

Family Services

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1. Introduction

“As children develop through adolescence, harms can arise from relationships beyond the home, in peer groups, schools, neighbourhoods, online and in wider environments. Evidence suggests that children who experience adversity - whether during childhood or adolescence - are more likely to have poor outcomes and meet further harms as they grow (EIF 2020)¹.

These harms occur both within and beyond their family. Threats of harm outside of family life include sexual, physical, and emotional abuse and exploitation in different places and spaces. Young people and young adults can be harmed and exploited in different ways, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, County Lines, trafficking, modern slavery, online abuse, and extremism that leads to radicalization”²

This document provides a guide for practitioners working in Barnet with children and young people (up to 25 years) at risk of extra-familial harm. The guidance within this protocol follows our practice principles for engagement, assessment and intervention; in that all work with children and young people should be:

- **Collaborative:** achieved through collaboration between professionals, children and young people, families and communities
- **Ecological:** considers the links between the spaces where young people experience harm and how these spaces are shaped by inequalities
- **Rights-based:** rooted in, and seek to protect, children’s rights and human rights.
- **Strengths-based:** builds on the strengths of individuals and communities to achieve change
- **Evidence-informed:** grounded in the reality of how life happens. Proposes solutions that are informed by the lived experiences of young people, families, communities and practitioners.

¹ [Adverse childhood experiences: What we know, what we don't know, and what should happen next | Early Intervention Foundation \(eif.org.uk\)](#)

² [521_2 - LIIA Safeguarding Handbook AW.pdf](#)

2. Our Principles

To keep children and young people safe by:

- Ensuring children's safety and wellbeing is paramount
- Following the London Safeguarding Children Procedures³ to ensure effective arrangements are in place to safeguard children from extra-familial harm and violence
- Remaining curious about what life is like for children
- Ensuring victims are supported, not 'blamed'
- Challenging 'adulthood' and racial discrimination
- Build trusted relationships with children and young people
- Coproduction of risk assessments and safety plans with children and young people
- Recognise additional vulnerabilities to exploitation, extra-familial harm and violence and ensure support mechanisms are in place to keep them safe
- Engaging those who know children and young people best (family, youth groups, community providers) to build safe networks of support
- Escalate barriers and challenge systems that do not effectively keep children safe
- Take legal action, where appropriate, to keep children safe and bring perpetrators to justice

3. Strategic Leadership

This protocol has been developed by Barnet Family Services in partnership with; Parent Champions, children and young people, Police, Education, Child & Family Early Help Services, Youth Justice Services (YJS), and community and resident organisations/associations, it draws on national guidance and encourages partnership working to keep children safe from harm.

Children at risk of extra-familial harm is led by the Director Early Help and Children's Social Care and reports to Performance, Quality & Assurance sub-group to Barnet's Safeguarding Children Partnership and sits under the Family Friendly portfolio holder; some aspects cross into work of the Safer Communities Partnership.

³ [London Safeguarding Children Procedures](#)

4. Definitions and further guidance

4.1. Definitions

“**Child criminal exploitation** is common in county lines and 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. 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.”⁴ (Home Office)

“The child criminal exploitation model covers all aspects of child exploitation, such as trafficking or county lines, including those which are particularly related to drug offending. The rationale for adoption of this model appears to be that it discourages a ‘silo’ mentality in relation to all aspects of child exploitation. This comes at the cost of making child sexual exploitation even more of a hidden problem and increasingly underestimated.”⁵

“**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 technology.”

Online child exploitation: The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) reports a significant number of child exploitation offences take place online which include deceiving children into producing indecent images of themselves and engaging in sexual chat online or sexual activity over a webcam. Children at risk of online harm may not have any previous vulnerabilities, the anonymous nature of the internet allows perpetrators to adopt false personas and coerce through grooming into sharing indecent images, sexual abuse, criminal exploitation and financial exploitation⁶.

Peer exploitation: children can be exploited by their peers in several ways; they can be ‘recruited’ by other children who are exploited to be abused through criminal and/or sexual exploitation, , coerce, shame and bully through sharing sexual images, use sex in exchange for protection, safety, drugs and belonging. Sharing indecent images of children is a criminal offence⁷

⁴ [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines)

⁵ [The Report of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse | IICSA Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse](https://www.iicsa.org.uk/reports/the-report-of-the-independent-inquiry-into-child-sexual-abuse/)

⁶ [Department for Education \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/421112/Department-for-Education-publishing-service.gov.uk.pdf)

⁷ <http://mpsweb.intranet.mps/policing/safeguarding/online-child-sexual-abuse--exploitation-ocsae1/youth-produced-sexual-imagery-sexting/>

The following offences could be committed by sexting:

- Take or permit to take an indecent photo or video of themselves or another person under 18.
- Share an indecent image or video of another person under 18, even if it's shared between young people of a similar age.
- Possess, download or store an indecent image or video of a child/young person under 18, even if that young person gave their permission for it to be created.

Child Trafficking: The [Modern Slavery Act 2015](#), sets out the offences of slavery, servitude and forced and compulsory labour in section 1, and human trafficking in section 2. Children can be victims of modern slavery through sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and by forced labour i.e., organized begging, working in cannabis factories, moving drugs, money and weapons locally or on county lines, laundering money and carrying out crimes including theft or violence, particularly against other children.

Serious Violence is defined as “Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences⁸.”

Young runaway: a child who has run away from their home or care placement or feels they have been forced or lured to leave. Missing child: a child reported as missing to the police by their family or carers⁹

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people, including children, come to support terrorism and extremism and in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups. Radicalisation also includes grooming into far-right groups as well as Islamism and other forms.

⁸ [The Serious Violence Duty Commences on 31st January | London Councils](#)

⁹ [Statutory guidance on children who run away or go missing from home or care \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

4.2. Additional Guidance

There is a vast amount of research, guidance and resource available to guide best practice and deliver effective interventions; suggested reading includes:

- [The Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel - It was hard to escape - report \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)
- [London Safeguarding Children Procedures](#)
- [Tackling child exploitation and extra-familial harm | Research in Practice](#)
- [Adolescent Safeguarding Handbook – LIA](#)
- [Pan-London Child Exploitation Protocol 2021 – LIA](#)
- [A Public Health approach to violence prevention in England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [The legal and policy framework for Contextual Safeguarding approaches: A 2020 update on the 2018 legal briefing | Contextual Safeguarding](#)
- [Technology assisted harmful sexual behaviour | Research in Practice](#)
- [Serious Violence Duty \(accessible\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [Safeguarding - Understanding County Lines \(July 2022\) \(londonlc.org.uk\)](https://londonlc.org.uk)
- [Modern slavery - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [Prevent duty training - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

5. Threshold

Children at risk of exploitation, extra-familial harm and violence require a multi-agency statutory assessment of need and risk under s17 and/or s47 Children Act 1989. A Child Exploitation and Missing (CEAM) strategy meeting should be convened for all children where extra-familial harm is suspected.

For children at risk of exploitation who are being supported in Child & Family Early Help Services, the Early Help CEAM Tool, can be used to develop a contextual understanding of current or future risk and support development of a plan to divert the child from harm. Where safeguarding risks are evident, the child must be stepped up to Children's Social Care (Early Help Operating Protocol)¹⁰

¹⁰ [Early Help Operational Protocol final version 2023.pdf \(barnet.gov.uk\)](#)

5.1. SAFEGUARD Mnemonic

The S.A.F.E.G.U.A.R.D mnemonic, can be used to determine threshold for a CEAM strategy meeting.

S exual health & behaviour	Concerns surrounding sexual health, attitudes towards sexual health and sexual relationships, sexual experimentation, pornography, coercion and control in sexual relationships, pregnancy and termination;
A bsent (Missing)	From school or running away – episodes of truancy or periods of being missing from home or care. Is there information connecting the young person with locations that are of concern, are there concerns around modern day slavery and county lines trafficking.
F amilial relationships in the home,	Are relationships supportive and trusting in the home, are carers and adults safe or are there relationships difficulties – Experiences of adverse experiences of familial sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, risk of forced marriage or honour-based violence; domestic violence; substance misuse; parental mental health concerns; parental sibling criminality; experience of homelessness;
E mootional and physical condition	Does the young person have any intrinsic needs difficulties or disabilities. Any experiences of trauma, serious injury, have they been a victim of; crime, robbery. Has the young person expressed thoughts of or attempted, suicide or self-harming; low self-esteem or self-confidence; problems relating to sexual orientation; poor mental health; unexplained injuries or changes in physical appearance identify
G angs, Relationships with peers or persons of concern	Friendships with older age groups or peers involved in crime – living in a crime afflicted community; involvement with peers or older persons individuals who are exploited or regularly missing, Familial legacy connected with crime or violence including older sibling.
U se of technology, sexual bullying, imagery.	Evidence of online coercion and control, ‘sexting’ or sharing of inappropriate images. Accessing Communication on-line or problematic use of the internet and social networking sites, including gambling.
A lcohol & drug misuse	Concerns regarding alcohol and or substance use, including habitual or problematic use.

