# Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

# **ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2019**

# **Child Exploitation**



# WELCOME AND HOUSEKEEPING

# Mark Behan

**Detective Chief Superintendent & Child Exploitation Sub Group Chair** 

**Northamptonshire Police** 



# Northamptonshire's Safeguarding Partnership

# Sally Hodges

**Director of Children's Services** 

**Children First Northamptonshire** 





# **Local Safeguarding Arrangements**

Plan 2019-21









#### **Summary**



There are many agencies in Northamptonshire supporting children and young people, and they all work together as a partnership to ensure they are keeping children safe.

Some changes have already been made to the way these agencies work together to keep children safe, because of new government guidance set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.

#### The main changes are that:

- There are now three organisations in Northamptonshire who are jointly responsible for the partnership arrangements for keeping children safe:
  - Northamptonshire County Council
  - Northamptonshire Police
  - Northamptonshire Clinical Commissioning Groups (Nene CCG and Corby CCG).
- The Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board will change its name to the **Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.**
- The Partnership will adopt a new structure which includes someone independent who will challenge its work and focus

on learning.

At the heart of the arrangements is a commitment from all agencies to work together to keep children safe and to continuously improve working practices and to learn how to best do this.



#### What does this mean.....

The changes have given us the opportunity to review and change some of our ways of working, building on strengths within the good partnership relationships that already exist and focusing on how we can make a real difference to multi-agency frontline practice to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families.

We aim to achieve these improvements by developing and spreading good practice based on what we know works well and is evidenced based.

Our ambition is to develop a fair and robust partnership and this plan outlines how this will be achieved through our new ways of working. This ensures a proactive and responsive approach to the needs of children, young people and families in the area and drives opportunities to shape and influence policy development leading to improved practice and outcomes.

#### **Who are the Partners**

**Toby Sanders** 



Simon Blatchley: OBE-NP



Sally Hodges-DCS



### **Background**



The county is middle ranking amongst the 152 county and unitary authorities in terms deprivation

Pockets of high deprivation:

- Corby
- Northampton
- Wellingborough

16.2% of the county's population live in areas designated as deprived in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation-higher proportions of children than the county's non-deprived areas.

Just over 20,000 of children aged 0-15 year olds live in low income families 17,500 live in out of work benefit households.

Around 1,700 dependent children live in households affected by the benefit cap.. Levels of teenage pregnancy across the county are higher than the England average 17.0% of 11 year olds countywide are classified as obese, but this rises to 21.1% in Corby.

At the end of December 2018, Northamptonshire had an approximate population of 165,400 children.

The map represents the 7 Districts and Boroughs that make up Northamptonshire





#### **Background**

The number of children receiving support from services was as follows:

At the end of December 2018, 2,193 children had been identified through assessment as being formally in need of a specialist child in need service.

This is lower than the national average per 10,000 children

At the end of December 2018, 712 children and young people were the subject of a child protection plan (a rate of 43.1 per 10,000 children).

This is in line with the national average per 10,000 children

At the end of December 2018, 1,118 children were being looked after by the local authority (a rate of 67.6 per 10,000 children).

- 307 (or 27%) live outside the local authority area.
- 115 live in residential children's homes, of whom 44% live outside the authority area.
- 5 live in residential secure units.
- 831 live with foster families, of whom 23% live outside the authority area.
- 29 live with parents, of whom 10% live outside the authority area.
- 99 are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.

This is higher than the national average per 10,000 children

# Developing new child safeguarding arrangements in Northamptonshire



Safeguarding children in Northamptonshire has previously been led by *Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board*.

The Wood Review 2015 and the subsequent government guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018' required all local areas to review their safeguarding arrangements. Northamptonshire undertook a systematic review of the existing Board during Spring 2019.

The initial principles and considerations adopted when conducting the review were to:

Ensure accountable oversight and feedback on performance and outcomes

Aim to reduce duplication across partnerships

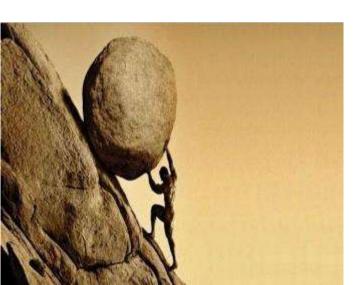
Learn from experience and evidence and what works well

Champion the interests and rights of children and young people

Ensure workable strategic and operational arrangements – fit form to function

Scrutinise and improve practice; and

Ensure partnerships are proportionate, efficient, effective and adequately resourced





### Mission Statement and three key priorities

"For the children and young people of Northamptonshire to be as safe as they can be from harm, exploitation and neglect."

Key Priorities	
1.	Taking positive action early enough to protect children
2.	To support children, young people and families who are at risk of exploitation
3.	To work effectively as a partnership and support our staff

## Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

## Relevant partners involved

The strength of local partnership working relies on safeguarding partners working collaboratively and robustly with relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children

In addition to the three main statutory partners there are a number of other relevant agencies who will continue to work as part of the partnership.

#### **Schools**

There are approximately 360 settings in Northamptonshire. Schools will remain engaged as part of the Strategic Partnership Group and Sub Groups to maintain joint working. There will be a focus on exploring how schools can contribute to safeguarding priorities and developments.

#### **Early Years settings**

There are approximately 1,500 settings in Northamptonshire including nurseries, child minders, pre-schools and children's centres.

#### **Probation**

Will remain a key partner with the new arrangements and be invited to contribute to the Strategic Partnership Group.

#### **Youth Offending Service**

Will continue to contribute under the new arrangements attending appropriate Sub Groups.

#### **District Councils\***

There are seven districts and boroughs within Northamptonshire who will be invited to contribute to the Strategic Partnership Group.

\*Please note these arrangements are due to be re-structured in 2020 when Northamptonshire transforms into two unitary authorities.

#### **CAFCASS**

Will remain a partner under the new arrangements and be invited to attend the Strategic Partnership Group.

#### **NHS Trusts**

Northamptonshire Healthcare Foundation Trust, Northampton General Hospital and Kettering General Hospital

#### **Northamptonshire County Council Public Health**

Will remain a key partner under the new arrangements and contribute through the Strategic Partnership Group and Sub Groups.

#### **Secure Settings**

Rainsbrook Secure Training Centre and St Andrews Healthcare will both remain key partners under the new arrangements and contribute through the Strategic Partnership Group and Sub Groups.

#### Other providers of commissioned services

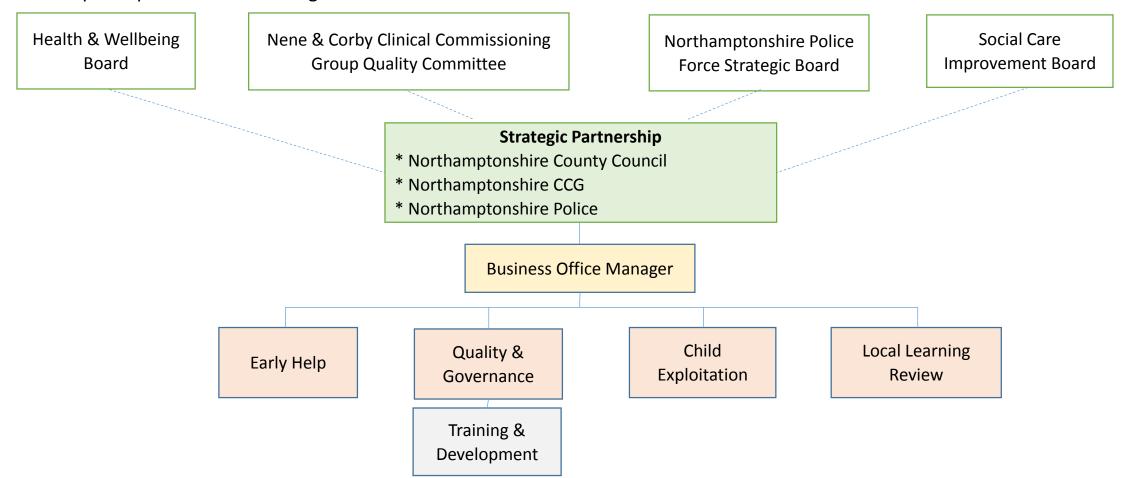
These services will be invited to provide regular updates and contribute Sub Groups where relevant.



### **Structure of the Partnership**

The systemic review of the previous Board's structure sought to reduce duplication and improve integration with other local partnerships.

As a result of the review the number of Sub Groups forming the Partnership has changed to reflect and focus on key priorities to improve practice and learning.





