

Toolkit for Location Disruption Work

This toolkit includes information about options for law enforcement and safeguarding agencies to disrupt activity linked to child exploitation in specific locations and prevent access to places used to facilitate exploitation.

Having understanding of different offences will assist in frank and open strategy and planning discussions where a child or children are at risk in our community. Provide for appropriate peer challenge and examine the full range of powers and options available to the agencies to reduce risks for children from those who are perpetrating harm towards them.

As part of children and their family seeing justice for those that harm them, all practitioners have a duty to report and or take appropriate action to share information where a crime is suspected to have taken place and or undertake safeguarding planning for children at risk such as hold a strategy meeting.

General guidance: locations of concern

In addition to considering existing legislation to disrupt exploitation, if locations of concern are identified in

- **city or town** centres
- parks
- fast food restaurants
- takeaways
- bus and train stations
- businesses which operate into the night such as pubs and clubs
- locations featuring regularly in exploitation-related incidents

Local authority, police and appropriate partners should agree a joint action plan and consider:

Providing exploitation and vulnerability awareness briefings to staff and management regarding signs of exploitation (security guards, bus or train station staff, shopkeepers).
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Briefing police community support officers and neighbourhood policing units and requesting high visibility patrols at relevant times and submitting information.
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Liaising with Trading Standards regarding compliance with legislation, such as under the Business Names Act 1985.

Liaising with local authority licensing and Trading Standards regarding compliance with legislation and conditions.

Use of covert observations under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) where it is suspected victims are being trafficked to and from premises.
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Reviewing available CCTV and tasking of CCTV operators.
Issuing notices, such as CAWNs, where it is believed staff members are complicit in the exploitation taking place at the premises.
Installing lighting if specific locations are identified.
Outreach work in the area by youth service providers.
Obtaining details, such a payment details used by perpetrators.

When planning disruption for 1 child or a small group of children, there is good reason to consider all children living in the local area who may become victims of exploitation. This forming part of Bradford’s partnership’s ambition to tackle exploitation, head on together.

The stronger our approach to location disruption planning, the safer Bradford will be for all children growing up in the district.

Below sets out a number of orders and activities that can be raised with partner agencies to genuinely take a community wide focus at the same time as protecting individual children who we may be working with.

Closure Notice and Orders

What	When and how can it be used?	Impact for child
Closure notice and orders- Section 76-93 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	<p>The police or local authority can issue a closure notice if satisfied on reasonable grounds: That the use of particular premises has resulted, or is likely to result in nuisance to members of the public, or that there has been, or is likely soon to be, disorder near those premises associated with the use of those premises.</p> <p>Closure notices can be served to immediately close down the premises for a period of 24 hours</p> <p>Once this has been issued, an application to the court would need to be made for a full closure order which can close the premises to anyone including the owner for up to 3 months. The court may make a closure notice order where a person has engaged, or is likely to engage in disorderly, offensive or criminal behaviour on the premises.</p>	<p>Safeguarding children by preventing access to premises and places used to facilitate exploitation.</p> <p>Breach of a closure order is a criminal offence which could result in imprisonment.</p>

Information about guests at hotels believed to be used for child sexual exploitation

What	When and how can it be used?	Impact for child
<p>Information about guests at hotels believed to be used for child sexual exploitation- Sec 116-118 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</p>	<p>In addition to considering other disruption options, a police officer of at least the rank of inspector may issue a written notice to the owner, operator or manager of a hotel or a similar establishment which they reasonably believe has been, or will be used for CSE or related activities.</p> <p>The notice can be in place up to 6 months after it comes into effect.</p> <p>The hotel operator is required, upon request to provide information to the police such as guest's name and address, and other information, as specified in regulations, about guests which could be readily obtained from guests themselves.</p>	<p>Immediately prevent children being taken to named hotels.</p> <p>Alerts staff to CE issues and can trigger targeted training.</p> <p>Trigger alerts should a perpetrator arrive to hotel.</p> <p>Can be used as intelligence to support any investigation into exploitation or criminal offences.</p> <p>Failure to provide requested information, or giving false information, is a criminal offence and could result in a fine.</p>

Absolute ground for possession for anti-social behaviour

What	When and how can it be used?	Impact for child
<p>Absolute ground for possession for anti-social behaviour - Section 84 Housing Act 1985</p>	<p>This applies to those holding secure tenancies.</p> <p>Where the tenant or a person residing in or visiting the dwelling/ house has been convicted of a serious offence, then police officers, housing officers, tenancy enforcement and landlords should liaise on recommendations to take action against the perpetrator</p> <p>If the tenant, household member or visitor is convicted of a serious offence or one of the specified orders in the act, the landlord can expedite their eviction through the court process to speed up the eviction process for the benefit of the victim and have mandatory grounds for possession of the property.</p>	<p>Children in a specific area can be protected from a known perpetrator of harm.</p> <p>Child victim assured of safety the no longer live close to someone who has harmed them.</p> <p>Victim first approach response and recovery</p>

Reviews of licensed premises

What	When and how can it be used?	Impact for child
<p>Reviews of licensed premises- Section 51 Licensing Act 2003</p>	<p>Partners can request a license review for a licensed premise where there are concerns that they are acting otherwise than in accordance with licensing conditions and the Licensing Act 2003.</p> <p>Licensed premises have a duty to protect children on their premises from harm, including CE (revised guidance was added to the act in 2015).</p> <p>Where licensed premises are a location of concern relating to CE, licensing teams should always be informed and consulted regarding possible action which could be taken.</p> <p>Following the review, licensing departments may offer advice and education to the premises about adhering to their license conditions to bring compliance, or they may prosecute them for breach of their license.</p>	<p>Children less likely to access alcohol or be groomed with alcohol easily.</p> <p>Reduction in substance misuse for children living nearby</p> <p>Improved health prospects</p> <p>Reduction in violence where alcohol is involved</p> <p>Business owners training and awareness raising benefitting children locally.</p>

Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)

What	When and how can it be used?	Impact for child
<p>Public spaces protection orders (PSPOs)- Section 59 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</p>	<p>Local authorities can issue PSPOs where they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that: Activities carried out in a public space within the authority's area have had, or it is likely that the activities will have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality,</p> <p>and</p> <p>The effect, or likely effect of those activities is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature and to make these activities unreasonable and justifies the restrictions imposed by PSPO.</p> <p>They can be enforced in areas such as parks and town or city centre locations. PSPOs can be in place for up to 3 years, with an option to consider an extension if necessary.</p> <p>The order prevents continuing unreasonable behaviour (such as congregation by groups causing anti-</p>	<p>Prevention into gang or groups</p> <p>Reduction in fear of local population and children locally</p> <p>Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence which can result in a fixed penalty notice or fine upon prosecution by the local authority</p>

	<p>social behaviour and consuming alcohol) from occurring in a particular area. It can require things to be done by individuals carrying out a specific activity in that area. Where these activities are believed to be linked to CSE activity, a PSPO should be considered.</p>	
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