

Derby and Derbyshire Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Risk Assessment Toolkit

Joint Version 1, April 2017

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Version Control

Please note this joint document replaces all previously published Derby or Derbyshire CSE Toolkits.					
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1	Derby Child Protection Manager, Derby City Council. Derbyshire process additions by Principal Practitioner Early Help, Derbyshire County Council	-	DSCB P & P Group	April 2017	April 2019

Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Toolkit

Introduction

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

The toolkit supports the implementation of the [Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board \(DSCB\) procedures](#); in particular Children Abused through Sexual Exploitation, Safeguarding Children who may have been Trafficked and Children and Families who go Missing procedures. The DSCBs' safeguarding children procedures can also be accessed via www.derbyscb.org.uk or www.derbyshirescb.org.uk.

This toolkit will support agencies to:

- Identify and protect those at risk of being sexually exploited at the earliest opportunity.
- Take action to promote the welfare of children and young people who are being or may be sexually exploited.
- Develop local prevention strategies.
- Take action against those intent on abusing and exploiting children and young people in this way.

The toolkit should be used flexibly to take account of each child's individuality, the uniqueness of their circumstances and the changes that may occur for them over time.

All agencies and practitioners should also be aware of the DSCB's Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy which outlines how the two Local Safeguarding Children Boards and partner agencies will work together to reduce the level of, and harm from CSE; see page 4 for the three key elements of the strategy. The strategy document can be found in the [document library](#) of the DSCBs' safeguarding children procedures or via the LSCB websites.

What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

Current statutory guidance defines child sexual exploitation (CSE) as:

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 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.

CSE can happen in a number of contexts involving contact and non-contact abuse, via 1-1 or an organised abuse (group) basis. These include:

- Peer on Peer
- Adult on Child
- Gang association or membership
- Party Scene/ Youth Culture
- Boyfriend/Girlfriend Model
- Constrained Choices Model
- Trafficking, into, within and out of the UK
- Internet based CSE- contact and non contact offences, including Sexting

Children and young people who are sexually exploited or at risk of sexual exploitation are victims of child sexual abuse and therefore safeguarding procedures must be implemented to protect them and a referral must be made to Children's Social Care.

PREVENTION

Enhancing children and young people's awareness of CSE (on and off line abuse).

- Support children and young people who may be vulnerable to CSE.
- Improving staff awareness and support to professionals across all agencies.
- Promoting corporate and community understanding of, and responsibility for CSE.
- Preventing opportunities for perpetrators, using shared intelligence and focusing on identified hot spots.

PROTECTION

Ensuring children and young people who are at risk of, or are being exploited:

- Are identified as quickly as possible e.g. those who self-harm or go missing.
- Have their needs assessed and the level of risk identified.
- Are protected through a multi-agency plan at an appropriate level.
- Are supported to work with others to reduce or remove the risk.
- Making provision available for personal and/or therapeutic support for children and young people affected by CSE.

PROSECUTION

Maximise the detection and prosecution of perpetrators through:

- Identification of perpetrator behaviour and areas of risk.
- Effective evidence gathering.
- Successful prosecution.
- Support to victims and witnesses throughout and after conclusion of the criminal justices process.
- Disruption work re perpetrators using civil and criminal orders.
- Liaise with CPS at an early stage to progress cases.

Key issues when working with CSE

There are a number of important points to remember when assessing the risk of CSE:

- CSE is professional terminology and should not be used immediately with children or young people; they do not relate to this language.
- It can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex.
- CSE can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both.
- CSE can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.
- It may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (through others copying videos or images they have created and posting on social media, for example).
- CSE can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.
- CSE is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.
- Parents/carers may be involved in the sexual exploitation of their children, or fail to prevent/protect from it.
- **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 24 years.
- **No child with a learning disability** will be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in or risk of CSE.
- Be aware: disclosure of information by the young person may take time and evident risks may only emerge during on-going assessment, support and interventions with the young person and/or their family.

Child sexual exploitation is never the victims fault, even if there is some form of exchange: all children and young people under the age of 18 have a right to be safe and should be protected from harm.

Who is vulnerable to child sexual exploitation?

Any child, in any community: Child sexual exploitation is occurring across the country but is often hidden so prevalence data is hard to ascertain. However, areas proactively looking for child sexual exploitation are uncovering a problem. All practitioners should be open to the possibility that the children they work with might be affected.

