



**May 2024**

**Harm outside the Home  
Multi-Agency Practice Guidance**

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# 1. Introduction

“We know that some children experience abuse and exploitation outside the home. This is often referred to as “extra-familial harm” or “child exploitation”. Harm can occur in a range of extra-familial contexts, including school and other educational settings, peer groups, or within community/public spaces, and/or online. Children may experience this type of harm from other children and/or from adults. Forms of extra-familial harm include exploitation by criminal and organised crime groups and individuals (such as county lines and financial exploitation), serious violence, modern slavery and trafficking, online harm, sexual exploitation, teenage relationship abuse, and the influences of extremism which could lead to radicalisation. Children of all ages can experience extra-familial harm.

Where there are concerns that a child is experiencing extra-familial harm, practitioners should consider all the needs and vulnerabilities of the child. Some children will have vulnerabilities that can be exploited by others and will require support appropriate to their needs to minimise the potential for exploitation. All children, including those who may be causing harm to others, should receive a safeguarding response first and practitioners should work with them to understand their experiences and what will reduce the likelihood of harm to themselves and others.

Practitioners will need to build an understanding of the context in which the harm is occurring and draw on relevant knowledge and information from the children and wider partners in order to decide on the most appropriate interventions. Practitioners should consider the influence of groups or individuals perpetrating harm, including where this takes place online, and identify patterns of harm, risk and protective factors in these contexts.”

*[\(Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023\)](#)*

In Swindon we recognise that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers can have limited influence over these contexts, and young people’s experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent/carer-child relationships. Therefore, our Family Safeguarding model together with our Trusted Relationship approach utilising trauma informed, restorative and child first practice enables us to understand, and respond to, young people’s experiences of significant harm beyond their families in line with our service vision:

Safe Practice	Early Intervention	Direct Work	Workforce Development	Children we Look After	Impact and Outcomes
We work together with all our partners to ensure our most vulnerable children and young people are safe from harm	We will ensure that we will intervene at the earliest opportunity to effect positive change and offer timely and proportionate action to children’s needs	We will ensure that our children, young people and families are supported to fully work with us	We will ensure that we have competent skilled and stable staff including sufficient numbers of foster carers, who reflect the diversity of our borough so children receive timely responses to have their needs met	All the Children we look after will be protected, educated, are healthy and are fully prepared into adulthood	We will all continue to build an environment where social work practice will thrive and ensure all children and Young People achieve good outcomes

Thankfully, we know that most young people live positive lives and are not on the cusp of experiencing or, are experiencing, harm outside the home. However, there are a small number of young people who are on the cusp of experiencing or are experiencing harm outside the home and this can have a significant impact on them, their families and communities.

Historically, different forms of exploitation have had different approaches and responses. This guidance recognises that whilst there are different forms of exploitation, the overarching principle is one of harm outside the home. In Swindon we take a holistic view of harm outside the home whilst recognising it can occur through different forms and most frequently occurs when the child has other vulnerabilities.

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership's ambition is to work collaboratively across Swindon to prevent harm outside the home with three overarching strategic outcomes:

1. Children across the partnership are **prevented** from becoming victims of harm outside the home
2. Children are **protected** from harm outside the home
3. Children are **not perpetrators** and / or groomed to facilitate harm outside the home

It is essential that all partners working with children and adults at on the cusp of experiencing or experiencing harm outside the home and the wider public understand what harm outside the home is, how it differs from other forms of abuse, and when and how to respond to concerns.

## 2. What is Harm outside the Home

Our definition of "Harm Outside the Home" encompasses:

- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Child Criminal Exploitation, including exploitation by organised crime groups and individuals (such as county lines and financial exploitation)
- Modern Slavery and trafficking
- Children who are reported missing with indicators of other harm outside the home
- Teenage relationship abuse
- Potentially Harmful Sexual Behaviour
- The influences of extremism leading to radicalisation
- On the cusp of becoming a victim or perpetrator of serious youth violence

The contexts in which Harm Outside the Home take place include:

- Online and in the digital world
- Amongst peer groups
- Within schools and places of learning
- Within and between communities and borough boundaries
- On and around public transport

- Wider community settings.

