



City of York Children's Safeguarding  
Partnership Procedure

for

Children and Young People displaying  
Harmful Sexual Behaviour

## City of York Safeguarding Children Partnership Procedure for Children and Young People displaying Harmful Sexual Behaviour

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## City of York Safeguarding Children Partnership Procedure for Children and Young People displaying Harmful Sexual Behaviour

### **1.0 Introduction – Including definitions**

1.1 This guidance exists to provide and maintain clear, consistent procedures and working practices for professionals to respond to alleged or confirmed incidents of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) by children or young people.

For the purpose of this document Harmful Sexual Behaviours (HSB), which includes a range of behaviours; as outlined on the Hackett Sexual continuum (see Appendix 1), in a variety of situations are defined as;

- \* Sexual behaviours expressed by children and young people under the age of 18 years old that do not involve mutual consent,
- \* are developmentally inappropriate,
- \* may be harmful towards self or others, or
- \* be abusive towards another child, young person or adult.

### 1.2 Consent - What is it?

The legal age of sexual consent in the United Kingdom is 16 years old. This is the same for males and females who want to have sex with the same or opposite sex. Consent cannot be assumed and occurs when the people involved agree by choice, and have the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Freedom means the person is not pressured or manipulated into saying yes, and capacity means they fully understand and are able to make a clear decision understanding the consequences of that decision and have the ability to say no or change their mind. Being pressured or made to feel bad or unsafe means that consent has not been given as the person has not had a genuine choice. Similarly, if someone is really drunk or under the influence of drugs they cannot give consent as they do not have capacity. Anyone involved in sexual activity must consent to it; sexual activity includes touching, oral sex and intercourse as well as non-contact technology assisted activity.

1.3 The law is there to protect children from abuse or exploitation, rather than to prosecute under-16s who participate in mutually consenting sexual activity however, underage sexual activity should always be seen as a possible indicator of child sexual exploitation or abuse.

1.4 The law says anyone under the age of 13 can never legally give consent. (Sexual Offences Act 2003). Any sexual activity with a child under 13 must always result in a child protection referral.

### **1.5 Principles**

Four key principles should guide work with children and young people displaying HSB:

- \* There should be a coordinated multi-agency response including Youth Justice, Children's Social Care, Education (including educational psychology), health (including CAMHS) the voluntary sector, and the Police. An assessment should be considered in each case, appreciating that these children may have considerable unmet developmental needs, as well as specific needs arising from their behaviour.

- \* The primary objectives of intervention must remain at all times the protection of victims, potential victims and the avoidance of any repetition of inappropriate or harmful behaviour. Early intervention in cases of HSB can enable the child or young person to adopt a healthy development pathway and proceed to make healthy relationships.
- \* Children who sexually harm other children should be held responsible and accountable for their behaviour whilst also being considered to be children in need of services.
- \* The needs of children who sexually harm should be considered separately from the needs of their victims.

## **2.0 Identification**

2.1 It is important for professionals to distinguish normal from abnormal sexual behaviours. The use of Hackett's Sexual Continuum (Appendix 1) in the first instance provides a means of identifying and determining where the behaviour sits on a continuum of behaviours from normal to inappropriate, problematic, abusive and/or violent.

2.2 The wide range of harmful sexual behaviours shown by children and young people means their needs should be met in a variety of placement contexts and responses. Children and Young people who display HSB are often socially and emotionally immature and should not therefore be treated in the same way as adults. Young people are still developing sexual feelings and understanding and some may have additional needs (e.g. learning difficulties or ASD). Not all sexual contact between children and young people can be described as sexually harmful and it is natural for children to explore their bodies as part of natural sexual development. Therefore any response to children and young people's HSB should reflect the level of concern and need they present, and should be at the least intrusive level required to effectively address the behaviours presented. Professional judgement should be used to determine the level of response required.

