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Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Tool Practice Guide



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Worcestershire GET SAFE

Child Exploitation Initial Risk Assessment

Introduction

This is Worcestershire's Child Exploitation Risk Assessment. This assessment should be used by all professionals working with children. This practice guidance is to support practitioners in the completion of this assessment.

This guidance is to support you to complete the Risk Assessment however **any** information that you feel is relevant to provide an insight into your concerns and the information that you have available to you, please share within this assessment.

When completed please submit via the **GET SAFE secure portal** available on the Worcestershire County Council Family Front Door page. Please ensure your agency has registered access to the portal and if not then they need to contact the GET SAFE team at : getsafe@worcschildrenfirst.org.uk

Worcestershire **GET SAFE** Partnership is committed to safeguarding children who are at risk of or are being criminally exploited. Tackling child exploitation is a multifaceted task. There are similarities between different forms of exploitation and the criminal and sexual exploitation of children which may overlap. Victims of child exploitation may, at any one time, be subject to both. It is vital that frontline practitioners recognise, and by working together, deploy tactics to disrupt multiple types of exploitation when they occur.

The Worcestershire **GET SAFE** Partnership promotes a multi-agency approach which emphasises the need to work together to:

PREVENT exploitation happening by providing children and young people, carers and professionals with advice and information on how to recognise exploitation and sign post them to support or referral to appropriate agency.

PREPARE by ensuring plans are in place to enable professionals to work together and we will listen and understand the experiences of those exploited to improve the way we work to tackle this harm and abuse.

PROTECT children and young people from exploitation by making sure professionals work together to help those that are exploited, and that perpetrators are held to account

PURSUE offenders who exploit children and young people and bring them to justice. We will support young people through the process of reporting and escaping exploitation

This guide will assist you to think about the information needed to complete the Assessment Tool and the pathway will assist you to understand what happens to the information you have submitted when addressed at the weekly multi agency Get Safe meeting.

Good information sharing across partner agencies (police, social care, health services, education, probation, youth justice, public protection partnerships, voluntary agencies, schools and educational establishments) is vital to safeguarding vulnerable children effectively. Effective multi-agency collaboration is also vital. While law enforcement agencies lead on the pursue element in the vast majority of cases, all safeguarding agencies have a role to play in gathering and sharing information to aid the protection of children and the disruption of Child Exploitation.

Effective early information sharing and intelligence gathering can:

- help build a coherent picture of risk sources and potential targets for abuse
- identify and support a child's needs at the earliest opportunity, reducing the duration of harm and escalation to more serious abuse
- help identify and understand links between different forms of exploitation and hidden, or related, crimes
- identify locations being used for the purposes of exploitation
- identify networks or individuals who pose a risk to children
- provide evidence in applications to the court for civil and criminal orders
- enable quicker risk assessment of a potential victim of trafficking and development of an effective safety plan.

Examples of information may include:

- vehicle details including registration, make, model or colour
- train tickets or other travel documentation
- full descriptions including names or nicknames of suspected perpetrators
- details and descriptions of unusual or regular callers to children's homes phone numbers of suspected perpetrators or their associates
- email addresses and usernames on social media, where known
- address details of suspected perpetrators
- details of addresses or localities that children at risk or being exploited may be being taken or where there has been suspicious activity
- areas where children associate out of sight
- unexplained gifts received by children
- reported missing episodes and any absence from school
- names of other children and young people they are friends with who could also be at risk of exploitation.

Evidence:

The following is evidence of child exploitation or activities of a comparable level requiring rapid and rigorous response. If you identify any of the following, please make an immediate

child protection referral to the Family front Door on 01905 822666. If it is a child living in Worcestershire who is the responsibility of another Local Authority or lives in another Local Authority area but attends school or an activity in Worcestershire, then their Local Authority needs to be referred to directly by you.

- Child under the age of 13 engaged in penetrative sex (rape) or sexual activity with any other person.
- Child aged 13 years or over meeting with different adults and/or peers and exchanging or being coerced into sexual activities.
- Child receiving money, goods, status or protection for forcing or coercing other children into Child exploitation.
- Being taken to/trafficked to an area/place for the purposes of exploitation, e.g. to sell drugs or engage in sexual activity
- Abduction and/or false imprisonment.
- Being groomed online for exploitation.
- Unexplained marks/scars/physical injuries and attempts to conceal these.
- Attendance at a hospital / surgery with a stab wound

The practitioners guide does not supersede or change our Worcestershire safeguarding procedures and our levels of need guidance. If you have concerns that a child is at immediate risk of harm the please contact: the police on 999 and our Family Front Door on 01905 822666 or out of hours our Emergency Duty Team on 01905 768020.

The GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool

Who should complete this?

This GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool is for any practitioner to complete when working with or having contact with a child or young person who lives in Worcestershire where you are concerned, they are being exploited or maybe at risk of being exploited. It maybe that you have regular contact with that child or young person or infrequently. You **do not** need to be the allocated worker, lead professional or safeguarding lead.

When do I complete it?

It is important that you complete this risk assessment tool as soon as you become aware of GET SAFE concerns and share any information however small within the tool. GET SAFE has different pathways of response for the different levels of need a child or young person has which includes Early Help levels of need. (see response pathway on page: 9)

It is important to know that this GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool is not instead of a referral to Children's Social Care or a request for service, from Family Support. You can refer to the Family Front Door and enclose this Risk Assessment Tool as part of the referral or Request for Service Family Support and this will be uploaded on your behalf to the GET SAFE portal.

The GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool should be reviewed again when you identify an increase in GET SAFE risks or concerns or a decrease in GET SAFE risk e.g. specific incident, closure. New incidents that have occurred whilst the young person is known to the multi-agency GET SAFE team can be uploaded to the portal without the need for a new Risk Assessment Tool to be completed.

What if I have GET SAFE concerns about a location in Worcestershire or a perpetrator only?

You do not need to complete the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool to share that information. Instead you need to complete the West Mercia Intelligence Form (imbedded into the Tool document) and send this onto both the police (email address stated in the form) and the GET SAFE team at : getsafe@worcschildrenfirst.org.uk. This will ensure that the information you share is shared with the multi-agency GET SAFE team in their weekly meeting and will be actioned as appropriate. If it relates to an individual or requires a more strategic response or another team to address, this will be shared as deemed appropriate by a team member. Police remain the lead agency regarding any alleged perpetrator.

Where do I access the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool?

Each partner agency who is part of the GET SAFE operational and strategic group is ensuring that the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool and practitioner guide is readily available on their own internal staff websites and circulated to any parties they represent in these forums. If

you are unable to find yours, please contact your agency lead who can be found on the Specific Point of Contact in the appendices section of page 21 of this document.

Who can help me complete this?

The parents / carers or young person themselves can be part of the discussion about the GET SAFE concerns you have and can be engaged in conversations about these risks, what's changed for them, what they are concerned about. The contextual safeguarding approach focuses on the young person's world and influences a young person is exposed to. Other partner agencies who know the young person or their family may contribute, or you could seek advice from your agency GET SAFE lead. In the appendices on page 15 we have added a guide on risk indicators to assist you in thinking about that young person's situation and questions you may want to ask.

Do I need consent?

Unless a young person is at immediate risk of harm or abuse or by seeking consent, or you are increasing the risk to that young person from their family e.g. in cases such as FGM, Honour Based Violence or Forced Marriage then it is important we seek consent.

We need to engage the family in working with us to identify strategies to increase the safety and protection for their child or young person and disrupt the perpetrators and prepare the family for managing challenging times. In most cases of GET SAFE concerns the young person is being harmed by a person or persons external to their family and therefore we need to engage and support them as we know perpetrators will work to isolate a young person and this may lead to family breakdown which is not in a young person's best interests.

If the concerns are child protection or you have reason to believe the family are failing to adequately parent or actively contributing to the exploitation, then you must refer this to the Family Front Door immediately and complete the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool without consent.

Where do I send the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool to?

If you are referring a young person for the first time, then you need to complete a referral to children's social care and attach the risk assessment tool to that referral which will be uploaded automatically to the GET SAFE portal.

If it is a young person who is already known, then this can be uploaded straight to the GET SAFE portal which can be found on the Worcestershire County council website next to the referral to Children's Social Care, family front door.

What happens next?

