

CHILD EXPLOITATION RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

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CONTENTS	PAGE
1. Introduction	2
2. Guidance on the use of the Toolkit	5
PART A - RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL AND PROCESS	
Step 1. Identify the Risk Indicators	7
Step 2. Identify Additional Vulnerability Factors	8
Step 3. Complete the Risk Factors matrix	10
Step 4. Analysis	13
PART B - INTERVENTIONS	
1. Thresholds and Appropriate Intervention	15
2. Intervention Strategies	17
3. Disruption Strategies	19
APPENDICES	
1. Screening tool	23
2. Disruption Letter to known or alleged perpetrators	25
3. CPI form	26
4. Example Child Exploitation Plan	27
5. Glossary of Terms	31
6. Useful Numbers/Websites	33

CHILDREN ABUSED THROUGH EXPLOITATION RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

1. Introduction

All children are vulnerable to exploitation, not just specific groups. Understanding exploitation of children 'is not simply about identifying the characteristics of children who are vulnerable to abuse....it requires a wider perspective and understanding of the contexts, situations and relationships in which exploitation [of children] is likely to manifest'. Findings from joint inspections in 2018 have found that some agencies were often too late in recognising the scale or the extent of the problem, which has led to risk not being addressed at an early enough point.¹

Child exploitation is a clear safeguarding priority for the city, a multi-agency Operational Group meets monthly to gather and share intelligence about exploitation at child and perpetrator level to enable agencies within the city to understand and respond to the risk of exploitation to children. This group also seeks to raise awareness using a whole-system approach to awareness-raising with children, parents and the wider local community. Information from this meeting is shared with the Pan Hampshire strategic group to ensure that there is a coordinated and effective multi-agency response to all forms of child exploitation and to strengthening engagement with agencies working across Hampshire.

This toolkit is to be used by all professionals working with children both in a non-statutory and statutory capacity, and has been produced to help practitioners, local leaders and decision makers who work with children and families to identify child exploitation and take the appropriate action in response. This includes the management, disruption and prosecution of perpetrators.

The purpose of the assessment toolkit guidance is threefold;

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

The toolkit is for anyone working with children and young people across the tiers of need and should be read in conjunction with the missing protocol and the [4LSCB Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Children](#) strategy. A child is defined as any child up to the age of 18. However, some young people up to age 21 have specific vulnerabilities that put them at greater risk (e.g. learning difficulties and disabilities or being a care leaver) such that they may be considered in relation to exploitation.

The definition of Child Sexual Exploitation is as follows:

"Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the

¹ Protecting children from criminal exploitation, human trafficking and modern slavery: an addendum, November 2018

perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology".²

In its report - *Puppet on a String*³ - Barnardos identifies three broad categories of child sexual exploitation;

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

Some points to remember about CSE:

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

² Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation, HM Government, February 2017.

³ http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf_puppetonastring_report_final.pdf

- No child with a learning disability will be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in or risk of CSE.
- Be aware: disclosure of information by the young person may take time and evident risks may only emerge during ongoing assessment, support and interventions with the young person and/or their family.

The pattern of grooming of children for criminal exploitation are very similar to those of sexual exploitation.

The serious Violence Strategy (2018) defines County Lines as follows:

'County lines is a term used by Police and partner agencies to refer to drug networks who use children and young people to carry out illegal activity on their behalf. Gangs dealing with drugs is not a new issue but the extent to which criminal exploitation (often organised) of children and vulnerable adults, as well as the increasing use of violence, has become an inherent part of it through county lines makes it especially damaging.

The UK Government definition of County Lines is set out below along with the serious violence strategy definition for child criminal exploitation:

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organized criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or another form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move (and store) drugs and money; they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

The Home Office ⁴ defines criminal exploitation as follows:

Child criminal exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Criminal exploitation of children... includes for instance children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit theft'.