Age: Children aged 12-15 years of age are most at risk of child sexual exploitation although victims as young as 8 have been identified, particularly in relation to online concerns. Equally, those aged 16 or above can also experience child sexual exploitation, and it is important that such abuse is not overlooked due to assumed capacity to consent.

Account should be taken of heightened risks amongst this age group, particularly those without adequate economic or systemic support.

Gender: Though child sexual exploitation may be most frequently observed amongst young females, boys are also at risk. Practitioners should be alert to the fact that boys may be less likely than females to disclose experiences of child sexual exploitation and less likely to have these identified by others.

Ethnicity: Child sexual exploitation affects all ethnic groups.

Heightened vulnerability factors: Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) makes clear the requirements for holistic assessment. Sexual exploitation is often linked to other issues in the life of a child or young person, or in the wider community context. Practitioners should be alert to the fact that child sexual exploitation is complex and rarely presents in isolation of other needs and risks of harm (although this may not always be the case, particularly in relation to online abuse). Child sexual exploitation may be linked to other crimes and practitioners should be mindful that a child who may present as being involved in criminal activity is actually being exploited.

Good practice when working with children and young people affected by CSE includes:

- Early sharing of information to ensure that effective help is provided where there are emerging problems.
- Holistic assessment of vulnerability, examining risk and protective factors.
- Child centred and intensive support around the young person, their family and peers.
- Equal focus on the three pronged governmental and local approach to CSE; Prevention, Protection and Prosecution.
- Awareness raising with any professional, family or community.
- Note and disrupt hot spots, houses, hotels, shopping centres being used and report to licensing bodies where appropriate.

The earlier the intervention, the better the chances of success and it is likely to be far more effective than intervention at a later stage, when the impact on the child/young person's health and emotions or development, is likely to have escalated.

Agencies and practitioners should also be aware of the seven essential principles for safeguarding children from CSE that underpin the "See Me, Hear Me" Framework (Office of the Children's Commissioner):

- The child's best interest must be top priority;
- There must be participation of children and young people;
- Enduring relationships and support to be provided;
- Comprehensive problem profiling;
- Effective information sharing within and between agencies;
- Supervision, support and training for staff;
- Evaluation and review.

Guidance notes for completion of the Risk Assessment Matrix

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

Completion of the Risk Assessment Matrix by the practitioner identifying the concerns should involve liaison with other agencies to ensure that there is multi-agency information sharing and support. Please note the list provided within this matrix is not exhaustive, the indicators and vulnerability factors are simply the most common indicators of CSE.

The full risk assessment matrix should be used to assess any risk of CSE to a child of 10 years and up, this includes:

- Risks and evidenced Indicators
- Additional vulnerabilities
- Analysis and summary of the ongoing risk to CSE, incorporating the above along with:
 - Identification of immediate concerns and risks
 - Perpetrator/places of risk information
 - Protective and resilience factors
 - Immediate actions to safeguard and protect the child
 - Information sharing

The level of intervention required depends on the presenting indicators. Practitioners should seek advice from an appropriate person within their agency, their designated safeguarding lead or from a CSE Champion if available (Derby only). Reference must be made to the DSCBs' child protection procedures Safeguarding Children Abused through Sexual Exploitation chapter for the appropriate actions to be taken. Advice and support can also be sought from a Child Protection Manager.

A record must be kept of case discussions, decision making and interventions in the young person's case file.

In all cases in order to facilitate the systematic collation of information in respect of children and young people considered to be at risk of sexual exploitation, the practitioner should also complete the **CSE Information Report Operation Liberty form** if they have identified individuals or places that pose a risk to children: this should be forwarded to the City or County Police Referral Unit. See pages 12 and 13.

Young people can move very quickly between the risk categories, therefore there should be a regular review of the risk assessment and any action plan.

In Derby a new risk assessment should be completed at every team around the family, network or core group meeting. The level of risk recorded at the CSE meeting will remain on file regardless of new assessments until there is further multi-agency CSE review meeting to formally agree the level.

In Derbyshire the risk assessment should be completed and brought to any initial strategy meeting or Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting and held on file. Should concerns increase, then the Risk Assessment should be updated.

Any identified escalation of risk should be dealt with immediately through the processes outlined in the [DSCBs' Safeguarding Children procedures](#) and recorded in the young person's file.

