



Camden Safeguarding
Children Board

Camden Safeguarding Children Board

Sexually harmful behaviour in children and young people; multi-agency guidance and protocol 2018

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1 Introduction

Developing their sexuality is a normal part of a child's development and young people's sexual exploration will generally take place within the context of consensual and age-appropriate behaviour. However, some children may display sexualised behaviour that is outside the normal range for their age-group and which could potentially be harmful to them or other children.

Some young people's harmful sexual behaviour may lead to them being arrested and charged with a criminal offence. Research shows that a quarter of those convicted of sexual offences are under the age of 18 and a third of sexual offences against children are carried out by other children.

Many of the children and young people who exhibit harmful sexual behaviour are likely to have a high level of needs themselves and may have experienced neglect and abuse. They may also demonstrate poor social skills, social isolation, conduct disorders and high levels of stress and trauma.

These children may come from families facing multiple problems and may live in a home environment where there is a lack of boundaries around sexual behaviour. Some may already be known to children's social care.

2 Purpose of protocol

This guidance has been written to help professionals in the children's workforce provide a balanced response to incidents of harmful sexual behaviour that safeguards and promotes the welfare of the child and any victim of their behaviour.

The protocol aims to ensure that the following outcomes and standards are achieved:

- All professionals can recognise harmful sexual behaviour and assess the level of risk posed to the child and others.
- The child and any victim are referred to the relevant service so that their needs can be addressed.
- The perpetrator of harmful sexual behaviour receives help so that they can take responsibility for their actions and get the support they and their family need to address the underlying issues driving their behaviour.
- The perpetrator receives help to develop healthy and age appropriate attitudes to sex and sexual relationships.

- Incidents are dealt with at an appropriate and proportionate level of intervention that reduces the risk of criminalising children unnecessarily.

3 Scope

This protocol is for professionals working directly with children and young people in a variety of settings, including social workers, youth justice workers, teachers, nursery staff and youth workers. It also includes those involved in the care or supervision of children and young people in foster care, residential placements and supported housing pathways.

The policy should be followed whenever there are concerns about the sexual behaviour of an individual child or young person or where concerns arise from incidents involving a single perpetrator and victim. However professionals should be aware of harmful sexual behaviour in the context of child sexual exploitation and/or gang activity and should refer to the relevant policies and procedures as set out in this document.

All children and young people who exhibit harmful sexual behaviour and their victims should be referred for a children's social care service, including young people who are entering the criminal justice system. This is to ensure that the needs of both perpetrators and victims can be assessed and met and, where necessary, to ensure the safety of victims and other children via the child protection system.

4 Definitions

Children's sexual development can cover a continuum of behaviours ranging from normal to abusive and needs to be understood within the context of normal sexual behaviour that is appropriate to the child's age and stage of sexual development.

Harmful sexual behaviour is a wide-ranging term used to describe behaviours initiated by a child that are developmentally inappropriate and may be harmful to the child or others. A child's sexual behaviour is considered to be harmful if it:

- occurs at a frequency greater than would be developmentally expected
- interferes with the child's development
- occurs with coercion, intimidation or force
- is associated with emotional distress
- occurs between children of divergent ages or developmental abilities
- repeatedly recurs in secrecy after intervention by caregivers.

There are a range of harmful sexual behaviours:

- **Inappropriate sexual behaviour** is defined as single instances of sexual behaviour where the context of the behaviour gives concern and if unchecked may escalate.
- **Problematic sexual behaviour** is defined as behaviour that may not involve victimisation of anyone but may have an adverse effect on the development of the child causing them distress or rejection. It may be a reaction to a traumatic event and is commonly associated with pre-adolescence.
- **Abusive sexual behaviour** involves victimisation that includes an element of coercion or manipulation or circumstances involving a power imbalance where the victim is not able to give informed consent and where the behaviour could cause physical or emotional harm. Power imbalances may be due to differences in age, intellectual ability or physical strength and is more likely to be associated with adolescence.
- **Sexual abuse** is defined as committing a sexual act against the victims will without consent and in an aggressive, exploitative or threatening manner. Such acts are likely to constitute a criminal offence.

5 Recognising harmful sexual behaviour

All professionals and agencies that work directly with children must be able to recognise and respond appropriately to incidents of harmful sexual behaviour and make appropriate referrals.

