

North Yorkshire and the City of York Menu of Disruption Tactics



PROJECT ALLIANCE

Tackling serious organised crime together

This document has been developed to assist anyone who is looking to disrupt/protect individuals involved in Serious Organised Crime (SOC), whether that be a person at risk of exploitation of a principal member of an Organised Crime Group (OCG).

This document has been created with the assistance of all partners—creating an “everybody's business” ethos to tackling Serious Organised Crime. It has been created with a problem solving approach mindset. Through working collectively together and using all agencies powers/procedures we will be more effective and efficient in tackling any SOC threats.

The document has been split into the four pillars—Prepare, Prevent, Protect and Pursue, with an aim of helping you identify the appropriate tactic and powers that you could consider using to disrupt the SOC Threat and create a robust disruption plan.

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PREPARE



PROJECT ALLIANCE

Tackling serious organised crime together



BeAware

of child exploitation
in **North Yorkshire**

**A Hub for Everyone
in North Yorkshire,**
so we can tackle Child
Exploitation together.



- Raise awareness
- Spot the signs
- Know where to go for help and advice
- How to share concerns

www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/beaware

Scan the QR code to find out more



The site has information for professionals, volunteers, parents/carers, young people and community members.

Utilising this site will provided an increase in aware by partners and the wider community.



Training and online recording of learning sessions.
The sessions are designed and delivered primarily for
professionals and volunteers.

[NYSCP Safeguarding Masterclass. MACE & Contextual Safeguarding Strategy Launch - YouTube](#)

[Child Exploitation Learning Event County Lines Early Intervention and Prevention in Schools](#)

[Child Exploitation learning event: Ivison Trust](#)

[Child Exploitation learning event: YorSexual Health](#)

[Child Exploitation Learning event Partnership disruption in North Yorkshire](#)

[Child Exploitation Learning Event: Barnardo's ICTG Service](#)

[December 2023 NYSCP Masterclass Modern Slavery](#)

[NYSC Podcast Mythbusting Modern Slavery](#)

[Designated Safeguarding Lead Conference Exploitation Workshop. October 2022 - YouTube](#)

[Working Together To Disrupt Child Exploitation In North Yorkshire](#)

[NYSCP Masterclass February 2023 - Drink Drug Hub](#)

[MACE](#)

[Contextual Safeguarding 1](#)

NYYES



NYC Young People: Risky Behaviour & Safeguarding Online Training

This virtual classroom training looking at a range of risky behaviours and the links to adolescent development.

This training exploring young people exhibiting risky behaviours, including self harm, substance misuse, unsafe radicalisation. Looking at tools to support work with young people

The aim is to raise awareness of safeguarding issues relevant to young people, recognise signs & symptoms of self harm, sub relationships, sexual practice, gangs & groups, radicalisation.

[SLA Online](#) – Risky Behaviours and Safeguarding



protecting
children, supporting
families

About Iverson Trust

Iverson Trust (formerly Pace) is a national charity working to keep children safe from exploitation by supporting their parents, disrupting the exploiters and working in partnership with police and family services. We also train professionals to support affected children and their parents using a trauma-informed, family-centric approach

Free e-learning

Iverson Trust: [Online Learning – Iverson Trust](#)

Our free e-learning course for parents, carers and professionals gives introductory information about how children are groomed and criminally exploited.

Community based parent awareness training

Advanced and foundation level training for professionals

Online parent webinars

Research

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Parents and professionals

Where does this disruption take place? Community, online and face to face

DRINK DRUG HUB.

EVERYONE HAS A RIGHT TO THE RIGHT
INFORMATION ABOUT DRINK AND DRUGS.

The Drink Drug Hub offers a variety of online, virtual training including:

Free Courses

- [Overdose Awareness](#)
- [Drugs? Think Different \(Drugs Module 1\)](#)
 - [Drugs Guide \(Drugs Module 2\)](#)
 - [Drug Support \(Drugs Module 3\)](#)
 - [Getting Drink \(Drink Module 1\)](#)
 - [Getting Drink \(Drink Module 2\)](#)
 - [Getting Better \(Drink Module 3\)](#)



It's up to all of us to keep children safe. Take our free, 10-minute digital training and learn what to do if you're ever worried about a child or their family.

Listen up, Speak up will show you:

some signs a child might be at risk, and steps you can take to help

how to approach difficult conversations to help keep children safe who you can contact if you're ever concerned about a child or their family.

[Listen up, Speak up | NSPCC](#)



GAIN

Government Agency
Intelligence Network

Working to *disrupt*
those involved in
serious and
organised crime

- » Police & Government Agencies working in partnership to tackle SOC
- » A National GAIN Hub processing and coordinating intelligence sharing
- » Regional GAIN Coordinators facilitating joint working
- » Targeting OCGs and creating safer communities with a problem solving approach

How to submit a referral

» Ensure Referral is in scope*

- Organised Crime Group
- High Risk Individuals
- Vulnerabilities linked to SOC (e.g. modern slavery, human trafficking, child sexual exploitation and abuse or fraud)

and/or

- A Tasked Operation for the referring Agency or Organisation.

* If you require advice on submission, please contact the National GAIN Hub or your regional GAIN Coordinator

» Before you complete the form, please read the **guidance document** (embedded at the top of the referral form) which also includes a full list of our GAIN onboarded partners to whom you can make a data request.

» Complete Referral form in full

» Send to NationalGAINreferrals@leics.police.uk



GAIN

Government Agency
Intelligence Network

Hub contact details

For any queries, or to obtain our current referral form, please contact the National GAIN Hub on **0116 222 1541** or NationalGAINreferrals@leics.police.uk

Some of the Partner Agencies involved in GAIN...

- ACPO Police Forces of England & Wales
- ACPO Criminal Records Office
- Animal Plant Health Agency
- Care Quality Commission
- Charity Commission
- Companies House
- Competitions & Markets Authority
- Dept for Work & Pensions
- Disclosure & Barring Service
- Driver & Vehicle Standards Agency
- Environment Agency
- Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT)
- Food Standards Agency
- Gambling Commission
- Gangmasters Labour & Abuse Authority
- Govt Internal Audit Authority
- HM Passport Office
- HM Prisons & Probation Service
- HM Revenue & Customs
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement
- Insolvency Service
- Insurance Fraud Bureau
- Intellectual Property Office
- The Marine Management Organisation
- Medicines & Healthcare Regulatory Authority
- National Crime Agency
- National Fraud Intelligence Bureau
- National Illegal Money Lending Team
- National Investigation Service (NATIS)
- National Wildlife Crime Unit
- NHS Counter Fraud Authority
- Office of Immigration Services Commission
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
- Security Industry Authority
- Solicitors Regulation Authority
- The Pensions Regulator
- Trading Standards (Regional & National)
- UK Anti-Doping
- UK Border Force



GAIN
Government Agency
Intelligence Network

CrimeStoppers.

Speak up. Stay safe.

Breaking the wall of silence since 1988.

If your investigation has come up against a wall of silence the independent charity Crimestoppers can help.

Our charity runs a unique online reporting form and 24/7 telephone service which allows the public to remain 100% anonymous when giving crime information.

Anyone can speak up on the phone 0800 555 111 or online crimestoppers-uk.org, our contact centre is open 365 days a year.

How we can help your investigations

- Upload **Most Wanted** criminals to our website for free.
- Offer **Enhanced Rewards** to gain media coverage and help bring in that crucial piece of intelligence.
- **Ask our beneficiaries further questions.** We have two-way communications to allow you to ask further questions to those that opt in when giving us information.
- Book in **bespoke awareness campaigns** to help promote our service to communities of interest to you.
- Our volunteer committees can **help deliver campaigns on the ground** and raise funds to assist with the cost of local campaign activations.
- **Outreach and prevention.** Fearless.org is our youth outreach service, which runs educational workshops and offers young people a bespoke website where they can report crime 100% anonymously.

Talk to your Crimestoppers Regional Manager to learn more about how we can help you. Your Regional Manager is Gemma Gibbs available on 07584 429 183/
Head Office: 0208 835 3700 or gemma.gibbs@crimestoppers-uk.org.
Follow me on Twitter for latest local updates @CSRMYH.

