if not.

10.4 Subject to the child and/or parent's consent, the young person and/or parent should be offered the opportunity to complete a Common Assessment under the CAF process. This will ensure that there is an opportunity to understand and appreciate the young person's needs and circumstances from a holistic perspective.

10.5 If a single agency cannot meet the child's needs, they should call a meeting or discussion of the network of agencies currently in contact with the child/young person. When a CAF has been initiated, this would be a Family Support Meeting under the CAF process. The aim of the meeting / discussion should be to consider intervention strategies (**Appendix 4**) and develop a diversion

plan (**Appendix 5**) to enable the child/young person to protect themselves, to recognise and avoid risky behaviours and people and to engage in positive activities and relationships. These meetings / discussions should involve agencies currently providing services for the child/young person - e.g. the child's school, Health services as appropriate (School Nurse, sexual health professional, GP, and any other agency which is in a position to contribute significantly to the development of a diversion plan for the child/young person.

- 10.6 Initiation of a CAF will facilitate the child and their family being made aware of the concerns and the involvement of the child and family in the development and review of the diversion plan. However, engaging the child and family and alerting them to the risks should be approached with a high level of sensitivity to avoid compounding risks or furthering alienation. There are circumstances where a child's parent/carer may not be invited to attend a network meeting - these are set out in paragraph 11.5 below. A young person can consent to a CAF in their own right and choose for their parents/carers not to be involved, subject to guidance in 'Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers' (DCSF 2008). The area CAF Officer should be consulted as necessary.
- 10.7 The child or young person should be assessed for changes to risk status every four to six weeks using the risk matrix until the child or young person is safe or the risk is removed.
- 10.8 The diversion plan should be reviewed within a timeframe that is commensurate with the child's needs or no later than 3 months after the initial meeting and again a record of the review made.
- 10.9 If risk is escalating, report to Children's Social Care and follow the procedures below for Medium or High Risk cases. There should **ALWAYS** be a referral to Children's Social Care and a request for a MASE Meeting if the assessment identifies risk of continuing harm from CSE.
- 10.1 **Medium Risk – Category 2**
 - 0 **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 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. The child or young person should be referred to Children's Social Care for assessment and consideration of a Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Meeting. If the child or young person is already open to Children's Social Care, assessments will be updated and if required, Section 47 enquiries undertaken.

NOTE: Any disclosures should be recorded and dated. Professionals who are not Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) trained should not discuss disclosures but call in Children's Social Care and the Police to interview. This is to ensure that any future prosecutions are not hampered or prejudiced by questioning.

10.1 High Risk – Category 3

1 Child or young person presenting with several indicators from all categories and one or more High Risk indicator.

A Social Work Assessment and intensive support co-ordinated via a Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Meeting or Child Protection Conference will ensue. Children's Social Care will also take steps if the child or young person is at immediate risk of harm, including Police Protection, Emergency Protection Order or staying with a family member in another area. They may also enter into discussions with the Police regarding any investigations needed, including following MISPER procedures.

- 10.1 In cases where a child/young person is considered to be at high or medium risk of sexual exploitation, this assessment should be reached by the professional in consultation with their agency's designated safeguarding adviser. The professional and/or the designated adviser should make a referral to Children's Social Care in line with the Referrals Procedure.

- 10.1 As in all cases of suspected abuse and neglect, Children's Social Care will

3 respond in one of three ways and will advise the referrer of the outcome of the referral:

- A Social Work Assessment
http://trixresources.proceduresonline.com/nat_key/keywords/initial_assessment.html will be undertaken to identify the child's level of risk and need for service provision;
- The assessment may identify the child to be at risk of significant harm and in need of protection. This will necessitate a section 47 investigation; or
- Where no concerns are identified that require a social work service, there will be no further action. In these cases, Children's Social Care will advise the referrer verbally and in writing as to why the agency is to take this position.

10.1 In cases where the social work assessment by Children's Social Care confirms
4 that the risk of sexual exploitation is assessed as medium or high and that therefore the child may be at risk of Significant Harm, they must convene a Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting or equivalent, in order to determine whether section 47 Child Protection enquiries should be made .

10.1 The minimum threshold for Section 47 Enquiries is:

- 5
- An immediate risk of Significant Harm;
 - Concern that abuse through prostitution/ sexual exploitation is being actively encouraged by a parent/ carer;
 - Concern that a related or unrelated adult, in a position of trust or responsibility to the child, is organising or encouraging abuse through prostitution.

10.1 The younger the child the more likely it is that Child Protection Procedures will
6 be appropriate. However, the vulnerability of older children must not be dismissed.

- 10.1 As with all referrals Child Protection procedures should be initiated at any point
7 that it is recognised that the threshold has been met.

11. Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Meetings

- 11.1 The purpose of a MASE meeting is to share information, risk assess and draw up a safeguarding and support plan for the child or young person. MASE meetings should be chaired by a Children's Social Care manager. The Chair should always inform the social care CSE lead professional, that a meeting is taking place. **Appendix 6: Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation Meeting Initial Agenda** provides a format for the agenda and minutes of these meetings.

- 11.2 Attendance at the meeting should include:

- The referrer, if a professional;
- Education and Health services (further details are in the associated Protocol)
- Social Worker;
- Social care lead professional for sexually exploited children and
- Any other relevant person (e.g. foster carers and fostering Social Worker, residential key worker / manager, Youth Justice worker, voluntary agency worker, GP)

- 11.3 The police should be notified of the meeting and asked to consider providing any information they hold about adults or addresses implicated in the situation which might assist with assessing risk and making a safeguarding plan for the young person. The Police will attend where it is likely that criminal offences may have been committed and in other situations where it is agreed they have a particular contribution to make

and will be responsible for liaising with the Crown Prosecution Service for evidential thresholds for prosecution.

