![Nottinghamshire County Council]

Child Criminal Exploitation:

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Guidance and Procedures

April 2020

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Contents:

CCE Child Criminal Exploitation guidance (make as 6.7)

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1. Introduction

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) and a growing number of other key national publications and research papers provide local authorities and partner agencies with a mandate to address the growing concerns around contextual risks affecting children and young people. This involves the ability of agencies to identify and address a broad set of risks which exist largely outside of the home, though will of course often be linked to personal circumstances. High profile inquiries into child sexual exploitation (CSE) has seen intensified policy and practice interest in recent years whilst child criminal exploitation (CCE) is an emerging area of policy and practice concern. A National Crime Agency report (2017) identified that there are well-documented overlaps in indicators, risk and victims and so we have much to learn from embedded strategies in place to tackle CSE with a growing recognition of vulnerability to CCE. Parents and carers can find that they have little influence over different relationships that involve their children from within their communities, schools and the online world which can feature violence and abuse including exploitation. Safeguarding practices therefore need to recognise that children are vulnerable to abuse within the context of these social systems and this is critical to identifying and tackling children at risk of exploitation.

2.   Definitions

Child exploitation, as a form of abuse, is often characterised by **power, exchange** and the restriction or absence of **consent**.

2.1   Child Criminal Exploitation

Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur using technology (Serious Violence Strategy, 2018).

Three aspects have been recognised to be involved in CCE:

1. **Pull factors**: children receiving something as a result of completing tasks, for example money, status, a sense of safety or drugs.
2. **Advantage:** financial or otherwise, to the groomer.
3. **Control**: grooming and threatening the child (Missing Children, July 2019).

The relationship between the exploiter and the victim will be exploitative and often involve violence, coercion and intimidation. Those exploiting the child will have power over them for various reasons, whether that is age, physical strength, resources, or status, amongst other things. Often the child who is being exploited will not be willing or able to identify that they have been groomed or are a victim of exploitation.

Concerns are being raised nationally that children are being groomed by individuals or gangs and then criminally exploited. This may involve the child being used to

courier illegal drugs/collect money for drugs and increased risks of exposure to youth violence and knife crime. Any child could be criminally exploited but individuals and gangs tend to prey upon the vulnerabilities of children who have complex home and personal situations and limited support networks. Children are recruited through deception, intimidation, violence, and debt bondage and/or grooming. Part of the grooming process offers belonging, status, money and generally filling a gap that is lacking due to a variety of family and socio-economic issues. CCE can also occur using technology and not always through direct contact.

2.2   County Lines

'County Lines' is a term used by police to refer to drug networks (both gangs and organised crime groups) who use children and young people and vulnerable adults to carry out illegal activity on their behalf using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of "deal lines". Gangs dealing drugs is not a new issue but the extent to which criminal exploitation (often organised) of children and vulnerable adults, as well as the increasing use of violence, has become an inherent part of it through county lines makes it especially damaging. As such, criminal exploitation is common place in County Lines and for children and young people, it occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 years.

Local Police intelligence identifies that County Lines principally relate to the supply of 'Class A' drugs and that locations are based on the ease of establishing a new market, potential familial links, proximity to 'host' urban areas and low levels of Police activity.

3.   Connectivity to closely linked issues

3.1   Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

Children who are criminally exploited are also likely to be trafficked as their travel is often arranged or facilitated for the purpose of their exploitation. 'Travel' could include any arrangements from cross border to the next room. Child criminal exploitation is a form of labour exploitation. As such, you will need to consider the Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Act 2015 as the criteria may be met for a referral to the **National Referral Mechanism**. Human trafficking according to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 is defined as follows:

- A person commits an offence if the person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person ("V") with a view to V being exploited.
- It is irrelevant whether V consents to the travel (whether V is an adult or a child).
- A person may in particular arrange or facilitate V's travel by recruiting V, transporting or transferring V, harbouring or receiving V, or transferring or exchanging control over V.
- A person arranges or facilitates V's travel with a view to V being exploited only if— the person intends to exploit V (in any part of the world) during or after the travel, or the person knows or ought to know that another person is likely to exploit V (in any part of the world) during or after the travel.
- "Travel" means- arriving in, or entering, any country, departing from any country, travelling within any country.

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking and modern slavery due to the nature of them entering the UK without any adults with parental responsibility. In Nottinghamshire, we closely work with Nottingham City Social Care and Nottinghamshire Police under the ethos of *Operation Innerste* in order to identify, disrupt and prevent risk of trafficking, modern day slavery and child criminal exploitation. Further guidance around working with and supporting UASC can be found at:
https://nottinghamshirechildcare.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_uasc.html

See following link for NRM referral form and guidance:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms

3.2   Serious youth violence and gang activity

Tackling Youth Violence is a priority both locally and nationally, respectively reflected in the Home Office's Serious Violence Strategy (2018) and Nottinghamshire's Knife Crime Strategy (2018). Youth Violence may or may not be linked to gang activity, though where this is the case there will be signs of CCE and the risks to and from individuals concerned will be heightened.

3.2.1 Gangs

There are many challenges inherent in defining a "gang" and different understandings of what distinguishes a gang from other youth groups. The Government has adopted the definition below, adapted from the Centre for Social Justice's report 'Dying to Belong' (2009).

"A relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who: 1. see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group; 2. engage in criminal activity and violence; and may also 3. lay claim over territory (not necessarily geographical but can include an illegal economy territory); 4. have some form of identifying structural feature; and/or 5. be in conflict with other, similar, gangs".

While gang violence may be more readily identified in City areas, there is evidence of related activity in the county conurbations and also movement of young people between the City and towns with borders frequently crossed.

3.2.2 Youth Violence

There is no single definition of "youth violence". However, in line with the Home Office's 'Preventing Gang and Youth Violence' review, we define "youth violence" as "community/public space violence committed by young people under the age of 25". This upper age limit recognises the risks connected with our young people associating with more influential younger adults. While young person's services either cease or transition at 18 years of age, young people themselves are seamlessly integrated with young adults which presents a significant challenge to services intervening to manage risk in a joined-up way. It is important to recognise that serious youth violence can also occur outside of a recognised gang or obviously exploitative framework. Communities maybe affected such that a context forms within which the use of violence is commonplace, risking the safety of the broader youth population and undermining community cohesion.

