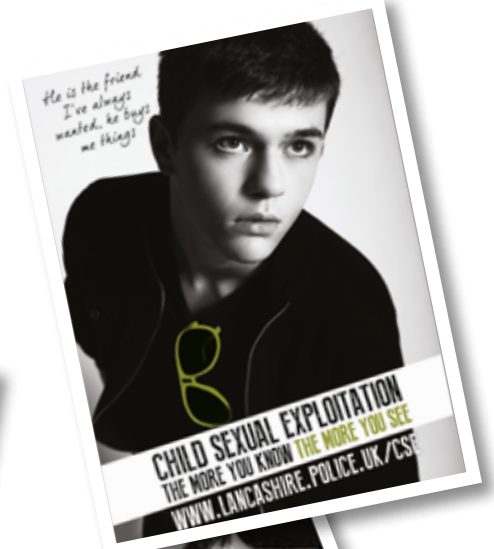




**Lancashire
Constabulary**
police and communities together



PAN LANCASHIRE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION STANDARD OPERATING PROTOCOL

**PAN LANCASHIRE
PARTNERSHIPS
REDUCING HARM
CAUSED BY
CHILD SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION (CSE)**



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1. INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the procedures of Safeguarding and Protecting the welfare of children from Child Sexual Exploitation. It sets out how through our partnerships we assess, challenge and provide an enhanced, effective service to reduce the harm and threats posed to children and young people from Child Sexual Exploitation.

These standard operating procedures will not supplant, replace or override any current safeguarding procedures

Aims and Purpose

The aims and purpose of the procedures is to

- To identify those at risk of being sexually exploited
- To apply pro-active problem solving to address the risks associated with victims, perpetrators and locations and ensure the safeguarding and welfare of children and young people who are or may be at risk from sexual exploitation
- To take action against those intent on abusing and exploiting children and young people in this way
- To provide awareness raising and preventative education for the welfare of children and young people who are or may be sexually exploited
- To provide timely and effective interventions with children and families to safeguard those vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

The Multi-Agency partnerships will safeguard children and young people from sexual exploitation in accordance with the policies, procedures and guidance of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).

What is child sexual exploitation?

Sexual exploitation is child abuse and children and young people who become involved face huge risks to their physical, emotional and psychological health and well being.

“THE PAN LANCASHIRE PARTNERSHIPS MISSION IS TO REDUCE THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION”

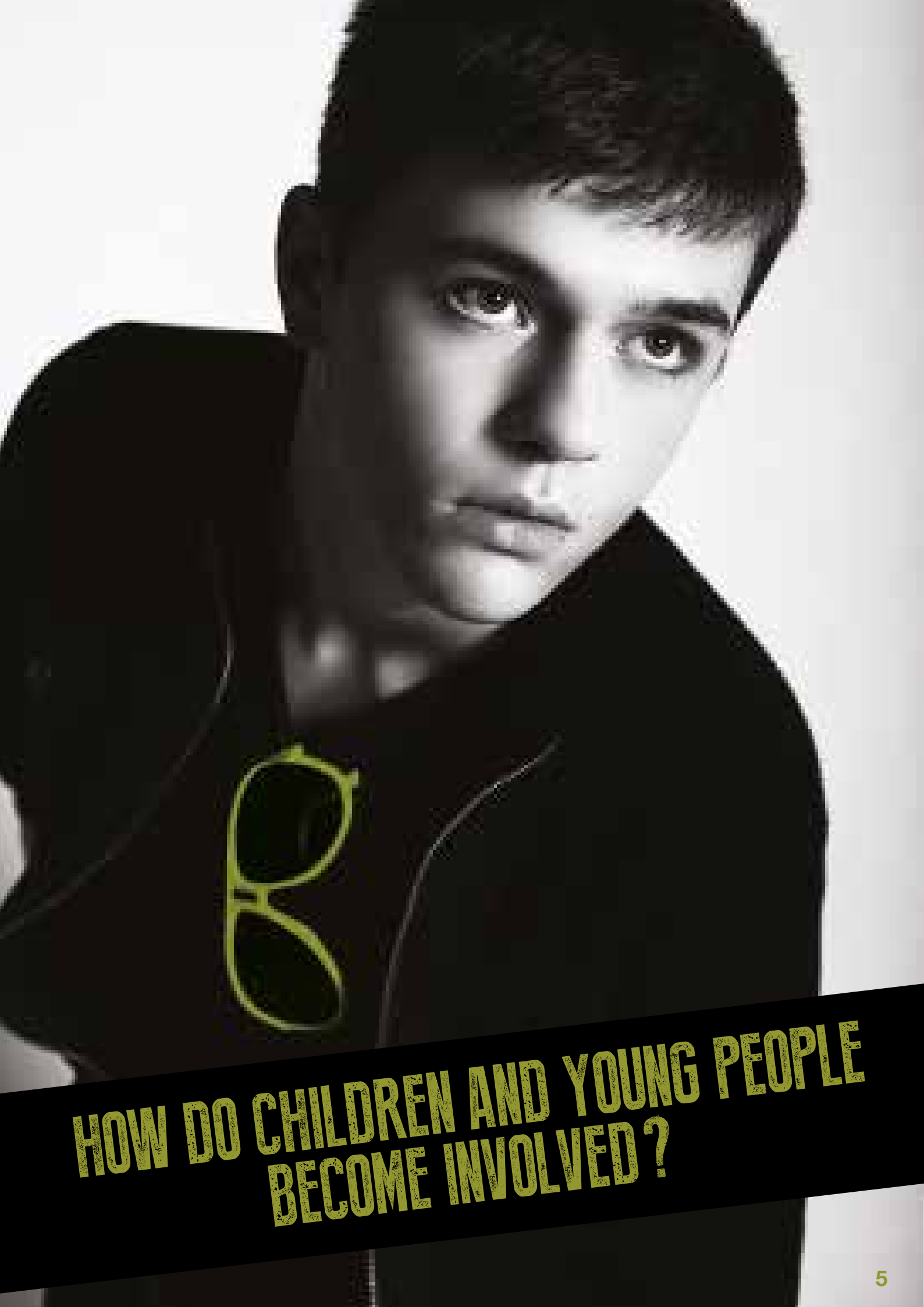
THIS WILL HAPPEN THROUGH THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, PARENTS, TEACHERS AND ALL THOSE ORGANISATIONS WHO WORK WITH CHILDREN. EVERYONE WILL BE SHOWN HOW TO IDENTIFY THE EARLY SIGNS OF GROOMING BEHAVIOUR OF AN ABUSER AND RECOGNISE THE REACTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF A CHILD WHO IS BEING, OR HAS BEEN, EXPLOITED.

Early awareness of the grooming process has 3 main benefits.

- 1. Children have a chance to protect themselves.**
- 2. Parents, teachers and child support agencies can better support any child under threat.**
- 3. The problem can be reported to appropriate authorities who are equipped to address the issue.**

Child Sexual Exploitation will not end and there are NO guarantees for protection from this crime. So, the best way to reduce the numbers of children being exploited is to raise awareness of the ways abusers operate and, through relevant education programmes, teach people how to recognise the many forms of abusers' behaviour.

It is EVERY child's Human Right to enjoy a happy, healthy childhood. That, in turn, will help them to lead a worthwhile and productive adult life.



HOW DO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE BECOME INVOLVED?

THE COMMON ISSUES AND REASONS CAN BE DUE TO A NUMBER OF FACTORS INCLUDING A YOUNG PERSON'S LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND A POOR SELF IMAGE. YOUNG PEOPLE WHO RUN AWAY FROM HOME ARE RECOGNISED AS BEING MORE AT RISK OF BEING TARGETED AS A VICTIM OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

Vulnerabilities are identified and targeted by the abuser, whether the young person is living with their family, looked after, away from home or they have run away. Figures show that the majority of CSE victims in Lancashire are actually living with their families.

It is often the case that children and young people do not perceive themselves to be victims, as they consider they have acted voluntarily. The reality is that their behaviour is not voluntary or consenting.

Other reasons can be due to numerous factors. Often vulnerable children and young people are targeted by perpetrators; however, this is not exclusive to those who are vulnerable. Perpetrators frequently target children and young people at venues such as; hostels, food outlets, taxi ranks and outside schools. Young people who run away from home are recognised as being more at risk. However, statistics show that the majority of CSE victims in London are actually living with their families.

Some children or young people do not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and do not see themselves as victims of exploitation, as they consider they have acted voluntarily. The reality is their behaviour is not voluntary or consenting. It is important to remember that a child cannot consent to his or her own abuse.

There is a link between trafficked children and CSE. Children are known to be trafficked for sexual exploitation and this can occur anywhere within the UK, across local authority boundaries and across international borders.

On-Line CSE

The internet and other forms of communication technology are now firmly embedded within the daily lives of UK children. Often children have developed integration with online activity in their entertainment, education and social lives that is significantly different from and often beyond the comprehension of, older generations. Many children see their online life as inextricably linked to their offline life.

The objectives of those perpetrating online CSE (OCSE) have also evolved in recent years and such conduct can lead to a range of offending outcomes. Most of these take place online, such as deceiving children into producing indecent images of themselves or engaging in sexual chat or sexual activity over webcam. OCSE can also lead to offline offending such as meetings between an offender and a child for sexual purposes following online engagement.

The practice of self generation of indecent imagery raises the issue of criminal offending by children, guidelines to police clearly prioritise the health and well being of the child over any type of legal sanction against them. Where prosecutions do become an option is where these images have not been generated freely or their subsequent circulation becomes a tool to exploit the child in question. This can lead to a range of further offences.

2. DEFINITIONS

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

This guidance uses the nationally agreed ACPO definition of CSE:

- Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive 'something' (eg, food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.

Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterised by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social, economic or emotional vulnerability.

A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation (Association of Chief Police Officers CSE Report - 2013).

Gangs

A relatively durable, predominantly street-based, social group of children, young people and, not infrequently adults who see themselves and are seen by others, as affiliates of a discrete, named group who (Children's Commissioners Report - 2012):

- engage in a range of criminal activity and violence
- identify or lay claim to territory
- have some form of identifying structural feature
- are in conflict with similar groups.

Gang Associate

A Gang Associate is any individual that has one or more of the following features:

- Offends with or for gang members, either willingly or through coercion or exploitation but does not identify themselves as a gang member and there is no other corroborative information that they are a gang member
- Is shown to associate with gang members by Police, Partner agencies, community intelligence or has displayed though conduct or behaviour, a specific desire or intent to become a member of a gang.

Gang Associate

Child sexual exploitation by a group involves people who come together in person or online for the purpose of setting up, co-coordinating and/or taking part in the sexual exploitation of children in either an organized or opportunistic way (Children's Commissioners Report - 2012).

3 THE ROLE OF PARTNERSHIPS IN CHALLENGING CSE

Child sexual exploitation takes place in local communities and information known to partners could be used to highlight the threat and establish risk. It is anticipated that an improved intelligence picture will enable effective action in a greater number of cases of child sexual exploitation, thereby reducing the harm which would otherwise be caused to the young victims and their families.

Specialist multi-agency partners will conduct meetings/discussion to share relevant intelligence and information and co-ordinate responses. This will result in greater ability to disrupt and prosecute perpetrators and provide early intervention to reduce harm and promote well being.

This full range of responses will go beyond traditional law enforcement and the multi-agency meeting/discussion will provide a range of support for children, families and others, raising awareness and disrupting activity for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding children and young people. This improved intelligence picture will inform partners of the extent of the risk posed by perpetrators.

The organisations will work together to keep children and young people safe from sexual exploitation. These organisations will be drawn from the statutory, voluntary, community and faith sectors and their work will follow recognised principles of effective practice to safeguard and protect the welfare of children and young people.

The multi- agency meeting will have the potential to call upon the diverse skills and experience available from amongst its members. In conjunction with sharing information to increase the understanding of the threat posed by CSE, they will bring together a range of specialist knowledge and partnership agreement to ensure that each organisation plays its role, collectively, effectively and individually.

4

GOVERNANCE

LANCASHIRE POLICE PUBLIC PROTECTION, QUALITY, DEVELOPMENT & COMPLIANCE UNIT WILL HAVE OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY, WITHIN THE POLICE SERVICE, FOR ALL CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION INVESTIGATIONS. ALL INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE MANAGED THROUGH THE LOCAL SPECIALIST TEAMS BUT CENTRALLY OWNED UNDER A SINGLE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE.

Lancashire Police have adopted the ACPO Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan to ensure that they provide a consistent approach nationally when dealing with child sexual exploitation. This includes on-line child sexual exploitation. Lancashire Police have also contributed to the LSCB CSE Action Plan to identify locally the approaches required

The CSE Strategic Group will be responsible for the governance of the partnership and the Multi-Agency Meetings and will ensure compliance with the following:

- The Multi- Agency Meetings will align to the Lancashire Police Divisional Areas and be accountable to the CSE Strategic Group and through this to the Local Safeguarding Children Board.
- Regular reports will be made by the Multi-Agency Meetings to the Strategic Group on the outcomes of its interventions and in particular any exceptions to effective inter-agency working and the co-operation of partners.
- The partnership will take support, guidance and direction from the Strategic Group in relation to its business.
- The partnership will track cases of sexual exploitation which come to the attention of local organisations and maintain accurate, contemporaneous records according to organisational policy.
- The partnership will share information to inform their respective organisations of the risk of harm of sexual exploitation to identified children and young people.
- In cases of concern and where sufficient information is known about the perpetrator, the partnership will check with other organisations to establish what is known about that perpetrator and their associates and share relevant information with the Multi-Agency Meeting or through Strategy discussions.
- The partnership, taking note of each agencies field of expertise, will make recommendations to relevant organisations on action to be taken to disrupt and prevent the activities of perpetrators.
- The partnership will engage with organisations involved with children and young people to raise awareness of information pertinent to those at risk.
- The partnership will raise awareness of the impact of sexual exploitation on the welfare of children and young people.
- The partnership will identify, apply and disseminate good practice and promote consistent implementation.
- The Strategic Group will formally review the aims and objectives of the partnership every 6 months.