Some points to remember about CCE/County Lines:

- Child criminal exploitation is happening in Portsmouth
- The coercers and perpetrators are usually adults, but can be children and young people in a position of power of either gender.
- Children can be used as groomers of other children.
- Children can be groomed and/or tricked into working before they recognise the dangers; joint targeted inspections (2018) have found that this is often before parents or professionals realise what is happening.
- Children can be manipulated through fear/or threat of something 'bad' happening to their family members.
- There are high levels of violence and intimidation linked to CCE.
- Young people may have unexplained injuries that they do not want to have looked at.

⁴ Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults, Home Office, 2018

- The young person may begin to carry weapons to protect themselves and may have an increase in aggressive outbursts, violence or fighting.
- There is often cross over between CSE & CCE where sexual violence can be used as a form of punishment, children may also be forced into 'plugging', which is where children are forced to insert or carry drugs in their rectum or vagina.
- Children's travel across counties or their own county may be arranged and facilitated by a person, with the view to them being exploited, which amounts to human trafficking according to section 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.
- The young person may begin to disengage from previously positive activities and/or peer groups.

2. Guidance on the use of the Toolkit

This tool is designed to assist assessment and planning for vulnerable children. It does not *replace* existing assessment processes (SAF, Children's Social Care assessments, YOT assessments etc.) it *enhances* these assessments and supports your decision-making. The indicators are a guide and should assist you in exercising your professional judgment.

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

If a child or young person presents with **one indicator**, action is required, the earlier the intervention, the better the chances of success of ensuring safety for the child. One indicator is unlikely to require Social Care or specialist services intervention unless it is a High Risk category. Generally intervention at this level should be undertaken by universal or targeted services unless Social Care are already involved or the risk is high. A record must be kept of case discussions, decision making and interventions in the young person's file.

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

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

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

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

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

The level of intervention required depends on the presenting indicators, the level of risk and any additional vulnerability factors. Each recognised factor should be included in the action plan and have specific actions to remove or reduce the risk or impact of that issue.

Once completed the toolkit should be emailed/sent to the Children's Social Care Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) pccraduty@portsmouthcc.gcsx.gov.uk, this is for all initial and review paperwork. For all children assessed as at risk of exploitation the completed risk grading of the assessments will be ratified by the Police representative within MASH and they will forward the case to the Police MET team or to the locality Neighborhood Policing Teams (NPT) for their involvement within the plan for the child. MASH will then refer the case to the correct team for intervention at universal, targeted or tier 4 services.

The level of risk for all children at High Risk of exploitation should be reassessed every 6 weeks in line with strategy meetings, for all other children whilst reassessment would ideally be 6 weekly this must occur at a minimum of at least every 3 months in line with planning meetings/TACS/etc., the risk rating should additionally be discussed at all planning/TAC/ICPC and Core group meetings and agreement made as to the work required to address the exploitation risk and harm reduction, along with any other assessed outstanding issues that increase the risk of exploitation in the child/young person.

Part A: Step 1 Portsmouth Child Exploitation Risk Assessment and Planning Tool

Child or Young Person's Details

Name:			
Date of birth:		Gender:	
Address:			
Telephone number:			
Name of adult with parental responsibility:			
Name of caring adult:			

Current Involvements

Children's Social Care/Targeted Early Help/Universal services:	TAC, Child in Need, Child Protection Plan, Looked After Child, Care Leaver (<i>Please circle</i>)
	Name of Lead Professional and title:
	CCM number if CSC/ reference number:
Youth Offending Team (name of YOT officer):	
School/College & key professional:	
Other Services or relevant professionals involved:	

Assessment and Planning Information

Date of Assessment:	
Name of professional completing this toolkit & agency:	
Who else has been involved in the completion of this toolkit:	

