

# **Hackney Extra-Familial Risk Panel Protocol**

**Guidance for Multi-agency Partners**

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## Aims

- 1 Hackney Extra Familial Risk Panel (EFRP) co-ordinates safeguarding intervention in cases where a child or young person - or a group of children / young people - is
  - at risk of, or already experiencing harm caused by people outside their familyand/or
  - at risk of, or already causing harm to young people outside their family
- 2 For the purposes of the EFRP a child or young person is anyone under the age of 18.
- 3 Extra Familial Risks include criminal exploitation of children including into gangs and county lines, child sexual exploitation, harmful sexual behaviour, modern slavery and serious youth violence. For definitions of extra-familial risk please see **Appendix E**
- 4 While risks around radicalisation and terrorism are often extra-familial in nature these are responded to via Hackney's Prevent and Channel processes (<https://www.hackney.gov.uk/preventing-terrorism>). Hackney's Prevent Co-ordinator will be sent the list of cases in line with being a Secondary Member of the EFRP and the EFRP Chair and/or EFRP Co-ordinator will ensure information arising at the Panel relevant to the Prevent programme is shared. Conversely the Prevent programme can refer young people to EFRP.
- 5 Hackney's Extra Familial Risk Panel and the work undertaken with young people referred to the panel are informed by 'Contextual Safeguarding' principles:

"Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Therefore children's social care practitioners need to engage with individuals and sectors who do have influence over/within extra- familial contexts, and recognise that assessment of, and intervention with, these spaces are a critical part of safeguarding practices. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition"

Firmin, C. 2017. *Contextual Safeguarding: An overview of the operational, strategic and conceptual framework*

<https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/assets/documents/Contextual-Safeguarding-Briefing.pdf>

- 6 The EFRP takes a systemic approach to identifying those who are at risk of causing and/or experiencing harm, other young people likely to be involved and the contexts within which harm is occurring including within peer groups, schools and neighbourhoods. The EFRP will develop and oversee interventions across these contexts to reduce harm and prevent death or serious injury.
- 7 The EFRP will:
  - Share information and analysis from relevant professionals in advance of the meeting
  - Evaluate risks informed by the Hackney Child Well-being Framework
  - Agree co-ordinated interventions across relevant agencies to reduce risk for individuals or groups in the context of their schools and neighbourhoods
  - Review cases and ensure that actions have been taken to reduce victimisation, disrupt and sanction offending and prevent harm
  - Ensure that agreed actions are carried out in a timely manner
  - identify strategic issues arising from casework and raise these through the appropriate channels including the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation forum (MACE), Vulnerable Adolescents Working Group, Safer young Hackney Panel and Community Safety Partnership
  - Contribute to system-wide best practice around harm prevention

### **Extra-Familial Risk Panel composition**

- 8 The EFRP is chaired by a Service Manager from Hackney Council's Children and Families Service and co-chaired by a representative of the Metropolitan Police Service
- 9 The EFRP Co-ordinator (who sits within Hackney Children and Families' First Access and Screening Team), collates referrals, gathers intelligence and maps the concerns in advance of the Panel meeting, supports the EFRP Chair during the meeting and minutes the discussion and actions.
- 10 The EFRP consists only of professionals. There is a Core Membership and Secondary Membership.
- 11 Core Members are required to:
  - Check their agency's records in advance of the EFRP on all cases
  - Attend every EFRP and stay for discussion on all cases
  - Provide an update on their agency's involvement on all cases
  - Send a deputy from their agency when not able to attend
  - Agree new actions and follow up existing on behalf of their agency
  - Update the EFRP Co-ordinator regarding completion of actions

- Ensure relevant client files on their agency's systems show minutes of EFRP case discussion and flag that they have been discussed at EFRP