### Role of each group

#### **Strategic Partnership**

The three safeguarding partners, chaired on an annual rolling basis from with the partnership, will come together monthly to drive forward the work of the Partnership, ensure effective scrutiny arrangements are in place across the partnership and make sure the vision and key objectives are upheld. This group will also develop, implement and monitor an annual plan and agree priority actions against core business; and will direct the Partnership's Sub Groups into delivery of the plan.

#### **Quality and Governance Sub Group**

This group will be responsible for analysing multi-agency safeguarding performance data to inform the Partnership of relevant trends and risk to performance, and conduct a series of multi-agency audits per year, informed by data intelligence, Partnership priorities and findings from case reviews. The Quality Assurance Sub Group will undertake partner Section 11 audits on an annual basis, Schools Section 175 audits on a bi-annual basis and others as felt necessary.

Training & Development working group convened as and when required.





## Role of each group cont.

#### **Local Learning Review Sub Group**

This group will undertake Rapid Reviews of Serious Incident Notifications (SINs) notified to Ofsted by the Local Authority and requests received from within the partnership as set out in Working Together 2018.

They will oversee the review of serious child safeguarding cases which raise issues of importance in relation to Northamptonshire and focus on learning as its main priority.

The purpose of undertaking child practice reviews will be to identify any improvements that should be made locally to safeguard children. The reviews will enable partners to identify and understand the reasons and causes of strengths and weaknesses in local practice and set out how lessons will be learnt and monitored for improvements. The arrangements will include sharing of good practice.











#### Role of each group cont.

#### **Child Exploitation Sub Group**

This group will focus on the prevalence of child exploitation in Northamptonshire including sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation with a specific focus on gang related activities.

The Child Exploitation Sub Group will ensure there is a clear understanding of child exploitation across the partnership, supported by data and evidence to effectively monitor and progress multi-agency responses to the risk of exploitation for children and young people.

#### **Early Help Sub Group**

This group will be a new Sub Group to focus on the number 1 key priority and ensure there is a greater understanding and consistent application of thresholds across the partnership with an emphasis on tier 2 (targeted support) cases.

In addition, the group will support initiatives across the partnership to develop and strengthen early help

services.



# Local child safeguarding practice reviews and embedded learning

The responsibility for how the system learns lessons from serious child safeguarding incidents lies at a national level with the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel and at a local level with the safeguarding partners.

#### Serious child safeguarding cases are those in which:

- abuse or neglect of a child is known or suspected and
- the child has died or been seriously injured

#### The three safeguarding partners must make arrangements to:

- Undertake Rapid Reviews of Serious Incident Notifications (SINs) notified to Ofsted by the Local Authority and requests received from within the partnership as set out in Working Together 2018.
- Identify serious child safeguarding cases which raise issues of importance in relation to Northamptonshire and its partners; and
- Commission and oversee the review of those cases, where they consider it appropriate for a review to be undertaken.



#### **Independent scrutiny arrangements**

Independent scrutiny is key in providing assurance, monitoring and challenge of the quality of agencies work to enable the effective multi-agency arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in Northamptonshire.

The three strategic leads agreed that a new Independent Scrutineer will be recruited immediately to carry out the roles detailed below.

**Culture of scrutiny**......in Northamptonshire we will be to focus on learning. The Partnership will aim to build a culture where everyone involved in safeguarding children from the front line up to the Strategic Board, welcomes scrutiny and actively participates in it; trusting and learning from each other as well as taking accountability. We aim to achieve improvement by developing and spreading good practice based on what we



know works well and is evidenced based.

canvasser, examiner, inspector,
watchdog, monitor, supervisor,
observer, auditor, investigator,
surveyor



what are other

words for

scrutineer?



### Independent scrutiny arrangements cont.

#### The role of the Independent Scrutineer will include:

- Attend the Strategic Lead Group and Strategic Partnership Group.
- Chair the Quality and Governance Sub Group.
- Review the Partnership's annual report.
- Review audits and performance data, including Section 11 and Section 175 audits.
- Determine the effectiveness of arrangements to identify and review local child safeguarding reviews.
- Involvement in the escalation and conflict resolution process.
- Have regular direct contact with frontline practitioners to receive frontline practice feedback.
- Ensure the voice of the child is at the heart of all aspects of safeguarding and receive direct feedback from children, young people and their families to monitor the effectiveness of their voice and experiences with performance and practice.
- Embed scrutiny as a positive process and measure throughout the partnership with learning as the outcome.
- Ensure informed challenge from elected Members takes place.







# The Local Picture

## Child Exploitation in Northamptonshire

# Mark Behan

Detective Chief Superintendent & Child Exploitation Sub Group Chair

**Northamptonshire Police** 





# The Aim?

- To increase awareness
- To paint an accurate picture of the challenges
- To inspire or provoke
- To coordinate effort







All nature has a feeling: woods, fields, brooks
Are life eternal; and in silence they Speak happiness beyond the reach of books;



# Northamptonshire suffers 'massive increase' in gangs

By Elinor Cross & Craig Lewis BBC Fast

# Northamptonshire sees the UK's second highest rise in knife crime possession

Six young people charged over 'lifethreatening' stabbing in Northampton





# Northampton teenager named on list of 27 young people stabbed to death in 'Wild West Britain' in past year

Northampton teenager was killed by one-inch stab wound over 'comments made on Facebook', murder trial hears

Liam Hunt: Teen guilty of stabbing boy to death



# **EXPLOITATION?**

- Sexual
- Economic
- Radicalisation
- Modern slavery, human trafficking
- Gangs, County lines



# Child sexual exploitation (RISE)

- RISE is Northamptonshire's dedicated multi agency team tackling Child Sexual Exploitation. It comprises staff from Police, Safeguarding and Children's Services, and Health
- RISE -High Risk indicates that child is encountering situations or persons posing risk to their safety. A child who may be at significant risk or is already being sexually exploited. This is likely to be habitual and self-denied. Coercion and control will be implicit in the relationship with perpetrators.
- 29 girls at High risk, 80 on going investigations, missing, grooming leading to rape and sexual assault unimaginable long term harm



- 1 in 3 child sexual offence is online
- 80% victims female
- Online grooming (100% male offenders)
- Sexual conversations and activities streamed via webcam
- Exchange of pornographic images of children
- Cyber bullying , Sexting.
- Sending naked /semi naked pictures over social media
- 1 in 5 of our CSE victims are repeat victims i.e. known to one of relevant agencies



#### What does that look like ..?

On 06/04/2019 following a missing episode, 2 15 year old girls open to RISE, disclosed they had been raped and forced to perform sexual acts by 4 males. They alleged they met the males in Northampton town centre and were taken by taxi to an address in Northampton were they were both raped and forced to perform sexual acts.

Alistair Malsher aged 24 jailed for at least 15 counts of rape on a 12 year old girl sentenced to 9 years,

He will be out before she reaches 18 years old



# **County Lines?**

• 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.



# **OP Viper**

- Kettering
- Metpol top 10 gang
- Recruiting excluded children from 13 years
- Couriers & dealers for firearms, money and drugs
- Initially attractive then reality bites
- 20 charged so far
- The underage treated as victim and witnesses



# Sexual exploitation in gangs

- To exert power and control over members
- Initiate young people into the gang
- Exchange sexual activity for status or protection
- Entrap rival gang members by exploiting girls and young women
- Sexual assault as a weapon in conflict.



# **Northampton County Lines**

ABRA LINE (CL)

ACE LINE (CL)

**BINGO LINE** 

CARLOS LINE

CHAPPO LINE

CHIEF LINE (CL)

DJ LINE

FRANK LINE

JIMMY LINE (CL)

JOHN LINE (CL)

1.JUNIOR LINE (CL)

K LINE (CL)

LEO LINE

LOCO LINE (CL)

MAX LINE

MYLEY LINE NN

OT LINE (CL)

P LINE (CL)

**SECTION 3** 

SILVA LINE

ZAK LINE



# RADICALISATION



## East Midlands Special Operations Unit - Special Branch

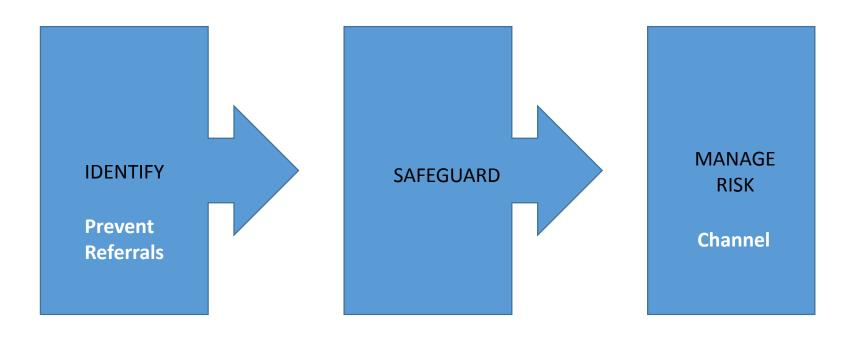


Keeping you safe from terrorism and extremism



### **PREVENT**

The purpose of Prevent is to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.





