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## COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016/17 – QUARTER 3

### CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



JANUARY 2017

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Document Details	
Title:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment – CSE
Date Created:	January 2017
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the third document that will be produced for 2016/17. The focus of this document will be on Child Sexual Exploitation.
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Geographic Coverage:	Huntingdonshire
Time Period:	To June 2016, including historic data
Format:	pdf
Status:	version 0.6 – Public Version
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### DOCUMENT OUTLINE

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) with an understanding of the crime and anti-social behaviour affecting the district. This will enable the Partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence. This document focuses on updating the Partnership's understanding of child sexual exploitation (CSE) which was first considered in 2014.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts>

### DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The Partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. The aim of each document is to gain a better understanding of an agreed key issue in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts agreed by the Partnership:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Domestic Abuse	Jun & July	July 2016
2	Oxmoor	Aug & Sept	October 2016
3	<b>Child Sexual Exploitation</b>	<b>Dec &amp; Jan</b>	<b>January 2017</b>
4	Violence	Feb & Mar	April 2017

### ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>.

The Pyramid of Crime victim offender interactive profile is presented at district level and can be accessed here:

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB>.

It will be updated shortly.

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### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report in particular looks to update and develop the information available on historical and current issues affecting Huntingdonshire in relation to child sexual exploitation (CSE) and what resource and interventions are currently focused on tackling these issues.

#### 1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of CSE is what the Partnership feared it might be within the district. Within the possible modalities of offending, the evidence currently suggest a less organised type of abuse, taking place between peers or single abusers, often utilising online communication routes to target potential victims.

Gaining this greater understanding of CSEs has provided an opportunity for prevention work with potential victims to target the message. The current data indicates a small number of victims and potential victims within Huntingdonshire that are being identified and referred through the established pathways, led by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB).

The recent national revelations of historic abuse of boys and young men through sports clubs does indicate that unknown elements can continue to emerge. However agencies are not where they were two years ago, and there are already processes and procedures in place that will be able to tackle issues that do emerge more quickly than previously. This is an area that will require some monitoring to ensure that potential victims are not missed.

It is hard to ascertain what direct impact this partnership has had on this cross border issue given the number of other agencies and partnerships working on this agenda in an intensive way in the last 2 years. Although it is likely that overall the Partnership has contributed to the following:

- Raising public confidence and awareness
  - Chelsea's Choice – school based intervention based on awareness raising and prevention
- Strengthening existing partnerships and leadership
  - Close working with locality workers.
  - Use of referral pathways for at risk individuals (MASH & Operation MakeSafe)
  - Multi-agency case work
- Intelligence and performance monitoring
  - Use of referral pathways for at risk individuals (MASH & Operation MakeSafe)
  - Use of this strategic assessment to monitor progress against action plan
- Learning & development
  - Staff awareness and training

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### 1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall it is recommended that the Partnership discharge this priority as the lead remains with the LSCB and there are now embedded ways of working. However, the Partnership should continue to support locally delivery of prevention and awareness work around CSE due to the substantial harm caused by this type of criminality.;

- The Partnership should use online safety education to raise awareness amongst children, young people, and their parents/guardians of the dangers many social media platforms present.
- The Partnership should use existing websites such as <http://appcrawlr.com> to keep abreast of new advances in technology to ensure there is an awareness of new routes of online communication and potential platforms for CSE perpetrators to contact potential victims.

Areas where there is potential development work or cross border work are;

- Other forces have found that the use of legal highs is increasingly being linked to CSE cases. The Partnership should investigate the relevance of this link within Huntingdonshire and use existing multi agency pathways for this issue should it be found locally.
- To tackle CSE cases linked to the use of locations such as parks, the Partnership should focus on preventative actions.
- The Partnership should be aware that CSE cases linked to sports clubs may become apparent in the District due to high profile cases in the media increasing reporting rates through raising awareness of CSE. Sports clubs may be a suitable target for awareness raising activities.
- Partners should see Appendix for recommendations relating to the *Chelsea's Choice* theatre production.

**Commented [RL1]:** Claudia – is this relevant anymore ? is tough love now being delivered?

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### 2 INTRODUCTION

Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) requested that the third quarterly strategic assessment focus on Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). It includes a review of previous recommendations<sup>1</sup> and actions taken to tackle them. Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child abuse and one that can manifest itself in many different ways.

This will enable the Partnership to understand the impact of recent interventions and take further action or discharge the priority as indicated by clear evidence. This document aims to explore in greater detail the extent of CSE in Huntingdonshire and aims to form recommendations of appropriate actions.

While those who have worked with children for many years will testify that CSE is far from a new phenomenon<sup>2</sup>, what has changed is the level of professional and public awareness generated by a series of high profile investigations and criminal trials. Recently, prominent cases have emerged in sports and the media. These join existing cases in Rotherham, Rochdale, Derby, Oxford and other towns and cities where the previously hidden scale of the problem have been uncovered as well as a particular pattern of abuse.

#### 2.1 BACKGROUND

Previous priority analysis of CSE in Huntingdonshire took place in Q2 of the 2014/15 period. The report set out the risk factors and described the circumstances under which CSE may become an issue. Much of this information has been incorporated into and built upon in this report. 2014/15 analysis identified Huntingdon North, and St Neots Eaton Socon as priority wards and noted that preventative work as well as awareness raising activities should target these wards. It also noted that the wards: Huntingdon East, St Neots Eynesbury, and St Neots Priory Park each have higher background risk factors that may be cause for concern regarding CSE. Huntingdon East was identified as having a high volume of HMOs, St Neots Eynesbury was identified as a location where drug use is relatively high whilst St Neots Priory Park had the highest rate of teenage pregnancies.

Due to the qualitative nature of the report coupled with issues accessing exact numbers of CSE victims and the scale of CSE in Huntingdonshire, it focuses predominantly on the different vulnerabilities and the associated risk factors identifying higher risk wards on the basis that they fulfil risk categories rather than identifying wards where CSE is *known* to be an issue.

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<sup>1</sup> Previous research on CSE area is available on the Cambridgeshire Insight webpage for this Partnership: <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts>.

<sup>2</sup> The Sexual Exploitation of Children: It Couldn't Happen Here, Could It?, Ofsted 2014

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### 2.1.1 DEFINITION OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

Within official guidance Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is defined as:

*"involving exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.*

*Child sexual exploitation 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. 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"*<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the statutory definition, Barnardo's recognises that there are different types of CSE based on the nature of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator(s). The table in Appendix One shows the definitions of the different types of CSE.

It is the last of these (organised / networked sexual exploitation or trafficking), in particular a pattern of abuse involving predominantly White British girls as victims and gangs of predominantly Asian heritage men as perpetrators, that has had such a high profile nationally.

## 3. UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUE

Researchers at a national level identify clear problems with establishing both the nature and the scale of CSE. Brodie & Pearce 2012<sup>4</sup> lists a number of studies that highlight the difficulties in researching CSE as a topic, particularly around establishing consistent data sources and definitions. For example one research project identified that some cases that were initially identified as CSE on further investigation, were subsequently found to involve other types of sexual abuse or assault.

