



West Sussex Youth Justice Service

Risk Management Policy

2021



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Preface

This document has been informed by the sources of information below:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012
- Children and Childs Act 1933
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Sussex Appropriate Adult Protocol 2020
- Pan Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures
- West Sussex Practice Guidance: Child Exploitation Multi Agency Guidance for Professionals Working with Children
- MAPPA Operational Guidance 2015
- Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales 2019
- West Sussex Childrens Services Need to Know Protocol 2020
- Pan Sussex Joint Protocol for Out of Court Disposals 2020
- Working Practice Protocol: West Sussex Youth Justice Service and West Sussex Children's Services 2020
- Youth Justice Board Case Management Guidance 2019
- West Sussex Youth Justice Service Local Guidance for National Standards 2019
- AssetPlus Guidance 2016
- West Sussex Childrens Service Supervision Policy 2020
- West Sussex Youth Justice Service Quality Assurance & Management Oversight Policy 2021
- West Sussex YJS Allocation and Workload Decision Making Flowchart 2019
- West Sussex Youth Offending Service Guidance for Working with Children and Children who Commit Harmful Sexual Behaviour 2018
- Complex Safeguarding, Child Exploitation and Missing. Management of Vulnerability and Extra-familial Risk 2019

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The definition of Risk used by West Sussex Youth Justice Service (YJS) is:

"The probability that an event, or behaviour, carrying the possibility of an adverse or negative outcome will occur." (Kempshall 1998)

- 1.2 This policy is a comprehensive guide to the assessment and management of the risks posed to and by children within West Sussex. This policy links in with Pan Sussex, West Sussex and internal service policies, protocols and guidance to provide clear guidance on the assessment and management of risk. The policy outlines measures for effective intervention to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children, as well as public protection and community safety in West Sussex.

2 Principles of Practice

- 2.1 The assessment of children is integrated to all aspects of YJS practice. Risk is both dynamic and constant, and therefore assessment is a continuous practice rather than a singular activity and should form day to day practice with children and their families or carers.
- 2.2 All children are assessed on the basis of needs, risks and desistance factors. The YJS is committed to identifying specific individual needs and being responsive to diversity in respect of planning and intervention.
- 2.3 For those children sentenced to Court Orders and custodial sentences, AssetPlus is the principal tool used by the YJS for risk assessment and recording of multi-agency plans to manage risk and safety, including external controls and contingency plans.
- 2.4 Children referred through the Pan Sussex Out of Court Disposal (OOCDD) process, are assessed using a locally developed tool, which is based on AssetPlus and tools identified as best practice through the current HMIP inspection framework. It utilises the same risk domains and thresholds to provide continuity and ensures children working with YJS on OOCDD's have their risks, needs and desistance factors managed using the same criteria and thresholds as in other areas of the service.
- 2.5 All AssetPlus and OOCDD assessments are Quality Assured (QA). A Team Manager is responsible for QAing any assessment for children assessed as 'high' in any risk domain. For those who are assessed as 'low' to 'medium' these can be QA'ed by a Senior Youth Justice Officer or an approved peer of a higher grade. This practice ensures that management retain oversight of the children who are assessed as posing the highest risk and those who are most vulnerable to harm.
- 2.6 Multi-agency working is critical to the assessment and effective management of risk. It is recognised that working alone in an environment where risk is a day to day consideration is not safe or effective for practitioners. One of the key principles of safe practice is for practitioners to work alongside experienced colleagues and to seek guidance, support and access to different skills and resources on a regular basis. Multi-agency work essentially involves excellent communication, information sharing and the development of good relationships with a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities. Where there are issues or concerns, these should be escalated via team managers and if necessary, service managers.

- 2.7 For children where there are complex issues and where there are multiple agencies involved, joint planning with these partners is required. These are meetings with attendance with YJS Team Manager/Senior Youth Justice Officer, and management from Children's Services, and/or other relevant agencies. This ensures there is oversight of multi-agency planning and aims for coherent delivery of these. These plans are then reviewed on a monthly basis to mitigate against drift and delay and ensure that there is allocation of resources and decisions are made swiftly.
- 2.8 All YJS staff will receive regular supervision from their line manager, in accordance with the Supervision Policy for Children's Services, which will enable reflective practice, provide support to staff and allow transparency in respect of assessing and managing risk.
- 2.9 All staff will receive an induction, training and ongoing guidance in respect of the assessment and management of risk specific to working with children in the youth justice system. This will include Child Safeguarding and Child Exploitation training in line with WSCC procedures.
- 2.10 The YJS seeks to ensure all decisions on risk assessment and risk management are robust, evidence based and defensible. A defensible decision is one where:
- All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the safety of the public and/or the child concerned.
 - Reliable assessment methods have been used.
 - Relevant sources of information have been sought and clarified.
 - Recording is accurate and timely.
 - Policies and procedures have been adhered to.
 - The risk posed by a child is reviewed in line with local guidance and National Standards.
 - All children identified as presenting a high/very high risk in any of the three domains of risk are discussed with the line manager on a monthly basis and management oversight of the case is recorded on the child's file.
 - All children under supervision by the YJS who are assessed as high/very high risk in any of the three risk domains are reviewed on a monthly basis by the management team in YJS High Risk Case Register meeting.
 - All children identified as being high/very high risk in terms safety and wellbeing due to exploitation, high/very high likelihood of offending or high/very high risk of serious harm are referred to Complex Safeguarding, Missing and Exploited Operational Group for multi-agency management oversight and review.
- 2.11 West Sussex YJS has a clear line of accountability and recognises that risk management is a shared responsibility between the case manager, the team manager, the YJS manager and the organisation as a whole. There are internal processes such as High-Risk Case Register (HRCR) to share information, access support and skills and specialisms across the management group. There are also multi-agency processes such as Complex Safeguarding to share information and review plans to ensure effective management of risks. Staff must follow the risk management policy and will receive support to do so. Where appropriate staff will be advised of how and when to escalate concerns by their line managers, when escalation is required to manage safety and the risk to the public. Ultimately responsibility for the management and oversight of risk within the YJS lies with the YJS Service Manager.
- 2.12 It is the duty of the YJS Manager to ensure this policy is publicised, implemented and reviewed on a regular basis and the duty of the YJS Management Board to ratify the policy.

3 Definitions of Risk

3.1 AssetPlus and the OOCd assessment tool provides a framework to assess the three primary types of risk, including the likelihood of re-offending (LOR), safety and wellbeing (S&W) and risk of harm and serious harm to others (ROSH). The definitions of these categories of risk are outlined below:

- **Likelihood of Re-offending (LOR):** The likelihood an individual will commit further offences based on their past behaviour, as well as current strengths and concerns related to their circumstances.
- **Safety & Wellbeing (S&W):** Safety and wellbeing relates to specific adverse outcomes, such as physical harm, death, emotional harm, self-harm, suicide, neglect, exploitation, sexual abuse, or other forms of abuse, as defined below:
"Potential adverse outcomes for a child's safety and wellbeing are defined as those outcomes where the child's safety and well-being may be compromised through their own behaviour, personal circumstances or because of the acts/omissions of others." (YJB AssetPlus Guidance 2016).
- **Risk of Harm / Serious Harm to Others (ROSH):** This relates to the risk a child might inflict harm (physical, emotional, sexual, psychological) or serious harm to others. Serious harm is specifically assessed in accordance with the definition below:
"Serious harm means death or injury (either physical or psychological) which is life threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery is expected to be difficult, incomplete or impossible." YJB.

AssetPlus and the OOCd tool will be used to anticipate the level of harm / serious harm posed, identify likely victims, identify circumstances and risk factors, imminence, level of impact and outline how to manage to this risk.

4 Risk Assessments, Judgements and Practice

- 4.1 The AssetPlus and the OOCd tool assess the likelihood and impact of future behaviour / harm (LOR and ROSH) and adverse outcomes (S&W). The definitions and classification for likelihood and impact are detail in Appendix A. The assessed likelihood and impact for all risk domains are plotted on a matrix to act as a guide to LOR, S&W and ROSH judgements, see Appendix B.
- 4.2 YJS practitioners are able to use their discretion and professional judgement when finalising risk classifications in each domain of risk. Where there is a deviation from the indicative risk judgement and as such the level of intervention; there must a clear record of the rationale for this decision on the AssetPlus or OOCd tool, which has management oversight and has been QA'ed and countersigned by a Team Manager.
- 4.3 An assessment should be completed within 15 working days of the start of a Court Order or the allocation of an OOCd. It will be reviewed in line with local guidance and timescales, see Appendix C. For custody cases, an AssetPlus must be completed at the start of the sentence, the point of release and the end of the licence, although additional reviews may be required dependant on the length of sentence. For all YJS interventions, the AssetPlus or OOCd tool must be reviewed where there is a significant change of circumstances, further offending or new risk concerns. A closure assessment must be completed in all cases.

- 4.4 **Likelihood of Reoffending:** AssetPlus or the OOCDC assessment tool will be used to measure the likelihood of re-offending through actuarial and clinical data. In AssetPlus the Youth Offender Group Reconviction Scale (YOGRS) score will calculate and indicative LOR rating based on past and current offending. This rating can either be adopted or professional judgement can be used to increase or decrease the rating based on the evidence in the holistic assessment. The decision and rationale to deviate from the indicative LOR rating must be clearly recorded in the AssetPlus.
- 4.4 **Safety & Wellbeing:** Guidance on safety or wellbeing concerns and the associated judgements are outlined in Appendix D. These examples are a guide and not an exhaustive list. Where needed practitioners should discuss their concerns and collated evidence to obtain guidance from their line manager or a YJS Team Manager to finalise the S&W judgement.
- 4.5 **Risk of Harm/ Serious Harm:** Guidance on future behaviour in terms of risk of harm/ serious harm concerns and the associated judgements are outlined in Appendix E. These examples are a guide and not an exhaustive list. Where necessary and appropriate practitioners should discuss their concerns and the collated evidence to obtain guidance from their line manager or a YJS Team Manager to agree the ROSH judgements.
- 4.6 It is the responsibility of YJS Team Managers to ensure all practitioners are aware of the thresholds of serious harm and if necessary, refer to the definition and guidance when considering if serious harm has been caused or could be caused in the future.
- 4.7 The AssetPlus or OOCDC tool must include plans to reduce reoffending, manage the safety and wellbeing of the child, and detail risk specific interventions which aim to reduce harm to others. This should include, for example, external controls, interventions with the child / family, referrals to appropriate partner agencies and reference other multi-agency plans or other professionals / services working with the child to reduce harm, (e.g. Safety Plan, Child Protection Plans, CIN plans, Education, Barnardo's, MAPPA etc). The plan must also consider and include contingency planning. For examples of external controls and contingency planning, see Appendix F. The intervention plan must be completed within 15 working days of the start of the Order or OOCDC intervention.
- 4.8 It is the YJS practitioner's responsibility to ensure specific intervention to manage risk or safety is delivered in a timely manner with respect to the child, family or victim. All high-risk cases will receive additional management oversight via the Complex Safeguarding processes, the YJS High Risk Case Register and the line manager in supervision to ensure safety and risk management plans are delivered effectively.
- 4.9 All children must be supervised in line with the scaled approach, Local Guidance to National Standards and YJB Case Management guidance. However, where there are significant risk concerns, it should be considered, in discussion with this line manager, whether supervision should be provided in excess of the local guidance. It is the Team Manager's responsibility to ensure any children assessed as high / very high in any domain of risk are discussed in supervision on a monthly basis. This discussion and any actions must be recorded on the child's case record to evidence management oversight.

