

West Yorkshire

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARDS' PROTOCOL & PRACTITIONER GUIDANCE

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

APRIL 2008

THIS PROTOCOL IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FOLLOWING GUIDANCE

Safeguarding Sexually Active Children & Young People (2006)
Children & Young Person's Missing From Care Procedure (2007)
Intervention Options – Young Missing People at Risk of CSE (2007)

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1. SECTION ONE- POLICY

Child Sexual Exploitation Introductory Information

1.1 How to use this protocol

This protocol will provide all agencies with policy, procedure and guidance on working with children and young people involved in or at risk of being groomed and/or sexually exploited.

1.2 It is relevant for all agencies including: -

- Police
- Schools, Pupil Referral Units, Alternative Curriculum Providers Education Welfare Officers, Designated Child Protection Officers
- Health services including, A&E Departments, GP Clinics, School Nurses, Contraception & Advice on Sexual Health (CASH) teams, Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC's) & Health Visitors
- CAMHS
- All Children's Social Care Services
- Youth Services
- Leisure & Recreation Services
- Youth Offending Teams (YOT's) and Youth Justice Services
- Non Government Organisations (NGO's) that work with children
- Residential services & Foster Carers
- Vulnerable Victim Units & Witness services
- Housing Services

1.3 Why Do We Need This Protocol?

The abuse of children and young people through their involvement in child sexual exploitation (CSE), on-line grooming, trafficking (including internal trafficking) and the use of indecent images (child pornography) has emerged over recent times as a serious issue of public concern, both nationally and within West Yorkshire.

DOH Guidance; Working Together to Safeguard Children from Prostitution (2000), & DFES Guidance; Working Together to Safeguard Children (2006) state that Local Safeguarding Children Boards should actively enquire into the extent to which children and young people are involved in sexual exploitation in their local area.

The Guidance states that local agencies should develop interagency protocols to guide action when there are concerns that a child is involved in sexual exploitation, or at risk of being involved. This would include a protocol for sharing concerns to protect.

Research and experience in West Yorkshire suggest that key factors in making a difference are:

- Early intervention and coordinated responses by all agencies
- A holistic approach based on the 5 Every Child Matters (ECM) Outcomes
- A designated lead professional
- Assertive outreach, advocacy, timely access to services and consistent attention from one key practitioner (Barnardos model, 2007)
- An effective multi agency plan informed by robust assessments, active intervention, regular review
- Effective early intervention for children missing from school, home or care
- Early Diversionary Activities for children identified as at risk & mediation with family

1.4 Scope

Children and Young People under the age of 18 (Children Act 1989) are considered under the scope of this guidance. The age of consent is 16 years. This may affect whether any sexual activity is lawful.

This Protocol provides a multi-agency framework of policy and procedure to ensure that immediate and effective action is taken by professionals from all relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people abused through child sexual exploitation; and to initiate appropriate investigative action against those who are believed to have coerced and abused them.

Reference: *Every Child Matters (ECM) Agenda for Change 2005, Children Acts 1989 & 2004, Sexual Offences Act 2003, Education Act 2002, Bichard (2004) and Kelly (2004) Reports. & A Coordinated Prostitution Strategy (2006).*

1.5 Aims

To promote a multi-agency approach whereby all agencies have clearly defined roles and responsibilities for addressing child sexual exploitation

- Recognise that child sexual exploitation is child abuse and raise awareness with all agencies.
- Prevent children and young people becoming abused through child sexual exploitation regarding the prevention, protection, prosecution and exit strategy.
- Identify and take decisive action to safeguard and support children and young people involved in child sexual abuse and promote their welfare by using appropriate procedures and effective assessment methods.
- Facilitate and encourage the law enforcement agencies to vigorously investigate and prosecute those who coerce, exploit and abuse children and young people.
- To assist front line practitioners with user-friendly guidance on dealing with CSE cases.

1.6 Principles

The abuse of children and young people through child sexual exploitation must be treated as seriously as if it were familial sexual abuse. The same rigour of protection and investigation should be used irrespective of whether the alleged perpetrator is a member of the child's family or not.

The child's welfare is the paramount consideration in accordance with the *Children Act: 1989*. Any action taken should aim to safeguard and promote the child's immediate and longer-term wellbeing in relation to the *Every Child Matters Agenda for Change 2005* five Outcomes of:

- Staying safe
- Be healthy
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic well-being

All children and young people subject to child sexual exploitation are victims of sexual abuse and sexual assault and are at risk of significant physical and emotional harm.

"Sexual exploitation primarily occurs as a result of young people making constrained choices against a background of social, economic and emotional vulnerability" Barnardos 2005.

Children and young people under 18 should, as far as possible, not be subject to criminal proceedings. Any decision to do so by law enforcement agencies should only be done following multi-agency consideration and consultation.

Such children and young people may avoid contact with statutory agencies and can be difficult to engage. They are likely to have complex and multi-faceted needs that may require lengthy support from agencies and specialist providers; such as relevant children's non-government organisations.

Those adults involved in the abuse of children and young people through child sexual exploitation, either as recruiters, groomers, procurers, coercers or engagers, should be treated as child sex abusers and subjected to the full rigour of the criminal law in respect of detection, investigation and prosecution.

Those adults who are suspected or known to be involved in the sexual exploitation of children should be treated as potential sex abusers in relation to any child they may have parenting/caring responsibilities for, within the family or in a professional context.

Those adults, who harbour young people under 16 years, or young people in care up to 18 years, will be issued Warnings or prosecuted for harboring.

Relevant Child Protection principles should be followed including a child focused approach with agencies and practitioners aiming to work in partnership with the child/young person and where appropriate those with parental responsibility.

Where the child is of sufficient understanding to participate, there should be recognition of their rights to be consulted, informed and involved in decision-making. However there will be occasions when the child's safety may override their wishes.

Whilst respecting the child's right to confidentiality, this may conflict with parental and legal considerations therefore no guarantee of absolute confidentiality should be given to the child/young person.

Many sexually exploited children have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices around sex and sexuality and the sexual activities they are coerced into. This potential confusion needs to be handled with care and sensitivity.

Those children who are both victim and perpetrator of abuse should be supported but all appropriate measures must be taken to prevent them abusing other children, including conviction of criminal offences where necessary.

1.7 Definition – What is a Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)?

The Government describes child sexual exploitation as:

“The prostitution of children and young people, the production, sale, marketing and possession of pornographic material involving children and young people; the distribution of pornographic pictures of children and young people, over the internet, trafficking in children and young people, and sex tourism involving children and young people” . DOH, Home Office 2000.

CSE involves the sexual exploitation through coercion or enticement of a vulnerable child in sexual activity for cash or some other form of reward, such as drugs, alcohol, shelter, accommodation or material gifts.

The exchange is exploitative because it happens in a relationship of unequal, economic, cognitive and psycho-social power with an adult. Children and young people under 16 are also unable to give informed consent to sexual activity.

Sexually exploitative adults, usually male, manipulate children into sexual exploitation by purporting to be the child’s ‘boyfriend’. The child is seduced into feeling loyal and becomes emotionally and materially dependent through a process of being isolated from family, friends, and professionals. This process is often described as grooming. This is reinforced by access to and encouragement to use alcohol and other drugs.

A growing number of children are being targeted and groomed and sexually exploited by adults and other young people they meet via the Internet. This on-line grooming of children has contributed to the invisibility of CSE.

West Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Boards consider CSE to include the targeting, grooming, recruiting, coercing and controlling of children by adults through direct contact, internet chat rooms, mobile phone, text messages, or other ways into sexually exploitative relationships (this may involve the exchange of sex for shelter, food, alcohol, drugs, items of monetary value or relief from threat).

Sexually exploited children are rarely visible on the streets. It is therefore difficult to gather meaningful data. Moreover street based sexual exploitation of children is only a small part of the bigger picture.

1.8 Important Points:

- Both girls and boys can be victims of child sexual exploitation and can be equally vulnerable.
- Children and young people may or may not receive payment or reward of some kind.
- The coercers and perpetrators are usually an adult, but can be children and young people in a position of power and be of either gender.