12 Core Members of the EFRP include:

- Hackney Council - Children and Families Service, FAST (MASH)
- Hackney Council - Children and Families Service, Young Hackney
- Hackney Council - Children and Families Service, YOT
- Hackney Council - Children and Families Service, Clinical Service
- Hackney Council - Contextual Safeguarding Team
- Hackney Council - Housing Needs and Benefits
- Hackney Council - Integrated Gangs Unit
- Metropolitan Police Service – Borough Command Unit
- Hackney Learning Trust Safeguarding Team
- City and Hackney CAMHS
- Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Empower / Safer London

13 Schools attended by children and young people, allocated social work units and any other relevant e.g. 3<sup>rd</sup> sector agency working with them will be treated as Secondary Members for their cases. Where concerns related to a school context schools will be asked to attend.

14 Secondary Members are required to:

- Check their agency's records in advance of the EFRP on all cases
- Provide an update on their agency's involvement on all cases
- Attend EFRP as needed for discussion on their agency's cases
- Agree actions on behalf of their agency
- Follow up on actions within and on behalf of their agency
- Update the EFRP Co-ordinator regarding completion of actions

15 Secondary Members of the EFRP include:

- Hackney Council - Domestic Abuse Intervention Service
- Hackney Council - Adult Social Care
- Hackney Council – Prevent programme
- Hackney Council – Safer Communities (CCTV)
- Hackney Council - Safer Communities (Enforcement)
- Metropolitan Police Service – Central Sexual Exploitation Team
- Hackney Learning Trust - Virtual School
- Hackney Learning Trust – Educational Psychology Service
- Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust LAC Health Nurse
- Redthread
- East London NHS Foundation Trust (adult mental health services)
- Hackney Recovery Service
- National Probation Service
- Community Rehabilitation Company

## Frequency of Extra-Familial Risk Panels

16 EFRP meetings are held weekly

## Extra-Familial Risk Panel Referral process

17 Before making a written referral Children and Families Service staff working on allocated cases or from external agencies can have a discussion with FAST or a Chair of the EFRP

18 Referrals are via the EFRP Referral Form (**Appendix A**).

19 Referrers should where possible explain to children and young people and their parents/carers why an EFRP referral is being made, undertake safety planning with the young person if not already completed and seek the views of the young person and parents to contribute to the meeting

20 Referrals are sent to [EFRP@hackney.gov.uk.cjism.net](mailto:EFRP@hackney.gov.uk.cjism.net) or, if from an agency within Hackney Council, [EFRP@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:EFRP@hackney.gov.uk)

21 Referrals made by staff from agencies who have Core or Secondary Membership should copy in their agency's EFRP representative.

22 The referral deadline is one week before EFRP.

23 The EFRP Co-ordinator will review the referral, explore with the referrer any discrepancies or gaps in the referral and confirm the time and date for them to present the case at Panel. If not able to accept the referral e.g. it doesn't appear to meet the 'harm' threshold the referrer will be advised of this and what other steps Hackney CFS and other agencies are taking or can take.

24 The EFRP Co-ordinator and EFRP Chair will exercise their quality assurance role by raising with EFRP representatives / agency managers any referrals which seem inappropriate e.g. where the risk levels appear very low or concerns do not relate to extra-familial issues.

25 Cases will be added to the EFRP case list with details of the referrer, victim(s), perpetrator(s), family members, associates, school(s) locations and social media involved plus brief notes on the case.

26 Within one working day of the referral being received the EFRP Coordinator will research all young people mentioned in the referral, create any not yet on the Children and Families Service Mosaic system, upload the referral onto records of all children concerned and begin Mosaic workflows, notify CFS staff already working with any of the young people, send the referral to the First Access and Screening Team Screening and Referrals Manager and EFRP Chair.