Harm outside the home in the wider definition involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them completing a task on behalf of another individual or group of individuals; this is often of a criminal or sexual nature.

Harm outside the home often occurs without the child's immediate recognition, with the child believing that they are in control of the situation. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion, and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social, economic or emotional vulnerability. Further, the nature of life in the 21st Century is that online and offline domains are no longer two distinct and separate areas. The relationship between the two is now fluid and interchangeable and as such we need to be able to recognise and respond to harm online and offline.

“When I wanted help 4 years ago there was no one.  
Now I don't want it there are loads of you”

“Don't ever leave me as everybody leaves”

“Why is it always me that ends up arrested when  
everyone hurts me””

**Child exploitation** is when someone uses a child for financial gain, sexual gratification, labour or personal advantage. Using cruel and violent treatment to force a child to take part in criminal or sexual activities often leads to physical and emotional harm to the child, to the detriment of their physical and mental health, education, and moral or social development. The exploitation of children can take a number of different forms and perpetrators may subject children and young people to multiple forms of abuse at the same time, such as criminal exploitation (including county lines) and sexual exploitation. Home Office (2022).

**Child Sexual Exploitation** is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual (CSE perpetrator) takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage of increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Department for Education (DfE) (2017)

**Child Criminal Exploitation** (including County Lines) involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where children (under 18) receive or are promised 'something' tangible e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, gifts or money or 'something' intangible e.g. affection, respect, status, or protection in return for committing a criminal act for the benefit of another individual or group of individuals or be threatened, coerced, or intimidated into committing that criminal act (Home Office, 2018)

**County lines** is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons (Home Office, 2018)

**Modern Slavery and Trafficking** relates to The Modern Slavery Act 2015 which establishes that a person commits an offence if the person arranges or facilitates the travel of another with a view to being exploited, this involves cases where:

- the person intends to exploit the person being trafficked (in any part of the world) during or after the travel, or
- the person knows or ought to know that another person is likely to exploit the person being trafficked (in any part of the world) during or after the travel

**Harmful Sexual Behaviour** includes a range of behaviours as outlined by the Hackett Sexual Continuum:

- Sexual behaviours by children which do not involve mutual consent
- Sexual behaviours which are felt to be developmentally inappropriate,
- Sexual behaviours which may be harmful towards self or others
- Sexual behaviours which appear to be abusive towards another person

**Contextual safeguarding**, developed by Dr. Carlene Firmin at the University of Bedfordshire's Contextual Safeguarding Network, recognises that as young people grow and develop they are influenced by a whole range of environments and people outside of their family. For example in school or college, in the local community, in their peer groups or online. Children and young people may encounter risk in any of these environments. Sometimes the different contexts are inter-related and can mean that children and young people may encounter multiple risks. Contextual safeguarding looks at how we can best understand these risks, engage with children and young people and help to keep them safe. It's an approach that's often been used to apply to adolescents, though the lessons can equally be applied to younger children, especially in today's changing world.

### 3. Response to Harm Outside the Home

Strong working partnerships will assure that we can identify and support our most vulnerable children and young people, particularly those who are missing from education and home and are on the cusp of experiencing harm outside the home or are experiencing harm outside the home.

The Integrated Adolescent Service, Locality Intervention Family Teams and wider Early Help offer ensures that exploitation is recognised and addressed at every level of need. We deliver a multi-agency response to child exploitation including prevention, diversion and intervention at the earliest opportunity.

The Integrated Adolescent Service includes Youth Justice Service (YJS); OPAL Team (specialist team for harm outside the home); U-Turn (specialist team for substance misuse support for children); Missing Coordinator and Edge of Care (specialist team to provide intensive support to prevent children entering the care system or to facilitate reunification). The Integrated Adolescent service work closely with the Attendance and Inclusion team, and Safeguarding in Education team. The teams are co-located to ensure that attendance in school is prioritised as a protective factor for any children who are identified.

The Locality Intervention Family Teams provide targeted complex Level 3 support for children who have emerging concerns relating to harm outside the home and the wider Early Help Offer links with safeguarding partners and the community and voluntary sector providing targeted complex Level 3 support or additional Level 2 support for these children ([The Right Help at Right Time guidance](#)).