It is common for young people in the Medium and High Risk CSE categories to be reluctant to work with professionals, particularly if they are in love, have misplaced loyalties or are embarrassed. They may also be at an early stage of the grooming and excited by the attention/activities and the fear of the perpetrator/s may be stronger than the wish to engage with professionals. **The level of coercion used to groom and abuse young people should never be underestimated.**

Where reluctance to engage is an issue, the person with the best relationship with the young person should lead the work with them. There should also be a strong focus on the disruption and prosecution of perpetrators.

Children with a disability; learning difficulty/disability or Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

No child with a learning disability will be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in or risk of CSE.

- Children with disabilities are three times more likely to be abused than children without a disability. Within this group, children with behaviour or conduct disorders are particularly vulnerable. Other high-risk groups include children with learning difficulties/disabilities, children with speech and language difficulties, children with health-related conditions and deaf children.
- Children with disabilities are often over-protected and not informed about sex and relationships.
- Those young people in transition from children's to adult services and independent living are particularly vulnerable.
- Learning difficulties or delayed development may be a consequence of trauma or sexual abuse.
- A lack of diagnosis and assessment for learning disabilities can result in a child's behaviour being misunderstood, and exclusion from school. This can lead to the child being vulnerable to CSE.
- Attitudes and assumptions about children with a disability and the reluctance to believe disabled children are abused increases vulnerability.
- Barriers to provision of support services may lead to isolation of the child and their family.
- Dependency of a number of carers for personal assistance, impaired capacity to resist/avoid abuse, communication difficulties and inability to understand what is happening or how to seek help increases vulnerability.

NSPCC and Barnardo's (2016)

Children who use technology as a means of communication are also more vulnerable to online grooming and abuse.

NOTE: All children aged between 10 and 17 years should be assessed for the risk of on and off line exploitation. If they are considered to be Medium or High risk they must be referred to Children's Social Care for consideration of a referral to the CSE strategy. See DSCBs' safeguarding children procedures.

Risk Assessment Matrix

Name of Young Person:

DOB:

Note: No child under 13 or with SEND can be considered low risk. Risks (R) and Evidenced (E) information to be shared.

Section 1: Indicators

Lower Level Indicators- one or more indicators identified	R✓	E✓
Regularly coming home late or going missing		
Overt sexualised dress		
Sexualised risk taking on or off line		
Associating with unknown adults on or off line		
Association with other young people at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited		
Reduced contact with family and friends and other support networks		
Sexually transmitted infections (indicating underage and unprotected sexual activity)		
Experimenting with drugs and/or alcohol		
Poor self image		
Eating disorders		
Superficial self harm as a consequence of CSE		
Peer on peer, issues including sexualised bullying, sexualised language and sexting with consent		
Medium Level Indicators- any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓	✓
Getting into cars with one or more unknown adults		
Associating with one or more peers or adults known as a risk of CSE		
Being groomed on or off line (perpetrators must be 18 and over)		
Offering to have sex for money or other payment and then running before sex takes place		
Disclosure of a physical assault with no substantiating evidence to warrant a S47 enquiry, then refusing to make or withdrawing a complaint		
Being seen in hotspots i.e. known houses, parties or places identified as unsafe		
Having a 'PARTNER' who is perceived to control or harm (could be older, same age or younger)		
Non school attendance or excluded (due to symptomatic behaviour or being isolated)		
Staying out overnight with no explanation		
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour		
Unaccounted for money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol		
Multiple sexually transmitted infections		
Self harming that requires medical treatment (symptomatic of CSE or related factors)		
Repeat offending linked to risk of CSE or CSE activity		
Gang member or association with gangs and delinquent peer groups		
High Level Indicators - any of the above and ONE or more of these indicators	✓	✓
Child under 13 involved or coerced into sexual activity		
Inciting a child under 16 to engage in sexual activity		
Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them		
Child under 16 meeting different adults and exchanging or selling sexual activity for goods or a roof overnight (constrained choices)		
Peer on peer abuse (children who pose a risk to others) or receiving rewards for recruiting		
Being taken to licensed premises i.e. clubs and hotels, pubs by one or more adults as part of grooming or sexual activity		
Disclosure of serious sexual assault (with statement or withdrawal of statement)		
Abduction and forced imprisonment		
Disappearing from the 'system' with no contact or support		
Being bought/sold/trafficked		
Multiple miscarriages or terminations		
Indicators of CSE alongside serious self-harming		