3.2.3 Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)

While the links to Organised Crime Groups may not always be evident to workers, such groups operate within Nottinghamshire, across the county and frequently across county boarders. Offending behaviours and channels change, though activity is predominantly driven by the supply and demand for illicit substances, e.g. drugs. An OCG is not the same as an informal street gang i.e. those typically made up of young males, whose membership and involvement may be more sporadic and changing. The latter are still linked with increased risk, drugs and violence, though are perhaps more fluid. Such gangs will often have links with OCGs though they are not one and the same.

3.3 Children who runaway or go missing

CCE can be both a cause and effect of going missing:

- Children can be exploited by criminals whilst missing from care or home, i.e. being groomed and exploited while missing.
- Children will regularly be missing whilst they are involved in CCE and county lines activity, i.e. going missing to perform an exploitative task.
- Running away to escape consequences of exploitation, i.e. going missing to get away from exploiters.

If a child is reported missing from home or care, then the statutory guidance sets out that all children should receive a missing from home return interview once found. For children suspected of being exploited, it is particularly essential for those children to receive a missing return interview within 48 hours of them being found to examine the reasons for their missing episode. See Nottinghamshire's Children Missing from Home and Care Joint Procedures (2019) for detailed guidance on how to respond to a child who is reported as missing from home or care.

3.4 Child Sexual Exploitation

Many of the signs and indicators for child sexual and criminal exploitation are the same. Children who are vulnerable to CCE are also similarly vulnerable to CSE though this is not always the case. Additionally, children who are criminally exploited are also likely to be sexual exploited and vice versa given the processes used by perpetrators to exploit children. We tend to see a pattern of girls being subject to child sexual exploitation and boys subject to child criminal exploitation, but this is thought to be highly under representative of a true picture for child exploitation for both genders.

See Nottinghamshire's Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures on Child Sexual Exploitation (2019) for detailed guidance on how to respond to a child who is affected by child sexual exploitation.

4. Indicators and grooming process for child criminal exploitation

4.1 Key themes

1. Going missing.
2. Disengagement from education.
3. Distrust of (or hostility towards) professionals.
4. Poor mental health and emotional wellbeing.
5. Breakdown of family relationships.
6. Adolescent to parent violence.
7. Peer violence (including serious injuries).
8. Unsafe educational environments.
9. Fractured and traumatised communities.

4.2 Indicators

- Frequent missing episodes from home and been found out of area.
- Frequently leaving home/care without explanation.
- Found with large quantities of drugs or weapons.
- Found with drugs inside rectum or vagina.
- Unexplained amounts of money, mobiles, credit, clothing, jewellery, new hair cut or other items/gifts.
- Returned from missing episodes with injuries, or dishevelled.
- Change in behaviour; more secretive/withdrawn/isolated from peers or not mixing with usual friends.
- Unexplained absences from, or not engaged in school/college/ training/ work.
- Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive at home or school Including use of sexualised language and language in relation to drug dealing and/or violence.
- Expressions around invincibility or not caring about what happens to them.
- Increased interest in making money.
- Reports being taken to parties, people's houses, unknown areas, hotels, nightclubs, takeaways or out of area by unknown adults.
- Increasing use of drugs or alcohol.
- Fear of reprisal from 'gang' members or violence from young people or adults.
- Having multiple mobile phones, sim cards or use of a phone that causes concern - multiple callers or more texts/pings than usual.
- Possession of hotel keys/cards or keys to unknown premises.
- Disclosure of sexual/ physical assault followed by withdrawal of allegation.
- Abduction or forced imprisonment.
- Entering or leaving vehicles cars with unknown adults.
- Receiving rewards of money or goods for introducing peers.
- Self-harm or significant changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Agencies unable to engage.
- New peer groups and/or relationships.
- Relationships with controlling /older individuals or groups.
- Parental concerns.
- Repeated STI's and/or pregnancy.

- An increase in referrals to agencies for other known peers.
- Multiple referrals for incidents in the same location.

4.3 Direct harm

You should also be aware of the direct risks to a young person, and their family and friends because of experiencing criminal exploitation, to best assess how to protect a child or prevent further harm. These can include but are not limited to:

- Physical injuries: risk of serious violence and death.
- Emotional and psychological trauma.
- Sexual violence: sexual assault, rape, indecent images being taken and shared as part of initiation/revenge/punishment, internally inserting drugs into the anus/vagina.
- Debt bondage - children and families being 'in debt' to the exploiters; which is used to control the child.
- Neglect and basic needs not being met.
- Living in unclean, dangerous and/or unhygienic environments.
- Tiredness and sleep deprivation: child is expected to carry out criminal activities over long periods and through the night.
- Poor attendance and/or attainment at school/college.

4.4 Common features in various forms of exploitation

1. Often manifest within, or are facilitated by risks within, extra-familial environments, including schools, public spaces and online platforms (Firmin, 2017).
2. May involve young people perpetrating criminal offences, including the exploitation of others, as well as experiencing harm themselves (Home Office, 2017).
3. Can present as the result of perceived choice despite professional or parental intervention (Gearon, 2018).
4. Often feature grooming, coercion, criminality and serious risk of significant sexual and physical harm, which create climates of fear and reduce engagement with services.
5. Often beyond parental control (though ACE may well play a part in exacerbating vulnerability and risk).
6. Multiple relocations ie entry to Care or school moves (incl AP) after rapid escalation of risk.
7. Predominantly occur during adolescence when emotional regulation and approach to 'risk' is impacted.
8. May continue post 18 years (18 – 25 years).

4.5 Method of exploitation

1. **Grooming**
   Grooming is where an individual/group forms a relationship of trust with a young person (and their parent/carer in some cases) for the purposes of exploitation. It takes many forms, and is not always a linear process, resulting in children who are being exploited not recognising the relationship as abusive. Grooming is acknowledged as a key method in many instances of CSE and CCE.

2. **Gain**
   The Department for Education's (2017) guidance for professionals on CSE notes that young people may be given or promised tangible rewards (eg money) and/or intangible rewards (eg status) in exchange for sexual acts. In most cases, the abuse is referred to as CSE (rather than sexual abuse) if the perpetrator is also gaining financially, or by increased status, as a result of the abuse. This process is also recognised by Home Office (2017) guidance on CCE as a key element in the criminal exploitation of young people.