2.3 Many factors influence sexual behaviour, including:

- \* Lack of sex and relationships information
- \* Lack of privacy
- \* Confusion, curiosity, loneliness, anxiety or depression
- \* Family/carer conflict or information and support needs
- \* Absence or lack of rules, appropriate consequences or boundaries at home
- \* Neglect, Emotional, physical or sexual abuse
- \* Sexual exploitation and/or trafficking
- \* Communication difficulties
- \* Copying the behaviour of others including copying behaviours seen online or in the media

Identifying any of these factors can assist professionals to determine whether or not the sexual behaviour can be described as abnormal, abusive or harmful.

2.4 Additional questions that should be considered include;

- \* Is the behaviour consensual for all children or young people involved?
- \* Is the behaviour reflective of natural curiosity or experimentation?
- \* Does the behaviour involve children or young people of a similar age or developmental ability?
- \* Is the behaviour developmentally age appropriate?
- \* Is the behaviour unusual for that particular child or young person?
- \* Is the behaviour excessive, coercive, degrading or threatening?
- \* Is the behaviour occurring in a public or private space?

- \* Are other children or young people showing signs of alarm or distress as a result of the behaviour?
- \* Is there an identified pattern of HSB?
- \* Is there a history of not addressing previous identified HSB concerns?

### **3.0 Response and Referral Pathways**

3.1 If concerns around HSB are identified by a professional or a disclosure of potential HSB is made to a professional then in the first instance Hackett's Sexual Continuum should be used to identify where the behaviour lies within a range from Normal to Inappropriate, Problematic, Abusive or Violent.

#### Normal/Inappropriate behaviour

Normally these behaviours can be responded to through direct interaction with the child or young person and the giving of information, advice and explanation of boundaries with guidance including issues of privacy and consent. Early Help Services are available to provide advice and guidance through the MASH on 01904 551900.

#### Problematic Behaviour

There may be instances in which if there is an absence of direct/indirect victims, problematic behaviours also result in a single agency response through targeted intervention, advice or guidance. If the agency or individual who become aware of the issue is unsure as to how to respond or the correct category of the behaviour the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) should be contacted on 01904 551900. The Mash will be able to offer advice and can then signpost to other professionals and/or agencies including the Youth Justice Service and those in the voluntary sector to provide information and resources to use to work with the young person displaying the HSB and those impacted by the behaviour. Further advice can be found at <https://www.saferchildrenyork.org.uk>

#### Abusive/Violent Behaviour

If behaviour is found to fall within the Abusive or Violent categories and there is concern that a child, young person or an adult might have been harmed by the behaviour of the child or young person then the behaviour should be reported to the Police if it has not already been done so. Allegations of peer abuse should be taken as seriously as allegations of abuse perpetrated by an adult. In cases of peer on abuse both young people will need to be considered and allocated separate Social Workers.

3.2 Behaviour falling into these last two categories must also result in a referral to the MASH for each child/young person. If the child is already open to CSC, the allocated worker and line manager will be notified.

3.3 On receipt of a referral, consideration of convening a strategy meeting to consider the needs of each child should take place and then held within 24 hours or as soon as possible after this if this target cannot be achieved. The Youth Justice Service (YJS), Police, Health and all agencies involved with the child will attend the strategy meeting and the Service Manager for CSA, Exploitation and Missing should be invited.

3.4 The overall purpose of a strategy meeting is to assess the risks surrounding the HSB, to share information and ensure a coordinated interagency response to dealing with the child/young person, the identified HSB and any victims of the behaviour. An intervention plan with specific actions should be completed. The specific areas that a strategy meeting should cover include;

- \* As far as is reasonably possible, that the facts are established and a judgement made (using the balance of probability) as to whether the alleged event occurred. This will be achieved by ensuring interagency cooperation with:

- \* A criminal investigation or where a Police investigation does not proceed;
- \* Whether an Assessment under s47 of the Children's Act 1989 (Section 47 enquiries) should be initiated or continued if already begun;
- \* The risk posed by the alleged perpetrator is assessed in relation to: The victim/s; any siblings, extended family members or other children;
- \* The risk is assessed towards the alleged perpetrator in respect of: Being a victim of abuse themselves, being a suspect;
- \* The protection and welfare needs are evaluated in respect of: The victim, alleged perpetrator;
- \* The effective management of the case including any potential media interest;
- \* Determine what information from the meeting will be shared with the family, unless such information sharing may place a child at increased risk of significant harm or jeopardise police investigations into any alleged offence(s)
- \* The development of a safety plan considering risk and vulnerabilities including the young person's home and family situation and school, education or employment setting.
- \* Determine whether and when a follow up meeting will be held pending any further enquiries identified by the meeting.