5 MULTI- AGENCY OBJECTIVES

- Identify those who are or who are at risk of being sexually exploited by sharing information and assessing risks
- To address the risks associated with victims, perpetrators and locations by proactive problem solving,
- To work collaboratively to ensure the safeguarding and welfare of children and young people who are being or are at risk of being sexually exploited
- To take effective action against those intent on abusing and exploiting children and young people in this way
- To provide awareness raising and preventative education for children and young people who are at risk of being sexually exploited.
- To provide awareness raising to other professionals and members of the general public.
- To carry out risk assessment according to a common framework
- To develop a shared picture of intelligence on all threats
- To grade responses to the risks identified.
- To provide early intervention to reduce the harm posed to children and young people
- To investigate, prosecute and disrupt perpetrators
- To adopt a collective watching brief to determine further interventions required.
- Promote positive physical and emotional health and well being
- Ensure relevant and timely access to appropriate health services

6 PRINCIPLES

The principles underpinning a multi-agency response to the sexual exploitation of children and young people include:

- Sexually exploited children should be treated as victims of abuse, not as offenders. Authorities have previously referred to child victims as 'promiscuous' or 'prostitutes'.
- Sexual exploitation includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse and in some cases, neglect.
- Children do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation, but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation.
- Young people who are, or at risk of being sexually exploited will have varying levels of needs. They may have multiple vulnerabilities and therefore an appropriate multi-agency response and good coordination is essential.
- Law enforcement must direct resources against the coercers and sex abusers, who are often adults, but could also be the child's peers. However, it's recognising that these peers may also be victims themselves.
- Sexually exploited children are children in need of services under the Children Act 1989 and 2004. They are also children in need of immediate protection.
- A Multi-agency network or planning meeting/discussion should take place for all children considered at risk of sexual exploitation. Child Protection Procedures should always be followed as appropriate in relation to the risk assessment.

7 ROLE OF MULTI-AGENCY PARTNERS IN IDENTIFYING AND CHALLENGING CSE

MULTI-AGENCY PARTNERS COME TOGETHER FROM THE STATUTORY, VOLUNTARY, COMMUNITY AND FAITH SECTORS. THEY SHOULD FOLLOW RECOGNISED PRINCIPLES TO SAFEGUARD AND PROTECT THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

Identifying the early **warning signs** associated with CSE is vital in reinforcing these principles. To assist all front-line practitioners in identifying and remembering the signs, the mnemonic **S.A.F.E.G.U.A.R.D.** has been created and is shown at Appendix A.

Meetings Structure

The type and format of meetings are described below. These enable all agencies to keep a clear overview of child sexual exploitation issues within their area as per 'Working Together' and other statutory guidance. It is also recommended that each Local Authority considers nominating or employing a dedicated CSE Co-ordinator to have daily contact with the police service so that can work together to identify and address the early signs of CSE.

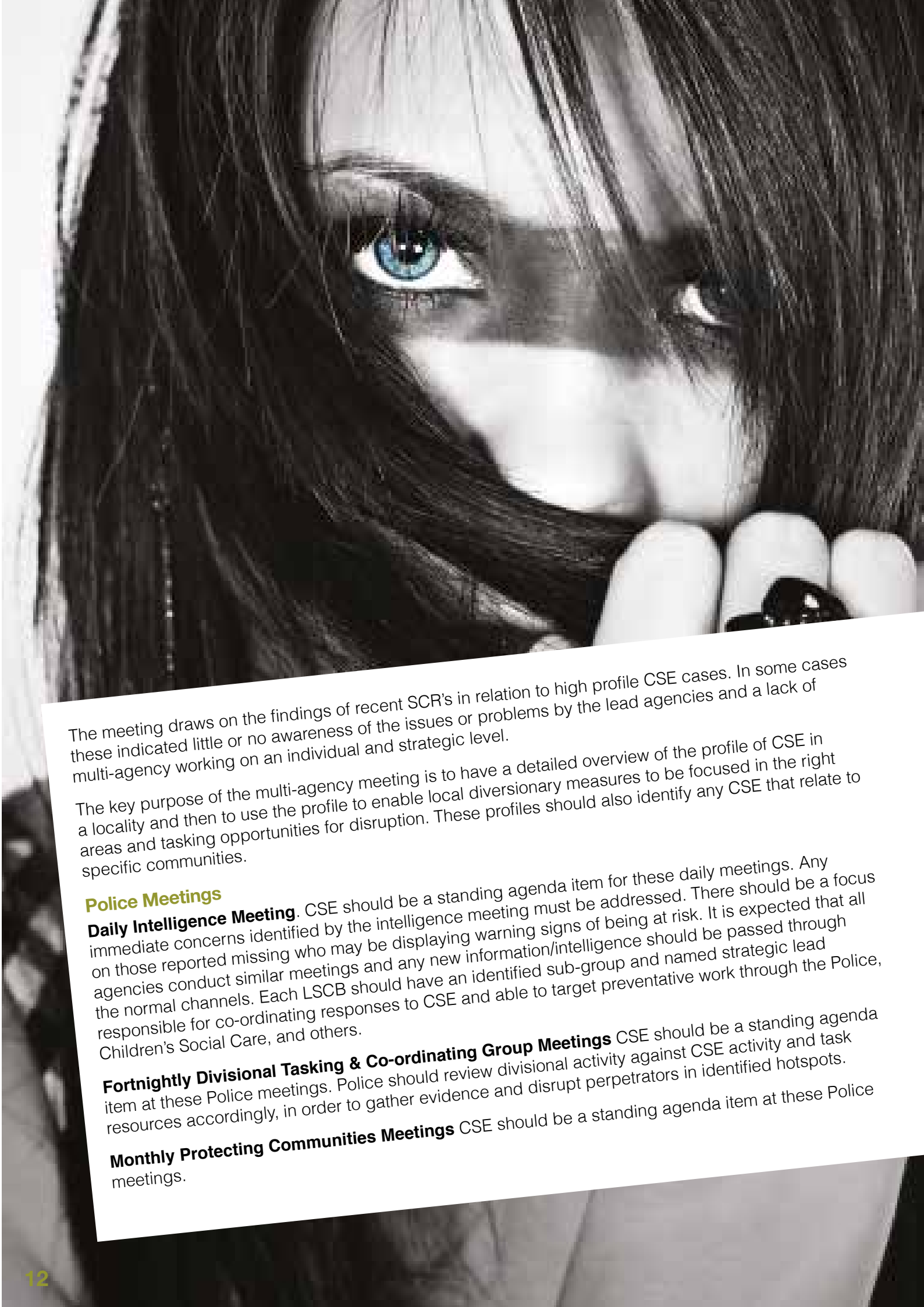
Multi-Agency Meetings

Lead Agency - Police It is recommended these meetings should be convened on a monthly basis. The Chair of the meeting can be from any agency but they must be sufficiently experienced to ensure the meeting remains focused and at the appropriate level to hold agencies to account for activity.

A multi-agency meeting is to enable practitioners to share information and intelligence or additionally to discuss operational issues on individual CSE referrals. Depending on the processes that may exist locally, the meeting can be used to assess new cases in relation to identifying the category they fall into and deciding how the case will be managed. This may be particularly relevant to lower level cases that may not have reached the threshold for other interventions (e.g. Early action process) but may require further discussion.

A multi-agency meeting gives an opportunity for the identified CSE leads for each agency to come together and;

- Review progress of cases and ensure action is being taken by whichever agency is involved in individual cases.
- Identify any trends or problem locations and ensure they are dealt with.
- Look at cross border issues and ensure there is a co-ordinated approach with other boroughs.
- Ensure looked after children placed away from the county and at risk of CSE are being protected by the agencies where they are located.



The meeting draws on the findings of recent SCR's in relation to high profile CSE cases. In some cases these indicated little or no awareness of the issues or problems by the lead agencies and a lack of multi-agency working on an individual and strategic level.

The key purpose of the multi-agency meeting is to have a detailed overview of the profile of CSE in a locality and then to use the profile to enable local diversionary measures to be focused in the right areas and tasking opportunities for disruption. These profiles should also identify any CSE that relate to specific communities.

Police Meetings

Daily Intelligence Meeting. CSE should be a standing agenda item for these daily meetings. Any immediate concerns identified by the intelligence meeting must be addressed. There should be a focus on those reported missing who may be displaying warning signs of being at risk. It is expected that all agencies conduct similar meetings and any new information/intelligence should be passed through the normal channels. Each LSCB should have an identified sub-group and named strategic lead responsible for co-ordinating responses to CSE and able to target preventative work through the Police, Children's Social Care, and others.

Fortnightly Divisional Tasking & Co-ordinating Group Meetings CSE should be a standing agenda item at these Police meetings. Police should review divisional activity against CSE activity and task resources accordingly, in order to gather evidence and disrupt perpetrators in identified hotspots.

Monthly Protecting Communities Meetings CSE should be a standing agenda item at these Police meetings.

8 MULTI AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Each of the organisations engaged to co-operate in the partnership will be expected to agree to implement and adhere to the principles set out in the **Terms of Reference (Appendix E)**. They will also be required to agree to an **Information Sharing Protocol** for the partnership (**Appendix F**) and these requirements will extend to any collectively agreed amendments to these documents.

Each organisation will also be asked to nominate a representative to provide a conduit for information sharing with the Multi-Agency Meeting. This arrangement will ensure that the information is shared, handled and stored in accordance with the terms of the Information Sharing Protocol.

The nominated representatives will ensure that appropriate referrals are made to the Multi-Agency CSE Meeting through an agreed referral process. Where the risk is not immediate, this should be done using the Referral Form CSE 1 (Appendix G).

The information provided will then be used for the initial risk assessment, in accordance with the Risk Assessment CSE 2 (Appendix H), to enable the team to prioritise the level of risk for each child or young person referred.

The information shared through the referral process will be assessed locally by a team of individuals with appropriate experience from Police and Social Care but will also utilise the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) to inform risk through their potential information. This will be as a minimum requirement and there would be an expectation that multi-agency partners would be available where necessary, on a case by case basis to contribute to the team.

For each referral, an assessment will be made on whether the safeguarding and welfare of the victim would benefit from consideration at a joint meeting of representatives from several key organisations (Multi-Agency CSE Meeting or a strategy discussion with partners).

The team will use the information to provide an initial assessment of the level of risk to victims and potential victims of CSE arising from their vulnerability (Risk Assessment). The information would also be used to further inform investigations and tactical options for existing agencies involved with the child. This assessment and subsequent assessments would identify health needs.

The Multi-Agency CSE Meetings would be arranged by the team and will be used to co-ordinate the partnership's tactical responses to provide a problem solving approach to those at risk and disrupt and enforce against known and suspected perpetrators. It would also address any ongoing/identified health needs for victims.

Where an organisation's representative receives a request for information from the team in relation to a referred matter, the information which is known to the organisation will be provided at the earliest opportunity.

Information relating to the actions agreed at the Multi-Agency Meeting will be recorded and circulated. Representatives will ensure that updated information is provided to the team in relation to each of the actions required by their organisation.

Members of the team will be responsible for the management of requests for information sharing for the purposes of the Multi-Agency CSE Meeting and will manage the handling, storage and review of information provided to them by partners, in accordance with the terms of the Information Sharing Protocol (Appendix F).

A process diagram is provided in **(Appendix D)** and includes the following principal sections

For ease of reference the sections have been defined by a colour code and the parts of the process are numbered.

- The Steering Group provides governance and direction for the partnership
- Multi-Agency CSE Meetings with research and information sharing; tasking, actions, and review of previous actions.
(1 and 2)
- Support Networks of partner organisations working collaboratively with victims, potential victims, families and their other associates. **(3)**
- Victims; Families; Locations, Key Themes. Each of these factors is taken into consideration in developing the multi-agency problem solving responses to cases of Child Sexual Exploitation referred to the team and Multi-Agency Meeting **(4)**
- Intelligence Gathering; Investigation Prosecution and Disruption of Perpetrators describes the vital part of the process of protecting children and young people at risk by monitoring, assessing and addressing the threat by perpetrators who are intent on committing sexual exploitation offences. Feedback to organisations and highlight service gaps/deficits.
(5, 6 and 7)

This process will bring together organisations and individuals with a diverse range of skills, experience and responsibilities.

Steering Group

Senior and middle managers from partner organisations who will meet quarterly to direct the overall operation of the partnership, in accordance with the partnership's Terms of Reference.

Multi-Agency Meeting

Practitioners and supervisors from a range of partner organisations will meet as agreed, to consider and implement responses for cases referred to their multi-agency meetings. This group of representatives will also feed in referrals for cases known to their organisations and research and share information.

Support Networks

These refer to the work of partners, including those directly involved in the Multi-Agency Meetings and others to whom cases have been referred or those who are working with the referred person. The support provided is at the discretion of the practitioners working with those referred. Information would be shared with the team and Multi-Agency Meeting when it is appropriate to do so for the safety and well being of their client and/or other young persons.

