Wandsworth
Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy
2017-2019

Revised May 2017
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Wandsworth Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2017-2019

Purpose of this strategy

1. A successful approach to combatting child sexual exploitation requires a clear strategy and a co-ordinated multi-agency response; this document aims to lay the foundation for that in Wandsworth by setting out five priority areas of work and explaining how these will be delivered and how success will be measured.

2. This strategy document outlines the overarching approach to tackling child sexual exploitation in Wandsworth and sits above a number of more operational tools including a multi-agency protocol, outcomes framework (Appendix 1) and action plan. The Wandsworth Police CSE Strategy 2017-18 in Appendix 2 should also be read in conjunction with this strategy. When combined, these documents support a comprehensive and coherent borough-wide response that is needs-led and outcomes-focused.

3. It is important to recognise child sexual exploitation falls within a wider continuum of exploitation, violence and abuse. There are clear links between this strategy and other such strategies and practice areas in Wandsworth, for example missing children, gangs, trafficking, modern slavery, domestic abuse and other gendered violence. Work to tackle child sexual exploitation will be developed alongside other related areas of practice to ensure that practitioners are supported to deliver joined-up and coherent interventions that effectively tackle a range of interlinked safeguarding issues.

Definition of child sexual exploitation

4. Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology¹.

5. Child sexual exploitation is child abuse and it is a crime. It is the sexual and physical abuse, and habitual rape of children by (mainly) men who achieve this by manipulating and gaining total control over those who cannot consent to sex either by virtue of their age or their incapacity.²

¹ Child sexual exploitation: Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation, DfE, February 2017
² Reflections on child sexual exploitation, Louise Casey CB, DfE, March 2015
Prevalence of sexual exploitation

6. Data on the prevalence of child sexual exploitation is not comprehensive, as it is restricted to those cases which are reported, meaning the numbers available are likely to only be ‘the tip of the iceberg’. Trends in the data may reflect increased public awareness and changes in policy rather than an increase in incidence. Police recorded child sexual offences against under 18s up 76% in the UK, with 38,575 recorded offences. 652 were ‘sexual grooming’ offences and 347 were ‘abuse of children through sexual exploitation (includes under 18s)’.

7. However research has provided some contextual figures, for example the below statistics, which were pulled together in a 2015 DfE commissioned review:

- 2038 victims of CSE (localised grooming, rather than online grooming, trafficking, or peer-on-peer abuse) were reported to CEOP in 2011 - where there was relevant information 311 were in care (15%), 842 were known to have been reported missing at least once (41%), 61% were white, and most came into contact with agencies at the ages of 14 or 15 (CEOP, 2011).
- 1145 reports of online CSE were received by CEOP in 2012. 80% of victims were female. 13-14 year olds were the largest victim group at 35% (CEOP, 2013).
- There were 1400 cases of CSE in Rotherham between 1997-2013 (Jay, 2014). The CLG inquiry indicated that Rotherham was not an outlier and CSE in the UK is large scale, nationwide and increasing (CLG Committee, 2014).
- 2409 children were known to be victims of CSE by gangs August 2010-October 2011. 16,500 from across England were identified as being at high risk of CSE (April 2010 - March 2011) (Berelowitz et al, 2013).

8. Within London, analysis conducted by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) highlighted that over 50% of CSE cases involved peer-on-peer exploitation, that two thirds of CSE victims had been reported missing at some point in the preceding 12 months to the police report and a large number were CLA.

9. One of the main challenges in understanding the prevalence of child sexual exploitation is that practitioners or young people themselves do not often recognise when abuse is taking place. As such, it is accepted that there are likely to be many more incidences of child sexual exploitation than identified by research. In Wandsworth, a screening tool is available to help workers identify children and young people at risk and the Strategic Sexual Exploitation Multi-Agency Panel (SEMAP) has oversight of the local landscape.

10. There were 68 SEMAP referrals in 2015-16, requiring multi-agency information-sharing and discussion of risk, an increase on the 53 SEMAP referrals in 2014-15. So far in 2016-17, there have been 56 referrals. This increased referral activity represents successful awareness-raising work and improved understanding of the issue amongst practitioners. It is expected this trend will continue, although as stated above the number of cases referred to SEMAP is likely to represent only a proportion of total cases.