3.5 The structure of the meeting will be as follows;

- \* Summary of the child/young person's background and current situation
- \* Specific concerns around the Harmful Sexual Behaviour
- \* Identification of vulnerability, risk and resilience factors
- \* Mapping the risk, including any known friends, associates and locations frequented by the young person where a risk either to or from the young person is identified
- \* Contingency planning around these risks
- \* Information on any previous assessments undertaken
- \* Agreed actions and timescales

3.6 The strategy meeting process must continue until such time that all actions and recommendations are completed and until it is assessed that the risk, along with the welfare needs of the victim and offender, can be managed without requiring further meetings.

3.7 Consideration should be given to the need for separate Social workers to be allocated to the victim and to the child/young person who has displayed the harmful sexual behaviour, even if they live in the same household, to ensure that both are supported through the process of the enquiry and that, in relation to both children, their needs are fully assessed.

3.8 The decision on how to proceed is made after an initial Strategy Discussion and can take a number of routes;

- A. Into a Criminal Justice route;
- B. Into a Child Protection route;
- C. Sometimes both pathways will be running in conjunction with each other.

## **4.0 Criminal Justice Route**

### **4.1 Pre-Court**

4.1.1 This procedure applies to young people over the age of criminal responsibility (10 years) where the Police have made a decision to pursue a criminal investigation or prosecute because the offence is so serious, there is a history/ pattern of similar behaviour or there are previous convictions.

4.1.2 During an ongoing investigation, where the Young Person is either subject to Bail conditions awaiting a Court date or has been released under investigation and where they are not currently involved with the YJS, the YJS will offer voluntary support, focussing on the provision of support and advice to the child/young person and family in relation to the Criminal Justice System. This will be discussed at the Strategy meeting.

4.1.3 In instances where there is an admission by the young person that the HSB has occurred and the Police want to provide Crime Prosecution Services (CPS) with additional information to assist them in making a decision to prosecute, refer to the Youth Outcome Panel or NFA a case, the following procedure applies;

This scenario would only occur where a young person admits to committing the sexual offence. The Police will then explain to the young person, the parent carer and the legal representative/solicitor that an AIM3 assessment request is being made to the YJS. The reasons for this request will be explained by the Police and consent from the child/young person will be obtained. The young person will then be placed on bail or released under investigation and the YJS will have a minimum of 6 weeks to complete the AIM3 assessment.

The Police contact Children's Social Care and Youth Justice Service to request an AIM3 assessment;

Co-workers are allocated from Youth Justice Service and/or Children's Social Care;

Youth Justice Service takes the role of lead agency and Information is collected from professionals and relevant agencies; Interviews are carried out with the young person, their family and significant other persons;

AIM3 assessment is completed and written into a report format and shared with CPS who will use all available evidence and information including the AIM3 to make a decision regarding an appropriate disposal. The Police at this point may still make a decision to charge. AIM3 assessments which are completed will be submitted for advance disclosure.

4.1.4 If it is decided that an Out of Court disposal can be considered the case will be referred by the Police to the Youth Outcome Panel where the case will be considered following an assessment by a Youth Justice Officer including sight of the AIM3 Assessment if already completed and the most appropriate disposal decided upon. If there has not been an AIM3 Assessment completed at this point consideration will also be given to the completion of an AIM3 Assessment to inform a management plan with targeted HSB intervention to be completed within identified timescales.