11.4 Attendance at the meeting of the child and their family should only be considered if attendance will not compromise the child's safety or the progress of an investigation. The final decision should be taken by the Children's Social Care manager for the child's case. This decision should be clearly recorded on the child's case file.

11.5 Criteria for deciding whether or not to invite the child and their family include:

- The child's age and level of maturity, taking into account learning difficulties;
- The child's perception and interpretation of their involvement including how this will impact on what information they could share with perpetrator(s);
- Patterns and frequency of any behaviour causing concern;
- Identity and role of adults involved;
- Nature of sexual activity, who is controlling the sexual activity, where it is taking place;
- Impact of attendance on any police investigation;
- Likely reaction of parents/carers;
- Likely reaction of child/ young person.

11.6 The purpose of the meeting should be to:

- Share and clarify information;
- Establish exact nature of concerns;
- Establish risk for any other children, including siblings;
- Share information pertaining to a suspected perpetrator with

police, i.e. car registration, nickname/ alias, descriptions, tattoos, premises/locations and associations with the young person
(Information Sharing Tool:Appendix 7);

- Consider the likelihood of prosecution of relevant adults;
- Agree on action and make recommendations to address the concern;
- Develop a safeguarding and support plan for the child and parent/carer (**Appendix 8**);
- Work towards a recovery strategy; and
- Identify the factors to be taken into account (these will include the indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework).

11.7 The outcome of meeting may be that:

- There is no need to proceed further at this point;
- There is a need to invoke Child Protection procedures
- There is a possibility of criminal action against an adult;
- Coordinated multi-agency support via a safeguarding and support plan is required to divert the child from involvement in sexual exploitation;
- There is insufficient information at this stage, but concerns remain, and further assessment is required to clarify them;
- A referral to a project / organisation should be made;
- There is justification for criminal action against the child;

11.8 If a decision is made during the MASE meeting that a Section 47 Enquiries should be initiated, then the status of the meeting should change to that of a Strategy Meeting if a suitable police officer is present, or if not a Strategy Meeting should be convened within 24 hours..

- 11.9 Where ongoing work is required, a Lead Professional will be identified at the meeting. This will usually be a Social Worker.
- 11.10 The MASE meeting should be minuted, the safeguarding and support plan must specify who is responsible for undertaking the work, and a copy of the minutes should be sent to the Social Care lead professional for sexually exploited children. The usual paperwork for a Child in Need plan should be used to record the safeguarding and support plan. Unless no further action is agreed, or Child Protection procedures are invoked, a date for a review meeting should be agreed, to take place in a timeframe that is commensurate with child's needs or no later than three months after the initial meeting. **Appendix 9: Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation Meeting Review Agenda** provides a format for the agenda of these meetings. If the child/young person or their parent/carer has not been present, the meeting must consider what information to give at this point and who should disclose this. Parents/carers should usually be notified of concerns regarding their children and what action is being considered to address these. Regular reviews should continue until the child is protected from abuse or desists from risk taking behaviours.
- 11.11 Plans should also consider:
- The risks to other children in the household or placement;
 - Whether the child should remain at home or in their present placement; and
 - The feasibility of controlling the child's movements and the likely effects of doing so;
 - Parents/carers being asked to record suspicions and take positive action to minimise the child's involvement in exploitation.
- 11.12 As with all child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, reward, secrecy and fear, which means that interventions to support and rehabilitate children may need to be long-

term and safeguarding and support plans should be progressed at the child's pace.

- 11.13 If it appears that one or more child is being exploited by the same individual or group of perpetrators, there may be advantages in the professionals involved in all the children meeting together. If this is the case, the MASE meetings may be held in two parts, the first as a large information sharing meeting involving all relevant professionals and the second as a succession of individual meetings for the relevant children, which could include parents as outlined in 11.5 above, in which their plans are devised. The decision to conduct the meetings this way will be made by the Operation Manager/s responsible for the individual children.

12. Child Protection Conferences

- 12.1 If at the end of Section 47 Enquiries, it is felt that there is a continuing risk of Significant Harm as a result of neglectful or collusive parenting, a Child Protection Conference should be held as set out in the Child Protection Conference Procedure. In these circumstances, a Child Protection Plan should incorporate the measures outlined in section 11.11 above.

13. Children in Care

- 13.1 When a referral is received regarding a child in Care, the allocated Social Worker must inform their Operations Manager and the social care lead professional for sexually exploited children.
- 13.2 A MASE meeting should be considered, in accordance with these procedures. Where a MASE meeting is convened, the Child's Independent Reviewing Officer should be invited to attend. In addition, the following factors should be taken into account:
- The risks to other children in the placement;
 - Whether the child should remain in their present placement; and

- The feasibility of controlling the child's movements and the likely effects of doing so.

13.3 As in paragraphs 11.8 and 11.9 above, a safeguarding and support plan should be drawn up, which will form part of the overall Care plan for the child. The plan will continue to be reviewed by the Looked After Review Process.

13.4 Involvement of groups of children in Care

Where there is knowledge or strong suspicion that children are involved in sexual exploitation together, or are being controlled by the same person, particularly when that person is a child, there will need to be additional planning, including consideration of the use of Child Protection procedures and/or Complex (Organised or Multiple) Abuse procedures.

13.5 If a Strategy Meeting is not appropriate; a MASE meeting should be convened, as above. This will need to ensure that there are no inconsistencies between individual children's Care Plans. Where the placement is in the area of another authority, or children from other authorities are involved, that authority's duty manager must be contacted, to discuss which authority is to take overall responsibility for convening the meeting and co-ordinating the response.

13.6 Care Leavers

The same procedures as above should be followed in cases where 16 and 17 year old young people in the Getting Ready for Adult Life teams are considered to be at medium or high risk of abuse through sexual exploitation. Former relevant care leavers would no longer be covered by the child protection element of these procedure, but the risk assessment and planning tools could still be used to understand risk and address it.