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3 How safe are our children? NSPCC, 2016
4 Child Sexual Exploitation: A study of international comparisons. Desk Review for the Department for Education
11. In 2015-16, 100 of the 2109 assessments with factor information (5%) had CSE as one of the recorded factors and 40 had ‘going/being missing’ (2%). This is an increase on 2014-15, where CSE was recorded for 67 of 2041 (3%) and ‘going/being missing’ for 30 (1%). This is in line with England and London figures, both 4% for CSE and 3% for ‘going/being missing’.

12. A continuing challenge in relation to child sexual exploitation is successfully identifying cases so that interventions can be delivered. This includes understanding that sexual exploitation does not generally occur in isolation and can be linked to a variety of other factors, for example gang association, or young people who frequently go missing from home or education. All practitioners in Wandsworth are supported to recognise the risk factors associated with sexual exploitation, in order to be able to identify cases and intervene early.

13. The five priorities reflected below are the drivers behind work to tackle sexual exploitation in Wandsworth. Each agency in Wandsworth is committed to delivering on these priorities at both a strategic and operational level. Following a review in 2017, they remain the key priorities for the partnership across Wandsworth.

14. Under each of these five pillars there is a range of work underway as well as identified areas for further development. The CSE action plan sets out the identified actions for improvement in relation to each of these priorities year on year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevent</th>
<th>Identify</th>
<th>Engage</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Disrupt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent the occurrence of child sexual exploitation by raising awareness and undertaking work with children and young people to address risk factors.</td>
<td>Effectively identify young people at risk of exploitation through coordinated partnership working. Put in place robust plans to address the identified risks.</td>
<td>Provide services that young people and their families are able to engage with in order to address the risk of sexual exploitation and wider factors.</td>
<td>Ensure that services deliver interventions that have an impact on the young person’s life and effectively reduce the risk of sexual exploitation.</td>
<td>Disrupt the activity of perpetrators, using arrests and seeking prosecutions wherever possible, to reduce the occurrence of child sexual exploitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Children in Need SFR, DfE, 2014-15 and 2015-16
Delivering the priorities

15. In order to deliver the outlined priorities, there is a network of services and multi-agency groups that work together to ensure the needs of young people at risk of or experiencing CSE are met. This includes individual services or practitioners that work with young people, and multi-agency groups such as the Sexual Exploitation Multi-Agency Panels (SEMAPs) which coordinate activity and provide strategic oversight. The Wandsworth Safeguarding Children Board also has a remit in relation to CSE and provides oversight and challenge.

A high-level summary of the borough-wide structures for tackling CSE is provided below:

16. As illustrated above there are clear links between the groups to ensure a coordinated response and reporting structures are in place to provide oversight. On an operational level, arrangements for managing suspected cases of sexual exploitation are set out in a multi-agency protocol. This protocol supports practitioners in understanding how to access services and in explaining the agreed process for managing cases.

Measuring success

17. The success of this strategy will be measured based on progress in delivering the five priorities. Each priority has clear outcomes that can be measured against using a range of quantitative and qualitative information and a framework has been developed to support this. This outcomes framework is attached as Appendix 1.
Appendix 1: Outcomes framework for work to address child sexual exploitation in Wandsworth

Summary

In order to understand the effectiveness of arrangements and services in place to tackle child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Wandsworth, this outcomes framework has been developed. The purpose of this framework is to provide a model for evaluating the effectiveness of the multi-agency approach to CSE in Wandsworth.

It is recognised that outcome monitoring for CSE can be a challenge, particularly as a number of external factors can affect the success of any particular approach. However, an absence of any monitoring framework means that strategic leaders are unclear as to the extent to which their approach is being implemented or the impact that this is having. This framework will support strategic leaders in understanding the impact of services on outcomes for children and young people experiencing or at risk of CSE.

Approach

Recognising that CSE is a complex area and that outcomes for children and young people can be hard to evidence, this framework aims to provide a model for measuring outcomes, without being too prescriptive in its approach.

In order to successfully understand the impact of services it is necessary to look at both the quantity and quality of initiatives, services and interventions. As such, this framework uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures that will need to be collected and reported in different ways.

The framework is divided into five sections reflecting the priorities set out in the Wandsworth Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy. These are as follows:

1. Prevention and awareness-raising;
2. Identification of those at risk of CSE;
3. Engagement with services by young people and families;
4. Impact of services working with young people and;
5. Disruption and prosecution of perpetrators.