The information will be shared with GET SAFE partners and considered in the weekly GET SAFE meeting

The Multi-Agency GET SAFE Meeting

The Multi agency GET SAFE meeting has a clear multi agency purpose and remit which is:

- 1) To share the GET SAFE Risk Assessment information or new incidents across the key GET SAFE partners.
- 2) Identify GET SAFE concerns and agree multi agency GET SAFE flags for a young person to be added on key partner databases to inform responses.
- 3) To identify the response pathway for the young person based on the GET SAFE Risk Assessment / incidents and known information.
- 4) To identify possible complex, GET SAFE operations and co-ordinate these.
- 5) Identify the Worcestershire GET SAFE profile, who are our young people, what do we know about locations, perpetrators, demand and need.
- 6) Share this profile with strategic and operational groups to inform strategy and policy and influence multi-agency practice.

Who is part of this meeting?

This meeting takes place weekly in the Worcestershire MASH and Police, Children's Social Care, Health and Youth Justice attend. Education cannot all attend but the safeguarding lead is informed of all cases and the outcome of any school age young people. The GET SAFE team will share the decision and outcome electronically with the referrer of the GET SAFE risk assessment tool directly to any agency.

The social care GET SAFE team will contact the young person's parents/ carers or the young person themselves to inform them of the outcome and next steps and seek consent for any specialist GET SAFE direct work referral e.g. Branch, CLIMB.

How often does it take place?

The information submitted to the GET SAFE portal is managed Monday – Friday by the Social Care GET SAFE team and is discussed and actioned in the multi-agency meeting weekly which is every Tuesday.

Am I invited to attend?

This meeting is not for individual case discussions, so referrers are not invited to attend this meeting, it is important that we do not duplicate discussions and decisions in an uncoordinated way. If there are GET SAFE concerns identified, then there will be a co-ordinated meeting to discuss these with other partner agencies and the lead professional. This could include one of the following: a Child Protection Strategy Discussion, Multi Agency Criminal Exploitation meeting (MACE), Missing Intervention Meeting (3/90), Early Help Assessment and Plan or a review of the child's CIN, CP or CLA plan.

The Outcome Pathway for GET SAFE

The diagram below outlines the response pathway which will be identified in the weekly GET SAFE meeting. This will enable the next steps and actions to be identified and co-ordinated with everyone involved with that young person. **The pathways link directly to the level of concerns regarding GET SAFE.** Therefore, you may have a child who requires a Green GET SAFE response and is open to Children Social Care for other reasons at level 4.

RED Level 4 Needs	AMBER Level 4 Needs	Green Level 3/2 Needs
Open to Childrens' Social Care and potentially Youth Justice Service	Open to Childrens' Social Care and potentially Youth Justice Service	These will be young people who require an Early Help Assessment and lead agency
Will be identified as RED on the Multi Agency GET SAFE Data set	Will be identified as AMBER on the Multi Agency GET SAFE Data Set	The young person will be added to the GET SAFE Data set as GREEN Young people whereby there is no evidence of get safe concerns or vulnerability will not be overseen by GET SAFE Team and will not be added to GET SAFE Data.
Can be on single incident or an accumulation of incidents/notifications over a condensed period of time that are high risk to the young person and identify them as being criminally exploited.	Can be on single incident or an accumulation of incidents/notifications over a condensed period of time which are of concern in their frequency/ pattern and impact on the young person. These young people maybe being criminally exploited or need further assessment / direct work to establish their risks.	These young people are identified as having contextual safeguarding concerns that suggests vulnerability to criminal exploitation specifically. There is no evidence identifying them as being exploited but further direct work and an early help assessment and plan is required.
These young people will be open and allocated to a Social Worker and have a plan in place. This maybe: CIN GET SAFE Plan Child Protection Plan Children Looked After Plan And a Youth Justice plan of intervention.	These young people will be open and allocated to a Social Worker and have a plan in place. This maybe: CIN GET SAFE Plan Child Protection Plan Looked After children Pan And a Youth Justice plan of intervention.	These young people need to have an Early Help assessment and plan put in place. The Early Help Pathway will be followed for this young person as this pathway is a preventative diversionary pathway. Therefore, these young people will have an Early Help 4 P plan. Any agency can be the lead agency and seek support from partner agencies in the diversionary work required to build safety and support to the child and disrupt any risks identified in the GET SAFE initial risk assessment.