## **4.2 Criminal Justice Route Proceeding Straight to Prosecution**

4.2.1 This procedure applies to young people over the age of criminal responsibility (10 years) where there is no initial admission of the offences and the Police have made a decision to prosecute immediately because the offence is so serious or there are previous convictions. The following procedure applies;

If following a decision to charge, the Young person appears at Court and enters a Not Guilty plea, the legal process continues and no AIM3 assessment is done at this point. Young people who deny the behaviour and entered a Not Guilty plea, but are later found guilty will be subsequently assessed with the assessment used to inform the Pre-Sentence Report.

In all such cases it is important that an AIM3 initial assessment is carried out. The young person and their parent/carers will be asked by the assessors to participate in this process. If consent is not given, but concern remains, an assessment can still be undertaken drawing on existing information.

4.2.2 If a young person subsequently enters a guilty plea or is found guilty, the Court will request a Pre-Sentence Report and should be asked to give sufficient time for the YJS to complete an AIM3 assessment to inform the Pre-Sentence Report;

The Youth Justice Service will carry out an AIM3 assessment to inform the Pre-Sentence Report; and will make a proposal to the Court for an appropriate disposal.

#### **4.3 Post Court**

4.3.1 If a young person enters a guilty plea or is found guilty the Court will request a Pre-Sentence Report and should be asked to give sufficient time (minimum 6-8 weeks) to complete an AIM3 Assessment to inform the Pre-Sentence Report where the Youth Justice Service will make a proposal to the Court for an appropriate disposal.

4.3.2 The report will include an analysis of the offence, the circumstances of the child/young person their family and an assessment of the risk of causing serious harm, re-offending and their safety and wellbeing. The YJS will consult with CSC during this process.

4.3.3 If the young person receives a Community disposal, the intervention plan will be informed by the AIM3 assessment and will include work from the Good Lives programme/model.

4.3.4 If the young person receives a custodial sentence the YJS will work alongside the secure estate to ensure they have access to the most appropriate programmes available. Depending on the length of sentence and establishment placed it may not be possible for targeted HSB intervention with the young person to take place whilst in custody. The YJS will ensure that any licence or Notice of Supervision conditions imposed upon release include the need to participate in targeted HSB intervention.

4.3.5 At least three months prior to release from custody (or sooner if it is a short sentence) the YJS will participate in a multi-agency pre-release meeting to ensure that a robust resettlement plan is in place for the child/young person's release back into the community focussing on accommodation; education; training and employment; health; substance misuse and family. In addition if the assessed Risk of serious Harm or re-offending is considered high or very high there will be an additional multi-agency Information Sharing Meeting convened by the YJS prior to release to discuss concerns and agree a management plan. The plan will address how to manage the potential risks posed by the young person and any safety and wellbeing concerns including protecting them from possible negative responses and repercussions to their offending from the local community.

4.3.6 Depending on the nature of the offence and length of sentence imposed young people convicted of HSB offences may also be subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The Youth Justice Service must ensure that all MAPPA category cases are notified to the MAPPA Unit within 3 days of sentence and that all level 1 notifications and Level 2 and 3 referrals are submitted 6-9 months prior to the earliest release date, but no later than 6 months before release. If the young person is given a community sentence then this should be as soon as possible following sentence, in which case a MAPPA H (initial notification) is not required.

4.3.7 Where it is concluded it is either not in the public interest to do so or there is insufficient evidence to charge then there remains the need to address the identified HSB though targeted HSB intervention. Consideration should then be given to an assessment of need and an AIM3 assessment via the child protection/child in need route.



## **5.0 Child Protection Route**

5.1 Following the strategy meeting a written referral (Appendix 4) can be made to the Youth Justice Service for consideration of voluntary direct intervention work to address the identified HSB. The following information will be required on the referral before it is accepted by the YJS.

- \* Basic information and contact details including phone numbers
- \* Confirmation of written consent from the young person and family for the referral
- \* Full details of all incidents of alleged Harmful Sexual Behaviour
- \* Indication of where the behaviour sits on Hackett's Sexual Continuum
- \* Concerns around Risk to others including to professionals
- \* Safety and Wellbeing concerns
- \* Education, Training or Employment details

Written consent from the young person and parents/ carers for the referral to the YJS HSB Service will be required. (Appendix 3). Referrals should be emailed to [yot.admin@york.gov.uk](mailto:yot.admin@york.gov.uk).