Using these headings provides structure and allows for the measurement of outcomes across several key area of work. For each of the five sections there is a statement of ‘what good looks like’ as well as examples of measures that can be used to evidence that.
The outcomes framework

1. Prevention and awareness-raising

Prevention and awareness-raising is an important part of the overall approach to tackle CSE. It ensures that there is good awareness of CSE and that referral routes are known, thereby improving local intelligence and identification and supporting effective targeting of resources.

It is important to raise awareness amongst children and young people so that they can identify what sexual exploitation is and also amongst professionals and parents and carers so that they are supported to recognise CSE, including online risks. Educating the wider community is also important, for example working with specific target groups like hotel workers or taxi drivers. Universal initiatives should be supplemented with targeted work with specific groups of vulnerable children, such as those in care, whilst being careful not to stigmatise.

Awareness-raising can take a number of forms including briefings, training sessions and the distribution of resources. Preventative work can cover the community as a whole, or can focus on reducing risk for specific groups for example children and young people who go missing or those associating with gangs.

What does good look like?

There is a coherent and comprehensive multi-agency approach to sharing information about sexual exploitation and highlighting risks. This means that professionals, parents and carers, children and young people and other adults that may come into contact with young people are fully aware of the signs of sexual exploitation and know where to go to seek help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative information:</th>
<th>Qualitative information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of awareness raising sessions held in schools and other settings</td>
<td>- The types and effect of preventative work carried out (particularly with schools), including Police direct work with young people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of CSE training events</td>
<td>- Feedback from CSE training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Take-up of CSE training</td>
<td>- Successes identified as a result of work with gangs (reports from gangs worker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of hits on WSCB internet pages relating to CSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of incidents of children missing from home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of incidents of children missing from care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of repeat mispers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Identification of those at risk of CSE

The identification of young people at risk of sexual exploitation is a key part of a successful multi-agency approach to tackling CSE. In Wandsworth this identification takes place through a number of channels, as set out in the multi-agency protocol. All cases of CSE are referred to Children’s Specialist Services with the Police also notified if necessary. Cases must also be referred to the Operational SEMAP for information to be shared and plans put in place.

Successful identification of young people at risk of or experiencing CSE is heavily dependent on professionals in Wandsworth being able to spot risk and there being effective referral processes in place. Equipping practitioners with the knowledge and skills to identify CSE and ensuring that young
people, parents, carers or other adults that may come into contact with people know where to go for help is important. It is also important that once cases are identified, they are responded to effectively with all agencies sharing information and contributing to the response.

It is also important to recognise that children and young people can be both victims and perpetrators of CSE, equipping practitioners to respond to peer-to-peer exploitation and harmful sexual behaviour as well as victims of adult perpetrators.

### What does good look like?

Multi-agency work to raise awareness of CSE results in better identification of those at risk. When young people are identified there are effective and responsive systems and processes in place to ensure their needs are assessed and a plan developed to meet those needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative information:</th>
<th>Qualitative information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of CSE screening tools completed on FWi</td>
<td>- The quality of information-sharing at SEMAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of CSS cases with CSE as a presenting need</td>
<td>- Feedback from the MASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of cases referred to SEMAP</td>
<td>- Quality of assessments of need and plans put in place to meet needs (case audits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of young people who go missing that received a return home interview</td>
<td>- In-depth RHI analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Breakdown of young people identified by ethnicity, gender, age</td>
<td>- Practitioners are able to identify online CSE risks as well as offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of CSE victims with CiN/CP Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Engagement with services by young people and families

Once a young person has been identified as at risk of or experiencing CSE, there are a number of ways they can be supported. The person completing the assessment or plan will identify the most appropriate interventions or support and this may include one of the CSE-specific services as follows:

- Gangs and CSE Youth Advocate worker;
- Vulnerable young people’s workers; or
- CSE Consultant Social Worker; or
- A CSE early intervention service, for cultural and faith groups, commissioned from Barnardo’s; or
- CSE and Missing Coordinator.