Intelligence Gathering

As Intelligence becomes available throughout the process all partners are able to refer through the team. Intelligence relating to the threat posed to victims would be responded to by those organisations with responsibilities for the safeguarding and welfare of children and young people. This would be in accordance with their statutory duties and would be appropriate to the urgency of the situation identified through the intelligence.

Investigation/Disruption of Perpetrators

On receipt of case referrals, an immediate risk assessment will be carried out on the information initially provided. This will enable the higher risk referrals to be prioritised for an earlier response by the team, which may include a joint visit by a Detective and Children's/Social Worker. This visit will enable the team to carry out a more detailed risk assessment leading to a number of actions being implemented. For example, police investigation through an initial 'Achieving Best Evidence' (ABE) interview with the potential victim may then generate Police responses to investigate the perpetrator or identify any immediate and subsequent health needs and any relevant intervention required. The prosecution and disruption of perpetrators is an essential part of the process in reducing harm. It would be a responsibility of the Detectives within the team to gather evidence, investigate and interview perpetrators and prepare case files for consideration by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) with the intention of obtaining the successful conviction of offenders.

In 2013, a large proportion of the 7033 people reported missing to the police service in Lancashire were from local authority care homes. By maintaining daily contact, the early signs of CSE will be identified and investigated in a timely manner. Appropriate support for the child and interventions will also be put in place. **The categories and indicators for CSE are shown in (Appendix B).**

Multi-Agency Partners will also conduct scheduled meetings/discussions (As described above) to share all relevant intelligence and information in all cases where CSE is suspected. This is to ensure co-ordinated and effective interventions are instigated, reduce harm to victims and provide a greater ability to disrupt and prosecute perpetrators. These meetings/discussions will also prioritise the **groups identified as being at an increased risk** of CSE **(Appendix C)** and respond accordingly.

The multi-agency meetings/discussions will call upon the diverse skills and experience available from its members to manage the threat posed by CSE. Members should challenge partners, when appropriate, to ensure that each organisation plays its part collectively and effectively to ensure the best outcomes for the child or young person.

9 REPORTING SUSPICIONS OF CSE

– MULTI AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Each organisation will nominate a representative to provide a conduit for information sharing through the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH). This will ensure the information is shared, handled and stored in accordance with the MASH terms of reference.

MASH and CSE

The MASH will provide a key role in establishing those at risk of CSE by identifying the warning signs within referral notifications. These signals will trigger a risk assessment which will then be channeled through the agreed pathways to progress services such as investigations or interventions.

The information gathered from partners within MASH will be assessed by Children's Social care (CSC) and appropriate partner agencies, on a case by case basis. This will contribute towards the assessment and where CSE is identified as a risk within a MASH the relevant information will be passed to an operational team to progress any investigation or intervention.

The MASH product will provide an initial assessment to enable operational teams and professionals to progress the case assessment and plan to reduce the risk, support the welfare of the victim(s) and pursue any offenders.

The operational team dealing will use the information to provide an initial assessment of the level of risk to victims and potential victims of CSE. The information would also be used to further inform investigations and tactical options for existing agencies involved with the child. This assessment and subsequent assessments would also identify any welfare needs for the child.

Children and young people who go missing are acknowledged by the Children's Commissioner as being at a greater risk of CSE. **(Appendix D) details the action required when a child who has been reported missing is found.**

Recording suspicions of Child Sexual Exploitation - CSE Crime Flag

From 1st January 2013, relevant flags must be used by officers to place a mandatory CSE marker on the Sleuth CRIME 2 system. The flag enables a better process to measure the number of referrals and which of these referrals are linked to crimes, The process has been introduced to address that CSE in itself is not a crime and often crime classifications of abduction, rape or sexual activity with a child are used. This will assist in creating problem profiles and the retrieval of statistical data to better understand the full picture of CSE in Lancashire. It is vitally important we know how many victims and offenders we have and we also need to be able to follow these through the criminal justice process.

Partner agencies are also encouraged to explore effective recording processes to identify CSE trends. The rationale for believing any suspicion of CSE must be entered on the notes page within the ISIS report. It is recommended the rationale will include any of the CSE warning signs identified.

10 SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS & FAMILIES

Child sexual exploitation has a devastating impact, not only on the child victim but on the whole family. Parents and carers will want the perpetrators arrested and prosecuted and can be valuable partners in supporting an investigation by providing intelligence, corroboration and other evidence. Practice has shown that providing effective engagement and support to both the victim and their family can significantly improve criminal justice outcomes.

The actions of alleged offenders or their associates in attempting to intimidate the child can be devastating for a victim. There may be direct action against the victim and family, or subtle threatening messages via social media, or to siblings and friends. Dealing promptly and robustly with any intimidation will help. It may be beneficial for any investigation of intimidation to be managed by officers not involved in the original investigation.

Supporting victims and their families must be based upon a multi-disciplinary assessment of their circumstances. However, evidence has shown how important families are in helping young people in their recovery. Families also need help to deal with the impact of CSE and LSCB's must ensure there is access to appropriate support both on a local basis and through national organisations.

In its work with victims, Barnardo's has adopted a model based on: Access, Attention, Assertive Outreach and Advocacy. Young people need to know and experience the persistence of someone who is genuinely concerned for them. To do so requires a flexible response that can meet with young people and their families on their terms. It requires someone who is committed, comfortable and safe and someone who can get or provide the right help at the right time. To do all this relies on a worker who has strong links with local networks of support and who is well supported and supervised by their own organisation.

The victims who are identified require intensive support to understand that they are/have been exploited. In the Lancashire teams, the Children's Society offer intensive support to victims, their approach is based on the individual needs and support can be given 1 to 1 or in group sessions and the young person will be supported through any court appearances and can continue to receive the support they need into adulthood if required. The accounts given by those young people who have been exploited and have worked with The Children's Society intensive Support Workers are testament in themselves to the work undertaken.

The families of those exploited are secondary victims and can feel helpless in their plight to stop the abuser gaining more control over their child and in Lancashire we recognised this several years ago and now work closely with PACE (Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation – Formerly known as CROP) to offer specialist support to parents.

Official advice and guidance, overseen by the LSCB's, should be delivered in schools and other settings such as Youth clubs or Sexual health clinics. In all cases, it will be important to give young people clear choices about their options for support and wherever possible, formally establish the consent and engagement of the young person.

Monitoring concerns of CSE

Where a risk of CSE has been identified or suspected, the following may assist the parent / carer in pro-actively collating intelligence, information and evidence to prosecute or disrupt perpetrators:

- Ensure mobile phones are subject to a contract and not “Pay as You Go”. Obtain itemised statements
- Log registration numbers of vehicles used to collect children or young person
- Obtain details of names and phone numbers of suspected abusers from mobile phones and SIM cards
- Note whether unaccounted goods enter the home.
- Check bins for receipts of goods which may identify bank / card details of perpetrator
- Maintaining details of social sites used
- Keeping a record of friends / people visiting the home

Forensics - Victim Strategy

In all cases of suspected CSE, (even where there is no disclosure) Rape SOP procedures for recovering evidence should be considered. This is particularly relevant when completing a missing person de-brief. Consideration needs to be given to the use of Early Evidence Kits, preservation of crime scenes (including the child) seizure of clothing particularly underwear, phones and electronic devices that may hold potential intelligence and evidence to identify adult abusers. Ideally, this should be completed with the consent of the victim or other person responsible for the property in writing i.e. parents if they own the phone etc. However, if a child / young person refuses to give consent or does not wish to engage or cooperate with an investigation, the rationale of any intrusive measures taken to safeguard and minimise the risk of CSE should be documented.

Criminal Justice Support for Victims

Sound preparation and effective witness care can increase the likelihood of an effective trial. Care should be taken in managing the support to a victim and their family before and during the court process.

A victim care strategy should be driven by the victim's needs and include details such as:

- Keeping them updated with trial dates
- Sending reminders
- Ensuring they are ready for court
- Transporting to and from court
- Debriefing them at the end of each day
- Reassuring them of their safety

IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF THE CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE POLICY AND THE MULTI-AGENCY PRACTICE GUIDANCE ON PRE-TRIAL THERAPY THAT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD ARE PARAMOUNT WHEN DECIDING WHETHER, WHEN AND IN WHAT FORM, THERAPEUTIC HELP IS GIVEN. FURTHER DETAILS CAN BE FOUND IN THE MULTI-AGENCY PRACTICE GUIDANCE ENTITLED ‘PROVISION OF THERAPY FOR CHILD WITNESSES PRIOR TO A CRIMINAL TRIAL’. OTHER AREAS OF SUPPORT INCLUDE:

Use of ancillary orders for disruption

- Bail management of suspected perpetrators
- Use of special measures to support victim/witnesses
- Use of intermediaries
- Encouraging and assisting in pre-trial familiarisation visits
- Victim and Witnesses get provided with Child Witness packs which are age appropriate.
- Pre-viewing of ABE
- Transport to and from court is offered
- Re-housing is arranged through the local authority in extreme cases IE: where there is further risk of CSE or threat to life.
- Facilitation of 1-2-1 with the trial Barrister
- Arrangements for attendance at sentencing as part of the closure process
- Assistance with the CICA (after trial)

A list of the legislation commonly used in prosecutions connected with Child Sexual Exploitation is shown at [Appendix K](#)



11. PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Identifying and managing geographic hotspots and venues

General awareness of CSE amongst key groups of professionals and community organisations is a critical protective factor for children and families. Mapping of potential access points to vulnerable children and young people will assist in targeting those areas where perpetrators prey on children. Police should lead on this but information and intelligence from all agencies will be used to map the 'hotspots'. These areas may include; Hostels, Care Homes, Youth Clubs, Schools, Taxi Ranks, Local Food Outlets etc.

Reducing vulnerabilities through support and education

Raising awareness includes sending out regular material to all places where children and young people gather e.g. Youth clubs. This should be general material telling 'stories' to engage children and young people in discussions, with a focus on safety and safe relationships and should also contain material aimed at professionals to recognise the signs of CSE and how children and young people can access advice and services. Umbrella services such as Childline, CEOP or other signposting sites should be included with all material.

Training/Awareness packages should be identified for schools/other settings that deal with large numbers of children or those agencies that offer targeted services to vulnerable children and young people such as Pupil Referral Units or Residential Children's homes. Ideally, this training should be delivered under the auspices of the Safeguarding Boards supported by officers such as Schools officers and specialist professionals to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation.

Local faith groups should be encouraged to join awareness raising or training and messages given to congregations.

Workshops aimed at parents and professionals within Children's Centres, schools and similar settings are an effective method of raising awareness.

Prevention requires a coordinated systematic approach across a LSCB area and prevention is critical to the identification and protection of children and young people from CSE as well as raising awareness amongst agencies and communities about child sexual exploitation and its indicators. Patterns and prevalence should be understood about how child sexual exploitation can operate in an area and strategies adjusted in accordance with this knowledge. Prevention work related to CSE should be part of community engagement and safety planning. There are clear overlaps with work already being done with other vulnerable individuals such as teenage pregnancy, gangs, youth justice and Drug/Alcohol groups.

Secondary Prevention

These preventions should be targeted at those who may be vulnerable to exploitation to ensure they are identified as early as possible, particularly with primary school age children, as they move to secondary school. Staff aware of any transitional difficulties should alert the Designated Teacher for Safeguarding at the earliest opportunity. These could include; signs of poor attendance or bullying via sexting, BBM messaging, distribution of indecent images or allegations of a sexual assault.

These preventions should also be targeted at professionals such as residential care home staff/foster carers. All staff in direct contact with children should receive awareness training on CSE annually, preferably in a multi-agency setting to enable new staff to be kept up to date with the latest information on the subject.

Educational Welfare Officers, Attendance Welfare Officers, Head Teachers and Health Professionals connected to LAC or Schools hold a significant amount of information on children within their respective areas. They must be made aware of any significant low attendance, truanting, sudden changes in performance/behaviour/well-being as these could be possible indicators of child sexual exploitation. If these circumstances they must act promptly by alerting Child Protection leads, children's services and/or police.

Children or young people identified as 'at risk' via a common assessment framework (CAF) may also be 'at risk' of CSE. In these circumstances, the CAF must be reviewed to establish whether the child or young

12 INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

The following is a list of Intervention Strategies for information purposes only. This should not be viewed as an exhaustive list:

- 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. Consider obtaining information from 'FACEBOOK' accounts via the dedicated 'CSE Trust and Safety' researcher (supplied by Facebook) based at CEOP.
- 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.
- Consider removing mobile phones at night for the purpose of charging the batteries and monitor internet, call and text use.
- Secure mobile phones and Sim cards, particularly if supplied by abusers and pass to the Police.
- Promote positive relationships with family, friends and carers.
- Build the young person's self-esteem.
- Raise the young person's awareness of CSE and the dangers of risk taking behaviours.
- Consider health needs of young person.
- Involve the young person in diversionary activities.
- Improve the home environment for the child.
- Consider the child's educational needs and circumstances.
- Plan on positive change for the future and set small targets to achieve monthly.
- Activity weekends or team building exercises through multi agency provision.
- Arrange work experience opportunities or vocational training.

