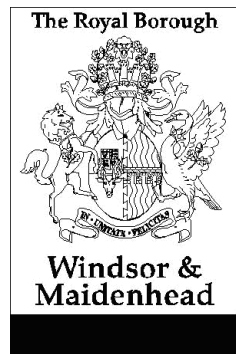


Report for: ACTION



Contains Confidential or Exempt Information	NO – Part I
Title	Missing Young People/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy
Responsible Officer(s)	Alison Alexander, Managing Director/Strategic Director of Children’s Services
Contact officer, job title and phone number	Hilary Hall, Head of Strategy, Commissioning and Performance, 01628 683893
Member reporting	Cllr Natasha Airey, Lead Member for Youth Services and Safeguarding
For Consideration By	Cabinet
Date to be Considered	17 December 2015
Implementation Date if Not Called In	Immediately
Affected Wards	All
Keywords/Index	Child sexual exploitation, safeguarding, children, young people, Local Safeguarding Children Board

REPORT SUMMARY

1. In July 2015, as part of its review of progress in addressing the risks to children and young people of child sexual exploitation, Cabinet noted that the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board was revising the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy, following an external review earlier in the year.
2. The revised Strategy has now been approved by the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board on 18 November 2015 and this report seeks Cabinet’s endorsement of the final strategy.
3. The recommendation is being made because child sexual exploitation poses a significant risk to children and the local authority, including Cabinet, needs to be assured that the council and its partners are working effectively together and making full use of their statutory and other powers to minimise risks.

If recommendations are adopted, how will residents benefit?

Benefits to residents and reasons why they will benefit	Dates by which residents can expect to notice a difference
1. Proactive and preventative management of the risks associated with child sexual exploitation by the local authority with its partners will protect residents and	Immediately

ensure safer communities in the Borough.	
--	--

1 DETAILS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION: That Cabinet:

1.1 Endorse the Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2015-2017, see appendix 1, as approved by the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board on 18 November 2015.

2 REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION(S) AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 The findings of the external review of statutory partners' response to addressing the risks to children and young people of child sexual exploitation were considered by Cabinet in March 2015. At the same time, Cabinet reviewed the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board's (LSCB) Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy and believed that it needed strengthening. As a result, the LSCB commissioned an external consultant to draft an initial revision to the Strategy in May 2015 which was then taken through the LSCB's Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Sub-Group for further refinement and agreement. The final Strategy was approved by the LSCB Board on 18 November 2015, see appendix 1.
- 2.2 As members of the LSCB's Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Sub-Group, officers worked with multi-agency partners to review and strengthen the Strategy taking account of the findings of the external review and internal audit, as well as nuances in the local and national strategic direction of tackling child sexual exploitation. Specifically, the work has sought to strengthen the Strategy so that it:
- Outlines the challenges to be addressed.
 - Sets out agreed principles.
 - Identifies the key policy decisions.
- 2.3 Officers are satisfied that the approved Strategy provides the strategic context within which each agency has its own action plan to take forward their contribution to addressing the risks to children and young people of child sexual exploitation. Cabinet agreed the Council's action plan on [26 March 2015](#) and an update on progress was provided on [30 July 2015](#). A further update will be provided in March 2016. The actions in the action plan took account of the risk factors in relation to child sexual exploitation that were identified following the Rotherham Inquiry, see point 5.5 of the attached Strategy.
- 2.4 The operational procedures that formed a substantial part of the original Strategy have been removed from the new document and are now integrated into the on-line [RBWM procedures](#).
- 2.5 As the lead safeguarding agency, Children's Services co-chairs both the Strategic Sub-Group of the Board and the Operational Panel which supports it. Both groups have key roles to play in terms of responsibility and accountability, see Appendix 2 of the Strategy for terms of reference. The majority of the Council's work in this area is focused on prevention and protection and it supports Thames Valley Police

in their prosecution activities. Whilst the work to date has focused on preventative and protection work with all children and young people, officers recognise the need to recognise, in particular, boys at risk of, or experiencing, child sexual exploitation, given that this cohort is generally under-represented in reporting.

2.6 Key elements of Children’s Services’ prevention and protection work include:

- Co-ordinating and driving the ongoing community awareness campaigns.
- Delivering training, usually in partnership with Thames Valley Police, to agencies and businesses, including tax drivers and licensed premises.
- Completing screening of children/young people at risk of child sexual exploitation to determine the level of risk.
- With multi-agency partners, developing and implementing robust protection plans to secure the safety of children and young people at risk of, or subject to, child sexual exploitation.