An effective referral process is important to ensure that young people are supported to engage with these services from the offset. The continued engagement of the young person and their family is crucial as young people experiencing CSE will often accept help from services, but it can take a long time for them to fully engage with the support process and begin to see reduced risks and positive outcomes. Different approaches should be tried to support young people who are more difficult to engage and increase their resilience. The importance of a trusting, consistent relationship between the young person and their worker must not be overlooked. Diversity should be taken into account, with responses accessible, relevant and sensitive to the needs of all children.
What does good look like?
There are effective mechanisms in place for ensuring that young people at risk of or experiencing CSE are able to access the most appropriate service(s) to meet their needs. Services are successful in getting young people and their families to engage with the work by offering a tailored approach that supports their individual situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative:</th>
<th>Qualitative:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Proportion of SEMAP cases referred for an on-going service</td>
<td>- Whether the young person is fully engaged with the service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of young people referred to:</td>
<td>- Whether there is parental, carer or family engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gangs &amp; CSE Youth Advocate</td>
<td>- Information about the types of interventions being delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Barnardo’s service</td>
<td>- Evidence of work undertaken with young people not referred to one of the three specialist services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vulnerable young people’s workers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Proportion of young people in regular contact with above services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of changes of social worker for SEMAP cases open to social care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of return home interviews offered to young people who go missing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of return home interviews accepted by young people who go missing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Impact of services working with young people

Whilst getting young people to engage with CSE services can be a challenge, demonstrating the impact of those services can be even more so. Although there are some hard outcomes that can be evidenced, in many cases the softer outcomes are more important and have to be achieved before hard outcomes can be demonstrated.

In order to have a successful impact on the young person’s life, work needs to address all aspects of their lifestyle and not focus exclusively on CSE. Similarly, wherever possible work should include the young person’s family. Taking this holistic approach recognises that CSE is not generally an isolated incident and is often intertwined with other factors.

What does good look like?
Services understand the needs of the young people they are working with and deliver interventions that have a demonstrable impact. As a result of successful interventions, the level of risk is lowered and ultimately young people are no longer at risk of CSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative:</th>
<th>Qualitative:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Average length of interventions with young people</td>
<td>- Evidence from case notes that the young person is experiencing positive outcomes as a result of interventions (see below for further detail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of young people whose risk rating has decreased</td>
<td>- Evidence of work with the young person’s family, parents or carers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of young people whose risk rating downgraded to Green</td>
<td>- Feedback from young people and their families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of ‘Good’ or better case audits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of missing episodes has decreased</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence of successful interventions with young people at risk of or experiencing CSE
Demonstrating the impact of services on a young person’s life is challenging, as often improvements are incremental and hard to quantify. The list below provides some examples of positive impacts
that may result from work to address CSE. The majority of these will be identified through case audits and as such, it is important that CSE-related work and outcomes are recorded in case files.

As a result of intervention from CSE services a young person may have:

- An improved understanding of risk in relation to CSE
- Better awareness of their own rights and those of others
- An understanding of what an exploitative relationship is
- Improved confidence and self-esteem
- An understanding of grooming and its impacts
- Reduced episodes of going missing
- Been supported to find stable and secure accommodation
- Reduced self-harming episodes
- Reassessed their own relationships and understands how to do this
- A better understanding of how to keep safe online
- Improved relationships with families
- Improved relationships with friends
- A better understanding of the impact of drugs / alcohol
- Demonstrated positive behaviour changes including ceasing criminal activity
- An understanding and awareness of gang affiliation – including ceasing to be gang-affiliated
- Reengaged with and returned to school / education
- Addressed anger management issues

5. Disruption and prosecution of perpetrators

The final part of a successful approach to tackling CSE is effective work to disrupt and prosecute perpetrators. It is recognised that often a focus on outcomes for the young person can mean there is less of an impetus to undertake work focused on perpetrators, as limited resources mean priority must be given to some areas of work over others.

Nonetheless, a focus on perpetrators is still important as disrupting activity is one of the most effective ways of reducing the risk of CSE. This includes online CSE, which allows perpetrators to initiate contact with multiple potential victims and offers a perception of anonymity, and where the transfer of images can be quickly and easily shared with others – making it difficult to contain the potential for further abuse.

What does good look like?
There is an effective multi-agency approach that uses local intelligence to identify perpetrators and disrupt activity, including online perpetrators. Where possible arrests of perpetrators lead to convictions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantitative information:</th>
<th>Qualitative information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of arrests of individuals involved in CSE</td>
<td>- Evidence of the success of any activity to identify and disrupt individuals and networks engaged in CSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of individuals charged for CSE-related offences</td>
<td>- Evidence of information-sharing at SEMAP/Gangs &amp; CSE Meeting that contributes to improved local intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of individuals convicted for CSE-related offences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementing this outcomes framework

As set out in each of the sections above, there is an array of information that is needed in order to understand the impact of work to tackle CSE and whether outcomes are improving for children and young people. This evidence base will be built using a number of information sources including (but not limited to) the following:

- Data collection in relation to CSE cases (from Frameworki and SEMAP tracking tool);
- Case audits;
- Police activity data;
- Summaries of preventative work and training events;
- Performance information and reporting provided by the specific CSE services;
- Feedback from professionals;
- Feedback from young people;
- National research.