13

DISRUPTION STRATEGIES

The following is a list of Disruption Strategies for information purposes. However, this should not be viewed as an exhaustive list:

- Consideration should always be given to using Child Abduction Warning notices under Sec 2 of the Child Abduction Act 1984 and Sec 49 of the Children's Act 1989.
- Any 'hotspot' locations identified through debriefing missing children, patrolling officers or other intelligence sources must be policed accordingly. These locations may include night time economy venues, hostels, food outlets, taxi ranks, outside schools, addresses frequented by missing children or other venue's where perpetrators may prey on victims. Appropriate information must be provided to patrolling officers, especially Safer Neighbourhood Teams to enable disruption and intelligence gathering to take place.
- Consideration should also be given to placing a Locate Trace Marker on the PNCID for all children and young people identified at risk of CSE. Therefore, if stopped, sighted or dealt with in any circumstances or at any unsociable hour, the officer is immediately alerted that the child or young person may be at risk of CSE and can take the appropriate action to safeguard the child.
- Use of licensing laws/powers including licensing of private hire vehicles.
- Court orders should be considered to manage identified perpetrators, these include, Sex Offence Prevention Order (SOPO), Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RSHO) or Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBO).
- ANPR - any vehicles linked to CSE through evidence or intelligence should be linked to the ANPR system
- Targeting of identified perpetrators to put the fear of crime back onto the offender
- School networks - sharing of information/intelligence regarding perpetrators and suspected perpetrators with teachers/pupils
- Non Statutory Organisations - sharing information/intelligence regarding perpetrators with NGO's e.g. Children's Society, PACE, Brooke, NSPCC and Barnardo's.
- Information to local Hotel/B&B's etc – Awareness raising with front of house staff to be considered. This approach has proved successful in Preston and enabled a specific protocol to be put into place with the Hotel and Police to enable speedier identification and response to any potential CSE incident within the hotel. Consideration should also be given to providing local Hotels/B&B's with photos of children who frequently go missing believed to be at risk of CSE and identified perpetrators.

Outcomes Framework for Child Sexual Exploitation

The outcomes framework consists of two areas:

- Long-term outcomes for children and young people
- Criminal Justice outcomes

Long-Term outcomes for children and young people

The following is a list taken from Barnardo's outcome framework. Barnardo's direct work with sexually exploited children demonstrates that focussing on the following factors contributes most effectively to their safety and recovery in the long-term. However, this list should not be viewed as an exhaustive list:

- Reducing episodes of going missing
- Improving school attendance
- Reducing alcohol and drug consumption
- Enhancing relationships with parent/carer
- Providing stable and secure accommodation
- Assisting the child to recognize abusive / exploitative behaviour
- Encouraging the child to remain in regular contact with the service
- Improving knowledge of sexual health strategies
- Reducing association with risky peers/adults
- Improving ability to express feelings
- Improving knowledge of safety strategies
- Providing the family with access to support services
- Ensuring child becomes aware of own rights and those of others

Each outcome has a set of specific guidance to help practitioners measure distance travelled by individual children. Interventions are normally between six months and a year with weekly sessions.

The impact of the services provided should be evaluated at regular intervals. This evaluation will assist in providing an accurate assessment as to whether the action plan has been successful or not.

Criminal Justice Outcomes

These criminal justice outcomes aim to support victims and bring individuals and organised criminal networks involved in CSE to justice. They measure how these offenders are dealt with by the police and CPS. Data of these outcomes should be routinely gathered and monitored including, and specifically the attrition rates for cases referred to the CPS to ensure learning captured.

These measures ensure positive interventions for victims and where suspects are identified, they are prosecuted or appropriate disruptions are put in place. These measures are key in establishing an accurate picture for tackling CSE across Lancashire. They are included on Lancashire Constabulary's 6 monthly problem profile and quarterly performance documents to emphasise the importance of focussing priority on these often unseen and hard to reach-out to victims.

- Interventions delivered to safeguard vulnerable children
- Arrest of individuals involved in CSE
- Charging of offenders for CSE related offences
- Convictions of offenders for CSE related offences
- Identification and disruption of individuals and organised criminal groups/gangs (OCG) engaged in CSE

14 COMMUNICATION

Aims

- Provide a national narrative and key messages around CSE for proactive and reactive communication through the media.
- Provide guidance on identifying opportunities to communicate CSE key messages.

Objectives:

- Raise public awareness and understanding of CSE and the warning signs with the aim of increasing reporting.
- Raise awareness and understanding of CSE and the warning signs within the police service and with partner agencies to ensure a proactive approach to identification and investigation.
- Aid accurate, informed and balanced reporting of CSE and the police response.
- Promote best practice across London and nationally via each agency's respective media outlets.

Communications approach

- Consider use of news pieces, opinion and comment pieces, features, documentaries, training videos, education resources, ACPO and force websites, blogs, Twitter, campaigns and awareness days.
- Build relationships with journalists with an interest in CSE. Hold background briefings with these journalists to aid accurate, informed and balanced reporting of CSE and the police and partners response. Each agency should nominate a CSE expert available to speak with media.
- Identify ways of communicating the CSE definition, warning signs and key messages to the public.
- Responding to reactive media enquiries- as a result of operational activity, court cases, or speculative enquiries as a result of news reports, documentaries, specific interest of the reporter or comments made by a stakeholder, politician or campaigner.
- Proactive media engagement- responding to CSE reports or publications, during a court case of a CSE perpetrator, during an arrest operation, when there has been a national or local success in tackling CSE or on the back of wider discussions on CSE in the media or a link to other events such as Safer Internet Day.
- Identify ways of reaching potential victims and parents- articles in teen magazines, videos on You Tube, targeted campaigns on Facebook and Twitter and creating education packages for schools.
- Identify ways of reaching those who work with potential victims- pieces in trade press for teaching, social services and health services.
- Identify best practice in dealing with CSE and build case studies of their success.

Tone

- Emphasise the positive work being done in tackling CSE but make it clear there is more to do and a plan is in place to further improve all agencies response in tackling CSE.
- Highlight some children do not see themselves as victims of sexual exploitation. A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and do not see themselves as a victim of exploitation. Misplaced loyalty to the perpetrator is common.
- Awareness of CSE and the response from all agencies are the key messages for all of the target audiences.
- Language is important. Authorities have previously referred to victims as 'promiscuous', 'prostitutes' or 'consenting', which is completely unacceptable. A child abused by an adult or a peer in a position of power is not able to consent. The term historic has also been debated as it has been seen to undermine the victim's experience. Remember they are still living with it. A more appropriate word to use is 'Non-recent'.

Emphasise that some children may present themselves as not in need of any support. This may sometimes cloud professionals from recognising them as victims of child sexual exploitation.

15 KEY MESSAGES RAISING AWARENESS OF CSE

- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child abuse where victim is given something- food, money, drugs, alcohol, gifts- in exchange for sexual activity with the abuser. Offenders target vulnerable young people and use their power- physical, financial, emotional etc- over the child to sexually abuse them.
- A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation. This means that they are unlikely to report the abuse so police and partners must be alert to the signs of CSE and actively look for victims.
- CSE can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post images on the internet/ mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.
- There is not one type of victim or offender of CSE. CSE can take many forms in many settings. If we look at just one model, such as group or gang CSE, we risk missing other victims who do not fall into that category. There is also a risk that victims don't recognise their abuse as CSE because it doesn't fit a particular model.
- CSE is not an indictable offence but police and prosecutors can charge offenders with rape and other sexual offences as well as kidnapping and trafficking.

Multi-Agency Media Response to CSE

- CSE is a top priority for the police and partner agencies. Nothing is more important than protecting vulnerable people.
- Awareness and understanding of CSE has increased a huge amount in the last few years. All agencies have stepped up to face the challenges involved in tackling CSE and are investing considerable resources to fund major investigations into CSE.
- ACPO has created a CSE Action Plan that aims to raise the standards in tackling CSE in all forces so that the police service are providing a consistently strong approach to CSE and protecting vulnerable young people from this crime.
- All chief constables have committed to delivering this action plan. The action plan includes all forces creating a problem profile of CSE in their area to tailor their response and guide national strategy and all forces identifying a lead officer for CSE to act as a single point of contact and drive forward the action plan in their area.

APPENDIX A

CSE Warning Signs

Often children and young people who are victims of sexual exploitation do not recognise that they are being abused. There are a number of warning signs that can indicate a child may be being groomed for sexual exploitation and behaviours that can indicate that a child is being sexually exploited. To assist you in remembering and assessing these signs and behaviours we have created the mnemonic 'SAFEGUARD'.



SEXUAL HEALTH AND BEHAVIOUR

Evidence of sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and termination; inappropriate sexualised behaviour



ABSENT FROM SCHOOL OR REPEATEDLY RUNNING AWAY

Evidence of truancy or periods of being missing from home or care



FAMILIAL ABUSE AND/OR PROBLEMS AT HOME

Familial sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, as well as risk of forced marriage or honour-based violence; domestic violence; substance misuse; parental mental health concerns; parental criminality; experience of homelessness; living in a care home or temporary accommodation



EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

Thoughts of, or attempted, suicide or self-harming; low self-esteem or self-confidence; problems relating to sexual orientation; learning difficulties or poor mental health; unexplained injuries or changes in physical appearance identify



GANGS, OLDER AGE GROUPS AND INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME

Involvement in crime; direct involvement with gang members or living in a gang-afflicted community; involvement with older individuals or lacking friends from the same age group; contact with other individuals who are sexually exploited



USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SEXUAL BULLYING

Evidence of 'sexting', sexualised communication on-line or problematic use of the internet and social networking sites



ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE

Problematic substance use



RECEIPT OF UNEXPLAINED GIFTS OR MONEY

Unexplained finances, including phone credit, clothes and money



DISTRUST OF AUTHORITY FIGURES

Resistance to communicating with parents, carers, teachers, social services, health, police and others

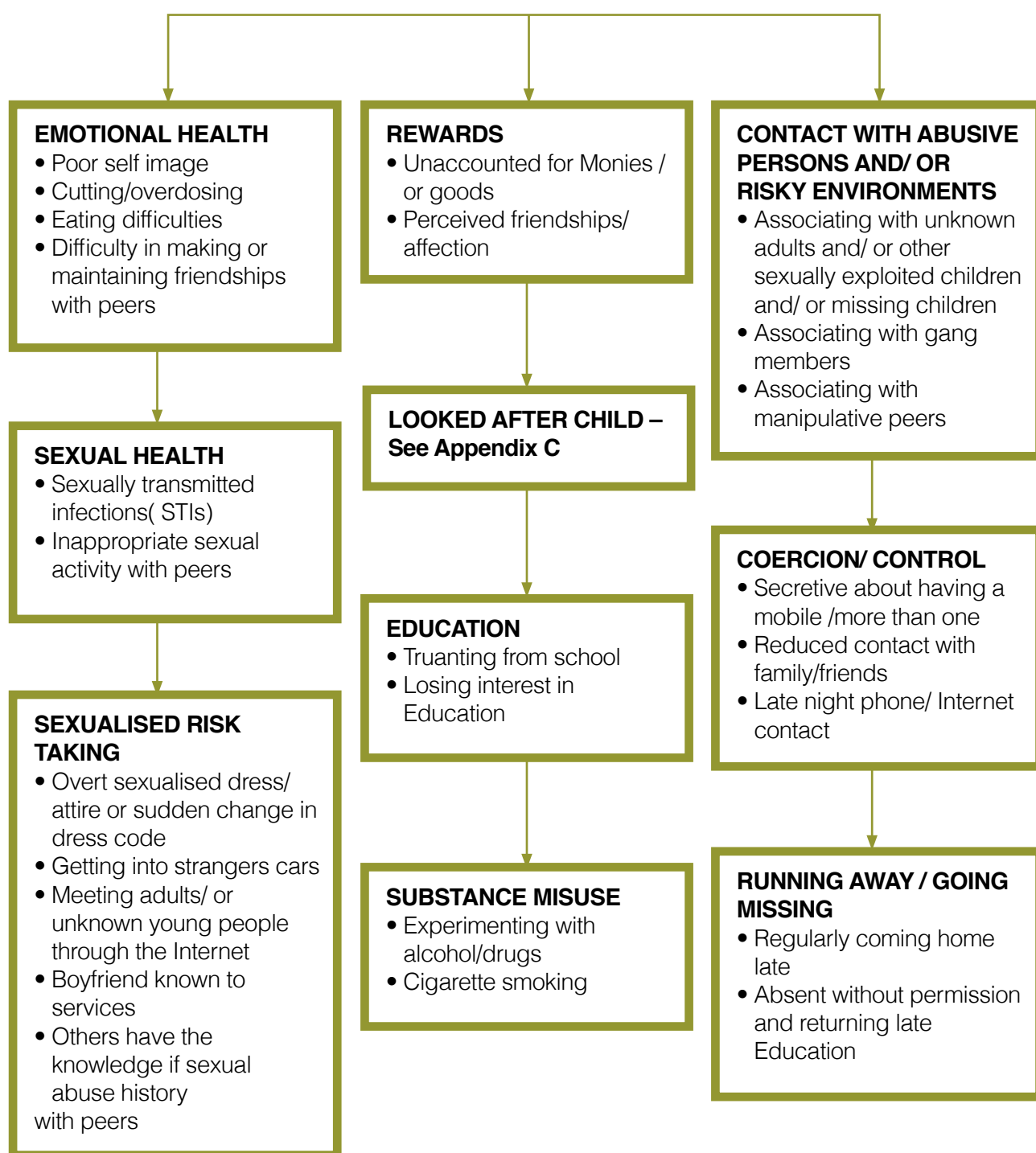
APPENDIX B

Category 1 - Risk Assessment Framework for Safeguarding Children Abused Through Sexual Exploitation