### 4. Pathways in response to harm outside the home

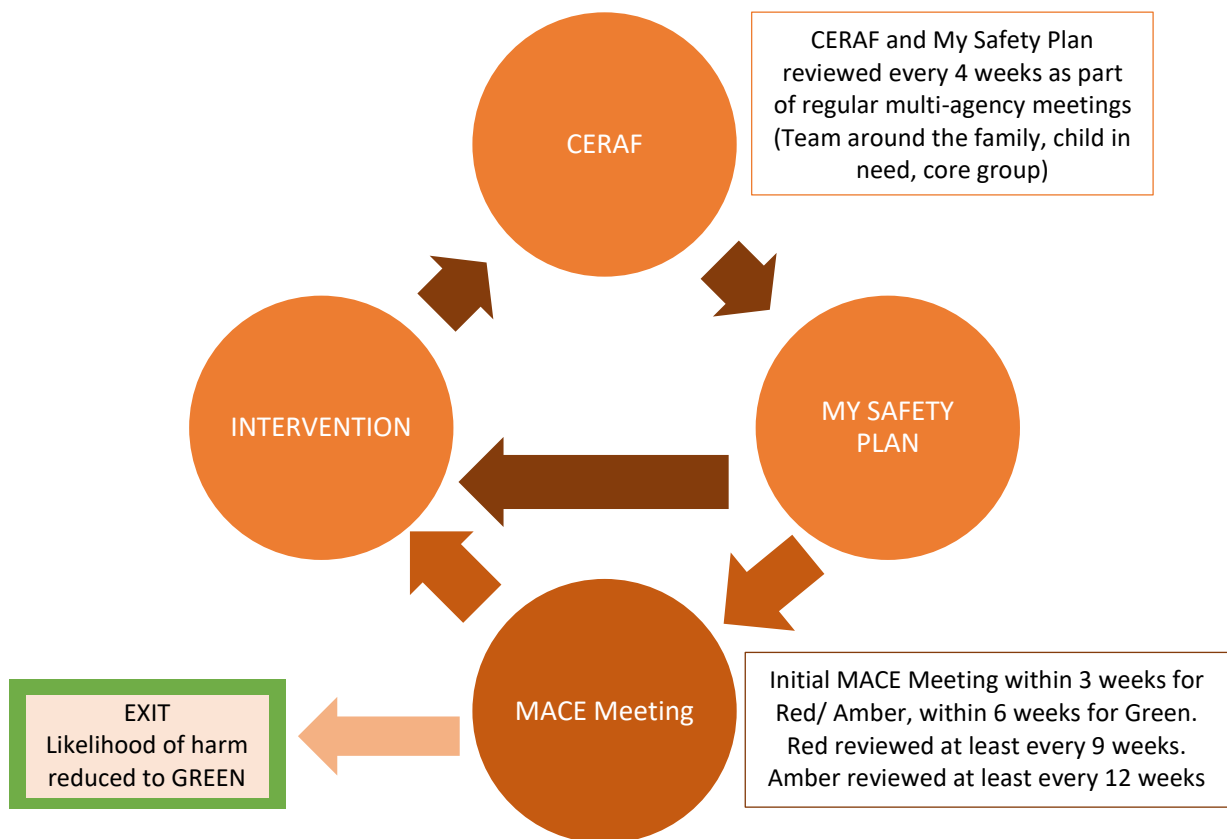
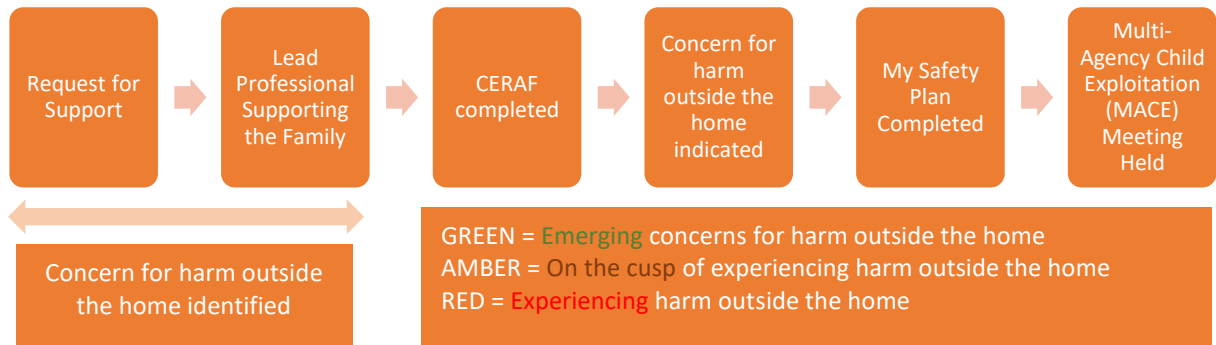
[request for support](#) via Contact Swindon by email to [contactswindon@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:contactswindon@swindon.gov.uk).  
Note: Police will do this via a PPN. Contact Swindon will consider next steps.