When combined these information sources provide the intelligence needed to support strategic leaders in understanding the impact of services. The information set out in this framework will be drawn together in a six-monthly report to the Strategic SEMAP and will also form the basis for an annual report to the WSCB Monitoring Sub-Group. These reports will provide a comprehensive summary of the impact that work to tackle CSE is having and will summarise performance against each of the five priorities. This summary of performance will then be used to identify areas for development and to guide the reshaping of services to meet needs.
Appendix 2 - Wandsworth Police CSE Strategy 2017/18

This strategy should be read in conjunction with the Wandsworth CSE Strategy 2017-19

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) continues to be a priority for agencies and communities across the London Borough of Wandsworth. This police strategy is intended to build on previous successes, learning and new thinking to provide a strategic guide for staff to follow when putting together plans for Prevention, Engagement and Disruption.

Objectives

To work with partners to make Wandsworth safer, by;

- Preventing young people from being exploited
- Preventing crime and violence against young people
- Engaging with and protecting those currently being exploited
- Utilising the criminal justice system to enforce the law against perpetrators of CSE.

To achieve these four objectives it is proposed to follow two strands;

1. Prevent (Early Intervention)
2. Disrupt (police lead in multi-agency strategy)

Prevention (Early Intervention)

Early intervention is about taking action as soon as possible to tackle problems for children and families before they become more difficult to reverse. In terms of CSE this means identifying the potential in children, through behaviours and circumstances for them to be exploited and take action to prevent it. This will require a new way of thinking through early help, schools and SEMAP processes to recognise the risk, and adapt process to focus on those with the potential to be sexually exploited.

Disruption

The disruption of CSE perpetrators will include both proactive and reactive policing methods, as appropriate. In order to effectively disrupt perpetrators of CSE a strong intelligence flow is required. Consequently intelligence will be a key element of our activity. This will require the consistent highlighting to officers and staff in Wandsworth the importance of CSE intelligence and investigation. Wherever possible the perpetrator must be held to account and appropriate judicial restrictions put in place or applied for (e.g. bail conditions, abduction notices or criminal behaviour orders). Other strands of disruption will include those detailed in section 10 of The London CSE Operating Protocol (see appendix A)

Tactical delivery


**Intelligence**

Intelligence and information is key to identifying opportunities to disrupt the activities of perpetrators.

- Produce a CSE problem profile for Wandsworth borough, identify the intelligence gaps and task to fill them.
- Identify hotspots and task police and partners to patrol through monthly safeguarding meeting
- Include CSE in borough tactical assessment and tasking process

**Prevention**

Prevention activity must be a strand of any policing strategy. It is dealt with through another strand of the CSE action plan 2017-18.

- Raise awareness both within the police and community of the indicators of CSE
- Utilise child abduction warning notices in appropriate cases
- Understand the risks and links between missing and CSE

**Engagement**

To engage with young people, professionals and parents/carers to problem solve and identify tactics to disrupt CSE perpetrators;

- Identify suitable young people who are survivors of CSE to gain information.
- At SEMAP meetings ask professionals present for thoughts on the disruption of CSE perpetrators
- Identify suitable parents/carers (foster carers) who would be willing to speak to police regarding their thoughts on how to enhance disruption activity.

**Disruption**

To utilise all legislation and police powers to ensure the safety of young people in Wandsworth.

- Proactive use of licensing laws to disrupt CSE perpetrators and offending
- To target known CSE perpetrators and arrest where evidence exists
- Conduct effective and efficient investigations to prevent and prosecute CSE
- To utilise the disruption strategies detailed in section 10 of The London CSE Operating Protocol (appendix A)

**Appendix A**
10. 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. The officer should update the working CRIS report with details of this stop.

• 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 (ROSHO) or Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBO).

• ANPR - any vehicles linked to CSE through evidence or intelligence should be linked to the ANPR system

• Special schemes - should be included on the CAD system for victims and perpetrators addresses (e.g. addresses where mispers are frequently found etc)

• 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 Government Organisations - sharing information/intelligence regarding perpetrators with NGO’s e.g. NSPCC, Barnardo’s, Women and Girls Network and Safer London Foundation.

• Information to local Hotel/B&B’s etc - consideration should be given to providing local Hotels/B&B’s with photos of children