3. **Threats, debt bondage and fear tactics**
   Related to gain, many young people who are trafficked to the UK are forced into exploitative situations, such as cannabis cultivation, sexual exploitation and domestic labour on the premise of a 'debt bondage' for the cost of their travel. 'Debt bondage' is a method that has also been documented in CSE and CCE, where young people are provided with material things (eg, clothes, alcohol, drugs) and then threatened with an accumulated 'debt' (Department for Education, 2017; Home Office, 2017). In the absence of (or as well as) tangible 'debts', young people (and their families) can be threatened with or experience violence, or other forms of punishment, to ensure compliance (eg the threat of sharing a naked image of the young person online). All these tactics can be facilitated via online contact; as with grooming and the presence of gain, this often means young people and professionals may not recognise the activity as abuse or may see it as a necessary means of survival.

4. **Choice**
   The issue of 'choice' is where grooming and gain intersect. Where a young person appears to have 'chosen' to engage in an activity they do not believe to be abusive, and are 'gaining' from that activity, this is frequently misidentified by professionals as consensual behaviour. Government guidance on CSE and CCE recognises this dynamic and reiterates that an activity can still be exploitative even if it appears consensual (Department for Education, 2017; Eaton and Holmes, 2017; Home Office, 2017; Pearce, 2013).

5. **Dual identity as victim and perpetrator**
   Dual identities: It is common across all forms of child exploitation for some young people to be instrumental in the exploitation of peers. This is recognised as a component of CSE and CCE and can position some young people as both 'victims' and 'perpetrators' of abuse (Ashurst and McAlinden, 2015; Barter, 2009; Firmin, 2017b; Pitts, 2013). This dynamic is exacerbated by the increased influence that peers have over a young person's decision-making during adolescence (Coleman, 2011). Young people who abuse others in these contexts are likely to have been coerced into this activity and/or to believe that complying will keep them (and others) safe.

4.6   Stages of Recruitment

The Four Main Stages

There are four main recruitment stages when somebody is trying to exploit a young person. (Taken from - Criminal Exploitation: Stages of Recruitment. Children at Risk

of Exploitation (CARE). The Children's Society. 2018). Knowing what signs to look out for can help you to keep young people safe from exploitation:

1. Targeting Stage (Exploiter targets young person)
This is when an exploiter targets a young person who is vulnerable, reducing their chances of getting caught. Exploiters pick their targets based on things like age, strength or situation. Signs of this stage include an exploiter:
- Observing a young person.
- Finding out a young person's vulnerabilities, needs and wants.
- Selecting a young person as a target.
- Glamourising their lifestyle.
- Gaining and developing a young person's trust.
- Sharing information with other members of their gang.
- Recruiting a young person to their gang or friendship group.
- Marking a young person out as someone to watch.

2. Experience Stage (A sense of belonging)
This stage is where an exploiter might try to get a young person used to their lifestyle, or train them up in what they're doing. At this stage an exploiter might:
- Make a young person feel wanted.
- Give them gifts and rewards.
- Include them in their activities.
- Test out a young person's loyalty.
- Listen to a young person and remember what they say.
- Offer a young person protection.
- Relate to a young person and offer them advice.
- Give them a sense of belonging.
- Praise a young person.
- Give them a weapon.
- Introduce a young person to more established members of their gang.
- Ask to see and test a young person's skills

3. Hooked Stage (Active member of gang)
This is the stage where an exploiter will make a young person feel like they're a member of their gang, even though they're just exploiting them. Signs that a young person is in the hooked stage of being exploited can include them:
- Having an identity in the group.
- Being given a bigger role in the group (e.g. people running for them).
- Getting more responsibilities within the group e.g. more money.
- Engaging in thrill seeking behaviour/ committing low level crimes.
- Feeling more powerful (although this may not be the reality).
- Feeling they've made a progression in the group (although this may not be the reality).
- Others may know their name, helping them feel more powerful (but this can result in rivalry). Having a dependency created by their exploiter.
- Being exposed to possible consequences to their actions.
- Being given access to information.
- Engaging in activities such as drugs, alcohol and sexual behaviour.
- Being asked for favours/to keep secrets/to recruit others to the gang.
- Becoming involved with trap houses

4. Trapped Stage

Now a young person feels dependent on the group, their relationship with their exploiter may start to become unpleasant, as their exploiter's true intents or character is revealed. At this stage a young person may experience:

- Threatening behaviour.
- Attempts to reinforcing their dependency/make them indebted to their exploiter.
- Bribery – include 'fake' mugging organised to create a debt.
- Physical violence and sexual assaults including strip searches, drugs being inserted for running (plugging).
- People playing on their guilt, shame and fear and attempting to isolate them from their family, friends and society. People forcing them to abuse others, assault or even shoot people.
- People humiliating them, either sexually or by exposing their mistakes to others.
- Being made to feel trapped.
- Involvement in Class A drugs (cooking or running).
- Running a trap house.
- Drug addiction (encouraged by others) or dependency on their exploiter (resulting in them having less money

4.7 Identifying County Lines exploitation/victim of gang exploitation (advice provided by Youth Justice Law Centre, Jan 2018):

- They have been arrested for possession and intent to supply of significant quantities of drugs, particularly heroin and crack cocaine.
- They were arrested away from their own home area.
- They were arrested on public transport, particularly a train.
- They were arrested in a cuckooed address.
- They are in care, particularly residential care.
- They were carrying a weapon when arrested.
- They have an unexplained injury, possibly caused by a knife.
- They were arrested with or are accompanied by older males or females.

5   Child criminal exploitation protocol for children's social care

For a summary of the child criminal exploitation protocol, please refer to Appendix 1 – Child Criminal Exploitation Pathway.

5.1   Response to concerns raised about a child suspected of being criminally exploited

If a child is at imminent risk of harm, then contact the Police on 999 or 101. Reasons may include, but not limited to, a missing child thought to be being trafficked for the purpose of exploitation or a child considered to be trapped in a property to sell and/or transport drugs. See section 5.3 for further details of how to respond to a child at risk of CCE where they are an open case to children's social care.