13.7 The pathway plan for any young person where there are concerns about sexual exploitation should specifically identify their vulnerability to sexual

exploitation and address the factors known to impede successful recovery from sexual exploitation (e.g. homelessness, poverty, lack of educational and employment opportunities and lack of supportive social contacts).

14. Responding to Perpetrators

14.1 Identifying perpetrators, disrupting their activities and prosecuting them must be a key part of work to safeguard children and young people from sexual exploitation. While the police and criminal justice agencies lead on this aspect of work, the support of other partners is vital, for example in recording information and gathering and preserving evidence.

14.2 Disruption

Disrupting perpetrator behaviour is an important part of work to tackle the sexual exploitation of children. Whilst there should always be an investigation aimed at prosecution, a disruption plan targeting suspected perpetrators can also be extremely beneficial. A disruption plan might involve a number of activities, ranging from observation of an individual's activities to the use of a range of civil orders such as Sexual Offence Prevention Orders, Risk of Sexual Harm orders, Antisocial Behaviour Orders, Restraining Orders and Child Abduction Notices.

14.3 The Child Abduction Act 1984 Section 2 states that an offence is committed by taking or detaining a child under 16, so as to keep the child from the lawful control of someone who has or is entitled to have, the lawful control of the child. An offence may be committed if a child goes willingly with an abductor as a result of an inducement. A child's parent or carer can make a statement to the police stating that they do not give permission for the child to be with a particular adult. A letter may then be sent to the abductor from the Police.

14.4 A template for a letter that can be used under The Child Abduction Act 1984 Section 2 and the Child Abduction Warning Notice can be found in **Appendix 10: Child Abduction Orders Standard Letter** and **Appendix**

11: Child Abduction Warning Notice

14.5 The Licensing Act 2003 can be used to prevent children and young people from gaining access to adult venues such as pubs and clubs where they may be particularly vulnerable to grooming.

14.6 Prosecution

Perpetrators of sexual exploitation may commit one or more of a range of offences, some of which are more specifically linked to the abuse than others. Police and other agencies should bear in mind the full range of offences that may be relevant.

14.7 Legal

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 also includes offences which specifically tackle the use of children under the age of 18 in the sex industry. These offences are - paying for the sexual services of a child; causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography; controlling a child prostitute or child involved in pornography; and arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography.

Appendices

Forms and Templates

Appendix 1: CSE Risk Assessment Framework

RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
At Risk At risk cases do not usually meet the threshold for Social Care intervention but should have individual	Education	a) Truanting from school		If needs cannot be met by individual agency, discuss with CAF co-ordinator and consider a Family Support meeting.
	Running Away/Going Missing	a) Regularly coming home late b) Absent without permission and returning late		
	Sexualised Risk Taking	a) Over sexualised dress/attire b) Getting into cars c) Meeting adults through the internet		
	Rewards	a) Unaccounted for monies and/or goods		Notify police if child or young person is going missing. Children staying out should be regarded as 'missing' when they are considered at risk of
	Contact with abusive adults and/or other risky environments	a) Associating with unknown adults and/or other sexually exploited children		
	Coercion/Control	a) Reduced contact with family/friends		

RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
or multi agency intervention through the CAF				exploitation even if the address they are going to is known.
	Sexual Health	a) Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)		
	Substance Misuse	a) Experimenting with alcohol or drugs		Keep records of the incidents/ risks and use the information sharing tool (appendix 6) to share information on victims / perpetrators.
	Emotional Health	a) Poor self-image b) Expressions of despair		No child under 13, or child with a learning disability can be categorised as 'At Risk', they will always be medium or high. .

RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
		c) Internal (self-harm): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting • Overdosing • Eating disorder • Sexualised risk taking 		<p>Discuss with CSE lead in your agency.</p> <p>Refer to Social Care for social work assessment and consideration of a S.47 investigation.</p> <p>MASE meeting to share information about victims and perpetrators and draw up Protection and Support plan.</p> <p>Use Information sharing tool</p> <p>Consideration of involvement of Missing Children's practitioner:</p> <p>Children staying out should be regarded as 'missing' when</p>
Medium Risk	Education	a) Non-school attender/excluded b) Regular breakdown of school placements due to behavioural problems		
	Running Away/Going Missing	a) Frequently staying out overnight without explanation b) Episodes of running away/going missing from placement c) Looking well cared for despite having no known base d) Regular breakdown of placements due to behavioural problems		
	Sexualised Risk Taking	a) Getting into men's cars b) Meeting adults through the internet c) Clipping (offering to have sex and then running		

RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
		upon payment) d) Older boyfriend (5+ years)		they are considered at risk of exploitation even if the address they are going to is known
	Rewards	a) Unaccounted for monies and/or goods especially jewellery and mobile phones		Police consideration of investigation
	Contact with abusive adults and/or other risky environments	a) Associating with unknown adults and/or other sexually exploited children b) Extensive use of phone, particularly late at night c) Having access to premises not known to parent/carer d) Reports from reliable sources suggesting involvement in sexual exploitation e) Seen in known risky environment/location f) Gang association/membership		
	Coercion/Control	a) Limited contact with family/friends b) Disclosure of		