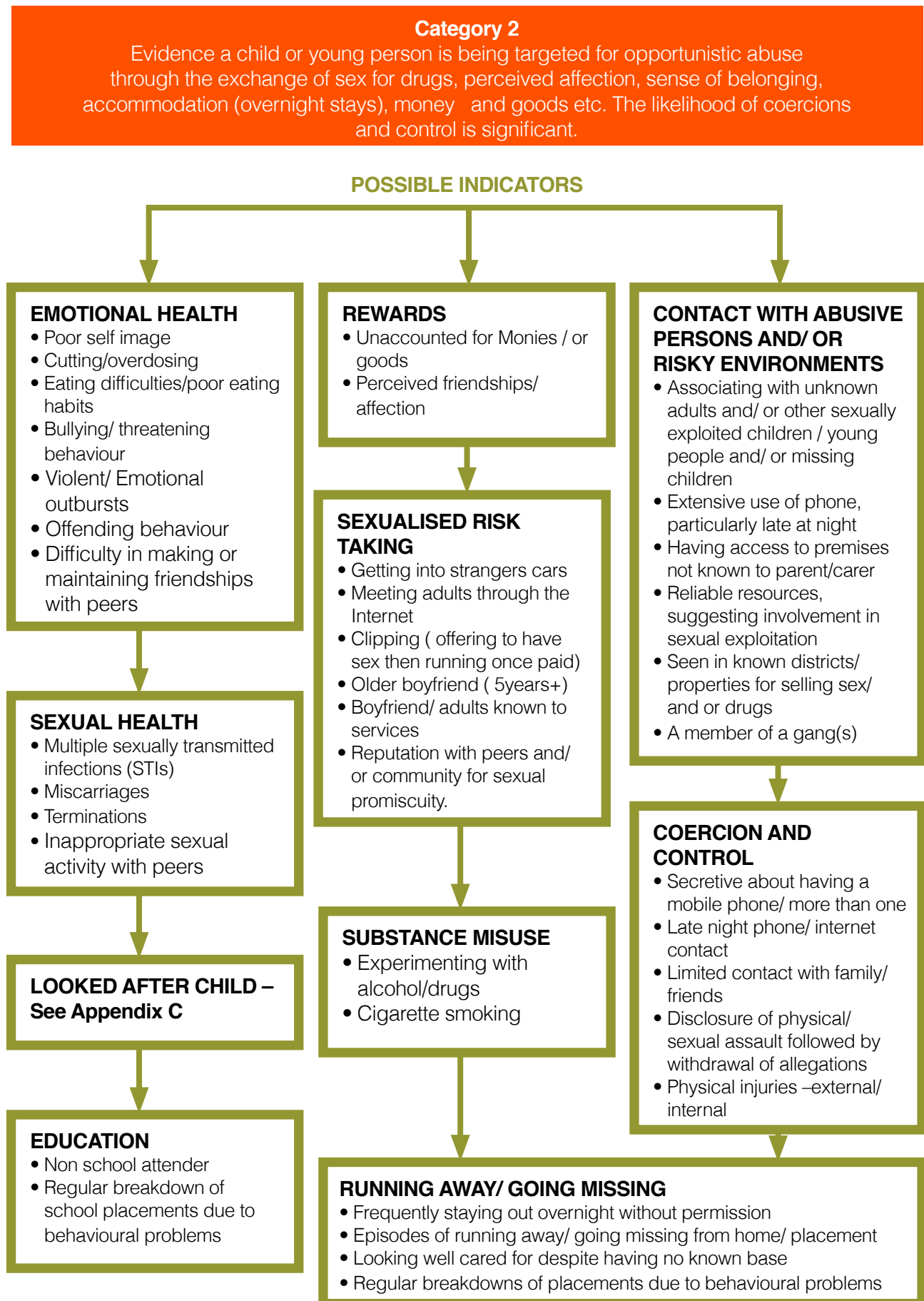
Category 1

A vulnerable child or young person, where there are concerns they are being targeted and groomed and where any vulnerability factors have been identified. However, at this stage there is no evidence of any offences

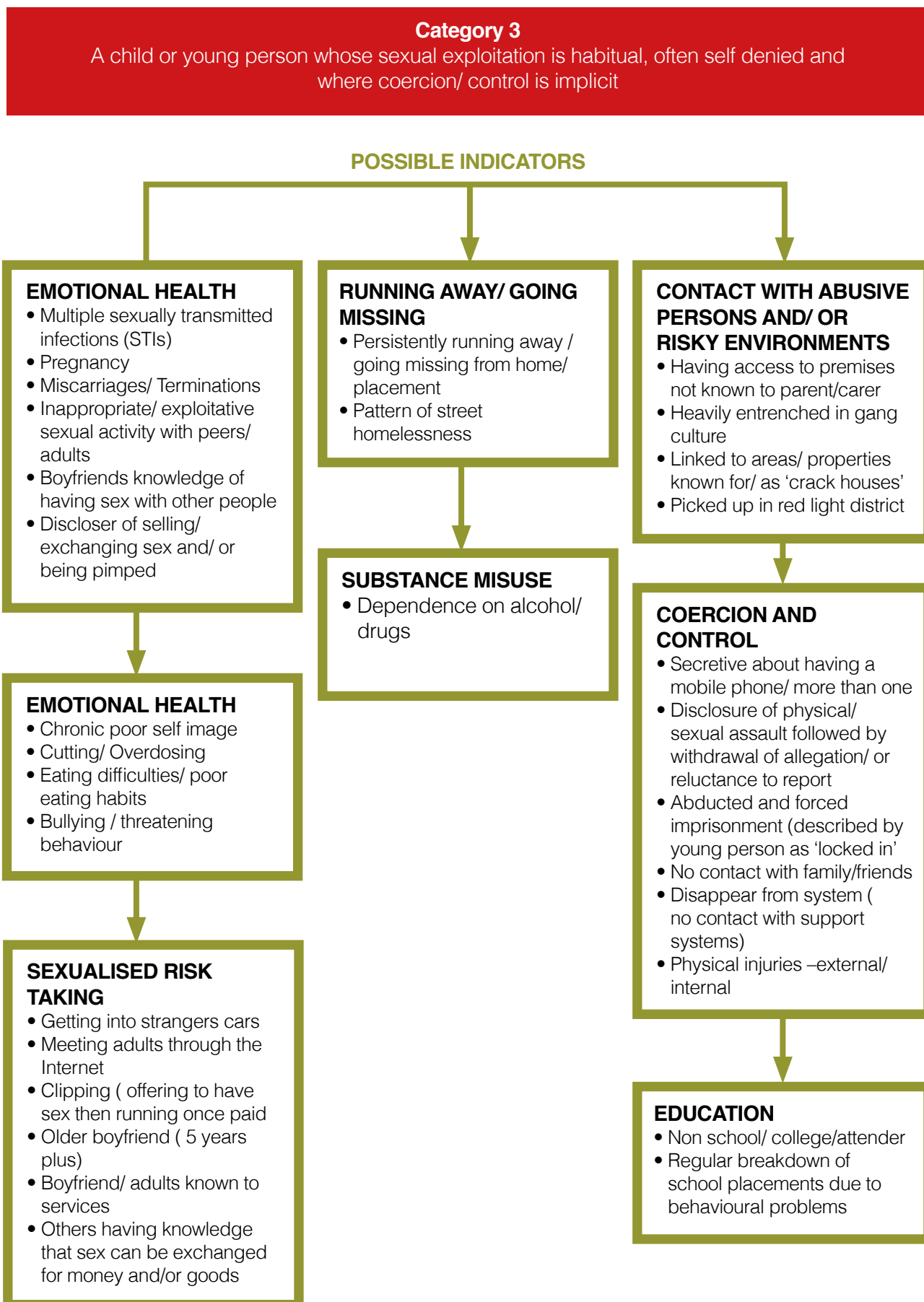
POSSIBLE INDICATORS



Category 2 - Risk Assessment Framework for Safeguarding Children Abused Through Sexual Exploitation



Category 3 - Risk Assessment Framework for Safeguarding Children Abused Through Sexual Exploitation



APPENDIX C

Groups at Increased Risk of CSE

- There is a recognised link that children who go missing (particularly from Care) and children associated with gangs are more vulnerable to being sexually exploited.
- Over 7000 missing person incidents were reported in Lancashire in 2013. A large proportion of these were children reported missing from care. This results in thousands of hours of police time being used in reporting the child missing, tracing the child, returning them to care and then debriefing them. We have some excellent relationships across the county with care homes but this is quite sporadic dependant on what part of the county you are in. It is strongly recommended that relationships with local care homes in these areas are instigated for early identification of potential CSE victims.
- Children who are already deemed vulnerable, particularly children looked after by the local authority, are at disproportionate risk of being sexually exploited.

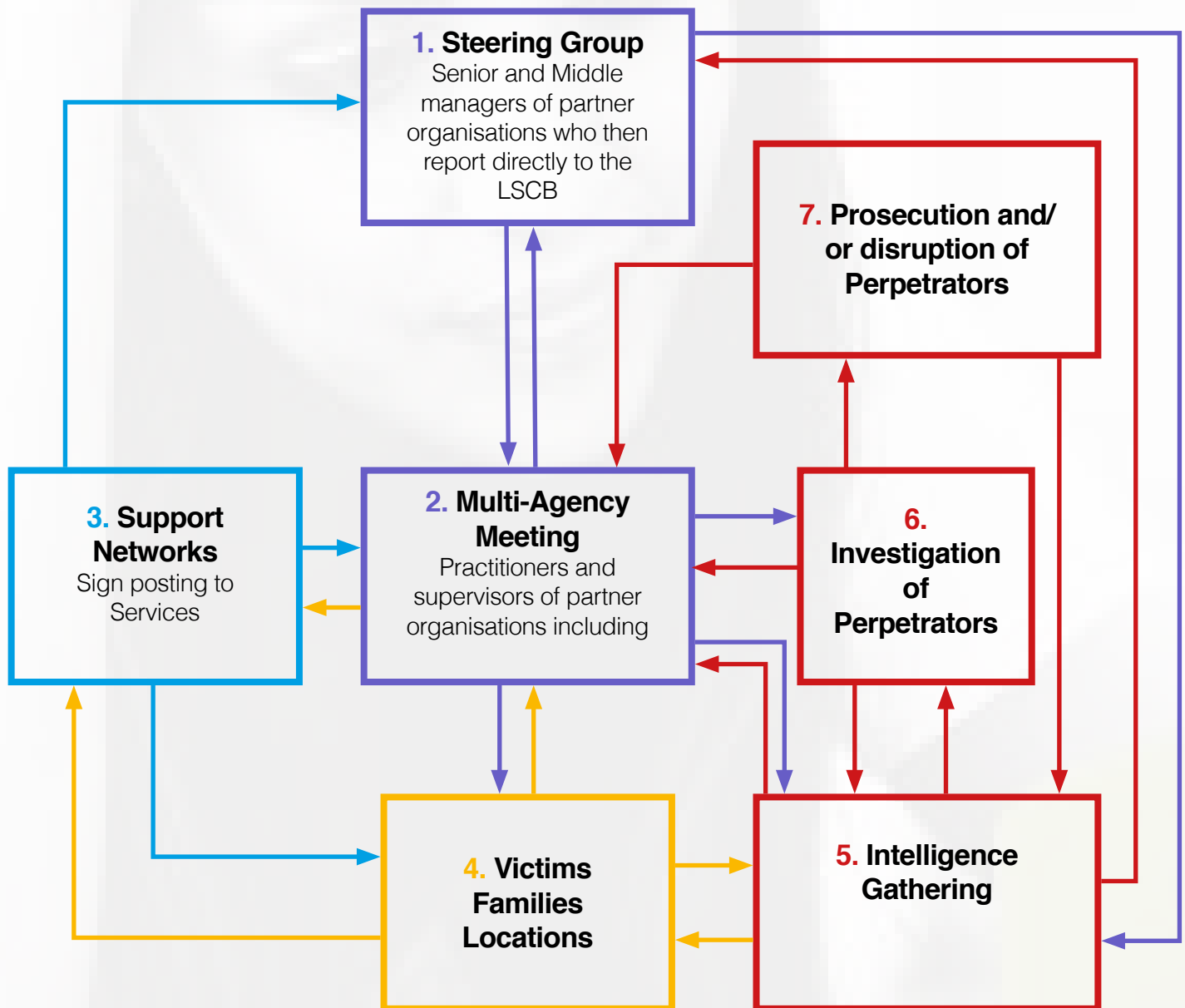
Children Looked After are primarily the responsibility of the Local Authority where they are ordinarily resident (Home Authority). If, as may often be the case, they are placed outside of the Home Authority area they then become the responsibility of the Host Authority for many services e.g. education & health. Nevertheless, they always remain the primary responsibility of their Home Authority. The Home Authority has the continued responsibility to provide a social work service to the child and to independently review those care arrangements. The role of the Independent Reviewing Officer is central in such cases with a duty to scrutinise the child/young person's care plan and make sure there is a thorough risk assessment with appropriate links to local support agencies. The allocated social worker should establish the name and contact details for the CSE lead in the Host Authority so that it can be included in the care plan for help and assistance as appropriate.

