

CRE – Derby – cases already known to E/H or CSC

Introduction

This process focuses on safeguarding and protecting children at risk of exploitation (CRE); and outlines the actions to be taken if a child is identified as being at risk of being exploited or has already been exploited. **Any child who is at risk of or suffering any form of exploitation should be treated as a victim of abuse, regardless of the circumstances of the case. This includes; Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal exploitation (CCE).**

Children who go **missing** from home or care are at particular risk of exploitation, and the link between children being exploited and going missing from education, home or care is strong and should be explored. The **Risk Assessment Toolkit**, inclusive of the completed narrative, should always be completed when children go missing; alongside the return interview process.

Children in Care, children with a learning and/or physical disability, Special Education Needs and behaviour or conduct disorders are particularly vulnerable, as are children in transition from Children's to Adult services and independent living.

Action

The earlier the intervention, the better the chances of success and it is likely to be far more effective

All levels of risk:		
<p>The Child at Risk of Exploitation (CRE) Risk Assessment Toolkit should be used by all practitioners when there are concerns that a child is experiencing or is at risk of being exploited to help identify the level, nature and extent of these concerns. The practitioner identifying the concerns should work together with other involved agencies to ensure that there is a joined up approach in response. The CRE Risk Assessment is not a tool for use directly with children or families as it is a professional analysis tool, to be used together by all partners. On completion of the CRE Risk Assessment, practitioners should consider the level of risk identified; low, medium or high and if there are any other needs or concerns including information in any current assessments. Practitioners must keep a record of all case discussions, decision making and interventions.</p> <p>Practitioners should also complete the Operation Liberty CRE Report Form if they have identified individuals or places that pose a risk to children. The form is located in the CRE Risk Assessment Toolkit and should be forwarded to the Police Referral Unit and shared with involved practitioners.</p> <p>For all cases, see Derby CRE service offer.</p>		
Low level of risk	Medium or high level of risk	High level of risk
<p>In most cases if the level of risk is identified as low, the child is likely to require support via an Early Help Assessment (EHA) alongside regular reviews of the CRE Risk Assessment. When there is low level of risk, the threshold for Police or Social Care involvement is unlikely to be met.</p> <p>In most cases the EHA should be undertaken by the identifying agency and, where needed, they should call a Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting involving the parents / carers, the child and</p>	<p>If the professional judgement, on completion of the CRE Risk Assessment, identifies the risk level as medium, the practitioner (if Early Help), should make a referral to Social Care and consideration must be given to the need for a Social Care Single Assessment.</p> <p>The manager will hold a threshold discussion with CPM and confirm the need for a CRE meeting or ICPC.</p>	<p>If the professional judgement identifies the risk level as high it is likely that there will be serious or complex needs and/or child protection concerns and an immediate referral to Children's Social Care should be made (where the case is Early Help and escalated).</p> <p>Where a young person is considered to be at HIGH risk of CRE, it is likely that that there are concerns that a child is suffering or likely to suffer Significant Harm and therefore Children's Social</p>

