

Practitioner Briefing



Sexual Exploitation Modern Day Slavery Trafficking of Human Beings and County Lines

August 2017

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Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

If you have any concerns about the welfare of a child or an adult at 'risk':



Never ignore it – Always record it – Always share it

You are as accountable for what you do as well as what you choose not to do

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- marks or scars on their body which they try to conceal by refusing to undress or uncover parts of their body
- self-harming, suicidal tendencies

In addition;

- identify issues early
- share this information with your colleagues or professionals in other agencies by completing the Intel form
- secure support to help strengthen the young person's family
- network, to avoid increased vulnerability or further dependency on the perpetrator
- think about ways you might be able to better support and help children/young people/adult to share information if they are worried about their own or another child/ young person's situation
- identify opportunities to educate children, young people and their parents and adults about child sexual abuse through exploitation
- always consider whether the concern warrants multi- agency consideration in a strategy discussion.

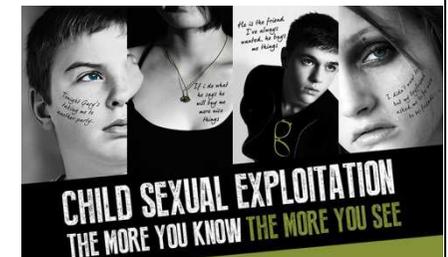
Useful Resources

From the Bedford Borough Safeguarding Children Board www.bedford.gov.uk/lscb a specific page for practitioners on CSE can be accessed where you can find the following documents:

- Pan Bedfordshire Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation
- CSE Risk Assessment tool and guidance
- CSE Disruption tool
- CSE Practice Guidance
- Child sexual abuse through exploitation leaflet
- CSE In Rotherham Report - Alexis Jay
- Pan Bedfordshire CSE Strategy
- Intelligence Submission Form and guidance
- CSEG Guidance for Practitioners

Bedfordshire Against CSE

Organisations across Bedfordshire have teamed up to help tackle the issue of CSE. This website contains useful information for parents/carers, and young people themselves, on what CSE is, how to spot the signs, and what to do if you're concerned about it. <http://www.bedfordshireagainstcse.org/>



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Blast – men and boys who are victims of CSE <http://www.mesmac.co.uk/projects/blast>

Parents against Child Sexual Exploitation www.paceuk.info

Barnado's – Child Sexual Exploitation www.barnados.org.uk

CEOP <https://ceop.police.uk/>

Children Society www.childrensociety.org.uk/...children/help-us-stop-child-sexual-exploitation

NSPCC – CSE at a glance <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/...child-sexual-exploitation/>

Community Care Inform Child Sexual Exploitation, knowledge and practice hub www.ccinform.co.uk

CSE legislation and guidance www.nspcc.org.uk

University of Beds research into Child Sexual Exploitation www.beds.ac.uk/intcent

National Working Group - <http://www.nwgnetwork.org/> to become a GOLD member please email them at network@nwgnetwork.org with your contact details.



Modern Day Slavery and Trafficking



Modern slavery comes in many forms including forced labour, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and street crime.

Someone whose travel has been arranged or facilitated with a view to them being exploited when they arrive at their destination is a victim of human trafficking – and anyone who perpetrates or aids in this practice is also guilty of modern slavery offences.

Human trafficking is defined by the UNHCR guidelines (2006) as a process that is a combination of three basic components:

- Movement (including within the UK);
- Control, through harm/threat of harm or fraud;
- For the purpose of exploitation

Evidence suggests that traffickers operate according to rational economic business principles with complex profit and loss accounts, and that they treat victims as commodities. (Kelly and Regan, 2000; Salt and Stein, 1997).

The Palermo Protocol establishes children as a special case for which there are only two components – movement and exploitation. Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim – whether or not she/he has been deceived, because it is not considered possible for children to give informed consent. 'Child' refers to children 0 to 18 years.



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A child may be trafficked for the purpose of:

- Sexual exploitation (including child abusive acts and images)
- Domestic servitude (e.g. domestic chores, looking after young children)
- Labour exploitation (e.g. working in restaurants, building sites, cleaning)
- Enforced criminality (e.g. cannabis cultivation, street theft, begging, drug dealing and trafficking)
- Benefit/housing fraud
- Illegal adoption
- Female genital mutilation
- Servile and underage marriage

A child may be trafficked between a number of countries in the EU or globally, prior to being trafficked into/within the UK. The child may have entered the UK illegally (i.e. with immigration documents).

“County lines” is the term used to describe the approach taken by gangs originating from large urban areas, who travel to locations elsewhere such as county or coastal towns to sell class A drugs. Gangs typically recruit and exploit children and young people to courier drugs and cash. Typically, users ask for drugs via a mobile phone line used by the gang. Couriers travel between the gang’s urban base and the county or coastal locations on a regular basis to collect cash and deliver drugs. County lines cuts across a number of issues including: drug dealing, violence, gangs, exploitation, safeguarding, modern slavery and missing persons, and to tackle it requires the efforts of all partner agencies.