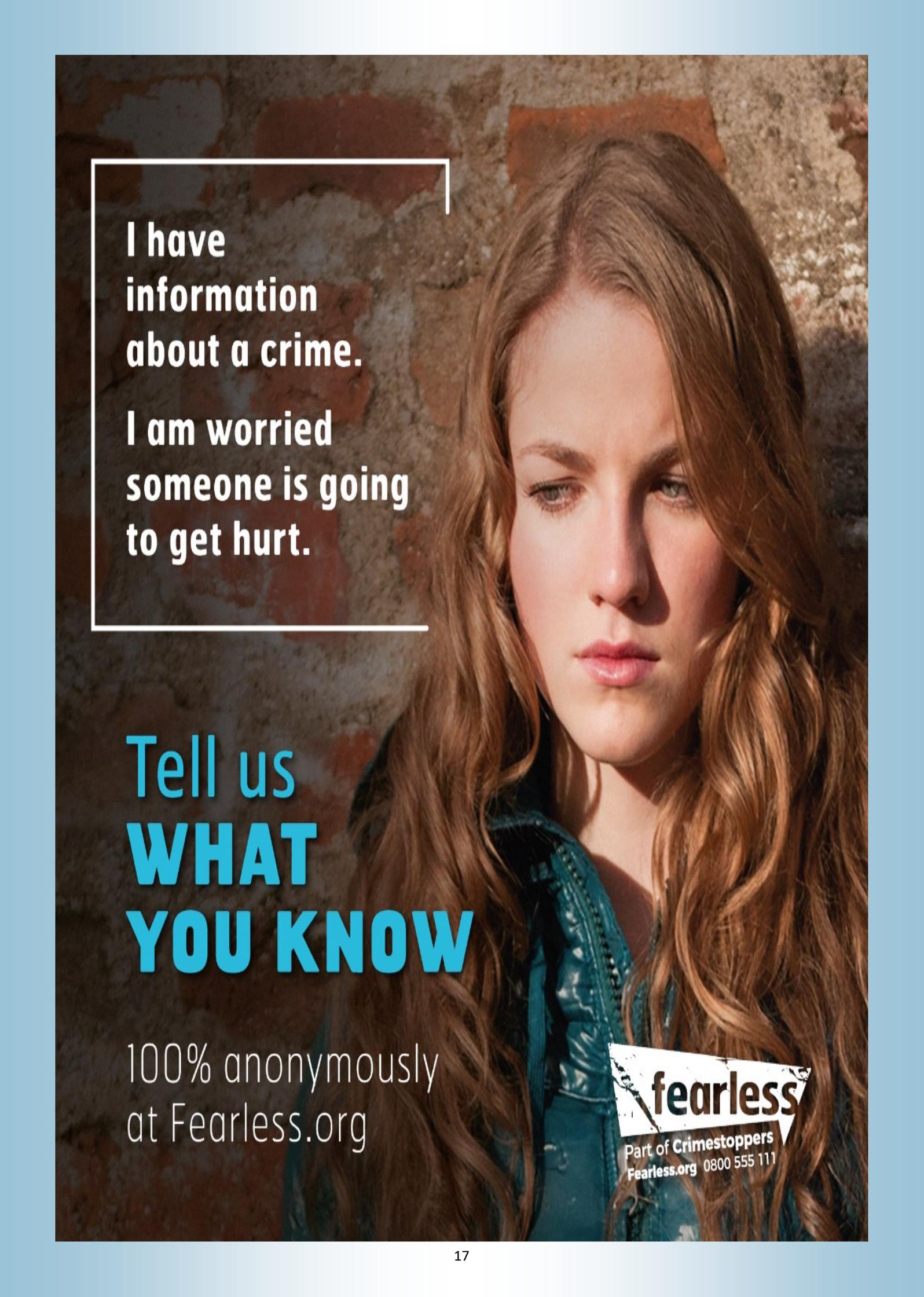


@crimestoppersuk



@crimestoppers

Restricted display
Police use only - not for public circulation.



I have
information
about a crime.

I am worried
someone is going
to get hurt.

Tell us
**WHAT
YOU KNOW**

100% anonymously
at Fearless.org

fearless

Part of Crimestoppers
Fearless.org 0800 555 111

**Spotlight on: SOS+
North Yorkshire –
An Early
Intervention and
Prevention Service
for Children and
Young People**

St Giles YORKSHIRE
SOS+ Programme

Key Contact Details: Kellie Karamanos Service Manager –

kellie.karamanos@stgilestrust.org.uk

Kelly Broadbent – Regional Manager

Kelly.broadbent@stgilestrust.org.uk

Awareness Raising, aimed at young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Predominately young people but also professionals and parents.

Event Type — Assemblies in education settings, Group work, community settings such as youth clubs etc.

Summary of what disruption involves: Early intervention and prevention via facilitated sessions by our lived experience specialists who have extensive knowledge of topical issues such as county lines, gangs, weapons and exploitation.

Training is also available for professionals.

Live Service Directory detailing all services available to CYP (and parents of) at risk of and affected by CCE and CSE.

#LookCloser resources

The
Children's
Society

Across the country, young people are being manipulated, sexually abused, forced to launder money and deal drugs. Exploitation isn't obvious. But it happens everywhere. And you can stop it. Get to know the signs of child exploitation and how to report it through our award-winning #LookCloser campaign with the British Transport Police and National County Lines Coordination Centre. Together we can protect children from this abuse.

Programme of Learning

We offer a free, year round Programme of learning for any professional working with or overseeing services for children and young people, including those in frontline roles up to strategic leads and commissioners.

Our sessions cover a wide range of issues related to preventing and disrupting child exploitation and abuse. They seek to incorporate and respond to the latest developments in tackling these ever changing harms and will help equip professionals with the knowledge and tools that they need to address these.

#LookCloser resources

Whether you work directly with young people, work in an industry where exploitation could be visible, or are a concerned member of the public, our #LookCloser resources help everyone play their part in stopping child exploitation.

It includes #LookCloser posters and leaflets, social media assets, a programme of learning events on child exploitation, explainers on grooming, financial exploitation and more.

Please also see our Working with prevention report and learn more about the work we do collaborating with organisations in every sector across England and Wales to improve responses and prevent exploitation and abuse.

[#LookCloser resources](#)

PREVENT



PROJECT ALLIANCE

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Crossroads Adult Diversion Scheme

The **Crossroads Diversion Scheme** offers a trauma-informed scheme intended to address underlying causes of offending, by offering support to individuals aged 18+ who may be at risk of entering the criminal justice system and first-time entrants.

We're here to help

We're a community-based support scheme working with people aged 18+, who may be at risk of entering the Criminal Justice System or who are known to North Yorkshire Police.



Crossroads is a prevention and early intervention scheme open to those who are not yet offending or are committing very low level offences. Engagement with the Crossroads Scheme is on a voluntary basis. Referrals are welcome from a variety of agencies.

Each individual receives a tailored support package, the intensiveness of which will be responsive to their needs. Each individual will be allocated a key worker who will provide direct interventions, advocate and signpost into specialist agencies where necessary.

To refer to the scheme, please scan the QR code below which will send you to our website where you will find the referral form.



You will be required to enter your email address and then you will be sent an email, click on the appropriate link for the Crossroads scheme. Once submitted, the referral form will go directly to Humankind who will then make contact with the individual to arrange an appointment.

Call us: **07741 140544**

Monday - Friday: **9am - 4.30pm**

Email us: **Humankind.diversionary.services@nhs.net**





We work with young people across North Yorkshire aged 10-19 and up to 24 with SEND who need specialist support around drug and alcohol use.

We offer :-

- **Structured support to stop or reduce drug or alcohol use**
- **Support to improve health and well-being (including sexual health support and smoking cessation)**
- **Education and advice around drugs and alcohol**
- **Support family members of young people working with NY Rise and offer onward referrals when needed**
- **We can also provide guidance to schools, colleges and other professionals around referral processes and eligibility**

This service is provided on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council by

humankind®

To make a referral or to discuss how we can work together please contact us via the contact details below:-

Telephone: **01723 330730** (option 2)

Freephone: **08000 141480** (option 2)

Email: NYYP.admin@Humankindcharity.org.uk





The Adult Drug and Alcohol Recovery Service for North Yorkshire

Rated
'Outstanding'
by the CQC

For more information, advice, support
and to 'self-refer' to the service:

T: **01723 330730**

(9am - 5.30pm, Monday to Friday)

E: **info@nyhorizons.org.uk**

W: **www.nyhorizons.org.uk**

 **northyorkshirehorizons**

 **nyhorizons**

**Spotlight on: SOS+
North Yorkshire –
An Early
Intervention and
Prevention Service
for Children and
Young People**

St Giles YORKSHIRE
SOS+ Programme

Early Intervention and Prevention

Targeted at young people (individual or groups), parents/ carers, perpetrators, communities, online: CYP affected by or at risk of exploitation in any setting both individuals and groups. Partner Agencies

Where does this disruption take place? Within educational settings, in multi agency settings and at events promoting the prevention of exploitation of CYP.

Summary of what disruption involves: Early intervention and prevention sessions to raise awareness and reduce risk of exploitation with CYP.

Assemblies and group work to reach a wider audience to promote this prevention work.

Provide training for professionals in subjects relating to exploitation.