- In some cases children may be drawn into sexual exploitation by peers who are already involved. Girls in particular can be coerced into sexual exploitation by an older man, who poses as, and who they view as their boyfriend.
- Children who have suffered a bereavement or some other form of trauma may also be vulnerable and an increased risk to being sexually exploited.
- There is a link between trafficked children and CSE. Children are frequently trafficked for sexual exploitation and this can occur within the UK and across local authority boundaries.

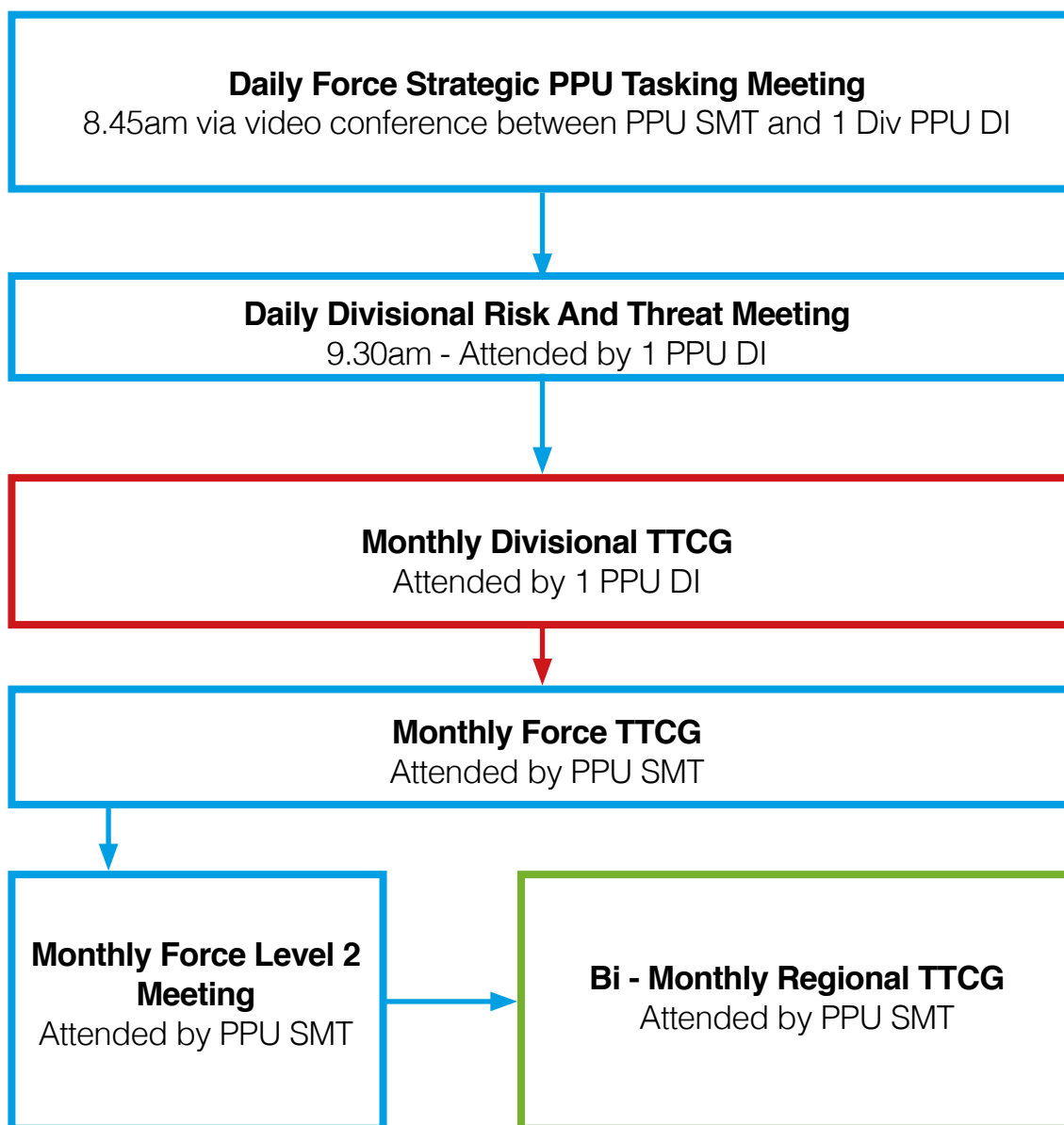
"Trafficking in Persons" of children and young people under-18 is defined as that which: 'The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs'. (Article 3 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organisational Crime. This is also commonly referred to as 'the Palermo Protocol')

- Disabled children - as their disability increases they could become more vulnerable and children with learning difficulties should also be seen as vulnerable.
- Children with low self-esteem as they are more vulnerable to being targeted by exploiters.
- There is an overlap between the definitions of CSE and domestic abuse, particularly in relation to peer abuse and lone perpetrator models. Children aged between 16-18 years are particularly vulnerable to both CSE and being caught up in relationships where abuse may occur. Each case should be initially assessed through the child sexual exploitation protocol described here and receive a child protection response, but decisions about the best policy and intervention will vary for individual young people. Careful consideration should be given to which framework would offer the most appropriate response to the victim, for example it may be better for a young person to be referred to a specialist domestic abuse service but it is important that children and young people are assessed within a child protection filter in the first instance.

APPENDIX D



Tasking



The police meetings will follow the structure as outlined on pg 11 but will also include the below meetings which will be generated/held by the core Police CSE teams. These meetings will inform the **Daily Force Strategic PPU Tasking Meeting , Daily Divisional Risk And Threat Meeting, Monthly Divisional/Force TTCG meetings**

Daily – Core team meeting to discuss intelligence/information from the previous 24hrs which will then inform both the Daily Force Strategic PPU Tasking Meeting and the daily Divisional Risk and threat Meeting.

Weekly – CSE Team meeting to review all open referrals and identify further investigative opportunities and/or support pathway opportunities for the like of the Children's Society/PACE.

Monthly – IWP type meeting which will then determine action for the PPU SMT at the Force level 2 meeting for resources etc

APPENDIX E

The CSE Partnership and its Multi-Agency Meetings will not supplant, replace or override current safeguarding procedures

Process

The partnership is locally based to facilitate awareness and information-sharing around Child Sexual Exploitation. A tactical approach is applied through an audited process for information exchange, including a monthly or as agreed meeting.

Actions will be generated in response to the sharing of information and risk assessment processes of the partnership, however these will not be permitted to prejudice any existing or future safeguarding plans. For example, a partner may be tasked to liaise with a social work case worker and effectively 'join' an existing safeguarding plan.

The process will not generate "shadow" safeguarding plans and it is therefore important to emphasise that organisations must continue to complete the Common Assessment documentation in addition to referrals made direct to the Partnership.

Scope

References used by the partnership for children and young people are those defined by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 and they will work with children and young people, up to the age of 18.

Its work will contribute to the county wide safeguarding of children and young people and will develop information sharing arrangements with a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary range of services across Lancashire.

The arrangements will take account of statutory duties and powers of partner organisations, including those contained within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998; Section 82 of the NHS Act 2006; the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and statutory guidance to support the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and Working Together to Saf

Meeting Frequency

The Area Steering Group meetings will be held on a quarterly basis and the Multi-Agency Meeting will be held as agreed if practicable at least once each month. Meetings will not be cancelled or re-arranged unless absolutely necessary.

Membership

The partnership is comprised of statutory and voluntary, community and faith sector organisations (VCFS). Specified statutory organisations are mandated to attend and participate in the Multi-Agency Meetings.

Mandatory participation in Multi-Agency Meetings

Divisional Police Public Protection Units
Children's Social Care
NHS Primary Care Trusts
NHS Provider Organisations
Hospital Accident and Emergency Departments
Lancashire Education Authority
Lancashire Youth Offending Team

Voluntary participation in Multi-Agency Meetings

The Children's Society
Housing advisory services
Housing providers
Substance misuse service providers
Sure-Start, Early Years and Childcare Services
Vulnerable Families Projects
Young Peoples Service.
NSPCC
Safe Centres
Barnardo's
Mental health care providers
Carers' organisations
CROP

Reporting Arrangements

The Multi-Agency Meeting will report to the Steering Group who on at least a quarterly basis will report to the local LSCB. The business of the Steering Group and the Multi-Agency Meetings including issues, decisions, actions, responsible individuals and timeframes for communication will be accurately recorded in minutes.

Agendas and supporting documentation for both meetings will be sent out approximately 1 week in advance of the meeting and the minutes will be circulated approximately 7 days following the meeting.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Chair's role in each meeting will be to ensure that:

- All members are offered equity with regard to opportunities to contribute to the meeting
- The function of the meeting is maintained and it is conducted within the agreed timescale
- The efficient administration of the meeting is maintained.
- The information shared is accurately recorded and disseminated through the meeting
- The maintenance of effective communications between the Steering Group and the Multi-Agency Meeting.
- If the Chair is unable to attend, a Vice Chair will be nominated to chair the meeting.

The members' roles will be to ensure that:

- They attend meetings regularly or send a deputy from their own area of expertise
- Contribute to the information sharing which enables the meetings to fulfil their purpose.
- Implement appropriate levels of disclosure of information shared at the meetings to enable further integrated working with other frontline partners
- Contribute to the actions agreed during the meetings and provide timely reports on progress and outcomes
- Represent and act as a communication link with their organisations and local LSCB.

New Members

New members who are invited to partnership meetings will be provided with an overview of the purpose of the relevant meeting and will be introduced to other members by the Chair.

Quorum

No business will be transacted at a meeting unless at least four partner organisations are represented, two of which must be Police and Children Services.

APPENDIX F

PURPOSE OF THE PROTOCOL

WHAT IS AN INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL?

WHO DOES THE INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL AFFECT?

THE BENEFITS OF THIS INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL

PRINCIPLES OF INFORMATION SHARING

OBTAINING AND SHARING INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

OBTAINING CONSENT

SHARING INFORMATION APPROPRIATELY AND SECURELY

RETAINING AND STORING INFORMATION

REGULAR REVIEW

INFORMATION SHARING FLOWCHART

SIGNATORIES TO THE PROTOCOL

INFORMATION SHARING CHECKLIST

LEGISLATION

Key Messages¹

- The welfare of a child or young person must be the first consideration in all decision making about information sharing
- Professionals can only work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people if they share relevant information
- Only share as much information as is needed but share enough to achieve the purpose for which information is being shared
- Recognise that where a child, young person or family needs the support of a number of different agencies, information sharing will be an ongoing process
- It is best practice to obtain consent to share information, although there are exceptions to this in child protection cases, for example, situations where a child would be considered to be at risk of significant harm or a Police investigation into a serious offence would be prejudiced.

PURPOSE OF THE PROTOCOL

The purpose of this information sharing protocol is to provide a framework for the appropriate sharing of information between partners. The protocol informs all partners about the circumstances when information is shared and how the sharing of information will be managed.

WHAT IS AN INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL ?

The protocol governs the sharing of information and in doing so it:

- Clarifies the legal background in respect of information sharing
- Sets out the current codes of practice, best practice and guidance
- Outlines the principles of the process of information sharing
- Provides practical guidance on how to share information

WHO DOES THE INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL AFFECT ?

The protocol affects all staff engaged with work that requires information to be shared with or is given to them by other organisations.

The benefits of this Information Sharing Protocol

- Help remove barriers to effective information sharing
- Provide guidance to assist in complying with legislation
- Help to ensure that consent to share personal information is obtained whenever it is required
- Help to ensure that information is shared when there is a requirement to do so
- Help to ensure that all agencies comply with relevant legislation
- Raise awareness amongst all agencies of the key issues relating to information sharing and give confidence in the process of sharing information with others

PRINCIPLES OF INFORMATION SHARING

Effective information sharing underpins integrated working and is a vital element of both early intervention and safeguarding. Each partner can hold different pieces of information which need to be placed together to enable a thorough assessment to be made.

To share information about a person you need a clear and legitimate purpose to do so, as this will determine whether the information sharing is lawful. For partners working in statutory services, the sharing of information must be included within the powers of the service. This will also apply if partners from the voluntary sector are contracted to provide a service on behalf of a statutory body.

OBTAINING AND SHARING INFORMATION

The sharing of information must have due consideration with the law relating to confidentiality, data protection and human rights. Having a legitimate purpose for sharing information is an important part of meeting those legal requirements. It is important only to share as much information as is needed and records should be accurate, relevant and up to date.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Confidential information is:

- Private or sensitive personal information
- Information which is not already lawfully in the public domain or readily available from another public source
- Information that has been shared in circumstances where the person giving the information could reasonably

Signatories to the protocol may lawfully share confidential information without obtaining consent if this can be justified in the public interest. Judgement is required on whether there is sufficient public interest using the facts of each case individually. Public interest can arise when protecting children from significant harm, promoting the welfare of children or preventing crime and disorder.

Proportionality and necessity are factors to be taken into consideration when deciding whether or not to share confidential information. In making the decision, practitioners must weigh up what might happen as a result of the information being shared against what might happen if it is not and apply their professional judgement.

The nature of the information to be shared is also significant where the information is sensitive and has implications for the practitioner's relationship with the individual, recognising the importance of sharing information in a timely manner if it is in the child best interest to do so.

Where there is a clear risk of significant harm to a child the public interest test will almost certainly be satisfied

OBTAINING CONSENT ³

Consent must be informed, in other words the person giving consent needs to understand:

- Why the information needs to be shared
- Who will see it
- How much will be shared
- What are the purposes and implications of sharing

It is good practice for signatories to set out their policy on sharing information when clients first join a service and when securing information, the process should be transparent and respect the individual. Consent must not be obtained by coercion and must be sought again if there are to be significant changes in the use to be made of the information.