RED Level 4 Needs	AMBER Level 4 Needs	Green Level 3/2 Needs
<p>Police and children’s Social Care with Youth justice (where applicable) will be joint lead agencies for the young person. A 4 P multi agency plan will be in place to address the GET SAFE concerns for this young person.</p>	<p>Police and Children’s Social Care with Youth Justice (where applicable) will be joint lead agencies for the young person. A 4 P multi agency plan will be in place to address the GET SAFE concerns for this young person.</p>	<p>The Multi agency GET SAFE Team will monitor the status of these young people and reevaluate any repeat GET SAFE initial risk assessments provided.</p>
<p>The GET SAFE MACE meetings will review the 4 P Plan in terms of the impact and outcomes it is achieving in addressing and reducing the risk to the young person.</p> <p>The emotional well-being and support to this young person needs to be formulated in the 4 P Plan.</p> <p>Alongside support to the young person’s parents or carers where the young person resides within their family network.</p> <p>Where a strategic response is need to a block or access of specialist resource or targeted response that cannot be achieved at practitioner level then the case will be presented to the GET SAFE operational group for assistance and action.</p>	<p>The GET SAFE MACE meetings will review the 4 P Plan in terms of the impact and outcomes it is achieving in addressing and reducing the risk to the young person.</p> <p>The emotional well-being and support to this young person needs to be formulated in the 4 P Plan.</p> <p>Alongside support to the young person’s parents or carers where the young person resides within their family network.</p> <p>This Multi-agency forum will also identify increased / decreased risk and action this as appropriate but inform the weekly GET SAFE multi agency meeting of the changes. The Multi Agency GET SAFE will review the RAG Status of the child.</p>	<p>The GET SAFE Team will consider the information in the GET SAFE initial risk Assessment and decide if the young person meets the criteria for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The diversionary network b) Missing Monday’s meeting
<p>The GET SAFE Multi agency Team will consider the need for specialist work from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) BRANCH (CSE) b) The GET SAFE direct work worker c) Specific needs 	<p>The GET SAFE Multi agency Team will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) The direct work from the diversionary network B) BRANCH (CSE) C) The GET SAFE direct work worker 	<p>MACE meetings will not be required for this cohort of young people. A community-based response will be considered id specific hot spots are identified for young people in an area or school environment using the contextual safeguarding model.</p>
<p>Children placed in Worcestershire by another LA will follow that LAs Care Plan – copies will be requested by the GET SAFE requested by the GET SAFE Team so local responses can be clear.</p>	<p>Young people placed in Worcestershire but on the responsibility of another LA will be added to the data set but will follow that LA’s Plan. Copies of this will be sought from that LA be sought from that LA by Worcestershire’s GET SAFE Team to inform Local responses</p>	<p>Where a young person has not had any additional concerns in the last 3 months then their entry onto the Get Safe Data base may be removed if they are not receiving direct work or intervention around GET SAFE concerns.</p>

Appendix 1 : GET SAFE Definitions of harm and abuse

Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non- penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside clothing. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

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 technology.

Criminal Exploitation Whilst there is no statutory definition of ‘child criminal exploitation’ (CCE), CCE and the trafficking of children to sell drugs on ‘county lines’ are named in Working Together 2018 (HM Government, 2018) as forms of child abuse and as such those affected are entitled to a child protection response. Criminal Exploitation interlaces with a number of multiple vulnerabilities and offences, including the child being exposed to, and/or being victim of, physical and emotional violence, neglect, sexual abuse and exploitation, modern day slavery and human trafficking, domestic abuse and missing episodes.

“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 through the use of technology.” *Serious Violence Strategy*, HM Government, 2018.

A defining feature of CCE is the lack of choice available to the child either as a result of the child’s social/economic/emotional vulnerability and or the violence, coercion, intimidation exerted upon them.

It defines **County Lines** as: “... a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of ‘deal line’. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.”

Generally, “importing areas” are smaller towns, villages and rural areas. They are often supplied with drugs from larger towns and cities – the “exporting areas”.

Cuckooing:

This term is “named after the nest stealing practices of wild cuckoos. It describes the situation where a county lines dealer ‘takes over’ accommodation located in the provincial drugs market, using it as a local dealing base.” (Coomber and Moyle: 2017)

An individual or group can do this by taking over the homes of local adults and families (including children and adults with care and support needs) through an abuse of power or vulnerability by coercion, control and/or force so that they can provide a base for the supply of drugs into the local community. This places the adult and/or families at an increased risk of eviction (if they are in social or privately rented housing) and isolation from their communities due to the anti-social activity it can create. Cuckooing often forms part of wider ‘county lines’ activity and is also a form of criminal exploitation.