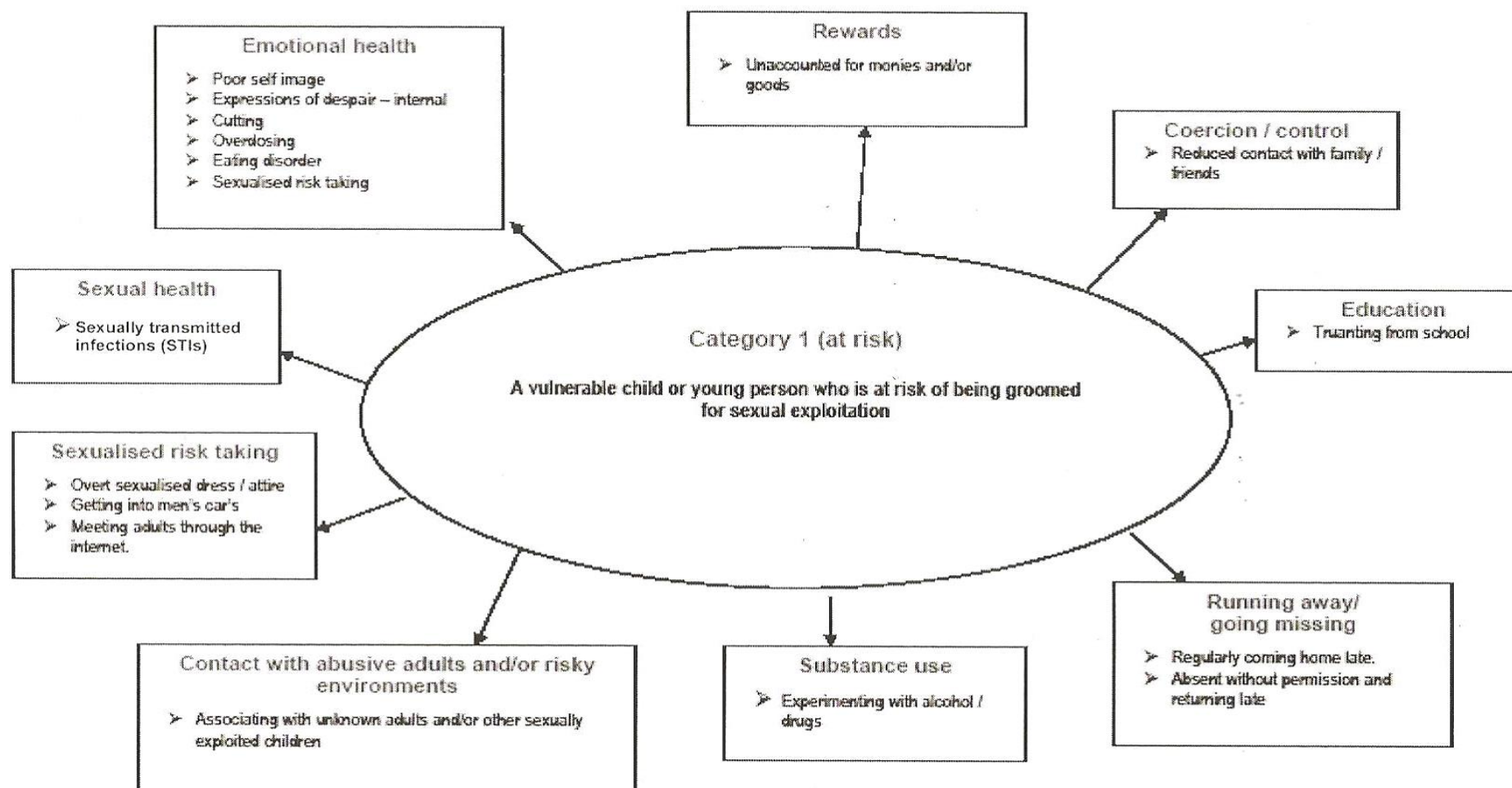
RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
		physical/sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation c) Physical injuries – external/internal		
	Sexual Health	a) Multiple STIs b) Miscarriages c) Terminations		
	Substance Misuse	a) Regular use of substances b) Concerns for drug dependency		
	Emotional Health	a) Chronic low self esteem b) Expressions of despair c) Internal (self-harm) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting • Overdosing • Eating disorder • Sexualised risk taking d) External (intensive acting out): Bullying/threatening behaviour Violent outbursts Offending behaviour		
High risk	Education	a) Non-school attender/excluded		Referral to Social