## Before the Extra-Familial Risk Panel

- 27 Within one working day the FAST Screening and Referrals Manager screens and actions Mosaic processes on all young people, initiating statutory social work intervention as needed on those not currently allocated to a social work unit.
- 28 The EFRP Co-ordinator will within two days of receiving the referral collate the information on each case into one ERPF Case Summary (**Appendix B**) that sets out -
  - names, ages addresses, schools, group details of all the young people involved
  - details and maps of any locations / organisations / social media of concern
  - summary of concerns and relevant intelligence
  - visual mapping e.g. via Genopro of links between / within groups and locations / organisations
- 29 The ERPF Chair will within two days of receiving the referral email ERPF Core Members, Secondary Members and particular agencies working with young people. This email will
  - attach the EFRP Case Summary
  - give actions to staff across agencies to act assertively and holistically with partner agencies to reduce risk before the EFRP, potentially advising a professionals' meeting
  - ask agencies to conduct research in advance of the meeting and to share this with the EFRP Co-ordinator thus helping augment the EFRP Case Summary
- 30 Professionals working with young people due to be discussed at EFRP will where possible tell them and their family that due to the concerns about their safety they are to be discussed at the Panel to help make them and other young people safer.
- 31 Professionals will undertake work with their respective young people and the professional and family systems around them to reduce the risk to and/or from them. Part of this will involve an agreed professional (e.g. social worker or teacher) helping the young person to produce where possible a 'safety map' of Hackney and any other relevant areas which shows how safe or at risk the young person feels.
- 32 Core and Secondary Members will check their agencies' records regarding the referred young people and their families. They will also drive action within their agencies as needed in partnership with others to reduce risk in advance of the EFRP
- 33 The EFRP Co-ordinator will circulate the finalised EFRP agenda (consisting of case summaries for each case due to be discussed) to Core and Secondary

Member representatives and their deputies two days before the EFRP meeting is due to take place

- 34 EFRP referrals received after the deadline will be heard at the next EFRP.
- 35 Where there is an urgent matter regarding Extra Familial Risk requiring an immediate multi-agency response, safeguarding procedures will be followed.

### **During the Extra-Familial Risk Panel**

- 36 All attendees will sign an attendance sheet and provide details of their position, contact number and email address
- 37 The Chair will direct attendees to the Confidentiality Agreement (**Appendix D**) attached to the attendance sheet to which everyone agrees by virtue of signing the register and the purpose of the EFRP.
- 38 Any outstanding follow-up actions from the previous EFRP will be highlighted and new deadlines / actions agreed as required.
- 39 The Chair will go through the running order, enabling visiting professionals and Secondary Member agencies with no involvement on other cases to present before any cases presented by Core Members.
- 40 Cases will be presented by the referrer. Where the case has been referred to EFRP by one of the Core or Secondary Member agencies the case can be presented by that agency's EFRP representative.
- 41 Cases will be presented verbally and in a succinct, standardised way, focused on relevant facts and setting out the perceptions and analysis of harm.
- 42 As each case is presented the EFRP Case Summary (**Appendix B**) populated with information thus far available will be projected on a screen for the meeting attendees to see and refer to. The agenda for each discussion will be:
  - 1) Key safeguarding concerns
  - 2) Peer / group network
  - 3) Locations and contexts of concern
  - 4) Young person's safety map
  - 5) Relevant family issues and views of family members
  - 6) Risk category
  - 7) Intervention plan
  - 8) Review date
- 43 The young people's experiences, their and their family's views along with professionals' assessment of risk will be shared by involved agencies including any valuable information they might hold which can inform the assessment of

risk, including the young person's 'safety map' showing perceived risky / safe areas.

44 The EFRP Chair will invite the referrer and Panel members to share relevant safeguarding information held by them on any contexts (locations, peer groups, schools) and young people discussed in each case and any other young people not yet included in the EFRP Case Summary but who have been identified as being at risk of causing or experiencing harm.

45 The EFRP Co-ordinator will add to the EFRP Case Summary document in the meeting to reflect the discussion, confirm the intervention plan and record actions for each agency in respect of individuals, peer groups, schools and neighbourhoods.

