

Welcome




PLYMOUTH SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

Child Sexual Exploitation

Plymouth Safeguarding Children Board
www.plymouthscb.org.uk

Ground Rules

- ◆ Confidentiality
- ◆ Respect
- ◆ Keep safe/OK to ha
- ◆ Avoid jargon
- ◆ Non judgemental



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INTRODUCTIONS

Who you are and
Where you work and
1 thing you want to get from today

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Aims

Aim: To provide participants with the knowledge and skills to enable them to contribute to safeguarding children and young people at risk of or suffering sexual exploitation.

Learning Outcomes:

- Improved awareness of the legislative, research and policy context
- Improved recognition of CSE and vulnerabilities to becoming a victim
- Knowledge of and confidence in undertaking risk assessments
- Have gained understanding of how offenders think and act, including grooming techniques of victims and others
- Knowledge of effective interventions with children & young people
- Knowledge of and confidence in applying procedures, including what to do if you believe/know a child is a victim of CSE

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What is CSE : Legal Definition

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 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, attention, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, or others performing on them, a sexual act or acts. Child sexual exploitation grooming can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.

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What is CSE : Legal Definition

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 and/or emotional vulnerability.

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What is CSE

CHILD ABUSE!



victorial_20110828-1133a.mp3

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Types of Sexual Exploitation

1. Inappropriate Relationships

- ♦ Usually involves sole perpetrator
- ♦ Physical, emotional, financial power and control of child
- ♦ Uses this to sexually exploit

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Types of Sexual Exploitation

2. Boyfriend Model

- ♦ Perpetrator befriends/grooms into a 'relationship'
- ♦ Child believes perpetrator is their boyfriend/in a loving relationship
- ♦ Coerces/forces child to have sex with friends or associates

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Types of Sexual Exploitation

3. Peer Exploitation Model

- ♦ Child invited/forced by peers/associates to engage in sexual activity with several other children present at the time
- ♦ No pretence of a special or intimate relationship with any of the perpetrators

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Types of Sexual Exploitation

4. Organised/Networked

- ♦ Children passed through networks and forced/coerced into sexual activity with multiple men
- ♦ Can be over geographical distances
- ♦ Often through 'sex parties'
- ♦ Activity can be serious organised crime

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Prevalence

- 16, 500 at risk of CSE
- 2, 409 confirmed victims in gangs and groups
- National CSE services report 4,206 referrals in 12 month period

Underestimation !

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Victims : Vulnerabilities, Signs & Symptoms

EXERCISE

In your groups discuss and list

- Vulnerabilities : who are the potential victims of CSE? e.g. some children are more vulnerable to becoming a victim, age, gender, circumstances etc
- Signs and symptoms : how would a victim of CSE present

Victims : Vulnerabilities

- Predominately female/aged 13-17
- Recent/unresolved bereavement or loss
- History of abuse
- Living in chaotic households i.e. domestic abuse, parental substance misuse/mental health
- Friends with other young people who are victims of CSE
- Living in gang associated area/gang association
- Missing from home/care/education
- Low self esteem/aspirations
- Learning disabilities
- Homeless
- Children in care / Young carer
- Mental health
- Exploring sexuality in an unsupported manner
- Substance Misuse
- Unsupervised internet/social media use

Victims : Signs & Symptoms

- Missing from home/care/education
- Physical injuries
- Substance use/misuse/Offending behaviour
- Repeat presentations at Sexual Health Services : STIs, pregnancy, terminations
- Change in physical appearance/sudden changes
- Estranged from family
- Receipt of unexplained gifts/money
- Collected/dropped off by unknown adults/cars
- Association with older men/women
- Inappropriate sexualised behaviour
- Self harm
- Recruiting others into exploitative situations
- Known to frequent areas of concern

Victims : Boys and Young Men

- Often criminalised and end up in Youth Offending Systems
- More likely to be given money/jobs than gifts
- Even more unlikely to disclose than girls
- Often described as 'exploring their sexuality'/'in gay relationship'
- Gaming Websites : offered gaming credit as part of grooming line
- The 'good on you' / 'lucky lad' attitude when young male victim and older female perpetrator
- Less likely to see themselves as 'consenting'

Victims : BME

- Very few young people referred to services despite being located in BME communities
 - Most prevalent type of CSE is within gangs and groups
 - Risks of disclosure : may not be able to return to community/sent back to country of family origin/arranged or forced marriage
 - Resistance from family to receive support
 - Traveller Communities : closed access/importance of virginity before marriage
- 'If you went down the aisle in a white dress when you weren't a virgin and you were found out, you could get murdered for it.'*

Young Traveller 2013

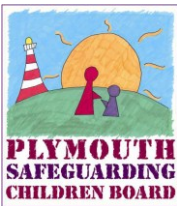
Victims : Learning Difficulties/Disabilities

- ◆ Children and young people with learning difficulties are particularly vulnerable
- ◆ Risk even greater where parents themselves have learning needs

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BREAK

Reflection Time :
Using your learning log write down something you have learned in the last session.....