## **6.0 YJS HSB Service Referral**

6.1 In cases where there is a written referral received by the YJS for voluntary HSB intervention the referral will be considered by the Service or Practice Manager and allocated to a Youth Justice Practitioner who will then make contact with the young person and family.

6.2 The allocated practitioner will complete a succinct Harmful Sexual Behaviour Assessment that will include a decision, in conjunction with a line manager on whether there is a need for a more comprehensive specialist AIM3 Assessment to be completed to aid the planning and delivery of intervention work.

6.3 In instances where problematic or harmful behaviours are identified through the Assessment but where a decision is made that a full Aim3 Assessment is not required, there is still need for intervention to be delivered and this will not prevent a tailored intervention plan being implemented. Relevant information, advice and intervention will be provided through the use of online tools and resources from the directory of resources held by the YJS. This work can be delivered by a single practitioner supported by a line manager or experienced practitioner.

## **7.0 AIM3 Assessment for Children aged 10-18 years**

7.1 Following a decision to complete an Aim3 Assessment, the assessment will be carried out by two practitioners of whom at least one will be trained in the use of the AIM3 model to undertake assessments. This could be two practitioners from the YYS or one from YJS and one from CSC. If the victim of the HSB has a Social Worker, he/she must not be directly involved in the assessment. The AIM3 Assessment must be completed using the detailed AIM3 guidance.

7.2 The purpose of the AIM3 is to offer a dynamic assessment framework to assist practitioners in the task of assessing HSB within the context of multiple domains of the young person's life and identifying the needs it is meeting both sexual and non-sexual. The concerns, risks and strengths of the young person are considered across 5 key domains; Sexual and Non-sexual behaviours, developmental, Environmental/family and Self-regulation both static and dynamic factors. Within each domain there are 5 factors to consider. The factors are scored numerically and the accumulation of the 5 scores gives an overall score for the relevant domain. These are then plotted on a profile graph which gives a visual representation of the areas of concern and potential strength. The colour coding of the graph with red identifying areas of immediate intervention, amber requiring attention in interventions and

green as areas of strength which can be built upon, are to assist in developing bespoke safety plans and targeted interventions. The AIM3 assessment will include information on;

- \* The context of the abusive behaviours, including the nature of the relationship between the children/young people, difference in age between the victim and alleged abuser, absence of consent, exploitation and whether the alleged abuser had authority or responsibility for the victim, secrecy, coercion, bribery or violence;
- \* The child's development and family and social circumstances;
- \* The need for services, specifically focusing on the child's harmful behaviour as well as other significant needs;
- \* The risk to self and others, including other children in the household, extended family, school, peer group or wider social network;
- \* Identify level of supervision required to prevent repeat harmful behaviour;
- \* In child protection terms identify risk to either the child/young person or their actual/potential victim(s);
- \* Consider the capacity of the parents / carers or significant others to manage and support the child/young person
- \* To assess the child/young person's motivation and capacity to engage in service and plans;

7.3 Information gathered throughout the assessment process will be compiled into a report format. The assessors will read through the report with the young person and their parents/carers in a supportive setting and any areas of disagreement will be noted and attached to the report. The family are entitled to retain a copy of the report.

7.4 The framework is designed to be used not only at initial referral stage but at intervals thereafter as part of a supervisory process to assist with reviewing progress being made as a result of interventions being provided. The review of the AIM3 scoring is a fundamental aspect of this model to ensure the areas of concern are current, interventions are targeted and the young person is not subject to a static assessment of level of risk posed which fails to recognise their development, learning and ability to change.

7.5 The AIM3 assessment model is intended to provide guidance on immediate risk management as well as medium and longer term interventions. Following an initial referral a target of 6 weeks to complete the assessment is good practice. Where this is not possible it should be completed within agreed YJS and/or CSC agreed timescales.