5 Allocation

- 5.1 All children referred to the YJS receive a comprehensive and holistic assessment. Based on the risk judgements of these assessments, the YJS will allocate children to a team which will best meet their needs and manages their risks, as defined in the West Sussex YJS Allocation and Workload Decision Making Flowchart 2019.
- Children assessed as high/very LOR or ROSH should be managed by the Intensive Interventions Team.
 - Children assessed as low /medium LOR and ROSH and low/medium or high S&W will be allocated within the Community Supervision Team.
 - Children assessed as high/very high will be allocated to a qualified Youth Justice Officer or Senior Youth Justice Officer.
- 5.2 This approach ensures skills and resources for specific staff and teams are matched to the assessed risks, needs and desistance factors of the child.

6 Out Of Court Disposals

- 6.1 Children referred to the YJS for an OOC are assessed using a locally developed comprehensive and holistic assessment tool, which includes a proposal for an OOC outcome. This assessment and proposal is presented to a multi-agency OOC Panel.
- 6.2 The OOC Panel is chaired by YJS and Sussex Police, and attended by management representatives from Children's Services and Early Help. It provides multi-agency oversight and scrutiny of the assessment and plan to manage risk in all three domains, as well as providing joint decision making in respect of OOC outcomes.

7 Pre-Sentence Reports, Dangerousness Assessments and Extended Sentences

- 7.1 Where a child has been convicted of a specified offence, see Appendix G, and is appearing before the Crown Court for sentencing, the Court must determine dangerousness and whether a child presents a significant risk of serious harm to the public in the future. It is not the role of the YJS to determine dangerousness, but to provide a dangerousness assessment within the risk assessment section of the PSR. This will include concerns about behaviour specifically relating to the risk of serious harm to others (e.g. targeting of victims, use of weapons, intent to harm, triggers), balanced with protective factors which mitigate the risk (e.g. ability to change, remorse, victim empathy, support networks, external controls). The information should be written in a clear and analytical way, outlining any aggravating or complicating factors, so the Court has a clear indication of the author's risk assessment. The suggested wording when providing that information to the court is:

"The Court may find the following information as being relevant to the assessment of dangerousness"

An AssetPlus will be completed prior to a PSR and must be countersigned by a YJS Team Manager.

- 7.2 The PSR and AssetPlus must be sent to be QA'ed to a YJS Team Manager at least four days before the Court sentencing date to ensure there is adequate time to make any required changes, in accordance with the Quality Assurance and Management Oversight Policy. The PSR must be finalised and submitted to the Crown Court at least 2 days before sentencing. It is the responsibility of the report author to complete the report and submit to their manager and the Court within the required deadlines.
- 7.3 The PSR and completed AssetPlus, including the Custody Module, must be sent to the Youth Custody Service (YCS) 24 hours prior to the Court date. Consideration must be given to the suitability of placement in the event of a custodial sentence and particular consideration given to any safety concerns and risk of harm to others within the custodial setting. Contact should be made by the report author with the YCS to discuss suitable placements prior to the Court hearing, especially where a child may be serving a long custodial term and require specialist intervention, e.g. harmful sexual behaviour.
- 7.4 Chapter 5 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, Chapter 25, Section 123, created new public protection sentences, which have since been amended resulting only in the provision for an Extended Sentence (s226b). This sentence is only available in the Crown Court; however the Youth Court is required to hear a grave crime argument as to whether the criteria are met to commit a case to the Crown Court in every case involving a specified offence. An Extended Sentence is available to the Crown Court when:
- a child has been convicted of a Specified Offence (see Appendix G);
 - where the child is considered to present a significant risk to the public of causing serious harm through the commission of further specified offences in the future;
 - the Court is not required to impose a life sentence;
- AND
- the extended sentence is more than four years.
- 7.5 If the child is given an Extended Sentence in Crown Court, a Post Court Report must be completed and any safety and wellbeing issues must be shared with the Court cells, custodial facility and parents / carers on the day of sentence. As would be the case with any child sentenced to a custodial sentence.

8 Safeguarding and Child Protection

- 8.1 YJS practitioners must make a referral to Children's Social Care if there is evidence that a child under the age of 18 years has suffered harm, or it is assessed a child is likely to come to significant harm. The timing of such referrals must reflect the level of perceived risk, but should usually be within one working day of the recognition of risk. Consultation with a YJS Team Manager is also required.
- 8.2 Child safeguarding referrals must be sent to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in the first instance. They must communicate the nature of the concerns, as well as other key information about the child and family. If there is an allocated Social Worker already working with the child and family referrals should be made to notify directly them instead of to MASH.

- 8.3 Further details and guidance can be found in the Pan Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures.

9 Child Exploitation

- 9.1 The YJS has mandated that the question in AssetPlus as to whether a child is at risk of exploitation must be answered. If the answer is "yes", the YJS practitioner **must** complete a Complex Safeguarding and Child Exploitation Notification (CSCEN) form, get this QA'ed by their line manager and follow the West Sussex Safeguarding Children's Partnership procedures. This practice is replicated within the OOC assessment processes. If the child has an allocated social worker, completion of CSCEN form must be discussed and collaboratively completed. It should be sent to the social worker and the CSE hub; and recorded on the child's electronic record. If the child does not have a social worker, the CSCEN form must be sent to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), as well as the CSE hub, and recorded on the child's electronic record.
- 9.2 This procedure must be followed for all forms of child exploitation, including child sexual exploitation, criminal / gang exploitation or trafficking. The concerns about exploitation must be clearly recorded in AssetPlus, in the Parenting, Family and Relationships section (how the child relates to others) and the Safety and Wellbeing risk judgement in Explanations and Conclusion. In all cases consideration should be given to use of and completion of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). This should be discussed with the relevant Team Manager to ensure this action is appropriate and required.

10 Radicalisation & Prevent

- 10.1 If through an assessment or intervention with a child and their parent / carer concerns are identified regarding extremist views, language or behaviour, this must be discussed with the line manager or a YJS team manager immediately. Consideration must be given to making a Prevent referral as detailed in West Sussex Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures. This may lead to further discussion and a decision to refer to and intervention be offered via Prevent.
- 10.2 It is mandated that all YJS staff must complete the Preventing Radicalisation and Violent Extremism training provided to the West Sussex Safeguarding Children Partnership by the Countering Extremism Team. Periodically dedicated and enhanced radicalisation training is provided to YJS staff to enable them to confidentially have difficult and challenging conversations with children and families.

11 FGM/HBA/Forced Marriage

- 11.1 Children can face complex risks to their wellbeing and this may include Honour Based Violence, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation. The issues underpinning these risks are diverse and YJS staff can access further advice and guidance in the Pan Sussex Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual. Should any practitioner become aware of any concerns relating to these risks they should be raised immediately with a YJS Team Manager and an

immediate safeguarding response is required via MASH, as well as consultation with the Police. This is to protect the life of the child and their family, as well as recognising harmful criminal activity.

12 Digital Safeguarding

- 12.1 The internet offers many benefits for children and families, and it is recognised that more of our lives are spent communicating and using services online. However, there are also potential risks including cyber-bullying, radicalisation, grooming and exposure to and sharing explicit material, to name a few. Children on the YJS caseload can be both victim and perpetrator of harm in online spaces and so YJS practitioners need to take children, young people and their families' on-line activity and networks into account when assessing, planning and providing interventions. This is to understand the positives and strengths it offers, but also to safeguard and manage any risks.
- 12.2 YJS practitioners are required to attend training to develop their knowledge and confidence to engage children about their on-line behaviour. This includes listening to children and families when they talk about their experiences in the digital world and promoting safe on-line interactions. Where there are concerns these should be discussed with their YJS Team Manager and consideration for referral to specialist services to provide additional support.

13 Risks to Children

- 13.1 It is recognised that some children pose a significant risk to other children as they will have committed or present a risk of committing serious sexual or violent offences where they specifically target other children. In these circumstances the Pan Sussex Safeguarding Children Procedures (9.5) must be followed.
- 13.2 The offences against children that trigger procedure 9.5 encompass three broad categories:
- Those offences involving violence
 - Those offences which are sexually motivated
 - Those offences which involve some sort of abuse or maltreatment.
- A full list of trigger offences is listed in the Appendix H.
- 13.3 The YJS practitioner must notify Children's Services by completing a MASH referral when a child is convicted or cautioned for an offence in which significant harm has been caused to a child(ren) with the categories detailed above or where a quality assured YJS assessment determines a child presents a risk of significant harm to children. The YJS practitioner must also:
- Inform the child and their parent/ carer of the implications of the offence and any intervention / Order they are subject to;
 - Share any completed assessment (including AIM3) with the relevant Social Work Manager, outlining the context of the offence, available evidence, age differential between the children, triggers to the offending, substance misuse and mental health issues;
 - Attend any multi-agency reviews and contribute to the decision-making regarding child protection procedures.

14 Victim Safety

- 14.1 All assessments and plans in respect of intervention, external controls and contingency plans must consider the safety of the victim/victims. Specific measures to protect victims from future harm should be clearly outlined in the plan including legal constraints (e.g. Licence conditions, SHPO, bail conditions, exclusion zones, restraining orders, CAWNs, etc.). Any concerns about victim safety, for example where the offender has threatened a victim, or has repeatedly victimised somebody, must be reported to the YJS Police Officer as well as the relevant team manager. This applies to close family members or carers who have contact with the child. Where domestic abuse is a risk, appropriate referrals should be made to Worth or the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), for the highest risk cases, and/ or information shared with Police and Children's Services.
- 14.2 For any children subject to custodial sentences of 12 months or more for a violent or sexual offence, the YJS practitioner must contact the NPS Victim Liaison Officer, so that the victim can be consulted on any release on temporary licence or licence conditions in line with the current Code of Practice for Victims of Crime.