<sup>3</sup> Department for Education 2012 Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: National Action Plan Progress Report.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00404853.pdf>



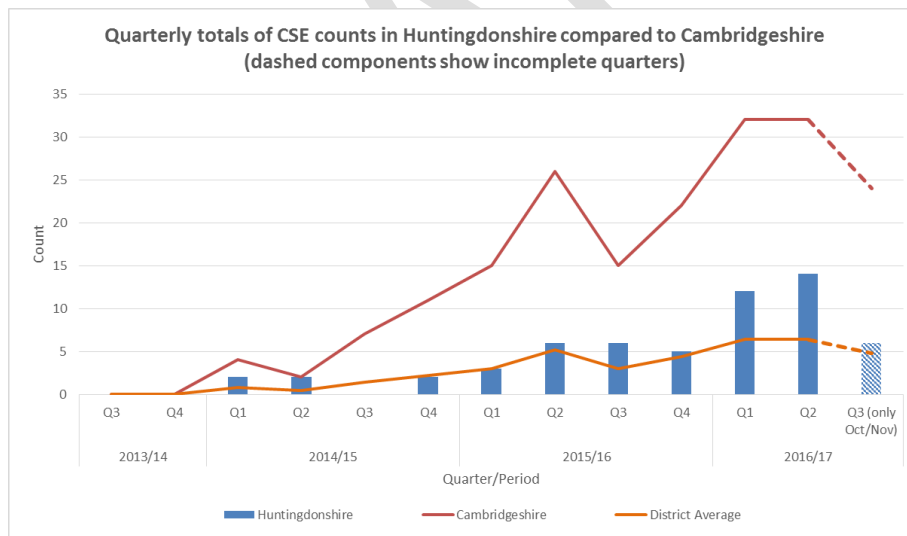
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In building a picture of the possible risks of CSE for Huntingdonshire the researchers faced the same problems noted by Brodie & Pearce 2012<sup>5</sup> mentioned above. Albeit the overall aim of the analysis was to provide a basis for partnership discussion and action rather than to complete a comprehensive audit. Therefore the report relies on the following:

- Quantitative data on counts of CSE cases in the district (much of this has been anonymised in the public version due to low case numbers).
- Qualitative examples of cases.
- Translation of relevant 'risk factors' from national research into a local context.

Accessing data on exact numbers of victims of CSE and the scale of CSE in Huntingdonshire was particularly challenging when the last document was written. Since 2014 the number of potential CSE crimes are now systematically flagged and shared at an aggregated district level and is readily available (Figure 1). This enables this Partnership and the LSCB to routinely monitor the problem.

**Figure 1 Quarterly totals of CSE counts in Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire (dashed components denote incomplete quarters) Source: CADET.**



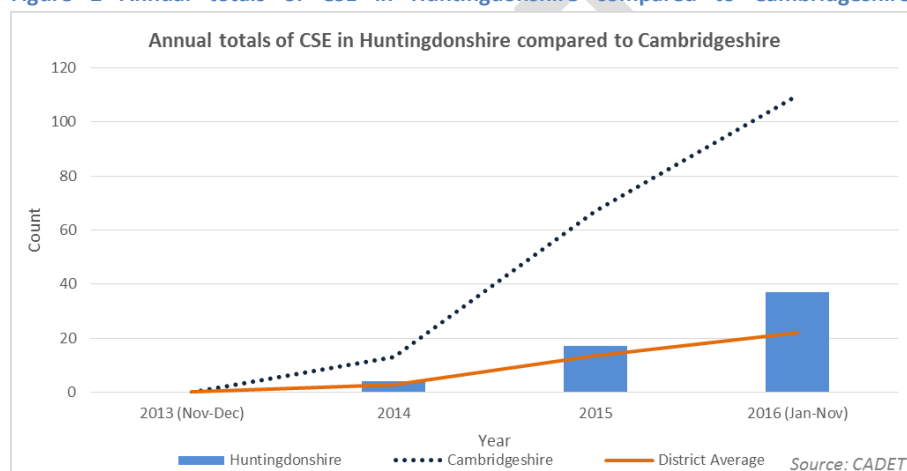
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00404853.pdf>

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### 3.0.1 DETAILED ANALYSIS

Annual totals of recorded CSE (Figure 2) show a steep increase between 2013 and 2016 in both the Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire (dotted line) data. As a larger district the Huntingdonshire numbers are consistently higher than the Cambridgeshire district average (orange line). Alongside the changes in recording practices there has been greater public awareness as a result of high profile cases in the media. This may have subsequently led to a higher reporting rate. If this is the case, it may confirm the importance of awareness raising activities in tackling CSE.

**Figure 2 Annual totals of CSE in Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire.**



### 3.1 VICTIMS

Brodie & Pearce 2012<sup>6</sup> identified where there is consensus between different studies in order to build up a national profile. Individual characteristics associated with the risk of sexual exploitation are known to include:

- family difficulties;
- experience of different types of abuse and neglect;
- experience of the care system;
- a history of educational difficulty, including truancy and exclusion from school;
- a history of running away or going missing;
- drug and alcohol misuse;
- delinquency and gang involvement.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00404853.pdf>

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The nature of these issues, and how they interact with a child or young person's experience of victimisation vary considerably. Generally, most of the Research emphasises the need to treat each young person as an individual.

Brodie & Pearce (2012<sup>7</sup>) also quote Scott, Creegan and Smith (2005) to the extent that research suggests a 'pattern of detachment' from key relationships for young people be that with family, school or community that contribute to vulnerability to CSE as well as other dangers.

An infographic produced by Barnardo's that describes the differences between male and female victims can be found in Appendix Four.

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### 3.1.1 HUNTINGDONSHIRE & CAMBRIDGESHIRE PICTURE

The police profile reports that victims in Cambridgeshire are typically white females in the 14-16 age group however, in parts of Fenland and Peterborough, there are a number of young Eastern European female victims. With the nature of migration overtime this could also be a trend that affects Huntingdonshire although it is likely to be in lower numbers.

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### 3.1.2 VICTIM VULNERABILITIES/ RISK FACTORS

In the previous document both individual and community vulnerabilities and factors were discussed. Within this report only those that have an update or relevance to the work the CSP has been carrying out will be covered.

#### **Proliferation of mobile / internet technology**

Technology offers children and young people many positive opportunities for learning and social interaction. Unfortunately, it also provides perpetrators with new opportunities and pathways to target potential victims. Children are spending more time online and are increasingly likely to communicate with someone not known to them using social networking. Barnardo's has found that young people have been targeted by perpetrators through a variety of media. Facebook was found to be the platform used by perpetrators to commence relationships before moving onto other online media. Professionals of all agencies could give

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00404853.pdf>

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examples of young people they had worked with where harm had been initiated using mobile technology or the internet.

Update –

In Cambridgeshire, Facebook is the most prevalent platform utilised by perpetrators followed by WhatsApp, Snapchat, Skype, Kik, Instagram, and Oovoo. It has also been found that live stream video is becoming more common in Cambridgeshire particularly using Oovoo and Skype. As these and other similar platforms only save videos for short periods of time, it is difficult to gather evidence of exploitation. It must also be noted that dating websites have been found being used in potential CSE cases however many of these are not pursued as the older party often believes the child involved to be over the age of 16 due to their use of the site in question. In particular *Sugardaddy* has been used by victims through which they meet older males who have been found to take them on 'shopping trips' where the victim is bought gifts. It is thought the young girls involved do not understand the level of risk such an arrangement poses and consequently, this may become more prevalent as a form of CSE as those involved encourage their peers to join.

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) reported in 2013 that perpetrators were using social media and the internet to have a 'scatter gun' approach to targeting a large number of potential victims in one message. Furthermore, children targeted via online routes often do not display evidence of previous vulnerabilities and are therefore more difficult to identify. With the advance in technology, a change in the nature of referrals has also taken place with a rise being seen in sexting, the sending of sexually explicit images, online grooming, non-contact sexual abuse, and controlling a young person using a mobile phone.

### **Development of inappropriate relationships**

This continues to be the area of most concern cited by professionals in relation to both CSE and domestic abuse (DA) and is one that has been found to be occurring in the County.

Please note that the *Inappropriate Relationships* category, is thought to be problematic due to there often being small age-gaps between the individuals involved coupled with the presence of coercive or controlling behaviour. Consequently there is uncertainty as to whether such relationships should be classed as CSE. In cases where there are no other mitigating factors, officers have used their own discretion in handling cases.