5.2 MASH decision making (where a case is not open to Children's Social Care)

5.2.1 Extra familial considerations

If a child is at risk of criminal exploitation, then risks are typically found to be extra familial (e.g. community based/peer related) but the family's ability to respond is important. Children at risk of criminal exploitation are often vulnerable and have complex family histories but this is not always the case. If parents present as fully supportive and protective, this does not negate the need for additional input from services to protect a child at risk of exploitation. Where there are concerns for a parent or carer's ability to provide support and protection to a child clearly suspected of being criminally exploited then this will increase the level of response required according to the Pathway to Provision.

5.2.2 Guidance on escalation to Level 4 response

See section 4 for detailed information about the signs and indicators of CCE; this will help in deciphering between level of response required according to the Pathway to Provision. The following are a key combination of factors which would indicate a level 4 response including the need for a strategy discussion:

- Child likely to be trafficked as their travel is often arranged or facilitated for the purpose of their exploitation
- Permanently excluded from school and/or NEET
- Frequently missing for long periods and/or found in locations at a distance with no connection to that area
- Increased and regular engagement in criminal activity and carrying weapons
- Found with quantities of drugs, more than personal use and/or large amounts of cash.
- Discussions about having drug debts and an urgent need for money
- Looked After Child in residential care
- Parents unable to keep child safe and/or apathetic towards child and their safety
- In contact with individuals identified as high risk to children (including other children)
- Attendances at A&E with symptoms suggestive of sexual or physical assault
- Significant decline in mental health

A Strategy Discussion should be considered where a child is at risk of significant harm. For guidance on decision making re strategy discussion at this stage, consider the number and severity of combined factors identified above; concerns should be escalated where parents are unable to keep their child safe and are apathetic towards the child and their safety.

5.2.3 Implication of MASH decision making on allocation

Where the threshold for level 4 intervention is met, a CCE risk assessment should be completed by the allocated professional within 10 days.

5.3   When a case is open to children's social care

Case planning

5.3.1 Initial decision making and timescales

If there are significant concerns for a child's safety and wellbeing, then convene a strategy discussion to consider whether a S47 joint or single investigation is required strategy discussion link . If a S47 investigation is agreed, then follow Nottinghamshire's Child Protection procedures and complete a CCE risk assessment based on information known. The CCE risk assessment should then be completed in full within 10 days of notification (see Section 5.4 for further guidance on completing the CCE risk assessment).

5.3.2 Timescales for completion of CCE risk assessment

When concerns about CCE are identified but where a strategy discussion is not required or where S47 enquiries are not agreed, a clear and contemporaneous case note should be placed on the child's electronic file to indicate the need for a CCE risk assessment including timescales for completion. A CCE risk assessment should be completed within 10 days of need identified. If the Youth Justice Service are involved, then the expectation is that this will be jointly completed by children's social care and youth justice service.

5.3.3 General principles to consider when responding to concerns about child criminal exploitation

Some general principles to consider when responding to concerns about child criminal exploitation are as follows:

•   Relationship based practice is key.
•   Being interested and professionally curious.
•   Be persistent in engaging with the child even when they resist attempts to do so.
•   Give attention to all missing episodes including hidden missing episodes suspected and be persistent in completing return home interviews.
•   Work closely with involved partner agencies, particularly the Youth Justice Service, Police and District Council Community Safety Teams to consider information known and a wider range of available resources and initiatives to tackle the actual/suspected exploitation.
•   Consider referral to YJS for crime prevention intervention where there are signs of the young person becoming criminalised; YJS workers are well placed to recognise risks and access intelligence to increase the effectiveness of their intervention.
•   Criminally exploited children should be treated as victims of modern-day slavery under the category of forced labour so consider a referral to the National Referral Mechanism. For guidance see National Referral Mechanism information on Gov.uk: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms or contact the Barnardo's 24/7 referral and support line: 0800 043 4303

5.3.4 Additional guidance for Looked After Children

Children in the care of the Local Authority are particularly vulnerable to exploitation given the methods used by those who seek to exploit children. Perpetrators of child exploitation will present themselves as if they know and understand the child in ways that no one else can and will make them feel special and like they belong. Children who have been placed in residential children's homes and semi-independent accommodation are disproportionally targeted by perpetrators of child criminal exploitation due to their unique situations of being separated from home and family. The response to a looked after child at risk of criminal exploitation should follow the same procedures as outlined in this document but recognising the unique and increased risks to those children.

If the looked after child is also identified as an Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child and there are risks and concerns identified in relation to trafficking or CCE, then you can get additional support from Barnardo's Independent Child Trafficking Advocacy (ICTA) Service. For more information on ICTA and how to refer please see the UASC Policy, Procedure and Guidance at
https://nottinghamshirechildcare.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_uasc.html

5.3.5 Resources for parents

See Section 4 for further details about the processes of grooming, coercion and manipulation and ensure that parents and carers have access to resources which will increase their understanding of these issues, so they are better able to recognise the risks to their child from criminal exploitation.

5.3.6 Children's Society toolkit

See the following Children's Society toolkit for further guidance on tackling child criminal exploitation:
https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/exploitation-toolkit.pdf

Assessment

5.4 Guidance for completing the Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation risk assessment

See Appendix 2 for the Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation Risk Assessment toolkit. Firstly, ensure all the basic details are filled in correctly including the name and role of the person/s completing the risk assessment and the name, DOB and age of the child subject to the risk assessment. Please ensure that you make it clear where the child lives and if the child is Looked After, include both the child's accommodation type and location, and the family home address.

5.4.1 Information gathering for the Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation risk assessment:

You will need to work closely with parents/carers to seek the appropriate consent for information sharing, particularly when you do not have a statutory responsibility under Section 47. Most parents/carers are likely to give permission for such information sharing when they have an increased understanding for the concerns and risks facing their child. Where parents/carers are unreasonably obstructive and

proving to be a barrier to protecting the child then consideration should be given to Section 47 enquiries.