In order to judge whether and to what degree a child's sexual behaviour is harmful, professionals need to compare that behaviour to what would be expected sexual behaviour for that child's age and stage of development.

The Brook traffic lights tool (shown at appendix 1) sets out a range of indicative behaviours covering normal, problematic and abusive behaviours. Professionals can use this tool to measure the extent to which the child's behaviour differentiates from the norm. This will then help professionals to take appropriate action.

Professionals should also be aware of **on-line and technology-assisted** harmful sexual behaviour which can involve a range of inappropriate to abusive behaviours such as creating or sending indecent images and sexual harassment and abuse via social media sites.

6 Referral for a social care service

6.1 Referral where the child is not known to CSSW

- The Children and Families Contact Service, which also contains the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), is the single point of contact for children's social care services in Camden and all referrals should be sent to the service via an e-CAF referral.
- Urgent child protection referrals can be made by telephone but must be followed up in writing within 48 hours. These cases will be passed to the MASH to be dealt with.
- Any decision to make a referral to the Contact Service should be discussed with the designated safeguarding lead within the agency in the first instance. Agencies may also contact social workers in the Contact Service for advice on a "no names" basis.
- Where the referral relates to an incident involving another child as victim, a referral must be made for both the victim and the perpetrator and should include the following information:
 - details of the incident
 - factors that make the victim particularly vulnerable
 - any evidence of coercion or duress on the part of the perpetrator
 - level of assessed risk by the referring agency
 - whether other children may be potentially at risk.
- If a child lives in another local authority area, the referral should be made to the home authority but the Contact Service should be notified of the referral and a copy of the referral provided so that the Service can make a decision on what role Camden may need to play in safeguarding children.
- The Contact Service social workers will screen all referrals in order to assess the level of risk and the child's needs and to decide the most appropriate service based on these needs.
 - Where there are child protection concerns, the referral will be passed to the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) team to be dealt with under MASH procedures and a final decision will be made on the most appropriate service.

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- Where the child does not meet the threshold for a social work service, the referral will be passed to the First Stop Early Help team to access a suitable early help service.
- Where the child meets the threshold for a child in need service the referral will be allocated to a social worker in the most suitable social work team in CSSW.

6.2 Police MERLIN referrals

- When a young person comes to the attention of Police because of their harmful behaviour or is arrested for a criminal offence the police should send a MERLIN notification to the Integrated Youth Support Service (IYS) and the Contact Service.
- The Contact Service will liaise with the IYS worker to gather information and decide the RAG rating that will determine whether the case will be referred on for an early help or social work service.
- Generally, the case will be accepted by CSSW for a social work assessment where:
 - there are concerns about the safety and welfare of younger siblings living in the perpetrator's household and/or:
 - there are concerns that the perpetrator may be a victim of abuse themselves.

6.3 Cases already open to CSSW

- Where the child is already known to CSSW and concerns are raised about their harmful sexual behaviour, the allocated social worker should discuss concerns with their manager or supervisor and seek advice from an Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) to decide on what action should be taken.
- Where the child is **looked after** foster carers and residential keyworkers should notify the allocated social worker immediately. The Fostering Service or Resources team should also be notified of any concerns.

7 Thresholds of intervention for social care services

- **Early help services** will be offered to children exhibiting inappropriate sexual behaviour where behaviour is generally normal but where the context of some behaviours gives concern, for example frequency of behaviours.
- A statutory **child in need service** from CSSW will be offered where the child exhibits problematic sexual behaviour (amber behaviours) and they require services and support to achieve a good level of development appropriate to their age and stage of development.
- A **child protection** response from CSSW will be put in place where there are incidents of abusive sexual behaviour (red behaviours) that are directed at another child (see below for details) who is at risk of significant harm as a result. A child protection response will also be used if there is evidence that the perpetrator is also being abused.

8 Social care responses

When deciding on responses to referrals, the Contact Service will consider the needs of the child exhibiting the harmful sexual behaviour and any other child who was victimised as a result of this behaviour.

8.1 Early Help Services response

- Early Help Services provide children and families with support and services where problems are just emerging in order to prevent issues getting worse and to avoid the child's behaviour from escalating.
- All cases referred to the Children and Families Contact Service that meet the criteria for an early help service will be passed to the First Stop Early Help team manager who will identify a suitable early help service.
- Where the child and family are facing multiple issues, the team will carry out an early help assessment to identify the most suitable Early Help service. The team manager may also refer the case to the Early Help Panel to identify a suitable package of early help support.
- Where appropriate, children and families will have an action plan that is implemented and reviewed by the professional Team around the Family and an allocated lead professional.