Where a child is allocated to a social worker or a Lead Professional a completed [child exploitation assessment \(CERAF\)](#) and submit to [CERAF@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:CERAF@swindon.gov.uk).

*Should a Lead Professional submit a CERAF that indicates that a different level of need is present that Opal will submit to Contact Swindon along with the recommendation as to next steps.*

Where a child has been reported missing and there are concerns about harm outside the home then the missing coordinator will request that the Lead Professional/ Social Worker complete a [child exploitation assessment \(CERAF\)](#) and submit to [CERAF@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:CERAF@swindon.gov.uk).

Where there is no Lead Professional / Social Worker, the missing coordinator will complete a [request for support](#) to be made for the child via Contact Swindon by email to [contactswindon@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:contactswindon@swindon.gov.uk). Once allocated to a Lead Professional, they will complete a [child exploitation assessment \(CERAF\)](#) and submit to [CERAF@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:CERAF@swindon.gov.uk)





## 5. Child Exploitation Assessment Framework (CERAF)

The [Child Exploitation Assessment Framework \(CERAF\)](#) is a child exploitation assessment tool to use when there are concerns about harm outside the home which utilises indicators as well as professional judgement. There is a [guidance document](#) to assist with the completion of the CERAF including scenarios of indicators of harm outside the home.

### Risk Assessment:

**Emerging** – Child has vulnerabilities with emerging concerns over and above peer group. There is no evidence the child is on the cusp of experiencing or is experiencing harm outside the home.

**On the cusp** – Child is on the cusp of experiencing harm outside the home

**Experiencing** – Child is experiencing harm outside the home or has already experienced harm outside the home and is at risk of experiencing further harm

### Emerging

- Access to universal services and early intervention for the child (Level 2 [The Right Help at Right Time guidance - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)).
- Consultation with Opal Navigator as to whether discussion is required at MACE
- If required, Opal Navigator will support Lead professional with completion of My Safety Plan

### On the Cusp of Experiencing

- If child is not already open to childrens social care, referral to be made to Contact Swindon – IFD, ensure a copy of the CERAF is shared (Level 3 [The Right Help at Right Time guidance - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#))
- Consultation with Opal Navigator to progress to MACE pathway and Opal Allocation
- Share information/ concerns with the Police using the Police Intel Sharing Form

### Experiencing

**In the event that the child is in danger or you need an immediate police response, call 999.**

- If child is not already open to childrens social care, referral to be made to Contact Swindon – IFD, ensure a copy of the CERAF is shared (Level 4 [The Right Help at Right Time guidance - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#))
- Consultation with Opal Navigator to progress to MACE pathway and Opal Allocation
- NRM pathway
- Consider whether threshold is met for a strategy discussion
- Share information/ concerns with the Police using the Police Intel Sharing Form

## 6. Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE Meeting)

The Swindon Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) Meeting keeps the safety and wellbeing of Swindon's children and families as its primary focus. The MACE Meeting does not replace regular (Team around the Family, Child in Need and Core Group meetings) multi-agency meetings to share information, respond and mitigate harm and progress planning for children. Regular meetings should continue to be convened at least 4 weekly (more often if required) and must include Opal to ensure that a update of the CERAF and My Safety Plan is completed.