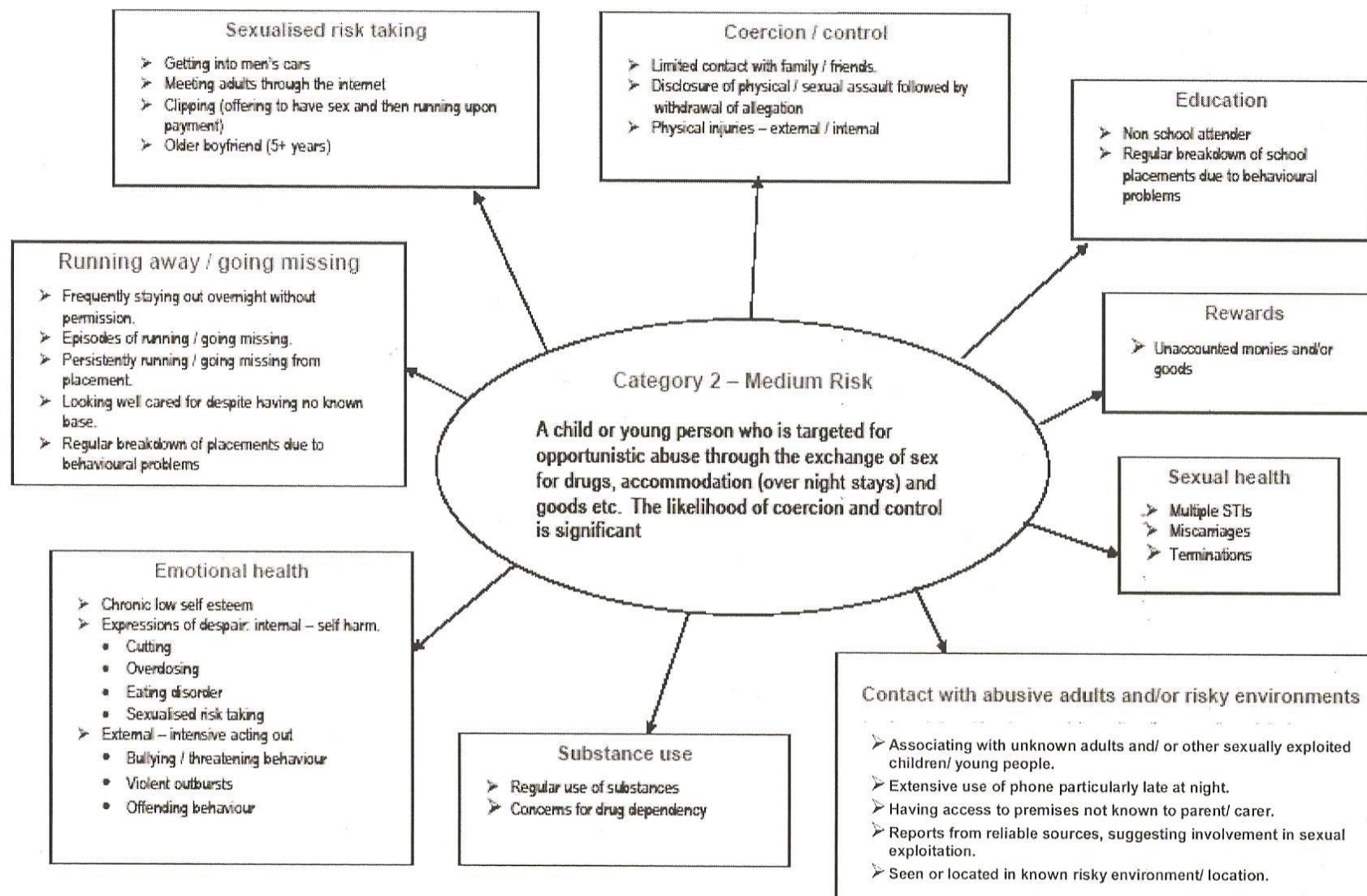
RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
		b) Regular breakdown of school placements due to behavioural problems		Care for social work assessment and consideration of s.47.
	Running Away/Going Missing	a) Persistently running away/going missing from placement b) Pattern of street homelessness		Other action as in Medium. Use disruption tactics.
	Sexualised Risk Taking	a) Older boyfriend (5+ years) b) Clipping (offering to have sex and then running upon payment)		Abduction Order Consult UKHTC and consider NRM referral.
	Rewards	a) Unaccounted for monies and/or goods especially jewellery and mobile phones		Harm reduction / detox programmes
	Contact with abusive adults and/or other risky environments	a) Located in known risky environment/location b) Having access to premises not known to parent/carers		Psychiatric Assessment /intensive support Reinforce criminality of offender

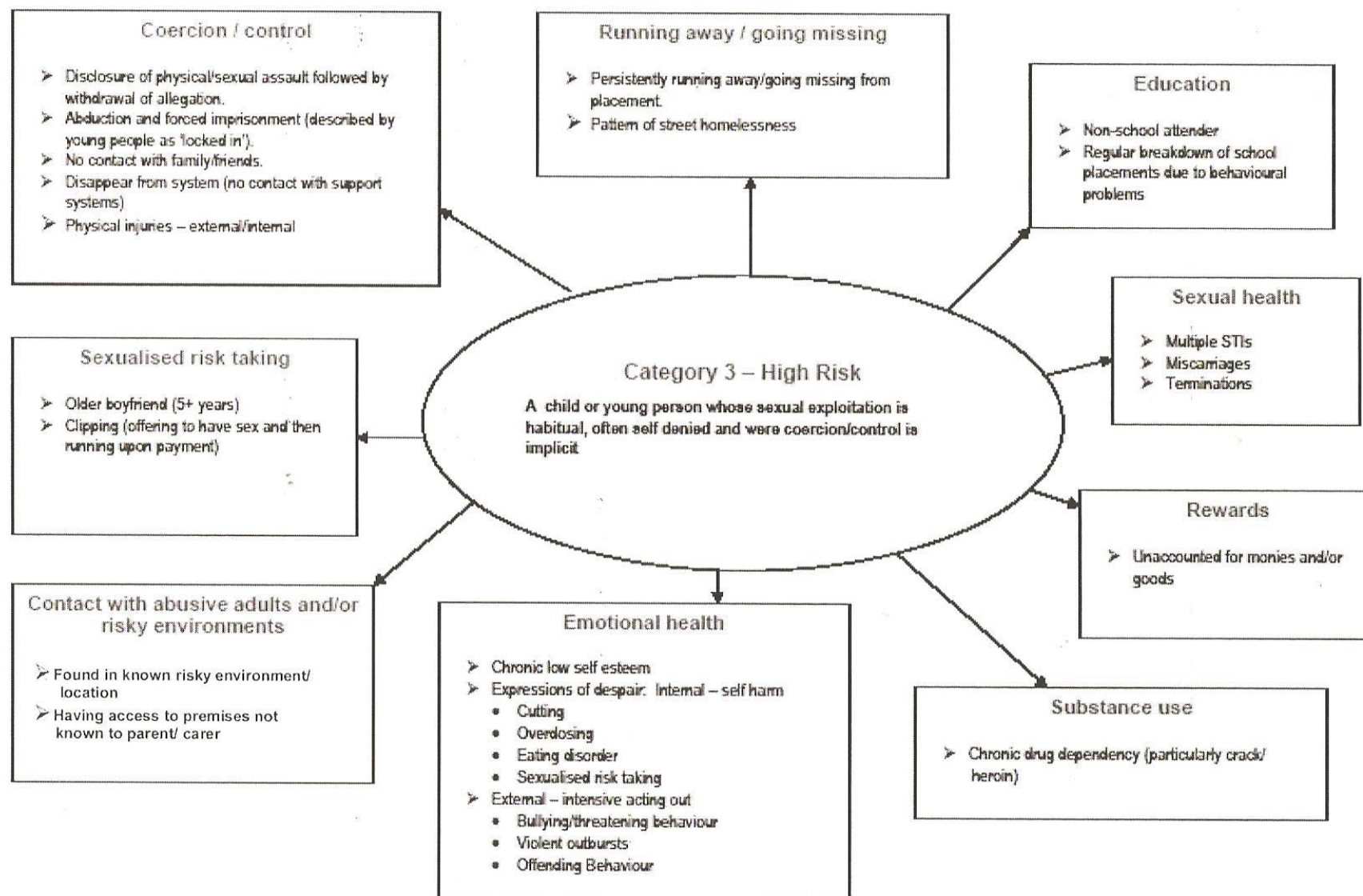
RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
	Coercion/Control	a) Disclosure of physical/sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation b) Abduction and forced imprisonment (described by young people as 'locked in') c) No contact with family/friends d) Disappear from system (no contact with support systems) e) Physical injuries – external/internal f) Receiving rewards for recruiting peers to CSE		
	Sexual Health	a) Multiple STIs b) Miscarriages c) Terminations		
	Substance Misuse	a) Chronic drug dependency (particularly crack/heroin)		
	Emotional Health	1) Chronic low self esteem 2) Expressions of despair		