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

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### Peer relations

The local profile produced by the constabulary has shown

- The influence peers have over potential victims of CSE as being a factor in CSE cases. This ranges from pressure on an individual to attend a certain house or party to older female former victims recruiting younger victims.
- Familial relationships have also been found to be a factor in Cambridgeshire with siblings of victims being potential victims of CSE themselves with siblings of known victims, some as young as primary school age referring to 'boyfriends' and naming known offenders.
- There has also been evidence of online CSE perpetrators using social media friend networks to target a wider range of victims.

Understanding how relationships influence potential victims could assist the method of tackling awareness raising activities and online safety education.

### Deprivation

National evidence<sup>8</sup> refers to children living in poverty and deprivation being at a greater risk, however local evidence from Operation Earle showed that children from a wide range of socio-economic groups are at risk. With the national evidence in mind, mapping of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 scores for Huntingdonshire is included (See Appendix Two).

### Drugs

The prevalence of drugs in the community can also influence the vulnerability of children and the Jay Report<sup>9</sup> identified substance misuse as a significant risk factor in cases of CSE in Rotherham. There was some concern raised around young people involved with drugs and the subsequent vulnerability this created.

#### 2017 Update –

Between June 2015 and June 2016, there were 265 drug offences in Huntingdonshire with the highest counts occurring in Huntingdon West Ward (44), and Huntingdon East Ward (34). This is a total rate of 1.5 drug offences per 1,000 population which is lower than the rate for Cambridgeshire as a whole (1.8 per 1,000), as well as Cambridge City (3.9 per 1,000), and

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<sup>8</sup> College of Policing, Responding to CSE <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/child-sexual-exploitation/#risk-factors>

<sup>9</sup> Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham, Alexis Jay, paragraph 4.13, page 31.

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Fenland (1.9 per 1,000) Districts. Furthermore, between June 2015 and June 2016, a general decline in cases occurred.

In Cambridgeshire it is believed that cannabis is typically the drug used by those involved in CSE, in some cases Class A drugs have also been found used. An increase in the use of legal highs has been found by other forces however it is unknown whether this issue is present in Cambridgeshire. This could be a potential point of investigation.

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

### Children known to Social Service/ in care

In child protection procedures, CSE is not deemed a separate category of abuse. Unfortunately, a lot of data on cases is missing or incomplete, hidden in other categories of abuse or crime, or, in some cases, go completely unreported. This means it is difficult to gain a thorough understanding of the extent of CSE in the UK. However, with the public becoming more aware of CSE as an issue due to high profile cases in the media, data may become more representative of the true nature of CSE.

The following are some recent statistics on the extent of CSE in the UK however, please note, due to the aforementioned difficulties gathering data on CSE, these values may underestimate the true nature of the issue:

- There were 2,409 confirmed victims of sexual exploitation in gangs and groups in the UK between August 2010 and October 2011.
- 236 children<sup>10</sup> were believed to have been trafficked for sexual exploitation in 2013<sup>11</sup>.
- 3.9% of all CINs in 2015/16 were victims of CSE<sup>12</sup>.

Within national cases e.g. Rotherham, children who are living in care or in need of protection or who going missing made up a disproportionate number of victims. There is no available evidence that this is a specific problem in Cambridgeshire. There are robust arrangements in Cambridgeshire to support children living in care particularly around reporting episodes of missing from care and return interviews conducted by “independent” members of staff.

<sup>10</sup> NB This is likely to be an underestimate due to the difficulty in identifying victims of trafficking.

<sup>11</sup> NSPCC *What is child sexual exploitation?*: [https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/?t\\_id=1B2M2Y8AsgTpgAmY7PhCf%3d%3d&t\\_q=child+sexual+exploitation+2016&t\\_tags=language%3aen%2csiteid%3a7f1b9313-bf5e-4415-abf6-aaf87298c667&t\\_ip=92.26.250.203&t\\_hit.id=Nspcc\\_Web\\_Models\\_Pages\\_TopicPage/\\_d4e1cc02-0927-4995-91e3-e3a439b58b72\\_en-GB&t\\_hit.pos=1](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/?t_id=1B2M2Y8AsgTpgAmY7PhCf%3d%3d&t_q=child+sexual+exploitation+2016&t_tags=language%3aen%2csiteid%3a7f1b9313-bf5e-4415-abf6-aaf87298c667&t_ip=92.26.250.203&t_hit.id=Nspcc_Web_Models_Pages_TopicPage/_d4e1cc02-0927-4995-91e3-e3a439b58b72_en-GB&t_hit.pos=1)

<sup>12</sup> Department for Education (2016) *Characteristics of children in need: 2015 to 2016*: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/564620/SFR52-2016\\_Main\\_Text.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/564620/SFR52-2016_Main_Text.pdf)

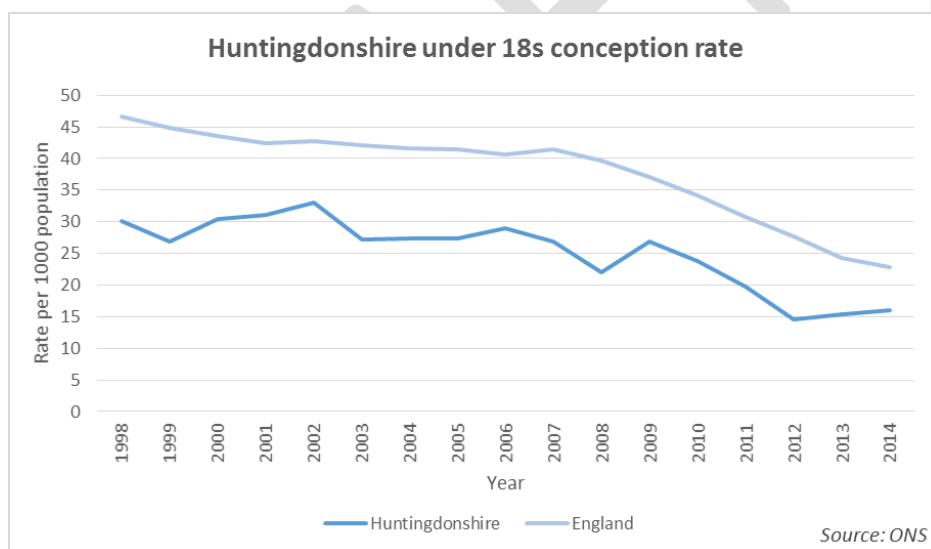
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Appendix Three shows the number of Children in Need with open involvement that were registered in Huntingdonshire in 2015/16. It can be noted that CIN numbers are concentrated in the North-East of the District and particularly in Huntingdon. These may therefore be areas where awareness raising activities could be focused.

### Health

Levels of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases are considered to be community risk factors for child sexual exploitation. Huntingdonshire has experienced a general decline in its Under 18s Conception rate since 1998 however between 2012-2014, there was a slight increase rising from 14.6 conceptions per 1,000 population to 16.1 conceptions per 1,000 (Figure 3). That being the case, the rate remains lower than that of the rest of England although England's rate does not appear to display signs of rising.

**Figure 3 Huntingdonshire Under 18s conception rate per 1,000 population between 1998 and 2014 (ONS Public Health Fingertip profiles: Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles, 2016).**



The internet, social media and mobile technology have allowed perpetrators to identify potential victims. They can groom victims online and they can also use it to arrange meetings with the child.

Barnardo's (2015) identify those with mental health problems, and LGBTQ young people as being particularly vulnerable to online harm. Unfortunately however, due to the fast pace at

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which online communication has advanced, there is both a lack of knowledge and data on the number of children who are targeted in such a way. It is recommended that partners use websites such as <http://appcrawlr.com> to keep abreast of these advances in technology. This topic in general may also be an opportunity for further investigation due to the prevalent part online communication plays in the lives of young people.