15 Staff Safety

- 15.1 Where a child or a family member is considered to present a risk to staff, this must be clearly recorded in the Event Characteristics on the child's electronic file. The nature of this risk must be shared with all involved professionals, both internally, in the YJS and Children's Services, and externally with partner agencies working with the child and their family. For example, where the child has previously assaulted adults or staff either sexually or physically or has threatened to do so.
- 15.2 Where children or their family member present a risk to staff, YJS staff would not be expected to undertake appointments alone but would have a buddy or co-worker within the YJS or arrange to see the child with another professional. In cases where a home visit has to be carried out, it may be appropriate for the YJS Police Officer to be the buddy. In all cases where the child or their family are considered to pose a risk to staff, any direct contact with the child particularly home visits must be discussed and agreed with the relevant team manager before the contact takes place. When child or a family member present a risk to staff, a risk assessment must be undertaken and risk management plan developed and shared with all relevant staff. This plan must be adhered to by all involved practitioners until the risk has reduced and a review indicates it is no longer required.
- 15.3 For all other issues related to staff safety, there is a specific "YJS Staff Safety Policy" and which should be referred to. This applies equally to YJS volunteers and operational staff.

16 High Risk Case Register

- 16.1 All children assessed a high in one or more domains of risk, (LOR, ROSH or S&W) are placed on the YJS High Risk Case Register. This register is reviewed at a monthly meeting attended by YJS Team Managers, Senior Youth Justice Officers, and the YJS Service Manager. The purpose of the meeting is to ensure management oversight, information sharing and identification of

gaps or areas of concerns which are linked to risk management. It also provides greater confidence for the service and operational staff that high-risk cases are being managed effectively.

- 16.2 Every child assessed as high / very risk in any of the risk domains who is currently supervised by YJS is presented by the relevant Team Manager or Senior Youth Justice Officer. During the meeting the attendees will consider and review three areas:
- What are the current risks? – Summarise the risk assessment and behaviour.
 - What is the current plan? – Providing a summary of the delivery of YJS interventions as well as the wider multi-agency plan to manage and reduce risk.
 - Are there any gaps? – Identifying areas where further resources or expertise are needed which are not currently in place. This could be from within the YJS service, or from wider agencies.
- 16.3 During this case discussion relevant actions are set to address any issues or gaps in delivery. Where senior management intervention is required to resolve significant areas of concern, these can be raised to the YJS Service Manager's for discussion and where necessary action.
- 16.4 If there is a case which causes particular concern, or there is the potential for public concern or publicity, the YJS Service Manager and Service Lead must be informed and consideration given to the completion of a Childrens Service Need to Know.
- 16.5 Following the HRCR meeting the relevant Team Manger or Senior Youth Justice Officer will update the child's CVYJ record with a management oversight entry detailing the key discussion points and any agreed actions. It is the responsibility of the Team Manager or Senior YJO to ensure the actions are completed according to any timescales.

17 Complex Safeguarding

- 17.1 To ensure there is a multi-agency response and oversight to the management of risk, the YJS utilises the West Sussex Complex Safeguarding processes. This is specifically for the multi-agency risk management of children who pose a high/very high ROSH, high/very high LOR, as well as being the county wide process for the risk management and safeguarding of children who are at risk of or currently being exploited.
- 17.2 Within the Complex Safeguarding process there is a tiered system, so allowing for increased oversight and management in cases where there are escalating or higher levels of concern. The four stages are:
- 1) **Daily Operational Missing Meeting:** Children who have in the previous 24hrs been reported missing or come to Police attention through arrests, are discussed by a daily professional meeting attended by Sussex Police, Missing and Exploitation Co-Ordinators, Return Home Interview (RHI) Team. Information is shared to form an understanding of risks and concerns, and actions raised for the professional networks involved. Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Notification referrals are reviewed at the meeting. From this meeting, the children for discussion at the weekly Complex Safeguarding Missing and Exploitation Operation Group (CSMEOG) are identified.
 - 2) **Complex Safeguarding Missing and Exploitation Operation Group (CSMEOG):** This is a weekly multi-agency professional meeting which discusses and reviews the plans for children who are identified perpetrators of serious harm, high/very high LOR, and/or

where there are concerns they are exposed to risk through exploitation. The panel includes representation from Children's Services, YJS, Sussex Police, RHI, Education and specialist services such as Barnardo's and Asphaleia. Concerns regarding the child and the current risk management plan are presented by the lead professionals. Specialist resources such as Barnardo's can be accessed directly from this meeting. Where there are greater levels of concern and/or intervention is not perceived to be managing risk safely or robustly, children can be referred to the Complex Safeguarding Group for additional multi-agency analysis and formulation.

- 3) **Complex Safeguarding Group:** At this meeting the multi-agency attendees support lead professionals to develop a formulation and plan using the Trauma Recovery Model to enhance the current intervention plan. The aim is to better support the lead professional and other colleagues to organise and coordinate the child's safety plan and consider risks posed. This can result in additional resources being accessed to support the child, their family or the professional network.
- 4) **Escalation Group:** Children who continue to suffer or perpetrate harm, or where harm is escalating, and the child is at risk of entering secure accommodation, their case is referred to the Escalation Group for senior management oversight, scrutiny, discussion and decision. The multi-agency senior management group will ensure effectiveness of activity being undertaken and the impact of safety plans, and where necessary, access and utilise required resources to best manage risks.

17.3 A Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Notification form must be completed by the YJS practitioner for any child open to the YJS who meets the criteria defined below:

- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or custody who have been assessed as presenting a high/very high safety and wellbeing concerns, specifically where this relates to the risk of any form of exploitation.
- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or in custody who have been assessed as presenting a high/very high risk of causing serious harm.
- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or in custody who have been assessed as presenting a high/very high likelihood of reoffending.
- All YJS MAPPAs cases including registered sex offenders.
- Any children who are Remanded into Youth Detention or serving custodial sentences, both at the start of the remand or sentence and a minimum of one month prior to their release into the community.

The Complex Safeguarding and Exploitation Notification form must be QA'ed and countersigned by the line manager or another YJS Team Manager.

17.4 It is the YJS practitioner and Team Manager's responsibility to ensure all children who meet these criteria are referred into Complex Safeguarding processes.

17.5 The YJS Practitioner and Team Manager should attend the CSMEOG meeting when the child is discussed and ensure any required actions are completed within the required timescales. Where a YJS practitioner is unable to attend the CSMEOG mtg, it is the relevant YJS Team Manager's responsibility to ensure the practitioner receives and understands any actions and receives appropriate guidance and support to undertake the actions. Actions should be followed up and discussed in line management supervision, with any issues or subsequent actions noted in supervision notes and recorded on the child's electronic record, as per the YJS Quality Assurance and Management Oversight Policy.

- 17.6 The CSMEOG meeting minutes are shared with YJS Embedded Coordinator who will ensure they are added to the child's electronic record. Minutes are also sent to YJS Team Managers and YJS Service Manager.
- 17.7 If there is a child which causes particular concern, or there is the potential for public concern or publicity, the YJS Service Manager and Service Lead must be informed and consideration given to the completion of a Childrens Service Need to Know.

18. Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

- 18.1 **MAPPA Definition:** The Criminal Justice Act 2003 provides for the establishment of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). These are designed to protect the public from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders. Local criminal justice agencies including the Police, National Probation Service and the Prison Service (known as the Responsible Authority) and other bodies including the YJS have a duty to cooperate and work together in partnership to dealing with these offenders. The full MAPPA Operational Guidance can be found in the MAPPA folder in the Intensive Interventions Team folder on G drive.
- 18.2 **MAPPA Categories:** Children enter the MAPPA process through one of the following categories:
- **Category One:** Children who are registered sex offenders (RSO).
 - **Category Two:** Children who have been convicted of a specific violent offences, and other sexual offences, resulting in a custodial sentence of 12 months or more (including those who are detained under Section 37 and Section 37/41 of the Mental Health Act and have a hospital or guardianship order and those who have committed specific offences against children) **and** are currently under the supervision of Probation or the Youth Offending Service.
 - **Category Three.** Other cases considered to pose a risk of serious harm to the public.
- 18.3 When a child is identified as being in one of these categories, a MAPPA H: YOT Notification Form must be completed, QA'ed and countersigned by a manager and e-mailed to the MAPPA Coordinator, SEENPS.SurreySussex.MAPPA@justice.gov.uk. This must be completed with 3 days of the child's sentencing.
- 18.4 The YJS Intensive Interventions Team Manager will provide the MAPPA Coordinator with a list of children open to the YJS who are subject to MAPPA registration on a quarterly basis. All YJS Team Managers must notify the IIT Team Manager of any MAPPA cases as soon as they are identified so these can be included in the quarterly returns.
- 18.5 **MAPPA Levels:** The MAPPA level should be discussed with the YJS line manager prior to the MAPPA referral form being completed and should be decided on the basis of the risk presented. Once agreed, should be recorded on the AssetPlus Future Harm section. The MAPPA levels are:
- **Level One – Ordinary Agency Management:** This is for children where the risks can be safely managed by the agency responsible for the supervision of the child. This does not mean that other agencies will not be involved. Most of the time these cases will involve

information sharing with other agencies through professionals meeting to plan and co-ordinate resources and interventions.

- **Level Two – Multi-Agency Management:** The risk management plan requires the active involvement and co-ordination of interventions from other agencies to manage the presenting risks of serious harm and value is added to the lead agency's management of the risk of serious harm posed. Alternatively it could be the case has been previously managed at level 3 but no longer meets the criteria.
- **Level Three – "Critical few":** Specific characteristics are outlined in the MAPPA guidance however this relates to individuals who are assessed as being a high or very high risk of serious harm; **and** they presents risks that can only be managed by a plan which requires close co-operation at a strategic level due to the complexity of the case and/or the unusual resource commitments it requires; **or** although not assessed as a high or very high risk, the case is exceptional because the likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest in the case is very high and there is a need to ensure public confidence in the criminal justice system is sustained.

18.6 Where a child is assessed to require Level 2 or 3 oversight, a MAPPA A form must be completed and submitted to the MAPPA Coordinator so the case can be listed for discussion at the relevant meeting. For children subject to community sentences this should be completed within the first month of the Order and for those children serving a custodial sentence, the referral must be completed six months before release.

18.7 **Attendance at Meetings:** The meeting structure regarding the oversight of MAPPA cases is detailed below.

- **Level One:** Cases should be reviewed in monthly supervision meetings. The MAPPA Co-ordinator should be updated every 16 weeks to advise of any change in risk levels. This is completed via the lead YJS Team Manager for MAPPA (IIT Team Manager).
- **Level Two:** Meetings are held monthly at Level 2 MAPPA meetings, chaired by Sussex Police and the National Probation Service. Each case will be reviewed at least every 4 to 12 weeks. Where a West Sussex YJS case is listed, the relevant Team Manager should attend with the YJS practitioner.
- **Level Three:** Cases are regularly reviewed at the MAPPP (Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel). This is attended by Senior Police and Probation Staff, and the WSSX YJS Service Manager should attend in person in the event of a West Sussex YJS case being reviewed.