- Parents/carers may be involved in the sexual exploitation of their children and young people or fail to prevent it.
 - Groups of children and young people and multiple perpetrators may be involved
-

2. SECTION TWO – PROCEDURE

2.1 Referral processes and pathways

Where a practitioner suspects that a child is at risk of being groomed for exploitation or involved in being sexually exploited, the practitioner should complete the following:

- Discuss concerns with your line manager and child protection advisor within your service, agency or trust.
- Use the CSE Risk Matrix (section 4.7) to assess the possible level of risk of CSE to the child. The level of risk must be considered in the context of wider environmental, family & health factors. At any time the practitioner can make contact with the CP/CSE Coordinator for guidance on assessing risks.
- The referring professional should seek to obtain consent from the child and her/his parents/carers prior to the referral to the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) Panel / Children's Social Care (CSC) & Police unless to do so may place the child at risk of further significant harm or jeopardize a criminal investigation by alerting the alleged offenders.
- The welfare of the child is paramount and information about child protection concerns relating to child sexual exploitation should always be shared with the appropriate Safeguarding practitioners.
- Take appropriate action in accordance with the guidance below.

It is known that children can be taken across local authority boundaries by their perpetrators. If this is believed to be the case liaison must take place between police and children's services in the other local authority area and consideration must be given as to whether representatives from the other area should be invited to the Strategy meeting. Case responsibility remains in the authority where the child usually resides.

2.2 What to do if the child is in immediate danger

Where a child or young person is in imminent danger contact the Children's Social Care or out of hours team, or contact the Police.

If the child is in immediate danger then every effort must be made to safeguard by:

- Removing the child to safe accommodation identified by the local authority e.g. extended/family & friends or crisis placement.
- Removing/controlling/disrupting the perpetrator e.g. Harboring notice (see legislation section). It is good practice and less disruptive to the child to prioritise the option to remove the perpetrator; Legal advice must be sought on how best to achieve this.
- Where it is necessary to remove the child from immediate danger every effort should be made to return her/him home to safety when the perpetrator has been dealt with.
- See also Procedures for Police 2.8.

2.3 Risk Assessment & Procedure

LOWER RISK

Important Note:

No child under 13 years can be assessed as Low Risk if behaviours indicate involvement in CSE.

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

Having used the risk assessment at Section 4.7, if the child has been assessed as being at a lower level of risk the following action must be taken:

- Contact CP/CSE Coordinator to discuss/confirm risk assessment
- Notify Divisional Police Missing Person's Officer if child regularly goes missing
- Complete Common Assessment Form, follow local CAF procedures [link to local procedures](#)
- Forward a copy of the CAF to CP/CSE Coordinator
- If risks increase at any time refer to Medium/High Level process

MEDIUM OR HIGH RISK

If assessed as Medium or High Risk:

Steps:

- Discuss concerns with Line Manager or Designated Child Protection Officer.
- Contact Children's Social Care and make referral, this must be followed up in writing in 24 hours in the case of a telephone referral . (See WY procedures for more details on how to make a referral.)
- Children's Social Care to provide a copy of Referral to CP/CSE Coordinator, and agree level of risk and initial actions to be taken.
- Children's Social Care will notify Divisional Police Missing Person Coordinator if child is a regular missing person
- Children's Social Care will notify Divisional Vulnerable Victims Unit who will contact the CPPU as appropriate.
- Divisional Police CSE Officer will consider need for proactive police investigation and will consult Divisional Detective Inspector
- Divisional Detective Inspector will consider whether to allocate divisional resources to an active investigation

- Divisional Detective Inspector will liaise with Child & Public Protection Unit (CPPU) for assistance if required
- The CSE/CP Coordinator will recommend whether a Strategy Meeting should be held

Multi agency recommendations will be actioned through:

- CP Case Conference (generally for under 13 years of age) OR Child in Need (CIN) meeting which would both be held within 15 working days of the strategy meeting.
- Thereafter CIN meetings should be held as a maximum every 8 weeks until child exits from CSE

2.4 CSE Meetings

Any agency that has involvement with a child that is subject to sexual exploitation may be invited to contribute to one of the meetings listed below.

It is vital that all agencies share relevant information about a child and contribute to the development of the child's support plan. This plan would be based on the framework of prevention, protection, prosecution, exit and support.

2.5 CSE Strategy Meeting

Where concerns have been identified at either medium or high risk a CSE Strategy Meeting will be convened. The purpose of the Strategy Meeting is to decide whether a **Section 47 Enquiry** under the Children Act 1989 is required and if so, to develop a plan of action for the Section 47 enquiry. The **Core Assessment** is the means by which the Section 47 Enquiry is carried out. Where the decision of the Strategy Meeting is to convene an initial **Child Protection Case Conference** this should be held within 15 working days of the last strategy meeting. ([link to WY procedures Strategy Meeting](#)).

The CSE Strategy Meeting will be chaired by the CP/CSE Coordinator, Child Protection Principal Officer or Senior Reviewing Officer. The CSC Team Manager will attend as they have overall responsibility for case management.

The meeting will be minuted and all agencies will receive a copy of the minutes.

The meeting is multi-agency and will include representation from Children's Social Care, Police, Education, Health and any other service that has contact with the child. If the matter is urgent, an immediate strategy discussion can take place via telephone with detailed recording of outcomes.

Parents are generally not invited to the strategy meeting as sensitive confidential information about other children/alleged abusers is discussed. If appropriate, they can attend a separate section of the meeting to contribute to the safeguarding of the child. The Chair of the meeting will assist in making this decision prior to the meeting.

The Purpose of the Strategy Meeting

The Strategy meeting should cover all the points outlined in the Individual Cases Section of the WY procedures ([include link](#)). In addition it must:

- Consider information regarding alleged perpetrators and any action to ensure other children are not at risk.
- Consider recommendations relating to the Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Exit/Support of the young person.
- Consider whether a **Child Protection Case Conference** should be convened. This would be necessary if it was felt that the carers were complicit in the exploitation or the child was particularly vulnerable due to age or disability. The child's views must be taken into account when deciding which course of action to take.

If it was decided that a child protection case conference was not in the best interests of the child but that the threshold had still been met for support through Children's Social Care then a Child in Need meeting should be convened to take forward and review the plan agreed at the strategy meeting.

If it was felt that the threshold for support through Children's Social Care had not been met, then the local **Common Assessment** ([link to CAF](#)) process should be followed.

2.6 Child in Need (CIN) Meeting

The Strategy Meeting may decide that the Child in Need process should be followed. This would occur if Section 47 threshold was crossed but it was agreed there was no need for Child Protection Case Conference or Core Assessment, or it was determined the child had other needs which could only be met by the Child in Need process.

- A Child in Need (CIN) meeting will be held within 15 working days of the strategy meeting. It would be chaired by the CSC Team Manager.
- The meeting will be minuted and all agencies will receive a copy.

The meeting is multi-agency. Parents and child are also invited and encouraged to contribute to the support plan.

The purpose of the Child in Need Meeting is to bring together the child, carer (and extended family and friends where appropriate) with a team of professionals to:

- Agree on a workable multi-agency support plan within the prevention, protection, prosecution and exit strategy framework.
- Develop a strategy to provide effective mediation between the child and their safe family members and carers.
- Identify an advocate for the child to help them to access specialist services.
- Improve each of the ECM outcomes for the child including, health, education, and reduce missing episodes.
- Ensure understanding about police intervention with respect to perpetrator.

2.7 The Child Protection /Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator

Each Local Safeguarding Children Board should identify a specific lead for addressing child sexual exploitation within a multi agency framework. This person is usually known as the Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator (CSE Coordinator). In some Local Authorities these duties are invested in the role of the child protection coordinator (CP Coordinator).

The role of the CP/CSE Coordinator is to offer advice and guidance to practitioners. It is not their role to make decisions regarding the course of action to be taken .

The CP/CSE Coordinator may be consulted prior to a referral for a strategy meeting.

The CP/CSE Coordinator will check relevant information which may help to identify if the child is at risk of CSE. This could include information on other CSE associates, the names of possible harbourers, groomers & coercers.

The CP/CSE Coordinator will liaise & share information with the police and the Children's Social Care worker.

2.8 Procedures for the Police

Police Departments with Responsibility for CSE

There are several Police Departments throughout West Yorkshire that are sometimes involved in dealing with allegations of CSE. Each case is assessed to determine the most appropriate Department to take responsibility for co-ordinating the police response to incidents of CSE. The Departments sometimes involved include:

- **The Divisional Vulnerable Victim Units (VVU)**
- **The Criminal Investigations Department (CID)**
- **The Child and Public Protection Unit (CPPU)**
- **The Rape Investigation Unit (RIU)**
- **The Homicide Major Enquiry Team (HMET)**

The Divisional Vulnerable Victim Units (VVU) will:

- Act as the first point of contact for other agencies;
- Exchange information and intelligence with partner agencies;
- Adopt a partnership problem solving approach to protect young people at risk of CSE;
- Consider whether a proactive police investigation or disruption tactics are appropriate and refer to other Departments as appropriate.