The purpose of the MACE meeting is to provide independent oversight and scrutiny of the management for individual children and groups of children identified as being vulnerable to harm outside the home. We are aware that harm outside the home can occur in the local community and therefore information known to statutory as well as voluntary sector agencies should be used to highlight the vulnerabilities and threats as well as to establish and reduce harm.

The MACE meeting will provide the framework to allow regular information sharing and action planning to tackle harm outside the home across Swindon.

The meeting will take place three weekly and will be chaired by the Integrated Adolescent Service, Service Manager. Additional MACE meetings can be arranged to target specific concerns in locality areas or groups of children and young people, or in order to respond to children and young people at times of additional demand.

Safeguarding partners who will also attend the meeting will include, but not exhaustively, lead practitioners and managers from: Early Help, Children's Social Work Service, Police, Youth Justice Service, Health Services, UTURN, Community and Youth Teams. It is the knowledge of the participating agencies, within the practitioner's group which is the key to understanding the wider picture as it is agreed that no single agency working alone will have the full insight, nor be able to provide a full range of protective factors

MACE Meetings are not an alternative to safeguarding and child protection processes and where there is a concern about abuse or neglect within the family, including where parents/carers not acting protectively, the usual S.47 processes should be used and where necessary a Child Protection Plan will be made. However, it is acknowledged that we need to work more collaboratively with the child and the family and Child Protection Plans should only be used when absolutely necessary, as we know that Child Protection Plans can lead to alienation of the child and the family. MACE meetings can be held alongside Child Protection Conferences and Core Group Meetings.

MACE meetings identify victims and/or offenders in relation to child exploitation, offering added value solutions to the child's care plans and clearly identifying disruption opportunities and the criminal justice responses. MACE will provide scrutiny of individual CERAF and My Safety Plans that have been developed through the child's multi-agency meetings (TAF, ChIN and core groups), consider additional actions and disruption activity to further enhance and safeguard the child. The MACE will monitor and track the progress of the My Safety Plan until harm is reduced.

The MACE panels will scrutinise the tasks and actions for each individual discussed and review the progress and effectiveness of allocated actions, holding to account the individuals and agencies responsible for completing the tasks.

## 7. Opal

### *Allocation:*

Allocation within Opal will consider skill set of the worker, level of intervention required and gender match for the child/young person. Children and young people will be allocated in Opal on the day the referral is accepted and a joint visit to the child/young person will be undertaken within 5 days of allocation, sooner if required. The Opal worker will attend the regular multi-agency meetings and ensure the CERAF and My Safety Plan is updated and progressing at each meeting. A mapping exercise will be completed for all children who are on the cusp of experiencing harm outside the home or experiencing harm outside the home within 10 working days and the child will be discussed at the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) Meeting. Where an urgent response is required from Opal a discussion with the Team Manager is required and where possible support will be provided on the day.

### *Reviews:*

Each child or young person's CERAF and 'My Safety Plan', will be reviewed at a minimum of every 4 weeks within the Opal team, alongside the regular multi-agency meeting for the child/young person (TAF, ChIN, Core Group). All children and young people's plans will be discussed and reviewed at the MACE Meeting at a frequency set by MACE in proportion to harm and 12 weekly as the minimum.

### *Model of Practice:*

The model of practice for Opal will be Family Safeguarding alongside Trusted Relationships utilising Restorative and Child First Practice. At the heart of our delivery of this model is the ambition to foster positive, persistent and long-term relationships and develop protective factors that build resilience in children/young people who are on the cusp of experiencing or experiencing harm outside the home. We will provide a flexible, responsive service to children and their families.

We will empower young people to build and restore positive and trusted relationships and support active engagement and participation, ensuring the voice of the child or young person is embedded in the work we undertake. We will deliver our work where and when young people and families need them, being flexible in our service delivery. Over time we will develop our MACE meeting process to enable children and parents/carers to participate in the meeting.

A 'Trusted Relationship' will be identified for each young person open to Opal and will help to build resilience, self-esteem and self-efficacy.

