

One-minute guide to Disruption Activity

What is it?

Exploitation is a national threat and there is a requirement on agencies to respond to increasingly complex safeguarding and public protection risks, linked to exploitation. As offenders use more sophisticated methods to commit crime, identify, groom and exploit young people, so must partners and agencies work together to explore innovative and creative opportunities for intervention.

If offenders have motivation and access to vulnerable people, they are likely to be successful in harming them. Young people who do not see the risk posed to them are often those that are at highest risk because they have normalised such high levels of harm and are often resistant to help. Therefore disruption approaches are crucial in implementing targeted, persistent and robust safeguarding responses, enabling professionals to step in to safeguard young people a timely way, even where young people resist and appear to be making a 'choice' to return to the sources of harm.

Disrupting Exploitation can be an intimidating challenge however this is not the focus of a single agency but requires us all to work collectively to create safe spaces for our children and young people in Sunderland. We need to be as creative as possible and utilise all the opportunities available. It is also vital that all risks to victims and third parties must be considered and mitigated against prior to any disruption option being employed.

Examples of disruption activity can include:

- Police Powers of Protection;
- Recovery Orders;
- Mental Capacity Act;
- Deprivation of Liberty safeguards: DoLS;
- National Referral Mechanism (NRM) – *records and supports victims of trafficking*;
- Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA) and Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC);
- Domestic Violence Prevention Notices and Orders - *much wider use of powers, including compelling the perpetrator to engage with treatment to address their behaviour, and can prevent victim and perpetrator from residing together for 28 days, providing the victim with space and time for decision making and being encouraged to engage in support*;
- Restraining Orders and Non-Molestation Orders;
- Child Abduction Warning Notice (CAWN) – *a breach can result in arrest*;
- Exploitation Warning Notice;
- Sexual Risk Orders (SROs) – *used on those perpetrators who groom and are looking to sexually exploit others*;
- Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) – *requires a conviction for a sexual offence but can place further restrictions upon them*;
- Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STROs);
- Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs);
- Forced Marriage Protection Orders;
- Injunctions to Prevent Gang-Related Violence and Drug-Dealing Activity;

- Civil Injunctions - *can include exclusion zones, restrictions on associations, prevent people from wearing items which might identify them as belonging to a gang;*
- Community Protection Warning Notice (CPWN) and Community Protection Notice (CPN);
- Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) - *this replaced the ASBO, and requires positive behaviour requirements (e.g. drug/alcohol treatment), and any breach becomes an offence;*
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement (HOIE) ;
- UK Border Force - *can be used when concerns children are going to be taken out of the county. Notifies all border agencies including airports, ferry's, etc.*
- Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) – *can be used to track vehicle number plates across the country. Northumbria Police have Operation Dragoon which uses ANPR to take criminals off the road and disrupt their movement;*
- Dispersal Notice – *can be authorised for up to 48 hours against someone who is likely to engage in crime or anti-social behaviour, and prevents them being in the locality – useful for vulnerability hotspots);*
- Public spaces protection order (PSPO);
- Trading Standards;
- Closure Notices and Closure Orders;
- Reviews of Licensed Premises - *any alcohol licensee must keep CCTV for 28 days – Police can view this if concerns are raised, and will also report concerns to licensing who will take further positive enforcement action;*
- Integrated Offender Management (IOM) - *a multi-agency team of Police, Probation and Drug and Alcohol services, who will manage adults who are on licence. Can meet prior to release from prison to consider appropriate license conditions;*
- Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) – *assess and manage the risks posed by sexual and violent offenders, providing a coordinated, multi-agency response to the risk management;*
- Complex Adult Risk Management (CARM) – *a framework for professionals to facilitate effective multi-agency working with vulnerable adults/adults at risk (adults with care and support needs, whether these are being met or not) 18 or over who are deemed to have mental capacity and who are at risk of serious harm or death through self-neglect, refusal of services and/or high levels of risk taking activity. Useful for vulnerable adults whose addresses are being 'cuckooed' by perpetrators.*

For further detailed information on disruption activity, see **National Working Group (NWG) Disruption Toolkit**. The toolkit is divided into sections covering powers to protect child victims and adult victims of exploitation, powers to pursue and disrupt offenders, and powers to target harden and secure locations used to exploit individuals.

It is also extremely important all professionals continue to provide Northumbria Police Force Intelligence (FIB) details of relevant intelligence, provided on their submission form. Remember, you **MUST** state **CLEARLY** within this document should the person disclosing the information be placed at risk if they became identified.