Should a context be identified that is creating harm for young people, a bespoke 'Context Assessment' (e.g. peer group, location or school) and potential 'Context Conference' will be tasked by the EFRP. The agency responsible for undertaking the assessment will be made on a case by case basis. These will be monitored by the EFRP and the outcomes brought back to the meeting along with any strategic issues being raised at MACE.

46 On all cases the Chair will invite analysis and actions from agencies and formulate a plan to reduce the risk. The Chair will agree specific and timed actions on each case including who will update which young people and their families on the outcome of the EFRP and will set a date for the Review EFRP (**Appendix C**). Where risks within the family system have been identified at Panel that have not yet been addressed the Chair will agree actions regarding these also.

47 The EFRP Co-ordinator will clarify any actions agreed and recorded on the EFRP Case Summary with the Chair before the next case is heard.

### **Review Extra-Familial Risk Panel**

48 The Review EFRP will review and assess the effectiveness of actions, identify learning regarding systems and agree new actions as needed (**Appendix C**)

### **Related children**

49 The Panel will consider any children living with or related to those causing or experiencing harm and whether any safeguarding measures are required.

50 The Panel will notify the First Access and Screening Team or allocated social work unit of any concerns and the Panel recommendations

### **Restricted Extra-Familial Risk Panel meetings**

- 51 A 'restricted' EFRP meeting will held where an EFRP referral concerns a young person who is related to a staff member who works in an organisation that is one of Hackney EFRP's Core or Secondary Agencies. Restricted EFRP meetings may also be held where the Chair agree that because of a young person's family's public status the need to manage confidentiality is such that a restricted meeting is warranted.
- 52 The EFRP Chair and the EFRP Co-ordinator will liaise with the referrer and the Chair will agree which agencies should be part of the EFRP meeting based on the information they hold or are likely to hold and the need for them to be involved in undertaking actions regarding the victim or suspect/ perpetrator or context/ location for which they are responsible.
- 53 If the professional related to any of the young people works within one of the agencies who need to attend the EFRP meeting then the agency's EFRP representative and/or their manager will need to agree how information relating to the EFRP referral and minutes will be stored safely (e.g. file restrictions) and who within their agency is appropriate to attend the EFRP meeting and implement the actions.
- 54 The restricted EFRP meeting will take place separately from the fortnightly EFRP though it may be on the same day e.g. before / following the main EFRP meeting. The format of the meeting and risk reduction processes following the meeting are otherwise similar to the main EFRP meeting.
- 55 Information stored by all agencies attending the restricted EFRP meeting must be restricted from all but agreed staff within each agency.

### **After the Extra-Familial Risk Panel**

- 56 The EFRP Case Summary on all cases discussed at the EFRP will be sent to Core Members via secure email within two working days of the EFRP and will be uploaded on the Children and Families 'Mosaic' case management system by the EFRP Co-ordinator.
- 57 Referrers and Secondary Members who have confirmed their involvement with young people discussed at the EFRP will be sent minutes on those specific cases. If they do not have secure email they will be sent the minutes in protected form.
- 58 EFRP representatives are responsible for following up on any risk management / safeguarding actions identified for their agency and for ensuring that their agency records EFRP outcomes securely on client files.
- 59 Agencies receiving EFRP minutes will record each of the minutes in full or summarised form on the relevant client case files making clear the date of the EFRP meeting and the actions arising.

- 60 Core and Secondary Members will, if their ICT system allows, 'flag' the case files of those discussed as having been heard at EFRP thus indicating that the case has been deemed at risk due to possible extra-familial harm
- 61 Agencies taking actions from the EFRP meeting will email the EFRP Co-ordinator informing them when the action has been completed or - if not able to be completed - what alternative action has been taken
- 62 The EFRP Co-ordinator will receive updates from and liaise with the agencies who agreed to take actions from the EFRP and as actions are confirmed will update the EFRP Case Summary to reflect this.
- 63 The EFRP Co-ordinator will update the action tracking list detailing agreed actions to be taken by each agency. The action tracking list is then gone through at the Review EFRP by the chair.