- Early help services are delivered by a wide range of services that make up Camden's early help offer and details are available at:
http://cindex.camden.gov.uk/kb5/camden/cd/early_help.page

8.2 Child in need response

- CSSW will provide a statutory social work service where the child's harmful sexual behaviour means they are a child in need under the Children Act 1989.
- CSSW will carry out a child and family assessment within 35 days of receiving a referral. The allocated social worker will convene a professionals planning meeting as soon as possible to discuss concerns, carry out a risk assessment and plan for the assessment.
- A professional planning meeting should be convened to discuss the concerns and how to manage the child's behaviour, meet their needs and keep other children safe. The meeting should also consider whether a specialist AIM 2 assessment will need to be carried out and which professional should carry out the assessment.
- If assessment shows that the child is a child in need, the first CIN review meeting should be used to develop their child in need plan which will be reviewed on a 6 monthly basis.
- If information comes to light that increases the risk posed by the child to other children, or there are any further incidents of harmful sexual behaviour, this should be reported to the social worker immediately and a decision made on whether or not to escalate the case and convene a strategy meeting.

8.3 Child protection response

- Where the threshold of risk of significant harm is met, CSSW should follow the London Safeguarding Children Board child protection procedures (see below for details). <http://www.londoncp.co.uk/>
- CSSW will carry out a child and family assessment within 35 days of receiving a referral. The victim and perpetrator should be allocated to different social workers, even if they live in the same household, in order to ensure they are both fully supported and their individual needs are met.
- CSSW should convene a strategy meeting within 3 days of receiving the referral or the incident occurring and where there is evidence of significant harm, a child protection case conference will be held to decide whether the victim is at risk and a child protection conference needs to be convened.

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- Where the perpetrator is also thought to be at risk of significant harm, a separate strategy meeting and case conference will be held.
- When the children concerned are resident in a different local authority area, their local authority should be represented at the strategy meeting which will usually be convened and chaired by the local authority children's social work department where the victim lives.
- If the child is a victim of harmful sexual behaviour, the plan should look at how they can be kept safe and deal with any issues arising from the incident or other identified needs.
- If the child is a perpetrator of harmful sexual behaviour, the meeting should gather information on the level of risk the child poses to any siblings, extended family members or children in school or the wider community.
- The meeting should also consider the likelihood of current behaviour becoming more serious over time and whether a specialist AIM 2 assessment should be carried out.

8.4 Cases involving child sexual exploitation (CSE)

If the case involves CSE the MASH team will follow the procedures set out in the CSCB "Child Sexual Exploitation" protocol and carry out a CSE risk assessment. Further details are available at: https://cscb-new.co.uk/?page_id=7114

8.5 Looked after children

Foster carers and residential keyworkers should report any incidents of harmful sexual behaviour to the allocated social worker and the child's IRO, who may decide to bring forward the statutory LAC review in order to consider the continued viability of the placement.

In general, planning to address the harmful sexual behaviour of a looked after child or protect a victim who is looked after will take place within the Looked After Children care planning process and any actions and interventions recorded in their care plan. The IRO may decide to bring forward the statutory LAC review to address issues if this is thought to be necessary.

However, where there are child protection concerns with regard to the victim or the perpetrator these must be dealt with under child protection procedures and the allocated social worker should convene a strategy meeting.

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Where the child is placed in another local authority area, child protection procedures will be carried out by the host local authority but the LAC social worker should be fully involved, sharing information with the host local authority and attending any strategy meetings or case conferences.

As teams and services responsible for providing accommodation need to have an opportunity to assess the risk posed by the perpetrator to other children in the placement or accommodation, the following should also be informed of any incidents taking place in the placement or accommodation:

- The supervising social worker and the Fostering manager for children placed in a Camden fostering placement;
- The Resource team manager for children placed with P&V foster carers or residential care;
- The Pathways Commissioner for young people placed in Camden's Housing Pathways accommodation.

Following any incident, there must be a discussion between the social worker, the IRO and the relevant team or service to decide what action to take, including whether or not the child should remain in the placement.