### *Interventions:*

Interventions will be developed on an individual basis and tailored to improve outcomes for individual children and young people. Whilst it is impossible to determine the length of intervention, a period of six months should be the maximum period to evidence change and improved outcomes for children and young people. There will be a programme of interventions tailored to meet the need of the individual child or young person. This will form a synchronous approach to harm reduction interventions utilising trusted relationships and child first practice.

Interventions will incorporate family work with parents and carers alongside 1:1 session with children and young people. The team also provides a range of community and partner services and events.

Should a young person or their family not consent to support from Opal, the child will return for discussion at the Multi-Agency Child Exploitation Meeting. It may be a decision from this meeting that a Strategy Discussion is required.

### ***Mapping:***

As indicated earlier all children and young people open to Opal will have mapping undertaken. Safety mapping will be used by practitioners as part of a broader assessment of local neighbourhoods or on its own with individual young people. Further details about carrying out a contextual assessment can be found on the Contextual Safeguarding Network. [Safety Mapping | Contextual Safeguarding](#)

Young people encounter harm and safety in locations outside of the home. These experiences are crucial in shaping how young people move through their local neighbourhood and how they keep themselves safe. By carrying out safety mapping with young people, practitioners can learn and understand about where young people feel safe or unsafe.

This has a number of benefits:

- Offering professionals, a way to understand how and why young people might choose certain routes around their local area and how this impacts them. For example, a young person might be late for appointments or school because they take longer routes to avoid harm.
- Providing a reflective space for young people to consider locations where they are safe and what to do if they encounter unsafe situations.
- Supporting professionals to consider locations of safety when making decisions about young people. For example, where to place young people or what service locations may be best for them.
- If multiple safety maps are completed with several young people, they can provide an overview of harm and safety in local areas in order to support wider interventions into the local environment. If carried out over time they can support practitioners to understand the changing nature of the local area.

## **8. National Referral Mechanism**

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. Modern slavery is a complex crime and may involve multiple forms of exploitation.

It encompasses:

- Human trafficking
- Slavery, servitude, and
- Forced or compulsory labour

An individual could have been a victim of human trafficking and/or slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Victims may not be aware that they are being trafficked or exploited, and may have consented to elements of their exploitation, or accepted their situation.

If you think that modern slavery has taken place, the case should be referred to the NRM so that the Single Competent Authority (SCA) can fully consider the case. You do not need to be certain that someone is a victim.

Public Health England defines modern slavery as:

‘the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception of other means for the purpose of exploitation. It is a crime under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and includes holding a person in a position of slavery, servitude forced or compulsory labour, or facilitating their travel with the intention of exploiting them soon after’.

[Report Modern Slavery](#)

[NSPCC information - protecting children from trafficking and modern slavery](#)

## 9. Disruption Measures

Child exploitation may be associated with other crimes, or perpetrators may be involved in other criminal activity. In these instances, there are a number of civil measures that can be used to disrupt the activities of individuals also involved with child criminal exploitation, alongside criminal and civil processes that directly address offending and other child protection procedures.

The range of formal and informal disruption measures that may be used to help tackle child exploitation include:

- Obtaining orders on an identified individual.
- Investigation of other crime types such as drugs or theft.
- Increased Police attention on an individual (checking car tax, road worthiness of car etc.).
- Increased Police presence in suspected hotspots (online or offline).
- Working with internet providers to address online harm; and
- Use of licensing laws and powers to obtain guest information or close down premises associated with child exploitation.

Where applicable, an effective disruption strategy may use a range of these methods in conjunction with one another to address individual perpetrator behaviour, protect victims and address wider contexts of concern. In developing an effective disruption strategy, local partners including the Police and local authorities should work together to consider the full range of powers available. An effective disruption strategy will also involve work with children and young people to address the issues contributing to their vulnerability and to provide them with alternative options.

[Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

## 10. Civil Orders and Other Means of Controlling Individual Behaviour

***Gang Injunction*** a gang injunction is a civil tool that allows the Police or a local authority to apply to the County Court, High Court or Youth Court for an injunction against an individual to prevent gang related violence and gang related drug dealing. By imposing a range of prohibitions and requirements on the respondent, a gang injunction aims to prevent the respondent from engaging in, or encouraging or assisting, gang related violence or gang related drug dealing activity and/or to protect the respondent from gang related violence or gang related drug dealing activity.