For further information and resources related to online CSE partners are directed to the UK Safer Internet Centre (UKSIC), the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS), and the South West Grid for Learning or Internet Matters.

### 3.1.3 CHILD ABUSE IN UK FOOTBALL CLUBS

In December 2016, numerous reports of historic child abuse in UK football clubs gained prominence in the media. At the time of writing, 98 clubs from all tiers of the game had been involved in some way and the police had identified 83 potential suspects<sup>13</sup>. Whilst these reports have been predominantly referred to as *child abuse* cases, the presence of an abuse of trust on the part of a much older perpetrator in a group/club environment would suggest that many of these reported cases display characteristics typical of CSE. Consequently, the Partnership should be aware that the effects of such cases may lead to additional reports locally that may require further investigation. Furthermore, these casts cast sports groups into the spotlight as possible higher risk environments than previously thought and therefore could be suitable for awareness raising and prevention activities.

### 3.2 PERPETRATORS

In the largest study of community-based CSE to date, the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP)<sup>14</sup> found that about one in three of all offenders were operating in groups. CEOP identified 230 such groups, primarily duos and trios. Yet one in ten groups had seven or more offenders.

As with most crime, the groups were largely ethnically similar. The most common single ethnicity group for CSE was Asian. When all suspects (both group and solo offenders) were considered, 49% were white, 46% Asian, and 5% black. For a profile of typical Cambridgeshire perpetrators, please see Section 3.2.1.

<sup>13</sup> BBC News (15<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016) *Football child sex abuse claims: What has happened so far?*: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/38211167>

<sup>14</sup> Quoted by Jill Dando Institute <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/jdibrief/crime/child-sex-exploitation>



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The Jill Dando Institute goes on to cite other research which found:

- Offenders are predominantly male, ranging in age from late-teens to early-60s.
- Many have jobs which provide ready access to victims and easy grooming opportunities, such as in taxi firms and takeaways.
- Groups may form from strangers with a shared interest in children, or from pre-existing social networks, including relatives, friends or colleagues.
- Certain offenders play a pure facilitation role, providing flats for 'parties', driving victims around or supplying alcohol or drugs.

Places that have been identified where offences have taken place tend to show the opportunistic nature of the offending. Any place with a low level of surveillance/supervision could form a potential abuse location, such as private 'party' flats, cheap hotel rooms, cars or parks. For group-based CSE cases, there are often many different locations involved.

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### 3.2.1 CAMBRIDGESHIRE OFFENDER PROFILE

In the County, perpetrators are predominantly:

- Generally white males although some minority ethnicities are disproportionately represented in the organised CSE cases.
- Late teens/Early twenties (younger perpetrators tend to be involved in cases that conform to the *Boyfriend Model* of CSE).
- Many use nicknames to hide their identity.
- Many have a similar background to the victims, particularly those involved in *Inappropriate Relationships* cases with links to social care, known through child protection or domestic violence cases as a child.
- A minority could be defined as having special needs and do not realise that what they are engaging in is CSE.

The following are recruitment methods adopted by offenders in Cambridgeshire:

- **'Fishing'** – usually takes place online and involves the abuser sending out a large number of messages to various targets. Most are blocked/ignored however those that are heeded can lead to a relationship. Many of the victims who respond to these messages already have identified risk factors. Alternatively, fishing may take place on the street whereby a perpetrator approaches young people in person.
- **Using existing social networks** – victims are linked to the offender by a social association and are targeted through exploiting these links.
- **Recruitment via drugs networks** – older females and/or young males known through drugs networks are used to recruit victims for older members of the group.

Victims of CSE often receive a form of 'payment' as a result of their involvement. In Cambridgeshire, payment usually consists of drugs or alcohol, especially in CSE cases that are

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more organised. In other cases, where the offender is posing as a 'boyfriend' to the victim, gifts usually consist of items such as clothing and make-up.

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

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### 3.3 HIGHER RISK LOCATIONS

As information specifically on Huntingdonshire is limited, the following have been identified as CSE higher risk location types in Cambridgeshire as a whole. They are typically what national research has identified as being high risk.

#### Care Homes and Hostels

“There are three children’s care homes in Huntingdonshire; whilst this type of location has been identified nationally as one that is particularly vulnerable to CSE there is no local evidence and measures / protocols are in place to manage the risk.

Supported housing and hostels have also been found to be high risk locations for CSE especially in Cambridge due to their being a high number of vulnerable children present and a reduced presence of social carers.”

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

#### Low Cost Hotels

The use of low cost hotels such as national chains, has been a feature locally and within significant national cases of CSE. In the 2014/15 report, one agency did raise concerns about this issue, although the premises were outside the District.

In the County it is unclear whether the use of such establishments is predominantly for activities related to drugs networks with potential CSE victims visiting for this purpose rather than in relation to sexual exploitation or even whether visits involve a combination of both.”

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

Improving information about the extent of these types of premises in the area could then inform preventative action. Work similar to that carried out by *Operation Makesafe* could be targeted at hotel staff to report bookings or room use by young people possibly at risk of exploitation.

#### Houses of multiple occupation

Nationally<sup>15</sup> houses of multiple occupation (HMO’s) are considered to be ‘risky’ locations where CSE could occur. Research has also found a link between ethnicity / nationality of the offender and tendency towards using this type of property as an offence location.

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<sup>15</sup> Project Phoenix Handbook, Multi-agency guidance for delivering effective strategies to tackling child sexual exploitation in Greater Manchester

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There is little information to support there being any specific concerns in respect of HMO's and CSE in Huntingdonshire. As noted in the 2014/15 report, areas that have a high volume of HMO's are the wards of Huntingdon North and Huntingdon East.

### Parks

"In Cambridgeshire, secluded parks with no CCTV, and vehicular access have been found to be popular locations for perpetrators of CSE. However it has also been found that increased Police patrols in such areas results in the perpetrators relocating. Consequently, efforts should focus on preventative actions."

*Source: Cambridgeshire CSE Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary*

## 4. TACKLING CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

### 4.1 CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

As was previously reported the statutory guidance<sup>16</sup> clearly identifies **the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) as having the lead role** in coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of the work of their members in tackling child sexual exploitation. This function is discharged by 'participation in planning & commissioning' of services to meet the needs of children, young people and their families as well as 'developing policies and procedures'. As a minimum, the LSCB procedures should support professionals in identifying signs of exploitation, providing the framework within which information is shared and action taken and identify how victims are supported (see section 4.10 of the guidance<sup>17</sup>).

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Safeguarding Children's Board Joint child sexual exploitation strategy<sup>18</sup> is available on the internet and should be considered in conjunction with this report. The guidance emphasises the need for a partnership working in tackling CSE in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

In particular, Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership was asked to consider how it can support and add value to the existing LCSB strategy, in particular the strands of:

- Raising public confidence and awareness;
- Strengthening existing partnerships and leadership;

<sup>16</sup> Safeguarding Children and Young People for Sexual Exploitation, Supplementary Guidance, 2009

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

<sup>18</sup> Cambridgeshire & Peterborough LSCB Joint CSE Strategy (2015)  
[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/529/cse\\_report.pdf](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/529/cse_report.pdf)

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- Intelligence and performance monitoring;
- Learning & development.

An overview of the work Cambridgeshire LSCB has undertaken in the 2015/16 period may be found in their annual report<sup>19</sup> published online.

A more recent thematic inspection of measures to tackle CSE by Ofsted of eight local authorities<sup>20</sup> identified that LSCB progress against CSE action plans should be shared regularly with Community Safety Partnerships (page 8, recommendations, paragraph five) and Partnerships should ensure that information and intelligence is also shared. Ofsted also considered strong governance arrangements between the respective boards of the LSCB, CSP, and H&WB<sup>21</sup> as being indicative of a holistic approach to CSE being taken; with links to related strategies such as those covering gangs, domestic abuse, licencing and PSHE in Schools.