Use the following guidelines in preparation for completing the risk assessment:

- Ensure that you speak directly to the child and their parents/carers to discuss the concerns and ascertain their understanding of grooming processes for the purpose of coercion, control and exploitation. Use this opportunity to share information and resources with the child and parents/carers about the process, stages and consequences of exploitative relationships (see children society resources at Appendix 5).
- Ensure that you view form M00 Missing Children Reports in the BI Hub or contact the Children Missing Officer to analyse the child's Missing information.
- Contact the Youth Justice Service for current and historical information relating to the child's offending behaviours. There is often additional information recorded on YJS systems (CAPITA).
- Contact the local District Council Community Safety Team for a discussion about whether the child is known within the local neighbourhood. This will include information recorded on a computer system that district based services use called E-CINS.
- Contact the Youth Service for any additional knowledge about the child's engagement with youth services and peer groups.
- Review MASH referrals recorded against the child to ascertain if there are any patterns to reported concerns.
- Contact involved agencies for their views in relation to the concerns raised. If the child has been allocated an alternative provision education package, then ensure that the Alternative Provision is contacted directly to discuss any relevant concerns.
- If peers/siblings are linked to the child in relation to concerns noted, then where appropriate, contact the lead professional for those children for further discussion.
- Children who have been criminally exploited may have experienced the insertion of drugs in their vagina or anus whilst being trafficked and this can include violent removal of those items. As such, they may have experienced health related issues which may have been picked up by a health professional.

5.4.2 Risk categories and professional judgement

There are 12 risk categories for which you will need to provide information and analysis, and each category needs to be rag rated before giving a final view of overall risk level. The categories are as follows and details of what to include under each category are set out on the risk assessment form:

1. Running Away/ Going Missing from Home, School or Care.
2. Coercion/Control (evidence/concerns of manipulation/grooming leading to exploitation).
3. Contact with abusive persons and/or Risky Environments.
4. Alcohol and drugs misuse.
5. Education, Training and Employment.
6. Use of social media/technology.
7. Sexual Health/Sexualised behaviour.
8. Emotional & Physical Health.

9. Accommodation and family relationships.
10. Offending/weapons/Criminal Activity.
11. Community/Social Isolation Factors.
12. Family/Carers ability to Safeguard.

There could be many reasons why there may be issues for the child under each of these risk categories but looking at the overall picture will give some insight as to whether the child is at risk of criminal exploitation. Each category should be given a rag rating of **Strength, Emerging, Moderate or High**.

Most children on a Social Worker's caseload may well have higher risk factors under section 5 Education, Training and Employment, section 8 Emotional and Physical Health and section 9 Accommodation and Family Relationships, and though this may make them vulnerable to criminal exploitation, this is not necessarily the case though a child placed in care of the Local Authority will be more vulnerable to exploitation. However, when higher levels of concerns are simultaneously noted under section 1 Running Away/Going Missing, section 2 Coercion/Control, section 3 Contact with Abusive Persons and/or Risky Environments and section 10 Offending/Weapons/Criminal Activity, then this signifies that the child is likely to be at risk of criminal exploitation. As such, the rag rating under these categories should influence your professional judgement for overall risk level.

5.4.3 Summary of concerns and analysis

In section 15 of the Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation Risk Assessment, analyse the information gathered and summarise the key issues brought out in the risk assessment. This is a key summary of issues for the child and their parents/carers and will be used for information sharing forums with partner agencies. As such, it is important that these issues have been discussed with the child and their parents or carers as the risk assessment is completed and in partnership with them.

5.5 Next steps upon completion of the risk assessment

When the risk assessment has been completed by the Social Worker and Youth Justice Worker, the risk assessment should be quality assured by the Social Worker's Team Manager and clearly recorded on the child's Mosaic file in documents and case notes.

5.5.1 Emerging risk

If the overall risk level is Emerging, then the risk assessment should be uploaded on the child's Mosaic file and considered within the assessment, planning and intervention for the child by the child's social care team.
The risk assessment should be sent to the strategic safeguarding service email at Safeguarding.IndependentReview@nottscc.gov.uk to allow for overall monitoring purposes (pending a Mosaic step being available).

 It is important to note that CCE risks to a child can increase rapidly at any point, particularly if it has been identified that they are vulnerable to being exploited. For this reason, ensure that you keep this issue under review and update the risk assessment if there are any concerns that risks are increasing.

5.5.2 Moderate or High risk

If the overall risk level is Moderate or High, then the risk assessment should be sent to the strategic safeguarding service email at Safeguarding.IndependentReview@nottscc.gov.uk for review by a Child Protection Chair (CPC). If there is a query about an Emerging/Moderate outcome, then a view can be sought from the CPC lead for child criminal exploitation via the strategic safeguarding email.

5.5.3 Child Protection Coordinator (CPC) review of risk assessment

Following submission of the CCE risk assessment, the Social Worker and Youth Justice Worker can expect the following:

- A CPC CCE lead will review the risk assessment within 2 working days and confirm:
  1. Overall risk level
  2. Whether a CCE multi-agency meeting is required
  3. Who should chair the CCE multi-agency meeting (Team Manager or CPC depending on overall risk level)

- The CPC will record their review of the risk assessment and actions required on the child's Mosaic file.

5.5.4 Roles and responsibilities for Children's Social Care teams upon Moderate/High risk outcomes

If the overall risk level is agreed to be 'Moderate' then the Team Manager will be required to chair a CCE multi-agency meeting. If the risk level is agreed to be 'High', a CPC will chair a CCE multi-agency meeting. If a CCE multi-agency meeting is required, then this should be convened within 15 days of referral/CCE concerns coming to light. The social worker for the child is responsible for coordinating all aspects of the meeting when a team manager to chair the meeting. Where a CPC is to chair then the social worker requests the meeting via cpconf.cpconf@nottscc.gov.uk who will allocate to a CPC, set the date and book the room. The social worker is responsible for sending out the invites to the meeting.

If the outcome of the risk assessment is High and if parents are either 1) unable to keep their child safe and/or apathetic towards the child and their safety, or 2) there are a number of other complex issues impacting upon the child (and siblings), then an Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) should be considered by the child's social care team. See below section 5.5.5 for further guidance on this issue.

Subsequent reviews of the CCE issues should form part of ongoing Child in Need, Child Protection or LAC review processes. See Section 5.6.5 for further details regarding reviewing arrangements of CCE risks.