“Cuckooing” is a Police term that is used when a vulnerable person’s home is taken over by criminals who exploit, coerce and bully their victim to assist with their criminal activities. The property is then used as a base from which to sell drugs, and mobile phones are used to order more drugs via couriers, who travel by train or car.

Children or vulnerable adults are often pressured to become drug couriers, assist with theft, burglary and allow their homes to become drug dens or used for Child Sexual Exploitation. Gangs recruit them through deception, intimidation, violence, debt bondage and/or grooming.

The use of debt is a common feature in the exploitation of children and adults. Children are often groomed by a criminal who will give them money and gifts like clothes and mobile phones. The Gangs will then tell them they owe the group money and have to work off the debt. The National Crime Agency (NCA) has also had reports of children being robbed of drugs by the very gangs they work for in staged robberies. They then believe they are in debt to the group. However, some children and young people view themselves as taking part willingly to earn cash and do not see themselves as being exploited.

If you become aware of any intelligence around any of the above please fill in an intelligence submission form

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which can be found on the Bedford Borough Safeguarding Children Board website www.bedford.gov.uk/lscb on the CSE page.

National Crime Agency <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/crime-threats/human-trafficking>
<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre>

NSPCC <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-trafficking/>

Trafficking of Adults

Poverty, limited opportunities at home, lack of education, unstable social and political conditions, economic imbalances, and war are seen as the key driving forces of the supply of trafficked people. These factors underscore the importance of strategic interventions that take a proactive approach to dealing with these issues in both source and transit countries.

The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Project Acumen report (Jackson et al., 2010) shows that of their calculation of the 17,000 migrant women involved in prostitution in the off-street sector, 2,600 are estimated to have been trafficked, and a further 9,200 are considered to be vulnerable – they have elements of vulnerability related to trafficking, but fall short of the threshold used for concluding that they had been trafficked, and amongst whom there may be further victims of trafficking.

An adult can be trafficked for the purpose of:

Sexual Exploitation: The scale of trafficking for sexual exploitation remains largely unknown worldwide since its very nature demands secrecy and reliable statistics are therefore not forthcoming. In the UK, there are some clues as to its scale. For example, in a recent ACPO report, 2,212 brothels were identified in London alone, and the police estimate that up to 50% of those working in the brothels may have been trafficked. Traffickers take virtually all the earnings from their 'slave' and move them around the country so they are not associated with any particular area.

Domestic servitude: Domestic workers are vulnerable to exploitation from employers. They work alone and are reliant on their employer for their work, accommodation and immigration status. If the employer does not respect their rights, migrant domestic workers have little bargaining power and can find themselves trapped in this invisible form of slavery. Cases of domestic servitude in the UK include both adults and children, normally migrants.

Forced labour: Many people trafficked into the UK to carry out hard manual work on farms or in factories for little or no pay. Their passports are confiscated by their traffickers and they are made to live in terrible conditions. This is not a phenomenon just



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affecting foreigners: in early 2012, several British men were rescued from a site in Bedfordshire where they had been living in squalid conditions, forced to work day and night without pay.

Enforced criminality: people are trafficked into the UK for illegal activities, such as shoplifting, pick-pocketing, committing benefit fraud, cannabis cultivation, drug smuggling and selling pirate CDs and DVDs on the street (see Anti-Slavery International et al., 2006; Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, 2009a; 2009b). The UK may also be used as a transit country – a stopping off point prior to movement to other locations (see United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2006; Serious Organised Crime Agency, 2009).

Forced Marriage: A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with cognitive impairments, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.



Importance of consistent assessments & recording of information about CSE and modern day slavery

- All professionals should maintain contemporaneous records of any incidents/concerns and actions taken. Please be aware that these records may be called upon at a later date and used as evidence.
- All Social Worker with open cases of suspected CSE/Modern Day Slavery must go back retrospectively to ensure that client records are up to date and work through the risks presented to or by the child/adult.
- If a child or young person or adult is at risk of exploitation, then please flag this on their records in consultation with your line manager.
- Please share any intelligence you have with the Police.



You as the practitioner must consider whether the child, young person or adult is consenting willingly to the activity or is being coerced or does not have capacity to consent.

Please access the Pan Bedfordshire Interagency Child protection Procedures <http://www.bedfordscb.proceduresonline.com/> for guidance.

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If you are concerned a child or young person is at risk of exploitation, abuse and/or neglect please contact the **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** on email: multiagency@bedford.gov.uk or phone 01234 718700

If you are concerned an adult is at risk of or experiencing sexual abuse through exploitation or modern day slavery, contact our Safeguarding Adults Team on 01234 276222 during office hours or Emergency Duty Team outside of office hours on 0300 300 8123

or email adult.protection@bedford.gov.uk

Modern Day Slavery Helpline 08000 121 700

General Numbers:

Police Emergencies 999, Non Emergencies 101

Public Protection Unit 01234 246960 Email: cpt2@eastern-region.net