Child Trafficking:

Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, and / or receipt” kidnapping of a child for the purpose of slavery, forced labour and exploitation. Child trafficking is child abuse.

Children or young people will be tricked, forced or persuaded to leave their homes and are moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.

Children are trafficked for: Sexual Exploitation, Forced Marriage, Domestic slavery like cooking and cleaning and child care, Forced labour in factories, shops, agriculture, Committing crimes, like theft, moving drugs.

Trafficking is not only the identification of people being moved in and out of the country but also moved around in Worcestershire and to other areas in the UK.

Children and young people who are identified as being trafficked need to also be referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The referral form is available on the Local Government website. A child referral is for anyone under 18 years and an adult referral must be completed for those 18 and over.

Modern Day Slavery: Modern Slavery is a serious and often hidden crime in which people are exploited for criminal gain. The impact can be devastating for the victims. The common factors are that a victim is, or is intended to be, used or exploited for someone else’s (usually financial) gain, without respect for their human rights. The perpetrators seeking to take advantage of them could be private individuals, running small businesses or part of a wider organised crime network. Victims may appear to give consent, but in reality, they have little ability to choose leave the exploitative situation and the perpetrators have still committed a crime. Child victims and vulnerable adults are not able to give informed consent and therefore exploitation even without any element of coercion could constitute modern slavery. Modern slavery comprises slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. (Adapted from Home Office: 2019).

Modern day slavery and trafficking can be linked and therefore also need reporting wider than through GET SAFE to the Modern-Day slavery helpline on 0800 121 700 and the police on 999.

Children and young people missing from home or care:

A missing person is defined as: “Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be subject of crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another.” When someone is categorised as missing, the police will investigate their disappearance and try to find and safeguard them.

Under the Children Act 1989, the Police, working with Local Authority Children’s Social Care services and other agencies, is responsible for making enquiries to safeguard and secure the welfare of any child within their area who is suffering (or is likely to suffer) significant harm.

Forced Marriage:

The Forced Marriage Unit defines forced marriage as:

“A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence) or emotional and psychological (for example, when someone is made to feel like they’re bringing shame on their family). Financial abuse (taking your wages or not giving you any money) can also be a factor.”

This is child abuse and needs to be reported to children’s social care and the police.

Honor Based Violence is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community.’ This is a term used to describe violence committed within the context of the extended family which is motivated by a perceived need to restore standing within the community, which is presumed to have been lost through the behaviour of the victim. This domestic violence could include Physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse or all of these.

The triggers around this may include:

- Refusing an arranged marriage
- Having a relationship outside of an approved group
- Loss of virginity
- Pregnancy
- Spending time without supervision of a family member
- Attempting divorce
- Refusing to divorce when ordered to by family members
- Custody of children after divorce
- Reporting domestic violence.

This form of abuse requires an immediate response from both the police on 999 and children’s/ adults social care as urgent action will need to take place to safeguard and protect the victims.

Female genital mutilation (FGM): is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but there's no medical reason for this to be done.

It's also known as female circumcision or cutting, and by other terms, such as sunna, gudniin, halalays, tahur, megrez and khitan, among others. The age at which FGM is carried out varies it may take place;

When a female baby is born /During childhood or adolescence / Just before marriage /During pregnancy

Sometimes religious, social and cultural reasons are given to justify FGM, however it is a dangerous practice and is a form of child abuse and illegal in the UK, child protection procedures need to be initiated and a referral to the police is required.

Radicalisation:

The government's Prevent Duty Guidance defines radicalisation as *"the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups"*.

There is no obvious profile of a person likely to become involved in extremism or a single indicator of when a person might move to adopt violence in support of extremist ideas. The Indicators in the next appendix will help you consider the risks a young person may be at.