Community based parent awareness raising

Advanced and foundation level training for professionals

Online parent webinars

Research

121 Specialist exploitation support

Specialist therapeutic support

Out of hours support line

24/7 online parent forum

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups),
parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Parents and
professionals

Where does this disruption take place? Community, online and
face to face

Stepping Up Project

Stepping Up is an early intervention project that uses mentoring to support children and young people who are beginning to show signs of risky or challenging behaviour within school, home or within their local community.

Targeted audience: Young People Years 5/6/7/

Where does this disruption take place: School, Home or Local Community

Summary of what disruption involves: Stepping Up is an early intervention project that uses mentoring to support children and young people who are beginning to show signs of risky or challenging behaviour within school, home or within their local community. How it works

A young person will initially 6 sessions with a mentor and will be assessed for future engagement.

Then, working with their mentor the young people explore different activities they might like to try, including activities in the community, clubs to join and other positive activities to support their time away from school, it can also include support to fund if needed.

Desired outcomes of disruption?

“Some young people were making some really poor choices out in the community and by us challenging them and by giving them a positive role model they start questioning that and they make those little changes” James Kirton, Athlete Mentor.

Change Direction

We're supporting work with North Yorkshire Youth on Change Direction.

Change Direction is a prevention and early intervention support scheme for young people aged 10-17 in North Yorkshire, who may be committing antisocial behaviour or very low-level offences, with the intention of diverting them away from the Criminal Justice System.

We're supporting young people with nurture and support, from a dedicated key worker offering multiple and wide-ranging methods of engagement and intervention, which are led by the interests of the young person.

To get involved with Change Direction please visit the [North Yorkshire Youth website](#) for more information.

Targeted audience: young people

Where does this disruption take place?

Summary of what disruption involves: The Change Direction Diversion scheme, provided by North Yorkshire Youth, will be trauma-informed and offer multiple and wide-ranging methods of engagement and intervention, which will be led by the interests of the young person. The support offered will enable young people to work towards goals and achieve outcomes, the intensiveness of the support will be responsive to each young person's needs.

Desired outcomes of disruption?

- Reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system as a first-time entrant
- Reduce Crime and Antisocial Behaviour incidents in localised areas of North Yorkshire and the City of York
 - Reduce re-offending by young people
- To support young people to make positive progress against their identified needs.

MACE Level 2

How often does the MACE and CS Level 2 meet? The meetings are held monthly, virtually in Scarborough, Ryedale, Craven, Richmondshire, Hambleton, Harrogate and Selby to discuss local issues and concerns regarding child exploitation and contextual safeguarding concerns in the locality.

What happens at the Level 2 meeting? The purpose of the Level 2 meeting is to facilitate the sharing of information and identify action regarding:

- The places and spaces where children and young people may be at risk of exploitation,
- Locations that could pose a risk of exploitation to children and young people,
- The review of community intelligence and emerging themes, trends, and links in local areas,
- The identification of potential perpetrators and the coordination of partner

Summary of what disruption involves: In-depth discussions regarding contextual concerns for the locality area, problem solving approach with actions allocated in an attempt to further disrupt exploitation within the area. Discussions and information sharing regarding locations/places of concern alongside adults of concern and adopted perpetrators. Key intelligence shared for the locality to inform partners.

Desired outcomes of disruption? Increase in partnership and wider community understanding of all forms of exploitation. Identify key locations/places of concern alongside perpetrators and adults of concern within the locality area.

Disruption Title: Learning audits (Sprig cases?)

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: safeguarding professionals in the first instance, key updates shared with parents/carers and wider public following review/audit findings.

Where does this disruption take place? In person and online for safeguarding professionals, followed up with written resources.

Summary of what disruption involves: Audit into key cases where harm has been identified and key learning outcomes require to be share.

Desired outcomes of disruption? Conduct periodic reviews of safeguarding cases to identify lessons learned and refine multi-agency responses.

Learning for Professionals



Part of the role of North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership is to carry out reviews of individual cases, undertake multi-agency audits, and provides briefings on specific safeguarding issues. It is important that this is captured and vital that it is then shared with professionals who work with children and young people to improve practice when it comes to keeping children safe, happy, healthy and achieving.

We encourage partners to explore the learning and take the opportunity to share among teams and reflect on what the outcomes mean for how they work with children, young people and families across North Yorkshire.

Under each review or audit you will find a list of bullet points, highlighting the safeguarding themes the learning covers in order to assist you in finding the learning that is most relevant to your role.

Disruption Title: Partner awareness training around key themes and trends.

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: both in person and online training available for partners, online inputs are recorded for future viewing.

E-bulletin and MACE bulleting also provided on a monthly basis for key information to be shared with partners and professionals.

Where does this disruption take place? In person, online and via written summary updates

Summary of what disruption involves: educate the wider community about child exploitation, grooming behaviours, and signs of abuse, ensuring materials are inclusive and accessible.

Desired outcomes of disruption? Increase in partnership and wider community understanding of all forms of exploitation. Involve young people in designing inputs, resources and strategy/policy to ensure messaging resonates with their peers.



BeAware

of child exploitation
in **North Yorkshire**

**A Hub for Everyone
in North Yorkshire,**
so we can tackle Child
Exploitation together.



- Raise awareness
- Spot the signs
- Know where to go for help and advice
- How to share concerns

www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/beaware

Scan the QR code to find out more



Disruption Title: Be Aware Knowledge Hub

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/ carers, perpetrators, communities, online: The site has information for professionals, volunteers, parents/carers, young people and community members.

Where does this disruption take place? Online information through the website.

Summary of what disruption involves: Information, advice and guidance and resources.

Key documents: practice guidance, strategies and OMGs (and intel guide)

Desired outcomes of disruption? Increase in partnership and wider community understanding of all forms of exploitation.

Child Abduction Warning Notices (CAWNs)

Legislation

There are no statutory or legislative provisions dealing specifically with the issue of warning notices.

When and how can it be used?

- Before enough evidence has been gathered to suggest an offence has been committed, police officers can consider issuing warning notices to potential offenders where grooming or exploitation is suspected.
- A CAWN states that the suspect has no permission to associate with the child. If they continue to do so they may be arrested for an abduction offence under the Child Abduction Act 1984 and Children Act 1989. There are no statutory or legislative provisions dealing specifically with the issue of warning notices. Warning notices can be issued by police officers in accordance with individual force policies and do not require court orders.
- CAWNs can be issued by the police to disrupt contact between any potential abductor over the criminal age of responsibility and a child or young person where the child is aged under 16 years (or under 18 years if they are under local authority care).
- It is an offence for a person not connected to the child to take or to keep the child away 'without legal authority'. In such cases, the police may remove the child to a place of safety and issue a formal warning to the perpetrator. CAWNs are issued to suspects and associates who are believed to place the child at risk of offences being committed against them.
- Although these cases do not require a complaint from the child, it does require a person with parental responsibility to provide a statement regarding their concerns about the association. CAWNs are a useful tool in terms of immediately breaking contact between the child and the individual grooming or exploiting them. They are also useful for ensuring that the suspected perpetrator cannot claim ignorance of the age of the child. This can be useful in subsequent charges or prosecutions.
- If a CAWN (or any other order) is being issued in the police station, consider issuing it in a place covered by CCTV. This avoids any ambiguity in the future about what was said and lessens the possibility of a perpetrator denying receiving the warning notice. If out in the community, consider the use of a body worn camera.

Impact

- Ensure that any CAWN that is served on an individual is recorded on force intelligence systems and Police National Computer with the location of that notice. This means it can be used in evidence if the suspect is arrested.
- Non-compliance with a CAWN is not a criminal offence. However,
- CAWNs provide evidence to support a prosecution under the Child Abduction Act 1984 and Children Act 1989 and to support applications for sexual risk orders, civil injunctions or evictions.
- CAWNs should **not** be used as a substitute for prosecuting criminal behaviour.

Slavery and trafficking risk orders (STRO)

Legislation

Section 23 Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders).

Section 28 Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Interim Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders).

When and how can it be used?

- The STRO is a civil order that may be made if there is a risk that the defendant will commit a slavery or human trafficking offence, and if the order is necessary to protect against the risk of harm (physical or psychological) from the defendant.
- STROs can be obtained by police, National Crime Agency, immigration officers and labour abuse prevention officers from the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority by making an application to court (magistrates court or youth court for under 18s).
- STROs can be made for a minimum of 2 years, with no maximum duration

Impact

- Prohibitions that may be included in the order are those which the court is satisfied are necessary for the purpose of protecting persons generally, or particular persons, from the physical or psychological harm which would be likely to occur if the defendant committed a slavery or trafficking offence.
- An interim STRO will prohibit the defendant from doing anything described in the order and can be used where an application for an STRO is yet to be determined.
- Breach is an offence punishable with up to five years' imprisonment

Slavery and trafficking prevention orders (STPO)

Legislation

Section 14 – Section 15 Modern Slavery Act 2015.