7.6 The AIM3 is designed to be used with those young people aged 10-18 years who have committed, or there is strong professional belief or evidence that they have committed harmful sexual behaviour. The assessment tool is suitable for use with young men and with caution young women. Further guidance and practice considerations should be considered and sought from the AIM3 Assessment model guidance handbook held by the YJS.

## **8.0 Transition to adulthood**

8.1 Adult Social Care (ASC) works under the auspice of multiple pieces of legislation, namely:

- \*The Care Act (2014)
- \*Human Rights Act 2020
- \*Mental Capacity Act (2005)
- \*Mental Health Act (1983 amended 2007)

As identified with the Care Act (2014), the Local Authority (LA) has a duty to provide adults (18 +) with 'information and advice' to help them make decisions about their care and support. The LA also has a duty to carry out an assessment of anyone who appears to require care and support, regardless of their likely eligibility.

However, if ASC are made aware of an adult that is at risk of, or identified to be engaging in Harmful Sexual Behaviours (HSB), this should in the first instance be considered under the auspice of Safeguarding. Through the safeguarding pathway, the ASC Safeguarding Team can gather information surrounding the concern and determine in the first instance, if any immediate action is necessary to safeguard the adult or the wider public from harm e.g. informing the Police, liaising with the Probation Service, MARAC, MAPPA, Section 42 Safeguarding Strategy Meeting or assessment under the Mental Health Act.

If a member of the public or another professional/agency wishes to contact the ASC Safeguarding Team, they can be contacted on 01904 555111. Alternatively, a referral to the Safeguarding Team can be made online at: <https://www.york.gov.uk/ReportAdultAbuseInYork>.

If during the safeguarding process or enquiry, it is identified that the adult concerned does have eligible needs under the Care Act (2014) and assessment will be undertaken in collaboration with the adult concerned.

## **9.0 Victims**

### **9.1 Victim/person that has been harmed support pathway.**

The YJS has a Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) who can contact and offer support to all victims of Youth crime in York. All victims are contacted by the VLO following referral to the YJS. The VLO is then able to update the victim and in some cases offer restorative justice options to help the victim and young person involved move forward from the incident. The VLO is linked in with all local community victim support agencies including Supporting Victims, Victim Support and Restorative Solutions. The VLO works with YJS Practitioners to ensure the victim's voice is heard and also sits on the Youth out of court panel to aid decision making.

For victims of HSB the VLO can contact and offer support through the YJS or through a community referral. For victims of serious HSB crimes the community victim support services will make initial contact with the victim and signpost to relevant agencies.

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1 – Hackett Sexual Continuum**

### **Appendix 2 – YJS HSB Service Referral Form**

### **Appendix 3 – YJS HSB Service Consent form**

## Appendix 4 – HSB Referral Flowchart

## Appendix 5 – HSB Victim Referral Flowchart

### Resources and Further Reading

**Child exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP)** - CEOP is a National crime agency for the prevention and reporting of online abuse and exploitation. The Safety centre has links for children of all ages, parents and professionals to provide age appropriate information <http://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre>.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)** - The NSPCC provides A Harmful Sexual Behaviour framework, which is a systemic tool to develop a local area response to HSB. They also provide a range of information on the website including research, advice for schools, professionals and parents about how to respond to incidents of HSB. <http://www.nspcc.org.uk>

**Parents Protect** - The Lucy Faithful foundation runs Parent Protect, an organisation aimed at helping parents identify and respond to sexual abuse. <http://www.parentsprotect.co.uk>

**Brook** - Brook provide online information, advice and research aimed at supporting young people to stay safe. Their vision is to provide clinical services, digital support, tailored counselling and inspiring relationships and sex education ensuring young people are able to take charge of their sexual health and wellbeing. <http://www.brook.org.uk>

**MESMAC** - Offer one to one support for LGBTQ and those questioning young people aged 14-25. This includes support around sexual health, Identity and peer support within the youth group sessions. Group sessions cover some targeted work, such as online safety and healthy relationships. <https://www.mesmac.co.uk>

**Childnet International** – Childnet International provides information for children about how to stay safe online. <http://www.childnet.com>



**Referral for HSB intervention work York YJS**

HSB referrals can be completed by CSC if concerns have been raised around a young person's Harmful Sexual Behaviour. Consent must be obtained from parent prior to making the referral.