NB Any risk assessments with an agreed risk level of 'High' will also be monitored at the 'Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation Panel'. See section 5.8 for further details of the panel including expectations of the child's Social Worker.

5.5.5 Guidance re decision making for CCE multi-agency meeting vs Initial Child Protection Conference:

- As highlighted earlier, when a child is at risk of being criminally exploited, these issues can be largely extra familial, and parents or carers can find themselves powerless to protect their child. Where the risks to a child are moderate for child criminal exploitation, it is appropriate for the Team Manager to chair a CCE multi-agency meeting. However, if parents are unable to recognise moderate/high risk CCE concerns, are apathetic towards their child's safety and unprepared to work with agencies to protect their child from criminal exploitation then an ICPC should be considered if they are at risk of significant harm.
- If an ICPC is agreed by a CSM, the issues related to CCE should be a clear agenda item at the ICPC with a view to formulating a safety plan for the child including agreed disruption strategies. If it is apparent that the CCE issues will not be given the appropriate time and focus required due to, for example, a large sibling group with multiple needs, the CPC will request either an extended ICPC with a focused CCE section or a separate CCE multi-agency meeting which they will also chair were possible.
- Professional judgement should be applied as to the impact of CCE on siblings of child affected if subject to a child protection plan.

Intervention

5.6   The CCE multi-agency meeting

5.6.1 Purpose of CCE multi agency meeting

The purpose of the CCE multi-agency meeting is to explore the risks identified, agree on risk level to the child, and develop a plan to protect the child from those risks including plans to disrupt any identified or suspected criminal exploitation.

5.6.2 Invites for CCE multi agency meeting

Invites to CCE multi-agency meetings (including ICPCs agreed due to CCE) should include:

- **Child**
- **Parents or carers**
- Extended family members and friends who may wish to support the family
- **Allocated Social Worker**
- **Youth Justice Service (allocated Youth Justice Worker if known to YJS)**
- **Local District Council Community Safety Team representative ***
- **Police to be invited via MASH Police (DS Barson/DS Philips)**
- **Education including Fair Access if NEET, Alternative Provision rep, LAC virtual school rep.**
- Youth Service (contact Andy Allsop for appropriate representation).
- Serious youth violence & CCE Coordinator (reference point only).
- Appropriate health rep (ie sexual health clinic, school nurse, GP, LAC nurse).
- Other involved professionals where appropriate.

The meeting should be a manageable size and not overwhelming for the family so as to ensure their effective participation. Please note that invitees in bold are key members for an effective CCE multi-agency meeting and it may be appropriate to ascertain any known intelligence from other named invites rather than have them physically present at the meeting. If any of the above professionals are unable to

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attend then please ensure that any intelligence about the child, location of risk and knowledge of local issues is recorded within the risk assessment and received for discussion at the meeting.

*Contact list for district council community safety partnerships who will inform you of the appropriate officer for you to invite to the CCE multi-agency meeting. If there is a change of personnel, contact Michelle Elliott, NSCP business support for updated details.

Alan Batty		Business Manager, NSDC, Kelham Hall, Kelham, Newark, Notts NG23 5QX	**alan.batty@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk**
Kevin Nealon	0115 901 3824	Community Protection Manager, Gedling Borough Council, Civic Centre, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold, Nottingham NG5 6LU	**kevin.nealon@gedling.gov.uk**
Rebecca Whitehead	01623 457349	Service Manager, Community Safety, Ashfield District Council, Urban Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts NG17 8DA	**R.Whitehead@ashfield.gov.uk**
Gerald Connor	01909 533153	Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager, Bassetlaw District Council, Queen's Buildings, Potter Street, WORKSOP, Nottinghamshire S80 2AH	**gerald.connor@bassetlaw.gov.uk**
Martin Hickey	0115 9148486	Principal Officer (Community Safety and Licensing) Neighbourhoods, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Rushcliffe Arena, Rugby Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7YG	**mhickey@rushcliffe.gov.uk**
Marice Hawley	0115 9173492	Chief Public Protection Officer, Broxtowe Borough Partnership, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 1AB	**Marice.Hawley@broxtowe.gov.uk**
Christine Fisher	01623-415962	Housing Operations & Safeguarding Manager, Mansfield District Council, Civic Centre, Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield NG19 7BH	**cfisher@mansfield.gov.uk**

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5.6.3 Guidance for involving the child and their parents or carers in the CCE multi-agency meeting

This is not a straightforward process and requires much thought and planning prior to any CCE multi-agency meeting. What we know is that the CCE multi-agency meetings have been most effective when the child and their parents or carers have been effectively included. As such, careful planning for the meeting is essential for making this work well for families. The following is a list of do's and do not's to assist in the planning and preparations for the child and their family to engage in the CCE multi-agency meeting:

Do:

- Complete direct work with the child to prepare them for the meeting which should include who will attend, how information will be shared and how they wish to contribute.
- Prepare parents or carers with information that will be shared at the meeting and where at all possible provide intelligence that you expect will be shared by other agencies (where appropriate).
- Advise the child and parents/carers if you expect there to be a confidential section and explain why this is the case.
- Encourage agencies to contribute freely during the meeting unless there is sensitive information that can only be shared during a confidential section.
- Plan in a confidential section if there is a sensitive Police investigation involving other children and advise the family accordingly.
- Provide a forum which focuses upon the needs of the child.

Do not:

- Share information at the CCE multi-agency meeting that will be new to the child and their parents or carers.
- Put the child in the position where they feel 'exploited' by professionals to provide information that would incriminate others.
- Plan in a confidential section as a matter of course unless there is good reason for it, ie sensitive Police investigation involving other children/organised crime group.

5.6.4 Agenda for CCE multi agency meeting

See Appendix 3 for CCE multi-agency meeting agenda example. NB the CPC will use an agreed agenda format for CPC led multi-agency meetings (Appendix 4).