When and how can it be used?

- The purpose is to prevent and prohibit convicted defendants from activities which enable them to commit offences of human trafficking and slavery.
- A STPO may be made in respect of a convicted defendant where the court is satisfied there is a risk that the defendant will commit a slavery or human trafficking offence, and the order is necessary to protect against the risk of harm from the defendant.
- STPOs under section 15 can be obtained by police, National Crime Agency or immigration officers by application to the Court. Orders under section 14 are made on conviction.
- STPOs are for a minimum of five years.

Impact

- Prohibitions that may be included in the order are those which the court is satisfied are necessary for the purpose of protecting persons generally, or particular persons, from the physical or psychological harm which would be likely to occur if the defendant committed a slavery or trafficking offence.
- STPOs on application enable the courts to place restrictions on individuals convicted or cautioned for modern slavery type offences whether the offence took place before or after Part 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 which commenced on 31 July 2015. Convictions include spent convictions.
- Breach is an offence punishable with up to five years' imprisonment.

Sexual risk orders (SRO)

Legislation

- Section 122A Sexual Offences Act 2003

When and how can it be used?

- SROs can be made by a court where a person has carried out an act deemed to be of a sexual nature and who, as a result, is believed to pose a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults abroad. 'Acts of a sexual nature' are not defined in legislation so can depend on the individual case circumstances, context and apparent motive, for example: causing or inciting a child to watch a moving or still image that is sexual, giving a child anything that relates to sexual activity, or trying to facilitate time alone with the child.
- The individual does not need to have committed a relevant (or any) offence.
- An SRO can be granted for a minimum of 2 years and has no maximum duration. The SRO may specify different time periods for different prohibitions.
- Interim SROs can be obtained to protect the public, or any particular individuals, during any period between the application for a full order and its determination.
- The SRO is available where the victim is of any age, and it may be applied for on free-standing applications to a magistrates' court by the police or National Crime Agency, including while a suspect is on bail and even where criminal proceedings have been unsuccessful.

Impact

- The SRO can prohibit the defendant from doing anything described within it, so long as it is deemed by a court to be proportionate and necessary for the purposes of protecting the public. This could include, for example, limiting and managing Internet use or prohibiting contact with children. The order can also be used to place a foreign travel restriction on the individual, which can last for a maximum of five years.
- Breach of an SRO is a criminal offence which has a power of arrest and is punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment.
- A breach of an SRO also makes the individual subject to the full notification requirements for registered sex offenders. This means that they must notify the police of a range of details, including (amongst other details) their name, address, passport, bank accounts and any foreign travel.
- An application for an order should only be considered exceptionally where the defendant is under the age of 18. Careful consideration must be given to ensure that a child who poses a sexual risk to others also has their welfare needs met. It is important to recognise them as a victim and consider how best to safeguard them.

Sexual harm prevention orders (SHPO)

Legislation

- Section 103A Sexual Offences Act 2003.

When and how can it be used?

- SHPOs can be applied for where an individual has a conviction or caution for a Schedule 3 or Schedule 5 Offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, and it can be argued that they pose a risk of sexual harm to the public in the UK or to children or vulnerable adults abroad.
- SHPOs are available to the court at the time of sentencing for a relevant offence, or on free-standing application to the magistrates' court by the police or National Crime Agency after the time of the conviction or caution.

Impact

- The SHPO can prohibit the offender from doing anything described within it, so long as it is deemed by a court to be proportionate and necessary for the purposes of protecting the public. This could include, for example, limiting and managing Internet use or prohibiting contact with children. The order can also be used to place a foreign travel restriction on the individual, which can last for a maximum of five years.
- A prohibition contained in a SHPO has effect for a fixed period, specified in the order, of at least 5 years. There is no maximum time period for a prohibition contained in a SHPO, except for a prohibition on foreign travel which can last for a maximum of five years. The order may specify different periods for different prohibitions
- An SHPO makes the individual subject to full notification requirements for registered sex offenders for the duration of the order. This means that they must notify the police of a range of details, including (amongst other details) their name, address, passport, bank accounts and any foreign travel.
- Breach of an SHPO is a criminal offence which has a power of arrest and is punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment
- Partner safeguarding agencies should be made aware of the civil orders put in place and informed of any opportunities they may have to help with monitoring and enforcement of them.

Notification orders

Legislation

- Section 97 Sexual Offences Act 2003.

When and how can it be used?

- Notification orders can be obtained by police officers and staff through legal services. A notification order is made by the court where an individual has been convicted or cautioned of a specified sexual offence in a country outside of the UK on or after 1 September 1997.
- Notification orders have the effect of making an offender become subject to the full notification requirements for registered sex offenders, as if they had been convicted or cautioned in relation to a relevant sexual offence in the UK.
- The police do not have to evidence that the individual poses a risk to the public.
- Police are encouraged to conduct thorough checks into perpetrators who may have travelled overseas or come to the UK from another country.

Impact

- Breach of the order is a criminal offence which has a power of arrest and is punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment.
- All registered sex offenders are managed under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), which bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services to assess and manage their risk.
- Good information sharing across partner agencies is vital to safeguarding vulnerable children effectively. Disclosure of information to third parties through MAPPA or other multi-agency arrangements is a useful 'restrictive' intervention to reduce opportunities of harmful behaviour

Injunctions to prevent gang-related violence and drug-dealing activity

Legislation

- Section 34 Policing and Crime Act 2009.

When and how can it be used?

- Applications can be made by a local authority or by the police. However consideration will need to be given to the nature of the evidence and the custodian of that evidence (in most cases the police will hold the evidence on their intelligence systems and therefore it may be more effective for the application to be made by the police).
- The order is aimed at preventing gang-related violence and gang-related drug dealing activity.
- Terms imposed can, for example:
 - prevent or restrict association with other gang members
 - prohibit travel to certain areas
 - prevent the congregation of people in groups of three or more
 - restrict individuals from possessing more than one mobile telephone
 - prevent the promotion of gang related activity on social networking sites.
- It can be considered at any time during an investigation.
- The injunction can remain in place for a maximum of 2 years.

Impact

- Prevents the respondent from engaging in, encouraging or assisting gang-related violence or gang-related drug-dealing activity.
- Protects the respondent from gang-related violence or gang-related drug-dealing activity.
- Breach of the injunction will be in contempt of court, and can be subject to a fine or imprisonment, depending on the age of the person who is in breach (see schedule 5A).

Scenario

A group of 10 men often congregate in a city park where they engage in drug dealing and gang-related violence. The activities pose a risk to the local community. Police officers make an application for injunction to prevent the congregation of the group in the city park and protect the local community from the risk of violence. In addition, police officers recognise that three younger members of the group display signs of distress and appear to have been controlled by other gang members. Police officers make an application for injunction to prevent contact between the gang members and the three young people to protect them.

Criminal behaviour orders (CBO)

Legislation

Section 22-33 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- The court may make a criminal behaviour order against an offender if:
 - The court is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the offender has engaged in behaviour that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person and,
- The court considers that making the order will help in preventing the offender from engaging in this behaviour.
- The order would be requested through the prosecution upon conviction of an offender when they receive a sentence or a conditional discharge.

Impact

- A CBO prohibits the offender from doing anything described in the order and can also include positive requirements like mentoring, anger management, drug rehabilitation.
- A CBO made after the offender has reached the age of 18 must run for at least 2 years but can be for an indefinite period and each prohibition listed can run for specific periods of time (Where the offender is under 18 years when the CBO is made, the order must be for a fixed period of not less than a year and not more than three years).
- Breach of this order is punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment on indictment.

Directions excluding a person from an area (police dispersal powers)

Legislation

Sections 34-42 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- A senior police officer can authorise the use of dispersal powers in a specified area for up to 48 hours, in order to reduce the likelihood of members of the public being harassed, alarmed or distressed, or to reduce the likelihood of crime and disorder in the locality.
- Under Section 37 of this act, officers may also require persons to surrender any property which is believed to have been used or is likely to be used as part of behaviour which causes harassment, alarms, or distresses members of the public.

Impact

- The officers can require a person contributing to, or likely to contribute to, anti-social behaviour, crime or disorder to leave an area for up to 48 hours.
- Failure to comply with the dispersal direction is a criminal offence and could lead to a fine and/or up to 3 months' imprisonment.

Community protection notice (CPN)

Legislation

Sections 43-58 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- Can be issued by an authorised person which is a local authority, police, or a person designated by the local authority such as a social housing landlord.
- Where there is unreasonable behaviour affecting a community's quality of life, a warning must be given. If there is no improvement, then a notice can be given which can make clear the requirement:
 - to stop doing specific things
 - to do specific things
 - to take reasonable steps to achieve specific results.