The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) will:

- Investigate allegations of grooming, sexual exploitation and other offences committed against vulnerable young people at risk of CSE; and
- Co-ordinate disruption tactics where there is insufficient evidence to prosecute.

The Child and Public Protection Unit (CPPU) will:

- Assist with the video interviewing of child victims;
- Investigate allegations of familial abuse; and
- Investigate organised or serious sexual abuse.

The Rape Investigation Unit will:

- Deal with the victim care of all victims of rape;
- Investigate allegations of rape where the identity of the offender is known.

The Homicide Major Enquiry Team will:

- Investigate allegations of rape where the identity of the offender is not known.

Police Officers with Responsibility for CSE

Within the above Departments, the officers with particular responsibility for CSE are:

- **The Divisional Child Sexual Exploitation Contact in the VVU**
- **The Divisional Missing Person Co-ordinator in the VVU**
- **The Divisional Detective Inspector in the CID**
- **The Child and Public Protection Unit Detective Inspector in the CPPU**

The Divisional Child Sexual Exploitation Contact will:

- Receive and evaluate the external agency intelligence forms and decide whether to forward the information to the Divisional Intelligence Units for input onto police intelligence systems;
- Deal with requests for confidential information from partner agencies and disclose information from police intelligence systems where it is necessary to protect the young person from CSE under Data Protection principles;
- Receive requests to attend multi-agency strategy meetings and decide whether police attendance is required;
- Decide whether there is sufficient concern to warrant a proactive investigation and if so refer the case for a decision to the Divisional Detective Inspector; and
- Ensure support is provided to victims.

The Divisional Missing Person Coordinator will:

- Co-ordinate the investigation to locate the young person if they go missing;
- Agree a pre-risk assessment, reporting strategy, enquiries to be conducted by partner agencies, enquiries to be conducted by the police, a return interview strategy and a partnership preventative plan to prevent reoccurrences; and
- Send harbourer's warning letters and arrange for the delivery of final warnings when harbourers have been identified.

The Divisional Detective Inspector will:

- Decide whether there is sufficient concern to initiate a proactive investigation and disruption work; and if so
- Identify appropriate resources within Division to investigate and engage in disruptive tactics;

- Make arrangements for the sharing of information with other relevant agencies;
- Ensure the police and other agencies secure and preserve evidence.
- Devise a plan to take the investigation forward.
- Discuss the case with the CPPU Detective Inspector where there is tangible evidence that the exploitation is organised to agree appropriate CPPU involvement and agree the future management of the case.

The CPPU Detective Inspector will:

- Provide resources as appropriate to assist with the video interviewing of child victims.
- Consider appropriate CPPU involvement if there is tangible evidence that the exploitation is organised.

Police Responsibilities

“The Police have the lead in the investigation, detection and disruption of crime in relation to the abuse of children through sexual exploitation. The Police will play a full role in the interagency discussions and their role in investigating criminal activity must run alongside the work of the Social Care Services regarding the child’s welfare.”

(DOH: Safeguarding Children and Young People Involved in Prostitution 2000)

Where Police Officers have found children and young people involved in actual or likely sexual exploitation, their initial response must be to remove them from any harm and to ensure that any evidence that may assist in an investigation of abuse is secured and collected. This must be followed up by a referral to:

- The Police Divisional Child Sexual Exploitation Contact;
- Children’s Social Care; and
- The Safeguarding Board or Local Authority Child Protection/ Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator.

Police Considerations

Protect the Child

- Remove the child from any harm.
- Prevent them from being further abused.
- Take the child/young person to their home address on the condition that to do so will not place the child at further risk of abuse.
- Consider placing the child in police protection if the child is in a situation which is likely to cause them significant harm.
- Ensure effective liaison between the VVU, CPPU, CID, and the RIU.
- Ensure effective liaison and share information between the Divisional Child Sexual Exploitation Contact, Divisional Missing Person Coordinator, Children’s Social Care and the Safeguarding Board or Local Authority Child Protection/ Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator.
- Initiate a strategy meeting to determine a plan of action.

Gather and Record Intelligence on Child Sexual Exploitation

- Gather, record and analyse intelligence on alleged harbourers, recruiters, groomers, coercers and abusers.
- This will include receiving and processing relevant intelligence recorded on the 'External Agency Intelligence Form' that has been submitted by partner agencies through single points of contact.

Secure and Preserve Evidence to Prosecute Harbourer's and Exploiters

- Joint Police and Social Worker visits to relevant vulnerable persons who have disclosed abuse with a view to aiding identification of substantive offences and the gathering of evidence to improve the prospect of prosecutions and to address the welfare needs of the child.
- Secure and preserve eye witness evidence through the promotion of accurate record keeping as soon as possible after the event and the obtaining of statements including professional statements.
- Secure and preserve physical evidence such as CCTV, photographs, mobile phones, diaries, letters, computers and gifts suspects have given the young person.
- Secure and preserve forensic evidence through the adoption of the CSE Forensic Strategy.
- Proactively pursue prosecutions, including in those cases where the young person declines to complain or co-operate with the investigation.
- In consultation with the Crown Prosecution Service, creatively use legislation including consideration of offences such as 'arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence' and 'internal trafficking'.
- In consultation with the Crown Prosecution Service, consider using 'bad character evidence', 'similar fact evidence' and 'hearsay' evidence.
- Conduct all interviews with the child as an actual or potential victim as far as possible in accordance with Achieving Best Evidence. However, flexibility needs to be applied as it may take a number of interviews before the child is able to make, or complete a statement.

Disrupt Harbourer's Recruiters, Groomers and Exploiters

- The use of warning letters, arrest and prosecution for offences contrary to Section 2 of the Child Abduction Act 1984 and Section 49 of the Children Act 1989 under the Police Harbours Strategy.
- The use of imaginative policing methods to disrupt perpetrators such as:
 - The use of Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's);
 - The use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems;
 - Obtaining 'Risk of Sexual Harm Orders';
 - Obtaining 'Sexual Offences Prevention Orders';
 - Seeking civil injunctions;
 - Seizure of vehicles used in the commission of the offence;
 - Targeting taxi drivers who transport vulnerable young people to suspects; and

- Targeting hotels and hostels who allow offences to take place on their premises.

Support of the Victim

- If the young person has made a statement and or is a potential witness, witness protection and witness support should be considered as early as possible. (See *Crown Prosecution Service 'Supporting Vulnerable Child Witnesses'*.)
- Ensure the young person is supported and explain special measures to allay the young person's fears of the criminal justice system.
- The police should promote the involvement of other agencies in supporting the young person in order to avoid the allegation that they have coerced or coached the young person to make a criminal complaint. Failure to do so may lead to criticism by the courts and a decision that the evidence is unreliable.
- Criminal action in respect of the child will not be instigated unless the matter has been discussed within a CSE strategy discussion or meeting between relevant key agencies in accordance with 'Working Together'. Even then it should only be considered in very limited circumstances, when it is established that all attempts at diversion have failed, or it is necessary for the protection of another young person. Particular attention should be paid to the following:
 - The age and vulnerability of the child;
 - The return to sexual exploitation must be considered genuinely voluntary, with no evidence of physical, mental or emotional abuse;
 - The child has been told, or understands that criminal proceedings may take place and the implications of this for them now and in the future.

2.9 If the child is Looked After by the LA

When a CSE referral is received regarding a Looked After child, the allocated Social Care Worker must inform the CSC Team Manager and the CP/CSE Coordinator.

The procedures detailed earlier must be followed. In addition, the following factors should be taken into account at meeting:

- The risks to other children in the placement
- Whether the child should remain in their current placement
- The feasibility of controlling the child's movements, plus the likely effects of doing so

A multi agency plan setting out how the child is to be protected should be drawn up, which will form part of the overall Care Plan for the child. SW to inform IRO of any changes to plan, and if appropriate, LAC review should be reconvened. If the child is regularly missing from care actions for dealing with this must also be included in the Care Plan. Return interviews should always be actively attempted.

LSCB Missing from Care Procedures must be followed ([link to procedures](#)).

Any consideration of restriction of liberty, or confiscation of property needs to be referred to the CSC Team Manager responsible for the child's case and local procedures followed.

2.10 Involvement of groups of Looked After Children

Where there is knowledge, or strong suspicion that children are involved in sexual exploitation together, or are being controlled by the same person, particularly when that person is a young person, there will need to be additional planning, including consideration of the use of Organised Abuse Procedures ([link to procedures](#)).