The following table (Table 1) outlines the recommendations previously made to the partnership and summarises the activities it has undertaken since the last report. More detail is included after the table.

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<sup>19</sup> *Cambridgeshire LSCB Annual Report 2015-16* (2016):

[https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/445/annual\\_report\\_printable\\_version.pdf](https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/445/annual_report_printable_version.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> The Sexual Exploitation of Children: It Couldn't Happen Here, Could IT?, Ofsted 2014

<sup>21</sup> Health & Well Being Board

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**Table 1 Recommendations made by 2014/15 report on CSE, the actions put into place, and the impacts of the actions.**

Recommendation	Action <sup>22</sup>
<p>Support the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) strategy<sup>23</sup> for tackling child sexual exploitation. This could be by providing resources to the board whether it's financial or supporting the work they do. The work could involve supporting and promoting Chelsea's choice or any equivalent. As well as supporting any preventative work that the LSCB are involved in.</p>	<p>A CSE task and finish group was created to formulate an action plan that reports to the CSP as well as the LSCB.</p> <p>Furthermore a tour of <i>Chelsea's Choice</i> took place in the district in Sep/Oct 2015.</p>
<p>All partners can increase awareness and understanding of CSE for staff within their own agencies and teams. The Community Safety Partnership can be instrumental in ensuring that all staff members are aware of the signs of child exploitation and know what to do if they suspect a child is a victim of CSE.</p>	<p>An awareness raising plan in relation to CSE was developed with the support of the Cambridgeshire LSCB. This raised awareness about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The signs of possible CSE.</li> <li>• How partners may signpost victims (using Cambridgeshire LSCB's approved pathways).</li> <li>• Highlighted trades where CSE may be more prevalent and provided appropriate training to the professionals working in these areas.</li> </ul> <p>It also identified suitable training for those who work with children and young people to attend.</p> <p>The plan also used the local media in its awareness raising efforts.</p>

<sup>22</sup> Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2014-17 (2015)  
<https://applications.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s76072/Huntingdonshire%20Community%20Safety%20Plan%202014-17.pdf>

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Prevention is better than cure – The Community Safety Partnership can support educating and teaching children and parents about risk factors e.g. use of social media, as well as fostering better understanding as to what is an appropriate relationship.	The CSE awareness raising theatre production known as <i>Chelsea's Choice</i> toured a number of venues in Huntingdonshire in Sep/Oct 2015. In Huntingdonshire this was funded by the Drug and Alcohol Team but received support from a number of agencies including Huntingdonshire CSP.
The Partnership would find the Project Phoenix Handbook <sup>24</sup> (from Greater Manchester) of considerable benefit, particularly guidance on disrupting possible CSE (page 19 onwards) when considering actions to respond to the community risk factors identified within this report	<b>Claudia – please FILL IN</b>

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.tamesidesafeguardingchildren.org.uk/resources/materials/misc/project-phoenix-handbook-final.pdf>

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### 4.2 CURRENT LOCAL WORK

Locally, work has been undertaken since the previous report to tackle CSE in the district. One example is the tour of *Chelsea's Choice* that took place in the autumn of 2015.

#### 4.2.1 CHELSEA'S CHOICE

*Chelsea's Choice* is a theatre production aimed at raising awareness of CSE amongst all year 9 students across Cambridgeshire. In 2015/16 the tour comprised of 52 performances held across all Cambridgeshire Districts and reached a range of audiences including young people in educational institutions (including secondary and post-16), community members, those with special educational needs, and professionals. Approximately 6,000 young people, 500 professionals and 70 parents/carers/grand-parents attended the performances.

During the evaluation stage of the performances across the county, young people identified areas of the topic that they wanted more information on. This included:

- Unhealthy relationships, how to distinguish them from healthy ones as well as how to get out of them.
- Who to talk to about concerns about unhealthy relationships and how to have a conversation about relationships.
- Other types of CSE in particular scenarios involving boys as the victim.

Professionals highlighted the issues below (

Figure 4).

**Figure 4 Comments made by professionals in response to Chelsea's Choice performances in Cambridgeshire.**

- Chelsea's Choice focuses on the girls' story. There needs to be work developed to raise awareness for boys.
- There is a lack of adults for young people to talk to if they have questions or concerns about their relationships.
- There needs to be greater awareness raising with the community generally and with specific groups e.g. different professionals working with young people; groups who do not speak English or where English is not a first language.
- Need to look at the needs of young people living in care homes and staff working there as they are a high risk group.
- Need to develop work with parents so they are both aware of the issues and risks but also know how to support young people.
- Need to ensure follow up work makes the issues relevant to local i.e. focussing on risks associated with social media.



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- Need to look at issues that can be addressed at a much younger age (Primary School).

*Source: Chelsea's Choice Cambridgeshire 2015/6: Summary and Evaluation*

These could be areas that require further work in the future. For further recommendations please see the extract from the *Chelsea's Choice Cambridgeshire 2015/6 Summary and Evaluation* document in Appendix .

### *Huntingdonshire Performances (Sept/Oct 2015)*

In September and October 2015, Chelsea's Choice performances reached around 175 young people and 55 adults in Huntingdonshire. These audiences were all mixed gender and performances 4 and 5 (See Table 2) were predominantly led by girls. Of the five venues where performances were held, representatives from three attended the pre-performance workshop for adults. This attended by 30 professionals from a number of services including health, Social Care, Police, Fire Service and Voluntary Organisations. It was run to highlight key themes emerging from the play as well as signposting local support services that may be required to aid follow up<sup>25</sup>. Feedback shows that the attendees largely found this useful.

Evaluation was carried out in the form of a survey issued before and after each performance and gauged knowledge on CSE and effectiveness of the play. This was followed up 3 months later with focus groups made up in total of around 33 young people. It is noted however that commitment to evaluation was deemed poor in Huntingdonshire.

**Table 2 Performances in September/October 2015 and the number of young people in attendance.**

Performance number	Venue	Number of young people attending
1	Spring Common and Samuel Pepys	45
2	Prospect House + Social Care	25
3	Locality Team and Paines Mill	10
4	Huntingdonshire Regional College	40
5	Huntingdonshire Regional College + guests	25
6	Huntingdon Youth Centre + guests	30

A number preparatory session were run in advance of the performances in order to prepare attendees for the performance and aid their understanding of the content. Many of the performances themselves were attended by some young people who were accompanied by

<sup>25</sup> This workshop concentrated on presentations around: themes in the play, local perspectives of CSE, interventions that support prevention of CSE and support for young people experiencing CSE, Local groups and organisations who could support follow up work.

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various family workers and social workers or a parent/parents. Some concern was expressed regarding performances at Huntingdonshire Regional College that many of the young people in attendance appeared to be unaware of what they were coming to see with reports of there being disruptive behaviour and a reluctance to participate. However, overall feedback from professionals was very positive.

In December 2015, all organisations that hosted a performance were asked to identify up to 30 young people to be involved in focus groups in order to evaluate the process. A summary of the feedback can be found in Table 3, further details may be found in Appendix .