### **Information Sharing**

- 64 The EFRP discusses children and young people who are at risk of harm and as such information has to be shared between agencies to help make people safe.
- 65 Government guidance puts preserving life and promoting safety as key considerations when seeking to balance confidentiality and disclosure.
- 66 Information sharing about children, young people and adults can be based on the legal authority of:
- Children Act 1989
  - Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
  - Care Act 2014
  - Data Protection Act 2018
  - Human Rights Act 1998
  - General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) 2018 Article 6(1)(e)

- 67 The need to share information in accordance with the above guidance applies to Core and Secondary Members of the EFRP but also to all agencies.

### **Confidentiality**

- 68 The EFRP is not a public forum and attendance shall be limited to those agencies who are able to provide a contribution with regard to listed cases. See **Appendix B** (page 14) for Confidentiality Agreement.
- 69 All cases discussed at the EFRP are strictly confidential and the minutes should not be passed on to any individual or agency not a member of the EFRP without the agreement of the Chair; with exceptions as set out by General Data Protection Regulations.

70 Core and Secondary members can convey summaries of EFRP discussions and outcomes as needed with other partner agencies to promote public safety and/or the apprehension of perpetrators.

71 It is the duty of referring agencies and Core and Secondary members to store and communicate information pertaining to the EFRP safely.

### **Observers**

72 The EFRP is generally attended only by those with a contribution to make to the cases being discussed. Observers will be limited to two per meeting and must be from member organisations or external bodies whose attendance is agreed by the Chair(s). Observers also sign the confidentiality agreement.

### **Role of Extra-Familial Risk Panel Representatives**

73 In addition to representing their Core or Secondary Member agency through the EFRP process the EFRP Representatives will promote good practice within their agencies around Extra-Familial Risk, update colleagues about EFRP changes, address any issues about the quality of their agency's EFRP referrals or processes and support colleagues through the EFRP process.

### **Changes to Extra-Familial Risk Panel Membership**

74 Should a Core or Secondary Member Representative wish to withdraw from the EFRP membership list, they will send written confirmation of this to the EFRP Chair and EFRP Coordinator copying in their line manager and identifying who within their agency will be replacing them, providing contact details. If an agency itself is withdrawing from EFRP either because it does no longer wish to be included or will no longer exist then a senior manager from that agency will send written confirmation of this to the EFRP Chair and EFRP Coordinator.

### **Issue resolution**

75 The EFRP Chair will seek to discuss informally any issues with agency representatives where this is proportionate. The Chair will raise with an appropriate senior manager of the referring agency or Core or Secondary member if actions agreed at EFRP are not being followed up, if agency representatives are not providing the required level of engagement with the EFRP process or if there are concerns about their or their agency's practice.

### **Equalities**

76 Hackney EFRP has a responsibility to promote equality in the borough. The EFRP Co-ordinator will use equalities data gathered from Hackney CFS' Mosaic system to monitor trends regarding children and young people referred to EFRP.

Equalities information is collected by the EFRP Co-ordinator and statistical reports will be shared with the MACE.

### **Extra-Familial Risk Panel governance**

77 The Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting - comprised of senior managers from Core and Secondary Member agencies - takes place on a monthly basis. Its purpose is to monitor the effectiveness of and agree changes to the Hackney system to improve the Hackney partnership response to Extra-Familial Risk.

78 The MACE reports to the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Board Vulnerable Adolescents Working Group.

### **Extra-Familial Risk Panel quality assurance**

79 An EFRP annual self-assessment takes place; this is conducted by the Chair of the MACE and enables Core and Secondary members along with the Chair to reflect on what is working well, what needs to improve and actions for agencies to take to achieve positive change.