A Strategy Meeting should be convened. Where the placement is in another authority, or children from other authorities are involved, that authority's CP/CSE Coordinator must be contacted, to discuss which authority is to take overall responsibility for convening the meeting and coordinating the response.

3. SECTION 3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section identifies specific roles for agencies that work with children and young people who are likely to encounter sexual exploitation.

- The referral process is relevant for all services, agencies & trusts
- The information about Strategy Meetings and Child in Need Meetings is relevant for all services, agencies & trusts
- The Common Assessment (CAF) is a framework to help practitioners assess children's additional needs earlier and more effectively. Further information about this is available from CAF Coordinator in each local authority.
- Any agency can make contact with the Child Protection / Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator in their local authority to discuss the role of their agency in responding to CSE.
- Concerns that arise outside normal business hours should be referred to the relevant Emergency Duty Team in your local authority.

3.1 Role of Leaving Care / Aftercare Practitioners

The same procedures as above should be followed in cases where young people in the After Care Service are considered to be at risk of significant harm through sexual exploitation.

The Leaving Care Plan for any young person where there are concerns about sexual exploitation should specifically identify their vulnerability to sexual exploitation, e.g. homelessness, parenting, lack of educational and employment opportunities, and lack of supportive social contacts.

There should be detailed Transition Planning between the LAC Social Worker, the Unit Key Worker and the Leaving Care Services Worker with co- allocation, Transitional Planning Meetings chaired by the allocated IRO and a Pathway Plan which details the ongoing support for that young person to facilitate their exit strategy from Sexual Exploitation. The CP/CSE Coordinator should be made aware of these meetings.

3.2 Role of Leisure and Community Services

The role of Leisure and Community Services Staff in relation to children abused through sexual exploitation requires that staff make referrals to the CP/CSE Coordinator as required in line with this Protocol.

Where staff, such as Play Workers, Leisure Centre Workers or Librarians, have immediate concerns they should, together with their Designated Child Protection Lead, follow the referral procedures outlined.

Where concerns are not immediate or are unclear, staff should discuss with their Designated CP lead or ring the CP/CSE Coordinator in the local authority. In the case of activity being noted, including within parks, staff should contact the CP/CSE Coordinator and the Police Divisional CSE Contact.

3.3 Role of Education Services

Staff in schools, further education Colleges and other education Establishments & alternative curriculum providers are uniquely placed to monitor and refer children to prevent them being sexually exploited and to support abused children to recover.

Personal, Social Health Education (PSHE) programmes can help children make informed and healthy choices about issues such as appropriate sexual activity, grooming techniques, drug use and keeping themselves safe.

School staff should be alert and competent to identify and act upon concerns that a child is at risk of, or experiencing abuse through sexual exploitation.

The Designated Child Protection Lead in each school should monitor information to identify when more than one child in the school may be targeted for sexual exploitation.

Education Welfare Officers (EWO), in their assessment and ongoing work with young people and their families and liaison with school staff, can identify children who are being, or are at risk of being abused through sexual exploitation.

School and Education Welfare Officers should also see their Head Teacher's Safeguarding Children Guidance and their Safeguarding Children Missing from Education Guidance.

3.4 Role of Youth Services

As with Teachers, Personal Advisors (PA's) and Youth Services Workers are in a good position to identify children who are being, or are at risk of being abused through sexual exploitation.

Personal Advisors and Youth Service staff should be alert and competent to identify and act upon concerns that a child is at risk of experiencing abuse through sexual exploitation; and should consult their Designated Child Protection Lead and inform Children's Care Services and the CP/CSE Coordinator.

Outreach and Youth Services play a vital role in supporting the child / young person and should participate in the Strategy/CIN meetings.

Youth Services may also assist with monitoring and locating a child involved in CSE who is missing through their 'street based' outreach provision.

3.5 Role of Health Services/Care Trusts

Government guidance on children involved in sexual exploitation, notes:

"Because of the universal nature of most health provision, health professionals may often be the first to be aware that a child may be involved, or be at risk of becoming involved, in sexual exploitation. Children involved in sexual exploitation are likely to need a range of services, including advice and counseling for harm, health promotion, advice on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV".

Health practitioners should be alert and competent to identify and act upon concerns that a child is at risk of, or experiencing abuse through sexual exploitation. They have a crucial role in providing support for the physical and mental health of these children.

The Designated and/or Named Professional for Safeguarding Children in each Primary/Care & Hospital Trust should monitor information to identify when more than one child in the community may be being targeted for sexual exploitation.

This information should be shared with the Senior Manager for Coordinating Sexual Health Services and with the CP/CSE Coordinator, to enable Multi Agency Strategic Planning.

Where Health Practitioners have immediate concerns they should, together with their Designated Child Protection Lead, make a referral to Children's Social Care Services. Where the concerns are not immediate or are unclear, staff should discuss with their Line Management and Designated CP Lead & the CP/CSE Coordinator.

Health Staff should offer and/or continue to provide health education, counseling, sexual health and medical intervention to the child as an appropriate part of early intervention. The Local Procedure for Safeguarding Sexually Active Children and Young People provides specific guidance in relation to sharing information about children for whom a practitioner has concerns.

Health Practitioners who may be invited to CSE Strategy / CIN Meeting's include: -

- All current health professionals involved with the child, including School Nurses, Nurses working with Children Looked After, GPs, Practice Nurses, Health Workers involved in Outreach Clinics.
- Any previously involved Health Practitioners (recent past) who would have a useful contribution to make to the meeting (i.e. most recent health reports and knowledge of child while at school).
- Health Practitioners involved in any screening or medicals involving the child who is subject of the meeting e.g. Clinical Medical Officer, GP.
- When no other health person is involved, current or past, the Trust's Designated or Named Professional should attend in an advisory capacity.
- The Designated Professional should always be invited to the strategy meeting.
- Consideration should always be given to organizing a health assessment.

3.6 Role of Non Governmental Organisations (Third Sector Organisations)

Government guidelines on young people involved in sexual exploitation emphasise the importance of a multi-agency approach, which includes third sector organisations. The child may seek to avoid statutory services. They are more likely to respond to informal contact, for e.g. with Health Outreach Workers, or local voluntary agencies.

The primary concern of those involved must be the welfare of the child. Decisions on sharing concerns about a child's safety must form part of LSCB protocols between Police, Children's Social Care, Health and other agencies whilst respecting the child's right to confidentiality. This may conflict with parental and legal considerations therefore no guarantee of absolute confidentiality should be given to the child/young person.

All agencies and professionals must comply with their local safeguarding children board protocols and ensure that all information concerning any adult who is sexually abusing or coercing a child is collected and passed onto the CP/CSE Coordinator, Police Divisional CSE Contact and the Local Authority Children's Social Care Services.

There is a wide range of specialist (drug misuse, HIV prevention, homelessness, counseling and advice), and other voluntary organisations (youth clubs, sport/drama, faith groups and

churches, etc.) who may be well placed to identify children who are at risk of or are experiencing abuse through sexual exploitation because:

- Third sector organisations often have a close relationship with their local communities.
- Third sector organisations can develop relationships of trust with the children and maintain a link to the young people if they become 'lost' to statutory services.
- Outreach agencies are often the first point of contact for children in risk situations.
- Specialist third sector organisations often have the opportunity to provide vital health/harm minimalisation / risk reduction support.
- Third sector organisations can maintain a link to the young person if they become 'lost' to the statutory services.

It is essential third sector organisations operate as multi-agency network partners in order to provide children with access to the widest possible range of intervention and support services.

4. SECTION FOUR – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ASSESSING RISK

4.1 Underlying Vulnerability Factors

Children and young people are more vulnerable to abuse through sexual exploitation if they have experience of:

- Violence/Domestic Abuse
- Children and Young People ‘Looked After’
- Migrant/Refugee/Asylum seeker
- Pattern of Street Homelessness
- Substance misuse by parent/carer/child
- Learning disabilities, special needs or mental health issues
- Homophobia
- Estranged from family
- Death or illness of a significant person in the child’s life
- Financially unsupported
- Prolonged absence from school
- Peer pressure or other coercive relationships
- Some form of family conflict
- Lack of love and security

It is important to be aware of these background concerns when completing the assessment of risk.

4.2 CSE Indicator Behaviors

Professionals should be alert to the following behaviours that may indicate a child’s involvement in sexual exploitation, or that he /she may be at risk of becoming involved:-

- Bruising consistent with physical or sexual assault.
- Reports from reliable sources that a child has been seen in localities (hot spots) where CSE perpetrators frequent.
- Frequented by adults involved in targeting, harbouring and grooming children for sexual exploitation.
- Being contacted by unknown adults (males or females) in person or by mobile telephone, text, email/chat rooms or letter.