Impact

- The aim of a community protection notice is to prevent persistently anti-social conduct by individuals or businesses which is having a detrimental effect, of a continuing nature, on the community's quality of life.
- Failure to comply with a CPN is a criminal offence and could result in a penalty notice or prosecution for which a fine can be imposed on conviction.

Closure notice and orders

Legislation

Section 76-93 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- 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.
- Closure notices can be served to immediately close down the premises for a period of 24 hours (this does not prohibit access to those who habitually live on the premises or the owner of the premises). 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.

Impact

- Safeguarding children by preventing access to premises and places used to facilitate exploitation.
- Breach of a closure order is a criminal offence which could result in imprisonment.

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

Legislation

Sec 116-118 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- 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.
- The notice must specify the date on which the notice comes into effect and the expiry date which may not be more than 6 months after it comes into effect.
- 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.

Impact

- The information supplied can be used as intelligence to support any investigation into criminal offences which may have been or are being committed on the premises.
- Failure to provide requested information, or giving false information, is a criminal offence and could result in a fine.
- A person does not commit a criminal offence if there were no steps that person could reasonably take to verify the information.

Public spaces protection orders (PSPOs)

Legislation

Section 59 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- 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, and
 - 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.
- 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.

Impact

- The order prevents continuing unreasonable behaviour (such as congregation by groups causing anti-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.
- Breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence which can result in a fixed penalty notice or fine upon prosecution by the local authority

PROTECT



PROJECT ALLIANCE

Tackling serious organised crime together

**Spotlight on: SOS+
North Yorkshire –
An Early
Intervention and
Prevention Service
for Children and
Young People**

St Giles YORKSHIRE
SOS+ Programme

Referrals and Interventions

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: CYP at risk of or victim of exploitation.

Where does this disruption take place? Educational settings, home environments, community settings.

Summary of what disruption involves: Referrals into SOS+ for 121 interventions which are tailored to suit the unique needs of the individual.

Allocated caseworkers encourage trusted relationships with support of peer advisors to increase understanding of the challenges faced by CYP.

All staff have completed trauma informed training.

121 Specialist exploitation support

Specialist therapeutic support

Out of hours support line

24/7 online parent forum

Robust safety planning

Gathering information and intelligence

Advocacy to action legal and civil disruption tactics

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Parents

Where does this disruption take place? Community, online, face to face

MACE Level 2

How often does the MACE and CS Level 2 meet? The meetings are held monthly, virtually in Scarborough, Ryedale, Craven, Richmondshire, Hambleton, Harrogate and Selby to discuss local issues and concerns regarding child exploitation and contextual safeguarding concerns in the locality.

What happens at the Level 2 meeting? The purpose of the Level 2 meeting is to facilitate the sharing of information and identify action regarding:

- The places and spaces where children and young people may be at risk of exploitation,
- Locations that could pose a risk of exploitation to children and young people,
- The review of community intelligence and emerging themes, trends, and links in local areas,
- The identification of potential perpetrators and the coordination of partner

Summary of what disruption involves: In-depth discussions regarding contextual concerns for the locality area, problem solving approach with actions allocated in an attempt to further disrupt exploitation within the area. Discussions and information sharing regarding locations/places of concern alongside adults of concern and adopted perpetrators. Key intelligence shared for the locality to inform partners.

Desired outcomes of disruption? Increase in partnership and wider community understanding of all forms of exploitation. Identify key locations/places of concern alongside perpetrators and adults of concern within the locality area.

National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Legislation

Duty to notify under section 52 Modern Slavery Act 2015.

When and how can it be used?

- CSE victims and children exploited for criminal offences such as county lines, pickpocketing or cannabis cultivation may also be victims of modern slavery including human trafficking. An NRM referral must be made for any CSE or CCE victim where there are reasonable grounds to believe that they may be a victim of modern slavery (including slavery or human trafficking). A first responder can make a referral where it is 'suspected but cannot be proven' the identified child is a victim of slavery or human trafficking.
- Specified public authorities have a duty to notify the Secretary of State about individuals they suspect to be victims of slavery or human trafficking. For children, this duty is fulfilled by making a NRM referral. **Potential child victims should be referred into the NRM in all cases by completing a child referral form. Child victims do not have to consent to be referred into the NRM and should be referred to wider child safeguarding processes for support.**

NRM referrals can be made by a number of designated first responder organisations including:

- the police
- Border Force
- UK Visa and Immigration
- Immigration Enforcement
- Local authorities
- National Crime Agency • Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority
- some voluntary sector organisations.

Impact

- An active police investigation (or Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) or Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) prosecution may give weight to a claim of trafficking or slavery offences aiding prosecution of offenders.

Recovery orders

Legislation—Section 50 Children Act 1989.

When and how can it be used?

- Where a child has been unlawfully taken or kept away from a person with lawful control of the child, a court can make a recovery order which requires the production of the child to the authorised officer and authorises the child to be removed by the authorised officer. The order also requires anyone with information about the whereabouts of the child to disclose the information to police. In addition, if the court is satisfied there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is present at specified premises then the order will authorise the police to enter those premises to search for the child. Recovery orders could be important for trafficked unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) and missing migrant children.
- The application can be made by the local authority for a looked after child or if the child is subject to an emergency protection order or by the police if the child is subject to police powers of protection.
- The application must be made in the family proceedings court unless there are other proceedings pending.

Impact

- Removing children from harmful environments and disrupting contact between an adult and a child.
- Deliberate obstruction of a police officer carrying out actions defined by the order is an offence and could lead to a fine being imposed.

Secure accommodation order (use of accommodation for restricting liberty)

Legislation

Section 25 Children Act 1989.

When and how can it be used?

- Should a local authority deem a looked after child to be at such significant risk of harm then it can accommodate a child in secure accommodation for a period of no more than 72 hours without an order of the court.
 - A secure accommodation order will only be granted by the court where:
 - the child has a history of absconding and is likely to abscond from accommodation which isn't secure
 - if the child runs away, they are likely to suffer significant harm
 - If the child isn't in secure accommodation, they are likely to injure themselves or someone else.
- A secure accommodation order can only be made with respect to a looked after child (a child is looked after if they are subject to a care order or accommodated under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989) subject to certain exceptions. The first order will be for a maximum period of 3 months. If the child continues to meet the criteria for secure accommodation, then an application for a further order can be made.

Impact

- Accommodating a child in secure accommodation leads to the restriction of liberty and should only be made when there is no alternative. Less restrictive options should have been exhausted where possible and only where a child can be adequately safeguarded.
- There are higher security and higher monitoring alternatives which should be considered should secure accommodation cease or not be appropriate.

Scenario

A 16-year-old is persistently missing for lengthy periods of time and has had numerous placement moves. When she returns she often has physical injuries and has recently been arrested. There are concerns over child sexual exploitation. Her most recent missing episode was for 4 nights and she took another young person from the residential unit with her. When they returned they reported being raped by a number of people but refused to give any further details or locations of the offenders. The unit is unable to keep the child or other residents safe and there are yet to be arrests of offenders.

Care and supervision (care order and supervision order)

Legislation

- Section 31 Children Act 1989.

When and how can it be used?

- A local authority or authorised person (an authorised person being the NSPCC or a person authorised by the Secretary of State) may apply to the court for a care order.
- This would allow for a child to be placed into the care of a local authority or under the supervision of a designated local authority.
- The application must be made prior to the child reaching the age of 17.
- Applications for a care order may only be made to the court if it is satisfied that the child concerned is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, and that the harm or likelihood of harm is due to the child being beyond parental control or that the care given to the child is not what it would be reasonable to expect from a parent.

Impact

Removing a child from harmful environments and providing safeguarding measures.

Scenario

A 14-year-old boy goes missing on regular occasions for periods of time. Parents often do not report this to the police and they actively obstruct attempts to complete return home interviews or offers of follow up support. The child is associated with a number of people known to the police for drugs offences, he does not adhere to boundaries and his parents are unable to protect him. They are not adhering to the Child Protection Plan which is in place to safeguard him. The parents will not agree to the child being voluntarily accommodated. An application for a care order is considered to enable the local authority to share parental responsibility for the child in order to improve the safeguards around him and reduce the level of risk to which he is exposed

Orders for emergency protection of children

Legislation

- Section 44 Children Act 1989.

When and how can it be used?

- The local authority has legal right to remove a child (or in some instances keep a child where they are currently accommodated) for up to a period of no more than 8 days. The local authority must seek permission through the court first before carrying out the order and call for police assistance if necessary.
- The local authority or authorised person (police or safeguarding practitioner) can make an application to the court where they are satisfied that the child is likely to suffer significant harm if:
 - the child is not removed to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the applicant
 - the child does not remain in the place in which they are then being accommodated.
- An application may also be made by a local authority where s47 enquiries are ongoing and those enquiries are being frustrated by access to the child being unreasonably refused to the local authority and access to the child is required as a matter of urgency

Impact

- Preventing imminent risks to children and disrupting potential exploitation.