80 The MACE undertakes audits within their respective agencies once per year. 10 EFRP cases are selected for each audit exercise and audits are conducted by MACE members prior to meeting. The audits identify any issues arising which are captured by the EFRP Co-ordinator and learning emerging from the exercise is incorporated into MACE updates to the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children's Board.

### **Extra-Familial Risk Panel Protocol responsibility**

81 The EFRP Protocol sits with Hackney Council Children and Families Service. Any questions about the Protocol should be directed to Lisa Aldridge, Head of Service, Safeguarding and Learning, Hackney Children and Families Service

**Appendix A: Extra-Familial Risk Panel Referral Form**

<b>Date of referral</b>	
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**Referrer's Details**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency/Job title</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Tel number</b>	<b>Email</b>

**Children, Young People or Adults involved in Extra-Familial Harm (incl. names of known peers and associates)**

<b>Forename</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Date of birth</b>	<b>Address (flat/house number, street and postcode)</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>School</b>

**\* Please enclose a peer map showing relationships between the young people involved in Extra-Familial Harm**

**What is the nature of the harm faced by these young people outside the family?**

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**What are the views about the harm of those involved?** (referrers / practitioners should try and undertake a safety mapping exercise with young people in advance of the EFRP; see <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/publications/safety-mapping> for guidance)

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**What are the strengths or resilience factors that are helping to reduce the risk of harm?**

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**Is the harm happening in any particular locations? Please give details**

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<b>Is there evidence that social media are being used as part of the identified harm? Please give details</b>

<b>What other agencies working with the children, young people or adults should be invited to attend or contribute information to the EFRP discussion?</b> (Please ensure police and relevant school staff email contact details are provided)
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<b>Agency</b>	<b>Worker</b>	<b>Contact Details</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>

## Appendix B Extra-Familial Risk Panel Case Summary\*

- 1 Date of Panel
- 2 Professionals present
- 3 Summary of issues (taken from EFRP Referral Form and Panel discussion)
- 4 Children, young people and adults involved in extra-familial harm

	Name	D.O.B/ Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Address	School/Work	Risk Types**	Professional involvement
Person 1								
Person 2								
Person 3								

- 5 Visual representation of relationships between those involved in extra-familial harm and the types of harm
- 6 Locations involved in extra-familial harm (summary of concerns)
- 7 Visual map of locations involved in extra-familial harm
- 8 Each young people's 'safety map' showing their perception of where they feel safe / at risk
- 9 Social media involved in extra-familial harm (summary of concerns)
- 10 Actions for Individuals
  - Person 1
    - Particular concerns
    - Particular strengths
    - Relevant family issues and views of family members
    - Risk category - harming others
    - Risk category - being harmed by others
    - Actions
  - Person 2
    - Particular concerns
    - Particular strengths
    - Relevant family issues and views of family members
    - Risk category - harming others
    - Risk category - being harmed by others
    - Actions
- 11 Additional Actions (group / location / organisation interventions)
- 12 Review EFRP Date if review is required

\* This document will be completed on Google Docs so formatting changes will occur

\*\* Risk Types will include CSE, HSB, Violent Behaviour, Substance Misuse, Social Media, Criminal Exploitation, Gangs, Modern Slavery

## Appendix C                      Review Extra-Familial Risk Panel Case Summary\*

- 1        Date of Panel
- 2        Professionals present
- 3        Summary of issues (taken from EFRP Referral Form and Panel discussion)
- 4        Children, young people and adults involved in extra-familial harm

	Name	D.O.B / Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Address	School/Work	Risk Types**	Professional involvement
Person 1								
Person 2								
Person 3								

- 5        Visual representation of relationships between those involved in extra-familial harm and the types of harm
- 6        Locations involved in extra-familial harm (summary of concerns)
- 7        Visual map of locations involved in extra-familial harm



- 8        Each young people's 'safety map' showing their perception of where they feel safe / at risk
- 9        Social media involved in extra-familial harm (summary of concerns)
- 10       Actions from the previous Panel (individual / group / location / organisation interventions) and whether these were completed
- 11       Actions for Individuals
  - Person 1
  - Particular concerns
  - Particular strengths
  - Relevant family issues and views of family members
  - Risk category - harming others
  - Risk category - being harmed by others
  - Actions
  