Section 2: Identification of Additional Vulnerability Factors

Underlying Vulnerability Factors	Comments
Witnessing/experiencing domestic violence	
Children and young people 'looked after' or history of being in care	
Patterns of abuse and/or neglect in family	
Homelessness / sofa surfing	
Mental Health Issues	
Substance misuse by parents/carers/child	
Learning disabilities / special needs	
Homophobia	
Breaks in adult relationships	
Death, loss or illness of a significant person in the child/ young person's life	
Financially unsupported	
Some form of family conflict	
Lack of love and security	
Adult in home known to be soliciting (prostitution)	
Migrant/refugee/asylum seeker/new community	
Low self-esteem	
Social exclusion	
Other, please specify	

Section 3: Risk Assessment Analysis and Summary

Number of Risk Indicator score:		Overall Risk Category:	
Number of Evidenced Indicators:		Models of CSE:	

Immediate Concerns and Risks:

Identified Perpetrators and/or Places of Risk

Protective Factors/Resilience of child

Analysis of Above Information

Immediate Action to Safeguard Child/Young Person:

Other identified actions, timescale or date for review

Information shared with

Name, agency and role of person completing CSE Matrix:

Date completed:

Date for Review:

Completing the CSE Information Report Operation Liberty Guidance

The Information Report Form offers a multi-agency system of sharing information with Derbyshire Police to aid keeping young people safe.

This form should be used to provide details of any concerns about people who pose a risk to or target, groom or sexually exploit young people.

Prior to completing the form, practitioners should seek advice and support from their agency CSE champion or Service Manager. Advice and support can also be sought from a Child Protection Manager ☎ 01332 642376 or in Derbyshire ☎ 01629 01629 32834.

The form focuses specifically on the behaviours or actions of alleged or known perpetrators, and can act to corroborate the statement of the child or young person.

Once completed this form will go via email or fax to the appropriate City or County Police Referral Unit which incorporates domestic abuse, child abuse, child sexual exploitation and vulnerable adults.

You must also share it with any other practitioner's involved with the young person; if the young person is known to Children's Service's you must send a copy of the form to the young person's Social Worker or Children's Practitioner.

If the information is about significant harm to a child or young person then normal Social Care referral systems must be used to report those concerns. Please see [DSCBs' Safeguarding Children procedures](#).

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

Please ensure that the information is accurate, current and that it is factual not opinions.

Also ensure that full names and details of victims and where possible perpetrators are provided. If you are unsure of the information then make checks before completing the form and sending it to the City or County Police Referral Unit. If the information is unreliable or you are uncertain about the content, you may wish to call together a multi-agency network meeting before completing the Information Report Form and sending to the relevant persons.

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

CSE Information Report Operation Liberty

Date/Time of report:

Details of Professional submitting

Name:				
Post/Job Title:				
Agency:				
Contact details:				
Witnessed Incident?		Member of Public		Professional

Are you reporting the information as a third party?

If so, details of witness, if known:

Would they be willing to engage with the Police?

Please provide information about SPECIFIC EVENTS/INCIDENTS. Include as much detail as possible (where known) regarding name's / descriptions / nicknames / vehicle details / addresses. Do not use abbreviations. (Please use one form for each victim)

*Note: Use this space to report an incident even if this **does not** relate to a victim.*

Victim (if known):

DOB:

Date/time and details of incident:

Details of other persons present at incident (if known):

Alleged offender(s)(if known):

Name(s) and contact details of persons/professionals this information has been shared with:

City referrals send to City Referral Unit: email cityreferralunit@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk, telephone number 0300 122 8719

County referrals send to County Referral Unit: email countyreferralunit@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk, telephone number 0300 122 8319

PLEASE NOTE THIS IS NOT A REFERRAL FORM TO CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE.

If the information is about significant harm to a child or young person then normal Social Care referral systems must be used to report the concerns. If the young person is already known to Social Care you must also send a copy to their Social Worker or Children's Practitioner.