- Development of a relationship, usually with someone older, who encourages emotional dependence, loyalty & isolation from safe relationships & controls the relationship by manipulation, violence and threats.
- Persistent absconding or late return with no plausible explanation.
- Being picked up by unauthorized adults in cars.
- Returning from absconding looking well cared for, despite having no known base.
- Acquisition of money or possessions without plausible explanation.
- An adult loitering outside the home to meet up with the child.
- Self-harming behaviour/ offending behaviour.
- Alcohol and other drug misuse.
- Persistent truanting from school.
- A young person spending long periods of time in 'chat rooms/given access to inappropriate web sites.
- An unplanned pregnancy.
- Sexually transmitted infections.
- Low self esteem/self worth.
- Young gay/bisexual male exploring sexuality in unsupported way.

4.3 Possible Risk Scenarios

- Association with older adults. This may be in the form of a relationship in which the adult grooms the child into a situation whereby they can then sexually exploit them. It may be that the child or young person has a perception that the adult is their partner (boyfriend/girlfriend) or they associate regularly with one or more of the older adults.
- Running away or frequently missing from home with whereabouts unknown. Missing from home does not have to only be at night as sexual exploitation of children and young people can happen at any time of the day.
- Association with other children and young people known to be involved in sexual exploitation or adults involved in sexual exploitation.
- Being dropped off or picked up by an unknown adult. This may include being transported by the same taxi driver or company despite the child or young person generally being unable to afford taxi fares.
- Gift of a mobile phone, with frequent calls, often late at night, which results in the young person dropping what they are doing to go out to 'meet' the caller.
- Other gifts, which may include clothes and new underwear, with no plausible explanation as to where they came from. The child may also go out at night dressed in a different style to normal. She/he may dress inappropriately for their age or change their hairstyle/makeup.

- The child or young person may have been given a new name by their 'boyfriend' to avoid detection if picked up in the street. They may have been given a stolen passport or driving license.
- Reports that a child or young person has been seen in locations known or suspected to be associated with the sexual exploitation of children. This may include certain streets, industrial areas, lorry parks, public toilets, flats or houses or within related chat rooms.
- Abusers particularly may target children and young people in residential care. Staff within residential establishments should monitor and report any pattern of behaviour or events, which may indicate that young people are at risk. Staff in residential settings may become aware that children and young people are being picked up by unauthorized older persons in cars, or that individuals are loitering outside the establishment to meet the child or young person.

4.4 Grooming Process

Adults who exploit young people in this way are adept at the 'grooming' process and target those who are vulnerable.

A four stage process model of CSE has been developed by Sara Swann (1998) and typically involves the following factors.

Stage 1: Ensnaring

- Girl aged from as young as 10 or 11 years meets a man typically aged 18 – 25 years.
- He impresses her with his maturity, good looks, money, lifestyle and makes her feel special by lavishing her with attention.
- He buys her gifts of clothes, jewellery and takes her out for meals.
- They begin a sexual relationship and she "falls in love with him".

Stage 2: Creating Dependency

- He becomes possessive and she interprets this as part of his love for her, feeling flattered and protected.
- She spends progressively more time with him to the exclusion of her usual friends and past-times.
- She has become dependent on him and will agree to being locked in a room or flat as he demands she prove her love for him.

Stage 3: Taking Control

- He takes control of all aspects of her life, including making decisions about what she will wear, what and when she eats, where and when she goes out, who she sees and when.
- He is inconsistently violent towards her. She does not know when she is going to be beaten or what will trigger it. This keeps her in a state of constant fear.
- He may offer treats of soft drugs or alcohol as a further means of undermining her resistance.
- She justifies his behaviour by telling herself she is to blame. She still professes love for him, and lives in hope that if she keeps making sacrifices he will change back to the man she first met.

Stage 4: Total Dominance

- She is now wholly dependent on him, and he has created a 'willing victim' in her. She is willing to endure extreme sexual humiliation to keep him happy.
- She may introduce other younger girls & boys to him and his friends.
- Because their relationship is so unpredictable and intense she will find it difficult to maintain any other relationship at the same time, and will feel powerless to end the relationship despite his behaviour towards her.
- This process is similar for boys. There may be issues such as: patterns of street homelessness or unresolved issues around sexual identity, & making contacts through chat rooms that have a greater emphasis for boys than girls.

4.5 How Does a Practitioner know a Child is Involved in CSE?

Practitioners may learn that a child or young person is being sexually exploited, or at risk by a variety of ways. Examples below: -

A child or young person is found in the actual situation of exploitation. This may be following a tip off, following an investigation, through outreach work or by accidental discovery. It may also include the identification of children and young people being exploited over the Internet.

Recorded material or information is found. It may be that a child or young person's sexual exploitation was recorded or photographed for subsequent distribution or explicit text messages.

Being informed, possibly by the child or young person, or people directly involved, or the adult coercing them to have sex, or the child abusers who are rewarding the child or young person for the sexual acts they provide.

Other people involved may pass on information. If professional relationships are built up with adults involved in prostitution, it may be that they inform the workers of children and young people who are sexually exploited. Adult prostitutes involved can be and often are, protective of children and condone CSE.

Members of the child or young person's family may have access to more information. Consultation with them and their involvement throughout the child protection process is vital. However it must be remembered that family members can be involved with the sexual exploitation of the children.

Information may be ascertained from another agency or service working with a child or young person, who may not understand the implications of the information they have

Information may be received from members of the public, including other children and young people or other services.

4.6 Supporting young people in the Looked after system

When a child is looked after by the local authority they are generally more vulnerable to abuse than other children. If there are concerns that a looked after child being sexually exploited active work should be undertaken with the child to address issues of their self esteem, relationships, sexuality, sexual relationships and health, as well as Protective Behaviours work.

Whether or not the child is moved from their placement, the other children in the placement should be monitored to identify whether they are also at risk of harm from, or are in some way supporting the sexual exploitation.

If the child is in a residential unit, the staff should be asked to take positive action to clarify and record suspicion and monitor the child's involvement in sexual exploitation. If suspicions are confirmed the following steps should be taken: -

- Ensuring that all relevant information is recorded in the Residential Unit Log Book and the child's Care Plan: Details of coercive or abusive adults and related identifying information e.g. appearance, cars etc, telephone activity, the child's pattern of going missing etc. – together with decisions and clear directions for action.
- Making every effort to dissuade the child from leaving to engage in sexual exploitation by talking to them, involving them in alternative activities and ensuring they have the resources to attend, including escorting if necessary.
- Offering advice about appropriate clothing.
- Ensuring that the child is aware of the legal issues involved, including advice that staff cannot safeguard money or items, which is reasonably suspected to have been gained through sexual exploitation. When staff do acquire such money or items they must retain them and seek legal advice.
- Monitoring telephone calls and letters by preventing the child from receiving some incoming calls, being present when phone calls are made, confiscating a mobile phone which is being used inappropriately, opening some letters in the presence of the child and withholding letters if necessary, reasons for intercepting letters and calls should be included in the Care Plan.
- Monitoring callers to the home, or adults collecting children by car. This may involve taking mobiles away, or passing information direct to the Police monitoring any suspicious activity in the vicinity of the home, and informing Police and CP/CSE Coordinator.
- Any decision to use physical control where appropriate in accordance with DFES Guidance, to prevent the child leaving home to engage in sexual exploitation should have been discussed with senior management, been subject to legal advice if necessary and be part of an agreed Care Plan.
- Where these efforts fail, the child leaves, staff need to decide whether to follow them and continue to encourage them to return. This needs to be discussed with senior management, be subject to a management Risk Assessment, & part of an agreed Care Plan.
- If they will not return, staff should inform the Divisional Mispers Police Officer or a Duty Sergeant that the child is Missing At Risk of Significant Harm from Sexual Exploitation (if this is believed to be the case) and the risk level as identified in the Strategy/CIN Meeting, either low, medium or high.
- Staff should liaise with outreach agencies so that they can look out for a child who has gone missing.
- Offer sensitive and welcoming responses to children returning home.
- Conducting a Return Interview and sharing relevant information with the CP/CSE Coordinator and local MISPER Police Officer.

If the child is in foster care, the Social Worker and Fostering link Worker should meet with the foster carer to decide which of the above steps could reasonably be taken by the foster carer.