### Northamptonshire - themes

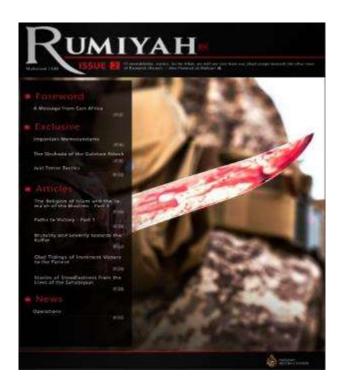
• 38% of PREVENT referrals in Northants 2018/19 financial year were from schools and related to boys aged between 12 and 18.

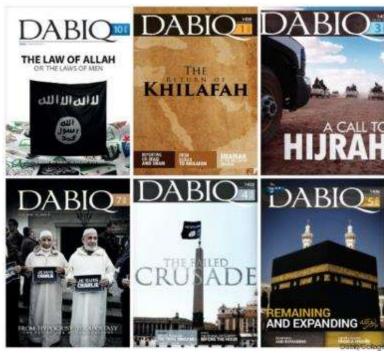
 Referrals in Northants reflect a Regional and National change – from Islamist Extremism to Extreme Right Wing.

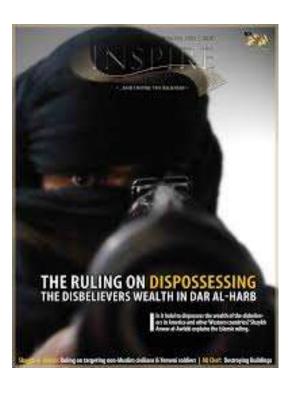
 There is evidence that children in Northants have been involved in trolling MP's – not based on their political allegiance but based on their EU EXIT stance, race, religion, gender or appearance.



### PROPAGANDA MATERIAL







Attack Planning, Bomb Making Instructions, Legitimising and Encouraging terror attacks using Islamist Extremist Rhetoric.



















**National Threat Level** 

If I told you that by the end of the year it is "Highly Likely" that you will break you leg, how would you feel?

### **TERROR THREAT LEVELS**

#### CRITICAL

An attack is expected imminently

### SEVERE

An attack is highly likely

### SUBSTANTIAL

An attack is a strong possibility

#### MODERATE

An attack is possible but not likely

### LOW

An attack is unlikely



## "An attack is Highly Likely"

- Case example PARSONS GREEN "Not in Northants??" Perhaps that should be "WHY not in Northants?"
- There are **242 unaccompanied asylum seeking children** in Northants today. A common theme is that they have fled terror groups (e.g. Taliban, Al Qaeda) after they were forced to join.
- Some report that they have received weapons and explosives training.
- One child living in Northants said they had been trained to use a suicide bomb.
- Whilst attacks are likely to be in major cities, the terrorist could come from anywhere. They
  could have been radicalised online at home. Agencies could miss signs. Again- "Why not in
  Northants?"



### **VULNERABILITY: Potential Lone Actors**

• The most likely methods for a terrorist attack in the UK remain the use of a vehicle as a weapon, bladed weapons and improvised explosive devices.

### RISK = THREAT + VULNERABILITY

Risk = it is highly likely that a lone actor who has been radicalised online will attack a crowded place or public transport using a vehicle as a weapon, a bladed weapon or an improvised explosive device.



### **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - RECAP**

- Boys aged 12-18
- Increasing trend of Extreme Right Wing
- Online propaganda, radicalisation, instruction- anywhere
- Lone actor knife, vehicle, improvised explosive crowded place

### Gaps

• National priority to identify female extremists. There is evidence of extremist females in Northamptonshire – where are the referrals?







Anti Terror Hotline 0800 789 321

prevent@northants.pnn.police.uk



## The Aim?

- To increase awareness
- To paint an accurate picture of the challenges
- To inspire or provoke
- To coordinate effort





## Time for a Break

Don't forget to let us know what you think the partnership is doing well and needs to improve.





### Guest Speaker

### Life as a Gang Member 'The Reality'

**Anton Noble** 

**CIRV** 





## What are we doing? Knives End Lives - Campaign Launch

## Dan Freeman & Carly Muir

**Youth Offending Service** 





Do you know someone that carries a knife?



Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service

# Offensive Weapons and Knives



# TANYES END LIVES

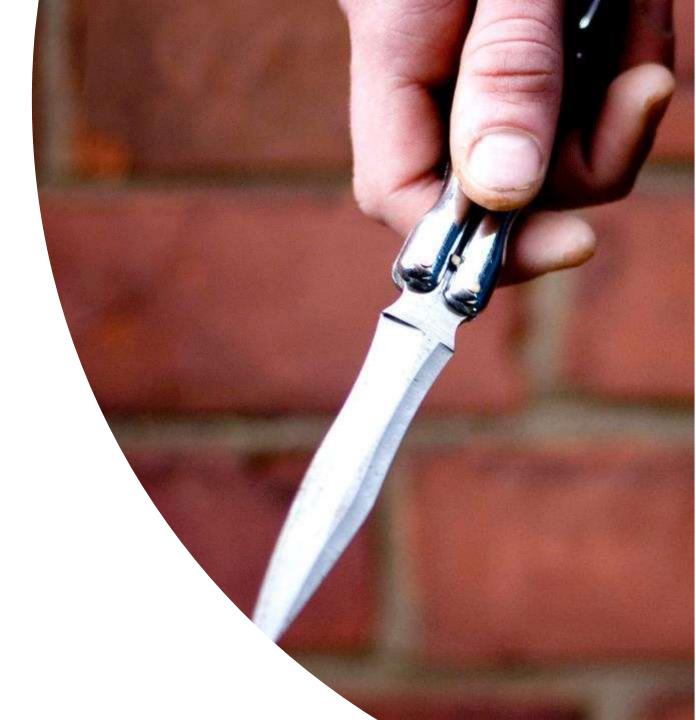
# #savelivesnoknives



Northampton
CommunitySafety
Northamptonshire
Youth Offending Service **Partnership** 



# Do you know someone that carries a knife?



Are they prepared to murder somebody?