Please call the YJS if you wish to discuss the referral beforehand 01904 554 565

<b><u>Referring agency and name</u></b>	
<b><u>Young person name:</u></b>	
<b><u>Address:</u></b>	
<b><u>D.O.B:</u></b>	
<b><u>Young person Contact Number:</u></b>	
<b><u>Parent/carers name and contact Number:</u></b>	
<b><u>Have parents/Carers consented to this referral being made to the YJS?</u></b> <b><u>CONSENT MUST BE OBTAINED</u></b>	
<b><u>Full details of all incidents of alleged Harmful Sexual Behaviour</u></b>	

<b><u>Indication of where the behaviour sits on Hackett's Sexual Continuum</u></b>	
<b><u>Status of any Police Investigation e.g No Further Action/Bail/Released under Investigation</u></b>	
<b><u>Are there any concerns around Risk, violent behaviour?</u></b>	
<b><u>Any concerns around Vulnerability or welfare?</u></b>	
<b><u>Education/Training/Employment provision</u></b>	
<b><u>Any Other Information:</u></b>	

**Send to: [yot.admin@york.gov.uk](mailto:yot.admin@york.gov.uk)**

## **HSB Intervention Consent Form**

Do you agree to the Youth Justice Service (YJS) contacting you and talking to other agencies about you and the reasons for Children’s Services contact with you?

Yes  No

Through any HSB intervention work that you agree to York YJS aims to provide the best possible service to you.

In order to achieve this, we will sometimes share information about you with other professionals we work with to:

- get you the help and advice you might need
- protect you and others
- make sure we do our job properly

The information will tell the other professionals that we are working with you so that we can coordinate the work we do for you. Any further information they request about you will only be given if you agree or if it is required by law.

### **Other Professionals:**

So that we can do our job, the YJS may share information with other professionals. Examples of other professionals include:

- Schools and colleges
- Children’s Services
- NHS
- Police

Information about you is stored securely in a confidential way and only authorised professionals from agencies involved with you will use this information.

Should you want to withdraw your consent to work with the YJS or the YJS talking with other agencies you may contact the YJS at any time.

### **Information and the law**

Sometimes we are required by law to share information about you without asking your permission to do so. Examples might be to protect you or others from harm or to prevent any future crimes. Sometimes you can ask us not to store or share your information. If you want to know more about this, speak to your YJS Worker.

For more information, please go to our website:

<https://www.york.gov.uk/youth-offenders/information-sharing-youth-offenders>

Signed (Young Person).....	Date.....
Signed (Parent).....	Date.....
Signed (YJS Worker).....	Date.....

Moor Lane Youth Centre, Wains Road, York, YO24 2TX, TEL: 01904 554565



**AIM3 CONSENT FORM**

I / We parents / carers of .....

Agree to participate in an AIM3 assessment process, which will address both static and dynamic concerns and strengths in the following areas:

- Offence specific
- Developmental issues
- Family issues
- Environmental / community issues
- Health issues

I / We understand that we will have access to the assessment report and the opportunity to write an addendum addressing any areas of disagreement with the assessors.

Signed (Young Person) .....

Signed (Parent/Carer) .....

Witnessed .....

**Data Protection Statement**

We will not disclose any information about you without your consent unless we have a statutory duty to do so in preventing harm to someone else, or to protect and detect crime. It may be difficult however to provide you with services you may require if you do not give your consent. (Section 115 Crime and Disorder Act 1998).