Table 1: Options

Option	Comments
The local authority does not endorse the revised Strategy.	The Strategy provides the strategic direction for all agencies working in the Royal Borough to take appropriate action together to prevent and protect residents vulnerable to child sexual exploitation, and in doing so comply with statutory responsibilities to keep children and young people safe.
The local authority endorses the revised Strategy Recommended	The Strategy provides the strategic direction for all agencies working in the Royal Borough to take appropriate action together to prevent and protect residents vulnerable to child sexual exploitation, and in doing so comply with statutory responsibilities to keep children and young people safe.

3 KEY IMPLICATIONS

Table 2: Defined outcomes

Defined Outcomes	Unmet	Met	Exceeded	Significantly Exceeded	Date they should be delivered by
Prevention - % of children/ young people removed from the Child Sexual Exploitation case tracker within three months of identification due to	<90%	90-94%	95-99%	>99%	31 March 2016

Defined Outcomes	Unmet	Met	Exceeded	Significantly Exceeded	Date they should be delivered by
successful intervention					
Protection – No. of children/ young people identified at risk level 3	>3	2-3	1-2	1	31 March 2016

4 FINANCIAL DETAILS

Financial impact on the budget

- 4.1 No additional budget is being sought for this work. All the work undertaken in relation to child sexual exploitation is within the base budget of the four Directorates and is based on the time of key officers engaged in the multi-agency Strategic Group and Operational Panel. Existing resources were refocused in 2015-2016 to appoint a coordinator on a fixed term contract to co-work cases on the Operational Panel tracker and to commission some specialist support services.

Table 3: Costs

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	Revenue £'000	Revenue £'000	Revenue £'000
Addition	0	0	0
Reduction	0	0	0

5 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The statutory framework for the local authority to use to address the risks of child sexual exploitation includes:
- Local authority's general duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 or to make child protection enquiries under Section 47 of the same Act.
 - The power to share information to prevent crime and disorder under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Section 115.
 - Housing Act 2004 in relation to the licencing houses of multiple occupation.
 - Child Abduction under Section 2 of the Child Abduction Act 1984
 - The Licensing Act 2003 to prevent children and young people gaining access to adult venues where they may be vulnerable to grooming.

6 VALUE FOR MONEY

- 6.1 Investment in proactive and preventative action should decrease the number of individual cases escalating to specialist safeguarding services.

7. SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT APPRAISAL

7.1 None

8 RISK MANAGEMENT

8.1 The risks detailed in table 4 are focused on the risk of implementation

Table 4: Risk management

Risks	Uncontrolled Risk	Controls	Controlled Risk
The Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board does not effectively address the risks of child sexual exploitation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Council is a key statutory partner in the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board and its Sub-Groups.• Strategic influence within the statutory role of Director of Children's Services.	Low

9 LINKS TO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

9.1 The work around addressing the risks of child sexual exploitation predominantly links to the Strategic Objectives around Residents First and Delivering Together. Specifically, it will:

- Support Children and Young People.
- Encourage Healthy People and Lifestyles.
- Work for safer and stronger communities.
- Strengthen Partnerships.

10 EQUALITIES, HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY COHESION

10.1 Effective work in addressing the risks of child sexual exploitation will contribute to eliminating discrimination and victimisation of vulnerable children and young people within the community.

11 STAFFING/WORKFORCE AND ACCOMMODATION IMPLICATIONS

11.1 None.

12 PROPERTY AND ASSETS

12.1 None.

13 ANY OTHER IMPLICATIONS

13.1 None.

14 CONSULTATION

14.1 All partners involved in the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board.

15 TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Table 5: Timetable

Activity	Timescale	Responsibility
Monitoring the outcome of the implementation of the Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2015-2017	Quarterly from January 2016	Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board

16. APPENDICES

16.1 This report has one appendix:

- Appendix 1: Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2015-2017.

17. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

17.1 Background information to this report includes:

- Report to Cabinet, 26 March 2015.
- Report to Cabinet, 30 July 2015.