  - Person 2
  - Particular concerns
  - Particular strengths
  - Relevant family issues and views of family members
  - Risk category - harming others
  - Risk category - being harmed by others
  - Actions

- 12 Reflection / analysis on what has and hasn't worked well
- 13 Actions (individual / group / location / organisation interventions)
- 14 Review EFRP Date if review is required

\* This document will be completed on Google Docs so formatting changes will occur  
\*\* Risk Types will include CSE, HSB, Violent Behaviour, Substance Misuse, Social Media, Criminal Exploitation, Gangs, Modern Slavery

## **Appendix D Extra-Familial Risk Panel Participants Agreement**

Information discussed by the agency representatives, within the ambit of this meeting, is strictly confidential and must not be disclosed to third parties who have not signed up to the EFRP Protocol without the agreement of the partners of the meeting. It should focus on children and young people at risk of experiencing or causing extra-familial harm and a clear distinction should be made between fact and professional opinion.

All agencies should ensure that all minutes and related documentation are retained in a confidential and appropriately restricted manner. These minutes will aim to reflect that all individuals who are discussed at these meetings should be treated fairly, with respect and without improper discrimination. All work undertaken at the meetings will be informed by a commitment to equal opportunities and effective practice issues in relation to age, disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation, gender or gender identity.

The purpose of the meeting is as follows:

- To share information to increase the safety, health and well-being of children and the public;
- To construct and implement jointly risk management plans that provide professional support to all those at risk and which reduce the risk of harm;
- To ensure that interventions to reduce harm are directed towards the context in which harm takes place
- To hold perpetrators to account and ensure they face sanctions;
- To ensure agency accountability;
- To provide support/guidance for staff involved in extra-familial harm cases.

The responsibility to take appropriate actions rests with individual agencies; it is not transferred to the EFRP. The role of the EFRP is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effective information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase public safety.

By signing the attendance sheet I agree to abide by these principles.

## Appendix E                    Extra-Familial Harm Definitions

### Child Sexual Exploitation

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.

Department of Education., 2017. *Child sexual exploitation: Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation*, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

### Harmful sexual behaviour

“Sexual behaviours expressed by children and young people under the age of 18 years old that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self or others, or be abusive towards another child, young person or adult”

(Hackett, S., 2014. *Children and young people with harmful sexual behaviours*. Dartington: Research in Practice.)

### Violent Behaviour

Violent behaviour can occur in the absence of a young person being exploited where the young person either engages in behaviour that poses harm to others or appears to be a victim of violent behaviour outside the home. Such behaviour will often, particularly when it relates to groups of young people, require a multi-agency response to reduce risk.

### Criminal Exploitation

Criminal exploitation is a form of exploitation where children are groomed into committing criminal acts, sometimes in the context of gangs. Groomers may be adults or similar aged children (peers). Child recruiters are often victims of exploitation themselves. Children recruited into criminal exploitation may be tasked to complete ‘test runs’ which could include transporting items including (but not limited to) small amounts of drugs or knives or people to other locations.

### Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery is where a victim is, or is intended to be, used or exploited for someone else’s (usually financial) gain, without respect for their human rights. The perpetrators seeking to take advantage of them could be private individuals, running small businesses or part of a wider organised crime network

([https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/655504/6.3920\\_HO\\_Modern\\_Slavery\\_Awareness\\_Booklet\\_web.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655504/6.3920_HO_Modern_Slavery_Awareness_Booklet_web.pdf))