18.8 **Disclosure:** On occasions, it may be necessary to disclose information about a child who is subject to MAPPA requirements to a third party outside the MAPPA agencies in the interests of protecting the public. Should this occur, guidance should be sought from the relevant YJS Team Manager who will liaise with the MAPPA Co-ordinator. Authorisation of disclosures for Level 1 MAPPA cases lies with the YJS Service Manager and the disclosure and exact wording should be confirmed with MAPPA coordinator. For Level 2/3 cases, disclosures should not be made without the expressed permission of the chairs of the Level 2 and Level 3 meetings accordingly.

18.9 **Termination of Supervision:** When a Child subject to MAPPA ceases being supervised by the YJS, a MAPPA De-registration Form must be completed.

19 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

- 19.1 When a child is identified as being a victim or a perpetrator of domestic abuse in an intrafamilial setting, e.g. witnessing or subject to domestic abuse by a parent/ carer or elder sibling, perpetrating adolescence to parent violence; or through a peer on peer abusive relationship, this should be discussed with you line manager and consideration given to either a MASH referral, a MARAC referral or potentially both.
- 19.2 The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the main victim and this is usually the adult. In April 2013 the Government changed the definition of domestic abuse to include 16 and 17 year olds. The MARAC will make links with other agencies to safeguard children and manage the behaviour of the perpetrator but the aim is to provide a safety plan for the main victim and this is why a MASH referral will always be required in addition to a MARAC referral.
- 19.3 YJS practitioners are able to refer in to MARAC after identifying the victim as being at high risk of harm, either by using the [DASH Risk Checklist](#) or professional judgement. Practitioners can consult with the local Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) team for advice. A victim of domestic abuse should be informed a MARAC referral is being made as good practice identifies the need to work in partnership with them. Where a victim does not want to be referred, the YJS practitioner must consult with their line manager to assess whether its proportionate and defensible to share the information depending on the level of risk the victim is facing. Referrals to MARAC must be made on the MARAC referral form and countersigned by a YJS Team Manager. The MARAC referral form and the MARAC flowchart detailing the stages after the referral can be found on the [West Sussex Offer Website: Domestic Abuse Information for Professionals](#)

20 Strategic & Local Reviews in Response to Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents

- 20.1 In response to specific safeguarding and public protection incidents (See Appendix I) the YJS will conduct and contribute to either internal or external multi-agency reviews of cases to establish any learning or development in practice. This could take the form of internal Critical Learning Reviews, external Multi-Agency Local Learning Reviews or the completion of Internal Management Reviews which are submitted to Child Safeguarding Protection Reviews as part of the West Sussex Safeguarding Children's Partnership or MAPPA. Learning and practice development from Case Reviews will be disseminated to the operational staff either by dedicated feedback sessions or via team meetings.

Review/Contacts/References	
Document title:	West Sussex Youth Justice Service Risk Management Policy
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Lead contact/author:	Sara Pordham, YJS Manager

Appendix A: ASSET PLUS Definitions and Judgement Ratings.

Indicative Likelihood of Reoffending:

The YOGRS* score will correspond to an indicative likelihood of reoffending rating as outlined in the table below:

*YOGRS = The Youth Offender Group Reconviction Scale (YOGRS) score is calculated as a percentage of the likelihood of reconviction within two years

<i>YOGRS Score</i>	0 - 43%	44 – 76%	77 – 100%
Indicative LoR Rating	Low	Medium	High
Intervention Level	Standard	Enhanced	Intensive

Likelihood:

The likelihood of events occurring is now considered in terms of a percentage when selecting ratings in this section.

<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Unlikely	<20%
Possible	20-40%
Likely	41-70%
Very Likely	71-90%
Almost Certain	>90%

Impact and Recovery:

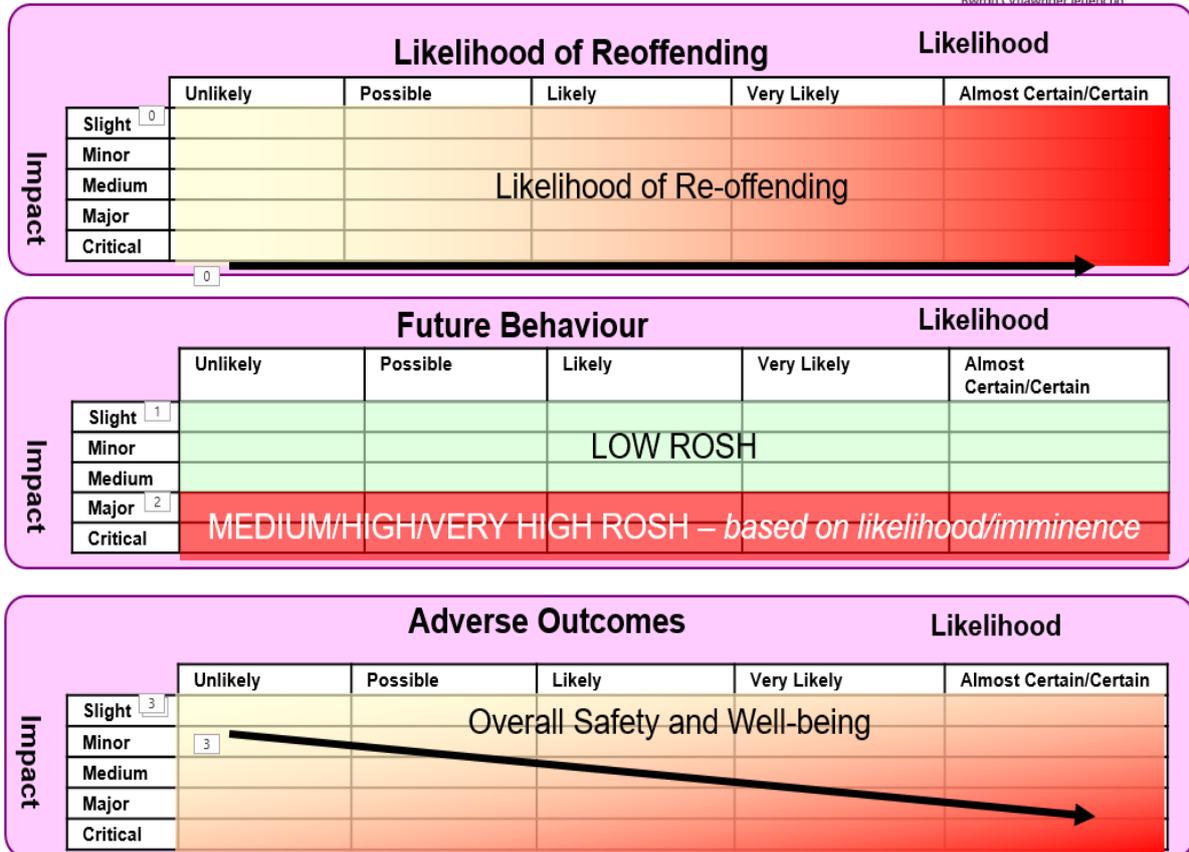
Definition* – Recovery is ‘the point where the victim is able to return to everyday functioning as it was before the behaviour or offence’. This should be based on:

- The most significant impact on any particular individual(s) and/or the wider community.
- The combined impact of any physical, psychological, financial damage.

<i>Impact Ratings for Adverse Outcomes and Future Harm</i>	<i>Definition*</i>
Slight	Recovery immediate or no recovery required
Minor	Recovery in the short term (<1 month)
Medium	Recovery in the medium term (1 to 6 months)
Major	Recovery in the long term (>6 months) or incomplete
Critical	No recovery possible

Appendix B: Matrix of Impact and Likelihood Judgements

Matrix of Impact and Likelihood Judgements



Appendix C: Assessment & Planning Review Schedules

It is essential all children have a current assessment and intervention plan recorded on their case record. This relates to all YJ interventions from Out of Court Disposals through to Custody. The following practice should be adhered to by all staff with case management responsibility:

- Assessments must be current, QA'ed and completed. Assessment must not be left "in progress".
- Assessments must be completed within 15 days of the start of an Order/ intervention and then QA'ed / Completed within 10 days of the assessment being sent for QA.
- Assessments and plans must be reviewed in accordance with the Quality Assurance and Management Oversight Policy:

Risk Judgement – LOR/ROSH/ S&W	Timescale (minimum)
Very High/ High	Every 3 months*
Medium / Low	Every 6 months

* For those children assessed as very high in any risk domain judgement the minimum review period maybe less than 3 months. This will be discussed an agreed with the line manager and a management oversight entry recorded on the child's CVYJ record by the Team Manager.

- Assessments & plans must be reviewed following a significant event and if the child receives a new Order/ intervention following revocation or resentence.

Appendix D: Guidance for Safety and Wellbeing Judgements:

Low : There is no current evidence to indicate there is a risk to the child's safety or wellbeing in terms of physical or emotional harm.

- The child may have historic vulnerabilities (e.g. difficult family background) but there are adequate protective factors in place to support the child and he/ she has demonstrated that they are sufficiently resilient to manage issues and stressors in their life without additional support.
- This could be for example a child who has a supportive parent, or parents, who is/are fully involved with their life and able to support them in achieving their potential, a child who has sustained education, training or employment and is progressing well with good prospects, or a child who is in care but is constructively engaged and has good social networks and it is evident that the child is coping well on an emotional level with the difficulties they may face.

Medium : Some concerns have been identified but the risk to the child's safety and wellbeing would not be serious unless there is a change of circumstances.

- Concerns could include multiple factors, such as the impact of a disruptive or difficult family history (e.g. marital conflict, domestic violence, family breakdown, poor relationships with parents, history of abuse or neglect, accommodation by the Local Authority, etc.), evidence of discrimination, bullying, social isolation, psychological factors (e.g. Asperger's and Autism, ADHD, mental health issues) or emotional factors, such as depression or self-harm, psychosis or other mental health conditions, educational factors (e.g. poor educational attainment or being NEET, learning disability or significant social and communication difficulties, statement of educational need (SEN) or other factors undermining ability to learn), health issues, substance misuse issues (e.g. the child placing their health and wellbeing at risk via risky practices such as excessive or binge drinking) or other environmental or social factors (e.g. poor housing, social deprivation, etc.).
- This category may include children who abscond from home or there are other concerns about their safety (e.g. associations, substance misuse) but where there are adequate protective factors in place to prevent serious harm, for example, parents or carers take appropriate action, the child always answers mobile and adheres to a safety plan. A medium classification would be appropriate if there are vulnerabilities or indicators that the child is at risk of exploitation (e.g. including the factors noted above) but there is no current evidence of exploitation occurring.
- Children may lack resilience and will require a level of additional support such as referral to Tier 2 Mental Health support or substance misuse intervention, keep safe work and harm minimisation, monitoring, support with ETE, emotional support and potentially referrals to other services in order to fulfil their potential and keep themselves safe from harm. However, provided that the child is accessing services and cooperating and the practitioner does not identify risk of immediate physical, emotional or psychological harm, then a medium rating is appropriate.