18. CONSULTATION (MANDATORY)

Table 6: Consultation schedule

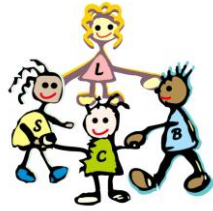
Name of consultee	Post held and Department	Date sent	Date received	See comments in paragraph:
Internal				
Cllr D Burbage	Leader of the Council	20/11/15		
Cllr N Airey	Lead Member for Youth Services and Safeguarding	19/11/15 01/12/15	20/11/15 01/12/15	Comments included
Andrew Brooker	Interim Strategic Director of Corporate Services	19/11/15		
Christabel Shawcross	Deputy Managing Director and Strategic Director of Adults, Culture and Health	19/11/15		
Simon Fletcher	Strategic Director of Operations	19/11/15		
Shared Legal Solutions		19/11/15	25/11/15	
Edmund Bradley	Finance Partner	19/11/15	23/11/15	

Name of consultee	Post held and Department	Date sent	Date received	See comments in paragraph:
Michaela Rizou	Cabinet Policy Officer	19/11/15	20/11/15 01/12/15	Comments included.

REPORT HISTORY

Decision type:	Urgency item?
Key decision	No

Full name of report author	Job title	Full contact no:
Hilary Hall	Head of Strategy, Commissioning and Performance	01628 683893



Windsor and Maidenhead
*LOCAL SAFEGUARDING
CHILDREN BOARD*

**MISSING CHILDREN/YOUNG PEOPLE
AND CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
STRATEGY
2015-2017**

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Frequently used acronyms

CiC	Children in Care*
CP	Child protection
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
DfE	Department for Education
RBWM	The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
W&M LSCB	Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board

** Children in care refers to children who are voluntarily accommodated as well as those on a Care Order.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This strategy sets out how, through partnership working, statutory and voluntary services in the Royal Borough will work together to safeguard and protect children/young people who go missing and/or who are at risk of, or have been victims of, child sexual exploitation.

1.2 These aims are delivered through three high-level strategic objectives:

- **Prevent** children/young people from going missing or becoming victims of child sexual exploitation by raising awareness and understanding amongst professionals and the wider community.
- **Protect** children/young people who go missing or who are at risk of, or have been victims of child sexual exploitation.
- **Prosecute** those seeking to sexually exploit children and wherever possible, bring them to justice.

1.3 In order to deliver these strategic objectives, all agencies will work together to develop and deliver robust and integrated multi-agency structures, systems and resources.

1.4 This strategy is informed by a range of nationally published statutory and other guidance and reports, see appendix 1, and will enable agencies within the Royal Borough to meet the statutory requirements set out in:

- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015.
- Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation 2009.
- Statutory guidance on children who run away or go missing from home or care 2014.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 This strategy covers all children/young people:

- Living in the boundaries of Windsor and Maidenhead.
- In the care of the local authority and placed within children's homes or with foster parents within the Royal Borough boundaries.
- Who are subject to a Care Order and who are living with parents or relatives.
- In the care of other local authorities but placed within the Royal Borough boundaries in independent residential children's homes or foster homes.

Missing

2.2 For the purposes of this strategy, Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board has adopted the definitions agreed by the Association of Chief Police Officers:

- **Missing** – 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.
- **Absent** – a person not at a place where they are expected or required to be.

Child Sexual Exploitation

- 2.3 Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board confirm that the sexual exploitation of children and young people is a form of child sexual abuse and has adopted the definition of sexual exploitation that is set out in statutory guidance, see box 1.

Box 1: Statutory definition of child sexual exploitation

“Sexual exploitation of children/young people and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child/young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability”.

3 PRINCIPLES

- 3.1 The Royal Borough’s approach to children and young people **missing from home and care** is determined by the following principles:
- Being missing from home or care is a safeguarding issue, not a crime.
 - A child/young person in a stable living situation, having healthy relationships with supportive adults, does not go missing.
 - However ‘streetwise’ and self sufficient a child/young person may present, a missing episode is always a matter for concern.
 - A child/young person who goes missing may not recognise the risks to which they are exposing themselves.
 - A child/young person may go missing because of abuse, neglect, exploitation, domestic violence, or other difficulties.
 - When a child/young person goes missing from home or care, they are at risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation, alcohol and drug abuse, becoming a victim of crime or committing crime themselves.
- 3.2 The Royal Borough’s approach to **child sexual exploitation** is determined by the following principles

- Children/young people do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation, but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation.
- Children/young people under 16 years of age cannot consent to sexual activity.
- Sexual activity with children/young people under the age of 13 is statutory rape.
- Sexually exploited children/young people should be treated as victims of abuse, not as offenders.
- The primary law enforcement effort must be against the coercers and sex abusers, who may be adult, but could also be the child's peers or young people who are older than the child.
- Sexually exploited children/young people are in need of services under the Children Act 1989 and 2004. They are also children/young people in need of protection.