Receipt of unexplained gifts or money, drugs,	Unexplained finances, including phones, clothing, money, food, drugs. Concerns around unexplained money being deposited into young person's bank account or Paypal accounts. Any evident of the young person is debt bonded (drugs and monies seized), getting drugs "on tick"
Distrust of authority figures	Resistance to communicating with parents, carers, teachers, social services, health, police and others, previous trusted relationships have changed.

6. Role of partners

Safeguarding children from extra-familial harm requires a multi-agency response; the SAFEGUARD mnemonic can be used to support understanding of children's vulnerabilities that can increase risk of exploitation. All agencies should ensure their workforce has access to training on recognising and responding to extra-familial harm/contextual safeguarding approaches.

Police and health professionals should attend CEAM strategy discussions at a minimum, education and other relevant professionals should be invited to contribute to risk assessment and information sharing to ensure effective actions, strategies and plans are put into place to reduce risk of harm to children.

The Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel (TVEP) and Strategic MACE are multi-agency meetings aimed at maintaining oversight of the multi-agency response to safeguard individual children and plan for broader strategic actions to tackle exploitation activity in the borough. All agencies are expected to ensure appropriate representation at the required level of seniority to support information sharing and strategic and tactical decision making for preventative and safeguarding or disruption activities.

7. Practice Guidance: Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) Tool

Effective risk assessments support the development of intervention plans that place support around recognised vulnerabilities and protections around identified risks. The Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) Tool provides a framework for agencies and practitioners to work with each other and the child and their family to understand both interfamilial and extra familial relationships and contextual factors that influence risk and vulnerabilities.

The CEAM Tool should focus on strengths and rights-based approaches to develop an agreed plan which should inform and/or sit alongside the child's overall Plan (Team Around the Family (TAF), Child in Need (CiN), Child Protection (CP), Child in Care (CiC) or Pathway Plan); it should set out to:

- Build and strengthen trusted relationships
- Reduce risk
- Engage the child/young person in positive and diversionary activities, including education, training and employment
- Disrupt persons/groups of concern, with community or police actions,
- Create opportunities for positive change.

The CEAM should be reviewed regularly alongside TAF, CiN Meetings, Core Group Meetings, or CiC reviews, or when new risks emerge, or there is a significant change in the child's circumstances.

7.1 CEAM Strategy Meeting

All agencies and professionals should reference the SAFEGUARD mnemonic when referring children at risk of exploitation to MASH as this helps to define vulnerabilities and risks to aid decision making about the services children need to improve their safety and wellbeing.

MASH will consider the need for a CEAM strategy meeting for all referrals that indicate a current or potential risk of child exploitation, serious youth violence, modern day slavery requiring either a statutory social work assessment or an Early Help Assessment. Children who are already receiving support from Children's Social Care Services or Child & Family Early Help Services should be subject to a CEAM strategy discussion where new information indicates (this list is not exhaustive):

The following should lead to the completion of a Police 87(a) and a result in a CEAM Strategy Meeting:

- An Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking child where there are concerns surrounding Trafficking or Modern Day Slavery
- Missing episodes, from school, home or placement especially if they are persistent, regular, over 24hour period, or there has been a change in the missing episode pattern.
- Young person has been found/arrested in a location out of borough, or picked up through Rescue and Response, including 'trap houses'
- Information indicates that the child is a victim of coercion or control (return home interview or direct work)
- Unexplained gifts, monies, indication of debt bondage through seizure of drugs and monies.
- Any involvement as either a victim or suspect in an incident of serious youth violence or holding weapons, including firearms
- Arrested with any adults, or other young people where there are concerns for organized criminal groups and/or exploitation.

An 87(a) must be completed ahead of a CEAM strategy discussion, the 87(a) must clearly indicate the concerns and that a CEAM strategy discussion is being requested, it should be sent to CAIT nwmailbox.caitreferralsbarnet@met.police.uk who will log the request, assess the information, and determine whether the referral will be passed to the most relevant Police unit.

All new information emerges that indicates exploitation this must be forwarded to the Police via the 87(a) form. If the Police NFA the 87(a), the CEAM should continue with Social Care as the lead agency

7.2 Attendance and Invitees

All professionals in the child's network should be invited to the CEAM Strategy Meeting which will be chaired by the Advanced Practitioner or Team Manager. The Tackling Violence and Exploitation Team are invited to CEAM's and any review meetings where the child's plan is being considered to ensure the plan to reduce risk of extra-familial harm is effectively progressing and to ensure wider contextual information about victims, suspects, organized criminal groups, linked children, location hot spots and themes can be considered and escalated to Tackling Violence and Exploitation panel (TVEP) and other strategic forums.

Unless the CEAM Strategy Meeting is required as an emergency response to an immediate risk or concern, or in accordance with missing protocols then it is expected that partner

agencies should be given at least 1 weeks' notice to enable pre-meeting checks and support attendance.

The CEAM Strategy Meeting should consider inviting the following attendees, as appropriate

Team Manager/Advanced Practitioner (Chair)	Social Worker / Early Help Practitioner
Police (Exploitation Team, missing persons unit / Gangs Unit, Safer Schools Officers)	Health professional (sexual health/CAMHS, Change Grow Live (Drugs and Alcohol)
Foster carer/Key worker	Education
Any other professionals working with the young person Inc. Reviewing officer, Early Help Practitioner, Youth Worker, Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise agencies	Supervising social worker (if applicable)
Child / Young Person	Parent(s)
Community Safety Team	For all CEAM Meetings invitation must be sent to CEAM@Barnet.gov.uk

7.3 Areas to Consider in the CEAM Meeting

The CEAM tool is completed during the CEAM Strategy Meeting by those attending, it offers a range of perspectives to concerns by those who know the child directly (Appendix 1. CEAM Tool). The Tool encourages the professional network to consider the child's experiences both outside and inside of the home and assist collaborative multi-agency risk assessment and planning to support the following areas.

- **Development of the child/young person**
 - Their strengths,
 - Lived experiences, including adverse childhood experiences trauma and horizontal stressors.
 - Any intrinsic needs vulnerabilities
- **Home Environment / Secure Base**
 - Familial relationships,
 - Legacy myths and patterns of family members,
 - Push and pull factors, for example domestic violence, abuse, mental health
 - Missing episodes

- **Peer groups association mapping**
 - Supportive relationships
 - Tensions / conflicts, offending.
 - Peers of concern, (exploited, trafficked, involvement with gangs, county lines)
 - Intimate relationships
- **Engagement with education/employment**
 - Risk of or excluded,
 - Bullying
 - Culture
 - Attendance,
 - Aspirations and future plan of young person
 - Engagement with Youth Justice System
- **Neighborhood**
 - Open spaces and their associations with ASB, drugs, serious youth violence, exploitation
 - Shopping centers/business locations where the young person may be experiencing harm.
 - Residential addresses where the young person may be experiencing harm.

7.4 CEAM Meeting Scoring

The CEAM will enable the network to apply scoring to individual areas and the overall risk and vulnerability of the young person. This enables the professional network and the Tackling Violence and Exploitation Team to consider.

- Priority areas in terms of planning for the young person and their family.
- To be able to identify higher risk young people whose cases need to be presented and escalated to Tackling Violence and Exploitation Risk Panel.
- To provide needs and vulnerability profiles across Barnet that can support multi agency, strategic assessments.
- To enable the network to see where situations are improving or getting worse.
- To analyse key areas of needs for specific cohorts of young people,

It is important to note, that scoring does not gain access additional services for the young person or transfer the case.