High : Many or all of the factors identified above are present and if nothing changes, the child will be at immediate risk, either through their own behaviour or the behaviour of others, of serious physical, emotional or sexual harm.

- This would indicate that the risk is serious, for example, the child has threatened or attempted suicide or is regularly self-harming, with potentially serious consequences, or the child has placed themselves at risk of serious harm from others, for example they have been sexually or violently assaulted and there are inadequate protective factors in place to prevent a recurrence of similar harm.
- This category could include children with serious substance misuse issues (e.g. intravenous use of Heroin or other drugs, poly-drug use or regular use of hard drugs known to pose a significant threat to health and wellbeing) or whose substance misuse places their health and wellbeing at significant risk (e.g. excessive or binge drinking in environments where they are not safe, such as with adults who may exploit them).
- Children where there is evidence they are currently at risk of exploitation, for example those who have numerous vulnerabilities or indicators they could be at risk, or where there is evidence of association with peers or adults who are known to groom or sexually exploit children, or evidence of sexual relationships with peers or adults which are known to be harmful, abusive or exploitative. It could also be evidence that the child is being exploited to supply drugs or to hold money or weapons for adults. This would apply to children who feel they are making choices about their relationships and friendships but in fact have little power or ability to resist due to their own vulnerabilities, or their capacity to make decisions is compromised.
- This category may include children who are vulnerable to influence or exploitation by extremist groups, given that the vulnerabilities are similar, for example, SEN, emotional or MH issues, low self-esteem, lack of family support or attachment, childhood trauma or neglect and poor identity development, etc. As assessment should include concerns about a child who displays sudden changes in their behaviour, expresses extremist views or is at risk of radicalisation via online communication.
- Children who are groomed by or recruited into gangs, who are targeted by organised criminals and exploited to carry out criminal acts. This may include children who are given drugs, become addicted or dependent on drugs and then accrue drug debts, which leads to the children being coerced to commit criminal behaviour in order to pay off debts and avoid violent recriminations.
- Children who have a serious or life-threatening health condition which is not treated, or if they have a serious mental health condition which is untreated, such as depression, especially if this is associated with self-harm or suicidal ideation.
- Children in this category may lack resilience or the ability to access or benefit from support or intervention, for example, those who are socially isolated and have no family or other support networks, or those who due to their mental or emotional health problems do not seek help or do not trust others to help them (e.g. children with a history of severe neglect).

Very high : Refers to children meeting the criteria above but where the risk is imminent and likely to have serious consequences, resulting in either death or serious physical harm. The YJS Service Manager should be made aware of all very high cases.

- This would include children who are expressing suicidal ideation, have made serious attempts on their life and have a stated plan to continue to do this, and have the opportunity and ability to carry out their plans and there are inadequate safeguards in place to prevent this.
- Children who are self-harming to the degree that their life is at risk (e.g. repeated and frequent overdoses of medication or drugs) or they have an underlying health condition which makes such self-harm a very significant risk to their life.
- Children whose substance misuse habits are presenting a risk to their life, such as intravenous use of Heroin or other substances within high risk situations or injecting into parts of their body which place them at imminent risk (e.g. in the neck) of serious physical harm or death.
- A child who is resident with or in a relationship with an adult who is likely to seriously assault them either sexually or physically and where there are no protective factors or safeguards in place to prevent this (for example where there is clear evidence of domestic or sexual violence).
- A child who has a history of sexual abuse or exploitation and is frequently associating with peers or adults who are known to sexually abuse or exploit children and who is as a consequence highly likely to be sexually exploited or abused. This would be exacerbated if the child who regularly using substances, had shown a lack of concern for their own safety, or were known to be regularly in harmful situations where there are limited controls in place to safeguard the child (e.g. parents not reporting child missing, etc.).
- This category may include children where the above factors are present and where the child is not engaging or has disengaged from services, is homeless, where there is evidence of sexual exploitation or sexual assault and where it is subsequently difficult or impossible to keep the child safe in the community.

Appendix E: Guidance for ROSH Judgements:

Low : There is no evidence at the present time to indicate any likelihood of the child causing serious harm in the future, either intentionally or unintentionally. No specific risk management work is needed.

- There is limited evidence that the child has planned or intended to cause serious harm, or has caused serious harm unintentionally, albeit their general offending behaviour is harmful to the community. There are no violent or aggressive recorded offences (including cautions) or reports of harmful behaviour. This may include children who have committed acquisitive offences, such as Theft, Possession of drugs, Handling, etc.
- There may have been some risk identified in the past but there are sufficient protective factors in place, there has been a significant period of time since the child displayed or threatened harmful behaviour and adequate intervention has been undertaken in which the child has engaged and responded. As a consequence, the child has been re-assessed and it is considered that there is no longer a risk of serious harm to others. This needs to be clearly justified.
- There may have been some harmful or aggressive behaviours resulting in offending, such as criminal damage or less serious assault (i.e. Common Assault not resulting in lasting physical or psychological injury) but there is no indication of repeated aggressive behaviour or an escalation in seriousness and the behaviours or consequences are not considered to indicate a risk of future serious harm.
- In addition to the above, any harmful or aggressive behaviours by the child can be managed by the usual supervision process, with actions to address offending related behaviours included on the intervention plan (e.g. anger management, conflict management, etc.), with oversight from the line manager during staff supervision. There is no need for additional management or multi-agency oversight.

Medium : Some risk is identified but the child is unlikely to cause serious harm unless circumstances change. Relevant issues can be addressed as part of the normal supervision process.

- The child has displayed behaviours which could have caused serious harm, either intentionally or unintentionally. For example, the child has been charged or convicted of Dangerous Driving, Aggravated TWOC, Assault occasioning Actual Bodily Harm, Possession of an offensive weapon (but not use of weapon to harm or threaten). However the child did not plan or intend to cause serious harm and there is no evidence of escalation of risk or increasing violence. The intervention plan must outline how risk factors or triggers will be addressed but there are sufficient protective factors in place and the risk can be managed via the usual supervision process via YJS and / or multi-agency intervention.
- The child has made threats to harm others, although there is limited evidence that the child planned or intended to carry out these threats. For example, there has been no seeking out of a victim, carrying weapons, etc. The child may have made threats to harm in response to a situation, which has since been resolved and/ or the child has retracted any threats to harm. The overall assessment is therefore that the threats do not indicate serious intent or future risk to the victim.

- The child may have been convicted of more serious offences, such as Robbery or sexual offences but sufficient time has elapsed since the offence, the child has responded to intervention, shown evidence of sustaining change in their behaviour and there are adequate protective factors in place that the risk is considered reduced (not imminent). This may apply to children who have committed an offence which appears to be out of character or an isolated incident and significant changes have been made, for example, the child has disassociated from violent peers, reduced alcohol or drug use, ETE in place, change in attitude, etc.
- The child has engaged in aggressive behaviours towards others of a less serious nature (e.g. Common Assault) but these behaviours are repeated, or there is evidence of targeting of a victim. Serious harm may not have been caused by the child's behaviour but there is evidence of continued aggression, a lack of understanding of the harm or consequences for others, lack of empathy, attitudes and poor response to intervention. There may be concerns about an escalation in aggression or violence, for example the child has thrown objects and their behaviour appears reckless even if there is no intent to harm. Such an assessment may be made of a child who is aggressive within the home, either to family, care workers or other children, who loses their temper easily and resorts to aggressive acts to resolve conflict. The child displays a potential to cause serious harm through reckless behaviour. There may be other aggravating issues such as where a child has undiagnosed or untreated emotional or MH issues, leading to aggressive outbursts.
- In all of the above cases, the case manager feels that although there is a risk, the child is unlikely to cause serious harm unless circumstances change, for example, increase of alcohol or drug use, association with violent peers, family breakdown and increase in anger levels or other risk indicators identified as likely to cause an increase in risk. The intervention plan must outline specific risk management work to be undertaken by the case manager and involved professionals. The case should be discussed at monthly supervision with line manager and any concerns or actions recorded on CVYJ.

High : Risk of harm identified. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious. Action should be taken in the near future and the case will need additional supervision and monitoring (e.g. local registration, oversight by middle / senior management).

- The child has been charged or convicted of a serious violent or sexual offence which has caused serious harm to the victim or was very likely to have caused serious harm. For example, Robbery, Sexual Assault, Assault occasioning Grievous Bodily Harm (S 20 or S 18), Assault ABH, Aggravated Burglary (where a weapon was used or victim harmed or threatened), Violent Disorder, Dangerous Driving, Arson, etc. There may be aggravating elements, such as hate crime or racially motivated crimes, use of weapons to threaten or harm, where there is a level of intent to harm. Alternatively the risk of harm could be a consequence of reckless or dangerous behaviour (e.g. repeated aggravated TWOC or Arson).
- There is reported behaviour which is of significant concern albeit this has not led to prosecution, such as violence within the family or allegations of sexually harmful behaviour. This may include the grooming or sexual exploitation of other children or children. There is evidence that serious harm has been caused by this behaviour and there is an imminent risk of further serious harm without effective professional intervention.
- There is evidence of a level of planning or the victim was targeted for personal or acquisitive reasons. There may be an ongoing threat to the victim because of this and protective measures need to be put in place. The child may bear a grudge or have a lack of empathy or

victim awareness which alongside other attitudes indicates an imminent risk of further harm to the victim or others.

- The child has been known to carry or use weapons and has indicated intent to continue this behaviour. The child has made serious and repeated threats to harm a specific victim or others and there is evidence that the child is likely to attempt to carry out such threats. The child may be carrying weapons for self- protection but is likely to react with disproportionate violence to any threat or perceived threat.
- There are significant concerns about escalation of violent behaviour and other risk indicators, such as justification of violence, lack of empathy, glorification of violence, collecting weapons or other concerns, such as high level alcohol or drug use, un-medicated mental health issues, unstable lifestyle, homelessness, association with violent peers, or other concerns identified as triggers for violent or dangerous behaviour.
- In all of the above circumstances, it is considered that the risk of harm is imminent and would be serious without appropriate multi-agency intervention and monitoring. The case requires close management oversight, via discussion in monthly supervision and senior management oversight via the High-Risk Case Panel.

Very High: Imminent risk of serious harm identified. The child will commit the behaviour in question as soon as the opportunity arises and the impact would be serious. Immediate multi-agency action is required and is likely to involve intensive multi-agency support and surveillance. The YOS manager should be made aware of any very high cases.