## Appendix F Risk Categorisation Guidance for CSE and HSB

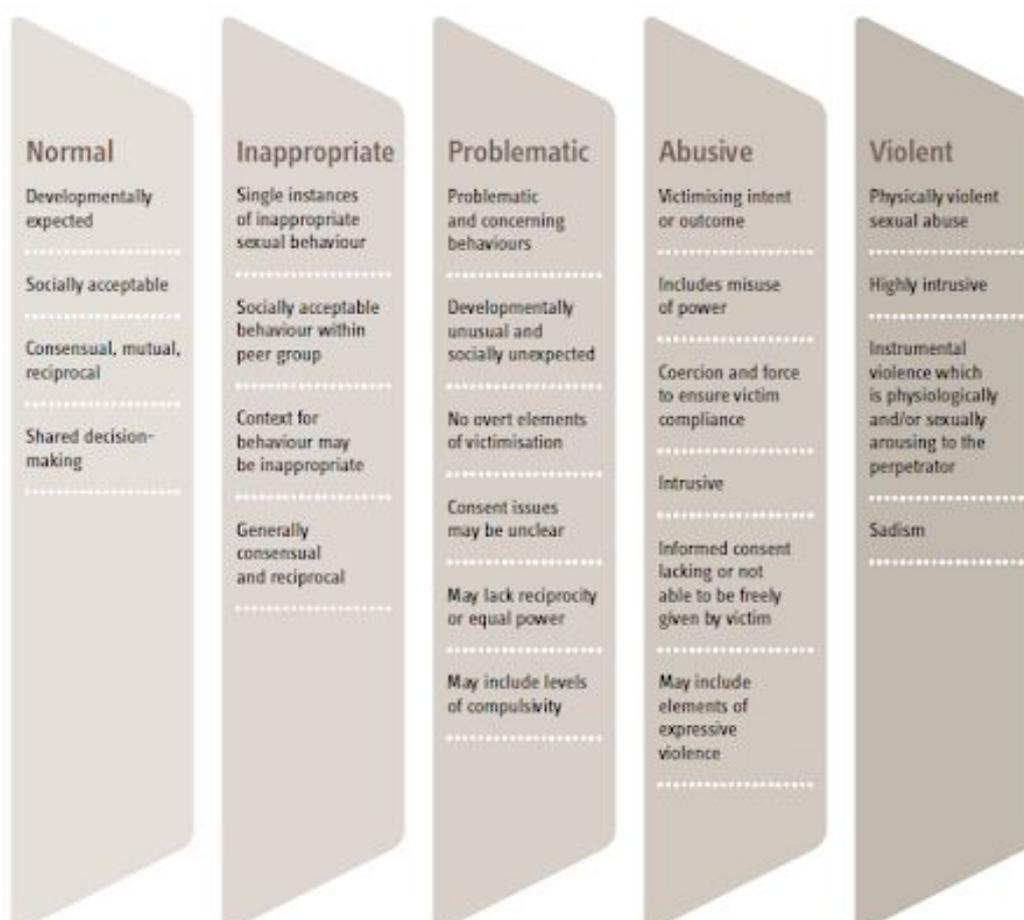
### Child Sexual Exploitation

Category 1 (at risk): A vulnerable child or young person, where there are concerns they are being targeted and groomed and where any of the CSE warning signs have been identified. However, at this stage there is no evidence of any offences

- Category 2 (medium risk): Evidence a child or young person is being targeted for opportunistic abuse through the exchange of sex for drugs, perceived affection, sense of belonging, accommodation (overnight stays), money and goods etc. This will also include a child or young person being sexually exploited through the use of technology and without the child or young person receiving any reward. IE: the exchange of indecent images on-line. The likelihood of coercions and control is significant.
- Category 3 (high risk): A child or young person whose sexual exploitation is habitual, self-denied and where coercion/ control is implicit. This is often carried out by multiple perpetrators.

Metropolitan Police (2017) *The London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol*  
<http://www.chscb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/LONDON-CSE-PROTOCOL.pdf>

### Harmful Sexual Behaviour



Appendix G

Extra-Familial Risk Panel Flowchart