The key points to consider during a CCE multi-agency meeting are as follows:

1. Agreed CCE risk level to child with a view about the exploitation and those involved in it and connected to it
2. Safety planning for child affected by criminal exploitation (see section 5.6).
3. Strategies to disrupt any identified exploitation (see Child Exploitation Disruption Toolkit: Disruption Tactics – Appendix 6) (see section 5.6).
4. Plans to redirect or re-engage the child in positive activities, including ways to strengthen family relationships.
5. Referral to the National Referral Mechanism. This should be completed if there is evidence of, or suspicion of, a person arranging or facilitating the

travel of a child for the purpose of criminal exploitation (to be completed by Social Worker or Police if first responder).

6. Work with the child and their parents or carers to give them an increased understanding of the indicators and consequences of CCE as well as a knowledge of the processes of grooming, coercion and manipulation.
7. Arrangements for informing the child of the outcome of the meeting if not present.
8. Review schedule.

5.6.5 Safety Planning and Interventions for children affected by criminal exploitation

Below are examples of interventions that can be considered by the lead professionals and at the CCE multi agency meeting:

Family/Care giver examples	Professional/agency examples
- Curfew and agreement to report missing at a certain time. - Regular visual check-ins to prevent travelling long distances. - Agreeing a 'safe word' with the child to use if they are in trouble and ensuring they have a working mobile with credit. - Keeping cutlery (especially knives) locked away and doing a regular item check. Checking the child's room for drugs and weapons. - Identifying a 'safe house' to go to at short notice and agreeing this in advance, identifying a person who can babysit younger children at short notice and agreeing this in advance. - Agreeing to and participating in parenting support. - Regular health checks on the child and agreement to take to A+E if necessary.	- Assessing and addressing underlying push and pull factors (low self-esteem, familial conflict, drug interventions). - Identification and disruption of those exploitation the child. - Provision of safety items such as: lockable boxes, mobile phones, fire alarms and blankets, panic alarms. - Use of statutory powers such as bail conditions, doorstep or electronic curfews, or specific requirements within a court order. - To give appointment times at riskiest times or staggered throughout the day to prevent the child travelling long distances. - Increased patrols in neighbourhood. - Full school/education timetable. - Education – home communication agreement. - Child Abduction Warning Notices. - Individual work with the child to increase risk awareness and resilience.

Additionally, there are a number of services that you can either make a referral to for support and intervention for the child and/or for support and guidance in your work with the child:

- Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service, Barnardo's National County Trafficking Service:

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24/7 Support Line - 0800 043 4303
Email: countertrafficking@barnardos.org.uk
https://b.barnardos.org.uk/cta.htm

- Police cadets project, Romel Davies. Referrals to be made via Nottinghamshire Police Missing Team
- Children's Society for work with the Boys' CCE coordinator - referral via Nottinghamshire Police
- Nottinghamshire's Tackling Emerging Threats to Children CCE Coordinator, Ben Osifo (advice and training service for schools)
- Youth Service targeted mentoring project – contact Andy Allsop
- Youth Justice Service, Crime Prevention Programme
- Where a child is soon to turn 18yrs, consider a referral to the local district council's Complex Case/Vulnerable Person's panel – contact local district council for further information.

Review

5.7   Review arrangements of CCE risks

Once the initial CCE multi-agency meeting/ICPC has been held, the CCE risks to the child should be reviewed by a CPC if assessed as at an ongoing 'High' risk of CCE or by a Team Manager if assessed as at a 'Moderate' risk of CCE via current processes as follows:

5.7.1 Child in Need

If risks of CCE to a child subject to a CiN plan are 'Emerging' then the CCE risk assessment should be updated and presented as part of every CIN meeting.

As statutory requirements for Child in Need meetings are 3 monthly, additional CCE multi agency meetings will be required if the CCE risk assessment outcome is 'Moderate' or 'High' to ensure risks and safety plans are reviewed no less than every six weeks until child's risk of CCE has reduced to an 'Emerging' level. The risk assessment should be updated for each CCE multi-agency review meeting, ensuring that risk levels are clearly assessed and agreed upon by the group. Safety plans should be monitored and reviewed at each CCE multi-agency review meeting to ensure they are meeting the needs of the child for protection from risks of CCE and disruption to any known or suspected exploitation. If the child is also subject to regular 'Missing multi-agency meetings', then consider combining the 'Missing multi-agency meeting and CCE multi-agency review meeting to save duplication of processes.

5.7.2 Child Protection

If the CCE risk assessment outcome is 'Moderate' or 'High' then the risk assessment should be updated for every Core Group meeting until the child's risk of CCE has reduced to an 'Emerging' level. The Social Worker should ensure that risk levels are clearly assessed under each category and agreed on by the Core Group. Safety plans should be monitored and reviewed at each Core Group meeting to ensure they are meeting the needs of the child for protection from risks of CCE and disruption to any known or suspected exploitation. If the child is also subject to regular 'Missing multi-agency meetings', then consider combining the 'Missing multi-agency meeting and CCE multi-agency review meeting to save duplication of processes. If the child

is moved to a Child in Need plan then follow recommendations for reviewing CCE risks as above.

5.7.3 Child Looked After by Local Authority

A CCE risk assessment for a child Looked After should be updated for every Looked After Child (LAC) review meeting. Additional CCE multi-agency meetings will be required for children who are assessed as at a 'Moderate' or 'High' risk of CCE if there are gaps of more than 6 weeks between LAC review meetings. If the child is also subject to regular 'Missing multi-agency meetings', then consider combining the 'Missing multi-agency meeting and CCE multi-agency review meeting to save duplication of processes.

If a child is Looked After, then the allocated Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) should be notified of the outcome of CCE risk assessments by the child's Social Worker. The plans agreed upon within a CCE multi-agency meeting should be monitored and reviewed by the IRO at LAC review meetings.

5.8 Serious Youth Violence and Child Criminal Exploitation Panel (SYV&CCE)

5.8.1 Purpose of the SYV&CCE Panel

The purpose of the panel is for senior managers across the safeguarding partnership to share strategic and operational oversight of children assessed as a high risk of serious youth violence and child criminal exploitation until such a time as their risks are reduced.

The panel meets monthly and is made up of senior managers from Children's Social Care, Youth Justice Service, Police, District and Borough Councils, Health, Education, Children's Society, Barnardo's and the Youth Service. The panel is designed to monitor children who are assessed to be at a high risk of serious youth violence and CCE by seeking assurances that plans are in place to protect the child and to disrupt any known or suspected exploitation. The panel does not replace the CCE multi-agency meeting process for the child as set out above but will consider the effectiveness of that multi-agency response.