**Table 3 Summary of feedback received about performances of Chelsea's Choice in Huntingdonshire (adapted from Chelsea's Choice Feedback from Hunts Performances Sept/Oct 2015).**

Question	Feedback
What they <b>remembered</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Story line</li> <li>• Emotional impact on Chelsea</li> <li>• Gary's character and treatment of Chelsea</li> </ul>
What they found <b>interesting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How Chelsea was manipulated ('sucked in') and how her character changed</li> <li>• It was a true story</li> </ul>
<b>Follow up</b> they took part in Do they want to <b>know more</b> about CSE? Some feel CSE not an issue for them Others want to do more work on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions with staff</li> <li>• Talked to friends</li> <li>• 2 young people followed up further support</li> </ul>
Do they know who to <b>talk to</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can list support and generally happy to talk to people who brought them but some reservations about some on their list e.g. uncomfortable talking to parents</li> <li>• Young people with special needs could list more people they felt comfortable talking to.</li> </ul>
What <b>messages</b> would they give to other young people?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't trust strangers</li> <li>• We are all at risk</li> <li>• These things happen – be aware</li> <li>• Don't do anything you feel uncomfortable with</li> <li>• Sexting, FB and social media are all dangerous – be careful and check settings</li> <li>• Help your friends stay safe</li> </ul>

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Is Chelsea's Choice a <b>good way</b> to promote CSE?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Interesting</li><li>• Realistic</li><li>• More impact</li></ul>
Comments re <b>performance</b> :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some found it too loud</li><li>• Confusion Gary/Teacher</li><li>• Emotional – some found upsetting</li></ul>

After the performances took place, some follow-up work was carried out to support the young people who attended. This includes drop-in sessions being run at secondary schools in Bedford, and catch up sessions held after the performance followed by regular references made to Chelsea's Choice in SRE lessons; something some professional attendees suggested should be rolled out in schools generally. Further feedback may be found in Appendix .

### 4.2.2 KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE DISCLOSURE SCHEME, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

In Cambridgeshire, the *Keeping Children Safe Disclosure Scheme*<sup>26</sup> (aka 'Sarah's Law') has been introduced to enable anyone concerned for the welfare of a child to enquire whether an individual who has un-supervised (or potential un-supervised) access to children has a record of child sex offending and/or they pose a significant risk of harm to a child. The constabulary received 44 Sarah's Law applications between January 2013 and August 2014 in Cambridgeshire.

### 4.2.3 OPERATION MAKESAFE

Operation Makesafe is a monthly meeting led by the police that has been rolled out in a number of areas across the UK including Cambridgeshire. Its purpose is to make communities aware of their responsibilities to report any concerns of CSE to the police. The operation focuses on raising awareness in hospitality, transport, and licensed premises educating staff in the signs to look out for when encountering young people they believe may be at risk of CSE. It also seeks to provide a forum where information relating to observations, themes, and locations may be shared. In practice, however, concerns about individual young people are typically raised via the safeguarding referral form to the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub).

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.cambs.police.uk/help/disclosurepilot/>

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### ***Operation Makesafe in Cambridgeshire***

In Cambridgeshire, collaboration between partners led to the identification of hotels in Cambridge City where CSE was thought to be occurring<sup>27</sup>. This intelligence allowed the Police to ensure intervention work would take place to visit the hotels in question and train and raise awareness in their hospitality staff.

### **4.3 TACKLING CSE: BARNARDO'S**

Barnardo's is the main provider of CSE services in the UK. Much of their work takes place alongside services for missing children as this is often a CSE indicator and involves raising awareness through the provision of training and education to a number of agencies including the police. This is coupled with providing non-judgemental support and advice to the young people affected by CSE.

All their services use the "Four A's" structure<sup>28</sup>:

- **Access** – their services provide a welcoming environment fitted out with home comforts such as a lounge space, showering and washing facilities, and a kitchen.
- **Attention** – each young person is provided with a key worker who stays with them throughout their time with the service.
- **Assertive outreach** – support staff tour areas known to be high risk in order to engage young people who are often unaware of the danger in their situation.
- **Advocacy for young people in need** – staff help young people gain access to key services and act as advocates if the relationship between the young person and service breaks down.

A recent report<sup>29</sup> produced by Barnardo's asks the UK government to do the following:

- raise awareness to enable early identification of CSE
- improve statutory responses to CSE and access to services
- increase the evidence base on the prevalence and forms of CSE
- improve prosecution procedures through the provision of training to legal professionals with an emphasis on victim support

<sup>27</sup> Cambridgeshire LSCB Annual Report 2015-16 (2016)

<sup>28</sup> Barnardo's (2011) *Puppet on a string: The urgent need to cut children free from sexual exploitation*  
[http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf\\_puppetonastring\\_report\\_final.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf_puppetonastring_report_final.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Barnardo's (2014) *Report of the Parliamentary inquiry into the effectiveness of legislation for tackling child sexual exploitation and trafficking within the UK*:  
[http://www.barnardos.org.uk/cse\\_parliamentary\\_inquiry\\_report.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/cse_parliamentary_inquiry_report.pdf)

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- give the chairs of LSCBs the power to require local agencies provide them with information to aid profiling and mapping of problem cases
- to create an expert group to support education professionals on the issue

*Source: Barnardo's (2014)*

Barnardo's have also run campaigns to tackle CSE. One example is the *Cut Them Free* campaign that was signed up to by 66% of England's local authorities. It has been lauded for securing a UK ministerial lead in CSE and a commitment from the Government to develop a national action plan for England that identifies five key areas that are deemed central to tackling CSE<sup>30</sup>:

- Awareness raising
- Understanding what is happening
- Developing a strategic response
- Supporting victims of exploitation
- Facilitating policing and prosecutions.

Furthermore, their work has been successful in introducing offences related to grooming, coercion and control of children to the Sexual Offences Act 2003 thus improving protections for the under 18s<sup>31</sup>.

It is also emphasised that multi-agency working is key to the success of tackling CSE. Consequently Community Safety Partnership environments would act as a suitable forum to work with Local Safeguarding Children Boards and discuss such matters.

### 4.3.1 TACKLING ONLINE ABUSE

The *Digital Dangers*<sup>32</sup> report produced by a number of Barnardo's partners made the following recommendations to tackle online CSE:

- Easier access to existing prevention resources and advice, including age-appropriate healthy relationships and sex education through schools.

<sup>30</sup> Barnardo's (2012) *Tackling child sexual exploitation*

[https://www.barnardos.org.uk/tackling\\_child\\_sexual\\_exploitation.pdf](https://www.barnardos.org.uk/tackling_child_sexual_exploitation.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/policy\\_research\\_unit/research\\_and\\_publications/sexual\\_exploitation\\_research\\_resources.htm](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/policy_research_unit/research_and_publications/sexual_exploitation_research_resources.htm)

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.barnardos.org.uk/onlineshop/pdf/digital\\_dangers\\_report.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/onlineshop/pdf/digital_dangers_report.pdf)

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- Training for all professionals working with children and young people so that they feel confident in identifying those at risk of harm online.
- Assessments to be carried out by support services to include abuse that relates to online harm only.
- Assessment of products, such as games and apps, both those currently in use and those in development, to make sure they have safeguards in place to prevent children being harmed online.

*Source: Barnardo's (2016)<sup>33</sup>*

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<sup>33</sup> [http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what we do/our work/sexual exploitation/what-is-cse/digital-dangers](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/our_work/sexual_exploitation/what-is-cse/digital-dangers)

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<http://www.tamesidesafeguardingchildren.org.uk/resources/materials/misc/project-phoenix-handbook-final.pdf>.