<p>other agencies.</p> <p>No child 12 years or under, or with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) issues can be immediately assessed as Low Risk if concerns indicate they are being abused or at risk of CRE. As a minimum, the child should be recorded as Medium Risk. However, after thorough assessment if protective factors suggest they are low risk then they can be recorded as such following discussion with a team manager.</p>		<p>Care will hold a S47 Strategy Discussion; this could include a Complex Strategy meeting. This strategy meeting should be held within 48 working hours of the risk being identified as high.</p> <p>The manager will then hold a threshold discussion with CPM, within 24 working hours of the S47, and confirm the need for a CRE meeting or ICPC.</p>
<p>The plan developed should address any concerns associated with CRE, taking into consideration issues identified in the CRE Risk Assessment Toolkit.</p> <p>The plan should be outcome focused and SMART, determining the appropriate interventions or referrals to specialist agencies offered.</p> <p>Should concerns increase a referral should be made to Social Care.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Medium or high level of risk</p> <p>If required, the CPM will convene a CRE meeting within 15 working days of the request. This will include all involved and relevant agencies, and the child and their parents / carers will be supported to attend. The lead practitioner will submit the following, at least 2 working days before an initial meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updated CRE risk assessment • the single assessment • and a proposed CRE plan. <p>Cases should be reviewed within 3 months and then at a minimum of 6 monthly intervals by a CPM.</p> <p>Where the Section 47 enquiry indicates there are a number of other concerns alongside the sexual exploitation, in particular neglectful or collusive parenting or where the CRE risks are very high, a Child Protection Conference should be requested by the Social Care Team Manager via a discussion with a Child Protection Manager.</p> <p>The purpose of the CRE meeting is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on issues relating to exploitation; • Explore with the parent / carer how we can together safeguard their child • Consider the risk and vulnerability factors as well as protective factors to judge the level and detail of the risk to the child; • Plan the detail of the interventions, including direct work with the child and their family, using the CRE Risk Assessment Toolkit guidance *inclusive of the narrative; • Consider the feasibility and progression of prosecution against the offender; and • Plan disruption strategies that can be employed see Disruption Strategies within the CRE Risk Assessment Toolkit. <p>Specific actions arising from CRE meeting or Strategy Discussion must</p>	

	<p>be recorded and an outline plan made available at the end of the meeting, and the confirmed minutes circulated within 20 working days of the meeting.</p> <p>Plans developed should address any concerns associated with CRE, taking into consideration the indicators within the toolkit. The plan should be outcome focused and SMART, determining the appropriate interventions or referrals to specialist agencies offered.</p> <p>In preparation for the review; the lead practitioner will complete an updated CRE Risk assessment and review report with the agencies involved and submit this, three working days, before the review meeting. The review meetings will consider the progress of the plan, the current level of risk, and the further action required to reduce the risk.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>If the child is already open to CSC or EH, and low level concerns are identified, these should be addressed within the existing plan for the child.</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Where the child is already subject to a Child Protection Plan for different reasons, and concerns in relation to potential exploitation emerge, the Social Worker should complete the Risk Assessment Toolkit as above and liaise with the existing Child Protection Manager (or duty CPM where not possible). Where the level of risk identified would have led to a CRE meeting, the conference will be brought forward, chaired by the Child Protection Manager. Note that in those cases where the risk was identified as high, the conversation with the CPM will follow on from the S47. Any plans arising from the CRE meeting will be incorporated into the existing Child Protection Plan and reviewed by the Child Protection Manager within child protection processes.</p> <p>If the child is Looked After by the Local Authority, the Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) must also be informed of any emerging concerns within 48 hours of identification. CRE meetings will be additional to Looked After Reviews. The Child Protection Manager will consult with the IRO and the worker to determine the best approach. The IRO should be invited to any separate CRE meeting and minutes shared with them. There will be a separate CRE plan but this will be referenced in the child's Looked After Care Plan.</p> <p>Where a child in the care of another Local Authority, is placed in Derby and assessed as at risk of CRE, Derby procedures will be followed as above in consultation with the child's Social Worker, and CRE meetings will take place locally, in order to co-ordinate a local response by partner agencies.</p> <p>Note, that where children are placed out of area, and are identified as being at medium or high risk of CRE, the hosting authority should coordinate the CRE meetings and response. Where there are challenges to this, the social worker or team manager should discuss with the Duty CPM, who will contact the hosting authority CRE lead.</p>
<p>These cases could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Help • CiN • CP • LAC 	<p>Therefore, these cases could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRE strategy only *considered as CiN, chaired by CPM – record in CRE episode • CP – recorded within the CP pathway • LAC – with ADDITIONAL CRE strategy

Risk will be managed within existing plans; without the requirement for additional CRE meetings.	They will not be: CiN (none CRE strategy) or Early Help
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