Step 2: Identify Underlying Vulnerability Factors

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

Underlying Vulnerability Factors	Comment
a) History of family domestic abuse (including witnessing domestic abuse/risk of forced marriage or honour based violence/familial sexual abuse)	
b) Children and young people 'Looked After'	
c) Patterns of abuse and/or neglect in family	
d) Homelessness or temporary accommodation arrangements	
e) History of substance misuse by parents/carers/child	
f) Learning disabilities, special needs or mental health issues	
g) Unsure about sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their friends or family	
h) Lack of positive relationships with a proactive/caring adult	

i) Death, loss or illness of a significant person in the child's life	
j) Poverty or deprivation	
k) Some form of family conflict or disconnection from support network (family/friends)	
l) Low self-esteem or history of being bullied or bullying	
m) Family history of exploitation or prostitution	
n) Migrant/refugee/asylum seeker	
o) History of crime or association with offenders/gangs (parents, relatives or child)	
p) History of disrupted schooling/ poor attendance/ exclusions	
q) Other, please specify	

Step 3: Complete the Risk Factors Matrix

Low Risk Low risk cases do not usually meet the threshold for Children's Social Care intervention but should have individual or multi-agency intervention through an Early Help Assessment		
BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Regularly coming home late or going missing		
A change in physical appearance (overt sexualised dress, new clothes, more/less make up, weight gain/loss)		
Unusual association with groups or individual adults		
Associating with other young people who are at risk of CCE or involved in county lines		
Associating with other young people who are at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited		
Reduced contact with family/ friends		
Increased social media & phone/text use, almost always secretly		
Increased sexual health related problems/transmitted infections		
Experimenting with drugs/ alcohol		
Increased missing episodes from home, care or education		
Involved in criminal offending activity i.e. ASB/criminal damage/theft		
Poor self-image/self-esteem		
Significant changes in behaviour, e.g. being more secretive/withdrawn/isolated from peers or not mixing with usual friends/eating patterns/self-harm etc.		
Total Number of low level risks: Is the highlighted risk CCE / CSE / both (please circle)		Professional judgement (consider why the highlighted risks make this child vulnerable to exploitation):

Medium Risk

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

BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Getting into cars with unknown adults		
Associating with known or suspected CCE perpetrators or groomers		
Associating with known or suspected CSE perpetrators or groomers		
Concerns of involvement in County Lines		
Concealed/concerning use of the internet including web-cam, online gaming, chat rooms, etc.		
Sexualised risk taking (including mobiles, internet or social media, such as sexting, sending explicit messages or photos to adults, peers or posting online)		
Unexplained money/clothing/gifts/ mobile phones/or other items		
Unexplained injuries and unwilling to make a complaint/ withdrawing from investigation & refusal to seek treatment		
Being seen in CSE 'hotspots' or known 'party' houses		
Older boyfriend/ girlfriend; particularly where gap is over 3 years		
Staying out overnight with no explanation		
Increased antisocial behaviour		
Unexplained travel receipts		
Increased use of drugs or alcohol		
Repeat testing for/or sexually transmitted infections		
Self-harming requiring medical assistance		
Exclusion from school or unexplained absences or not engaging in education, or NEET		
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour		
Unaccounted for money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol		
Increased/repeat offending behaviour		
Gang member or association with gangs		
Total Number of medium level risks Is the highlighted risk CCE / CSE / both (please circle)		Professional judgement (consider why the highlighted risks make this child vulnerable to exploitation):

High Risk

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

BEHAVIOURS	✓	COMMENTS & EVIDENCE
Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity		
Active involvement in County Lines		
Involved in repeat criminal offending activity (ASB, criminal damage, theft, assault, etc.)		
Repeat missing episodes		
Transitory accommodation arrangements/ staying with unrelated adults and/or an adult believed to be exploiting them		
Associating/relationships with significantly older men/women who encourage emotional dependence, loyalty & isolation from safe relationships		
Physical or emotional abuse by a boy/girlfriend or controlling adult including manipulation, violence and/or threats		
Reports of being taken to nightclubs, hostels, hotels, takeaways or out of area by unknown or older adults		
Retracting a disclosure of assault		
Abduction and forced imprisonment (child held against their will)		
Unplanned movement of the child in and out of the city		
Disappearing from the system with no contact/ support		
Repeat or unplanned pregnancy including miscarriages or terminations		
Increasingly disruptive, aggressive & violent, possible fighting at home, school or in the community		
Carrying weapons, knives, baseball bats, hammers, acid		
Evidence of drug or alcohol use alongside sexual activity with an adult		
Expressions of despair (including depression, mental ill health, self-harm, suicidal thoughts/attempts, overdose, eating disorder)		
Receiving money/ gifts/ substances for introducing peers to activities		
Being groomed on the internet for either CCE or CSE purposes		
Associating with or found at a known sex offenders address		
Failing to respond to attempts to keep in touch by workers/carer or disengagement from services		
<p>Total Number of High level risks:</p> <p>Is the highlighted risk CCE / CSE / both (please circle)</p>		<p>Professional judgement (consider why the highlighted risks make this child vulnerable to exploitation):</p>