Scoring guide and thresholds will be applied as follows:

Low	Medium	High	Very High
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0 -19	20- 29	30 – 39	40 +
Young Person will remain managed by the allocated Social Work Team and professional network through review strategy meeting processes,		Young Person will be considered at the Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel. Head of Service will be notified	Young Person will be presented at Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel. Operational Director will be notified

All completed CEAM’s are quality assured and subject to the oversight of the Strategic Lead for Tackling Violence and Exploitation who will ensure there is appropriate action, challenge and escalation to protect young people from harmful and exploitative environments and individuals. ***Case management responsibility always remains with the allocated Team and relevant Head of Service**

7.5 CEAM and TVEP Actions,

For young people who have an open CSE or Gangs Indicator tab, the actions and plans arising from CEAM and Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel **must be included** and reviewed within the overall Plan for the child, including any:

- Child in Need Reviews
- Core Group meetings
- Team Around the Child meetings
- Child in Care reviews,

By ensuring that planning is incorporated into the overall plan ensures Plans are:

- **Collaborative:** achieved through collaboration between professionals, children and young people, families and communities
- **Rights-based:** rooted in, and seek to protect, children’s rights and human rights
- **Strengths-based:** builds on the strengths of individuals and communities to achieve change
- **Evidence-informed:** grounded in the reality of how life happens. Proposes solutions that are informed by the lived experiences of young people, families, communities, and practitioners.

8 Young person Engagement Tool

Barnet's Trusted Relationships Project (2018-2022) facilitated coproduction of a young person's engagement and intervention tool which follows the same framework as the SAFEGUARD mnemonic. It is designed to be completed between the young person and a trusted professional to open discussions and to support understanding around the young person's world, their narratives and perspective on relationships, and how it feels to be a young person in the areas they live and occupy.

The young person's engagement tool can either feed into the CEAM Strategy discussion or become an action for completion to feed into the central plan for the young person, although the tool itself is not mandatory, it is expected on all cases that there is clear representation, engagement and that the young person's voice experience and influence is captured within planning. **(See Appendix 2) for the Engagement Tool**

9 Planning and Intervention

An initial plan should be constructed during the CEAM strategy meeting which must be incorporated into the overall plan for the child. Like any plan it should develop and evolve over time and reflect new and changing information, risks and circumstances.

9.1 Planning to Understand and Building Picture of Extra-Familial and Contextual Harm

Going missing, from home and school, concerns around drugs and substance use, linking with unknown peers/adults and locations, accessing social media sites, all generate professional anxiety, especially when we don't understand what happening. At the first instance we must collaboratively develop an understanding as to what we are concerned about and what requires the need for intervention. Actions that could help build a picture to what is happening could include:

- To maintain transparency with the young person about what we are worried about, and seek their views.
- Parents/carers/placement logging return times, to build a picture of missing, agreed process of when to report to the Police that the young person is missing.
- Record and make note of Travel Card Numbers, any additional phone numbers of young person.
- Build a list of friends aliases names and addresses if known and update.
- With young person understand where they feel safe / unsafe
- If the young person is linked with other young people open to CYPS, to ensure links with allocated social workers.
- Ensuring recent photos of young person are at hand.
- To plan relationship building with the young person with the best placed,

- To understand what investigative plans the police can take, which may include phone work, and reviewing CCTV etc.
- Is a contextual relationship and VOLT Map required,

9.2 Relationship Building, Developing a Trusted Relationship

Mirroring; positive, healthy rights based and safe relationships must form the foundation of any planning with a young person. If we “do to” rather than ‘collaborate with’, we are in danger of replicating similar dynamics to coercive and controlling mechanisms that persons of concern are potentially exercising over the child. They may have also developed powerful narratives of distrust. Therefore, areas to consider in terms of developing planning could include.

- To identify with the young person, safe trusted people (adult and professionals) that exist in the young person’s network where relationships could be built or currently exist.
- To identify emergency safe contacts when they feel unsafe.
- To establish strengths and interests to build a basis of a trusted relationship.
- To identify critical moments of intervention and plans of engagement (for example; Return Home Interviews, upcoming significant dates like court, YJS appointments).
- To ensure language we use supports and mirrors positive relationships and avoid victim blaming or adultification.
- To provide support and intervention to improve and develop secure bases and reduce push factors in the home.
- Young people require stability, continuity and persistence, frequent change in living arrangements, carers, social workers, schools will undermine progress.
- Support needs and plans should be flexible and consider what support is available during weekends, and evenings for the young person.

9.3 Targeting and Safeguarding Disrupting

When we have built a picture and understanding of the locations that the young person occupies or persons of concern that are coercing and controlling them. We must adopt positions that effectively safeguard the young person. This can be through Police, probation, and community safety actions.

There are a range of different tools and activity different partners can take. The Disruption Tool Kit is a useful and comprehensive resource as to what different partners can do to target and disruption individuals, places, and businesses. Including

- Child Abduction Warning Notices,
- Abduction offences

- Recovery and Location and Collection orders,
- National Referral Mechanism and Rescue and Response Referrals,
- Sexual Risk Orders/Sexual Harm Prevention Orders
- Civil Injunctions and Inherent Jurisdiction Orders
- Criminal Behavior Orders
- Closure notices of locations
- Reviews of licenses
- Public Space protection orders

9.4 Addressing, supporting and sustaining change, improving opportunities and addressing Trauma

Exploitation, coercion and control that peers and adults exercise over a young person is; physically, emotionally and psychologically harmful, leaving a range of complex needs that a young person may need support with. Plans should always be developed with the young person and must mirror trusted and collaborative approaches and not mimic the coercive disempowering and controlling relationships that they may have experienced from peers and adults. Simply referring young people to a range of services with the expectation of them engaging will often fail. Therefore, in partnership with the young person, the following areas may be considered.

- Sexual Health intervention, to support sexual infections, and safe places too explore issues around consent,
- Drug and Alcohol support,
- Plans to address traumatic experiences that the young person may have experience prior and during periods of exploitation.
- Aspirational plans, services and people that can support increasing the young person's opportunities, engagement with education or employment.

10 Additional Support Mechanisms for Practitioners and professionals,

Since 2022, additional resources have been funded via the London Crime Prevention Fund and Violence Reduction Unit. The funding is available until 2025 and has positively impacted on the availability of community resources to respond to incidents of violence and exploitation. The resources are set out below:

7.1. Victims Hub Coordinator.

The Victims Hub Coordinator seeks to support young and adult victims of both reported and unreported crime. Practitioners should consider a referral to the Victims Hub as a result of an incident of violence, exploitation, or crime. This will ensure that the victims are in receipt of information on their rights, signposting, and support services available to them based on their individual needs and requirements from the incident.

The Victims Coordinator can provide information and local signposting options to those who may have experienced crime indirectly, their friends and family. The Hub will also function as a single point of contact for professionals seeking advice, support, and guidance and can be accessed by emailing; BarnetVictimCareHub@Barnet.gov.uk

7.2. Restorative Approaches.

The Restorative Justice Coordinator can support organisations, and young people with adopting restorative approaches which research show can reduce tensions, support pro-social behavior's and raised awareness of victim rights. Restorative Approaches are effective in promoting public health approaches to violence reduction. Through themed information and intelligence from serious incidents of violence in the borough, the coordinator will target and prioritise areas in Barnet to build restorative approaches and embed them into local schools and the community. The project will seek to support organisational cultural change and empower stakeholders to build the skills and knowledge to improved access to restorative justice and approaches to victims and can be accessed by emailing: BarnetVictimCareHub@Barnet.gov.uk

7.3. Community Capacity Coordinator.

The Community Capacity Coordinator provides an overview of all incidents of violence that occur in Barnet. They attend all SIRMS. Using a public health approach to violence reduction the Community Capacity Coordinator is focused on high incident areas and

through attendance at Community Impact Meetings, will be tasked with improving local resilience and develop plans that support the diversion of young people and adults from involvement in incidents of serious violence, The Community Capacity Coordinator will:

- Maintain an overview of incidents of violence in the community, and in partnership with key grassroots organisations, key schools, faith groups, marginalised and isolated groups, and local businesses, to co-produce plans that will support reducing tensions, addressing contributing community needs and to develop community plans that support diversion of young people and adults from violence, and promote community healing.
- Coordinate Community Conferences, in partnership with My Family Matters, to co-produce support plans to reducing tensions, increase community cohesion, respond to collective trauma and promote community healing as a result of a serious incident.
- To develop key leads who will be able to eventually lead in coordinating and facilitating their own community conferences.

To access the Community Capacity Coordinator please email Sonal.Patel@Barnet.gov.uk

10.1 Practice focused consultations

The Tackling Violence and Exploitation Team have a range of knowledge and expertise that can be accessed for consultations at anytime to support professionals and social workers this includes.