Intervention Strategies

Common strategies are outlined below:

- 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.
- Disrupting the young person's contact with adults suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation.
- Gather, record and share information (via Operation Liberty forms) 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.
- Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers, communities.
- Physically protect the young person. Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection Order if required and at the discretion of the relevant authority.
- Maintain contact whilst absent; 'compassion banking' i.e. text, email, letter, card.
- Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience.
- Set clear boundaries of acceptable behaviour and motivate positive behaviour through reward.
- Empower the child/parent/carer/ foster carer, remember they are a key partner in protecting the child or young person and gathering information to disrupt perpetrators.
- Build the young person's self-esteem.
- Raise the young person's awareness of CSE and the dangers of risk taking behaviours.
- Consider physical, sexual and emotional health needs of the young person and family.
- Involve the young person in diversionary activities.
- Make home a more attractive place to live.
- Achieve normality.
- Make school a more attractive place to go.
- Provide specialist support through other agencies.
- Plan on positive change for the future and set small targets to achieve monthly.
- Where a young person is refusing or reluctant to engage, and is involved in selling or exchanging sex or grooming peers discuss with the Police. If they are a persistent offender the case should be referred to a Police and Child Protection Manager for a s47 complex case strategy meeting.

Disruption Strategies Interventions Options Tool

This tool identifies which disruption tactics may be used for the individual child / young person to support the development of an effective intervention plan.

Aim	Intervention Options
Disrupt the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in violence, gang activity and sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify whom the young person is spending time with and recognise negative relationships. • Prevent visits to the home by other young people who may either deliberately or unwittingly be recruiting the young person. • Screen telephone calls to the home. • Complete information report forms on known associates and any risk they pose.
Disrupt the young person's contact with adults or young people suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Abduction Warnings and Orders strategy. • Recognise and acknowledge abusive relationships. • Deny individuals suspected of abusing, grooming, or recruiting the young person access to the child's home. • Secure mobile phones and SIM cards, particularly if supplied by abusers and pass to the Police. • Consider removing mobile phones at night for the purpose of charging the batteries and monitor internet, call and text use.
Gather information to assist prosecution and disruption of adults suspected of being involved in violence, gang activity, drugs, sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain as much information as possible to identify associates and those who pose a risk to children and young people. Good information includes full names, nick names, telephone numbers, addresses and car registrations etc. • Keep accurate records and retain the information on children's personal files; it is important to date and time the information and note who is involved in incidents and any interventions. • Complete CSE Information Reports Operation Liberty and send to the City or County Police Referral Unit. • Note down any licensed body or property and send information to a Child Protection Manager. • Ensure all network group members are updated at meetings and as and when information is accessed. • Be aware of specific agency responsibility and interventions i.e. Abduction Orders, licensing remedies, checks on persons.
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.

Aim	Intervention Options
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the need for carers/parents to show attention. • Encourage honesty; reinforce the nature of the crime. • Involve parents/young person in tackling the problem and in Network and CSE Meetings. • Identify suitable long-term key workers who can “befriend” the young person.
Physically protect the young person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is permissible to physically intervene to prevent a young person running from care as an emergency intervention. • However, physical intervention does not offer a long-term risk management strategy and if the only way to prevent the young person repeatedly running away is by physically restraining the young person on a regular basis, an alternative 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"> • See Derby and Derbyshire Runaway and Missing from Home or Care (RMFHC) Protocol. • Ring the young person’s mobile phone. • There must be 24/7 contact available so that the young person does not feel isolated during evenings or at weekends. • Ensure the number of the Missing People Helpline and Childline is in the young person’s mobile phone address book or text the numbers to them. • Compassion banking - send text messages to the young person. Consider using ‘text language’ that the young person relates to, tell them you are worried and care about their safety and encourage them to contact you or another adult. • Consider informing appropriate outreach workers, Safer Neighbourhood Team Bulletins, border alerts (UKBA/UKHTC) and agencies in other cities such as Social Care, Police and specialist services. • If whereabouts are unknown consider publicity and posters; their design should be young person centred. • If still missing after 3 days or earlier if deemed appropriate, a missing strategy meeting should be held.
Enhance the return procedure to ensure it is a positive experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See RMFHC Protocol. • Identify an individual that the young person respects and wants to talk to. This person should conduct the return interview within 72 hours of the young person’s return on every occasion wherever possible and be alert of CSE indicators. This will support consistency and facilitate a

Aim	Intervention Options
	<p>positive relationship between the young person and the interviewer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and well checks or 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. • Young people who are persistently missing should have a missing behaviour strategy or multi agency plan to address future missing reoccurrence and to reduce the risks to that the young person should they go missing again. • The young person's situation should also be discussed at the Derby Missing Children Monitoring Group or Derbyshire Tactical Missing Person Group.
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 programmes, contract or where appropriate 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.