4 MISSING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE CONTEXT

4.1 Historically, statutory agencies have often separated out and distinguished between children/young people missing from education and children/young people missing from home or care and have operated two separate policies and protocols. Whilst the issues can be different, both present significant safeguarding risks. In addition, it is increasingly recognised that a child/young person missing from education can be a critical early warning sign of wider safeguarding risks. The reasons for children/young people going missing are often varied and complex and cannot be viewed in isolation from their home circumstances or their experiences of care.

4.2 The term '**Children Missing from Education**' (CME) refers to all children/young people of compulsory school age who are neither on a school roll, nor being educated otherwise, e.g. privately or in alternative provision, and who have been out of any educational provision for a substantial period of time, usually four weeks or more. Councils have statutory duties relating to the provision of education and the safeguarding and welfare of children/young people. Children/young people can fall out of the education system because they:

- Are permanently excluded from school.
- Fail to start appropriate provision and therefore never enter the system or fail to complete a transition between phases or providers particularly after moving to new a local authority area.
- Stop attending due to unofficial exclusions, extended holidays abroad or long absence/illness.
- Live a life style which involves travelling.
- Are withdrawn by their parents.

4.3 **Children/young people who go missing from home or care** may place themselves and others at risk and each missing episode is potentially serious. Every 'missing' episode should attract proper attention from the professionals involved, who must collaborate to ensure a consistent and coherent response is

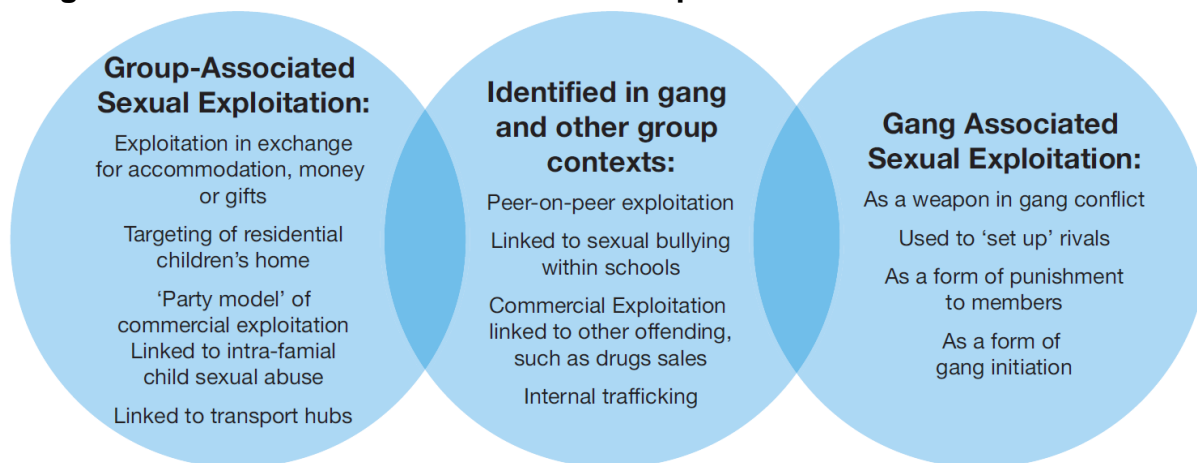
given to the child/young person on his/her return. Children/young people missing from care are particularly vulnerable.

- 4.4 The focus on the number of occasions where a child/young person goes missing is not as important as why they go missing and the increased risks they face when they do. Any kind of assessment must look at all factors which may “push” or “pull” a child/young person into going missing. Factors that may “push” a child/young person away from home include not feeling accepted in the environment, family breakdown and arguments, substance misuse by family members and new family members moving in. The factors that “pull” young people from home can include staying out with peers, boyfriends or girlfriends, becoming involved in drugs and alcohol, being groomed and sexually exploited or wanting freedom and independence.
- 4.5 Statistics show that a child/young person associated with organised sexual exploitation can go missing between 100 to 200 times which shows that interventions with these children/young people should be a high priority. Agencies need to be as aware of the potential risks to children/young people who are absent, as opposed to reported as missing. This cohort can attract less attention because they are only absent for a short period of time or they are absent but their whereabouts is known.
- 4.6 According to the Home Office, an estimated 140,000 young people under 18 years of age go missing each year. Those aged 15-17 years of age generally go missing most frequently, with female children/young people more likely to go missing than males.