- The child has been convicted of a very serious violent assault, such as GBH with intent, Arson with intent to endanger life, Attempted Murder, Rape, etc. There are indicators to suggest that the child has planned harm, has had clear intent to harm or has been reckless as to the harm caused to others. This could involve for example, the grooming and targeting of vulnerable victims, the use of weapons to harm and attitudes such as hate crime or revenge.
- The child could have association with known violent offenders and identify with a violent culture, for example, gang associations, or extremist groups which are current and likely to lead to the child being involved in violent crime and the use of weapons (e.g. gang fights, etc.).
- The child may have a history of carrying weapons and of using weapons to threaten, harm others or commit serious offences (such as Robbery, Burglary). The child may have made threats to harm others and there is clear evidence of planning to carry out such threats, such as possessing weapons. Additionally, there may be evidence of an escalation in aggressive and violent behaviour and poor response to intervention.
- There may be aggravating factors such as justification of violence, seeking revenge, disproportionate responses to conflict, lack of empathy, heavy drug or alcohol use and / or mental health issues which could impact on decision making. Such cases will require close management oversight, senior management oversight via the HRCP and MAPPA.

Appendix F: Examples of External Controls and Contingency Planning

External Controls

For ROSH concerns external controls could include:

- Order, SHPO, SOR, restraining orders, ASB contract, CPN, CPW, CBO, CAWN or other legal restrictions (e.g. frequency of contact with YOS or Police)
- Enforcement of order or other conditions (specify- e.g. court/ recall to custody)
- ECM or bail curfew
- Bail conditions/ exclusions/ non associations
- Licence conditions, exclusion areas, non-associations
- Police monitoring/ visits from YJS Police Officer
- Monitoring by care staff or parents
- Home visits by YJS or other professionals
- Joint working/ visits (min 2 people)
- Visits by VISOR officers
- Other actions could include discussion at multi-agency forums, MAPPA L2, MARAC, HRCP.

For Safety concerns, external controls could include:

- Report as MisPer
- Monitoring by parents/ carers
- Frequency of contact on Order / level of contact with YOS can be increased
- Report to Police any concerns about reports of harm, abuse, neglect or exploitation
- Home curfew (e.g. time need to be home by or will be reported as MisPer)
- Home visits from YOS, social worker or other professionals
- Enforcement of order (e.g. if missing)
- Care proceedings/ Child protection measures (e.g. Emergency Protection order).
- Accommodation – boundaries/ support in place
- Multi-agency action, such as CPP, information sharing, MARAC.
- Controls on Safety plan, such as people in safety network being contacted
- CAMHS care plan- e.g. visit from MH worker or crisis team

Contingency Planning:

1. Identify triggers that will increase risk/ safety concerns, for example:

- Known to be carrying weapons or storing weapons
- Associations with violent peers/ adults
- Increased use of alcohol and substances
- Erratic or unpredictable behaviour
- Situations of conflict or increase in aggressive responses
- Opportunities to harm others (e.g. planned fights)
- Breakdown of family/ placement/ support networks
- Contact with potential victims (e.g. in case of sex offender, children or vulnerable peers).
- Deterioration of mental or emotional health (e.g. increased paranoia, signs of psychosis, depression, anxiety).
- Non-compliance with restrictions, order, curfew, SHPO, restraining orders or other external controls
- Stops accessing professional support, stops taking medication or appears isolated.

- Absconding/ going missing
- Staying in places considered unsafe, e.g. hotels, houses where drugs/ alcohol are used or with unsafe adults.
- Association with people known to groom/ exploit children
- Association with adult offenders, such as drug dealers or gang members
- Connections to extremist groups or being groomed/ radicalised online
- Contact with people presenting a risk of harm, e.g. partner known to perpetrate violence or abuse, family member known to be abusive.
- Social isolation/ loss of support from family/ friends
- Access to online sites likely to influence YP to self-harm or suicide
- Association with other children vulnerable to exploitation or self-harm
- Taking part in dangerous activities (e.g. driving dangerously, free running, fire setting, etc.)
- Being placed in a Police cell or custody without adequate support

2. Outline clear plan of what needs to be done to keep child and public safe. Some examples are:

- Share concerns with YP and parents/ carers asap, e.g. via home visit. Discuss and review the safety plan with YP and their parent/ carer. Ensure child understands what to do if he/she feels vulnerable or understands the consequences of any harmful behaviour.
- Implement safety plan, e.g. use of emergency or medical services as appropriate.
- Ensure family/ carers have a clear plan of action in the event of further concerns (e.g. contacting Police/ referral to Children's Services).
- Increase level of contact / support as required
- Maintain contact with YP to ensure their safety and wellbeing
- Report as Missing/ or risk concerns to Police / share Intel with YOS Police Officer
- Share concerns with involved professionals via phone, email or convene emergency strategy meeting to share concerns and develop plan to address concerns.
- Share concerns with line manager/ Team Manager.
- Enforcement of order/ conditions via legal action as appropriate. For example via compliance panel or recall to custody if required to protect public.
- Immediate referral to MASH in the event of CSE concerns, evidence of sexual abuse or concerns about active exploitation of children.
- Review safety plan or risk management plans.
- Review AssetPlus and intervention plan
- Refer case to next possible HRCP via Team Manager
- Refer case to MAPPA level 2 (if MAPPA L1 and there is a significant increase in risk concerns or that the multi-agency group is not equipped or functioning to manage risk.

Appendix G: Specified Violent and Sexual Offences Listed in Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003

(Those marked with an asterisk are 'serious specified' offences that carry a maximum penalty of ten years or more custody in the case of an adult)

Specified Violent Offences:

1. Manslaughter.*
2. Kidnapping.*
3. False imprisonment.*
4. An offence under section 4 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (c.100) (soliciting murder).*
5. An offence under section 16 of that Act (making threats to kill).*
6. An offence under section 18 of that Act (wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm).*
7. An offence under section 20 of that Act (malicious wounding).
8. An offence under section 21 of that Act (attempting to choke, suffocate or strangle in order to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence).*
9. An offence under section 22 of that Act (using chloroform, etc, to commit or assist in the committing of any indictable offence).*
10. An offence under section 23 of that Act (maliciously administering poison, etc, so as to endanger life or inflict grievous bodily harm).*
11. An offence under section 27 of that Act (abandoning children).
12. An offence under section 28 of that Act (causing bodily injury by explosives).*
13. An offence under section 29 of that Act (using explosives, etc, with intent to do grievous bodily harm).*
14. An offence under section 30 of that Act (placing explosives with intent to do bodily injury).*
15. An offence under section 31 of that Act (setting spring guns, etc, with intent to do grievous bodily harm).
16. An offence under section 32 of that Act (endangering the safety of railway passengers).*
17. An offence under section 35 of that Act (injuring persons by furious driving).
18. An offence under section 37 of that Act (assaulting officer preserving wreck).
19. An offence under section 38 of that Act (assault with intent to resist arrest).
20. An offence under section 47 of that Act (assault occasioning actual bodily harm).
21. An offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 (c.3) (causing explosion likely to endanger life or property).*

22. An offence under section 3 of that Act (attempt to cause explosion or making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property).*
23. An offence under section 1 of the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 (c.34) (child destruction).*
24. An offence under section 1 of the Children and Childs Act 1933 (c.12) (cruelty to children).*
25. An offence under section 1 of the Infanticide Act 1938 (c.36) (infanticide).*
26. An offence under section 16 of the Firearms Act 1968 (c.27) (possession of firearm with intent to endanger life).*
27. An offence under section 16A of that Act (possession of firearm with intent to cause fear of violence).*
28. An offence under section 17(1) of that Act (use of firearm to resist arrest).*
29. An offence under section 17(2) of that Act (possession of firearm at time of committing or being arrested for offence specified in schedule 1 to that Act).*
30. An offence under section 18 of that Act (carrying a firearm with criminal intent).*
31. An offence under section 8 of the Theft Act 1968 (c.60) (robbery or assault with intent to rob).*
32. An offence under section 9 of that Act of burglary with intent to:
 - a. inflict grievous bodily harm on a person, or
 - b. do unlawful damage to a building or anything in it.*
33. An offence under section 10 of that Act (aggravated burglary).*
34. An offence under section 12A of that Act (aggravated vehicle-taking) involving an accident which caused the death of any person.*
35. An offence of arson under section 1 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 (c.48).*
36. An offence under section 1(2) of that Act (destroying or damaging property) other than an offence of arson.*
37. An offence under section 1 of the Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (c.28) (hostage-taking).*
38. An offence under section 1 of the Aviation Security Act 1982 (c.36) (hijacking).*
39. An offence under section 2 of that Act (destroying, damaging, or endangering the safety of aircraft).*
40. An offence under section 3 of that Act (other acts endangering or likely to endanger the safety of aircraft).*
41. An offence under section 4 of that Act (offences in relation to certain dangerous articles).
42. An offence under section 127 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (c.20) (ill-treatment of patients).
43. An offence under section 1 of the Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985 (c.38) (prohibition of female circumcision).
44. An offence under section 1 of the Public Order Act 1986 (c.64) (riot).*
45. An offence under section 2 of that Act (violent disorder).

46. An offence under section 3 of that Act (affray).
47. An offence under section 134 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c.33) (torture).*
48. An offence under section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (c.52) (causing death by dangerous driving).*
49. An offence under section 3a of that Act (causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs).*
50. An offence under section 1 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c.31) (endangering safety at aerodromes).*
51. An offence under section 9 of that Act (hijacking of ships).*
52. An offence under section 10 of that Act (seizing or exercising control of fixed platforms).*
53. An offence under section 11 of that Act (destroying fixed platforms or endangering their safety).*
54. An offence under section 12 of that Act (other acts endangering or likely to endanger safe navigation).*
55. An offence under section 13 of that Act (offences involving threats).*
56. An offence under Part II of the Channel Tunnel (Security) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/570) (offences relating to Channel Tunnel trains and the tunnel system).*
57. An offence under section 4 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (c.40) (putting people in fear of violence).
58. An offence under section 29 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c.37) (racially or religiously aggravated assaults).
59. An offence falling within section 31(1)(a) or (b) of that Act (racially or religiously aggravated offences under section 4 or 4a of the Public Order Act 1986 (c.64)).
60. An offence under section 51 or 52 of the International Criminal Court Act 2001 (c.17) (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and related offences), other than one involving murder.*
61. An offence under section 1 of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (c.31) (female genital mutilation).*
62. An offence under section 2 of that Act (assisting a girl to mutilate her own genitalia).*
63. An offence under section 3 of that Act (assisting a non-UK person to mutilate overseas a girl's genitalia).*
64. An offence of:
 - a. aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence specified in this part of this schedule
 - b. conspiring to commit an offence so specified, or
 - c. attempting to commit an offence so specified.*
65. An attempt to commit murder or a conspiracy to commit murder.