RISK LEVEL	CATEGORY	BEHAVIOURS	✓	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS) CONSIDERATION
		3) Internal(self-harm): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting • Overdosing • Eating disorder • Sexualised risk taking 4) External)intensive acting out): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying/threatening behaviour • Violent outbursts • Offending behaviour 		

Appendix 2: Risk Indicator Diagram







Appendix 3: 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:**

Appendix 4: 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 Order if required and at the discretion of the relevant authority.
- 6) Maintain contact whilst absent; 'compassion banking'.
- 7) Enhance the return procedure (see 'Joint Protocol for Children and Young People Who Run Away Or Go Missing') 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. If they are a persistent offender the case should be referred to a Police Gold Group Meeting (see ACPO Guidance).

Appendix 5: Diversion Plan Template

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
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 Sharing tool to police operational CSE lead via PVP Team • Note down any licensed body or 	

	<p>property and send information to police operational CSE lead as above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 MASE 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 or reciprocal 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. • 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 	

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider informing appropriate outreach workers, Safer Neighbourhood Team Bulletins, border alerts (UKBA/UKHTC) and agencies in other cities such as Social Care, Police and specialist services. • If whereabouts are unknown consider publicity and posters; their design should be young person centred. • After 7 days young people must be referred to the Missing Person's Task Group. 	
Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an individual that the young person respects and wants to talk to. This person should conduct the return interview on every occasion wherever possible. This will ensure consistency and facilitate a positive relationship between the young person and the interviewer. • Interviews by Police Officers that are no more than an admonishment of the young person should be avoided, as these may exacerbate the situation. Threats to prosecute for wasting Police time or threats to take out an ASBO are rarely effective at engaging young people who regularly go missing, and are unlikely to positively change their behaviour. • Independent interviews should be arranged and would preferably be conducted by Staff who have received specialist training and have a good relationship with the young person. • Return interviews should be followed up by active support of the young person to ensure the return interview is seen as a positive experience. • Where child or young person is involved in petty offending consider Restorative Justice Solutions as the offending could be symptomatic of 	

	abuse; particularly recognised in young males.	
Set clear boundaries to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult the young person and agree rewards and penalties. • Consider reward schemes i.e. monetary/ vouchers. • Be flexible. • Adopt a behaviour management strategy. • Give the young person more independence in response to responsible behaviour. 	
Empower the parent/ carer/ foster carer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the awareness of parent, carers and foster carers of relevant policies, procedures, their responsibilities, duties, legal powers, their options and restrictions upon them. • Consider family support services. • Maintain active support of parents, carers and foster carers. • Raise the awareness of parents and carers to help them to identify the signs of child sexual exploitation and encourage use of the information report forms. • Consider Parenting Orders. • Provide training in self-protection. 	
Build the young person's self-esteem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and encourage positive activities that the young person may engage in and encourage the young person to make positive contributions at home, school, leisure or work; positive activities should build self-esteem, not just entertain. • Assist the young person to look at the consequences of their behaviour. • Take time to explain the issues and keep the young person informed. • Involve the young person in looking at alternatives and decision making. 	
Raise the young person's awareness of the dangers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with schools to raise awareness of risk. • Develop or identify internet sites aimed at young people to raise their awareness of the dangers of going missing. They must be young person focussed, accessible and user friendly to ensure that young people will be attracted to them and motivated to use 	

	<p>them i.e. 'Ask Frank' and 'Think U Know' 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"> • Sexual health and contraceptive advice. • Medical treatment if suffering neglect, injury or poor health. • Therapeutic Interventions. 	
Involve the young person in diversionary activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the young person to participate in exciting positive activities and leisure activities such as drama or dance. • Activity weekends or team building exercises through multi agency provision. • Arrange work experience opportunities or vocational training. • Use all agencies involved such as 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 Targeted Youth Support • Raise awareness of "drop in" support groups. • Refer to Connexions. • Refer to Voluntary Sector for support. • Positive activities. • Consider Barnardo's 4 A's Model (Access, Advocacy, Assertive outreach and Affection). • Provide self-referral systems so that young people can refer themselves. • Provide parent-referral systems that deal with parent's concerns that their young people will be taken into care if they report abuse. 	
Plan on positive change and set small targets to achieve monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets need to be agreed with young person and parents. 	
Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in soliciting or grooming peers, ensure all	<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 	

engagement and disruption activities detailed above have been considered.	relation to not criminalising young people where possible.	
---	--	--