5 CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CONTEXT

- 5.1 Sexual exploitation includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse, as well as, in some cases, neglect. Many sexually exploited children/young people have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices around sex and sexuality and the sexual activities they are coerced into. Child sexual exploitation may involve a single perpetrator and a single victim, or it may involve multiple victims and perpetrators. The Office of the Children’s Commissioner (2013) has identified thirteen patterns of child sexual exploitation involving groups and gangs, see diagram 1. It is important to note that child sexual exploitation takes a wide variety of forms, and these may be linked or changing:

Diagram 1: Three models of child sexual exploitation



5.2 Young people experiencing any of the three models can be victim to extreme levels of intimidation and physical and sexual violence. Victims of exploitation may also be used as agents to recruit other children/young people. In some cases a young person may be a perpetrator and a victim of child sexual exploitation.

5.3 Grooming using the Internet and mobile technology is also becoming increasingly common. Along with a significant risk in the use of mobile phones, including Bluetooth technology, perpetrators target children/young people and young people through these sites, alongside grooming and exploitation through texts and picture messaging. Child Exploitation and Online Protection found that almost a third of children/young people in their study admitted to having met someone whom they had previously only met online.

5.4 Evidence shows that the majority of victims of child sexual exploitation are female; however, it is important to recognise that there is likely to be an even greater under-representation of males due to difficulties in recognising sexual exploitation amongst boys and young men. The average age when concerns are first identified is usually between 13-15 years of age although children/young people as young as 10 have been identified. Victims are from a range of ethnicities though the vast majority are white.

5.5 The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997-2013 (Jay, 2014) identified the following risk factors from a review of 66 cases:

- The majority of children had multiple reported missing episodes.
- Almost 50% of children who were sexually exploited or at risk had misused alcohol or other substances, typically part of the grooming process.
- A third had mental health problems and two thirds had emotional health difficulties.
- In just over a third of cases, children were previously known to services because of child protection and child neglect.
- There was a history of domestic violence in nearly 50% of cases.
- Truancy and school refusal were recorded in 63% of cases.
- Children in residential care were particularly targeted.

6 WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD POLICY DECISIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 In July 2014, the Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board confirmed child sexual exploitation as a priority in its business plan for the next two years. It is committed to ensuring there is an increased awareness of emerging threats to children/young people through, for example, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, modern day slavery and female genital mutilation, together with developing and implementing strategies and policies.

Governance

6.2 The Windsor and Maidenhead Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group is a Sub-Group of the Local Safeguarding Children Board and is co-chaired by the Strategic Director of Children's Services and the Local Police Commander. The Group comprises senior managers from the local authority, Thames Valley Police and other key partners. It is supported by a Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Panel that meets monthly to review and put in place interventions for individual children/young people at risk of missing and child sexual exploitation, see appendix 2 for terms of reference.

Policies and procedures

6.3 Wherever possible, the Royal Borough works within missing children and child sexual exploitation systems common across Berkshire, including:

- Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Levels, see point 6.5.
- Child Sexual Exploitation Indicator tool.
- Berkshire Child Protection Procedures.
- Thames Valley Police and Children's Services Authorities Joint Protocol on children and young people missing from home and care, 2014.
- Engagement with Thames Valley Police central Child Sexual Exploitation Team and Missing Persons Co-ordinator.
- Pan-Berkshire Strategic Network.

6.4 The Royal Borough has developed specific local procedures¹ relating to children missing education, children missing from home or care and child sexual exploitation.

6.5 The Operational Panel in the Royal Borough categories individual cases according to three levels of risk, see box 2.

¹ <http://rbwm.proceduresonline.com/>

Box 2: Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Levels

Level 1: Low level risk indicators:

- Regularly coming home late or going missing.
- Overt sexualised dress.
- Sexualised risk taking, including on the Internet.
- Unaccounted for monies or goods.
- Associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children or young people.
- Reduced contact with family and friends and other support networks.
- Sexually transmitted infections.
- Experimenting with drugs and/or alcohol.
- Poor self image, eating disorders and/or some self harm.