Appendix 2 GET SAFE indicators guidance

GET SAFE Risk	Possible indicators to look for in a young person	Contextual safeguarding approach to identifying risk
Female Genital Mutilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family elder (non-related ‘cutter’) visiting from a country of origin. • The family prepares for the child to take a holiday, e.g. arranging vaccinations, planning an absence from school; • The child talks of a ‘special ceremony’ that is going to happen; • Sudden or repeated failure to attend or engage with health and welfare services or very reluctant to undergo genital examination; • A girl from a practising community is withdrawn from Sex and Relationship Education. Family may wish keep them uninformed about their body and rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Home and Wider Family: ▪ The family is from a nation, region or community in which FGM is practised; ▪ Strong levels of influence by elders and/or elders are involved in bringing up female children; ▪ Family not well integrated into UK society.
Honour Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people who are persistently absent from school. • Requests for extended leaves of absence, particularly if overseas travel is involved. • Inflexibility with arrangements and future planning. Victims of forced marriage are often subjected to strict controls over their movements. • A woman who is often accompanied by male members of their family. • Evidence of domestic abuse or oppression. • Young people who are prevented from continuing into higher education. • Young people who are anxious about school holidays. • Listen carefully to what you are being told. You may be presented with subtle clues rather than told outright immediately for example “my brother’s controlling me”, “I don’t go out or have friends” or “I’m not allowed to have a job or go to college”. 	<p>Home and wider family:</p> <p>Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.</p>
Forced Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truancy from lessons, low motivation in school, poor exam results, extended periods of ‘authorised absence’ for sickness or overseas family commitments, unofficial withdrawal from school/ college/ university, history of other siblings missing education and marrying early; • Self-harm, attempted suicide, eating disorders, depression, isolation; • Employment: Poor performance or 	<p>Home and wider family</p> <p>Forcing children to marry is child abuse and puts children and young people at risk of physical, emotional and sexual abuse.</p>

