



Disruption checklist for child criminal exploitation (related to 'county lines')

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a child or young person to be a victim of trafficking, the following steps should be taken:

- This should be reported to the police in order for them to investigate the offences committed (i.e. modern slavery and trafficking offences).
- A referral should be made to Children's Social Care, as trafficking and exploitation means a child could be experiencing, or at risk of, significant harm and Child Protection processes need to be followed.
- A referral should be made to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) directly. This should be done through a multi-agency meeting where all professionals involved share information relating to the child's trafficking to go into the referral. The police and children's services are first responders, who are able to make this referral; however other agencies can and should support this referral to ensure it provides a full picture of the child or young person's experience to help the assessment. Following this, a strategy meeting should be convened in order to assess the information known, identify gaps and discuss a plan for the child or young person.
- This should not solely focus around intervention for the child or young person and their family. Contextual safeguarding is a key approach to understanding and responding to young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It is important to consider disruption of the exploitation, and important that practitioners and police work together to identify the perpetrators, locations and networks associated to the exploitation and develop plans to disrupt these.

Definition / relation to CSE

It is imperative that when we are exploring ways to disrupt child criminal exploitation (CCE), we understand its link to CSE and are open to using some of the same tools used to disrupt CSE.

Checklist

1. Has a strategy meeting been convened? Was the last one less than 2 weeks ago?
2. Can the child be invited to multi-agency meetings?
3. Can the child be offered the chance to lead the agenda?
4. Can the child choose their team?
5. Can the child choose the things they want the professional network to work on?
6. Is it possible to have the child moved out of area? What are the child's/family's thoughts about this?
7. Have they had RHIs completed? Have the recommendations from these been completed by the professional network? It is important that a young person



- has their voice heard so we should ensure we include their feelings and wishes in our plan even if they do not relate directly to their exploitation.
8. Do they have a dedicated police officer who is working closely with them?
Trident currently offer this through the Vulnerability Assessment Tracker.
 9. Have they been sent text safety plans for when they are missing?
 10. Do they have a worker from a voluntary sector organisation? If not, with child's consent, make a referral to the Rescue and Response / The Children's Society / similar.
 11. Does the social worker need a consultation around criminal exploitation?
 12. Is the child on a child protection plan?
 13. Where have they been found?
 14. Has the child's parent or care home been able to record intelligence such as types of drugs, vehicle registrations, times leaving and returning, train tickets etc.?
 15. If they have been found in county forces, have these forces been briefed?
Have the Regional Organised Crime Units in both areas been notified for further advice?
 16. If they are placed in a county have they been heard at the local MACE?
 17. Have missing notifications be sent out nationally and on social media?
 18. What origins are drugs lines from in London? Has any work been done with known organised crime group disruption / Trident? Have individuals been identified and arrested? Have the following been used?
 - a. Drug Dealing Telecommunication Restriction Orders
 - b. Criminal Behaviour Orders
 - c. Serious Crime Prevention Orders
 - d. Recovery Orders
 - e. Child Abduction Warning Notices
 - f. Sexual Harm Prevention Order
 - g. Sexual Risk Order
 - h. Civil Injunction
 - i. Modern Slavery Risk Order
 - j. Gang Injunction
 19. Are there any hotspots in the local area and can we ensure they have training around exploitation?
 - a. Operation Makesafe
 - b. The Children's Society training
 20. Contextual safeguarding – other areas where the young person or other young people are known to – have they been briefed and trained in how to escalate concerns? Schools? Churches? Locations? Shops? Restaurants?
 - a. Can Closure Orders be issued?
 - b. Public Spaces Protection Orders?
 - c. Community Protection Notices?
 21. What is the young person's immigration status? Are they living with family in the UK or are they unaccompanied? Are there concerns about trafficking into the UK? Do they have access to legal aid immigration and asylum advice? Are they working with any specialist services e.g. Refugee Council