Aim	Intervention Options
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the young person to look at the consequences of their behaviour. • Take time to explain the issues and keep the young person informed. • Involve the young person in looking at alternatives and decision making.
Raise the young person's awareness of the dangers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with schools to raise awareness of risk. • Develop or identify internet sites aimed at young people to raise their awareness of the dangers of going missing. They must be young person focussed, accessible and user friendly to ensure that young people will be attracted to them and motivated to use them i.e. 'Ask Frank' and 'Think U Know' websites. • Arrange inputs by professionals to groups or individuals explaining the dangers. • Organise individual or group discussions with adults that the young person respects. • Facilitate peer mentoring (buddies) by young people who have been through similar experiences and learnt how to cope and protect themselves from exploitation. • Arrange personal safety training for the young person and family.
Consider the health needs of the young person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual health and contraceptive advice. • Medical treatment if suffering neglect, injury or poor health. • Therapeutic Interventions.
Involve the young person in diversionary activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the young person to participate in exciting positive activities and leisure activities such as drama or dance. • Activity weekends or team building exercises through multi agency provision. • Arrange work experience opportunities or vocational training. • Use all agencies involved such as 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.

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

Disruption Letter to Known or Alleged Perpetrator/s

Issues to consider when using this template letter.

- This letter applies when the local authority does **NOT** have parental responsibility.
- There should be written and informed consent from the person(s) with parental responsibility and from the young person, taking into account their capacity to give consent (Fraser Competence).
- Should a decision be made to send the letter without the consent of the young person, there will need to be a clear assessment of risk and what issues have been balanced in deciding to send the letter without obtaining the young person's consent.
- We cannot require/order people to do any actions if we are not able to enforce this, hence the language of request. If we do have evidence that the person does present an immediate risk (i.e. has a risk to children status) we should be looking to other legal actions; for example Emergency Protection Order or Police Protection to ensure the young person is removed.
- We have to be clear what we can enforce through our civil and legal responsibilities and what the Police can enforce through criminal action; hence stating we will refer to the Police and the act under which they will consider any action.
- Where we have put that the person should contact the Police, we need to be confident that the Police will act appropriately on that contact.
- Where the young person is subject to a Care Order, then 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 Derby City Council People's Services (Early Help and Children's Safeguarding) /Derbyshire Childrens Services. We are working closely with the family to reduce any episodes of running away and prevent any risk to him/her from known or unknown persons.

His/her parent(s)/carers do not wish him/her to have contact with you; this position is supported by the agencies working with the family. The purpose of this letter is to request that you do not contact or associate with (*name of child*) again. If s/he turns up at your address we would request that you ask him/her to leave and if s/he refuses, please call the Police on 101 to report the situation.

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

Yours sincerely,

Key Contacts and Resources

Key Local Agencies

- Derby Children's Social Care: First Contact Team 01332 641172, Careline (out of hours, weekends and bank holidays) 01332 786968
- Derbyshire Children's Social Care: Starting Point 01629 533190
- Derby Child Protection Managers (CPM): 01332 642376
- Derbyshire Child Protection Manager Vulnerable Young People: 01629 532834
- Safe and Sound: 01332 362120: www.safeandsoundgroup.org.uk
- Police: non-urgent 101 or in an emergency 999
- Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board's safeguarding children procedures, includes specific chapters on CSE and trafficking, and other safeguarding information see www.derbyscb.org.uk or www.derbyshirescb.org.uk

Key National Agencies and Resources

- National Crime Agency's CEOP Command (formerly the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre): www.ceop.police.uk
- Thinkuknow (part of CEOP Command): www.thinkuknow.co.uk
- National Working Group: www.nwgnetwork.org
- PACE (parents against child sexual exploitation): www.paceuk.info
- NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice Centre: 0808 800 5000
www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/
- UK Safer Internet Centre: Helpline 0844 3814722, helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
www.saferinternet.org.uk
- UK Human Trafficking Centre (part of National Crime Agency):
www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre
- BLAST Project (national boys and young men's sexual exploitation service)
www.mesmac.co.uk/blast
- Department for Education: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education