9 Integrated Youth Services (IYS) response

9.1 Role of Integrated Youth Service (IYS)

IYS has lead responsibility for working with young people aged 10 to 18 who exhibit anti-social or offending behaviour of a harmful nature in order to reduce the risk of re-offending and ensure general community safety. IYS also has a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of perpetrators by making appropriate referrals to CSSW.

The Youth Offending Service (YOS), which is part of the IYS, works with young people aged 10 to 18 who have entered the criminal justice system due to their offending behaviour.

9.2 Assessment and action

On receiving a police MERLIN notification, the IYS should screen the referral for any safeguarding concerns and liaise with the Contact Service where appropriate. With regard to anti-social behaviour and offending concerns, IYS should decide on whether an immediate response is needed based on the level of perceived risk and whether the young person is subject to a bail to return period.

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Where a young person is released under investigation a service or intervention should be offered by IYS, CSSW or CAMHS.

In addition to statutory youth offending work, IYS provides voluntary support for young people who have come to police notice for anti-social behaviour or are considered at risk of offending (a preventative response). In response to low level offending, IYS offers pre-court disposals which include Triage, Youth Caution and Youth Conditional Cautions.

Young people who have been convicted of sexual harm offences are assessed using a specialist AIM 2 assessment which is designed to help assess whether the young person's behaviour is likely to continue and/or escalate without intervention and will be carried out by an IYS worker.

An AIM 2 assessment may also be carried out for young people who have not been charged, convicted or prosecuted but have been known to have sexually abused. In these cases, assessment is carried out on a voluntary basis and may be carried out by an IYS worker or by a CSSW social worker who has received the relevant training as part of the child and family assessment where this is more appropriate.

AIM 2 assessments will be carried out in partnership between IYS and CSSW social workers to ensure all relevant information is taken into account. Information from the AIM2 assessment will be incorporated into any pre-sentence report provided by IYS to the court when sentencing the young person and will inform the AIM intervention programme carried out by the IYS.

Where a case is heard in the criminal courts and a comprehensive psychological assessment has already been carried out by CAMHS that addresses the relevant issues, the professional network may request the court to accept this assessment in place of carrying out an AIM 2 assessment.

9.4 Referral to the YOS High Risk and Vulnerability Panel

YOS case managers can refer a young person to the YOS internal High Risk and Vulnerability panel. Referrals are made where a young person's assessed behaviour poses a risk of serious harm to the community or if the young person is perceived to be highly vulnerable.

The Panel is made up of representation from:

- YOS operational manager (chair)
- CSSW MASH manager
- CSSW LAC manager
- Police

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- Clinical Psychologist
- Youth disorder/Youth violence and gangs manager
- Voluntary Community Sector
- Sexual health worker.

9.5 Role of Camden's Gangs strategy group (Bronze Group)

The gangs strategy group is a multi-agency operational group that focuses on reducing risk posed by gang activity by the management of individuals involved in gang activity.

Where a young person is referred to the group due to gang affiliation and there are concerns that the young person is exhibiting harmful sexual behaviour linked to gang activity, the group will recommend that a referral is made to CSSW for the young person to be assessed for a social care service in order to address their behaviour.

9.6 Referral to MAPPA and registration

Camden's Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are designed to protect the public from the most dangerous offenders by ensuring a high level of monitoring by a variety of agencies including social services and youth offending services.

MAPPA covers any offenders who have been convicted of certain violent or sexual offences and who are about to be released from prison on licence. This includes young offenders with whom YOS work.

There are 3 categories of offenders who are managed via MAPPA:

- Category 1: Registered Sex Offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and personal details. Registration can be between 12 months to life.
- Category 2: other violent offenders who have been sentenced to 12 months custody or more, including some sexual offenders, for as long as their licence runs.
- Category 3: other dangerous offenders who might have been previously managed under MAPPA or are assessed as causing a risk of serious harm to the public.

Where the offender is under 18, YOS will be responsible for completing an internal screening and risk assessment and referring them on to MAPPA where a decision is taken on the level of management required to reduce risk. Individual young people will be discussed at the High Risk and Vulnerability Panel and a decision taken on referral to MAPPA.

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Young people who are subject to MAPPA will have a risk management plan that is regularly reviewed and YOS will be responsible for the implementation of this plan and monitoring the young person's compliance.