Step 4: Exploitation Analysis

NAME OF YOUNG PERSON:	DOB:	DATE OF ANALYSIS:			
CATEGORY: CCE / CSE / BOTH <i>(Please circle)</i>					
RISK INDICATOR: LOW / MEDIUM / HIGH	Total Number of low level indicators Total Number of medium level indicators Total Number of high level indicators	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>			
Young person risk taking behaviours: 	Strengths/Protective factors: 				
Associates/Addresses/Hotspots: 	Alleged perpetrators/County Lines: 	Police Activity: 			

Analysis (using your professional judgement consider why the highlighted risks make this child vulnerable to exploitation):

Actions (have you considered a referral to a Frankie Worker or counselling?):	By whom and by when:	To be reviewed at (TAC/CIN/ICPC/etc):

Manager agreement, do you as manager agree with the risk level & analysis, if you do not agree please give new rag rating and rationale for this: High/Medium/Low

Manager signature and title:

Part B - Intervention

1. THRESHOLDS AND APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS

Low Risk

Child or Young Person presenting with 1 to 4 indicators

This child or young person requires intervention by any professional, parent or carer who has a good relationship with them to carry out healthy relationships and rights work. Depending on the indicators they present with, they will also require some basic awareness raising work on CCE/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. A CPI must also be submitted to ensure that an intelligence picture is being developed.

If a young person has a learning disability, they should not be considered low risk without the relevant work being completed with the child, their family and their network.

Procedure

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

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

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

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

Procedure

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

High Risk

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

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

Procedure

As above and;

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

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

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

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

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

The information from this exploitation assessment will enhance the Children's Social Care assessment and

2. Intervention Strategies

Try using the websites found in appendix 6 for alternative methods of intervention and disruption, for example Barnardos tool www.thinkuknow.co.uk (parents, child and professionals) and CEOP parent zone www.parentzone.org.uk/resources/ceop . Sign up to the real love rocks Barnardos Hub for downloadable information and tools.

Common and effective strategies are outlined below:

- a) Working with parents/carers (if appropriate) to enable them to keep their child safe.
- b) If the case is open to universal services consider whether a referral to MASH is appropriate.
- c) If the case is open to Social Care ensure that consideration is given to the care giver attending the strategy meeting to support the plan.
- d) Disrupting the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in violence, gang activity, drugs and/or sexual exploitation.
- e) Disrupting the young person's contact with adults suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and/or sexual exploitation, as a multi-agency consider who is best to take on this task.
- f) 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/or sexual exploitation. Corroboration of evidence is very important to prevent reliance on the young person's statement. Good information includes full names, nick names, telephone numbers, addresses and car registrations etc. Consider obtaining information from 'FACEBOOK' accounts, information will need to be shared with the Police/CPI.
- g) Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.
- h) Consider removing mobile phones at night for the purpose of charging the batteries and monitor internet, call and text use. Secure mobile phones and Sim cards, particularly if supplied by abusers and pass to the Police.
- i) Physically protect the young person. Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection Order if required and at the discretion of the relevant authority.
- j) Maintain contact whilst absent; 'compassion banking'.
- k) Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience
- l) Set clear boundaries to acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour through reward.
- m) 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
- n) Build the young person's self-esteem
- o) Raise the young person's awareness of CSE/CCE and the dangers of risk taking behaviours. Ensure sure this work is replicated with care givers to develop skills to keep the young person safe.
- p) Consider health needs of young person
- q) Involve the young person in diversionary activities
- r) Seek normality - make home a more attractive place to live and make school a more attractive place to go.
- s) Provide specialist support through other agencies such as Barnardos, DASS, CAMHs, etc.
- t) Plan on positive change for the future and set small targets to achieve monthly/weekly/daily.
- u) Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in soliciting or grooming peers discuss with the Police via a multi-agency strategy meeting to ensure that a holistic plan is put in place. If they are a persistent offender the case