- Support for all staff around induction, current work processes in responding to Missing, Violence, Exploitation, modern day slavery.
- Holding and sharing overarching and contextual picture around young person that can support, risk assessments and planning.
- Completing mapping exercises and facilitate Complex Strategy discussions,
- Offer advice around planning and support available through both statutory and voluntary charity organisations in the Borough,
- Access to Victims Support for both reported and unreported crime,
- Restorative approaches to address and manage conflict between young people, and within the community.
- The completion of Contextual Community Conferences to support safety planning in key locations,
- Escalation to Partners including Police, Community Safety, Probation, and Youth Justice Services.

To access support please email: CEAM@Barnet.gov.uk

10.2 Intelligence and Thematic Briefings

The Intelligence Analyst undertakes regular intelligence briefings, which can support practitioners in understanding current tensions and emerging issues in the borough, these are normally completed monthly. In addition, we run a range of best practice workshops which can be access along with intelligence briefings through emailing CEAM@Barnet.gov.uk.

10.3 Regular Newsletters

The Tackling Violence and Exploitation Team release quarterly Newsletter called Focus, which outlines a range of resources guidance and themed issues and tensions we see emerging in the borough.

11 Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel.

The Barnet Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel (TVEP) has been established to provide an overview of children with greater complexities in relation to extra familial harm through; serious youth violence, exploitation, trafficking though county lines and modern-day slavery. These young people will be known to the Police exploitation team and have or likely require an Exploitation Crime Reporting Information System Number (CRIS).

Focusing on the areas of Victims, Offenders (Peers or adults of concern), Locations, and Themes (VOLT). The TVEP aims to reduce the risk to children and young people who are exposed to extra familial harm and contextual risk factors. The TVEP functions by building an understanding of the links between victims and perpetrators, identifying themes and trends, and using these to inform both operational and strategic diversionary measures and interventions.

The TVEP focuses primarily on young people under the age of 18 years; however, the panel will also consider young people up to the age of 25 years who are care leavers receiving services from Onwards and Upwards

All children and young people referred to TVEP will have been screened through the CEAM Strategy meeting process in the first instance and actions from the TVEP must be incorporated into the overall plan for the child/young person. The Social Worker/Lead Professional and key agencies working with the child/young person will be invited to attend the TVEP, including:

- Social Worker / Youth Justice Worker / Early Help Practitioner
- Designated Safeguard Lead or Head of Year (School)
- Youth worker, Advocate.

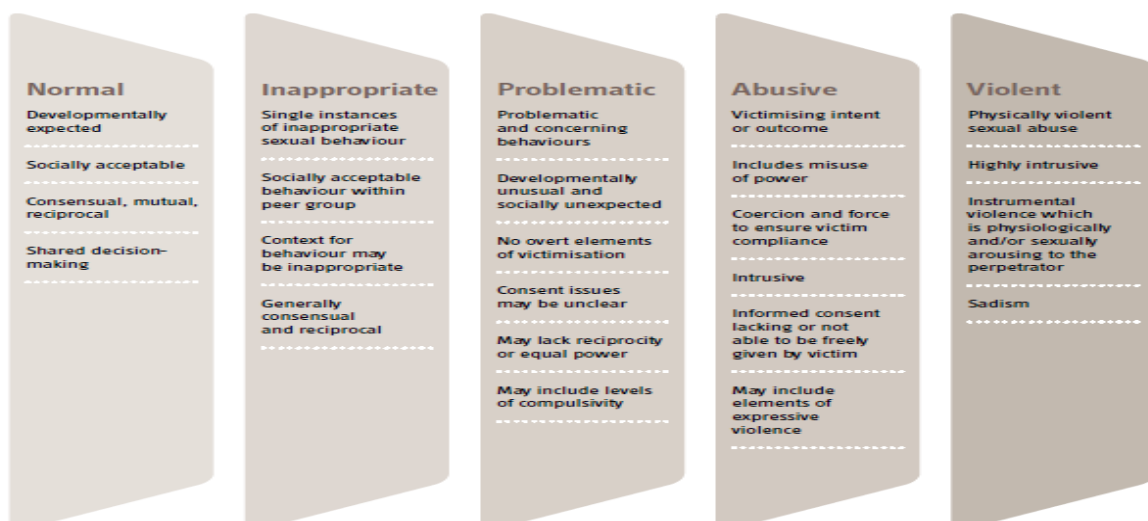
The TVEP will facilitate focused discussions for each young person concentrating on:-

- Coordinated multi agency information gathering and investigative actions to better understand contextual risk and identify shared operational activity to reduce risk and harm.
- To understand what services are involved and where Trusted Relationships either exist or could be built for the young person.
- To ensure that there is oversight through NRM, Rescue and Response of young people who are victims or at risk of Modern-day slavery.
- To understand the child/young person's strengths and where opportunities of engagement (or critical moments) exist.
- To strategically map victims, perpetrators, local hotspot in the community and to action multi agency disruption tactics.
- To devise actions to disrupt suspects and perpetrators that are exercising coercion and control over the young person.
- Identifying and responding to service gaps and barriers to progress
- Ensuring the MACE, and the Safer Communities Strategic Board are informed of issues requiring a strategic partnership response.

TVEP is held monthly; actions are tracked by an administrator who will seek updates on progress against actions in advance of the next meeting.

11.1 Harmful Sexual Behaviour and Hackett Framework

For young people where there is a concern that they are involved in perpetrating Harmful Sexual Behaviour, the CEAM's, TVEP and plans of intervention will employ the Hackett matrix to identify the risk categories. For young people who exhibit abusive or violent behaviour, or have entered the Youth Justice System, consultation must occur with the Youth Justice Service who can consider a detailed AIM2 Assessment. Please contact Cezar.Tan@barnet.gov.uk



11.2 Membership of the Tackling Violence Exploitation Panel

Named single points of contact (SPOCs) from each agency are expected to attend TVEP meetings along with any specialist providers, such as SOLACE and Targeted Youth Service. If a named SPOC is unable to attend for any reason then they should identify a representative to attend in their place.

- The Strategic Lead for Tackling Violence and Exploitation (Chair)
- Head of Service for MASH, REACH, Youth Justice Service. (Co-Chair)
- Police (Exploitation Team, Missing Persons, Safer Schools, and Youth Justice, Police)
- Children's Social Care
- Barnet Education and Learning Service,
- Health (Sexual Health, CLCH, School nursing, Hospital Accident and Emergency, Mental Health, LAC Health Team, CAMHS)
- Youth Justice Service
- Community Safety Team
- Voluntary Sector Providers i.e. Young Barnet Foundation, Solace, Art Against Knives, Youth Realities, AQ Centre of Excellence, 4Front, MAC-UK, FUSE,

12 Strategic MACE

There is currently a pan-London review to the functions of Strategic MACE, along with this Barnet has reviewed and revised its local MACE arrangements.

Purpose of Strategic MACE

Strategic MACE has the primary purpose of ensuring effective governance arrangements of services provided for children and adolescents at risk of exploitation and extra-familial harm. Strategic MACE will act as the vehicle through which Barnet's multi-agency safeguarding partners will:

- Provide strategic level leadership and oversight of the multi-agency services provided to reduce risk of extra-familial harm to children and adolescents.
- Develop a clear local understanding of community-based risk and support the development and implementation of a local strategy for tackling violence and exploitation.
- Contribute to the development and implementation of Barnet's Serious Violence Action Plan (Serious Violence Duty 2022).
- Develop effective strategic and collaborative partnerships with a wider range of statutory and non-statutory agencies
- Effectively respond to identified and emerging risks.
- Scrutinise data and local practice in order to effectively problem-solve and by encouraging practice excellence and innovation

- Ensure the voices of those affected by extra-familial harm have a platform to share experience and shape the way we do things in Barnet
- Tackle racism and structural inequalities that further disadvantage children and adolescents from Black and Global Majority, socially and economically disadvantaged communities who may be at an increased risk of extra-familial harm and exploitation
- Share insights and learning across the partnership to improve safeguarding practice

14.1 Strategic MACE Membership

Strategic MACE membership aims to ensure there is strong inter/intra-agency cohesion in the delivery of services to children, adolescents and their families. It is our collective aim to prevent, divert and disrupt circumstances that lead to children and adolescents falling victim to extra-familial harm and exploitation through integrated, targeted and effective delivery.

Strategic MACE is co-chaired by the Police and local authority. Chairs must be at a sufficient level of seniority to make strategic decisions, and to prevent delays in improving services and/or committing resources to support delivery of services.

Members are also required to support and participate, as appropriate, in multi-agency quality assurance activities to measure agency impact on outcomes for young people. Multi-agency quality assurance reports will be provided to Strategic MACE.