	<p>attendance, limited career choices, not allowed to work, unreasonable financial control e.g. confiscation of wages/income;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family history – siblings forced to marry, family disputes, domestic violence and abuse, running away from home, unreasonable restrictions e.g. house arrest • Missing from home 	
Missing from Home or Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whereabouts unclear or unknown – day and/or night; frequently staying out late without permission and whereabouts unknown and/or of concern; absconding from educational provision. • Persistently missing from home/care/school for different periods including overnight, including episodes that aren't reported to Police. • Exclusion from school, disengaged from education, unexplained absences from school. • Increasing use of drugs/alcohol or misuse of drugs/alcohol. 	<p>Home/ Family/ Peers/ Community</p> <p>Returning home after long intervals appearing well cared for or dirty/dishevelled.</p>
County Lines / Criminal Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absences/ exclusion from school • Adults/unexplained person(s) loitering outside the child/young person's usual place of residence or school. • Whereabouts unclear or unknown – day and/or night; frequently staying out late without permission and whereabouts unknown and/or of concern; absconding from educational provision. • Persistently missing from home/care/school for different periods including overnight, including episodes that aren't reported to Police. • Returning home after long intervals appearing well cared for or dirty/dishevelled. • Multiple callers (unknown adults/older young people) • Use of a mobile phone that causes concern • Increasing use of drugs/alcohol or misuse of drugs/alcohol. • Change in behaviour – being more secretive/withdrawn/ isolated from peers and not mixing with usual friends. • Involvement in offending. • Periods of going missing overnight or longer • Association with groups/gangs/fear of victimisation from groups/gangs. • Entering/leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults • Unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothing or other items 	<p>Peers/ Neighbourhood / Community / Society or Family</p> <p>Information from neighbours, friends of changes in behaviour. Anti-social behaviour concerns within the local community.</p> <p>Failing to respond to attempts from workers/carers to keep in touch/disengagement from professionals.</p> <p>Exclusion from school, disengaged from education, unexplained absences from school.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessing multiple mobile phones, sim cards, or concerning use of a phone, i.e. multiple callers, frequent messages, phone answered by adult/unknown person. • Possession of keys to unknown premises and/or hotel key cards. • Knowledge of/connection to town or cities child has no previous connection with. • Evidence of unexplained /suspicious public transport - rail / bus tickets to places where they have no trusted association • Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive at home or school, including to animals, and the use of sexualised language. • Becoming angry/hostile if any suspicions or concerns are expressed about their activities 	
<p>Child Sexual Exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absences/ exclusion from school • Adults/unexplained person(s) loitering outside the child/young person’s usual place of residence or school. • Whereabouts unclear or unknown – day and/or night; frequently staying out late without permission and whereabouts unknown and/or of concern; absconding from educational provision. • Persistently missing from home/care/school for different periods including overnight, including episodes that aren’t reported to Police. • Returning home after long intervals appearing well cared for or dirty/dishevelled. • Multiple callers (unknown adults/older young people) • Change in physical appearance (more/new clothes, more/less make up, weight gain/loss). • Marks/scars/physical injuries and attempts to conceal these. • Expressions of despair (self-harm, overdose, eating disorder, challenging behaviour, aggression) • Sexually transmitted infections • Repeat/unplanned pregnancy(s) and/or seeking termination/emergency contraception. • Accessing contraception outside of ‘normal’ amounts. • Use of a mobile phone that causes concern • Increasing use of drugs/alcohol or misuse of drugs/alcohol. • Change in behaviour – being more secretive/ withdrawn/ isolated from peers and not mixing with usual friends. • Failing to respond to attempts from workers/carers to keep in touch/disengagement from professionals. • Periods of going missing overnight or longer • Entering/leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults 	<p>Peers/ Neighbourhood / Community / Society</p> <p>Exclusion from school, disengaged from education, unexplained absences from school.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothing or other items • Possessing multiple mobile phones, sim cards, or concerning use of a phone, i.e. multiple callers, frequent messages, phone answered by adult/unknown person. • Possession of keys to unknown premises and/or hotel key cards. • Knowledge of/connection to town or cities child has no previous connection with. • Evidence of unexplained /suspicious public transport - rail / bus tickets to places where they have no trusted association • Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive at home or school, including to animals, and the use of sexualised language. • Becoming angry/hostile if any suspicions or concerns are expressed about their activities. • Frequenting areas known for on or off-street sexual exploitation • Physical injury without plausible explanation • Disclosure of sexual/physical assault followed by withdrawal of allegation¹ • Peers involved in clipping (receiving payment in exchange for agreement to perform sexual acts but not performing the sexual act)/sexual exploitation. • Physical/emotional abuse by that 'boyfriend'/controlling adult • Sexualised behaviour, including on the phone and internet, e.g. sexting. • Older 'boyfriend'/ relationship with controlling adult • Association/relationship with older person(s) online/offline, who encourage emotional dependence, loyalty and isolation. 	
Radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of inappropriate language. • Possession or accessing violent extremist literature. • Change in behaviour – being more secretive/ withdrawn/ isolated from peers and not mixing with usual friends. • Exclusion from school, disengaged from education, unexplained absences from school. • The expression of extremist views. • Becoming angry/hostile if any suspicions or concerns are expressed about their activities. • Advocating violent actions and means. • Association with known extremists. • Association/relationship with older person(s) online/offline, who encourage emotional dependence, loyalty and isolation. • Articulating support for violent extremist causes or leaders. 	Home/ Neighbourhood or Community/ Society.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using extremist views to explain personal disadvantage. • Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations • Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology 	
Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual exploitation, Forced marriage, domestic slavery like cooking and cleaning and child care. • Forced labour in factories, shops, agriculture, unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips. • Not free to leave or come and go as they wish, may be in the commercial sex industry involuntarily. • Work excessively long and/or unusual hours; owes a large debt and is unable to pay it off. • Might have poor mental health, poor physical health, and lack of control in their lives. • For children, they may be engaged in begging, CSE. • Performing excessive housework chores and rarely leave the residence. • May be cared for by adult/s who are not their parents, may live among a number of unrelated children found at one address; • Trafficked children are generally found via the adult's presentation 	<p>Peers/ Community/ Society</p> <p>Human trafficking is a safeguarding issue and it is important that everyone</p> <p>Not enrolled in school. Not registered with GP</p>
Modern Slavery Day	<p>Modern slavery includes trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual exploitation, • criminal exploitation • forced manual labour • sham marriage • domestic servitude & organ harvesting • Whereabouts unclear or unknown – day and/or night; frequently staying out late without permission and whereabouts unknown and/or of concern; absconding from educational provision. • Persistently missing from home/care/school for different periods including overnight, including episodes that aren't reported to Police. • Returning home after long intervals appearing well cared for or dirty/dishvelled. • Multiple callers (unknown adults/older young people) • Use of a mobile phone that causes concern • Increasing use of drugs/alcohol or misuse of drugs/alcohol. • Failing to respond to attempts from workers/carers to keep in touch/disengagement from professionals. • Periods of going missing overnight or longer • Entering/leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults • Unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothing or other items 	<p>Neighbourhoods/ Community/ Society</p> <p>Human trafficking is a safeguarding issue and it is important that everyone</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possessing multiple mobile phones, sim cards, or concerning use of a phone, i.e. multiple callers, frequent messages, phone answered by adult/unknown person.• Possession of keys to unknown premises and/or hotel key cards• Knowledge of/connection to town or cities child has no previous connection with• Evidence of unexplained /suspicious public transport - rail / bus tickets to places where they have no trusted association	
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Appendix 3:

Multi Agency Partners GET SAFE Specific Points of Contact (SPOC)

Agency	SPOC Lead /Email	Contact Numbers
West Mercia Police	DI Justine Taylor justin.taylor@westmercia.pnn.police.uk DS Laura Douglas laura.j.douglas@westmercia.pnn.police.uk	Mobile: 07967 883504 Office: 01905 727461
GET SAFE Children's Services	Emma Brittain, Assistant Director ebrittain@worcestershire.gov.uk Ammanda Walsh, Group Manager awalsh@worcestershire.gov.uk Charlotte Tomms, Team Manager ctomms@worcestershire.gov.uk Melodie Bedford, Practice Lead Mbedford@worcestershire.gov.uk	Office: 01905 8455874 Office: 01905 843638 Office: 01905 845595 Office: 01905 846473
Early Help Family Support Levels 2 and 3	Judy Mayo, Group Manager (Level 3) jmayo3@worcestershire.gov.uk Helen Hey, Early Help Partnership Manager HHey@worcestershire.gov.uk	Office: 01905 844431 Office: 01904 846883
Safeguarding Health Safeguarding Lead	Juliet Wear, Named Nurse, HACW juliet.wear@nhs.net Sally Ashmore, Named nurse sallyashmore@nhs.net	Office: 01905 768160 /76816 Mobile: 07501 480206
Safeguarding Acute health	Sam Dixon, Named Nurse Children's Safeguarding Acute Trust sam.dixon2@nhs.net	Office: 01905 763333 Ext: 33737 Mobile: 07436030639

Sexual Health	Jackie Griffin, Sexual Health Safeguarding Lead jackie.griffin@nhs.net	Office: 01905 681744 Mobile: 07876502747
Safeguarding GP's	Sarah Dempsey sarah.dempsey3@nhs.net Rebecca Haywood - Tibbetts – Named Professional Safeguarding Primary Care rebecca.haywood-tibbetts@nhs.net	Office:01905 763333 (Ext 33742) Mobile: 07834172270 Office: 01432 383692 Mobile: 07976481413
Safeguarding Education	Denise Hannibal, Education Adviser - Safeguarding DHannibal@worcestershire.gov.uk	Office:01905 844436 Mobile: 07815875069
Youth Justice Service	Debbie Stokes, Team Manager West Mercia Youth Justice Service debbie.stokes.wmyjs@westmercia.pnn.police.uk	Office:01905 732200 Mobile: 07946752360
Communication for Council	Ollie Willis Communications Coordinator OWillis@worcestershire.gov.uk Keith Beech Senior Content and Communications Officer KBeech@worcestershire.gov.uk	Office: 01905 844072 Office: 01905 845781
Prevent Lead	Paul Kinsella, Public Health Practitioner PKinsella@worcestershire.gov.uk	Office:01905 846550 Mobile:
Adults Safeguarding Services		Adult Safeguarding Team Telephone 01905 843189 Adult Contact Team Telephone 01905 768053

West Mercia Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre	Claire Fox claire.fox@wmrasc.org.uk	Office;
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This GET SAFE practitioners guide sits alongside our Worcestershire safeguarding procedures and should not be read in isolation. Some forms of exploitation of children and young people require an immediate child protection response from statutory agencies. Our safeguarding procedures can be accessed via:

www.worcestershire.gov.uk/safeguardingchildren

Our levels of need guidance will help inform the response pathway for children and young people and this is available on:

http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/7962/levels_of_need_guidance_formerly_threshold_guidance

If you have child protection concerns for a young person you must refer this to our Family Front Door team on **01905 822666 (daytime)** or our EDT service: **01905 768020** out of office hours

You can share information with Crime Stoppers anonymously to help identify risks at: **0800 555 111**

If you are concerned a young person is in immediate danger call: **999**

If you require advice and support in completing the GET SAFE Risk Assessment Tool then please consult your agency specific point of contact who can guide you through this. Their details are available above.

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