A child or young person, who is able to understand and make their own decisions, may give or refuse consent to share information. This would generally include children aged over 12, although younger children may have sufficient understanding. The child's view should be sought as far as possible. If a child is competent to give consent or refusal but a parent disagrees each individual case should be considered and again professional judgement should be applied.

When assessing a child's ability to understand, practitioners should explain in a way suited to their age, language and likely understanding. Where a child cannot consent, a person with parental responsibility should be asked to do so, on their behalf, although there are circumstances where this might be inadvisable. Where parenting is shared only one person with parental responsibility for a child needs to give consent.

It may not be appropriate to let a person know that information about them is being shared nor to seek their consent to share the information. For example, this would arise when sharing information is likely to hamper the prevention or investigation of a serious crime or put a child at risk of significant harm. In these circumstances, practitioners need not seek consent from the person or their family nor inform them that the information will be shared.

Similarly, consent need not be sought when practitioners are required to share information through a statutory duty or court order. However, in most circumstances they should inform the person concerned that they are sharing the information, why they are doing so and with whom.

SHARING INFORMATION APPROPRIATELY AND SECURELY

Information should be shared in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 1998 and follow the policy and procedures of the signatory service.

Practitioners should:

- Only share the information which is necessary for the purpose
- Understand the limits of any consent given, particularly if it is from a third party
- Distinguish between fact and opinion
- Only share it with the person or people who need to know and check that the information is accurate and up to date
- Record decisions on sharing information and the reasons for doing so or not
- If deciding to share the information, record what was shared and with whom

RETAINING AND STORING INFORMATION

Information must not be retained for longer than necessary for the purpose for which it was obtained. Signatory services should ensure that they have physical and electronic security in place for the stored data and that there is awareness, training and management of the systems where the information is stored.

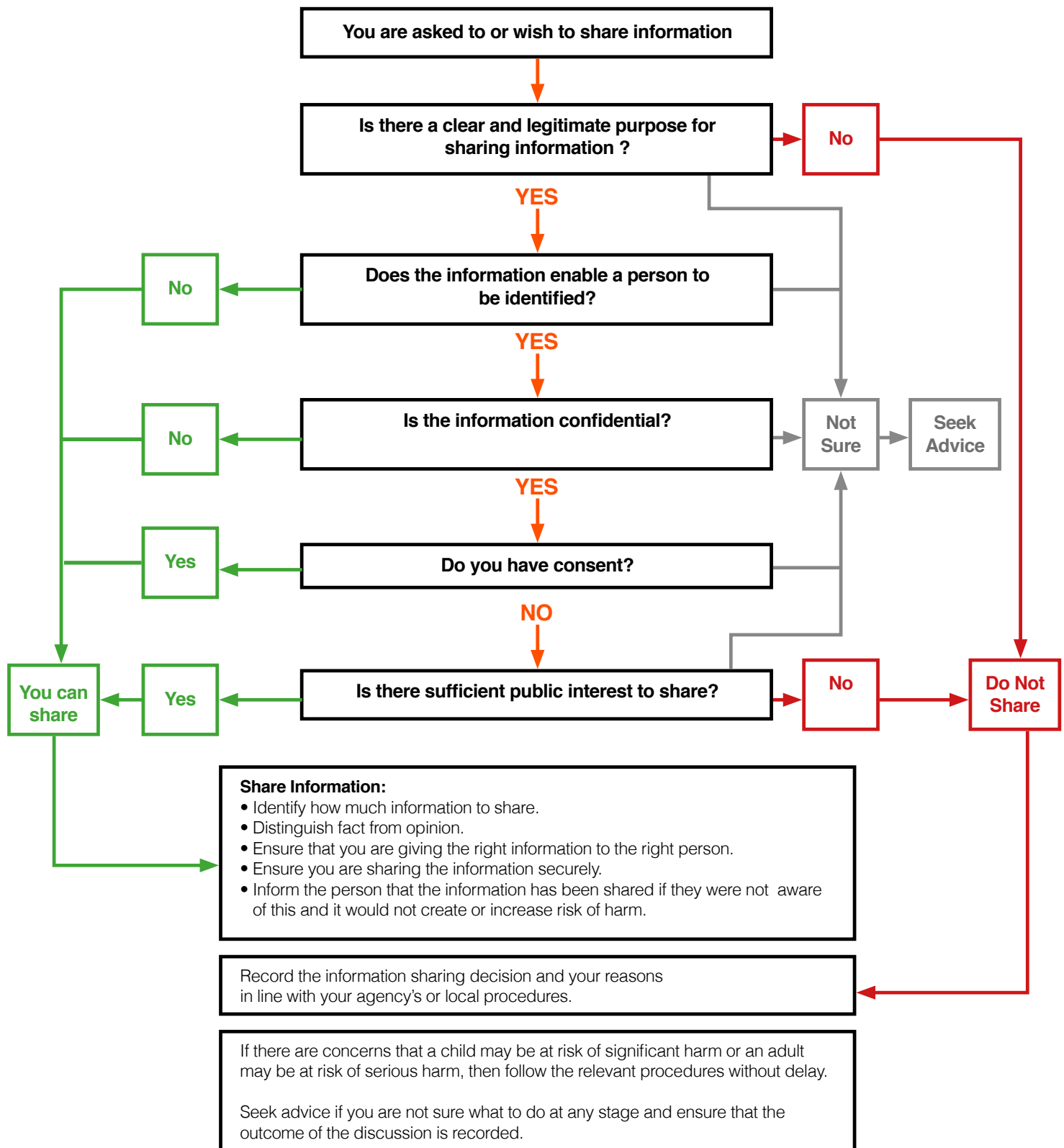
REGULAR REVIEW

This protocol will be reviewed at least annually and amended to take account of changes in law, guidance and lessons learned from sharing data.



FLOWCHART FOR INFORMATION SHARING ³

Flowchart of key questions for information sharing



SIGNATORIES TO THE PROTOCOL

Protocol Agreement

The agencies signing this protocol accept the procedures laid down in this document provide a secure framework for tackling Child Sexual Exploitation in Lancashire. Any information shared between parties in respect of this protocol will be compliant with their statutory and professional responsibilities.

As such they will:

- Implement and adhere to the standards for procedures and structures set out in this protocol.
- Engage in a review of this protocol with the other signatories twelve months after its implementation and thereafter annually.

We the undersigned agree that each agency/organisation that we represent will adopt and adhere to this information disclosure protocol:

ORGANISATION	SIGNATORY PERSON AND POSITION	NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVE	CONTACT DETAILS Include telephone number and e-mail address)

INFORMATION SHARING

Checklist ²

- Do I already have informed consent to share this information?
- Is the information sensitive and personal?
- Do I need consent to share the information?
- Have I a legal duty or power to share the information?
- Whose consent is needed?
- Whose information is this?
- Would seeking consent place someone at risk, prejudice a Police investigation, or lead to unjustifiable delay?
- Would sharing the information without consent cause more harm than not sharing the information?
- How much information is it necessary to share in this situation?
- Am I giving this information to the right person?
- Am I sharing this information in a secure way?
- Does the person I am giving it to know that it is confidential?
- What will they do with it?
- Is the service user aware that the information is being shared (where this would not place someone at risk or prejudice a Police investigation)?
- Have I distinguished between fact and opinion?
- Does the person who is giving consent understand the possible consequences of sharing the information?

Legislation/Guidance

The Data Protection Act 1998

The Human Right Act 2000

The Children Act 2004

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998

Freedom of Information Act 2000

NHS Act 2006

Working Together 2013

Protocol and Good Practice Model 2013

Notes

1 Key messages from “Every Child Matters in Lancashire”

Information Sharing- A guide for people working with children, young people and families

2 Information sharing checklist from “Every Child Matters in Lancashire”

Information Sharing - A guide for people working with children, young people and families

3 Refer to the Fraser Guidelines

4 Seven golden rules for Information Sharing, HM Government

APPENDIX G

CSE Referral Form CSE 1

PART 1 REFERRER'S DETAILS	
Name:	
Agency:	
Address:	
Telephone:	
Date Completed:	

PART 2 SUBJECT'S DETAILS	
Family name:	
First name:	
Middle name:	
Alternative name(s):	
Date of birth:	
Address:	
Parent/Guardian	
Ethnicity See Appendix 1	
Schools/Education establishments/ Year	
Health Worker	
Are Parent (s)/ Guardian aware of the report?	

Looked after status

Lives with family, no experience of care	Young person is looked after: foster family	
Lives with family members, previous experience of care	Young person is looked after: residential unit	
Care Leaver	Young person is in Secure Accommodation	
Unknown	Section 20 -Voluntary Section 38 -Interim Care Order Section 31 -Care Order	

Basis of concerns regarding sexual exploitation (reason for referral)
(For guidance see Appendix 2)

Disclosure of exploitation		Going missing	
Incident or suspected incident of sexual exploitation		Breakdown in communication with carers	
Concerns about relationship with older male/female		Unexplained money or items	
Alcohol/drug use		Changed behaviour	
Peers involved in prostitution		Preventative work	
Other (please state below)			

Experience of violence in past

Domestic Abuse		Physical violence from family	
Sexual Abuse		Violent towards others	
Physical violence from boyfriend/girlfriend		Peers are violent	
Unknown			

PART 3 DETAILS OF CASE/ INCIDENT/ INTELLIGENCE

--

PART 4 DETAILS OF AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

Name	Agency and Address	Telephone Number

Referrer's Signature:	
Date:	

Please forward:

Tel:

Fax:



CODE	DESCRIPTION
W1	British
W2	Irish
W9	Any other white background
M1	White and Black Caribbean
M2	White and Black African
M3	White and Asian
M9	Any other mixed background
A1	Indian
A2	Pakistani
A3	Bangladeshi
A9	Any other Asian background
B1	Caribbean
B2	African
B9	Any other black background
01	Chinese
09	Any other ethnic background

APPENDIX H

Referral Risk Assessment CSE 2

CODE	DESCRIPTION
Name:	
Agency:	
Address:	
Telephone:	

Referral Risk Assessment CSE 2

PART 2 SUBJECT'S DETAILS	
Family name:	
First name:	
Middle name:	
Alternative name(s):	
Date of birth:	
Address:	
Parent/Guardian	

1) Missing	
0 No missing episodes.	
1 Stays out late, no missing.	
2 Occasionally goes missing, prolonged episodes or Occasionally goes missing, short episodes.	
3 Frequent and short missing episodes.	
4 Frequent and prolonged missing episodes.	

2) Education	
0 Engaged in full time education, training or employment	
1 Registered in full time education, irregular attendance or Young person is attending PRU/receiving private tuition (full time equivalent).	
Young person is attending college or a training scheme (part time or irregular attendance) or is employed on a part time basis	
2 Young person excluded from school, no provision being made or Young person undertaking some education or training (part time). Poor attendance.	
Young person is attending PRU/receiving private tuition (not full time)	
3 Not engaged in full time education, training or employment	
BUT shows an interest in accessing opportunities.	
4 Not engaged in education, training or employment. Shows no interest in accessing educational or training opportunities.	

3) Drug use	
0 No concerns.	
1 Some concern about use of drugs.	
2 Problematic drug use, of concern.	
3 Suspected drug use or dependency.	
4 Drug use known-disclosure. Appears dependent on drugs.	

5) Accommodation	
0 No concerns.	
1 Some concern about use of drugs.	
2 Problematic drug use, of concern.	
3 Suspected drug use or dependency.	
4 Drug use known-disclosure. Appears dependent on drugs.	

7) Risk to others	
0 No concerns about placing others at risk.	
1 Reduced concerns about influence on other young people	
2 Some concerns raised about influence on other young people.	
3 Concerns raised that young person may be exposing other young people to risk	
4 Places other young people at risk.	

4) Relationship with carers	
0 Significant understanding and good communication.	
1 Some mutual understanding and positive communication.	
2 Some mutual understanding. Poor communication.	
3 Poor and negative communication, some warmth.	
4 Poor communication, low warmth, attachment or trust.	
5. Any Domestic Abuse	

6) Alcohol Use	
0 Significant understanding and good communication.	
1 Some mutual understanding and positive communication.	
2 Some mutual understanding. Poor communication.	
3 Poor and negative communication, some warmth.	
4 Poor communication, low warmth, attachment or trust.	
5. Any Domestic Abuse	

8) Rights and Risk awareness (sexual)	
0 Asserts own rights, recognises risk and exploitation.	
1 Knows rights and risk in self and others.	
2 Some sense of own and others' rights.	
3 No awareness of own, some sense of others.	
4 No awareness or assertion of rights.	
5. Any Domestic Abuse	

10) Sexual health awareness	
0 Good engagement with sexual health issues / no longer at risk	
1 Engaging with sexual health issues / reduced risks to health	
2 Young person is beginning to engage with sexual health issues / decreasing risk to health	
3 Minimal engagement with sexual health issues / health is at risk	
4 No engagement with sexual health issues / health is at high risk-.Is there any Physical/ Emotional Health Issues	

11) Sexual exploitation	
Item	Guidance
0) Exited, no longer at risk or No/minimal risk.	Young person has exited sexual exploitation and no longer places self at risk. Concerns regarding referral appear to relate to 'normal teenage behaviour'.
1) Low risk/ preventative work; or Reduction in risk	Early intervention through outreach work e.g. contact with PRU. Some concerns initiated referral e.g. young person has older boyfriend, but does not appear to be exploitative. Previous exploitation but now significant protective factors in young person's life; reduction of previous SE risk.
2) Medium risk	Concerns are not immediate, but some behaviour in young person's life put them at risk, e.g. young person has exited exploitation and has new set of peers, though still goes missing. Some protective factors e.g. engaged in education, can assert rights in young person's life.
3) High risk (previous history) or High risk, (no previous history)	Known or suspected exploitation in the past, e.g. young person has previously accessed service. Urgent and immediate concerns about risk. Young person's lifestyle places them at a high risk e.g. associating with peers involved in prostitution or sexually exploited, multiple risk taking e.g. missing frequently and concerns about drug taking/ alcohol use. As above, but no previous history of concerns.
4) Experiencing current exploitation: known or Suspected	Young person has disclosed current exploitation (does not have to have recognised it as this). Evidence of exploitation e.g. police proceedings against perpetrator. Sexual exploitation not confirmed, but behaviours and information given strongly suggest exploitation.