Level 2: Medium level indicators – any of Level 1 and ONE or more of these indicators:

- Getting into cars with unknown adults.
- Associating with known child sexual exploitation adults.
- Being groomed on the Internet.
- Clipping, ie offering to have sex for money or other payment and then running before sex takes place.
- Disclosure of a physical assault with no substantiating evidence to warrant a S47 enquiry, then refusing to make or withdrawing a complaint.
- Being involved in child sexual exploitation through being seen in hotspots, ie known houses or recruiting grounds.
- Having an older boy/girlfriend.
- Non school attendance or excluded.
- Staying out overnight with no explanation.
- Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour.
- Unaccounted for money or goods, including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol.
- Multiple sexually transmitted infections.
- Self harming that requires medical treatment.
- Repeat offending.
- Gang member or association with gangs.

Level 3: High level indicators any of Levels 1 and 2 and ONE or more of these indicators:

- Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity.
- Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them.
- Child under 16 meeting different adults and exchanging or selling sexual activity.
- Removed from known “red light” district by professionals due to suspected child sexual exploitation.
- Being taken to clubs and hotels and engaging in sexual activity.
- Disclosure of serious sexual assault and then withdrawal of statement.
- Abduction and forced imprisonment.

- Being moved around for sexual activity.
- Disappearing from the “system” with no contact or support.
- Being bought/sold/trafficked.
- Multiple miscarriages or terminations.
- Indicators of child sexual exploitation in conjunction with chronic alcohol and drug use.
- Indicators of child sexual exploitation alongside serious self harming.
- Receiving rewards of money or goods for recruiting peers into child sexual exploitation.

Local response

6.6 Reports such as the Serious Case Review published by Rochdale in 2013, and a set of reports published by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner have provided significant learning that has shaped the response to child sexual exploitation in the Royal Borough:

- **Focus on location** – certain types of locations and activities are often associated with child sexual exploitation, on-line grooming and coercion, ‘street grooming’ in public spaces such as off-licences, fast food outlets and taxi ranks, and exploitation organised through for example taxi services, hotels, and nightclubs.
- **Focus on vulnerability** – children who are already vulnerable for example through family breakdown leading to care may be targeted for grooming and exploitation. Young people are entrapped by very skilful grooming processes that initially provide them with huge perceived benefits but then progress to abuse with extreme control through fear and isolation from family, friends and other support. Young people are not likely to seek help and support, and may be very resistant to engagement by statutory services while in a chaotic period of their lives.
- **Multi-agency response** - the Operational Panel provides a forum to share information about associations between potential and actual victims, perpetrators or adults of concern, and locations and activities associated with child sexual exploitation. The Operational Group has wide multi-agency representation to ensure that information from all services about a young person who might be at risk or, or involved in, child sexual exploitation.

7 STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING

7.1 Delivery against strategy using data on operational activity is monitored by the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group and quality assured through multi-agency audits. Individual cases are tracked monthly by the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Panel and progress reported by exception to the Strategic Group.

7.2 The Chair of the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group reports to the main Local Safeguarding Children Board and produces an annual report that is incorporated into the Board’s Annual Report.

7.3 Key areas of activity in relation to the three strategic objectives include:

Prevent

- Bespoke awareness raising campaigns.
- National Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Day.
- Annual Conference.
- Local profiling of need and risk.
- Training for professionals.

Protect

- Dissemination of policies and procedures and associated toolkits.
- Specialist support services for children, young people and their families.
- Risk assessments.

Prosecute

- Development and implementation of disruption activities in relation to known or suspected perpetrator.
- Targeting known locations for disruption and enforcement.
- Effective witness support.

7.3 The Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board uses a number of measures to identify whether the risks of missing and child sexual exploitation are being mitigated, see table 1. All measures have limitations so conclusions should be drawn from a range of measures reviewed together.