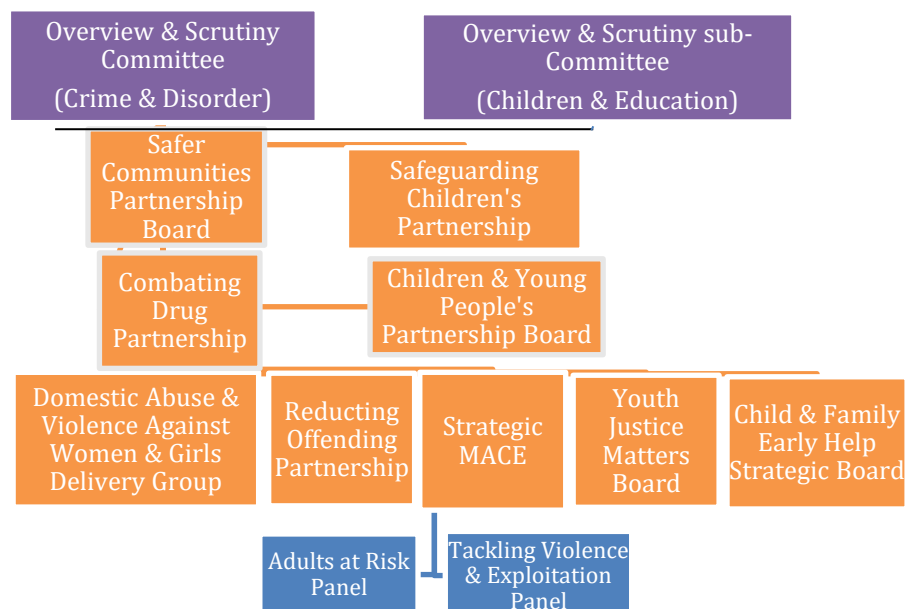
Strategic MACE Membership:

Chair/Co-Chair		
Dave LaRiviere Gethin Roberts <u>Jennie Ronan</u>	Metropolitan Police NW BCU	Detective Chief Inspector
Tina McElligott Sarah Marshall Chris Kelly	LB Barnet	Director Early Help & Children's Social Care Head of Service, MASH, Youth Justice/IOM and REACH Strategic Lead Tackling Violence & Exploitation
Members (or nominated deputies)		
Caroline Loake	North Central London Integrated Care Board	Designated Nurse for Safeguarding Children
Koreen Logie	London Probation Service	Head of Service, Harrow & Barnet Probation Delivery Unit
Luke Kwamya	Public Health	Head of Public Health Commissioning

Liam Foote	Barnet Education & Learning Service (BELS)	School Safeguarding Exclusion Lead
Kate Lucas	Barnet Homes	Head of Housing Options
Cezar Tan	LB Barnet	Service Manager, Youth Justice Services
Anika Cosgrove Sonal Patel Annie Henkin	LB Barnet	Violence & Exploitation Team
Richard Norfolk	LB Barnet	Reducing Offending Partnership Co-ordinator
Maggie Higton-Brown Matt Leng	LB Barnet	Community Safety Team
Karen Pearson Andrea Mullings	LB Barnet	Head of Child & Family Early Help Services Service Manager, C&F Early Help (West)
Nicola Labuschagne Keren Yeboah	LB Barnet	Clinical Lead Barnet Integrated Clinical Services (BICS) Clinical Manager Barnet Integrated Clinical Services (BICS)
Kate Jeffrey	LB Barnet	Head of Service Corporate Parenting

14.2 Governance

Safeguarding children and adolescents from extra-familial harm and exploitation straddles Children’s Safeguarding, Early Help, Community Safety, Corporate Parenting and Youth Justice delivery areas, as such the Youth Justice Matters Board has core accountabilities to Barnet’s Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Safer Communities Partnership Board.



As the governance chart above sets out, Strategic MACE reports to the Children's Safeguarding Partnership and the Safer Communities Partnership Board. The biennial Tackling Violence & Exploitation Strategy is presented to the Overview & Scrutiny Committee (Children & Education) and the Safer Communities Partnership Board, both of which are chaired by elected Cabinet Members.

To ensure strategic alignment with wider partnership activities Strategic MACE will interface with wider multi-agency strategic boards for Early Help, Youth Justice, Reducing Offending, Combating Drugs and Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls.

13 Adults at Risk of Violence and Exploitation

13.1 Background and Transitional Safeguarding

County lines: criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults (Home Office, 2018) acknowledges that exploitation does not only concern children and it does not stop at the age of 18.

Family Services deliver services to children and young adults (up to 25 years) through corporate parenting, Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and adults at risk of violence and exploitation. The Serious Violence Duty (2023), places further duty on local safer community partnerships to understand the profile of violence in their local area and drive planning to reduce violence in their area.

13.2 Adults at Risk Panel

Barnet holds monthly panel meetings which are a multi-agency forum to explore existing rehabilitative, care and controls plans in place. This adult may be at risk of the following:

- Criminal exploitation- Including victims of cuckooing
- Involved in weapons based offending
- Involved in organized group/ gang offending
- Causing/affected by harm.
- Assessed by referrer as on the periphery of the above

The cohort will have dynamic risk factors (to self and others) and provides a partnership overview to strengthen support, intervention and oversight of adults who are at risk of perpetrating violence or victims of exploitation. The main referrers are Onwards & Upwards, Probation Services, Community Safety Team and Barnet Homes.

The Adults at Risk Panel will collate thematic and profile data that will feed into Strategic MACE and enable a strategic overview of violence and exploitation in the borough

13.3 Aims and Objectives

The cohort will consist of adults 18yrs+, the aim of the panel will be to assist the co-ordination of intelligence gathering and information sharing to support formulating contextual service assessments, formulate plans that help mitigate risk, support the adult, sustain positive change and provide a professional thinking space to support practice. Outcomes from the panel will help tackle obstacles with clear community and individual focused outcomes. These outcomes will be long to medium term diversionary routes rather than reactive responses.

In line with The Serious Violence Duty (2023), the panel will develop an understanding of themes, emerging risk across Barnet, which will support the boroughs overall strategy and multi-agency approach to reduce exploitation.

The main aims of the Panel will be:

- To ensure all essential partners are integrated into Panel, this will include statutory services but also services located in the demographic areas.
- For the partners to have a full understanding of criminal and civil interventions available to them in order to create the best diversionary, enforcement or rehabilitation formulas.
- The referrer will continue to hold and manage the risk of the individual during consultancy unless the intervention has expired. At this point, the panel will jointly assign the next leading agency.
- For all stakeholders to share information, knowledge, and intelligence on the Adults at Risk cohort in order to have full understanding of risks and current harm.
- To identify safeguarding issues relating to victims, harmers, offenders, families, groups, communities and locations.
- If identified children are seen to be at risk of exploitation, both criminal and sexual exploitation, then referrals will be made Tackling Violence and Exploitation Panel (TVEP) and/or Integrated Offender Management (IOM).
- To formulate and coordinate plans for services to deliver layered interventions for individuals or groups.
- To support the de-escalation of risk in the area in which these cases are located in.
- The suitability of the case will be assessed through needs and risk/harm basis by both the Tackling Violence and Exploitation Team and Onwards & Upwards. Any cases which are not clear, can be brought to panel for a joint assessment.
- To oversee the assessment of suitable cases through needs and risk/harm basis
- To oversee the closure of cases will be dependent of members assessment of de-escalation in risk and desistance.
- To oversee the positioning of individuals and cases using a RAG system
- The panel will receive transition referrals from TVEP with previous actions to ensure continued good communication and information sharing occurs between partners agencies.

- The panel will refer into IOM if the profile of individual changes in offending behaviour. The previous actions will be shared to ensure continued good communication and information sharing occurs between partners agencies.
- Serious Incident Response Meeting (SIRM) process will continue to operate as normal and it is expected that SIRMs where the subject is an adult will result in a referral into the Adults at Risk of Violence and Exploitation Panel.
- To identify any operational barriers and blockages to implementing the partnership responsive interventions
- To support the production of a strategy for perpetrators who are exiting offending lifestyle.
- To monitor adults who are subject to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) process and track those cases.
- To ensure that there is information sharing between IOM, RAAP and VARP, in order to risk manage effectively and create consistent approaches for those transition cases.
- For partners to provide regular updates and progress on formulated plans
- To adhere to the terms of the Information Sharing Agreement
- To monitor outcomes of the pilot and cohort
- The information will be placed on ECINS and LCS, a secure multi-agency case management system. Agencies using the system will feed into collaborative purpose of the system.