should be referred to Senior Managers for the arrangement of a Police Gold Group Meeting (see ACPO Guidance).

3. Disruption Strategies

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

Aim	Intervention Options
<p>Disrupt the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in drugs/county lines, violence, gang or criminal activity and/or sexual exploitation.</p>	<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. • Does it appear that the young person is being forced to commit crime, are there more appropriate activities the young person could be engaged in? • Screen telephone calls to the home. • Complete information report forms (CPI) on known associates and any risk they pose and submit to Police, information should also be shared and discussed at all multiagency meetings to ensure a clear safety plan is in place.
<p>Disrupt the young person's contact with adults or young people suspected of being involved in drugs/county lines, violence, criminal activities, drugs and/or sexual exploitation.</p>	<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.
<p>Gather information to assist prosecution and disruption of adults suspected of being involved in violence, gang activity, criminal activities, drugs/county lines, sexual exploitation.</p>	<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. Are there other young people involved, do they need to be made safe, what information do we have that can be passed on? • Keep accurate records and retain the information on children's personal files; it is important to date and time the information and note who is involved in incidents and any interventions. • Send intelligence to the Police using the CPI form (see Appendix 2) • Note down any licensed body or property and send information to Police and Lead Professional for sharing with their Manager. • Ensure all network group members are updated at meetings and as and when information is received. • Be aware of specific agencies responsibilities and interventions re Abduction Orders, licensing solutions, checks on persons, etc.
<p>Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As well as being involved in planning, carers/parents should be actively engaged in searching for the young person to show that they care. • Promote positive relationships with family and friends. • Promote the need for carers/parents to show attention. • Encourage honesty. Reinforce the nature of the crime. • Involve parents/young person in tackling the problem and in TAC/TAF or safeguarding meetings. • Identify suitable long-term key people who can befriend the young person.
<p>Physically protect the young person.</p>	<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

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

Aim	Intervention Options
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Sign post to 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 and the professional network to raise awareness of risk. • Develop or identify internet sites aimed at young people to raise their awareness of the dangers of going missing. They must be young person focussed, accessible and user friendly to ensure that young people will be attracted to them and motivated to use them i.e. 'Ask Frank' and 'Think U Know' websites. • Give the young person a lead professional they can talk to preferably someone they have or can create a trusted relationship with. • 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. • Consider 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. • A clear substance misuse plan.
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, singing or dance. • Activity weekends or team building exercises through multi agency provision. • Arrange work experience opportunities or vocational training, what is the young person's interest, how could this be enhanced through training. • Use all agencies involved such as YOT, Police, Voluntary Sector, housing, education 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 criminality, drug/ alcohol problems of other family members. • Consider an alternative placement that gives the young person a

Aim	Intervention Options
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. • Consider with housing a managed move.
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. • Promote positive activities.
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 educational provisions, what can the school offer to encourage the child back to education. • Seek funding for after school activities.
Provide specialist support through other agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual, Drug and Alcohol Counselling and other Services. • Therapeutic Services. • Advocacy Services. • Mentoring Services. • Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). • Involve Education services. • Involve Targeted Youth Support Services. • Raise awareness of "drop in" support groups. • Refer to Voluntary Sector for support. • Refer to Safe and Sound. • Positive activities. • Consider Barnardo's 4 A's Model (Access, Advocacy, Assertive outreach and Affection). • Provide self-referral systems so that young people can refer themselves. • Provide parent-referral systems that deal with parent's concerns that their young people will be taken into care if they report abuse.
Plan on positive change and set small targets to achieve monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets need to be agreed with young person and parents/carers.
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 exploitation meetings to ensure that all alternatives and appropriate actions have been considered for that child, in line with ACPO guidance in relation to not criminalising young people where possible.