Appendix 6: Agenda for Initial Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Meeting

Children Abused Through Sexual Exploitation

MULTI-AGENCY SEXUAL EXPLOITATION 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.
 - This Authority has 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 the meeting
 2. Apologies
 3. Factual information / details
 4. Reason for convening MASE meeting
 5. Indicators developed
 6. Sexual health concerns
 7. Family awareness / response to risks
 8. Child protection considerations
 9. Potentially involved adults / criminal investigation
 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 SEXUAL EXPLOITATION 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

Appendix 7: Information Sharing Tool**Information Sharing**

The following information sharing form was developed by West Midlands Police to capture intelligence from young people, families and professionals about adults who are or may present risk.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED Operation Protection Information Report – Page 1 of 2</p> <p>Date / Time of Report</p> <p>If the information was supplied by someone other than yourself, on a scale of 1-5, how reliable do you think they are? (5 = always reliable and 1 = unreliable)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 N/K (please circle)</p> <p>How accurate is the information on a scale of 1 – 5? (5 = known to be true beyond doubt to 1 = suspected to be false)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 N/K (please circle)</p> <p>(If you are not able to say re above two questions, please state rather than guess)</p> <p>If the information is from a third party, would they be willing to engage with the Police? (If yes, do not include details on this form – officer will make contact)</p> <p>Yes No (please circle)</p> <p>Would you be willing to make a statement and give evidence in relation to this information if required?</p> <p>Yes No (please circle)</p> <p>Please provide information: include as much detail as possible regarding names / descriptions / nicknames / vehicle details / addresses, etc.</p>

CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED
Operation Protection Information Report

Operation Protection
Information Report – page 2 of 2

To maintain confidentiality **do not** complete below

For completion by Police Officer collecting report

Details of person submitting:

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

CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED
Operation Protection Information Report

Appendix 8:**Example Child Sexual Exploitation Safety and Support Plan**

Name of child/young person:		DOB:		
Address:				
Decision:	Low Risk:	Medium Risk: X	High Risk: Exploited:	
Desired Outcome:	Action:	Who by:	When:	Reviewed:
Investigate child/young person disclosure	Joint Investigation.	Police/Social Care	Immediate	
Reduce the risk of CSE	Intensive work on how to recognise CSE, Risks and Staying Safe.	Social Worker	Immediate	3 month review
Reduce the risk of pregnancy and STI's	Appointment at GUM, discussion re sexual health, contraception, healthy relationships and rights.	Nurse	4-6 week programme	3 month review
Awareness raising of CSE with parents/siblings	Referral for Parent Worker or work with Social Worker.	Social Worker	ASAP	3 month review
Awareness raising of internet and related risks of CSE	Parent/Social Worker/School to link to sites such as CEOP, Think U Know, etc. Group work in School.	All School	ASAP	3 Month review
Disrupt alleged Perpetrators	Share information with the Network Group and Police via information report forms. Use buddy system to protect child/young person. Serve an Abduction Order on the perpetrator/s.	All ALL Police	Immediate If threshold met	Ongoing
Liaise with other agencies involved	Share information with YOS and include CSE work in programme. Input on PSR re symptomatic offending.	Social Worker/ YOS	Immediate	3 month review
Future MASE / Strategy Meetings				
Members of Multi-Agency Group				
Signed				

APPENDIX 9

Children Abused Through Sexual Exploitation

MULTI-AGENCY SEXUAL EXPLOITATION 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.
- This Authority has 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 in involved adults / criminal intelligence and investigation
8. Risk discussion
9. Chairs summary
10. Decisions and recommendations
11. Review date

Appendix 10**Child Abduction Orders Standard Letter****Under 16****CHILD ABDUCTION WARNING NOTICE**

I have been advised that the following young person has recently been in your company and / or that you have allowed them to be at your property / home address. *[delete as appropriate]*

CHILD'S NAME	AGE	D.O.B.
<i>[Care needed where child's real name is not known to suspect]</i>		

I wish to make it clear on behalf of *[insert name of person / department with parental responsibility]* that you have no permission or authority to communicate with this young person, either directly or indirectly, or to allow this young person to enter or stay in your home or other property or your vehicle, or to be in your company, at any time of day or night before they reach the age of **16 years**.

YOU MUST NOT THEREFORE AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT:

- Allow this young person to enter or stay in your house, flat, room, place of work or other property, whether you are there or not;
- Allow this young person to enter or stay in any other property you are present in;
- Allow this young person to enter or travel in any vehicle or caravan you own or are travelling in;
- Meet with this young person or remain in their presence;
- Telephone, text, e-mail, write or communicate with this young person in any way, directly or indirectly through other people;
- Provide this young person with any food, drink, gift or any other item.

If this young person approaches or makes contact with you, you must immediately:

- Refuse to allow them to enter the property or vehicle that you are in and ask them to leave or, in appropriate circumstances, leave the premises or vehicle yourself;
- Contact Children's Social Care or the Police [*insert phone numbers*] if they refuse to leave;
- Break off any communication.

If you do not comply and this young person is traced to your home / property / vehicle or is found in your presence, **then you are liable to arrest and prosecution** under the Section 2 Child Abduction Act 1984, which carries a maximum sentence of **7 years imprisonment**. You may also be liable for other criminal offences arising out of your contact with this young person.

Any suggestion that you are offering this young person necessary shelter or hospitality will be no defence. The Parents (Local Authority) wish to make it clear that no such services from you are required and are indeed unwelcome.