***Child Abduction Warning Notices (CAWNs)*** formerly known as Harbourers' Warnings. These can be issued by the Police and used with individuals over 18 to let them know (and record that they have been told) that they are not allowed to associate or contact with a named child (under 16, or under 18 if in care). CAWNs have no statutory basis in and of themselves, but are very useful in providing evidence to support the prosecution of other offences by, for example, registering that a suspect knew the child was 15, thereby taking away the age defence in criminal cases.

***Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs)*** can be applied for by the Police or the National Crime Agency. They can be used to impose restrictions on an individual who has been convicted or cautioned of a sexual or violent offence, where there is reasonable cause to believe that the imposition of such an order is necessary to protect an individual or the wider public from harm. Restrictions can include things like limiting their use, preventing them from approaching or being alone with a named child and prohibiting foreign travel. Breach of the order, without reasonable excuse, is an offence punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.

***Sexual Risk Orders (SROs)*** can also be applied for by the Police or the National Crime Agency. These are similar to Sexual Harm Prevention Orders, and can include similar restrictions, but do not require an individual to have been convicted or cautioned. SROs can be issued when an individual has carried out an act of a sexual nature and there is reasonable cause to believe that such an order is necessary to protect an individual or the wider public from harm. As with SHPOs, breach of the order is an offence punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.

Both SHPOs and SROs may be used with children under 18, but recent Home Office guidance on Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 states that the following principles should apply when considering this:

- The early consultation and participation of the youth offending team in the application process;
- That 14 to 17 year olds made subject to civil injunctions in relation to harmful sexual behaviour are offered appropriate interventions to reduce their harmful behaviour;
- That the nature and extent of that support is based on a structured assessment that takes into account the needs of the young person and the imminent risk;
- That the welfare of the child or young person is the paramount consideration, in line with local safeguarding procedures;
- That the requirements of all other orders and sentences that may already be in existence are taken into account to ensure that any requirements made by these orders do not restrict a young person's ability to complete other current orders or sentences, and the combined burden of requirements is taken into account to ensure the young person has the capacity to comply (Home Office, 2015).

Where there are concerns that a child has been trafficked as part of the child sexual exploitation (this can include movement from one area to another within England), Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs) and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STROs) can also be considered. STPOs and STROs can be applied for by the Police, the National Crime Agency or an immigration officer. These were introduced under the Modern Slavery Act (2015) and, like the SHPOs and SROs outlined above, offer a means of placing restrictions on an individual's movements and actions. A STPO can only be made against an individual who has been convicted of a slavery or human trafficking offence, while a STRO can be made against an individual who has acted in a way which means that there is a risk that they will commit a slavery or human trafficking offence. Both require reasonable belief that the individual may commit a modern slavery offence in the future and that application of the order is necessary to protect an individual or the wider public from harm.

*Notification Orders* are intended to protect the public from the risks posed by sex offenders in the UK who have been convicted or cautioned for sexual offences which have been committed overseas. A Notification Order makes the offender subject to notification requirements in the same way as if they had been convicted in the UK for a sexual or violent offence.

*Non-Molestation Orders* are civil injunctions that can be issued to protect named children from abuse from an individual and any third party acting on the behalf of that individual. The order only applies to those individual(s) 'associated' with the child. It is an offence if the order is breached.

*Exclusion Orders* can be sought upon the application for an Interim Care Order or Emergency Protection Order. The order can be taken where there is reasonable cause to believe that if an individual is excluded from a dwelling, house or defined area in which the child lives, the child will cease to suffer, or cease to be likely to suffer, significant harm. The order cannot cover an unlimited area.

*A Wardship* is a civil injunction which can be used to prevent an 'undesirable association' between a child and an individual(s). A local authority can make a Wardship application to the High Court to make a named child a ward of court and to seek an injunction against a named individual(s) to prevent that person from making any contact with the child. An injunction can be used where there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is likely to suffer significant harm without the court's intervention.