Table 1: Measures for missing and child sexual exploitation

Measure	Rationale
Prevent	
Number of young people, under 18, missing from home three times or more in a quarter	Indicator of potential young people at risk of child sexual exploitation
Number of young people, under 18, missing from care three times or more in a quarter	Indicator of potential young people at risk of child sexual exploitation
Total number of young people at risk of, or subject to, child sexual exploitation known to the Borough	Indicator of actual number of people known to be at risk of, or subject to, child sexual exploitation
Protect	
Total number of young people identified at risk levels 1, 2 and 3	Indicator of actual number of people known to be at risk of, or subject to, child sexual exploitation
Percentage of children/ young people removed from the child sexual exploitation case tracker within three months of identification due to successful intervention	Indicator of the timeliness of interventions with young people
Percentage of repeat referrals to the child sexual exploitation case tracker within 12 months	Indicator of the success of interventions with young people and the robustness of those interventions
Children/young people and families' views on the level of support received.	Indicator of quality of support and feedback on outcomes.
Prosecute	
Number of child sexual exploitation investigations initiated	Indicator of the identification of perpetrators and disruption activity.
Number of successful prosecutions	Indicator of the number of offenders.

Appendix 1: Statutory and other guidance relating to missing children/young people and child sexual exploitation

General guidance

- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) clarifies the core legal requirements on individuals and organisations to keep children/young people safe, including the legal requirements that health services, social workers, police, schools and other organisations who work with children/young people must follow. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>
- Joint statutory guidance, DCLG and DfE 'Provision of Accommodation for 16 and 17 year old young people who may be homeless and/or require accommodation' (April 2010) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/provision-of-accommodation-for-16-and-17-year-olds-who-may-be-homeless-and-or-require-accommodation>

Children/young people missing from education

- Children missing education - statutory guidance for local authorities, DfE, November 2013: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/350737/CME_guidance_final_template_CB_.pdf
- Related legislation on school attendance:
 - Education Act 1996 (section 7, 8, 14 & 19)
 - Education Act 2002 (section 21)
 - Education and Inspections Act 2006 (section 4 & 38)
 - The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006

Missing children/young people guidance, strategy and police resources

- Statutory guidance on children who run away or go missing from home or care, DfE, January 2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307867/Statutory_Guidance_-_Missing_from_care_3_.pdf
- Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) guidance on the Management, Recording and Investigation of Missing Persons <http://www.acpo.police.uk/documents/crime/2011/201103CRIIMP02.pdf>
- Missing Children and Adults strategy (2011) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/missing-children-and-adults-strategy>
- Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) website <http://www.ceop.police.uk/>
- The APPG for Runaway and Missing Children and Adults and the APPG for Looked After Children and Care Leavers REPORT FROM THE JOINT INQUIRY INTO CHILDREN WHO GO MISSING FROM CARE, June 2012.

Prevention and supporting missing children/young people and their families

- Railway Children Reach model, which looks at before, during and after incidents (RMFHC) <http://www.railwaychildren.org.uk/our-solution/where-we-work/uk/reach-model/>
- ChildLine (telephone: 0800 1111) <http://www.childline.org.uk/pages/home.aspx>
- Safe@Last, working with and on behalf of children/young people at risk through running away <http://www.safeatlast.org.uk/>
- What to do if a child goes missing: a guide for those working in education and youth work (2013) from the Children's Society
http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/pro_guide_to_runaways_-_online_versionfinal_0.pdf
- What to do if your child goes missing: practical advice for parents and carers (2013) from the Children's Society
http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/runaways_parents_guide_2013_final_six-page.pdf
- Developing local safeguarding responses to young runaways. Planning guide for professionals (2013) from the Children's Society
<http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources>
- Missing People research: reports on various related issues
<https://www.missingpeople.org.uk/missing-people/about-the-issue/missing-people-research>

Child sexual exploitation

- Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (2009)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-from-sexual-exploitation-supplementary-guidance>
- Tackling child sexual exploitation action plan (2011)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-child-sexual-exploitation-action-plan>
- Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation (HM Government, 2015)
- What to do if you suspect a child is being sexually exploited. A step-by-step guide for frontline practitioners (June 2012)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-to-do-if-you-suspect-a-child-is-being-sexually-exploited>
- National Working Group website, a UK network of over 1000 practitioners working on the issue of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and trafficking within the UK. includes relevant resources for practitioners www.nationalworkinggroup.org
- Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation (PACE) <http://www.paceuk.info/>
- Office of the Children's Commissioner (2012a) Briefing for the Rt Hon Michael Gove MP, Secretary of State for Education, on the emerging findings of the Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups, with a special focus on children in care