Person Receiving Warning

Name			
Date of Birth			
Address			
I confirm that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officer has read and explained the contents of this warning notice to me: • I have / have not been shown a photograph of the young person concerned; • I am clear as to which young person is being referred to; and • The officer has handed me a copy of this warning notice. 			
Signature			
Time		Date	
Reason given if person refuses to sign			

Officer Issuing Warning

Collar Number & Name			
Station			
<p>I confirm that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have read and explained the contents of this warning notice to the person named above; • I have / have not shown the person a photograph of the young person; • Where a photograph has not been shown, I verified that the person knows which young person I am referring to by: <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have handed the person a copy of this warning notice. 			
Signature			
Time		Date	

Appendix 11**CHILD ABDUCTION WARNING NOTICE**

I have been advised that the following young person has recently been in your company and / or that you have allowed them to be at your property / home address.

[delete as appropriate]

CHILD'S NAME	AGE	D.O.B.
<i>[Care needed where child's real name is not known to suspect]</i>		

I wish to make it clear on behalf of *[insert name of relevant Local Authority department]* that you have no permission or authority to communicate with this young person or any young person who is under the care or supervision of *[insert name of Local Authority department]*, either directly or indirectly, or to allow this young person to enter or stay in your home or other property or your vehicle, or to be in your company, at any time of day or night before they reach the age of **18 years**, unless this is with prior written consent from the Local Authority.

It is your responsibility to check that any young persons you have contact with are not under the care or supervision of *[insert name of Local Authority department]*.

YOU MUST NOT THEREFORE AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT:

- Allow this young person to enter or stay in your house, flat, room, place of work or other property, whether you are there or not;
- Allow this young person to enter or stay in any other property you are present in;
- Allow this young person to enter or travel in any vehicle or caravan you own or are travelling in;
- Meet with this young person or remain in their presence;
- Telephone, text, e-mail, write or communicate with this young person in any way, directly or indirectly through other people;
- Provide this young person with any food, drink, gift or any other item.

If any of these young persons approaches or makes contact with you, you must immediately:

- Refuse to allow them to enter the property or vehicle that you are in and ask them to leave or, in appropriate circumstances, leave the premises or vehicle yourself;
- Contact Children's Social Care or the Police [*insert phone numbers*] if they refuse to leave;
- Break off any communication.

If you do not comply and this young person, or any other young person in the care of the Local Authority, is traced to your home / property / vehicle or is found in your presence, **then you are liable to arrest and prosecution** under Section 49 of the Children Act 1989, which carries a maximum sentence of **6 months imprisonment** or Section 2 Child Abduction Act 1984 which carries a maximum sentence of **7 years imprisonment** [*delete reference to S2 if child is over 16*] You may also be liable for prosecution for other criminal offences arising out of your contact with these young persons.

Any suggestion that you are offering these young persons necessary shelter or hospitality will be no defence. The Local Authority have parental responsibility for the young people in their care and wish to make it clear that no such services from you are required and are indeed unwelcome.

Person Receiving Warning

Name			
Date of Birth			
Address			
I confirm that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officer has read and explained the contents of this warning notice to me: • I have / have not been shown a photograph of the young person concerned; • I am clear as to which young person is being referred to; and • The officer has handed me a copy of this warning notice. 			
Signature			
Time		Date	
Reason given if person refuses to sign			

Officer Issuing Warning

Collar Number & Name			
Station			
<p>I confirm that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have read and explained the contents of this warning notice to the person named above; • I have / have not shown the person a photograph of the young person; • Where a photograph has not been shown, I verified that the person knows which young person I am referring to by: <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have handed the person a copy of this warning notice. 			
Signature			
Time		Date	

Appendix 12: 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
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
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
WSCB	Warwickshire Safeguarding Children's Board
EPO	Emergency Protection Order
Gang	Organised groups with an element of status, membership and criminality or 2 or more young people involved in delinquent peer groups.
Groomed	A systematic process used to engage young people and coerce them to provide sexual favours. (See DCSF Guidance for definition)
Hot spot	Specific areas, streets or houses used to target young people
Information Report Form	Template for sharing information about risks to CYP with the Child Protection Manager CSE and the Police
Misper	Missing Persons
Perpetrator	Any person who poses a risk or commits crimes against a young person
PP	Police Protection
Procuring	Adults and older peers groom the young person to procure younger children for them to sexually abuse and exploit. Occasionally parents and carers who themselves are or have been adult 'sex workers', or sexual abusers may procure their child for abusers and exploiters
Pseudo Imagery	Includes sharing sexualised cartoon images or other CYP's bodies and placing CYP face on sexualised images, then sharing via the internet or texts. See CEOP for more information
Red Light District	Local area used for the purposes of soliciting
Risk Indicator	Common or known signs of child sexual exploitation
Safe and Sound	A local charity providing support to young people who are at risk of or who are sexually exploited.
Sexting	Sharing sexualised photos and language/photographs

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
Targeting	An adult or older peer involved in CSE identifies a vulnerable CYP and alone or with a cohort will develop a relationship with that young person with the intention of sexually exploiting them
Trafficking	International trafficking into or out of the country and domestic trafficking, moving young people from one place to another within a city or across city borders for the purposes of sexual activity. No minimum movement required.
UKBA	United Kingdom Borders Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Trafficking Centre

Appendix 13: Useful Guidance and Websites

- Safeguarding Children Who May Have Been Trafficked (DFE 2011)
- Working Together To Safeguard Children (DFE 2013)
- Safeguarding Children And Young People From Sexual Exploitation (DCSF 2009)
- The UK Action Plan (2011) Supplementary to (DCSF 2009)
- Children And Young Persons Missing From Home, Education or Care (2009)

CEOP	www.ceop.co.uk
UKHTC	www.ukhtc.co.uk
UKBA	www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk
Department for Education	www.education.gov.uk