13.4 Threshold of Adults at Risk of Violence and Exploitation Panel

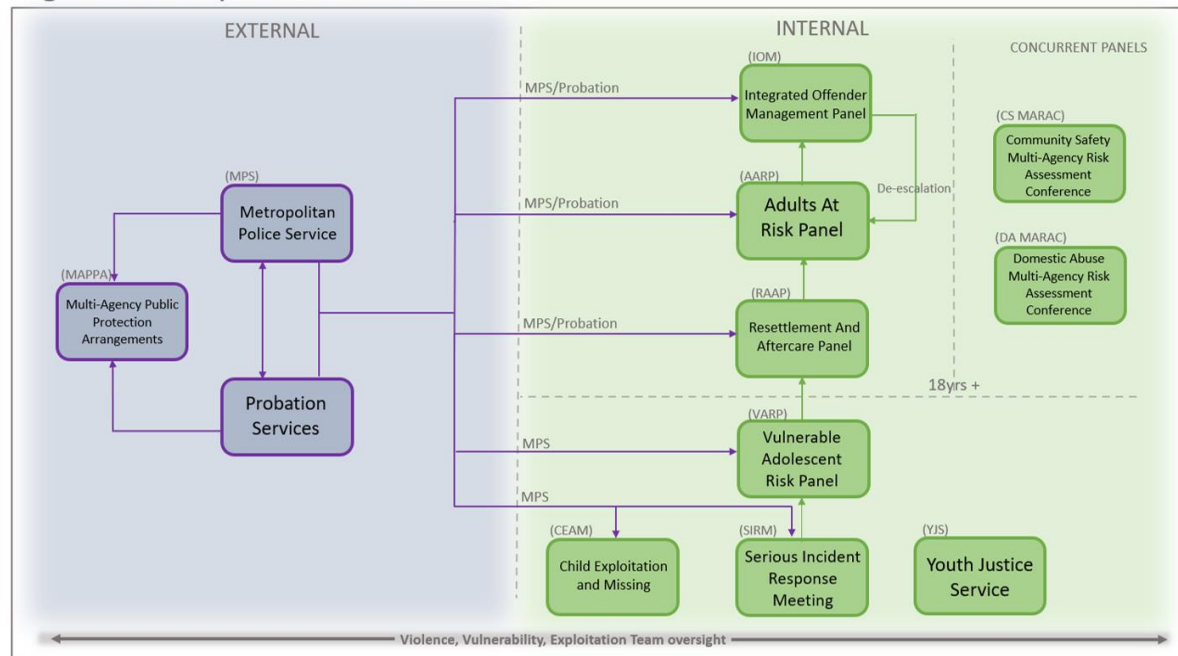
Adults can be referred into the Adult at Risk of Violence and Exploitation Panel if any of the following are identified.

- Individuals that are currently discussed at the TVEP and young people are turning 18 and are still at risk of exploitation or perpetrating or being a victim of violence.
- Subject to National Referral Mechanism Positive Ground Outcomes and turning 18,
- Indicators of being forced into compliance by violence or threats of violence. The individual may be exploited by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. This may be gender, age, cognitive ability, disability, homelessness or insecure accommodation status, mental health issues, learning difficulties, economic vulnerabilities, and substance misuse issues.
- Cases that have initiated by the SIRM process (Between 18-25), will be referred into.

The referral form can be found in **Appendix 5** and should be sent to The Adults risk of Violence and Exploitation Coordinator; Anika.Cosgrove@Barnet.gov.uk or Nimco.Mohammed@Barnet.gov.uk

13.5 Organisational System Workflow

Organisational system workflow



13.6 Partnership Accountability, and Responsibility

The referrer will continue to hold and manage the risk of the individual during consultancy unless the intervention has expired. At this point, the panel will jointly assign the next leading agency.

The panel cannot accept cases whereby no leading agency has been assigned and there is no overall management of risk.

All partners will be expected to bring information regarding the individuals being discussed, as well raising any concerns around imminent or pending risk. This will also include an expectation to feedback progress on outcomes or details around outcome delays.

Panel members are required to attend every meeting, if they are unable to attend then a relevant colleague must attend in place. If that is not possible, then the case will be deferred a written update must be provided to the VVE coordinator prior to the meeting.

13.7 Membership

Adults at Risk Panel is a '*sensitive information*' forum and attendance will be made up of those agencies that are able to provide a contribution towards cases considered. The Adults at Risk Panel will have a core membership with guest agencies who will contribute towards relevant cases and individuals. As the panels progress, additional agencies may be identified to become new members.

Membership should include representatives from the following partners:

- Metropolitan Police Service – relevant units such as IOM unit and Gangs Unit
- Barnet Council Community Safety Team
- National Probation Service
- London Community Rehabilitation Company
- Housing including key Registered Social Landlords
- Barnet family services – (Relevant service to be confirmed)
- Drug and Alcohol services
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Transport for London
- Adults MASH
- Mental Health Services
- Mediation and Restorative services (CALM)
- Community base services (where appropriate for cases)
- Community based employment mentor (BOOST)

Appendix A: CEAM Tool

Personal Details of Young Person	
First name	
Surname	
Address	
DOB (age)	
Legal Status	

Agencies Involved and contact details			
Specialist Services	Children		Education
Police			Health (inc sexual health)
CAMH's			Substance misuse services
Targeted Youth Service			Other (specify)

This measurement tool is designed to enable the professional network to identify and understand holistic risks surround a vulnerable adolescent and to triangulate support and multifaceted planning in order to reduce the identified risks and needs.

Circle either 1,2,3,4 or 5 on each of the ten categories which best describe the current situation for the young person. Please also provide evidence in the addition information column which supports the scoring. The scoring matrix needs to be completed and action planning completed.

SEXUAL HEALTH – ACTIVITIES AND AWARENESS

0	<p>Is not sexually active but is aware of where to get support and advice when needed – There are no concerns regarding sexual health, young person has an age appropriate and healthy outlook regarding sexual relationships.</p>	
1	<p>Young person is sexually active and in an equal consensual relationship with a peer.</p> <p>Young person does not feel pressured, they feel they can say no and is following safe sex advice.</p>	
2	<p>Information leads to concerns that the young person is feeling pressured to become sexually active, or there is some sexual health concerns,</p>	
3	<p>Young person is sexually active but is not willing to access support from any sexual health services.</p>	
4	<p>Young person feels pressure to have sex or perform sexual acts in exchange for status/protection, possessions, substances or affection.</p> <p>Young person is being pressured to perform sex as part of initiations into 'gangs'.</p> <p>Young person has been coerced to perform a line up.</p> <p>Young person is in a sexual relationship with an adult / there is a wide age gap or clear imbalance of power.</p> <p>Young person is under 13 years old and sexually active.</p> <p>Young person has many sexual partners / many test for STI's or pregnancy.</p>	

5	<p>Sex is non-consensual – young person is experiencing violence/coercion with sex, or are unable to consent due to intoxication with alcohol and/or drugs, Young person is made to watch sexual acts.</p> <p>Concerns and evidence that the young person has been forced to transport drugs through ‘Plugging’</p>	
Absent / Missing		
0	There are no concerns regarding missing / Absence.	
1	(Increasing) episodes of missing education, truancy.	
2	Stays out late (State pattern) often breaking curfews. Young person often returns within 24 hours.	
3	Occasionally goes missing for short or prolonged episodes (State Pattern)	
4	Frequent and short missing episodes – Information or concerns that young person is being exploited for local drug dealing of criminal activity.	
5	Frequent and prolonged missing episodes – information or concerns that young person is being exploited for Country Lines (OT, Country ‘Cunch’)	
FAMILIAL CONCERNS PARENT/CARER – YOUNG PERSON RELATIONSHIP		
0	Parent/Carer and the young person have a positive relationship and communicate effectively.	