This needs to take place in consultation with the Fostering Team Manager, and be part of the child's CIN/LAC Plan.

The child's behaviour and attitude may be extremely challenging and carers and staff will require ongoing support and advice in knowing how to respond. Their needs must be considered and resources identified, either by the managers of the residential unit, with senior managers or the fostering link worker with fostering managers.

Practitioners and carers should be aware of their own position in relation to the child, e.g. carers/staff may be viewed with suspicion or hostility by the child.

4.7 Risk Assessment Matrix

RISK LEVEL	NUMBER OF INDICATORS	BEHAVIOURS	REQUIRED ACTION (BRIEF POINTS)	CONSIDERATIONS
LOWER	ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly coming home late or going missing ▪ Overt sexualised dress, sexualised risk taking including on the internet ▪ Unaccounted for monies or goods ▪ Associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children ▪ Reduced contact with family/friends ▪ Sexually transmitted infections ▪ Experimenting with drugs/alcohol ▪ Poor self image, eating disorder, some self harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Contact CP CSE Co-ord o Ref to CAF o Notify MISPER Police 	<p>No child under 13 can be categorised as LOW.</p> <p>No child with a learning disability can be categorised as LOW.</p>
MEDIUM	Any of the above AND ONE OR MORE INDICATORS IDENTIFIED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Getting into cars with unknown or known CSE adults ▪ Being groomed on internet ▪ Clipping (offering to have sex then running on payment) ▪ Receiving a reward for recruiting other peers to CSE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discuss with Line Manager o Contact CP CSE Co-ord o Refer to Children's Social Care o Police discussion regarding investigation needs/MISPER 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disclosure of physical/sexual assault followed by withdrawal of complaint ▪ Reports of involvement in CSE such as seen in hot spots 	<p>needs/MISPER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Strategy meeting o Regular CIN until child exits CSE 	
	Any of the above and TWO OR MORE OF THESE INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Older boy/girl friend ▪ Non school attender or excluded due to behaviour ▪ Staying out overnight no explanation ▪ Breakdown of placements due to behaviour ▪ Unaccounted monies and goods for mobiles, drugs, alcohol ▪ Multiple STIs ▪ Self harming 	Same actions required as above	
HIGH	Any of the above and ONE OR MORE OF THESE INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child under 13 engaging in penetrative sex with another over 15 years ▪ Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them ▪ Child under 16 meeting different adults for sex ▪ Removed from red light districts by professionals due to CSE ▪ Being taken to clubs/hotels for sex with adults ▪ Disclosure of serious physical/sexual assault and then withdrawal ▪ Abduction and forced imprisonment ▪ Disappearing from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Referral – CSC immediately o Contact CP CSE o Police informed o Police discuss investigation/ resourcing o Police refer to CPPU if required o Strategy discussion/ meeting o CP Case conference or CIN meeting o Regular CINs until child exits 	

		<p>system with no contact with support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Being bought▪ Under 16 with multiple miscarriages and terminations▪ Indicators of CSE in conjunction with chronic alcohol and drug use▪ Indicators of CSE alongside serious self harming		
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5. SECTION FIVE – E-SAFETY

5.1 CEOP & On-line Grooming

There have been a number of publicised cases of grooming & sexual assault involving the internet, but it does not mean that all children will experience significant problems whilst using the internet.

Many children are exposed to materials that are disturbing in their graphic pornographic and abusive content

The Child Exploitation & Online Protection (CEOP) Centre was launched in April 2006.

CEOP responds to on-line sexual abuse such as chat room grooming, distribution of pornographic images of children, and subsequent sexual assaults of children.

CEOP website aims to offer information about new internet and other technology for distributing images that young people are familiar with and enjoy using. There is a description of associated risks.

CEOP run a train the trainer session to enable professionals to share on-line protection information with school students.

Personal computers are no longer the only way to access the internet now. Children can go on-line using personal computers at home, through their mobile telephone, from school, a library, club or café. Many Game consoles can also be connected to the Internet and used for chatting and other on-line interactions.

Computers use web cams and images of children can be distributed through these or mobile telephones using the Internet.

5.2 Why do child sexual abusers like to use the Internet to contact children?

Child sexual abusers find it easier to target and groom children using the Internet because there is anonymity and it is easy to lie about who they are whilst drawing the child into a trusting relationship. On-line groomers often pretend to be younger or another gender. They can set up fake e-mail accounts and thus protect their identity on-line.

5.3 What are the risks?

There are risks for children who use the Internet or other on-line services.

Young people may be at risk when they go on-line unsupervised. They may be curious enough to join chat room conversations about relationships and sexual activity.

From here they may be drawn into being groomed, distributing their or younger sibling photographs on the internet, meeting with older peers, adults and may therefore be at risk of sexual assault.

There are a number of behaviours that child sexual abusers will engage in on-line:-

Swapping child abuse images in chat areas or through instant messaging with other adults or young people and forming networks with other child abusers.

Swapping personal information of children that they have collected from other abusers.

Participating in on-line communities using blogs, forums and chat rooms.

6. SECTION 6 - APPENDIX

Appendix i

USEFUL WEBSITES

Barnardo's 1998 'Whose Daughter Next? Children Abused through Prostitution'

www.barnardos.co.uk

Barnardo's 1999 'Stolen Childhood: Barnardo's work with children abused through prostitution'

www.barnardos.co.uk

Barnardo's 2001 'No Son of Mine: Children abused through prostitution'

www.barnardos.co.uk

Crosby S & Barrett D 1999 'Poverty, Drugs and Youth Prostitution' in A Marlow and J Pitts eds 'Managing Drugs and Young People' Lyme Regis: Russell House Publishing

Department of Health 1999 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' plus 2006

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2000 'Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2000 'Safeguarding Children Involved in Prostitution' Supplementary Guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2001 'National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2002 'National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV: Implementation Action Plan'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2002 'Safeguarding Children Involved in Prostitution: Guidance Review'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2002 'Children Missing from Care and from Home: A guide to good practice'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2002 'National Plan for Safeguarding Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation'

www.dh.gov.uk

Department of Health 2003 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'

www.dh.gov.uk

Green, J. 1992 'It's No Game: Responding to the needs of young women at risk or involved in prostitution' Leicester: National Youth Agency

Home Office 2000 'Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings: Guidance for vulnerable or intimidated witnesses including children'

www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Home Office 2004 'Paying the Price: a consultation paper on prostitution'

www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Home Office 2004 'Solutions and Strategies: drug problems and street sex markets: Guidance for partnerships and providers'

www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Kelly, L & L Regan 2000 'Stopping Traffic: Exploring the extent of, and response to, trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the UK' Police Research Series, paper 125: Home Office

Laming H. 'The Victoria Climbié Inquiry Report'

www.victoria-climbié-inquiry.org.uk

Melrose, M, Barrett, D, & Brodie, I 1999 'One Way Street? Retrospectives on Childhood Prostitution' London: The Children's Society

North East Regional Inter-agency Procedures 2005 'Safeguarding Children from Abroad'

Pearce, J 2002 'It's someone taking a part of you: a study of young women and sexual exploitation' London: National Children's Bureau for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Shepherd W, L Scott and J Warwick 1999 'Naming the Game: Children Abused through Prostitution' SECOS Project Barnardo's Ilford

Social Exclusion Unit 2002 'Young Runaways'

www.socialexclusion.gov.uk

Swann S. et al. 1998 'A Model for Understanding Abuse through Prostitution' in S Swann Whose Daughter Next? Children Abused Through Prostitution' Barnardo's Ilford

www.barnardos.org.uk

Taylor-Brown, J 2002 'More Than One Chance! Young People Involved in Prostitution Speak Out' ECPAT UK, London

UNICEF 2003 'End Child Exploitation: Facts and Figures' London: UNICEF UK

Connexions - access to information and advice for young people ages 13-19

www.connexions.gov.uk

Sexual Health Website - information on HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and sexual health, including advice, clinical information and where to go for help.

www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/SexualHealth/fs/en

Other useful websites on the Home Office Prostitution Review site

CROP – Coalition for the Removal of Pimping

Voluntary organisations for specialist support to parents/carers affected by CSE.

www.crop1.org.uk

The following websites provide useful information on Internet safety and reporting on-line child sexual abuse:

www.ceop.gov.uk / www.thinkuknow.co.uk / www.safekids.com / www.safeteens.com

believe that the child was aged 18 or over. Where the child is aged under 13, the defendant will commit the offence regardless of any reasonable belief about the child's age.