It is important to note that this panel does not replace nor supersede Nottinghamshire's child protection policies and procedures. Any child who is at risk of harm should be considered within those processes.

5.8.2 How the SYV&CCE panel works

The panel meet monthly to consider children assessed by Children's Social Care and/or Youth Justice Service as a high risk of serious youth violence and CCE. A case summary about the child will be presented to the panel to inform partners of the risks to the child, the exploitation experienced or suspected by the child, plans to disrupt the exploitation and those considered to be involved in the exploitation or linked to it. Panel members may receive actions to complete on behalf of their agency which they will be asked to report on at subsequent panel meetings.

As risks reduce and when panel members are satisfied that the plans in place to address the risks are being robustly managed, children will be removed from the

cohort of children considered to be at highest risk of exploitation. For children who remain on the cohort for additional review, updates will be provided, and risk levels/responses reviewed.

In addition to the route into the panel via completed CCE risk assessments by Children's Social care and/or Youth Justice Service, the Police provide a list of children who have been recorded on the Police knife crime register and County Lines vulnerability tracker. The children on those lists will be cross referenced with agency records and a CCE risk assessment will be requested from lead professionals if one has not been completed.

5.8.3 Information required at the SYC&CCE panel from the lead professional for the child

The panel will receive a copy of CCE risk assessments completed by Social Workers and/or Youth Justice Workers with high risk outcomes and so it is important that they contain detailed analysis for each risk category with a clear summary of issues.

If the child is reviewed at future panels then the lead professional for that child will be asked to provide an update prior to the panel meeting on each occasion they are discussed. Updates are requested by the Serious youth violence and CCE Coordinator and will be required 3 working days prior to each panel date. You will be asked for either an updated CCE risk assessment if there have been significant changes or a response to the following questions:

1. What are the current circumstances of the child?
2. Are there any updates regarding risks of serious youth violence and CCE to the child and/or any known associates?
3. What are the updates against plans to address and reduce risks of serious youth violence and CCE to the child?
4. Is there any other information about the child that you consider pertinent for the panel to be informed of?

Each member of the panel will have opportunity to share any relevant intelligence relating to that child or of adults/locations posing a risk to the child and others. The panel will be responsible for ensuring that each agency represented can provide assurances that their own organisation is responding to the issues appropriately and effectively. As such, representatives may take away actions to progress any necessary work to safeguard the child and will require professionals within their organisation to comply with actions relating directly to operational activities.

Feedback from the panel will be communicated with the child's lead professional and clearly recorded against the child's Mosaic case file on case notes.

Sources and useful resources:

Serious Violence Strategy (2018) Home Office
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy

National Crime Agency Annual Report and Accounts (2017-18) NCA
https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/177-nca-annual-report-accounts-2017-18/file

Nottinghamshire's Knife Crime Strategy (2018)

Children Missing from Home and Care Joint Procedures (2019). Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.
https://www.proceduresonline.com/nottinghamshire/scb/user_controlled_lcms_area/uploaded_files/Children%20Missing%20from%20Home%20and%20Care%20September%202019%20FINAL.pdf

Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures: Child Sexual Exploitation (2019) Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.
https://nottinghamshirescb.proceduresonline.com/p_ch_sexual_exploit.html

Firmin C, Wroe L & Lloyd J (2019) Safeguarding and exploitation – complex, contextual and holistic approaches: Strategic Briefing. Dartington: Research in Practice
file:///M:/Children%20&%20Families/Child%20Protection/Hannah%20Johnson/Contextual%20Safeguarding/Briefings%20and%20research/Strategic_Briefing_Safeguarding_and_Exploitation_A4_2019.pdf

Wroe, L (2019) Contextual Safeguarding and 'County Lines'. Dartington: Research in Practice
https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/assets/documents/Contextual-Safeguarding-and-County-Lines-Briefing_-Wroe-Oct-2019-FINAL.pdf

Hunter, J. Dickson, J & Allan, J (2019) Missing People
https://www.missingpeople.org.uk/files/MP_Allofuswerebrokenreport_A4_Final_ONLINE.pdf

YJLC (2018) Child Criminal Exploitation: County lines gangs, child trafficking & modern slavery defences for children. Youth Justive Legal Centre
https://yjlc.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Modern-Slavery-Guide-2018.pdf

Child Exploitation Disruption Toolkit: Disruption Tactics:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/794554/6.5120_Child_exploitation_disruption_toolkit.pdf

Children and young people trafficked for the purpose of criminal exploitation in relation to County Lines: A Toolkit for professionals. Children's Society
https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/exploitation-toolkit.pdf

Appropriate language: Child sexual and/or criminal exploitation. Guidance for professionals. Children's Society.
https://www.csepoliceandprevention.org.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%20App%20Language%20Toolkit.pdf

Criminal Exploitation: A guide for parents. Children's Society
file:///C:/Users/hj64/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/BVFHB1EE/cce-advice-for-parents.pdf

Criminal Exploitation: Stages of Recruitment. Children At Risk of Exploitation (CARE). Children's Society
file:///C:/Users/hj64/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/BVFHB1EE/children_at_risk_Grooming%20stages_Childrens%20Society.pdf

Guidelines for writing a clear referral for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). Children's Society
https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/referring-a-child-to-the-nrm.pdf

National referral mechanism guidance (adult): Home Office
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms/guidance-on-the-national-referral-mechanism-for-potential-adult-victims-of-modern-slavery-england-and-wales

Modern slavery victims: referral and assessment forms: Home Office
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms

Barnardo's Independent Child Trafficking Advocacy Service
https://www.barnardos.org.uk/what-we-do/protecting-children/trafficked-children

Appendix 1 – CCE Pathway

Appendix 2 – Serious youth violence and Child Criminal Exploitation Contextual Risk Assessment and Management Tool

Appendix 3 – Child Criminal Exploitation Team Manager led multi-agency meeting agenda

Appendix 4 – Child Criminal Exploitation CPC led multi agency meeting agenda

Appendix 5 – Resources for children and parents

Appendix 6 – Child Exploitation Disruption Toolkit: Disruption Tactics

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