10 Release from custody

If a young person has received a custodial sentence for an offence linked to their harmful sexual behaviour and is about to be released into the community, the young person's release should be managed under this protocol in order to manage risk. The YOS worker should contact the MASH manager to discuss the release and make a decision on whether CSSW need to be involved in managing risk. A referral should be made to CSSW where there is a risk of significant harm to other siblings in the household or other children within the community.

The young person will be referred to the YOS Resettlement Panel 3 months before their release from custody as a means of that robust plans are in place before the young person is released back into the community.

YOS should hold a pre-release meeting 10 working days before the young person is released, and if there are any concerns, YOS should request a representative from CSSW to attend so that a joint risk assessment can be carried out and a decision made on convening a strategy meeting under this protocol.

The strategy discussion should:

- look closely at predictors of future behaviour
- consider carrying out an AIM 2 assessment jointly between CSSW and YOS if necessary
- consider what multi-agency strategies need to be in place to manage risk
- look at whether any immediate action needs to be taken to protect siblings and other children, for example if the young person should return to live in the family home.

YOS should carry out an AssetPlus assessment including making a referral to MAPPA for management of the offender on their release where the threshold is met in accordance with national standards.

These procedures will also apply where a young person with a known history of harmful or abusive behaviour moves into the borough and Camden IYS agrees to work with the young person on a temporary basis.

11 Role of Camden CAMHS

11.1 Description of service

Camden Child and Adolescent Mental Service (CAMHS) are part of an integrated response to children with harmful sexual behaviour and can be used by the Children's workforce in a number of ways.

- as a source of consultation and support for staff working with children and young people exhibiting sexually harmful behaviour;
- offering direct assessment and treatment of young people with harmful sexual behaviour;
- helping staff to navigating the network to help access more specialist services such as the Portman clinic.

The preferred way of working is to work jointly those practitioners who have the existing professional relationship with the young person in question, for example a social worker and/or Early Help practitioner, particularly during the assessment phase.

A CAMHS assessment will duplicate some areas of the AIM assessment so if a CAMHS assessment is agreed before the AIM assessment is completed, consideration should be given to not completing the whole AIM assessment, to avoid duplication and young people having to tell their stories multiple time, particularly if the information is sensitive and distressing.

11.2 Referrals to CAMHS

There are no strict referral criteria over and above that children and young people have, or are thought to have mental health concerns, and that they are under 18 at the point of referral.

11.3 Making a Referral

If a child or young person is already known to a CAMHS the team should be contacted and made aware of any new concerns.

If a child or young person is not known to CAMHS a referral should be made at the earliest opportunity. There is a single point of access for all CAMHS services. Pre-referral telephone conversations are encouraged and can be arranged by calling 020 7974 3370 or by emailing LACAMHS@camden.gov.uk

CAMHS request forms are available on MOSIAC in the documents section. A PDF of the completed form along with relevant documents should be sent to: LACAMHS@camden.gov.uk.

12 Role of schools

- Schools have a duty to safeguard their pupils as set out in the statutory guidance *“Keeping children safe in education”* and *“Working together to safeguard children”* and should follow the advice set out in *“Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges”*.
- Schools are required to have child protection and behaviour policies covering what action will be taken in response to incidents of harmful sexual behaviour, particularly where it involves peer on peer abuse.
- Schools should be clear about their approach to preventing harmful sexual behaviour and make links to the behaviour and anti-bullying policies and sex and relationships policies. School strategies and policies should include any necessary adaptations for supporting pupils with SEND and other vulnerable groups.
- Schools should teach pupils about safe and about health and unhealthy relationships as part of PSHE.
- School staff should receive the necessary training to enable them to recognise harmful sexual behaviour and take action under school behaviour policies and this protocol. This includes making an appropriate referral to the Children and Families Contact Service for a social care service for the child and any victim.
- When responding to an incident of harmful sexual behaviour, the school should carry out a risk assessment to look at what level of harm the child poses to any victim and other pupils and take appropriate action to reduce this risk. This should be clearly articulated in the school’s safeguarding policy. The needs of any victim should also be considered, particularly with regard to sharing classes with the perpetrator, and appropriate measures adopted to help keep them apart while incidents are being investigated.
- Where a child remains or returns to school following a serious incident involving harmful sexual behaviour, schools would be expected to monitor the child’s behaviour and should carry out a risk assessment to ensure that any risk posed to other pupils is reduced.