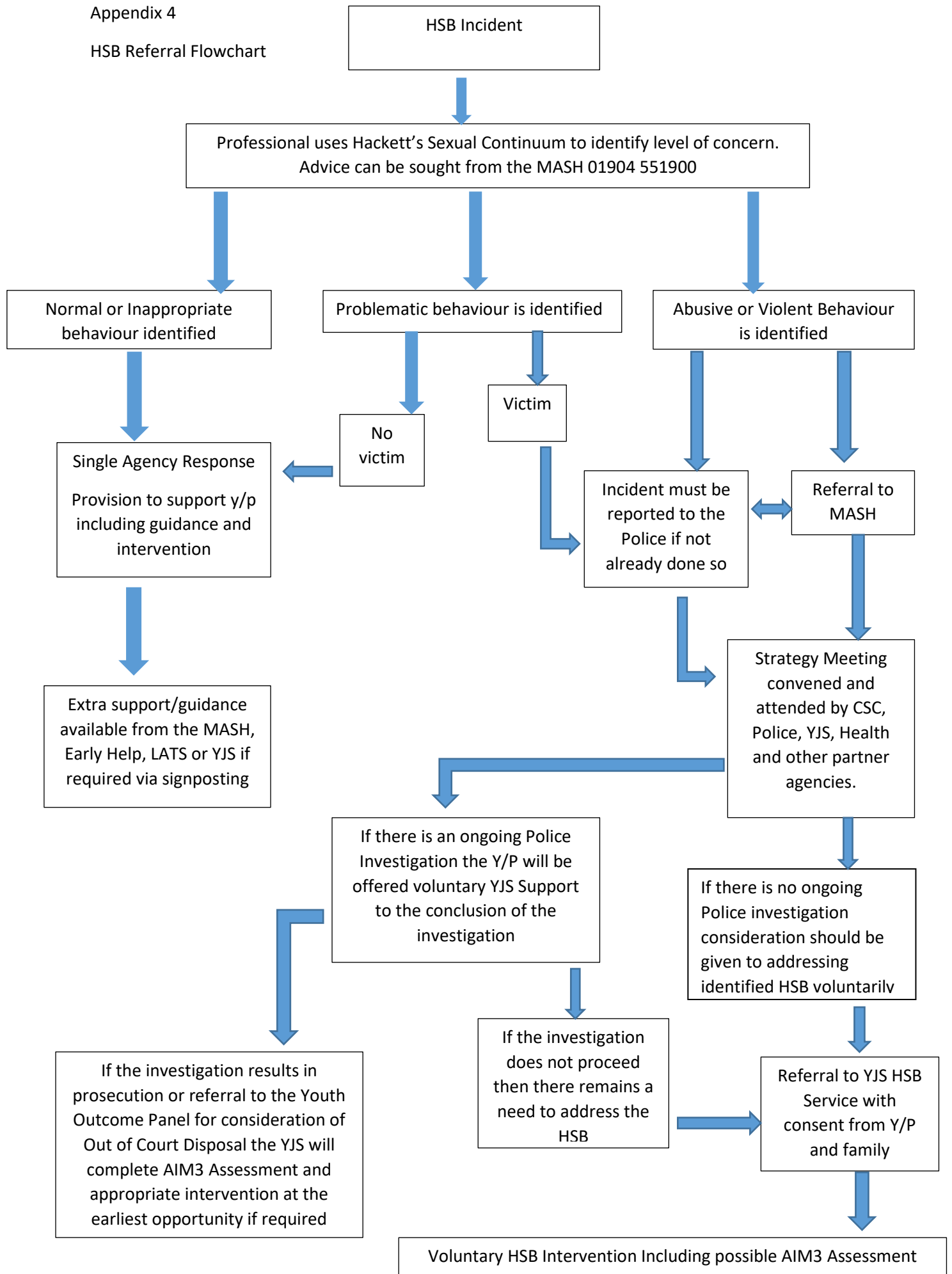
The information held about you will be used to assess your needs for any services you may require to help you. We are required by the Data Protection Act 1998 to obtain your consent to share information about you with other agencies and organisations that may be involved in your care.

I / We have read this statement and had it explained to me/ us and understand what it means. I / We have been provided with a copy of this agreement.

Signed .....

Signed .....

Appendix 4  
 HSB Referral Flowchart



Appendix 5

Victim Referral Flowchart