Specified Sexual Offences:

66. An offence under section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 (c.69) (rape).*
67. An offence under section 2 of that Act (procurement of a woman by threats).
68. An offence under section 3 of that Act (procurement of a woman by false pretences).
69. An offence under section 4 of that Act (administering drugs to obtain or facilitate intercourse).
70. An offence under section 5 of that Act (intercourse with a girl under 13).*
71. An offence under section 6 of that Act (intercourse with a girl under 16).
72. An offence under section 7 of that Act (intercourse with a defective).
73. An offence under section 9 of that Act (procurement of a defective).
74. An offence under section 10 of that Act (incest by a man).*
75. An offence under section 11 of that Act (incest by a woman).
76. An offence under section 14 of that Act (indecent assault on a woman).*
77. An offence under section 15 of that Act (indecent assault on a man).*
78. An offence under section 16 of that Act (assault with intent to commit buggery).*
79. An offence under section 17 of that Act (abduction of a woman by force or for the sake of her property).*
80. An offence under section 19 of that Act (abduction of an unmarried girl under 18 from parent or guardian).
81. An offence under section 20 of that Act (abduction of an unmarried girl under 16 from parent or guardian).
82. An offence under section 21 of that Act (abduction of a defective from parent or guardian).
83. An offence under section 22 of that Act (causing prostitution of women).
84. An offence under section 23 of that Act (procuration of a girl under 21).
85. An offence under section 24 of that Act (detention of a woman in a brothel).
86. An offence under section 25 of that Act (permitting a girl under 13 to use premises for intercourse).*
87. An offence under section 26 of that Act (permitting a girl under 16 to use premises for intercourse).
88. An offence under section 27 of that Act (permitting a defective to use premises for intercourse).
89. An offence under section 28 of that Act (causing or encouraging the prostitution of, intercourse with or indecent assault on a girl under 16).
90. An offence under section 29 of that Act (causing or encouraging the prostitution of a defective).
91. An offence under section 32 of that Act (soliciting by men).
92. An offence under section 33 of that Act (keeping a brothel).

93. An offence under section 128 of the Mental Health Act 1959 (c.72) (sexual intercourse with patients).
94. An offence under section 1 of the Indecency with Children Act 1960 (c.33) (indecent conduct towards a young child).*
95. An offence under section 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 1967 (c.60) (procuring others to commit homosexual acts).
96. An offence under section 5 of that Act (living on earnings of male prostitution).
97. An offence under section 9 of the Theft Act 1968 (c.60) (burglary with intent to commit rape).*
98. An offence under section 54 of the Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45) (inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse).
99. An offence under section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 (c.37) (indecent photographs of children).*
100. An offence under section 170 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c.2) (penalty for fraudulent evasion of duty, etc) in relation to goods prohibited to be imported under section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act 1876 (c.36) (indecent or obscene articles).
101. An offence under section 160 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c.33) (possession of an indecent photograph of a child).*
102. An offence under section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c.42) (rape).*
103. An offence under section 2 of that Act (assault by penetration).*
104. An offence under section 3 of that Act (sexual assault).*
105. An offence under section 4 of that Act (causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent).*
106. An offence under section 5 of that Act (rape of a child under 13).*
107. An offence under section 6 of that Act (assault of a child under 13 by penetration).*
108. An offence under section 7 of that Act (sexual assault of a child under 13).*
109. An offence under section 8 of that Act (causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity).*
110. An offence under section 9 of that Act (sexual activity with a child).*
111. An offence under section 10 of that Act (causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity).*
112. An offence under section 11 of that Act (engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child).*
113. An offence under section 12 of that Act (causing a child to watch a sexual act).*
114. An offence under section 13 of that Act (child sex offences committed by children or child's).
115. An offence under section 14 of that Act (arranging or facilitating commission of a child sex offence).*
116. An offence under section 15 of that Act (meeting a child following sexual grooming, etc).*
117. An offence under section 16 of that Act (abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a child).

118. An offence under section 17 of that Act (abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity).
119. An offence under section 18 of that Act (abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child).
120. An offence under section 19 of that Act (abuse of a position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act).
121. An offence under section 25 of that Act (sexual activity with a child family member).*
122. An offence under section 26 of that Act (inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity).*
123. An offence under section 30 of that Act (sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice).*
124. An offence under section 31 of that Act (causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity).*
125. An offence under section 32 of that Act (engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice).*
126. An offence under section 33 of that Act (causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act).*
127. An offence under section 34 of that Act (inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder).*
128. An offence under section 35 of that Act (causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in or agree to engage in sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception).*
129. An offence under section 36 of that Act (engaging in sexual activity in the presence, procured by inducement, threat or deception, of a person with a mental disorder).*
130. An offence under section 37 of that Act (causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act by inducement, threat or deception).*
131. An offence under section 38 of that Act (care workers: sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder).*
132. An offence under section 39 of that Act (care workers: causing or inciting sexual activity).*
133. An offence under section 40 of that Act (care workers: sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder).
134. An offence under section 41 of that Act (care workers: causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act).
135. An offence under section 47 of that Act (paying for the sexual services of a child).*
136. An offence under section 48 of that Act (causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography).*
137. An offence under section 49 of that Act (controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography).*
138. An offence under section 50 of that Act (arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography).*

139. An offence under section 52 of that Act (causing or inciting prostitution for gain).
140. An offence under section 53 of that Act (controlling prostitution for gain).
141. An offence under section 57 of that Act (trafficking into the UK for sexual exploitation).*
142. An offence under section 58 of that Act (trafficking within the UK for sexual exploitation).*
143. An offence under section 59 of that Act (trafficking out of the UK for sexual exploitation).*
144. An offence under section 61 of that Act (administering a substance with intent).*
145. An offence under section 62 of that Act (committing an offence with intent to commit a sexual offence).*
146. An offence under section 63 of that Act (trespass with intent to commit a sexual offence).*
147. An offence under section 64 of that Act (sex with an adult relative: penetration).
148. An offence under section 65 of that Act (sex with an adult relative: consenting to penetration).
149. An offence under section 66 of that Act (exposure).
150. An offence under section 67 of that Act (voyeurism).
151. An offence under section 69 of that Act (intercourse with an animal).
152. An offence under section 70 of that Act (sexual penetration of a corpse).
153. An offence of:
 - a. aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence specified in this part of this schedule
 - b. conspiring to commit an offence so specified
 - c. attempting to commit an offence so specified.

Appendix H: Offences that Trigger Notification to the Child Protection Reviewing Unit where the victim of the offence is below the age of 18 years

Offence	Section	Act
Abandonment of children under two	Section 27	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Abduction of a woman by force or for the sake of her property	Section 17	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Abduction of Child in Care/ Police Protection, take away/induce away/assist to run away/ keep away	Section 49	Children Act 1989
Abduction of defective from parent or guardian	Section 21	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Abduction of unmarried girl under 16 from parent or guardian	Section 20	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Abduction of unmarried girl under 18 from parent or guardian	Section 19	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Abuse of position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act	Section 19	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Abuse of position of trust: causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity	Section 17	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Abuse of position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child	Section 18	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Abuse of position of trust: sexual activity with a child	Section 16	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Abuse of Trust	Section 3	Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000
Administering a substance with intent	Section 61	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Administering drugs to obtain or facilitate intercourse	Section 4	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Administering poison, or wounding, with intent to murder	Section 11	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the suicide of a child or child.	Section 2	Suicide Act 1961
Allowing persons under 16 to be in brothels	Section 3	Children and Childs Act 1933
Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography	Section 50	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Arranging or facilitating commission of a child sex offence	Section 14	Sexual Offences Act 2003

Assault by penetration	Section 2	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	Section 47	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Assault of a child under 13 by penetration	Section 6	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Assault or battery	Common Law	
Assault with intent to commit buggery	Section 16	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Buggery where the victim is under 16*	Section 12	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Burglary (by entering a building or part of a building with intent to rape a child)	Section 9	Theft Act 1968
Care workers: causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act	Section 41	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Care workers: causing or inciting sexual activity	Section 39	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Care workers: sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder	Section 40	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Care workers: sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder	Section 38	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing a child to watch a sexual act	Section 12	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent.	Section 4	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in or agree to engage in sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception	Section 35	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act by inducement, threat or deception	Section 37	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing a person, with a mental disorder impeding choice, to watch a sexual act	Section 33	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing or allowing persons under 16 to be used for begging	Section 4	Children and Childs Act 1933
Causing or allowing the death of a child or vulnerable adult	Section 5	Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
Causing or encouraging prostitution of defective	Section 29	Sexual Offences Act 1956

Causing or encouraging prostitution of, or intercourse with, or indecent assault on, girl under 16	Section 28	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity	Section 10	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity	Section 8	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing or inciting a person, with a mental disorder impeding choice, to engage in sexual activity	Section 31	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography	Section 48	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing or inciting prostitution for gain	Section 52	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Causing prostitution of women	Section 22	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Child sex offences committed by a children or child	Section 13	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Child stealing	Section 56	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Committing an offence with intent to commit a sexual offence (in a case where the intended offence was an offence against a child)	Section 62	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Conspiring or soliciting to commit murder	Section 4	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography	Section 49	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Controlling prostitution for gain	Section 53	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Cruelty to children	Section 1	Children and Childs Act 1933
Detention of a woman in a brothel or other premises	Section 24	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Drunk in charge of a child under 7 years	Section 2	Licensing Act 1902
Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child	Section 11	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice	Section 32	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Engaging in sexual activity in the presence, procured by inducement, threat or deception, of a person with a mental disorder	Section 36	Sexual Offences Act 2003

Exposing children under seven to risk of burning	Section 11	Children and Childs Act 1933
Exposure	Section 66	Sexual Offences Act 2003
False Imprisonment	Common Law	
Give / cause to be given intoxicating liquor to a child under 5 years	Section 5	Children and Childs Act 1933
Incest by a man	Section 10	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Incest by a woman	Section 11	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity	Section 26	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse	Section 54	Criminal Law Act 1977
Indecency between men (gross indecency)	Section 13	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Indecent assault on a man	Section 15	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Indecent assault on a woman	Section 14	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Indecent conduct towards young child	Section 1	Indecency with Children Act 1960
Indecent exposure	Section 4	Vagrancy Act 1824
Indecent exposure	Section 28	Town Police Clauses Act 1847
Indecent photographs of children	Section 1	Protection of Children Act 1978
Inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder	Section 34	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Infanticide	Common Law	
Infanticide	Section 1	Infanticide Act 1938
Intercourse with a girl under 13	Section 5	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Intercourse with a girl under 16	Section 6	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Intercourse with defective	Section 7	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Kidnapping	Common Law	
Living on earnings of male prostitution	Section 5	Sexual Offences Act 1967
Maliciously administering poison	Section 23	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Man living on earnings of prostitution	Section 30	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Manslaughter	Common Law	
Meeting a child following sexual grooming etc.	Section 15	Sexual Offences Act 2003