13 Confidentiality and information-sharing

The Children Act 2004 requires agencies to share information in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and support multi-agency working, but this needs to be balanced against the need to protect confidentiality and the rights of individuals under the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998.

- Personal information about children **cannot** be shared with third parties **unless**:
 - the child or their parent has consented to disclosure
 - information must be shared in order to safeguarding a child's welfare or stop the commission of a crime
 - disclosure is required under a court order or other legal obligation.
- Generally, where a child is under 12 years old, parents must consent to disclosure.
- Young people aged between 12 and 15 years old may be able to give their own consent if they are able to understand the issues and make an informed decision; otherwise, their parents must be asked to give consent.
- Young people aged over 16 are legally able to give consent to disclosure where they are judged to have mental capacity.

Information **can be disclosed without consent** in child protection cases where there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm. In some cases, it may be necessary to forgo seeking consent from parents as this may in itself place the child at further risk.

- Before sharing any information, professionals should consider the proportionality of disclosure against non-disclosure; is the duty of confidentiality overridden by the need to safeguard the child?
- When sharing information, professionals should only disclose relevant information to those professionals who need to know and for the purpose it is needed.
- If the perpetrator is being dealt with under Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), decisions on information sharing will be made by this forum on a "need to know" basis only (see section 8.6).

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- Within schools, information sharing should be limited to the head teacher and the designated safeguarding lead although it may be necessary for schools to notify the designated school governor for safeguarding.
- No other member of staff should be party to any disclosure unless they need to know in order to implement the risk management plan or monitor the young person's behaviour. Decisions on disclosure should be made by the head teacher on a case by case basis.

Information to be shared includes the following:

- Schools and other agencies should notify CSSW of any incidents of harmful behaviour and report on any monitoring that is being undertaken on a child. Schools should also notify other agencies if a child is to be excluded due to their behaviour.
- CSSW will notify other relevant agencies when the service becomes involved with a child due to harmful sexual behaviour, either as a victim or a perpetrator, and will keep relevant agencies informed of any interventions taken for example, convening a strategy meeting under child protection procedures.
- The police will notify the Contact Service and IYS of any incidents or arrests of a young person for harmful sexual behaviour via the MERLIN system.
- IYS will notify the Contact Service and any other relevant agency when they become involved with a young person who enters the criminal justice system as a result of harmful sexual behaviour and will inform agencies of any court decisions in relation to them.

14 Partnership working

To ensure the needs of victims and perpetrators of harmful sexual behaviour at the most appropriate level of intervention, there must be a co-ordinated, multi-agency response to incidents and concerns.

- Joint assessment is a key part of ensuring all the needs of children are met. The principles to be followed are:
 - each agency should contribute information to all CSSW and IYS assessments
 - strategy meetings and other multi-agency planning meetings should be used to plan assessments and delegate tasks to agencies.

- all assessments should incorporate an assessment of the level of risk posed to other children
- assessments carried out by individual agencies should be shared with partners.
- All agencies involved with the victim and perpetrator should ensure that a representative will attend any strategy meeting, child protection conference or other multi-agency planning meeting to share information and to be part of the planning and decision-making process. Where an agency is unable to attend, a written report should be made available for the meeting. Minutes of all meetings should be shared with all partner agencies.
- Agencies should maintain regular contact, particularly where there is a high level of risk to children and where an individual child's behaviour is being monitored as part of a child protection plan or court ordered intervention.

15 Working with parents

When working with parents, professionals should ensure that they remain sensitive at all times. Many parents are likely to be shocked on hearing about the allegations, but it is important that they are involved in any agreed strategies for monitoring their child's behaviour and in ensuring appropriate boundaries are set at home. Parents may also be a useful source of information regarding the child's behaviour and development.

However, professionals also need to be aware of the possibility that the quality of care provided by parents and the home environment may be a factor in the child's harmful sexual behaviour. Where this is thought to be the case, professionals should contact the MASH social worker to discuss the case on a "no names" basis and agree on the most appropriate action.

15 Resolving professional differences

The operation of this protocol may result in differences of opinion between agencies on issues such as whether the child's behaviour is inappropriate or harmful, the level of risk posed and the best way to respond to incidents.