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Consent

- ◆ Victims of CSE see themselves as in 'consenting relationships'
- ◆ Services respond to CSE victims as if they are in 'consenting relationships'
- ◆ Leads to the absence of a 'victim'
- ◆ Instead labelled as prostitutes, rent boys, slags, trouble makers, sexually active, dirty

Oxford Police 999 Emergency Call

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-22525107>

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Consent

EXERCISE

How would you explain consent to a young person?

- ◆ In your groups write a sentence that a young person would understand to describe consent.

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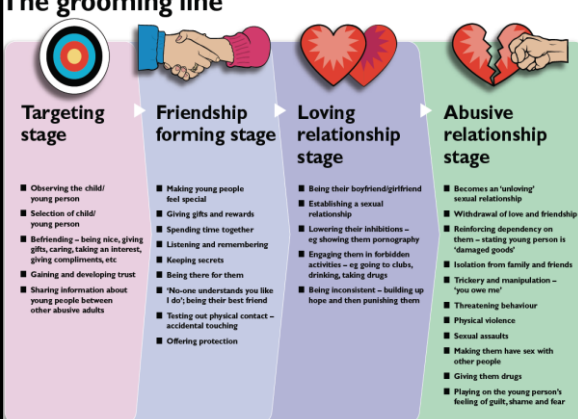
Consent

Legal Definition : Sexual Offences Act 2003

'if he or she agrees by choice and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice'

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The grooming line



Targeting stage	Friendship forming stage	Loving relationship stage	Abusive relationship stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Observing the child/ young person ■ Selection of child/ young person ■ Befriending - being nice, giving gifts, caring, taking an interest, giving compliments, etc ■ Gaining and developing trust ■ Sharing information about young people between other abusive adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Making young people feel special ■ Giving gifts and rewards ■ Spending time together ■ Listening and remembering ■ Keeping secrets ■ Being there for them ■ 'No-one understands you like I do'/'being their best friend' ■ Testing out physical contact - accidental touching ■ Offering protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Being their boyfriend/girlfriend ■ Establishing a sexual relationship ■ Lowering their inhibitions - eg showing them pornography ■ Engaging them in forbidden activities - eg going to clubs, drinking, taking drugs ■ Being inconsistent - building up hope and then punishing them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Becomes an 'unloving' sexual relationship ■ Withdrawal of love and friendship ■ Reinforcing dependency on them - stating young person is 'damaged goods' ■ Isolation from family and friends ■ Trickery and manipulation - 'you owe me' ■ Threatening behaviour ■ Physical violence ■ Sexual assaults ■ Making them have sex with other people ■ Giving them drugs ■ Playing on the young person's feeling of guilt, shame and fear

Operation Bullfinch

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-oxfordshire-22438623>

Perpetrator's : Who are they?

EXERCISE

In your groups discuss and list

- Who are the perpetrator's of CSE e.g. age, gender, background

Perpetrator's : Who are they?

- Less known about perpetrator's than victims
- Predominately older males, white British
- Can be any age : have minds open to late teens/early twenties
- 27% cases perpetrated by young people in G&GI (2011)
- Females can and do sexually exploit : Gloucestershire Arrests March 2014 included 2 women aged 45 and 20 on child trafficking charges as part of a CSE investigation
- Transition from victim to perpetrator

Perpetrator's : Who are they?

- Predominately non-familial, sometimes known to victims or will actively target new victims not known to them through the 'targeting stage' of the Grooming Line
- However, professionals should also be alert to organised familial CSE or CSE within closed community groups, including the making and distributing of indecent images and trafficking

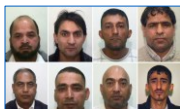
Operations



Mansfield, Torbay



Bullfinch, Oxford



Rochdale



Retriever, Derby

Operations

Rochdale : December 2010

Nine men sentenced in May 2012 for offences including rape, sexual activity with a child, witness intimidation. Men aged between 20 and 40.