Appendix 1 - Screening Tool

Name of Young Person:

DOB:

CCM/Reference:

Review Date:

Name of Person Completing form:

Date:

****Remember to complete the full assessment if more than one box is ticked to ensure a planned response to need/reduction in harm**

Lower Level Risk - one or more indicators identified	✓
Regularly coming home late or going missing	
A change in physical appearance (overt sexualised dress, new clothes, more/less make up, weight gain/loss)	
Unusual association with groups or individual adults	
Associating with other young people who are at risk of CCE or involved in county lines	
Associating with other young people who are at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited	
Reduced contact with family/ friends	
Increased social media & phone/text use, almost always secretly	
Increased sexual health related problems/transmitted infections	
Experimenting with drugs/ alcohol	
Increased missing episodes from home, care or education	
Involved in criminal offending activity i.e. ASB/criminal damage/theft	
Poor self-image/self-esteem	
Significant changes in behaviour, e.g. being more secretive/withdrawn/isolated from peers or not mixing with usual friends/eating patterns/self-harm etc.	
Medium Level Risk - any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓
Getting into cars with unknown adults	
Associating with known or suspected CCE perpetrators or groomers	
Associating with known or suspected CSE perpetrators or groomers	
Concerns of involvement in County Lines	
Concealed/concerning use of the internet including web-cam, online gaming, chat rooms, etc.	
Sexualised risk taking (including mobiles, internet or social media, such as sexting, sending explicit messages or photos to adults, peers or posting online)	
Unexplained money/clothing/gifts/ mobile phones/or other items	
Unexplained injuries and unwilling to make a complaint/ withdrawing from investigation & refusal to seek treatment	
Being seen in CSE 'hotspots' or known 'party' houses	
Older boyfriend/ girlfriend; particularly where gap is over 3 years	
Staying out overnight with no explanation	
Increased antisocial behaviour	
Unexplained travel receipts	
Increased use of drugs or alcohol	
Repeat testing for/or sexually transmitted infections	
Self-harming requiring medical assistance	
Exclusion from school or unexplained absences or not engaging in education, or NEET	
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour	

Unaccounted for money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol					
Increased/repeat offending behaviour					
Gang member or association with gangs					
High Level Risk - any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators					✓
Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity					
Active involvement in County Lines					
Involved in repeat criminal offending activity (ASB, criminal damage, theft, assault, etc.)					
Repeat missing episodes					
Transitory accommodation arrangements/ staying with unrelated adults and/or an adult believed to be exploiting them					
Associating/relationships with significantly older men/women who encourage emotional dependence, loyalty & isolation from safe relationships					
Physical or emotional abuse by a boy/girlfriend or controlling adult including manipulation, violence and/or threats					
Reports of being taken to nightclubs, hostels, hotels, takeaways or out of area by unknown or older adults					
Retracting a disclosure of assault					
Abduction and forced imprisonment (child held against their will)					
Unplanned movement of the child in and out of the city					
Disappearing from the system with no contact/ support					
Repeat or unplanned pregnancy including miscarriages or terminations					
Increasingly disruptive, aggressive & violent, possible fighting at home, school or in the community					
Carrying weapons, knives, baseball bats, hammers, acid					
Evidence of drug or alcohol use alongside sexual activity with an adult					
Expressions of despair (including depression, mental ill health, self-harm, suicidal thoughts/attempts, overdose, eating disorder)					
Receiving money/ gifts/ substances for introducing peers to activities					
Being groomed on the internet for either CCE or CSE purposes					
Associating with or found at a known sex offenders address					
Failing to respond to attempts to keep in touch by workers/carer or disengagement from services					
Total Number of low level indicators					
Total Number of medium level indicators					
Total Number of high level indicators					
Summary RAG rating (Please tick level of risk or evidence of actual abuse):	Exploited	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	
Is the highlighted risk CCE / CSE / both (please circle)					
Analysis (consider why the highlighted risks make this child vulnerable to exploitation):					

Appendix 2: Disruption Letter to Known or Alleged Perpetrator/s

There are issues to consider when using this template letter.