In the event that professionals or agencies have any disagreements in connection with the operation of this protocol, this will be resolved under the CSCB escalation policy available at: <http://www.cscb-new.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/CSCB-escalation-policy-final-amended-May-161.pdf>

16 Review of protocol

This protocol will be reviewed on a 12 monthly basis by representatives of the “Staying Safe” sub-group of the Camden Safeguarding Children Board.

Appendix 1: Brook sexual behaviours traffic light tool

	Green behaviours	Amber behaviours	Red behaviours
Description	Safe and health sexual development displayed by children or young people of a similar age or developmental ability and reflecting natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices	Behaviours that are potentially outside safe and health behaviour and which is of potential concern due to age or developmental differences or because of the type of activity, frequency, duration or context in which the behaviour occurs	Behaviours that are outside safe and healthy behaviours and involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening behaviours • significant age, developmental and power differences • behaviour type, frequency, duration or context that is concerning
Behaviours 0-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding or playing with own genitals • attempting to touch or curiosity about other children’s genitals • attempting to touch or curiosity about breasts, bottoms or genitals of adults • games eg; mummies and daddies, doctors and nurses • enjoying nakedness • interest in body parts and what they do • Curiosity about differences between boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-occupation with adult sexual behaviour • pulling other children’s pants/skirt/trousers down against their will • talking about sex using adult slang • preoccupation with touching the genitals of other people • following others into toilets or changing rooms to look at them or touch them • talking about sexual activities seen on TV/online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persistently touching the genitals of other children • persistent attempts to touch the genitals of adults • simulation of sexual activity in play • sexual behaviour between young children involving penetration with objects • forcing other children to engage in sexual play

CSCB harmful sexual behaviour protocol

<p>Behaviours 5-9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feeling and touching own genitals • curiosity about other children’s genitals • curiosity about sex and relationships ,ie; difference between boys and girls, where babies come from, how sex happens, same sex relationships • sense of privacy about bodies • telling stories or asking questions using swear or slang words for parts of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • questions about sexual activity which persist or are repeated frequently despite an answer having been given • sexual bullying fact to face or through texts or online messaging • engaging in mutual masturbation • persistent sexual images and ideas in talk, play and art • use of adult slang language to discuss sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frequent masturbation in front of others • sexual behaviour engaging significantly younger or less able children • forcing other children to take part in sexual activities • simulation of oral or penetrative sex • sourcing pornographic material online
<p>Behaviours 9-13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solitary masturbation • use of sexual language including swear and slang words • having girl/boyfriends who are of the same, opposite or any gender • interest in popular culture eg: fashion, music, media, online games, chatting online • need for privacy • consensual kissing, hugging, holding hands with peers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour eg: sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing • verbal, physical or cyber/virtual sexual bullying involving sexual aggression • LGBT targeted bullying • exhibitionism eg; flashing, mooning • giving out contact details online • viewing pornographic material • worrying about being pregnant or having STIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exposing genitals or masturbating in public • distributing naked or sexually provocative images of self or others • sexually explicit talk with younger children • sexual harassment • arranging to meet with an online acquaintance in secret • genital injury to self or others • forcing other children of same age, younger, or less able to take part in sexual activities • sexual activity eg: oral sex or intercourse • presence of STIs • evidence of pregnancy

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<p>Behaviours 13-17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solitary masturbation • sexually explicit conversations with peers • obscenities and jokes within the current cultural norm • interest in erotica/pornography • use of internet/e-media to chat online • having sexual or non-sexual relationships • sexual activity including hugging, kissing, holding hands • consenting oral and/or penetrative sex with others of the same or opposite gender who are of similar age and developmental ability • choosing not to be sexually active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessing exploitative or violent pornography • uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour eg: sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing • concern about body image • taking and sending naked or sexually provocative images of self or others • single occurrence of peeping, exposing, mooning or obscene gestures • giving out contact details online • joining adult-only social networking sites and giving false personal information • arranging a face to face meeting with an online contact alone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exposing genitals or masturbating in public • preoccupation with sex which interferes with daily function • sexual degradation or humiliation of self or others • attempting/forcing others to expose genitals • sexually aggressive or exploitative behaviour • sexually explicit talk with younger children • sexual harassment • non-consensual sexual activity • use of/acceptance of power and control in sexual relationships • genital injury to self or others • sexual contact with others where there is a big difference in age or ability • sexual activity with family members • involvement in sexual exploitation and/or trafficking • sexual contact with animals • receipt of gifts or money in exchange for sex
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