### Knives and Bladed Articles

## **Hunting Knife**

designed to kill



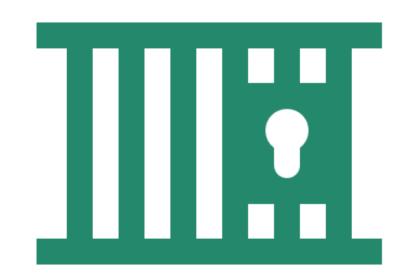
### Kitchen Knife

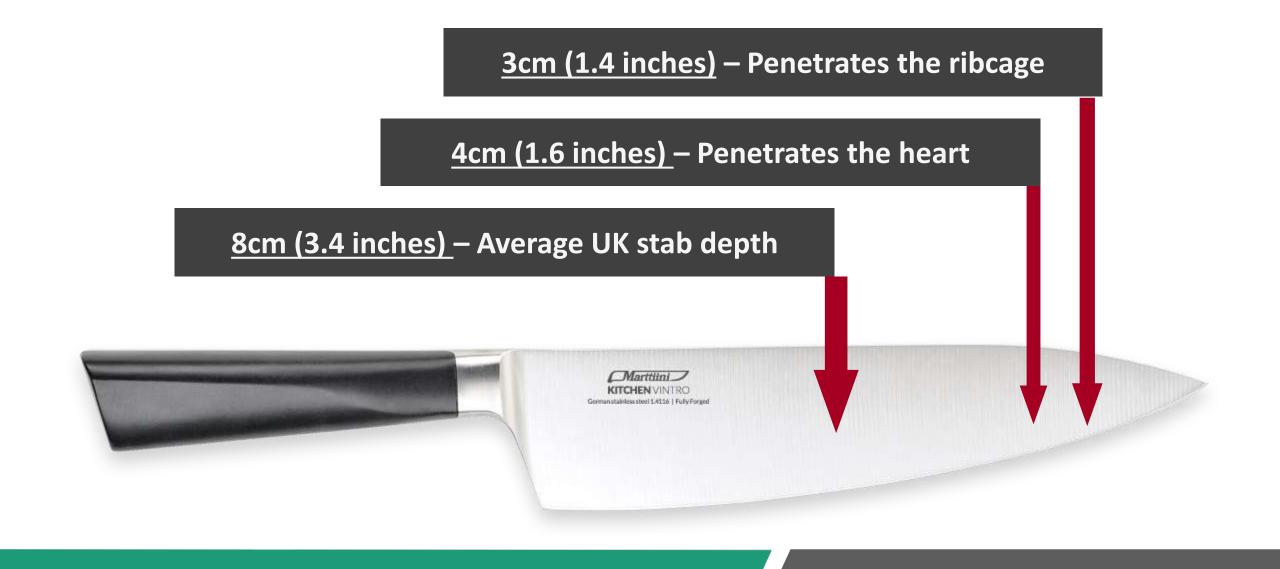
designed for food



# Consequences of carrying a knife

- School Exclusion
- Arrest
- Criminal Record
- Prison
- Shame for family





## Blade Penetration Depths

Video 1: East Midlands Ambulance

Service: Dr Matt Woods

https://youtu.be/ChZaHbuSifg



# Blood Loss

- You have approximately 5 litres of blood in your body.
- You can survive losing 20-30%. A loss of 40%+ is life threatening.
- A body can bleed to death in 3 5 minutes.
- The average response time for an ambulance is 8 minutes.





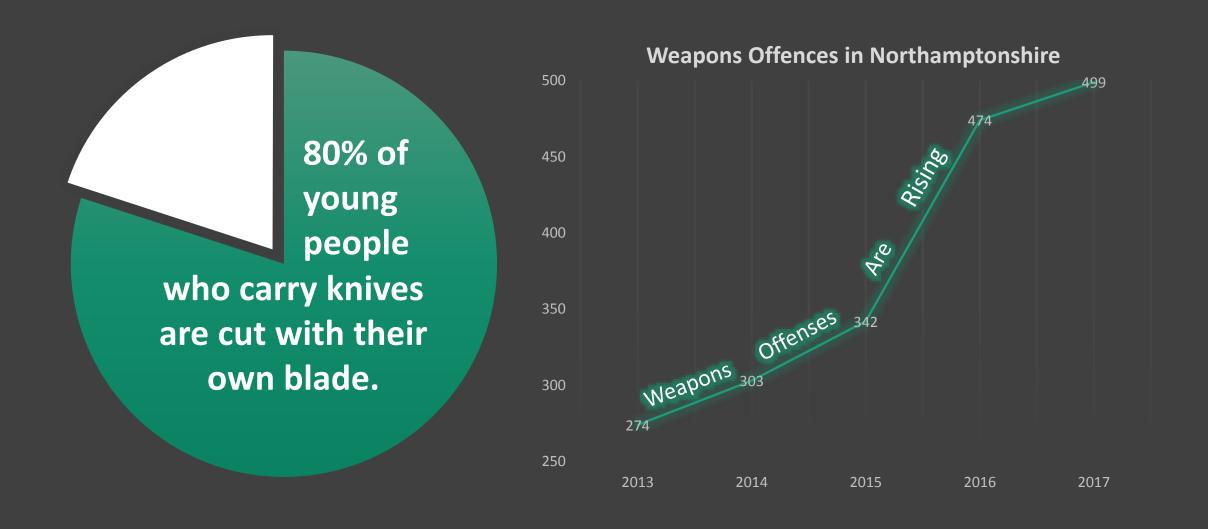
# Knife Injury First Aid

1. Put pressure on the wound

2. Do not remove the knife if it is still in

3. Call 999

4. Keep the pressure on the wound until help arrives



# Do you want to be a statistic?

# What is an offensive weapon?

A weapon is anything made, adapted or intended for use as a weapon in a public place.



Made as a weapon

An Offensive Weapon



# Adapted to be a weapon

An Offensive Weapon



# Intended

to be used like a weapon

An Offensive Weapon

Is it an Offensive Weapon?



Made

Anything



**Adapted** 



Intended

for use as a weapon



Which is carried in a public place



# Weapons and the Law



- It's a criminal offence to be found in possession of a knife or bladed article in any public place.
- Threatening people with weapons in your own home is domestic abuse and illegal.
- The Police will be involved and you can expect to be arrested.
- A first time offence may result in a charge and court appearance.
   If found guilty, you will be convicted of a crime.
- Carrying a weapon for self defence is NOT an excuse.
- Being found carrying a weapon more than once, carries an automatic six months in prison.



Firearms

- Anything that is a gun, or any part of a gun.
- Imitation guns are illegal in public, this includes; BB guns, air weapons, imitation guns.
- Minimum sentence 5 years in prison.



# How will the police respond?

- Police take knives very seriously.
- Police will respond with reasonable force but they may only have seconds to decide...
- To arrest you, a police officer can use:
  - Baton
  - Pepper Spray
  - Taser
  - Firearm
  - Dogs



# Stop and Search

Can a police officer search someone under the age of 18 without an adult present?	Yes
Does the police officer have to be in uniform?	No
Do you have to consent to the search?	No
Do you have to give your name and address?	Yes
Can the officer use force to search you?	Yes
Does the officer need grounds to search you?	Yes and No
Can the officer strip search you without arresting you?	Yes
Can a male officer search a female and vice-versa?	Yes

What can an officer search for?

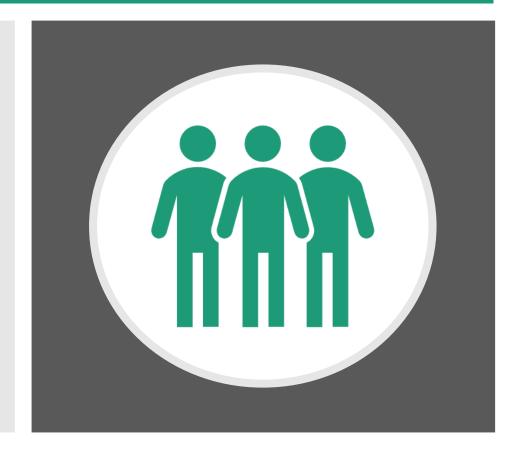
# What to do if you are stopped and searched

- Stop when instructed to do so.
- Do as the Officer asks, comply.
- Ask for a copy of the stop/ search slip.
- If you feel you were unjustly stopped challenge appropriately.
- Do not resist at any time even if you think the Officer is wrong.



## What can you do to prevent the next death of a young person by a weapon?

- Don't carry weapons
- Discourage your friends from carrying them
- Report your concerns
- Keep to areas in which you feel safe
- Deal with conflict without the need for violence
- Consider all the victims of any serious injury



## Video 2: How do you deal with a knife?

https://youtu.be/mkZhK7SE\_Po



Very few young people carry knives.

Knives do not make you safer

There is no excuse to carry a knife

The consequences are very serious.

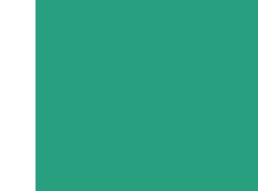
Encourage your friends not to carry knives

Report crimes or information

## Key Messages

# Who now thinks it is a good idea to carry a knife or a weapon?





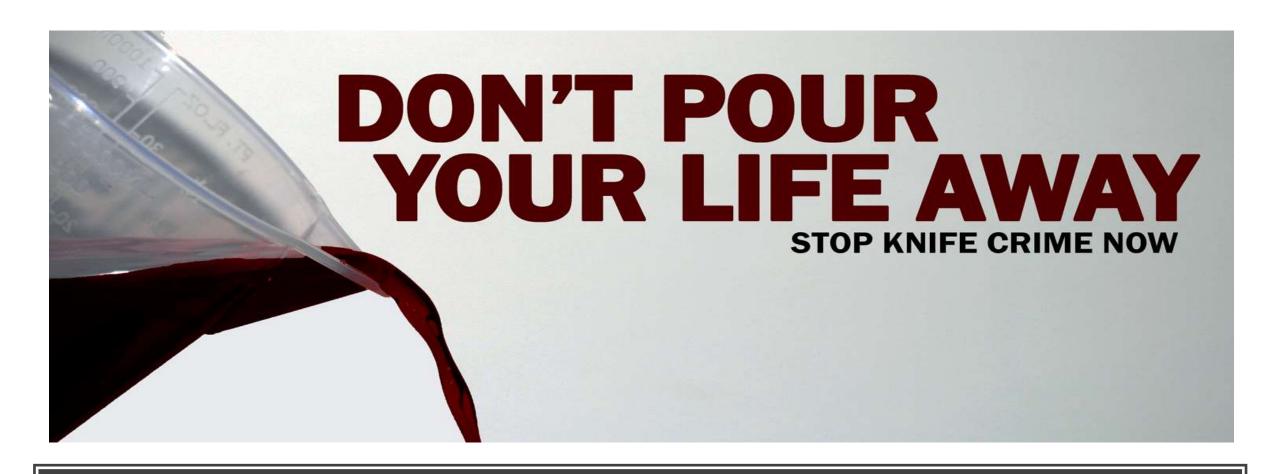
# TANYES END LIVES

## #savelivesnoknives



Northampton
CommunitySafety
Northamptonshire
Youth Offending Service **Partnership** 





Are you prepared to let someone die?



Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service

Thank You

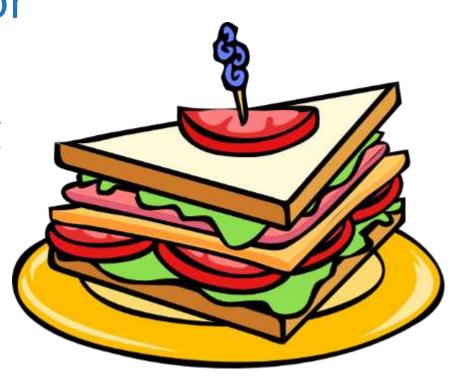


#### Lunch

Enjoy your lunch, browse the stalls or watch the video's playing here of Breck's Last Game and some Young People's views.

Wheat / gluten free lunches are available from the NSCP stall.





#### County Schools Challenge

#### **Shaun Johnson**

**Northamptonshire Police** 



## Crime**Stoppers.** 0800 555 111

100% anonymous. Always.

"It is only the enlightened ruler and the wise general who will use the highest intelligence of the army for the purposes of spying, and thereby they achieve great results."

"Only those that are sagacious and wise can understand the value of intelligence"



## CrimeStoppers. 0800 555 111

100% anonymous. Always.



#### The Anonymous Voice

- Talking is healthy
- Being unable to talk is unhealthy
- Sense of isolation
- Despair
- Fearless gives young people in difficult situations a safe voice





The world is a dangerous place not because of those who do evil .. but because of those who look on and do nothing - Albert Einstein



## CrimeStoppers. 0800 555 111

100% anonymous. Always.

#### Don't be afraid be



# Northamptonshire County Schools Challenge A Brief History



The Challenge for 2020
Gangs and Criminal Grooming

#### Pleaser welcome on stage

#### This years winners Corby Technical School



#### County Schools Challenge Winners

**Corby Technical College** 





#### The Team

- Rio
- Sam
- Joel
- Rhys
- Grace



#### Our Idea

- Card Game
- Myth-Busting
- The Aim of the Game
- Raising Awareness



## Why?

- Media
- Relevant to our age
- In our community
- National Issue



### The Tragedy

Elize Stevens, 50, died of stab wounds in Hendon on March 2 and David Martinez, 26, was stabbed to death in Leyton, East London, on March 6.

A man aged in his 40s arrested on suspicion of murder and a second man, aged in his 50s, arrested on suspicion of assisting an offender continue to be quizzed in custody. Charlotte was the first knife murder victim of the new year. She died in Camberwell, London, just after 4am on January 1.

As of June 16, there were at least 31 fatalities from stabbings in London this year.

The second person to be killed was Mr Simionov, who was stabbed to death by gatecrashers outside a New Year's Eve party in London's exclusive Mayfair area.

Dennis Anderson, 39, died in East Dulwich and 34-year-old Polish national Kamil Malysz was found dead at his home.

On February 18 a man collapsed and died at The Wesley Hotel, near Euston Station after being knifed. He was later identified as Bright Akinleye, 22.



#### How we achieve our Goal

- Fun, engaging game
- Fearless Partnership
- Mirroring real life in the game
- Facts & Statistics on cards





#### Our Feedback



#### Our Feedback







#### Our Feedback

- Some other little things...
- Made the instructions clearer
- Liked the concept
- Enjoyed playing

#### **RULES I:**

The aim of the game is to survive (be the last person standing).

You are out if you pick up a stab card and have no heal to save yourself.

A card with a blue border is an action card. This means it can be played only your go before you pick up. It is discarded once used.

A card with a red border is an instant card. This means as soon as you pick it up, it has to be played. It is discarded once used.







Our Prototype



## The Strategy

- Educational Resource
- £5.00  $\rightarrow$  £2.19
- Sell for £2.50-£3.00 to make profit
- Manufacturing the game
- Translation



# Any Questions?

#### Trafficking and Modern Slavery

#### Rachel Hopper

**Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service** 

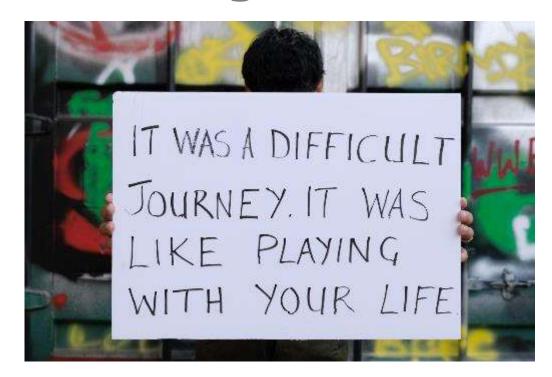
Barnardo's







#### **Child Trafficking & Modern Slavery**



**Rachel Hopper** 

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#### **Modern Slavery**

"holding a person in slavery or servitude....requiring them to perform forced or compulsory labour" (Modern Slavery Act 2015)

- Forced or compulsory labour or service
- Exploitation
- 'Chains' not always visible





#### **Human Trafficking**

"Trafficking of persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of person, by means of the threat of or use of force, or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power, (...), for the purpose of exploitation."

Palermo Protocol (2000)





Movement - including within the UK

ACT

Control -threats, violence, coercion, grooming

**MEANS** 

For the purpose of exploitation

**PURPOSE** 







### **Types of Exploitation**

### **Sexual Exploitation**

### **Domestic Servitude**

### **Forced Labour**

agriculture, cannabis growth restaurants, construction.....

### <u>Criminal</u> <u>Exploitation</u>

drugs
theft
begging
pick-pocketing
Benefit fraud.....

**Organ Harvesting** 





### In Northamptonshire

- Sudanese children
  - Labour exploitation on farms in Libya
  - Debt bondage owed £5000
  - Held hostage and sold
- Vietnamese child
  - Labour/Criminal exploitation on cannabis farm in UK
- Afghan child
  - Working together to understand his journey





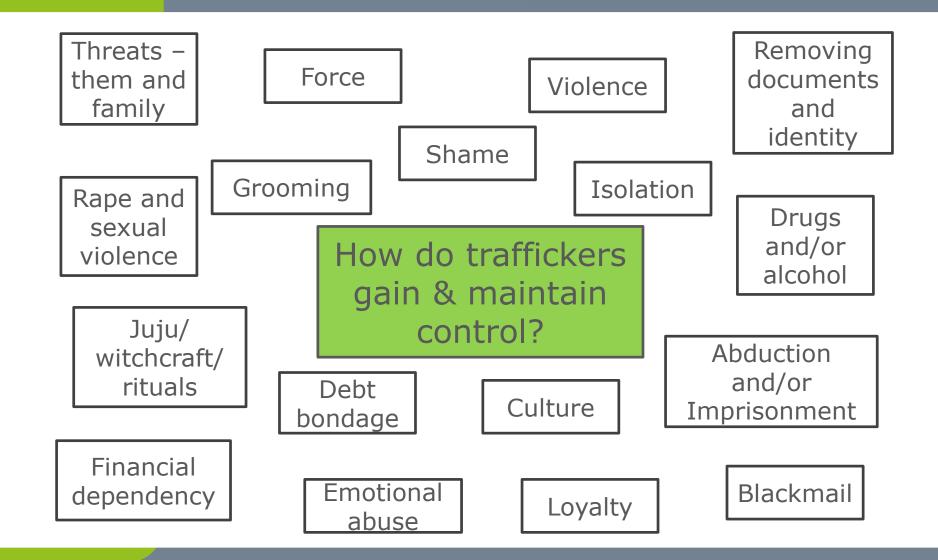
### In Northamptonshire

#### UK children

- Young people have mainly been referred through YOS
- Approximately 10 referrals
- Most have been from the North of the County or Northampton.
- All but one have been criminally exploited, mostly with County Lines links
- One sexually exploited young person, who was also being criminally exploited
- Often the children referred in to us have been exploited over many years – making it much harder for services to support them.
- Often linked with other areas such as Cambridgeshire,
   Bedfordshire, West Midlands and more recently Lincolnshire.