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### 6. APPENDICES

#### APPENDIX ONE

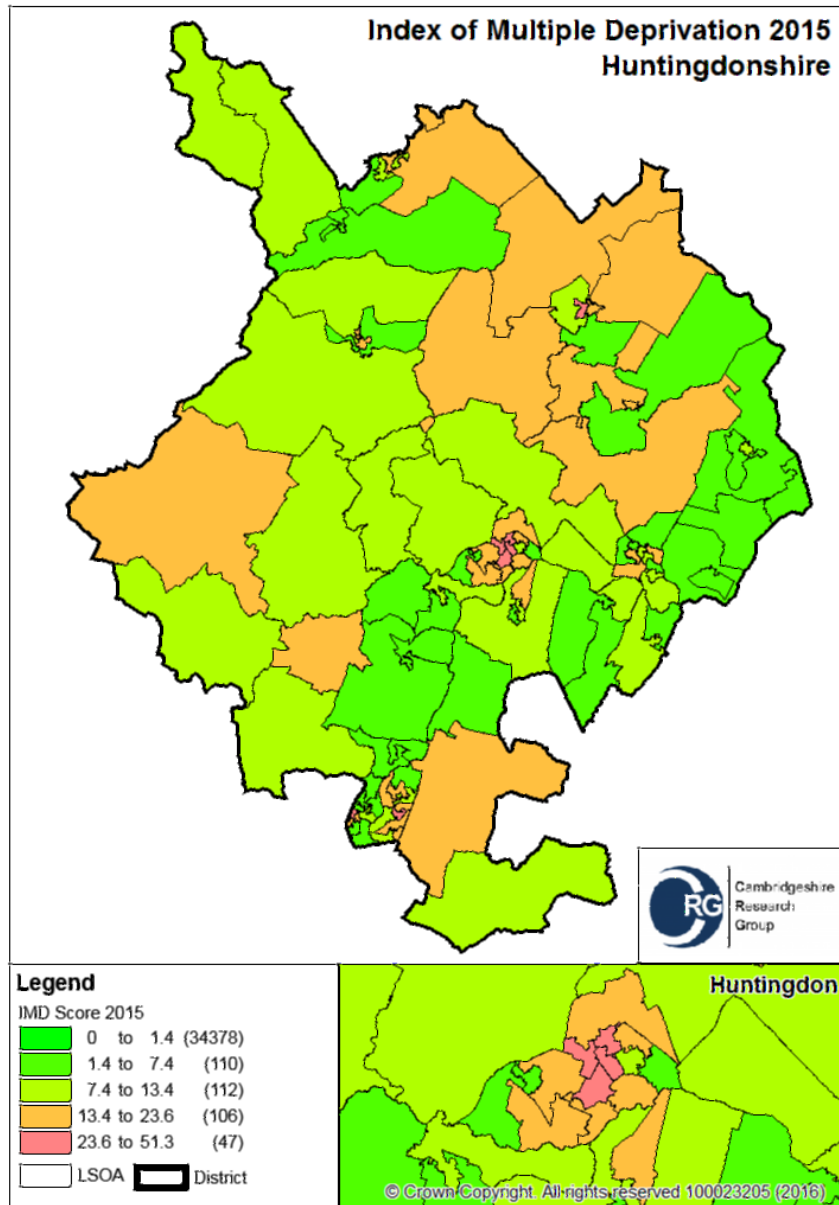
**Table 4 Barnardo's definition of child sexual exploitation (Source: Adapted from Cambridgeshire LCSB CSE Strategy quoting Barnardo's)**

<i>Type of CSE</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>Inappropriate relationships</b>	Usually involving one perpetrator who has inappropriate power or control over a young person (physical, emotional or financial). One indicator may be a significant age gap. The young person may believe they are in a loving relationship.
<b>'Boyfriend' model of exploitation</b>	The perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a 'relationship' and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates.
<b>Peer exploitation</b>	Peer exploitation is where young people are forced or coerced into sexual activity by peers and associate's. Sometimes this can be associated with gang activity but not always
<b>Organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking</b>	Young people (often connected) are passed through networks, possibly over geographical distances, between towns and cities where they may be forced/ coerced into sexual activity with multiple men. Often this occurs at 'sex parties', and young people who are involved may be used as agents to recruit others into the network. Some of this activity is described as serious organised crime and can involve the organised 'buying and selling' of young people by perpetrators.

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APPENDIX TWO

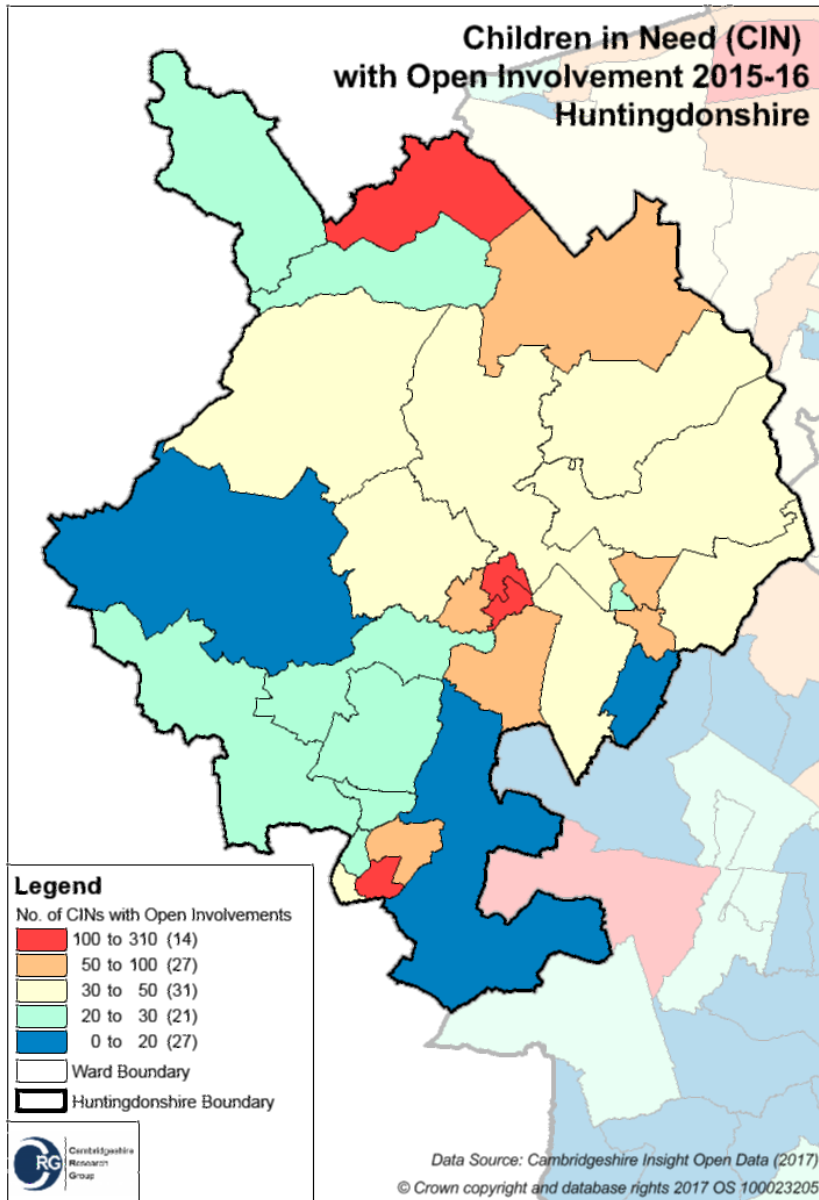
Map 1 IMD scores for each LSOA in Huntingdonshire (Inset 1: Map of Huntingdon showing IMD score for each LSOA).



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APPENDIX THREE

Map 2 Children in Need with Open Involvement 2015-16 data mapped for Huntingdonshire (values have been rounded to the nearest 5 to maintain anonymity) (Source: Cambridgeshire Insight Open Data).