Police powers of protection – removal and accommodation of children by police in cases of emergency

Legislation

- Section 46 Children Act 1989.

When and how can it be used?

- If a police constable has reasonable cause to believe that a child would otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm, they may:
 - remove the child to suitable accommodation and keep them there
 - take such steps as are reasonable to ensure that the child's removal from any hospital, or other such place, in which they are then being accommodated is prevented.
- A child in this context is a person under 18 years.
- Suitable accommodation can include the child's home address or care placement where it is deemed safe and appropriate. A police station is not suitable accommodation. A child under police protection should not be brought to a police station except in exceptional circumstances, such as a lack of immediately available local authority accommodation.
- If necessary to take the child to a police station every effort should be made to ensure their physical safety, comfort, access to food and drink and access to toilet and washroom facilities

Impact

- This is a key power which should be considered whenever potential victims are found in the company of potential perpetrators. Where the victim does not present as willing to accompany the police voluntarily, this power can be used to remove the victim to suitable accommodation.

Scenario

A police officer witnesses a child approximately 17 years old in the company of two older adult males late at night. The males have no reasonable association with the child. The child presents as unwilling to leave voluntarily with the officer, however there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is at risk of harm. The police officer, with the agreement of a senior officer, is able to exercise their powers of protection by removing the child to suitable, safe accommodation

Restraining orders and non-molestation orders

Legislation

- Section 42 Family Law Act 1996.
- Section 5/5A Protection from Harassment Act 1997.

How can it be used?

- Restraining orders should be considered by police in any CSE related prosecution even where the victim has not requested the order to be made.
- Restraining orders are made by a court under Section 5/5A of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and allow a court to make an order either on the conviction or acquittal of a defendant for any offence where the court believes a restraining order is necessary to protect a person from harassment. The terms may be set by the court.
- Non-molestation orders under Section 42 Family Law Act means an order containing provision prohibiting the respondent from molesting a relevant child. The court may make a non-molestation order where an offender is deemed to be an 'associated person' and can restrict contact and harassment of a victim. 'Associated persons' are usually family members or spouses. However, there is eligibility for one member of a non-cohabiting couple where there has been an intimate personal relationship with each other which was of significant duration.

Impact

- If the restraining order is breached, the defendant may be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine, or both.
- It is an offence to fail to comply with a non-molestation order without reasonable excuse. The offence is punishable with a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Breach of a non-molestation order may be dealt with as a contempt of court

Civil injunctions (power to grant injunction)

Legislation

- Section 1 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

When and how can it be used?

- Obtained by various bodies including the police, local authorities and social landlords in the High court or in the county court where the individual against whom it is to be made is 18 or over; otherwise the application is to the youth court..
- An injunction stops or prevents individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour. This can include conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress. It can also include conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance in relation to housing. A court can only grant an injunction where it is just and convenient to do so for the purpose of preventing the person from engaging in anti-social behaviour but, depending on the circumstances, they may be useful to prevent persons of concern from attending locations such as schools or children's homes, restrict having multiple mobile phones, hiring vehicles or entering high-risk areas.
- Where a housing tenant has breached a civil injunction the landlord, including housing authorities, can make an application to court for possession of their property, regardless of the tenure held.
- Child exploitation may fall under one or more of these definitions. The use of injunctive orders should be seen as an essential part of disruption.

Impact

- An injunction can include prohibitions including exclusions from areas or a home. There may also be positive requirements, such as requirements on an individual to attend certain meetings.
- Breach of an injunction does not automatically result in arrest as not all will have powers of arrest attached. An application can be made for a warrant of arrest where an injunction is breached without a power of arrest. Breach could result in imprisonment not exceeding 2 years and/or a fine

PURSUE



PROJECT ALLIANCE

Tackling serious organised crime together



AXA: how can we support ?

Provision of network analysis using name/address/email/phone number data irrespective of whether AXA held policy or not : - this will provide a diagrammatic image and details of the nominals linked addresses/emails/mobile numbers/address ownership details/linked names past and present to address/company data

Insight into Commercial Products/contacts at other insurers

Motor Insurance Database Searches (establish cover details for specified VRM)

Searches against our own substantial portfolio of motor/property/business insurance policies

If an AXA policy:

Vehicle behaviour/policy details: MID monitoring/historic MID data/vehicle deletions

Maintain a policy on cover to facilitate further intel/disruption work.. will not exit until you are ready

Full investigation from insurance perspective – policy exit

Contact details at other insurers/IFB

MG11's/Court attendance

Disruption opportunities: policy exit/vehicles placed on PNC to facilitate road-side stops

Example of Network Analysis

ABID HUSSAIN
Director / Shareholder

Date of Birth
23/09/1987

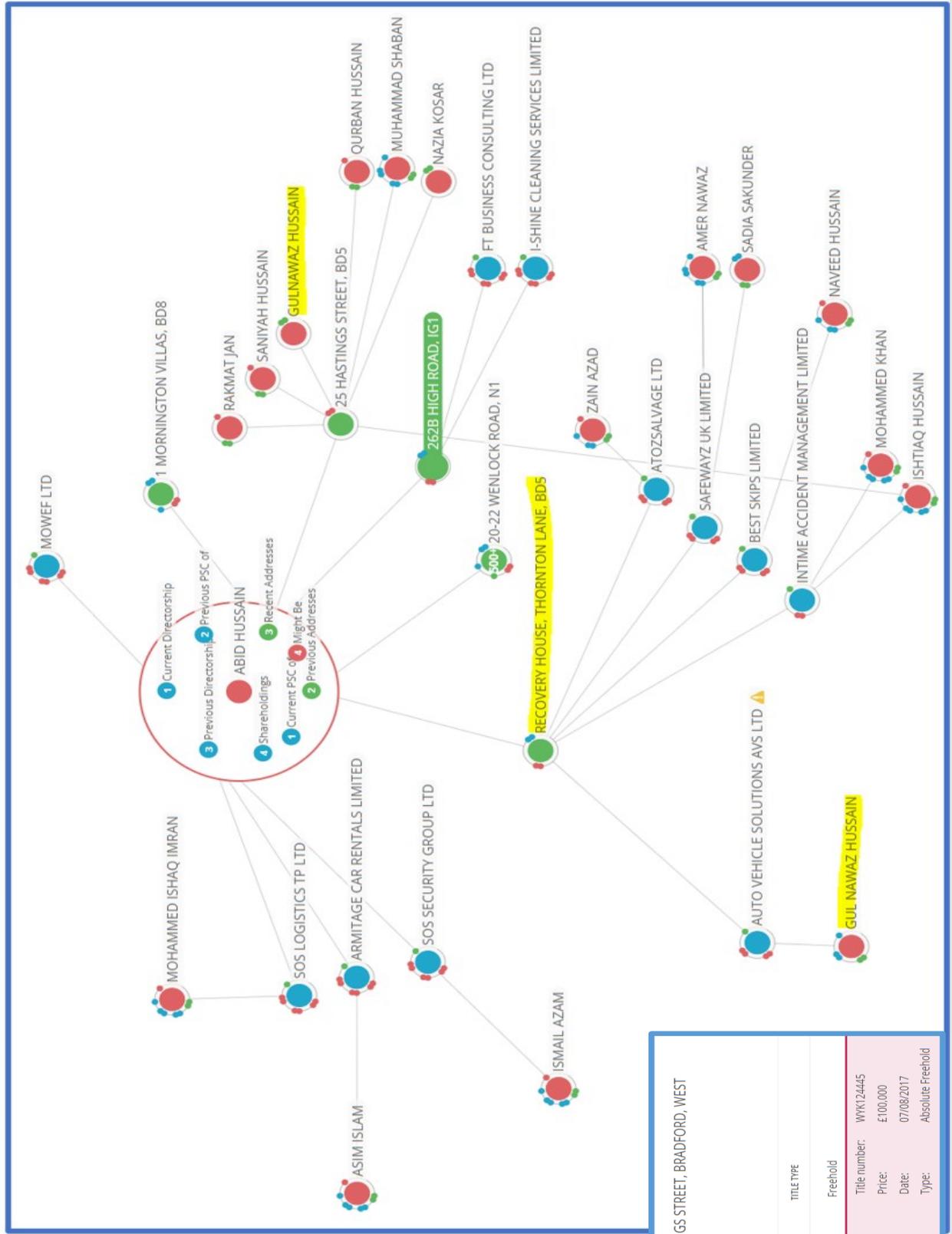
Address
262B HIGH ROAD
ILFORD
ESSEX, IG1 1QF

Year/s
Companies House:
2019-22

Registered Director address for
SOS SECURITY GROUP LTD

Email Addresses
latifhousinggroup@hotmail.co.uk,
abidhussain29@icloud.com [hide last 1](#)

Phone Numbers
07564609044, 01274740187 [hide last 1](#)



Land Registry Title Register for 25 HASTINGS STREET, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE, BD5 9PQ	
FULL ADDRESS	TITLE TYPE
25 HASTINGS STREET, BD5 9PQ	Freehold
Owner name: Rakmat Jan	Title number: WKT2445
Address: 25 Hastings Street Bradford BD5 9PQ	Price: £100,000
	Date: 07/08/2017
	Type: Absolute Freehold

**Spotlight on: SOS+
North Yorkshire –
An Early
Intervention and
Prevention Service
for Children and
Young People**

St Giles YORKSHIRE
SOS+ Programme

Partnership Working

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Partner agencies.