### What is NRM?

National Referral Mechanism

- Framework for identification of trafficking & slavery
- Duty to notify –Modern Slavery Act 2015
- No consent needed for child (u18yrs)
- Offers a number of benefits
- We can deliver FREE awareness-raising about NRM and your legal duty





Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship Service:

S48 Modern Slavery Act 2015

Home Office funded

Early Adopter Sites

East Midlands including Northamptonshire





2 x ICTG (Direct Work)



1 x Regional Practice Co-Ordinator



1 x Team Manager







### **Independent Child Trafficking Guardian (ICTG)**

- Direct Work with young people trafficked from abroad –separated from country and family (with caveats)
- Advocacy and support for young person
- Specialist Trafficking support to professionals including NRM, safety planning, accommodation decision-making, immigration process.
- Attendance at key meetings regarding yp





### **ICTG Regional Practice Co-Ordinator**

- Upskill professionals to recognise and respond to trafficking –particularly internal trafficking
- Casework –not direct work
- Training/ Awareness
- Co-location/ drop-ins
- Point of contact
- Attendance at key strategic and operational meetings and panels





### Identification depends on you!

0800 043 4303
24/7 Support Line
Barnardo's National Counter
Trafficking Service

# Time for a Break

Don't forget to let us know what you think the partnership is doing well and needs to improve.





## Contextual Safeguarding

### **Sean Carter**

**Strategic Manager - Safeguarding and Quality Assurance** 

**Children First Northamptonshire** 



## **Contextual Safeguarding**

'As well as threats to the welfare of children from within their families, children may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their families. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online'. (WTSC, 2018)



## Situating 'county lines' as a child welfare issue

"children who are being exploited in gangs deserve a similar response to those who are being sexually exploited...children who are exploited and groomed for criminal purposes are equally as deserving of support. The language of criminal exploitation is rarely understood and therefore those affected are not offered the same response. All forms of exploitation should be considered in the same way, with an understanding of grooming and vulnerability" (APPG on Runaway and Missing Children, 2017).



## Inclusion in schools' guidance

- Advice
- Reference to Contextual Safeguarding as informing a whole-school approach (embedded in paragraphs 81-82)
- A culture that makes clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is always unacceptable
- strong preventative education programme will help create an environment in which all children at the school or college are supportive and respectful of their peers when reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment are made.
- Policies, processes and curriculum under constant review to protect all their children.
- Reports of sexual violence and/or harassment (especially where there is evidence of patterns of behaviour) may point to environmental and or systemic problems



- KCSIE
- New Chapter on peeron-peer abuse – particularly peer-sexual abuse
- Reference to Contextual Safeguarding – particularly with an emphasis on an interplay between risks outside of schools and student welfare

## **Contextual Safeguarding**

- <a href="https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/">https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/</a> Everyone to sign-up...
- The range, nature and causes of adolescent risks are different than those faced by groups younger / older than them → a distinctive set of interconnected needs
- The impact of maltreatment often manifests differently to that of maltreatment at a younger age
- Adolescence provides a unique array of strengths and opportunities as a result of social and physiological development processes
- What risks are associated with adolescence (prevalence & impact)?
  - Sexual abuse / exploitation by gangs, groups or peers, online abuse or intrafamilial abuse
  - Physical abuse (gang-related, community violence, intimate relationship violence)
  - Neglect (family members or in custody)
  - Emotional abuse (family members, bullying (online / peers) intimate partners)
  - 'Other' Do not fit with CP categories Homelessness, self-harm, substance misuse, gang activity



## Who are we talking about...?





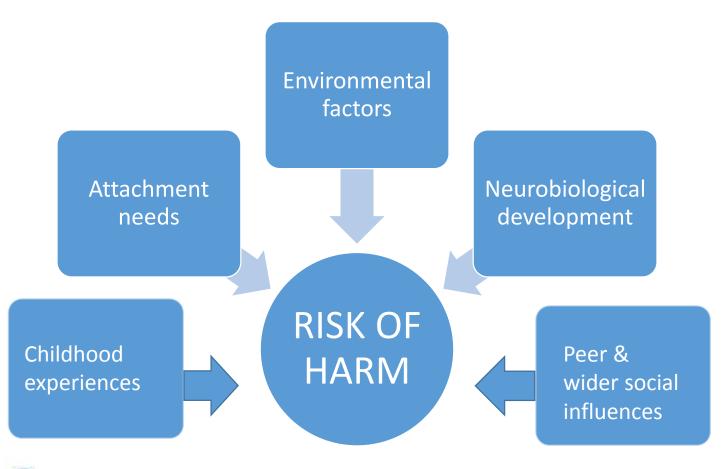
## **Considering challenges**

"To develop normally, a child needs the enduring, irrational involvement of one or more adults in care of and in joint activity with that child. In short, somebody has to be crazy about that kid"

- Relationship-based practice with a reluctant cohort how / who to address this? Not likely to be a statutory approach...
- Trusting relationships through assertive, consistent outreach
- Difficulty in engagement of young people groomed into criminal activity (imperfect victims)
- Information-sharing & silo working Can we create opportunities for shared training?
- Signs of Safety & young people's ownership of risks
  - Strengths-based approaches
  - Involvement of communities as assets
  - Co-designing assessments & interventions



## **Considering challenges**





## **Contextual Safeguarding**

- During adolescence, young people are more likely to be victims of multiple, linked risks:
  - Going missing
  - Involved with gangs
  - Criminally exploited
  - Physical / sexual violence
- Risks to adolescents are more likely be complex & situated outside of the home environment, in public places where adolescents congregate
- These settings are often out of the control of parents / carers and extra-familial risk involves loss of parental control
- Gang association, criminal & sexual exploitation can involve grooming that undermines family relationships



## The nature of adolescent development

Risk and motivation for thrills

Short term gains

Dynamics of adolescence

**Emotional regulation** 

Increasing desire for autonomy



# Multi-agency discord - 'It hasn't reached the threshold'

Vulnerable adolescents

Vs.

Vulnerable children

Risk outside the home

Vs.

Risk within the home

Abuse by young people

Vs.

Abuse by adults

Unsafe social spaces

Vs.

Unsafe individuals



### Children Adolescents Adults

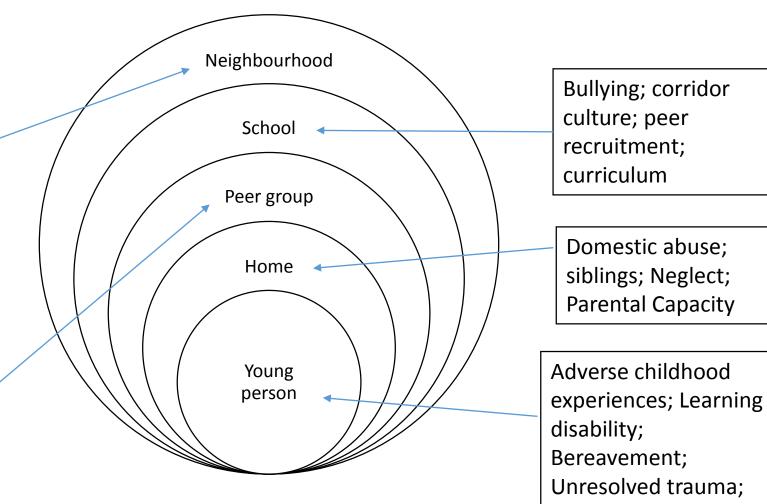
Child protection ('rescuing babies from harm in the family') Making safeguarding personal ('Person-led, risk-enablement, choice & control')



### Contextual nature of abuse in adolescence

Street-based victimisation and grooming; criminal exploitation; robbery; CSE in parks, shopping centres etc.