GREEN	LOW	0 to 11 points
AMBER	LOW/MEDIUM	12 to 22 points
	MEDIUM	23 to 33 points
RED	MEDIUM/HIGH	34 to 44 points
	HIGH	45 to 54 points

RISK THRESHOLD CATEGORY IS: -

GREEN
AMBER
RED

FINAL SCORE =

APPENDIX I

Case Notes

CSE 3

Confidentiality

Those persons present are reminded that the matters discussed at the meeting and any notes taken are strictly confidential and shall not be shared outside the meeting. These notes will provide a record of the meeting.

Similarly, copies of these minutes shall not be photocopied or shared without the express consent of the agencies represented. All agencies shall ensure that the minutes are retained in a secure location and destroyed when no longer relevant or required. Agencies are reminded of the requirements of the information sharing protocol for the partnership and shall adhere to its terms and conditions in relation to all information shared in this meeting.

9) Engagement with service			
NAME			
HOME ADDRESS			
DATE OF BIRTH			
RISK LEVEL			
MAIN RISK FACTORS			
STRATEGY MEETING UPDATE			
SUPPORT OFFERED			
LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT			
OFFENDING/ ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR			

SIBLINGS & PEERS			
PERPETRATOR			
INVESTIGATION UPDATE/ OUTCOME			
DISRUPTION TACTICS			
PERPETRATOR			
INVESTIGATION UPDATE/ OUTCOME			
DISRUPTION TACTICS			
PERPETRATOR			
INVESTIGATION UPDATE/ OUTCOME			

DISRUPTION TACTICS			
PERPETRATOR			
INVESTIGATION UPDATE/ OUTCOME			
DISRUPTION TACTICS			
VULNERABLE LOCATIONS			
TARGET HARDENING			
DISRUPTION TACTICS			
DATE OF REFERRAL			
DATE CLOSED			

APPENDIX J

LEGISLATION

Summary of some civil actions relative to child protection

CHILDREN ACT 1989

- Section 17 Children Act 1989 relates to a child considered in need.
- Section 47 Children Act 1989 relates to children at risk of significant harm and the duty of the local authority to investigate the concerns and promote welfare.
- Section 46 Children Act 1989 permits Police Officers to take a child into protective custody for up to 72 hours if they are likely to suffer significant harm, known as P.P.O. (Police Protection Order)
- Section 49 Children Act 1989 – Abduction of Children in care. This offence applies to any child/ young person subject to a care order, emergency protection order or in police protection. This applies even if the child/ young person is 16 or over. A person is guilty of an offence if, knowingly and without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, he
 - Takes a child to whom this section applies away from the responsible person
 - Keeps such a child away from the responsible person; or
 - Induces, assists, or incites such a child to run away or stay away from the responsible person.

Injunction: A type of order issued by Court to stop a person committing an unlawful act. This can be applied for by a parent or the local authority in certain areas. Some injunctions have a power of arrest dependant on the type of act detailed in the application (used or threatened violence)

SECTION 2 CHILD ABDUCTION ACT 1984 Ć (OFFENCE)

A person not connected with the child is guilty of an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, they take or detain a child under the age of 16 so as to remove the child from the lawful control of any person having lawful control of the child. This offence applies to any child under 16.

Once a potential perpetrator has been identified they can be served with notice requirements under S2 and S49 on behalf of the parent, carer or guardian of the child/young person. The notice clearly states that the individual does not have any permission or authority to allow the young person to enter or stay in their home, vehicle or be in their company at any time of day or night before they reach the age of 18 years.

It also includes that they must not:

- Allow the young person to enter or stay in their house, flat or place of work;
- Allow the young person to enter/stay in any other property they are present in
- Allow the young person to enter or travel in any vehicle or caravan they own or are travelling in;
- Meet with this young person or allow them to remain in their presence;
- Telephone, text, e-mail or communicate with this young person in any way;
- Contact this young person through any internet or chat room site.
- Provide this young person with any food, drink, gift or any other item.
- Refuse to allow them to enter the property or vehicle they are in.

If the young person approaches them, they must immediately:

- Ask them to leave
- Contact the Police (0845 125 35 45) if they refuse to leave.

If they do not co-operate with this request and the young person, or any other young person in the care of the Local Authority, is traced to their home or is found in their presence, then they are liable to arrest and prosecution under S49 Children Act 1989 or S2 Child Abduction Act 1984 which carries a maximum sentence of 7 years imprisonment. Alternatively, the Local Authority may seek an injunction against them and any breach of this

THE SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003

There were a number of changes that relate to sexual exploitation. The items detailed below are intended as a guide to powers that the Police can utilise in certain areas. Criminal charges can be brought against a person who is involved in a sexually exploitative relationship with a child.

In practice, bringing criminal charges against an individual is often difficult, as the required evidence may not be available, usually because the young person does not wish to make what is called a formal complaint. There are also actions that could be taken in cases where a complaint is not required from the young person. Any decision to prosecute is made by the Crown Prosecution Service.

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 offences linked to CSE (this list is not extensive, but indicative of the offences which can be linked to CSE)

RAPE

SECTION 1 (MAXIMUM PENALTY: LIFE)

Where a male intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another with his penis and the other person does not consent and the male does not reasonably believe that the victim consents.

ASSAULT BY PENETRATION

SECTION 2 (MAXIMUM PENALTY: LIFE)

If person intentionally penetrates (sexually) the vagina or anus of another with part of his body or anything else without consent to penetration and the offender does not reasonably believe that the victim consents. The offence can be committed by a man or a woman.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

SECTION 3 (MAX PENALTY 10 YEARS 14YRS IF THE CHILD IS UNDER13)

This refers to the intentional sexual touching of another without consent or with no reasonable belief to the consent.

Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent Section 4

Intentionally causes another person to engage in a sexual activity without consent or reasonable belief that consent exists. This covers situations where a victim masturbates a third person or performs a sexual act where the offender is a spectator.

WHAT IS MEANT BY SEXUAL?

PENETRATION

Touching (with any part of the body, with anything else, through anything and where it amounts to penetration). Any activity if the "reasonable person" test is applied or the action is obviously sexual. There is a requirement to consider the circumstances or the reason for the contact to determine if it was a sexual act (i.e. touching breast for medical reason)

Consent is not valid if:

- Violence or threat of violence to complainant (or another person) at time or immediately before act
- Victim was (but offender was not) unlawfully detained at the time of the act
- Victim asleep or unconscious (any reason i.e. illness)
- Victim unable to communicate non-consent due to temporary or permanent physical disability.
- Any person had administered / caused to be taken a substance by victim in order to stupefy them at time of act.

Where the victim is under 13, **CONSENT** is not an issue for the above offences. In these circumstances the relevant sections of the Act are 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Under 13's can never legally give consent to sex. The maximum penalty for adults who have sex with under 13's is life imprisonment.

What is the Age of Consent?

The Age of Consent is 16 for all, whether gay, lesbian, heterosexual or bisexual but young person should not be criminalised for consensual sex with each other.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A CHILD SECTION 9 (MAX PENALTY 14 YEARS)

This applies when the offender intentionally touches (sexually) a child under 16 years.

CAUSE OR INCITE A CHILD TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY SECTION 10 (MAX PEN 14YRS)

This relates to the offender encouraging or causing a child to engage in sexual activity with another person or inciting them to engage in sexual activity. The sexual activity does not actually have to take place. For example, an offence is committed if a child is offered money to perform a sexual act, even if the child refuses to perform the sexual act. Examples of incitement include promise of reward or persuading the child that the sexual behaviour is acceptable / formal.

Engaging in sexual behaviour in presence of a c

A person intentionally engages in sexual activity for the purpose of sexual gratification when a child under 16 years is present or in a place where the offender can be observed and knowing or believing that the child is aware or intending that the child should be aware that the offender is engaging in sexual activity. This addresses situations such as an adult masturbating while a child covers his / her face but the offender describes what is happening, or the offender performs sexual act in front of webcam.

Causing a child to watch a sexual act Section 12 (Maximum penalty 10 years)

Where, for the purpose of sexual gratification a person intentionally causes another to:

- Watch a third person engaging in sexual activity or
- Look at an image of any person engaging in sexual activity (film / video / photo)

MEETING A CHILD FOLLOWING SEXUAL GROOMING SECTION 15 (MAX PENALTY: 10 YEARS)

Meeting, or travel intending to meet a child under 16 in any part of the world if, having met or communicated with victim on at least 2 earlier occasions a person intends to commit a relevant offence (which doesn't have to take place) or at subsequent meeting. A relevant offence is related to any offence as described in sections above. Contact can be in person, by telephone, internet, letter, text message.

There does not have to be sexually explicit content in the contact but this could assist with proving the intent of adult to engage in unlawful sexual behaviour.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN (PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT 1978 AND SECTION 45 SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003) (MAXIMUM PENALTY: 10 YEARS)

It is an offence for a person to possess, take, make distribute, show, possess with a view to being distributed, any indecent image of a child. This includes still photographs and computer images.

The new legislation extends the act to cover children aged under 18. (Except when there is an existing relationship with the 16 or 17 year old and the photographs remain in their possession).

PROSTITUTION

Section 47

-Paying for sexual services with a child when child is under 18 Payment (not just money) made or promised in advance of obtaining a service. This is an arrestable offence but the severity sentence depends on the age of child and activity performed (i.e. under 13 and penetration is life imprisonment)

Section 48

-Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography A person intentionally causes child under 18 into prostitution or to be involved in pornography in any part of the world. This relates to first time recruitment. Causing / inciting must take place in UK but activity can occur in any part of the world. No requirement for prostitution or pornography to be done for gain. (Maximum Penalty: 14 years)

Section 49

-Controlling a child prostitute or child involved in pornography. This can occur in any part of the world. It relates to the offender specifying certain things such as prices to charge, or posing for certain photos. (Maximum Penalty: 14 years)

Section 50-Arranging / facilitating child prostitution or pornography. This covers delivering a child to a location for the purposes of prostitution, making practical arrangements, a landlord knowingly allowing his flat to be used as a location for child prostitution. (Maximum Penalty: 14 years)

Trafficking within the UK for Sexual Exploitation

Section 58- Max Pen 14 yrs

A person commits an offence if he intentionally arranges or facilitates travel within the United Kingdom by another person (B) and either:

- a) he intends to do anything to or in respect of B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence, or
- b) he believes that another person is likely to do something to or in respect of B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence.

APPENDIX K

Legislation

- Rape of a child under 13 years - Section 5 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Assault of a child under 13 years by penetration - Section 6 Sexual Offences act 2003.
- Sexual Assault of a child under 13 years - Section 7 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Causing or inciting a child under 13 years to engage in sexual activity - Section 8 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Sexual activity with a child - Section 9 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity - Section 10 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child - Section 11 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Causing a child to watch a sexual act - Section 12 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- Arranging or facilitating a child sex offence (child under 16) Section 14 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Meeting a child following sexual grooming (child under 16) Section 15 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Paying for sexual services of a child Section 47 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography Section 48 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography Section 49 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography Section 50 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Trafficking into, within or out of the UK for sexual exploitation Section 57,58,59 Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Section 2 Child Abduction Act 1984 to be used as standard with all under 16s identified as missing with named perpetrator where an address is known.

Section 58 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 must be used for all identified and trafficked under 18 year old children within the UK, and a referral made to the National Referral Mechanism which is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking and ensuring they receive the appropriate protection and support.

He phones me and emails me everyday. He says he loves me

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW **THE MORE YOU SEE**
WWW.LANCASHIRE.POLICE.UK/CSE

He is the friend I've always wanted. He buys me things!

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW **THE MORE YOU SEE**
WWW.LANCASHIRE.POLICE.UK/CSE

Toughie Gaff's taking me to another party.

 **WANT TO KNOW MY SECRET...**
WWW.TRUSTED2KNOW.CO.UK/JACK

He likes to buy me gifts...

 **WANT TO KNOW MY SECRET...**
WWW.TRUSTED2KNOW.CO.UK/LUCY

He really loves me. I love my special gift

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW **THE MORE YOU SEE**
WWW.LANCASHIRE.POLICE.UK/CSE

He likes me so much nice - mum doesn't know it's our secret

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW **THE MORE YOU SEE**
WWW.LANCASHIRE.POLICE.UK/CSE

I didn't want to but my boyfriend asked me to be with him

 **WANT TO KNOW MY SECRET...**
WWW.TRUSTED2KNOW.CO.UK/JESS