Where does this disruption take place? Multi Agency meetings, Partnership boards.

Summary of what disruption involves: Partnership working and intelligence sharing around risks and knowledge of perpetrators.

Attendance at MACE2 and MACEM meetings by caseworkers.



protecting
children, supporting
families

121 Specialist exploitation support

Sharing information and intelligence

Targeted audience e.g., young people (individual or groups), parents/carers, perpetrators, communities, online: Parents and professionals

Where does this disruption take place? Community, online, face to face



Who are FACT?

The Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT) was established in 1983 with its primary purpose to protect the United Kingdom's film and broadcasting industry against counterfeiting, copyright and trademark infringements. FACT's current members/clients include Sky, the Premier League, TNT Sports and Virgin Media. Whilst established to tackle audio/visual piracy FACT is expanding its activities to tackle issues including the supply of illicit/counterfeit vapes and the illicit online distribution of Japanese/Korean Manga comics.

What can FACT do?

Online investigations, both covert and overt, including test purchases (physical and online)

Digital forensics

Private prosecutions

Support for law enforcement agencies (LEAs) investigations

Corporate investigation and asset tracing

Nationwide disruption campaigns – serving cease and desist notices via post or in person

Localised campaigns – targeting a specific area with online and physical adverts, localised presence in shopping centres/universities, serving cease and desist notices and press releases

Education – an example of FACT's efforts to educate both the public and LEAs is the development of an E-learning module in conjunction with Merseyside police. This is to act as an educational tool and deterrent to IPTV suppliers, and is to be deployed as part of a conditional caution

End-user campaigns – email & text notifications

Case Study

Flawless IPTV - Trading under the names Flawless, Shared VPS and Optimal (also known as Cosmic). The illegal streaming services fraudulent operations generated in excess of £7 million in just five years. The service involved more than 50,000 customers and resellers, and 30 employees, one of which was also employed by a specialist anti-piracy company. The service offered illegal access (streaming) to Premier League football matches, hundreds of channels from around the world, and tens of thousands of on-demand films and TV shows.

A private prosecution led to 6 defendants being sentenced to a total of over 30 years with the ringleader jailed for 11 years. POCA confiscation proceedings are ongoing.

Impacts

Reducing financial loss to industry and protecting investment into the UK economy.

Deterring the creation of new illicit services via significant custodial sentences and/or financial penalties for service operators.

Assisting LEAs through the recovery of criminal assets (POCA)

Disrupting OCGs via cease-and-desist notices/knock and talk visits.

What's the procedure

FACT are a member of the GAIN network but you can also contact the intelligence team directly.

What do I need to watch out for?

Anyone offering premium TV content that isn't being sold directly by a legitimate supplier (Sky/Virgin/BT or TNT Sports or EE) is highly likely to be illicit, particularly via items such as Fire TV sticks.

In pubs/clubs, legitimate Sky Business subscribers will see a pint glass icon appear on their TV screen from time-to-time. Legitimate TNT Sports customers will see a white vertical rectangle.

Who can help me?

FACT

Regal House

70 London Road

TW1 3QS

fiu@fact-uk.org.uk (Intelligence Team)
contact@fact-uk.org.uk (General enquiries)
+44 (0)20 8891 1217

MACE Level 2

How often does the MACE and CS Level 2 meet? The meetings are held monthly, virtually in Scarborough, Ryedale, Craven, Richmondshire, Hambleton, Harrogate and Selby to discuss local issues and concerns regarding child exploitation and contextual safeguarding concerns in the locality.

What happens at the Level 2 meeting? The purpose of the Level 2 meeting is to facilitate the sharing of information and identify action regarding:

- The places and spaces where children and young people may be at risk of exploitation,
- Locations that could pose a risk of exploitation to children and young people,
- The review of community intelligence and emerging themes, trends, and links in local areas,
- The identification of potential perpetrators and the coordination of partner

Summary of what disruption involves: Encourage community members, parents, and children to share information anonymously about suspicious activities through accessible reporting mechanisms. Collaborate with partners, schools, transport services, and businesses to identify patterns of behaviour indicating exploitation hotspots. Work closely with police partners to implement disruption tactics, such as monitoring suspected locations and issuing child abduction warning notices (CAWNs). Utilise tools like Civil Orders, Closure Orders, to disrupt perpetrator activity. Support attending partners to launch public education campaigns focused on the role of the community in spotting and reporting exploitation. Partner with local businesses (e.g., taxi services, hotels, fast food outlets) to train staff to recognise and report suspicious behaviours.

Desired outcomes of disruption? Make certain that children who are vulnerable to or have experienced exploitation receive support that caters to their needs and eliminates any perception of blame for the harm they have suffered. of all forms of exploitation. Identify key locations/places of concern

Absolute ground for possession for anti-social behaviour

Legislation

Section 84 Housing Act 1985.

When and how can it be used?

- This applies to those holding secure tenancies.
- 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.

Impact

- 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.

Reviews of licensed premises

Legislation

Section 51 Licensing Act 2003.

When and how can it be used?

- 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.
- Licensed premises have a duty to protect children on their premises from harm, including CSE (revised guidance was added to the act in 2015).
- Where licensed premises are a location of concern relating to CSE, licensing teams should always be informed and consulted regarding possible action which could be taken.

Impact

- 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.

Drug Dealing Telecommunications Restriction Order (DDTRO)

Legislation

Section 80A Serious Crime Act 2015 and Drug Dealing Telecommunications Restriction Orders Regulations 2017.

When and how can it be used?

- The county lines drug dealing model, which involves the criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults, relies on the use of mobile phones to facilitate drug dealing. These 'deal lines' can be extremely profitable for county lines perpetrators.
- Section 80A of the Serious Crime Act 2015 and the 2017 Regulations give the Police and National Crime Agency the power to apply directly to the civil courts for a Drug Dealing Telecommunications Restriction Order (DDTRO) to be made.
- A DDTRO may require a communications provider to close down particular phone lines (or take whatever action the order specifies) for the purpose of preventing or restricting the use of communication devices in connection with drug dealing offences.

Impact

- The intention is for a DDTRO to be used as a disruption tactic which, when paired with complementary police action, will make the county lines operating model inoperable and unattractive, thus helping to prevent the supply of drugs and protect those vulnerable individuals who county lines gangs exploit as part of its business mode

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

Authorised employees of a Fire and Rescue Authority may enter premises, by force if necessary, without the consent of the owner or occupier for the purpose of discharging functions conferred on an FRA under the Fire and Rescue Services Act. If having entered premises for such a purpose the FRS identifies risks it cannot deal with, it will work closely with other public services through existing local arrangements (such as multi agency safeguarding hubs or collaboration arrangements) to ensure appropriate safeguarding action can be taken by such services to protect vulnerable individuals.

Forfeiture

Legislation

Section 294-300 Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

When and how can it be used?

HMRC, a constable, SFO officer or an accredited financial investigator may seize cash under Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) and apply for detention and forfeiture. The test for the Magistrates when considering forfeiture is that it is satisfied that the cash is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

Forfeiture notices are available under section 297A POCA where a senior officer may give notice for the purpose of forfeiting cash if satisfied that cash is recoverable property or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct.

The purpose of detention of cash under s.295 POCA is either for its derivation to be further investigated, or that consideration is being given to bringing proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected, or that proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected have been started and have not been concluded.

Impact

An application for forfeiture under this section means that cash is to be detained until any proceedings in pursuance of the application are concluded. A forfeiture order permanently deprives the individual against whom the application is made of the cash. This process is intended to deprive an individual subject to the order of cash obtained through unlawful conduct or intended by any person for use in unlawful conduct

Trading Standards

Illegal Vapes and Tobacco

Legislation

Trade Marks Act 1994 sections 92-98

When and how can it be used?