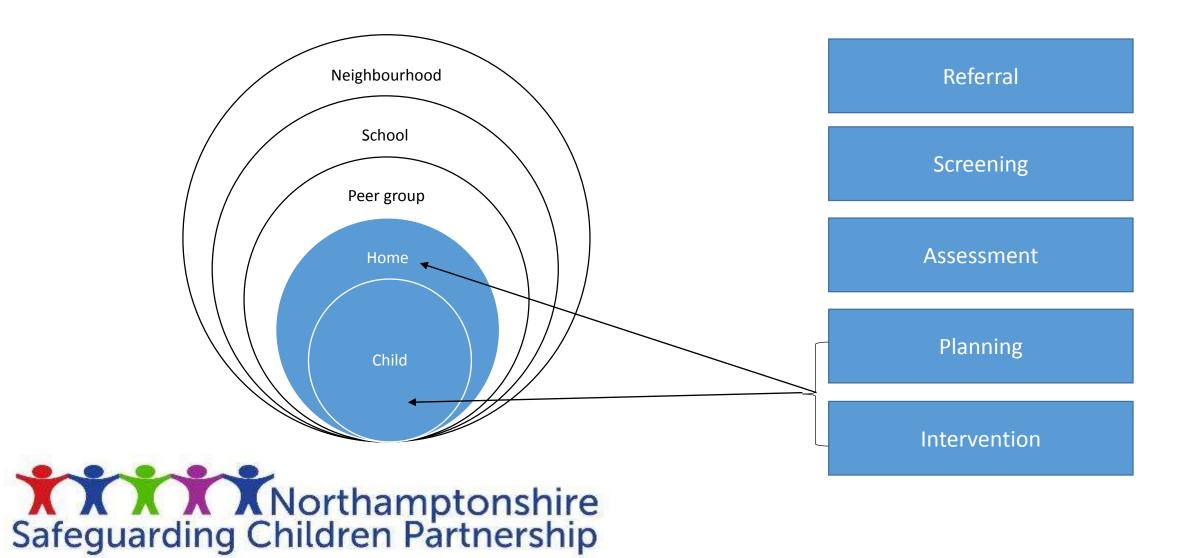
Peer association to intimate partner violence; peer group sexual offending



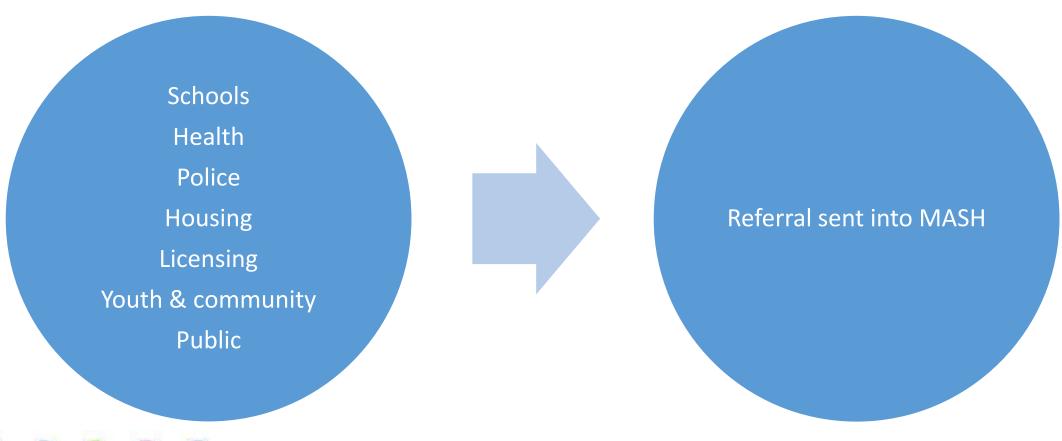
adolescents...

Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

## Traditional reach of child protection



# Safeguarding is 'Everyone's business' = referral and information



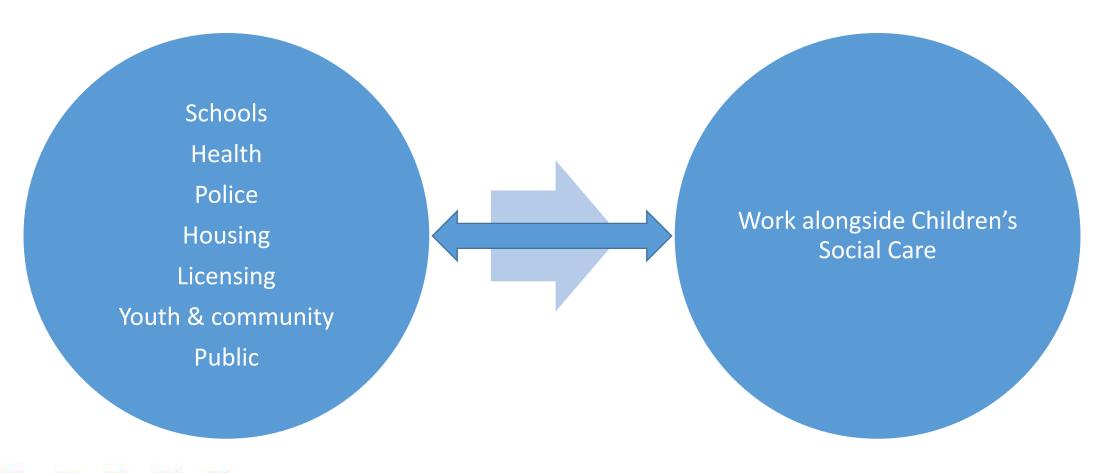


## Reframing understanding

- Requires us to recognise risks adolescents are more vulnerable to & need a different response; move beyond a silo approach
  - Adolescent Risk Management meetings
  - RISE
  - Missing
  - CE sub-group (multi-agency partnership key priority)
  - Serious Organised Crime links
  - Adolescent Service (integrated links / teams)
- Power of language



## To: 'Everyone's business' = creating safe spaces





## Joint interventions – how are we doing?

- Districts & Boroughs Do we have consistency across the county?
- Role of ARMs
- How strong are links with Community Safety?
- YOS as a multi-agency model
- RISE enough resource to do preventative work?
- CIRV
- Adolescent Service real opportunities to change how we do things

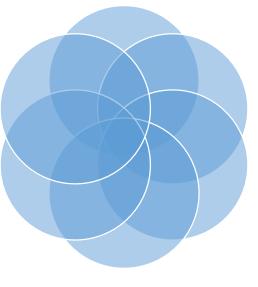


# Challenges faced when implementing the approach

Broadening capacity & responsibility

Holding risk on context, rather than solely individual plans

Trusting partnerships beyond the usual 3



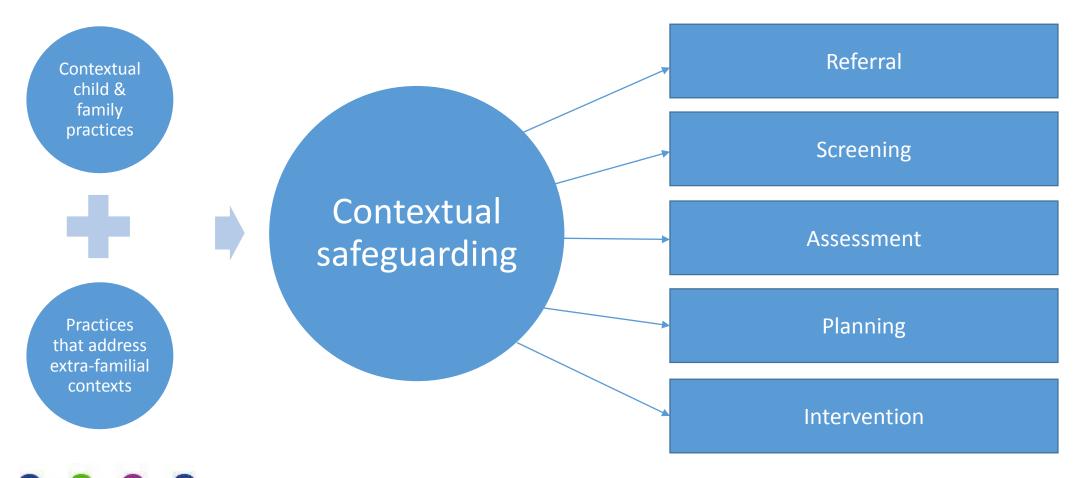
Bringing strategic work directly into plans

Working <u>with</u> peer dynamics

Stating & changing contextual dynamics



## Two tier approach





# 2-Tiers application across a system (1)

### Referral & screening

Tier 1: Is information about peer, school and neighbourhood collected at point of referral?

Tier 2: Can a peer group, school or location be subject of a referral?

#### Assessment

Tier 1: Does the assessment of children and families (in particular capacity to parent) consider extra-familial contexts?

Tier 2: Can you assess extrafamilial contexts?

FOR BOTH - Do assessment methods capture this info?

### **Planning**

Tier 1: Do the plans for the young person and family consider location of interventions?

Tier 2: Are you able to build safeguarding plans to increase safety in extra-familial contexts?

FOR BOTH – How are these embedded into meetings?



# 2-Tiers application across a system (2)

#### **Interventions**

Tier 1: Do interventions with young people help them to consider contextual safety?

Tier 2: Are community guardians identified in contexts?

Are peer group dynamics changed?

Is physical design or policy considered in intervention?

### **Polices**

Tier 1: Threshold decisions on significant harm or location of harm?