All of Asian heritage. All of the 14 girls were white aged between 13-15. No evidence to suggest perpetrators belong disproportionately to a particular ethnic group.

Girls were plied with drink and drugs and then taken to flats and houses to be abused.

Operations

Torbay : Operation Mansfield 2010

- Jake Ormerod and others preyed on vulnerable girls, often those missing from home and as young as 11. Social networking sites used to target girls.
- Victims given drugs and alcohol before being abused. Many of the victims thought of the men as boyfriends.
- Action was taken to safeguard 140 children, at least 40 of these were confirmed as CSE victims.



Operations

Manchester : Operation Windermere June 2011

10 men sentenced for offences including rape and sexual activity with a child, child trafficking. Girls plied with food, alcohol, drugs and taken to 'sex parties'.

39 victims involved in the investigation, around half were in the care of the local authority.

The men met the girls outside shops, bus and train stations in Manchester. Men aged between 18-28.



Operations

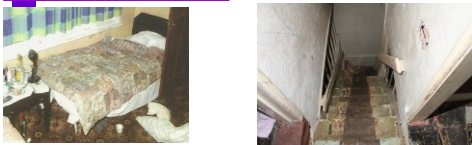
Oxford : Operation Bullfinch 2012

- 12 sentenced for a range of offences including trafficking, grooming and rape. 24 victims aged 11-16 with abuse believed to have taken place over 6 years.
- Organised crime group running a business of selling young girls for sex.

Locations for Targeting and Abuse

- ♦ On-line, social media
- ♦ Friendship groups of existing victims ; victims as potential recruiters
- ♦ Local hotspots e.g. video shops, taxi ranks, bus stops, shopping centres, takeaway food shops
- ♦ Children's Homes
- ♦ Hotels
- ♦ Bed and breakfasts
- ♦ Privately rented houses

Locations for Targeting and Abuse



Locations for Targeting and Abuse Indicators for Hotels



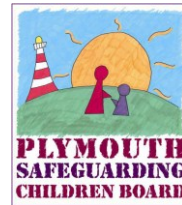
The Grooming Line

EXERCISE : Liam's Diary

- In your groups read Liam's Diary and discuss/identify stages of the Grooming Line

Lunch 30 Minutes

Reflection Time :
Using your learning log write down something you have learned in the last session.....



Relationship Between Running Away and CSE



1. CSE Following Running Away

2. Running Away Following CSE

CSE Following Running Away

- Increases likelihood of young people finding themselves in dangerous situation and therefore being sexually exploited
- Quick transition from running away to permanently living on streets/no permanent home
- CSE as survival strategy
- Perpetrators exploit runaways vulnerability – offers of a place to stay/alcohol & drugs
- Running away to seek attention and care
- Running away and spending time with friends already involved in CSE
- Running away with **sole purpose of attending parties** with older men

Running Away Following CSE

- Perpetrators encourage running away to be with them
- Running away because of the desire to have sex
- Pressure of young person being involved in a CSE Operation
- Running away to escape CSE
- Running away following a disclosure : due to response received from either family or services

The Use of Technology : How it's used to initiate, arrange and continue CSE

- Getting young people to pose/txt/sex
- Threatening to share images
- Buying phones for victims and using as means of control
- Random contact on social media
- Using friends lists of existing victims to target new victims
- Viewing extreme/violent pornography
- Impact of pornography on 'norms' sexual/physical behaviour and relationships

The Use of Technology : The Sexualisation of Children and Young People

- Social Media Sites Top 3 Hot or Not/ Guess the Body Part/ Flash for Cash
- Normalisation and acceptance of violence



The Use of Technology : The Sexualisation of Children and Young People

SEXTING

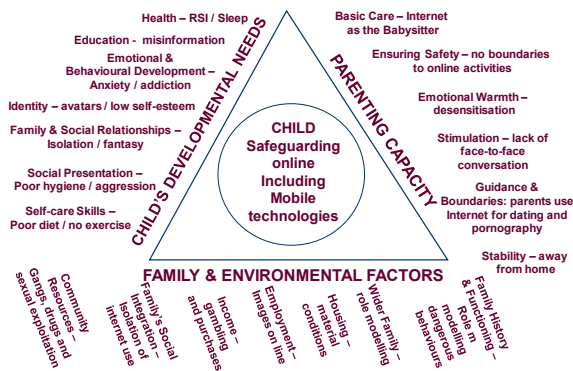
When a young person takes an indecent image of themselves and sends this to their friends or boy/girlfriend via digital devices