	<p>Parent/Carer demonstrates emotional warmth and provides stability for young person.</p> <p>Young person responds to boundaries.</p>	
1	<p>Parent/carers and the young person have a generally positive relationship, they express concern and respond to young person's needs and presenting concerns (for example; reporting young person missing to Police)</p> <p>Appropriate boundaries are in place but the young person does not always adhere to them.</p>	
2	<p>The relationship is strained between the young person and their parent carer. Parent/carers is not consistently responding to young person.</p>	
3	<p>There has been a sudden or recent negative change in the quality of relationship, or the relationship is thought to be strained.</p>	
4	<p>Poor or negative relationship communication between young person and their carer Parent.</p> <p>Young person not responding to boundaries, historic abuse experiences of trauma in the family or directly to the young person.</p> <p>Familial links with gang's criminal activity.</p>	
5	<p>Current/suspected abuse in the family, Poor communication, low warmth, attachment or trust.</p> <p>Parent/Carer does not implement age appropriate boundaries.</p>	
Emotional and Physical Condition		
0	No Concerns	

1	Concerns that the young person is becoming increasingly distant, distracted and preoccupied.	
2	Experiencing difficulties in identity, low self-esteem or self-confidence. Young person is avoiding certain areas, worried about being harmed.	
3	Learning or physical difficulties vulnerabilities, reporting thoughts of helplessness, self-harm or suicide. Young person is significantly stressed and anxious and is refusing to leave the home.	
4	Unexplained injuries, either suspected through being inflicted or through self-harming, Young person expressing suicidal ideation	
5	Hospital admission due to unexplained injuries, self-harming suicide attempt, concerns regarding experiences of Trauma, PTSD.	
ASSOCIATION WITH GANGS/CRIMINALS/ PEERS AND ADULTS WHO POSE A RISK		
0	No concerns	
1	Young person not at risk, information indicates that the young person may have some contact with vulnerable peers but has other positive networks.	
2	Young person is aware of gang activity in their area, and aware of others associated, but information indicates that they are not actively involved.	

3	<p>Young person socialises with vulnerable peer's adults or is in contact with peers who pose a risk, there is no information that they themselves are involved in exploitation however, they are thought to be on the periphery.</p>	
4	<p>Young person is in active contact with risky adults and peers, information/intelligence confirms that who are known 'gang' Associates/Nominals, young person can recognise risks/exploitation but contact has not reduced.</p> <p>Young person is suspected of carrying a knife, or drugs with the intent of supply.</p>	
5	<p>Young person is known to be habitually associating with risky adults/peers and does not act on this.</p> <p>Young person is actively involved with a gang, criminal group or associated to gang members through peers or family, they have been found in possession of a knife (Bladed article) firearm, drugs (not for personal use).</p> <p>They have been found on a suspected County lines, exploitation of the young person is heavily suspected.</p>	
<p>Use of technology - SOCIAL MEDIA – Sexual Bullying</p>		
0	<p>No Concerns - Young person uses internet and or has an instant messaging account, they have a good awareness of potential risks/dangers of internet use and age appropriate parental controls and monitoring is in place.</p>	
1	<p>Young person uses internet and social media accounts and there are some concerns that a lack of age appropriate monitoring guidance is in place or should be strengthened.</p>	

2	<p>Young person has accessed one or more social networking sites and has links to, or is 'friends' to unknown people.</p>	
3	<p>Unmonitored / secretive use of internet.</p> <p>Young person received texts/calls from unknown people.</p> <p>Possession of a mobile phone which parent/carer has no or only limited knowledge.</p> <p>Accessing videos connected to gangs/criminality.</p>	
4	<p>Young person has been exposed to online dangers and regularly accessing sites such as Tinder, Grinder. Young person is at risk of being coerced into sharing inappropriate images of themselves.</p> <p>Images or videos may include, drug taking, weapons, money, peers and adults thought to be associated with gangs/criminal activity, unknown locations e.g. hotel rooms.</p>	
5	<p>Young person maybe receiving threats and there is evidence that they are being coerced and controlled through online platforms.</p> <p>Young person being coerced and controlled to post inappropriate language /information sexual pictures when contacted.</p> <p>Young person plans and being coerced to meet face to face the person they only know online.</p> <p>Young person has appeared as a perpetrator or victim in online video relating to criminal sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Young person has suddenly stopped using any social media.</p>	

Alcohol and drug use		
0	No concerns	
1	Experimental/Recreational use of drugs or alcohol (cigarettes in younger children).	
2	Uses drugs or alcohol – there is evidence of increasing and regular use and it is unclear as to how this is being financed.	
3	Alcohol/drug dependency and habitual use is suspected. Drug possession and use is “on tick” - and young person is becoming indebted.	
4	Evidence that young person is dependent on alcohol/drugs.	
5	Evidence of drug dependency, young person has been arrested for drug possession with intent to supply, on a county line or in a ‘trap house’ or ‘bando’.	
Recognition of abusive and exploitative behaviour receipt of unexplained gifts money		
0	No Concerns, young person has a good understanding of exploitative / abusive behaviour and can use it to keep themselves safe, within the context of age and environment.	

	All new gifts and belongings are accounted for.	
1	Reasonable understanding of abusive/exploitative behaviour.	
2	Some understanding of abusive / exploitative behaviour, may recognise the risk but unable to apply it to themselves, requires some additional support in understanding how relationships can become exploitative.	
3	Limited recognition of exploitative relationship patterns, young person has unaccounted for gifts, monies and evidence or concerns that they may be feeling 'indebted' to others.	
4	Very limited recognition of abusive / exploitative behaviour, young person has monies being transferred through their bank account, gifts, belonging clothing's unaccounted for. Young person is being requested to carry out jobs or tasks to clear off debt.	
5	No recognition of abusive exploitative behaviour, cannot identify recognise the risk of abuse or exploitation.	
Distrust of Authority figure disengagement Education school		
0	Good engagement with all appropriate services/professionals, engaged in education, training, work or actively seeking employment	
1	Increasing recent concerns regarding attendance at school.	

2	<p>Reasonable engagement with all relevant services professionals education but attendance is a concern, education could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is on roll at a school or PRU - Is on roll at a school or PRU with alternative provision in place - Is on roll at a college - Is employed with training 	
3	<p>Some engagement with services and professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occasional contact - Is on a reduced timetable - Is persistently absent from school <p>Sudden noticeable change in engagement inc attendance, performance or behaviour at school</p> <p>Negative view of authority figures and professionals.</p>	
4	<p>Brief engagement or lack of meaningful engagement with professionals/service: early stages or sporadic contact</p> <p>Young person is excluded from school</p> <p>A NEET (Not in education employment or training) but young person is showing an interest in accessing opportunities.</p>	
5	<p>Not engaging with service of professionals</p> <p>Young person is not attending school or is NEET and shows no interest in accessing education or training opportunities</p>	

Scoring			
Indicator	Score		Score
Sexual Health		Gangs / Criminal/ adults who pose a risk	
Absence Missing		Use of technology Social media	
Familial Concerns		Alcohol and drug use	
Emotional and Physical Condition		Recognition of abuse and exploitative behaviour	
		Distrust of authority figure / disengagement with education	

ACTION PLANNING

Action Plan				
Area of need /risk	Desired outcome	Action	By Whom	By When
<i>e.g. Missing from home/care</i>	<i>To gain further information and greater understanding to suspected location, and patterns of missing</i>	<i>To support foster carer in gain itemised billing of YP phone bill, Build a missing chronology</i>	<i>S/W and Foster carer</i>	<i>14 days Ongoing</i>

Review Date	
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14 APPENDIX 2 – Young Persons Engagement Tool

Do you have any physical health problems					Yes	No
Are you receiving treatment for this? (Is there anything you need?)						
Is there a word to describe how you have felt over the last 4 weeks:						
Or						
Choose a number 1- bad to 5- great						
1	2	3	4	5		
Please expand on your answer:						
Have you ever had thoughts about hurting yourself?						
Have you ever had thoughts about ending your life?						
Overall view of concerns / strengths						
Young Person's View						
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>		
Practitioner's View						
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>		
Are you in a relationship at the moment?						

--

What does consent mean to you?

--

Which of the following would you consider healthy / unhealthy in a relationship?

They tell me who I can and can't spend time with	They support my goals	They check my phone	They have physically hurt me
They don't pressure me to do sexual things	They listen when I'm upset and validate/ don't deny my feelings	They say things to make me feel bad about the way I look	They celebrate my achievements

Any notes or comments from the young person

--

Overall view of concerns / strengths

--

Young Person's View

--

<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
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Practitioner's View

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<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
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Do you have a trusted person you could speak to if you had a sexual health concern?

Do you require any assistance with your sexual health?				
	Yes	No		
Do you know how to access sexual health services in Barnet?				
Have you accessed these services before?				
Could you tell me why you accessed the services?				
Overall view of concerns / strengths				
Young Person's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Practitioner's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
How many hours do you spend on your phone each day?				
Less than 2	2-4	4-6	6-8	More than 8
What do you mainly use your phone for?				
What are your favourite social media sites?				
Does your parent / carer supervise the sites you use?				
Have you ever seen anything on social media that makes you feel uncomfortable?				
Have you ever been exposed to violence online?				