Tier 2: What is the threshold for a context to be subject to assessment?

BOTH – Are all procedures equipped to recognise and address extrafamilial risk?



### Tier 2 - New approaches to contexts



Assessment methods: Observations (https://vimeo.com/299237655)

Meetings & planning structures

Stakeholder & delivery partners

Interventions with places







## What might that mean in practice...?

- Senior school teachers are told by a student that a group of their peers is sharing a sexually indecent image of their peers on a snapchat group.
- Following initial inquiries the school refers these young people into children's services in addition to school sanctions.
- Outside of a Contextual Safeguarding approach Children's Services would close all referrals in this case as all parents were protective and there were no concerns at home.
- Inside a Contextual Safeguarding approach Children's Services accept this referral as a peer group referral and initiate a group assessment to understand group dynamics, risk, vulnerability and strengths.



## What might that mean in practice...?

- Through this process it emerges that this group was one of many at the school who had shared images previously and that, were this group at another school, it wasn't clear if the incident would have occurred at all.
- The social rules at play within the school had normalised image sharing and it was the school that became subject to assessment and intervention – via whole-year bystander programmes, staff training and a review of policies and procedures to better include the school position on image sharing.
- This approach was intended to prevent future incidents and re-referrals by addressing the contextual dynamics of the HSB.



## **Mapping & Analysis**

- Police-led analysis 'Community Profiles' How do we share this more widely / safely?
- Data / intelligence-sharing & need to work through issues preventing constructive partnership working
- Hotspot identification...& so what?
- From complex strategy meetings case-based approach to: -
  - Ecomaps
  - Peer Group assessment and mapping (<a href="https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/publications/peer-group-assessment-and-mapping">https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/publications/peer-group-assessment-and-mapping</a>)
  - Neighbourhood assessment toolkit (https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/publications/neighbourhood-assessment-toolkit)
  - School assessment toolkit (<a href="https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/publications/school-assessment-toolkit">https://www.contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/en/publications/school-assessment-toolkit</a>)



# **Contextual Safeguarding exercise**

Order your context strips from 'safest' to 'least safe'

- 1. For each young person, consider where they are most protected and where they are most vulnerable
- 2. Note down key points to assess the young person and the context under consideration (assessing the nature of their homes, peer groups, families and neighbourhoods)
- 3. Identify interventions that you, or your partners, could offer to build on protective factors or address issues of concern within each context as well as with individual young people



# The incident - Anastasia, Ben and Chris

- Anastasia, Ben & Chris get the same bus home after school each day
- Anastasia knows Ben & Chris through her friend Katie and they sometimes hang around together
- Katie says that Ben fancies Anastasia. Anastasia says she doesn't really like Ben and Chris as she finds them pushy and has heard rumours about things Ben did to another girl
- One day Anastasia sees Ben & Chris at the bus stop and they come over to speak with her
- Chris grabs Anastasia's bag and gets her to chase him along the street, into an alley
- Anastasia follows Ben & Chris into the alley
- When she gets there, Ben stops her from leaving & pushes her up against a wall
- Other students walk past but Anastasia is too scared to ask for help
- Ben grabs Anastasia and a sexual assault takes place
- Chris films this on his phone
- When it is over Anastasia gets her bag and leaves

### The individuals

#### **Anastasia**

- Female
- 14 years old
- Dual heritage white British
   / Greek Cypriot
- Lives with birth family
- God school attendance
- No criminal record, but has been involved in some fights
- No going missing reports
- After the incident, she stays away from school for 2 months

#### Ben

- Male
- 15 years old
- White British
- Lives with grandmother on a Special Guardianship Order
- Previously had good school attendance, but at risk of exclusion for disruptive behaviour
- Academically successful
- Out of Court disposal for GBH 1 year prior to the incident

- Male
- 15 years old
- Dual heritage black
   Caribbean / white British
- Lives with mother
- Erratic school attendance
- No further action for the GBH incident alongside Ben
- No diagnosed learning difficulty, but on school's SEN list

### The families

#### **Anastasia**

- Lives with her mum & dad
- Her dad didn't live at home when she was younger
- Dad has received support for alcohol misuse and is now living back in the family home
- Mum works long hours and often appears to be stressed
- After the incident, both parents are supportive of & work with professionals to support their daughter
- Practitioners have suggested
   Anastasia moves to another area
   where wider family live
- Anastasia doesn't want to leave

#### Ben

- Ben lives with his gran on an SGO
- Prior to this, Ben lived with his parents where he witnessed his father physically abuse his mum
- Ben is currently a Child in Need and is supported by this
- Ben's gran is able to care for him, but has some mobility issues that make it hard for her to move around
- She has given Ben an 8pm curfew but he often ignores this
- Gran feels she is 'losing' Ben
- Gran doesn't report Ben as missing

- Chris lives with his mum and 2 younger siblings (4 & 9)
- Following the GBH incident a referral is made to Children's Social Care
- Chris' mum tries to look out for him but is often busy with his 2 younger siblings
- There are no Child Protection concerns raised about the home environment prior to, during or after the incident
- Chris' mum has been contacting school and Police to routinely report Chris missing

# Peer groups

#### Anastasia

- Anastasia is in a supportive group of same-age female & male friends in her school
- Anastasia's friend Katie has started to go to a local youth club where she met Ben & Chris
- Sometimes Anastasia goes with Katie to the youth club
- When the incident happens,
   Katie and other students walk
   past
- Her friends are sympathetic, but won't talk with Police

#### Ben

- Ben used to be friends with a group of same age boys & girls from the same school
- In the last 2 years Ben has started to hang out with older boys from the area
- Ben doesn't see his old group of friend; they describe him as intimidating and say that he has become one of the 'popular' boys now
- Ben and his friends often shout at girls and lift up their skirts; they say it is 'just a bit of fun'

- Chris spends most of his time with his friends when out of school
- Most of his friends are the same age as Chris
- In school Chris is relatively isolated and he finds it hard to make friends
- Some of Chris' friends have criminal records for ASB
- Chris likes Ben and looks up to him

### **Schools**

#### **Anastasia and Ben**

- Anastasia and Ben attend the same school and, although they are in different form groups, they share some lessons together
- Ben started to show an romantic interest in Anastasia, but she told him she wasn't interested. Anastasia's friends say that she's lucky that Ben fancies her
- Some of the students shout names at the girls and lift up their skirts. Some staff have advised the girls to wear shorts under their skirts
- Anastasia wanted to tell a teacher about what happened but decided against it as she was scared that everyone would find out
- Following the incident, Ben stays in school. The school have been advised not to talk about the incident because of the on-going investigation
- Staff feel they don't know what else to do about inappropriate sexual behaviour at school
- Anastasia's timetable is changed so that she doesn't have to come into contact with Ben

- Attends the local Pupil Referral Unit, close to Anastasia and Ben's school
- He was in mainstream school but was excluded for difficult behaviour
- Teacher struggle to keep Chris engaged in class
- Chris likes school but is isolated and doesn't have many friends
- Chris has begun to touch girls inappropriately & jump on them in the corridor
- The school are monitoring these incidents & considering how they might support him

# The neighbourhood

#### Anastasia, Ben and Chris

- Anastasia, Ben & Chris and some other students from the schools in the local area catch the same bus home after school
- Some girls have told teachers that they don't like the bus stop because it's dark & scary
- A sexual assault took place in the stairwell of a local shopping area 3 months ago and, while
  professionals are aware, the young people who use the route don't perceive any actions taking
  place
- While students were there during the incident, some said they had seen stuff like that before & thought the girls liked it
- There is some CCTV in the area, but not near where the incident took place
- Chris likes meeting Ben near the bus stop and sometimes they go together to the youth club
- Local residents have complained about anti-social behaviour around the bus stop and shops,
   particularly young girls running around screaming

### Reflection

- What individual behaviours / needs required attention for Anastasia, Ben and Chris?
- What were the changes required to the social conditions / contexts in which Anastasia, Ben and Chris spent their time?
- Which partners were required?
- What gaps / challenges remain in the intervention plan(s) you developed?
- What are the implications for local practice?

# Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV)

**Daryl Lyon Inspector & Head of CIRV** 

**Northamptonshire Police** 



### What Next?

### Mark Behan

**Detective Chief Superintendent & Child Exploitation Sub Group Chair** 

**Northamptonshire Police** 



# What Next?

What do we need to do as a Partnership?

What does your organisation need to do?

• What do you need to do as an individual?



## GOODBYE

Thank You for attending and have a safe journey home.

Please place your evaluation form and name badge in the boxes as you leave where you will also pick up your memory stick of resources.