Murder	Common Law	
Offence of abduction of a child by parent	Section 1	Child Abduction Act 1984
Offence of abduction of child by other persons	Section 2	Child Abduction Act 1984
Paying for the sexual services of a child	Section 47	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Permitting a girl between 13 and 16 to use premises for intercourse	Section 26	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Permitting a girl under 13 to use premises for intercourse	Section 25	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Permitting defective to use premises for intercourse	Section 27	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Possession of indecent photographs of children	Section 160	Criminal Justice Act 1988
Procurator of girl under 21	Section 23	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Procurement of a woman by false pretences	Section 3	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Procurement of a woman by threats	Section 2	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Procurement of defective	Section 9	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Procuring others to commit homosexual acts (by procuring a child to commit an act of buggery with any person, or procuring any person to commit an act of buggery with a child)	Section 4	Sexual Offences Act 1967
Prohibition against persons under 16 taking part in performances endangering life and limb	Section 23	Children and Childs Act 1933
Rape	Section 1	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Rape	Section 1	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Rape of a child under 13	Section 5	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Recovery of missing or unlawfully held children	Section 50	Children Act 1989
Sexual Activity with a Child	Section 9	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Sexual activity with a child family member	Section 25	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice	Section 30	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Sexual assault	Section 3	Sexual Offences Act 2003

Sexual assault of a child under 13	Section 7	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Sexual intercourse with patients	Section 128	Mental Health Act 1959
Supplying or offering to supply a Class A drug to a child, being concerned in the supplying of such a drug to a child, or being concerned in the making to a child of an offer to supply such a drug.	Section 4	Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
Threats to kill	Section 16	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Traffic in prostitution	Section 145	Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002
Trafficking into the UK for sexual exploitation	Section 57	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Trafficking out of the UK for sexual exploitation	Section 59	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Trafficking people for exploitation	Section 4	Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) 2004
Trafficking within the UK for sexual exploitation	Section 58	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Trespass with intent to commit a sexual offence (in a case where the intended offence was an offence against a child)	Section 63	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Voyeurism	Section 67	Sexual Offences Act 2003
Women exercising control over prostitute	Section 31	Sexual Offences Act 1956
Wounding and causing grievous bodily harm: Inflicting bodily injury	Section 20	Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Wounding and causing grievous bodily harm: Wounding with intent	Section 18	Offences Against the Person Act 1861

Appendix I: YJS High Risk Case Register Terms of Reference

West Sussex Youth Justice Service High Risk Case Register Meeting Terms of Reference 2021

1. Purpose of the HRCR Meeting is to:

- To enable the YJS Management Team (YJSMT) to have oversight and share information regarding MAPPA cases and children assessed as high or very high in one or more of the assessed risk domains.
- To identify gaps or areas of concerns linked to the risk management of children assessed as high risk in one or more the risk domains.
- To support appropriate decision making in relation to risk management and ensure high risk cases are being properly assessed and reviewed.
- To ensure appropriate referrals to risk management processes are completed, e.g. Complex Safeguarding, MAPPA, MARAC, NRM, etc.
- To ensure a clear line of accountability between the case manager, their line manager and YJS MT for high risk children.
- To provide confidence for the service and operational staff that high-risk cases are being managed effectively.
- To identify themes regarding risk management and refer these to YJSMT for review and decision making, such as changes to policy, staff training, etc. or escalation to the YJS Management Board.

2. Attendees

2.1 The panel should be attended by:

- YJS Service Manager
- Court and Initial Assessment (CIA) Team Manager
- Community Supervision (CS) Team Manager
- Intensive Interventions (II) Team Manager
- Restorative Justice and Communities (RJC)Team Manager
- Therapeutic and Family Interventions (TaFIT)Team Manager

2.2 Other staff can be invited to join the panel at appropriate times depending on who the panel is discussing. This will include:

- Senior Youth Justice Officers, (SYJO)
- YJS Police Officer
- YJS Psychologist
- Case Managers

3. Criteria for the HRCR Meeting

3.1 The children discussed and reviewed at the HRCR meeting will include:

- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or custody who are assessed as presenting a high or very high Risk of Serious Harm (ROSH).
- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or custody who are assessed with high or very high safety and wellbeing (S&W) risk concerns.
- All children under YJS supervision, in the community or custody who are assessed as presenting a high or very high likelihood of reoffending (LOR)
- All YJS MAPPA cases including registered sex offenders.
- Prevent cases where a Channel referral has been made.

4. Operation of the HRCR Meeting:

4.1 HRCR meetings are to be attended by all operational managers. Other YJS staff may be invited to attend when relevant cases are being discussed.

4.2 A minimum of three YJS Team Managers (TM) must be present for the meeting to be quorate.

4.3 A lead YJS TM will be allocated to oversee the HRCR and ensure this is current and up to date.

4.4 New cases should be presented at the next panel following identification the child meets the criteria.

4.5 The YJS TM with line management responsibility must present all new cases to the HRCR meeting. If the relevant TM cannot attend the SYJO will present in their place. If both the TM and SYJO are unable to present the case, the case manager or another TM will be delegated the task and will be appropriately updated and prepared prior to the panel. It is the relevant TM's responsibility to ensure this occurs within suitable time scales (1 week prior to the panel).

4.6 Any YJS TM who quality assures an assessment on behalf of the TM with line management responsibility, must alert them to any children who meet the criteria for addition to the HRCR and discussion / review at the HRCR meeting.

4.7 The YJS TM with line management responsibility must ensure all appropriate cases are on the HRCR and the information is complete, accurate and current.

4.8 The HRCR meeting will take place on a monthly basis from a maximum period of 10am – 1pm. All children on the register will be reviewed.

4.9 New cases will be discussed first after which all current cases will be reviewed.

4.10 All children on the HRCR will be reviewed by considering the following three areas:

- What are the current risks? – Summarise the risk assessment and behaviour.
- What is the current plan? – Providing a summary of the delivery of YJS interventions as well as the wider multi-agency plan to manage and reduce risk.
- Are there any gaps? – Identifying areas where further resources or expertise are needed which are not currently in place. This could be from within the YJS service, or from wider agencies.

4.11 Any actions from the discussion at the HRCR meeting will be recorded on the register and reviewed at the next meeting.

4.12 The YJS TM or SYJO with line management responsibility for the child will ensure the child's electronic record is updated with a "Management Oversight" entry detailing the key discussion points and any agreed actions.

- 4.13 If the YJS Service Manager (SM) is not present at the meeting, the YJS TM or SYJO with line management responsibility must alert the SM to any children assessed as very-high in terms of ROSH or S&W or where there are specific concerns regarding risk management in term of the YJS or partner agency responses.
- 4.14 Any decision or need to escalate issues of concern in respect of risk management with relevant partner agencies will be undertaken by the YJS TM with line management responsibility, unless it is felt it is more appropriate for this to be undertaken by the specialist TM's (RJC or TaFIT). The TM undertaking this escalation must ensure this recorded on the child's electronic file.
- 4.15 The YJS TM or SYJO will be responsible for ensuring agreed actions and/or worries are communicated to case manager, including the context as to the discussion and any positives in case management.

Appendix J: Community Safeguarding and Public Protection Incidents

The table below identifies Safeguarding & Public Protection Incidents:

Safeguarding	Public Protection
Young Person under YOT Supervision/caseload (or within 20 calendar days of the end of YOT Supervision):	Young Person (whether under YOT supervision/caseload or not) is charged with:
Dies	Murder/Manslaughter
Attempts suicide (see below)	Rape
Is the victim of rape (Where an allegation has been made to the police)	A MAPPAs serious further offence when the young person is already subject to MAPPAs
Is the victim of sexual abuse/exploitation	A Terrorism related offence (See below)
Has sustained a potentially life-threatening injury (see below)	
Has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development (See Below)	

Identifying Incidents – Definitions and Guidelines:

Terrorism Related Offence

The number of under 18-year olds arrested for terrorism-related offences increased from 10 in the year ending December 2014, to 16 in the year ending December 2015. Though a very small proportion of all arrests of children, the recent figure was the highest number of terrorism-related arrests for this age group in a calendar year since the data collection began.

A terrorist related offence covers those who have been convicted of:

- Any offence under terrorist legislation
- An offence of conspiring, attempting, aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting an offence under terrorist legislation.

A terrorist related offence includes offences under terrorism legislation and other offences considered to be terrorism related.

Terrorism is commonly defined as violent acts (or the threat of violent acts) intended to create fear (terror), perpetrated for an economic, religious, political or ideological goal, and which deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (e.g., neutral military personnel or civilians).

Terrorism is defined in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000) and means the use of threat or action where:

1.The action:

- a) involves serious violence against a person;
- b) involves serious damage to property;
- c) endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action;

- d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public, or
 e) is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system; **and**
2. The use or threat is designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, **and**
 3. The use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.
 4. Where the use or threat of action as defined above involves the use of firearms or explosives it is always terrorism, whether or not the condition in (2) above is satisfied.

For further guidance on YOT's role in preventing young people being drawn into terrorism see section 6 (3.7) of the YJB case management guidance, 'Use community interventions' : section 6 case management guidance.'

Child has sustained a potentially life-threatening injury

A 'potentially life-threatening injury' is one that in the view of medical opinion there is a substantial risk of death. These incidents are required to be reported so that the YJB are aware of any likely serious case reviews taking place which involve a young person under supervision or previously under supervision by a YOT. The type of incidents which should be reports are;

All potentially life-threatening injuries sustained by a victim through the action of others for example:

- Assaults involving offensive weapons, knives, bladed, pointed articles and other weapons (**all weapon inflicted injuries should be reported as 'potentially life-threatening'**)
- Serious physical assault (without weapons).

All potentially life-threatening injuries sustained by a young person which were cause by:

- Misadventure – e.g. drug overdose, joy riding
- Risk taking anti-social behaviour
- Self harm

Child has sustained serious and permanent impairment of health or development

The decision on whether a child or young person has sustained a permanent impairment of health or development will be defined by the clinical supervision team with medical responsibility. The medical team will identify if a substantial impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty is likely to be identified immediately at the time of the incident or may be defined as a period of time after the incident occurred for example of head injury to the head. YOTs should refer to their local Serious Case Review or child practice guidance for guidelines on defining a sustained or permanent impairment of health or development.

Guidelines on Defining Attempted Suicide

An incident of 'attempted suicide' can be very difficult to identify, and risky self-harming behaviour where no intent to end life is apparent can be as dangerous as a concerted attempt at suicide. Defining these behaviours is not an exact science but should be informed by assessments from health clinicians or local mental health professionals. When considering whether a notification is required and whether there is learning to be gained from a case involving a suspected attempted suicide, practitioners and managers should consider past behaviours, the views of other professionals, the risk level of the young person involved, their thoughts and feelings (if it is possible to access this at the point of notification) and the future risks of not reviewing the case.