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Do you use any other forms of technology? (e.g. games consoles, laptop / tablet)

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Which of the following do you think could put your safety at risk?

Using social media to learn about world issues	Having a public account	Using social media to stay in touch with long term friends	Having your location setting on
Sharing private images of yourself or other people	Using social media to earn money	Accepting unknown friend requests	Sharing personal information online (e.g address or phone number)

Any notes or comments from the young person

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Have you ever been encouraged to share private images / videos of yourself?

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Have you ever received threats online?

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Overall view of concerns / strengths

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Young Person's View

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<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
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Practitioner's View

<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
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How would you describe your experience of school?

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What would you change about your school experience if you could?					
Do you ever feel like skipping school? If so, why?					
Where are you going when you are not at school? <i>(Skip if not relevant)</i>					
Do you have a safe space to go when you are not at school? <i>(Skip if not relevant)</i>					
Do you have a curfew?				Yes	No
If yes, do you feel this is appropriate for you? If not, why?					
Do you understand why you might be reported as missing?				Yes	No
Young person's explanation					
Knowing this, have you ever been reported missing for more than 24 hours?				Yes	No
Young person's explanation					
Overall view of concerns					
Young Person's View					
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
Practitioner's View					
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	

Do you drink alcohol?	Yes	No
If yes, how often?		
Do you take drugs?	Yes	No
If yes, how often, when, where, how much?		
Has anyone you know (friend, family, professional) expressed they are worried about you taking drugs and / or alcohol?		
Do you feel as if you could go without alcohol and / or drugs, or would that be difficult?		
Have you ever felt pressured into taking anything? Are you in control of what you take when you do?		
Overall view of concerns / strengths		
Young Person's View		
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Practitioner's View		
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
What is your relationship like with (each of) them? <i>(refer to professionals listed on relationship map)</i>		

What is your view of the police? Would you feel comfortable to approach them for help?				
Do you have a trusted person you can talk to in your family?				
How would you describe your relationship with your parent / carer?				
Do you feel supported by them?				
Do you feel the need to support them with anything?				
Is there anything else you are worried about at home? If so, what do you think would help?				
Overall view of concerns / strengths				
Young Person's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Practitioner's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Which of these would you expect from a friendship?				
Trust	Money/ gifts	Respect	Boundaries	

Protection	Honesty	Reliability	Secret keeping	
Threats	Loyalty	Humour	Sex	
Reflections on activity				
Outside of the home, who do you generally spend (most) time with?				
What do your parents / carers think about the people you spend time with? (What do they like / dislike about them?)				
Do you feel safe in London? Are there any areas in Barnet or other boroughs you try to avoid?				
What, if anything, might help you to feel safer?				
Do you receive money? If so, where do you get it from?				
Do you have any worries or concerns about money at the moment?				
Overall view of concerns / strengths				
Young Person's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Practitioner's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

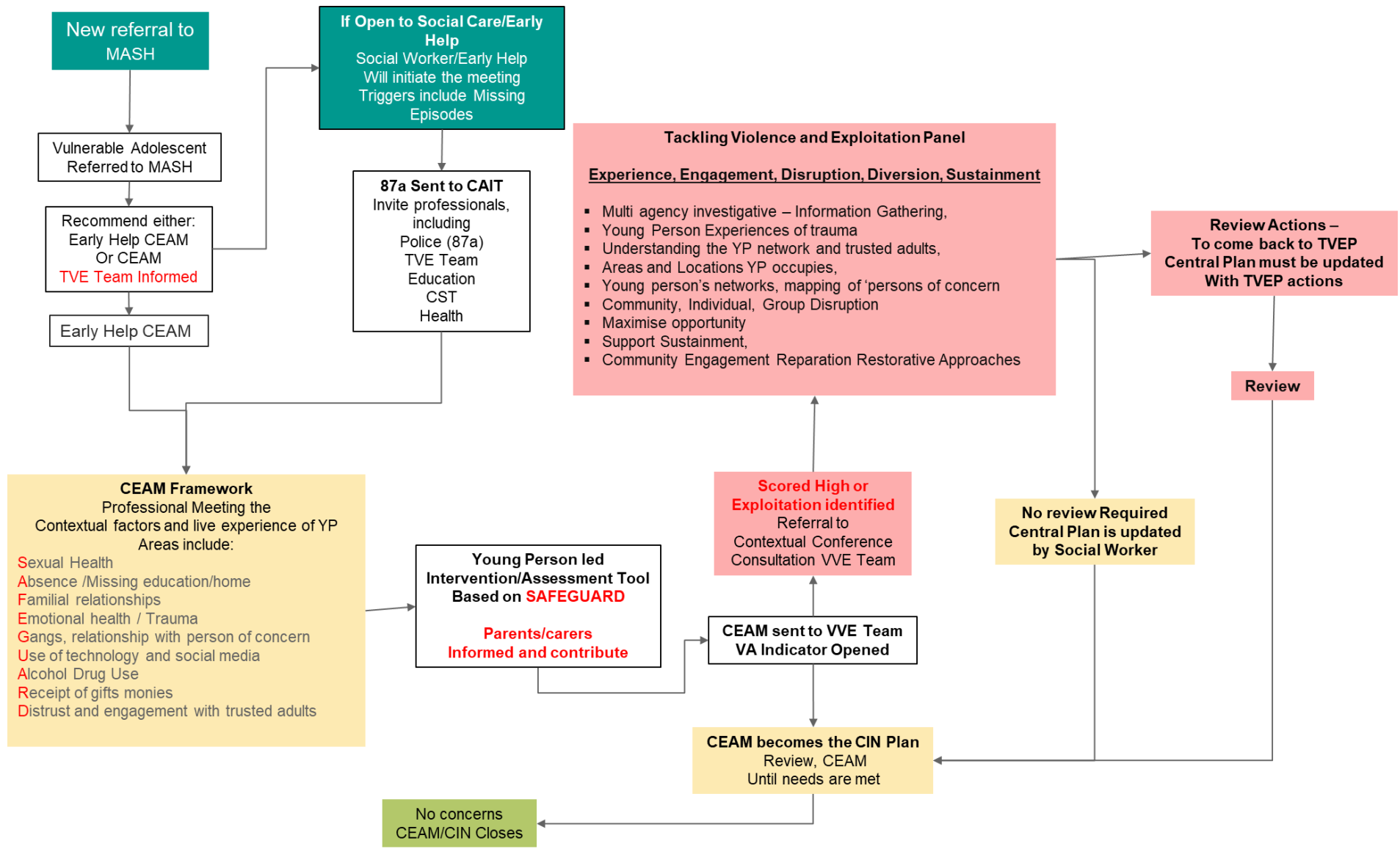
What's your understanding of exploitation, what does it look like to you?				
How do you think the following could be signs of exploitation?				
Owing money to other people	Having a bank account that other people have access to	Feeling pressured to do jobs to clear debts	Being given alcohol, which often leads to sex	
Being protected by older people	Frequent sexual health infections	Travelling to unknown places at the request of others	Receiving expensive gifts or money	
Having discussed the above, what would you do if you thought you were being exploited?				
If you were worried someone else was being exploited, who would you talk to?				
Overall view of concerns / strengths				
Young Person's View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Practitioners View				
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Would you like to attend future professionals meetings and remain involved in your planning?		Y	N	

Appendix 3:

Barnet Safeguarding Children Board Resolution policy

<https://thebarnetscp.org.uk/bscp/professionals/barnet-safeguarding-partnership-resolution-policy-1>

Appendix 4 - CEAM Process Map



Appendix 5 – Adult At Risk Panel Referral Form

Adults At Risk Panel Referral

PROTECTIVE MAKING: OFFICIAL SENSITIVE when complete.

When complete please email through to anika.cosgrove@barnet.gov.uk and nimco.mohamed@barnet.gov.uk

Person details	Referrer to complete details
LCS Ref (If applicable)	
Name of person being considered and address	
DOB	
Age	
Gender	
Ethnicity	
Professional involved/contact details	Intervention in progress
Conviction information if applicable	
Sentence / order (type, start, duration)/ CBO etc.	
Contextual information (Interfamilial violence, criminal associations ect)	
Vulnerability factors ACEs, substance dependency adverse experience, lack of housing, trauma etc.	
NPS Assessment data	

Risk of Serious Harm to others:

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Date assessed: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Risk to own safety and wellbeing:

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Date assessed:

Likelihood of reoffending:

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Referring person / Agency

Date of referral

Adults at Risk Panel recommendations