Section 47 sub-section 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 sets out the circumstances under which the maximum penalty for this offence would be imprisonment on conviction of indictment. Those circumstances are where the child is under 13 years old, and the sexual activity paid for involved penetration of the child's anus or vagina with any part of the adult's body or any other object, penetration of the child's mouth with the adult's penis, penetration by the child of the adult's anus or vagina, with any part of the child's body or anything else, or penetration of the adult's mouth with the child's penis.

Sub-section 4 states that where the offence involved a child under 13 but there was no penetration as set out in sub-section 3 (see above), or where the offence involved sexual activity with a child aged 13, 14 or 15, the maximum penalty for the offence is 14 years imprisonment, and the offence is triable summarily or on indictment.

Sub-section 5 explains that where the offence involved a child aged 16 or 17, the offence is triable summarily or on indictment and has a maximum penalty of 7 years imprisonment.

4. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 48: Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography

Additionally the Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 48 makes it an offence for a person (A) intentionally to cause or incite a child into prostitution or involvement in pornography in any part of the world. The pornography / prostitution do not have to have taken place for the offence to be committed.

The causing or inciting in this instance must take place in the UK. However, the prostitution or pornography can take place, or be intended to take place in any part of the world.

There is no requirement that the prostitution or pornography be done for the gain of A in order for an offence to have been committed.

5. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 49: Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography

This section makes it an offence for a person (A) to intentionally control any of the activities of a child (B) that relate to B's prostitution or involvement in pornography in any part of the world. 'Any of the activities' is specified to ensure that it captures situations in which only part of the child's time is controlled. An example of the type of behaviour which the offence targets is where A directs B to charge a certain price for a particular sexual service, and B complies with this request or direction. Alternatively, it would be directing a child to pose for an indecent photograph or film.

Again the controlling must take place in the UK but the prostitution or pornography can take place in any part of the world. There is no requirement that the prostitution or pornography be done for the gain of A.

6. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 50: Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography

It is an offence for a person (A) to arrange or facilitate the involvement of a child (B) in prostitution or pornography in any part of the world. This would cover, for example, A delivering

B to a place where he will be used to make pornography, A making practical arrangements for the shooting of indecent photographs of B, or a landlord (A) knowingly allowing his property to be used as a location for child prostitution.

The arranging or facilitating must take place in the UK. However, the prostitution or pornography can take place in any part of the world. There is no requirements that the prostitution or pornography must be carried out for the gain of A.

7. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 57: Trafficking into the UK for sexual exploitation

Section 57-59 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 re-enact with amendments the offences in Section 145 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 covering trafficking into, within and out of the UK for the purposes of Sexual exploitation.

It is an offence for a person (A) intentionally to arrange or facilitate the arrival of another person (B) in the UK where he either intends to commit a relevant offence against them after their arrival but in any part of the world, or intends to facilitate the commission against them by another person (C), after their arrival but in any part of the world, an act which, if done as intended or believed it will be done, would constitute a relevant offence. (A) may intend the relevant offence to be committed, or believe that it is likely to be committed anywhere in the world. This is to ensure that an offence will be committed for example, (A) trafficks (B) into the UK as an interim destination but intends to traffick (B) on to another country so he can be subjected to a sexual offence there.

Under this section it is a criminal offence to traffick someone for the purposes of submitting them to a sexual offence. This is different to the National Asylum and Immigration Act offence, which limits the offence to trafficking for the purposes of exploitation through prostitution. The purpose for this is to offer protection against all forms of sexual trafficking, for example those who are trafficked in order to be sexually assaulted by others where there is no financial payment for the sexual services.

8. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 58: Trafficking within the UK for sexual exploitation

This section makes it an offence for a person intentionally to arrange or facilitate the movement within the UK of another person where he either intends to commit a relevant offence against them during or after their journey but in any part of the world, or intends to facilitate the commission against them by another, during or after their journey but in any part of the world, an act which, if done, is intended or believed it will be done, would constitute a relevant offence. This offence applies equally to UK nationals trafficked within the UK from place to place, and to foreign nationals brought into the UK and then moved around from place to place within the UK

9. Sexual Offences Act 2003 Section 59: Trafficking out of the UK for sexual exploitation

In the same as described above it is an offence for a person to intentionally arrange or facilitate the departure of another person from the UK where he either intends to commit a relevant offence against them after their departure in any part of the world, or intends to facilitate the commission against them by another, after the departure in any part of the world, an act which done as intended or believed it will be done, would constitute a relevant offence. Examples may include the movement of a child or young person from the region to America in order for them to be abused. There are other offences that directly relate to prostitution (adults) or can be involved in the prosecution of cases around prostitution.

- Causing or inciting prostitution for gain (Section 52 SOA 2003).
- Controlling prostitution for gain (Section 53 SOA 2003)
- Penalties for keeping a brothel used for prostitution (Section 55 SOA 2003).
- Extension of gender-specific prostitution offences (Section 56 SOA 2003)
- Rape and other sexual offences against children under 13 (Section 5-8 SOS 2003)
- Child sex offences (Section 9-15 SOA 2003)
- Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity (Section 26 SOA 2003)
- Child cruelty (S1 Children and Young Persons Act 1933)
- Taking or making indecent or pseudo photographs of a child (Section 160 Criminal Justice Act).

10. Child Abduction Act (1984) Section 2

Abduction of child:

This offence applies to any child under 16.

This applies even if the child is not subject to a care order, emergency protection order or in police protection.

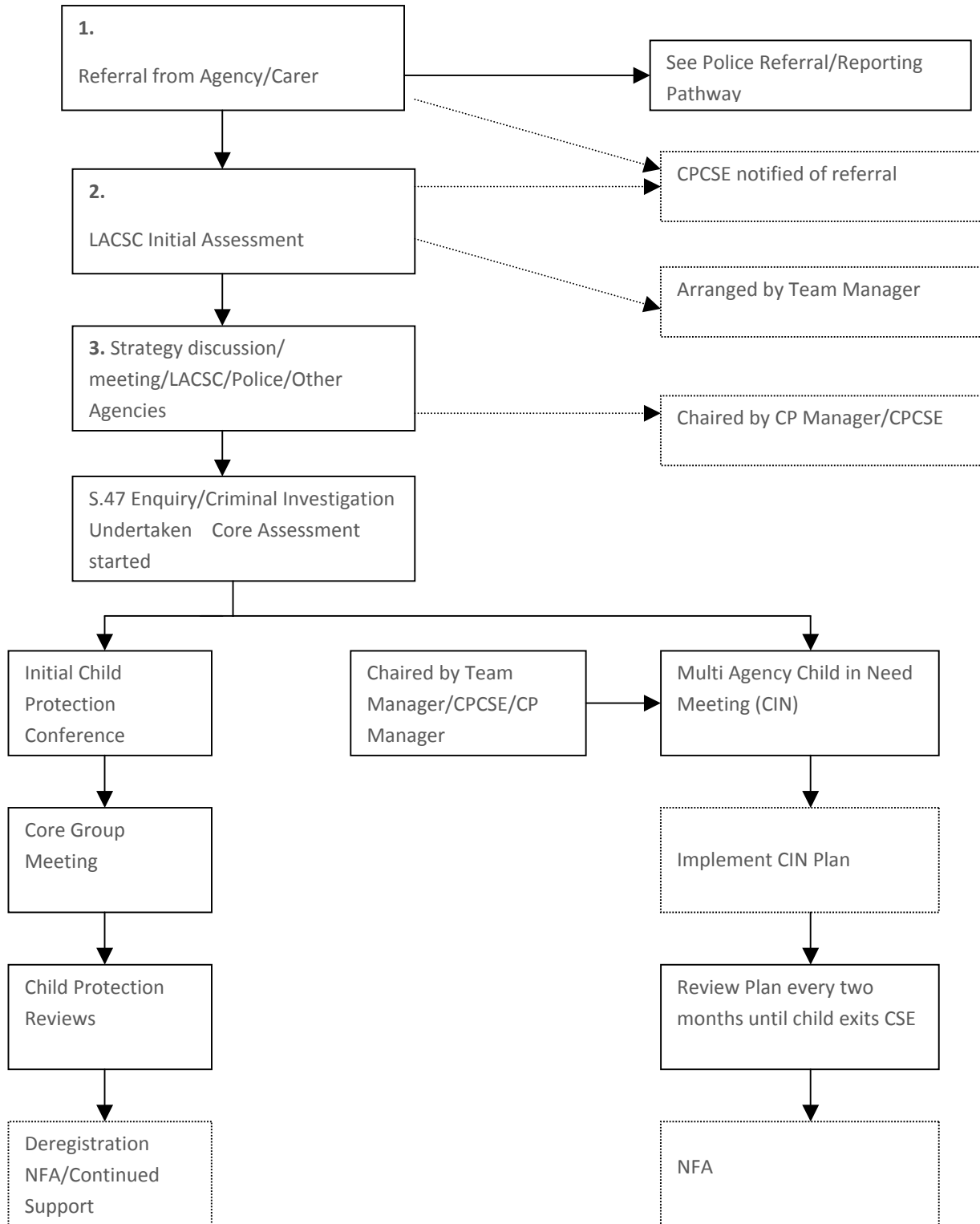
Offence:

A person not connected with the child is guilty of an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, takes or detains a child under the age of 16:

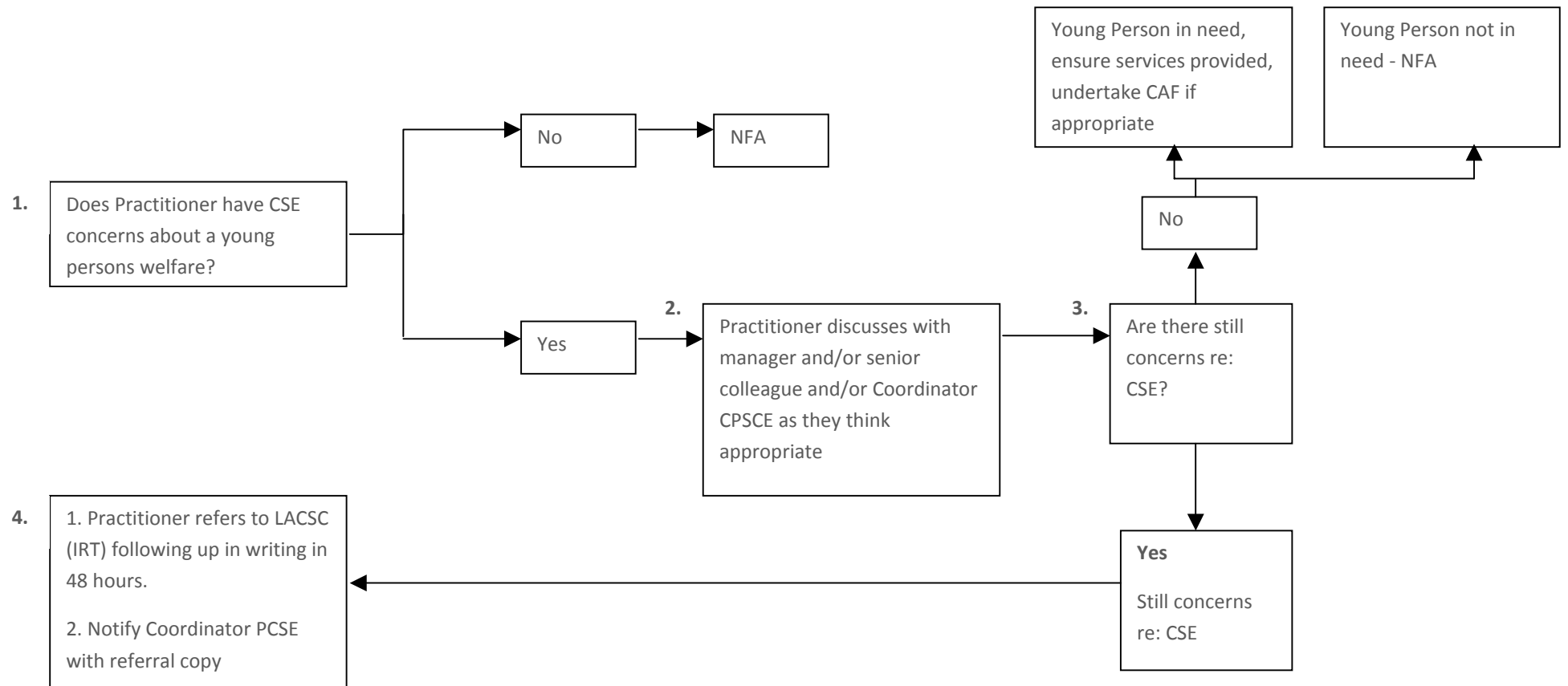
- A) So as to remove the child from lawful control of any persons having lawful control of the child or;
- B) So as to keep the child out of the lawful control of any person entitled to lawful control of the child.

The legislation has successfully been utilized against inappropriate adults that encourage children to visit or stay with them at their home addresses.

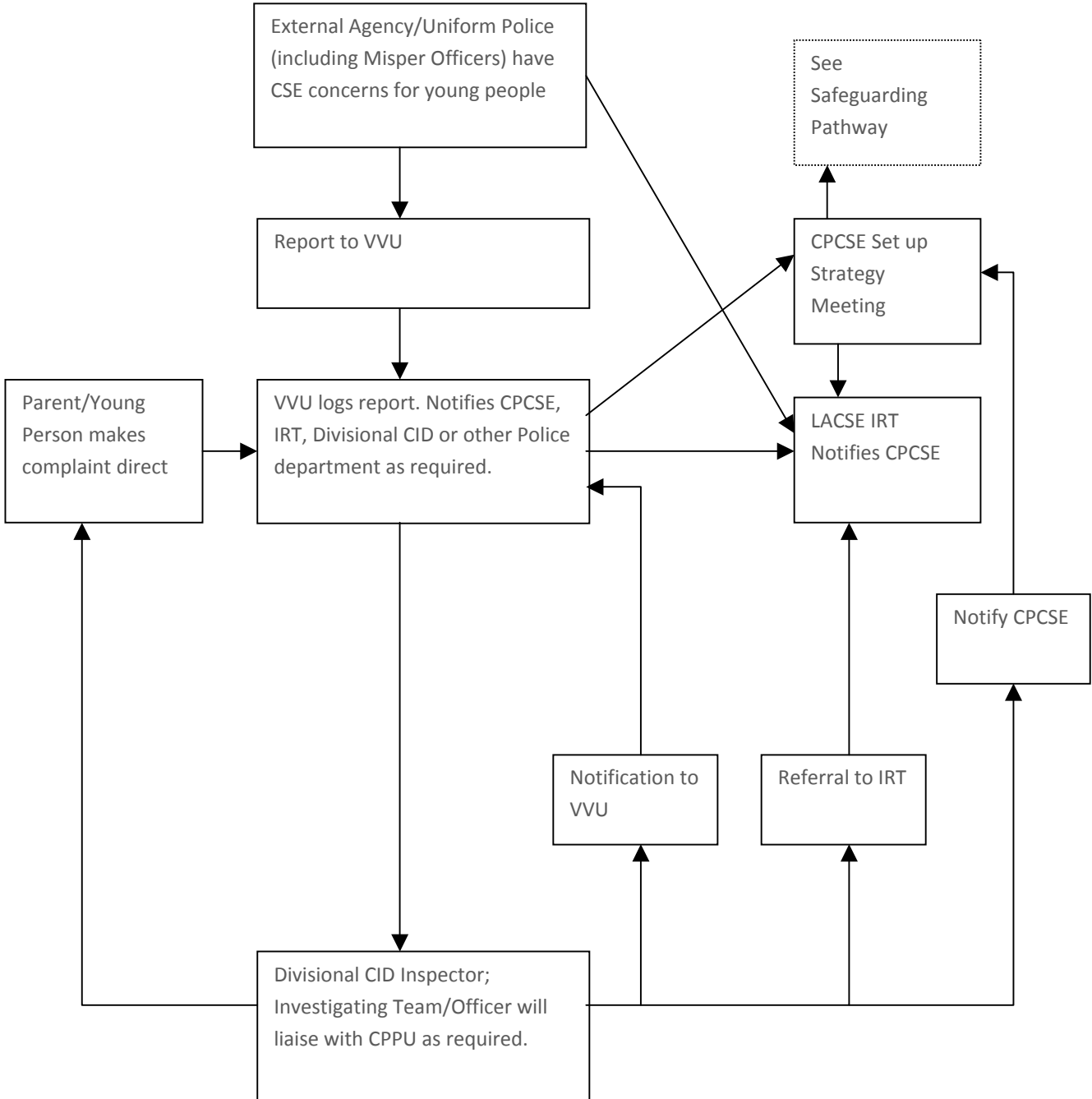
OUTLINE OF SAFEGUARDING PATHWAY



REFERRAL TO LACSC



POLICE REFERRAL/REPORTING PATHWAY



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (POLICE)

INTELLIGENCE PROCESS MAP