- I thought I was the only one. The only one in the world: The Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups, 2012b
http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/force_download.php?fp=%2Fclient_assets%2Fcp%2Fpublication%2F636%2FFINAL_REPORT_FOR_WEBSITE_Child_Sexual_Exploitation_in_Gangs_and_Groups_Inquiry_Interim_Report_21_11_12.pdf
- "If only someone had listened" Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups Final Report (2013) and other OCC reports.
- Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997-2013, DfE, 2014
http://www.rotherham.gov.uk/downloads/file/1407/independent_inquiry_cse_in_rotherham
- Report of Inspection of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, February 2015
- Reflections on child sexual exploitation A report by Louise Casey CB (DfLGC, 2015)
- Rochdale Borough Safeguarding Children Board (2013) The Overview Report of the Serious Case Review in respect of Young People 1,2,3,4,5 & 6,
- The Sexual Exploitation of Children: it couldn't happen here, could it? (Ofsted, 2014)
- Serious Case Review into Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire: from the experiences of Children A, B, C, D, E, and F (Oxfordshire LSCB, 2015)

Child trafficking

- Safeguarding Children Who May Have Been Trafficked Guidance (2011)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-who-may-have-been-trafficked-practice-guidance>
- NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC)
http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/research/ctail/ctail_wda84866.html
- London Borough of Hillingdon resources for trafficked children/young people at
<http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/16450/Child-trafficking-sub-group>
- On the Safe Side: Principle of Safe Accommodation of Child Victims of Trafficking (ECPAT UK, 2011) link available here:
http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/on_the_safe_side.pdf
- Conducting good return interviews for young people who run away (2014) from the Children's Society
http://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/8pp_a5_runaway_return_interviews_final.pdf

Appendix 2: Terms of reference

Group	Missing Persons and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group
Joint Chairs	Strategic Director of Children's Services RBWM Superintendent LPD Windsor and Maidenhead
Membership of Group	Deputy Director Early Help and Safeguarding Berkshire Healthcare Foundation Trust - Director of Nursing WAM Clinical Commissioning Group – Deputy Director of Nursing LSCB Business Manager Probation Housing Chair – Operational Panel
Aim and purpose of the Group	To oversee the effective implementation of the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy.
Objectives of group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and implement a multi agency strategy and action plan for addressing child sexual exploitation which focuses on: Prevention, Protection and Prosecution • To identify and coordinate roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies. • To identify the training needs of the wider children's workforce in relation to missing persons and child sexual exploitation. • To oversee the development of strategic and operational work to address missing and child sexual exploitation in RBWM. • To consider actions in line with recommendations from national reports.
Relationship of this group to other groups / meetings	Progress will be reported to the Local Safeguarding Children Board and to other groups as required including the Community Safety Partnership.
Frequency and location of group	Monthly, in Maidenhead
Other key details	-
Date agreed	November 2015
Date to be reviewed	November 2016 or sooner if the work of the group necessitates this.

Group	Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Panel
Joint Chairs	Head of Schools and Educational Services, RBWM Neighbourhood Inspector, Thames Valley Police
Membership of Group	Representatives to be invited from <i>RBWM</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Services • Community Safety • Adult Social Care <i>Thames Valley Police</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Abuse Investigation Unit • Neighbourhood Teams <i>Health</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAC Nurse • Sexual Health Adviser • Berkshire Health Foundation Trust Named Nurse <i>Housing Options</i> <i>Drug and Alcohol Team</i>
Aim and purpose of the Group	To identify children/young people who are missing and/or at risk of sexual exploitation, share information securely about those children/young people and devise and implement effective multi-agency interventions to reduce the risks.
Objectives of the Group	<i>Missing Children</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and share details of children/young people who are missing. • Identify potential risks and risk level. • Prioritise intervention. • Agree agency or multi agency responses where required. <i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and share details of children/young people who are at risk of child sexual exploitation. • Identify potential risks and risk level. • Prioritise intervention. • Agree agency or multi agency responses where required. <i>Young People Approaching Adulthood</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify young people approaching 18 years old who are at risk of sexual exploitation. • Pass concerns to Adult Safeguarding Services.
Relationship of the Group to other Groups	Update the Missing Persons/Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group quarterly on the work of the group and any potential issues
Frequency and location of meetings	Monthly meetings, in Maidenhead.
Date agreed	Reviewed 11 June 2015
Review Date	Annually or earlier at request of any agency

Document Name & file location	Windsor and Maidenhead Local Safeguarding Children Board Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2015-2017		
Document Author	Hilary Hall, Head of Strategy, Commissioning and Performance for the Missing Children/Young People and Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Sub-Group		
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