The Act creates various offences relating to the unauthorised use of a registered trade mark, or a sign likely to be mistaken for one, with a view to gain or loss to another. Unauthorised trade marks can often be found on illegal vapes and tobacco products.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. the trading standards service) has a duty to enforce the provisions.

Trading standards officer powers are in a consolidated set of powers in Schedule 5 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Officers have powers to enter premises (not wholly or mainly used as a dwelling) without a warrant, to make test purchases, observe business operations, inspect goods, test equipment, inspect records and documents, break open containers, and obtain an entry warrant in order to ascertain compliance with any consumer protection legislation. Goods and documents (including digital material) may be seized as evidence of an offence.

Constables retain powers under section 92A of the Trade Marks Act 1994 to obtain an entry and search warrant and then to seize any article they reasonably believe is evidence of an offence.

Impact

These are either way offences carrying up to 6 months' imprisonment and/or a fine in the magistrates' court and up to 10 years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine in the crown court. Goods can be seized and detained as evidence in any prosecution. A court may order forfeiture on conviction or by way of complaint made to the magistrates' court without a prosecution. Offences are lifestyle offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) (schedule 2, paragraph 7(2)).

Trading Standards

Illegal Vapes and Tobacco

Legislation

Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016

When and how can it be used?

Controls the labelling and contents of tobacco products and electronic cigarettes (vapes). Breach of a requirement under the Regulations is an offence contrary to regulation 48.

In particular, the volume of nicotine-containing liquid permitted in a refillable (or disposable) vape is limited to 2ml (around 600 puffs). Disposable – single-use – vapes will be banned under separate legislation from 1 June 2025.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. the trading standards service) has a duty to enforce the provisions.

Trading standards officer powers are in a consolidated set of powers in Schedule 5 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Officers have powers to enter premises (not wholly or mainly used as a dwelling) without a warrant, to make test purchases, observe business operations, inspect goods, test equipment, inspect records and documents, break open containers, and obtain an entry warrant in order to ascertain compliance with any consumer protection legislation. Goods and documents (including digital material) may be seized as evidence of an offence.

Impact

These are either way offences carrying up to 3 months' imprisonment and/or a fine in the magistrates' court and up to 2 years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine in the crown court. Goods can be seized and detained as evidence in any prosecution.

Trading Standards

Illegal Vapes and Tobacco

Legislation

Nicotine Inhaling Products (Age of Sale and Proxy Purchasing) Regulations 2015

Licensing Act 2003 sections 146, 147 & 154

Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991

Children and Young Persons Act 1933

When and how can it be used?

Prohibit the sale of tobacco and nicotine inhaling products to under 18s and the proxy purchase of nicotine products for under 18s. Controls vending machines and prohibits sale of un-packaged cigarettes.

Prohibits the sale of alcohol to under 18s and allowing such sales.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. the trading standards service) has a duty to enforce or plan an enforcement programme. A weights and measures inspector may authorise a test purchaser to buy alcohol to determine compliance.

Impact

Summary only offences attracting a fine up to £2,500 for nicotine and unlimited for alcohol. A fixed penalty notice may be issued for some offences.

Trading Standards

Knives and offensive weapons

Legislation

Crossbows Act 1987 section 1

Criminal Justice Act 1988 sections 141 and 141A

Knives Act 1997 sections 1 and 2

Offensive Weapons Act 2019 sections 1, 3, 4, 38, 39 and 42

When and how can it be used?

Prohibition on the sale of crossbows, knives, axes, certain bladed/pointed articles, and specified corrosive substances to under 18s. Prohibition on sale etc.. of specified offensive weapons. Controls on marketing of knives.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. trading standards service) has a power to enforce any of the provisions above by virtue of section 64 of the Offensive Weapons Act 2019. The section also applies the consolidated powers in Schedule 5 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015.

Officers have powers to enter premises (not wholly or mainly used as a dwelling) without a warrant, to make test purchases, observe business operations, inspect goods, test equipment, inspect records and documents, break open containers, and obtain an entry warrant in order to ascertain compliance with any consumer protection legislation. Goods and documents (including digital material) may be seized as evidence of an offence.

Impact

Sentences can be significant with [Sentencing Council guidelines](#) setting suitable fines for a corporate body between £500 and £1 million.

Trading Standards

Unfair trading

Legislation

Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (offences committed before 6 April 2025)

Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 part 4 (offences committed from 6 April 2025)

When and how can it be used?

Prohibits 'unfair trading' which is defined as commercial activities including misleading actions (i.e. false descriptions), misleading omissions of material information, aggressive practices, lack of professional diligence or use of a banned practice listed in schedule 20. One of the 31 banned practices is including in an advertisement a direct appeal to children to buy advertised products or persuade their parents or other adults to buy advertised products for them. 'Aggressive' does not mean physical aggression but includes taking advantage of vulnerability or particular circumstances. Children would generally be assumed to be a vulnerable category of consumer.

New prohibitions and controls from April include commissioning and publishing fake reviews and subscription traps.

The legislation covers any business to consumer (or consumer to business) transaction so would apply to cold callers/doorstep callers as well as bricks and mortar retailers and online retailers, including those selling as a trader on marketplaces and social media. Selling on social media is likely to be classed as trading for these purposes where goods are made or bought in specifically to sell. Sellers selling their own used and no longer wanted goods would not be a trader.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. the trading standards service) has a duty to enforce the provisions.

Trading standards officer powers are in a consolidated set of powers in Schedule 5 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Officers have powers to enter premises (not wholly or mainly used as a dwelling) without a warrant, to make test purchases, observe business operations, inspect goods, test equipment, inspect records and documents, break open containers, and obtain an entry warrant in order to ascertain compliance with any consumer protection legislation. Goods and documents (including digital material) may be seized as evidence of an offence.

Trading Standards

Product safety legislation

Legislation

General Products Safety Regulations 2005

Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015

Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011

Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 2008

There is a whole raft of specific product safety legislation controlling the safety of consumer products sold or hired to consumers. Where there are no specific regulations, the product falls under the General Product Safety Regulations 2005.

When and how can it be used?

Products must be manufactured to comply with recognised safety standards or demonstrably meet an equivalent level of safety in line with good engineering/manufacturing practice.

The local weights and measures authority (i.e. the trading standards service) has a duty to enforce the provisions.

Trading standards officer powers are in a consolidated set of powers in Schedule 5 of the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Officers have powers to enter premises (not wholly or mainly used as a dwelling) without a warrant, to make test purchases, observe business operations, inspect goods, test equipment, inspect records and documents, break open containers, and obtain an entry warrant in order to ascertain compliance with any consumer protection legislation. Goods and documents (including digital material) may be seized as evidence of an offence.

Safety regulations also carry powers for trading standards officers to issue notices suspending and withdrawing products from the market.

Impact

Offences are generally summary only and subject to six- or 12-month time limits for prosecution. Unlimited fines available to the magistrates mean a company can be fined significantly. In 2022, a Chester based company was prosecuted for supplying fireworks on sale in Scarborough with an unknown explosive ingredient and a fake safety mark. It was fined £39,000 and ordered to pay costs of £2,500.

Trading Standards

Explosives licence

Legislation

Explosives Regulations 2014

When and how can it be used?

Trading Standards issues local authority storage licences for fireworks and certain other explosives. It can also licence the year-round sale of fireworks. Storage or sale outside licence conditions is an offence.

[Licence for the sale and storage of fireworks and explosives | North Yorkshire Council](#)

Impact

A seller who fails to comply with licence conditions or other firework controls can be refused a licence and will also commit an offence.

Underage sales of fireworks

Legislation

Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 regulation 31

When and how can it be used?

It is an offence to sell a firework to someone under 18. Crackers may be sold to those aged 12 and above and indoor fireworks to someone aged 16 and above.

Enforcement is by the weights and measures authority (trading standards).

Impact

Summary only offence which is punishable by an unlimited fine and/or up to 3 months' imprisonment.

Trading Standards

Underage sales of aerosol paints

Legislation

Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 section 54 and 54A

When and how can it be used?

It is an offence to sell an aerosol paint container (spray can) to someone under 16.

Enforcement is by the weights and measures authority (trading standards).

Impact

Summary only offence which is punishable by a fine up to £2,500.

Second hand dealers

Legislation

North Yorkshire County Council Act 1991 section 7-12

When and how can it be used?

Requires dealers in second hand goods to be registered with North Yorkshire Council and to keep records of all goods they buy and details of sales over £100. Purchase of second-hand goods for more than £10 from a person under 16 is prohibited. (Charity and scrap dealer exemptions apply.)

Authorised council officers and constables have a power of entry and to inspect records kept under the Act. There is also a power to obtain an entry warrant.

Impact

Offences are summary only punishable by a fine of up to £1,000.