It is an offence to possess or distribute, indecent images of a person under 18

Young people unaware they are breaking the law but sexting is social norm amongst young people

'Basically.....Porn is everywhere' University of Bedfordshire

Practice Tools : Online Conceptual Framework



Practice Tools : The Law

OFFENCES

There is no specific offence of Child Sexual Exploitation. Arrests, charges and sentencing utilise offences included in a range of legislation. This includes The Sexual Offences Act :

- Sexual Activity with a Child
- Grooming
- Rape
- Trafficking

Practice Tools : The Law

TRAFFICKING : Section 58 SOA

- View of trafficking as only an international, cross country issue
- It is also an offence to arrange or facilitate the travel of anyone within the UK for the purposes of sexual exploitation – irrespective of distance travelled

Practice Tools : The Law

GROOMING

Offences relating to grooming will be committed by an adult where all of the following are present :

- An adult who is 18 or over, travels to meet or actually meets with a child who is 16 or younger
- The adult intends to commit a sexual offence against the child – evidence may be condoms bought, txt messages etc
- The adult has communicated with the child on at least two occasions beforehand
- The adult does not reasonably believe that the child is 16 or over

The Law : Disruption Techniques

- **Child Abduction Act 1984 : Section 2 Notices**

Parent/carer with PR signs a statement stating they do not give their permission for their son/daughter to be at a particular address or with a particular individual. If the young person is then found at the named address or seen with the named individual the police have the power to arrest the adult under the Child Abduction Act.

The Law : Disruption Techniques

- **'Al Capone' Strategy**

If police can't arrest in relation to sex offences then suspects are targeted/charged for other lower level offences. For example car offences, theft etc.

Can be a highly effective strategy. For example, during Operation Mansfield investigation suspects were arrested and placed on remand for petty crime offences which allowed the victims to feel safe and subsequently provide formal statements of the abuse they'd suffered

Practice Tools : Risk Assessment

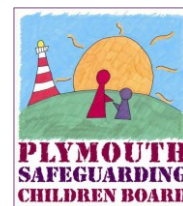
EXERCISE :

- Using the National Working Group Risk Assessment Tool watch the following film and identify the risk indicators for Jade

My Dangerous Loverboy

BREAK

Reflection Time :
Using your learning log write down something you have learned in the last session.....



What Works : Best Practice

- **Working with Denial**

EXERCISE

How would you encourage and help a young person to see they are in an abusive situation and not a 'relationship' ?

What Works : Best Practice

- **Working with Denial**

Can be psychologically understood by a young person experiencing 'COGNITIVE DISSONANCE'

Essentially the practitioner is challenging the young persons reality and belief of their life circumstances which can bring about a secondary trauma for a young person

Unsupported challenge by someone the young person doesn't trust can push the victim closer to the abuser

What Works : Best Practice

Lara's Voice



Lara, what helps.mp3

What Works : Best Practice

- Relationship building – replacing the control of the abuser with a safe trusted adult relationship able to challenge the abusers control
- Resilience & Long Term Remit : do not take no for an answer/give messages that you are interested in/care about them
- First impressions count!
- Appointments can work but be prepared for non attendance. Drop-in/instant access/ outreach - particularly for boys/young men
- Ensuring wrap around support ; housing/family support etc
- Safety Planning : especially where intimidation/violence from abuser is an issue

Essential Foundations for Good CSE Practice : Office for Children's Commissioner 2013



Best Practice : Pre-emptive Action

GANGS and GROUPS

- ♦ Information from multi agency partnerships suggests there are no gangs and groups operating in Plymouth
- ♦ We can be pre-emptive to any emerging signs of gangs and groups

Children's Commissioner : Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups

Plymouth Specialist CSE Services and Groups

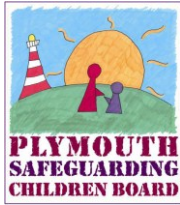
- Plymouth City Council : Reach Team
- Barnardo's BASE Project
- NSPCC : Protect and Respect
- MACSE : Multi Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Group
- South West Peninsular CSE Protocol

What to do if you are worried

Advice and Assessment Service:
308600

Out of Hours: 346984

The End



**PLYMOUTH
SAFEGUARDING
CHILDREN BOARD**

Thank You - have a Safe Journey!



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