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Appendix 3: Police sharing of non-urgent information by partner agencies form



Community Partnership Information

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

Your name:

Your organisation:

Your telephone number:

Your email address:

Information (including date & location):

Information Source:

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

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

How did they find this information out?

When did they find this information out?

Who else have you shared this information with?

Appendix 4: Example of a Child Exploitation related protection and disruption plan following TAC/CIN/ICPC/core group or strat meeting

Name of person completing plan: Joe Bloggs

Role: Social Worker

Date of Meeting: 2/2/18

Time: 11:00

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed parent:

DATE:

Signed Lead professional:

DATE:

Signed Independent Reviewer:

DATE:

Signed MET officer/NPT:

DATE:

Appendix 5: Glossary of Terms

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ASSET	Youth Justice Board Offending Assessment Tool
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAWN	Child abduction warning notice
CCE	Child Criminal Exploitation
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre
CEIU	Child Exploitation Investigation Unit (Police)
CIN	Child in Need
County Lines	Term used by Police and partner agencies to refer to drug networks who use children and young people to carry out illegal activity on their behalf
CP	Child Protection
CSC	Children's Social Care
CRU	Child Abuse Referral Unit
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
Clipping	CYP targeting specific persons to rob by offering to have sex for monies then running when they receive payment before sexual activity takes place
Disruption	Tactics used to divert or stop perpetrators exploiting young people where there is little or no evidence to prosecute
DFE	Department for Education
Exploitation	Refers to the use of a child/ren for the benefit of another or group of people, it usually involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships that maybe illegal.
PSCB	Portsmouth Safeguarding Children's Board
EPO	Emergency Protection Order
Gang	Organised groups with an element of status, membership and criminality or 2 or more young people involved in delinquent peer groups.
Groomed	A systematic process used to engage young people and coerce them to provide sexual favours. (See DCSF Guidance for definition)
Hot spot	Specific areas, streets or houses used to target young people
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub
MET	Missing, Exploited & trafficked
Misper	Missing Persons
NPT	Neighbourhood Policing Teams
Perpetrator	Any person who poses a risk or commits crimes against a young person
PPN	Children and Young People Incident form used by the Police
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
SAF	Single Assessment Framework - assessment of child
Safe and Sound	A local charity providing support to young people who are at risk of or who are sexually exploited.
Sexting	Sharing sexualised photos and language/photographs
SERA	Sexual Exploitation Risk Analysis
Soliciting	Legal term for exchanging and selling sexual favours (prostitution)
S47	Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 (indicative of concerns about significant harm)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Team around the Child
TAF	Team around the Family
Targeting	An adult or older peer involved in CSE identifies a vulnerable CYP and alone or with a cohort will develop a relationship with that young person with the intention of sexually exploiting them
Trafficking	International trafficking into or out of the country and domestic trafficking, moving young people from one place to another within a city or across city borders for the purposes of sexual or criminal activity. No minimum movement required.
UAM	Unaccompanied minor
UKBA	United Kingdom Borders Agency
UKHTC	United Kingdom Trafficking Centre

Appendix 6: Useful Contacts

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

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

Websites	
Portsmouth Safeguarding Children Board	www.portsmouthscb.org.uk
4LSCB Procedures	www.4lscb.proceduresonline.com/
Barnardo's	www.barnardos.org.uk
Barnardos tools for professionals	www.thinkuknow.co.uk
Real love rocks Barnardos Hub	www.barnardos.org.uk
CEOP	www.ceop.co.uk
CEOP parent zone	www.parentzone.org.uk/resources/ceop
National Working Group on CSE	www.nwgnetwork.org
UKHTC	www.ukhtc.co.uk
UKBA	www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk
Department for Education	www.education.gov.uk