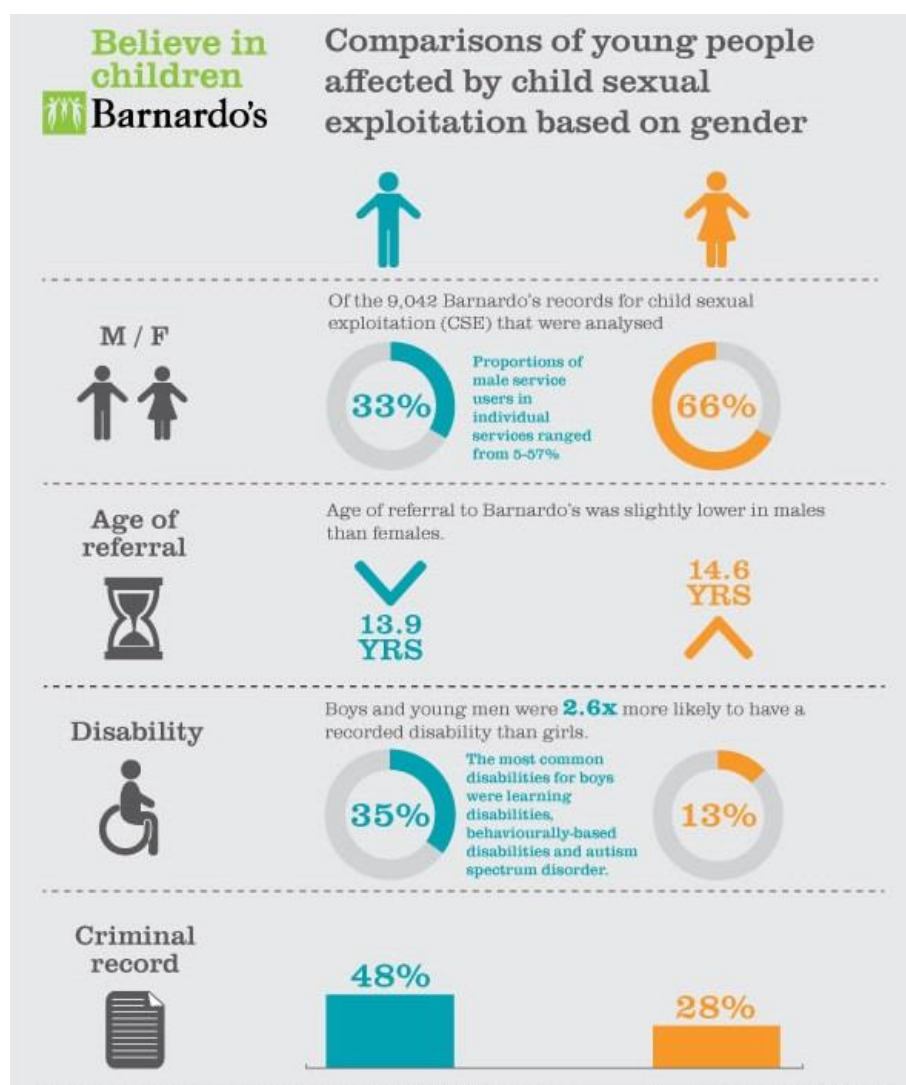
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### APPENDIX FOUR

Figure 5 Comparisons of young people affected by CSE based on gender [Part 1]

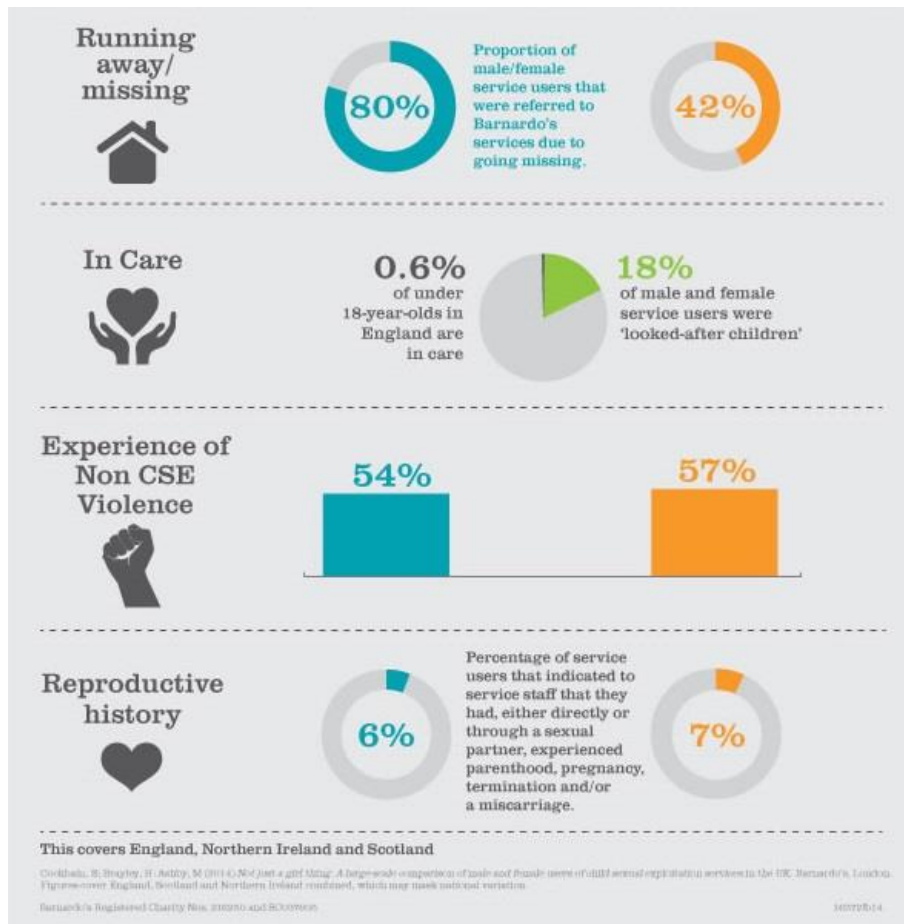
(Barnardo's (Source:

[http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/policy\\_research\\_unit/research\\_and\\_publications/sexual\\_exploitation\\_research\\_resources.htm](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/policy_research_unit/research_and_publications/sexual_exploitation_research_resources.htm)))



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Figure 6 Comparisons of young people affected by CSE based on gender [Part 2]  
(Banardo's (Source:  
[http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/policy\\_research\\_unit/research\\_and\\_publications/sexual\\_exploitation\\_research\\_resources.htm](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/policy_research_unit/research_and_publications/sexual_exploitation_research_resources.htm)))



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### APPENDIX FIVE

Figure 7 Extract from Chelsea's Choice Cambridgeshire 2015/6 Summary and Evaluation (Hanby, 2016) document.

#### Comments and Recommendations for the Future

1. Young people and adults agreed that the Chelsea's Choice performance was an effective way to present the difficult issues related to CSE; that the play was well performed and the actors were suitably knowledgeable. However, the programme could be improved if...

- More parents were to see it. We have examples of good practice in recruiting parents to community performances e.g. direct promotion via staff working with individual parents; using parent mail and school websites in primary and secondary schools; promotion via e-cops and promotion in key work places
- There was more/more effective follow up work that could counter inaccurate messages; allay fears and put risks of CSE into perspective; help young people to identify adults who they can talk to and help young people learn more about healthy relationships. Support and information to help with follow up work was available to schools and others but there is no evidence that this was taken up

Young people said the actor led discussions were too big for them to engage with. Feedback from young people suggests that useful follow up would ...

- take place soon after the show
  - take place in small groups e.g. tutor groups so they feel more comfortable and have more time to think about questions
  - allow time after the show for them to process what they have seen before being put on the spot and expected to have an answer
  - provide information on who to talk to; specific to their area and not just in school
  - help them identify healthy and unhealthy relationships; how to avoid them and how to get out of them
  - address other types of CSE
2. There were a limited number of disclosures raised directly by the performances and these were dealt with using appropriate referral pathways (school or locality). However, in the evaluations there were a small but significant number of responses where young people said they had concerns about someone they know. We do not know if these were followed up – where there is little or inadequate follow up there is less opportunity for young people to follow up these concerns and bring them to the attention of services

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3. The range of professionals attending workshops and performances suggests this is a topic of interest for a wide range of agencies. It would be useful to look in detail at how agencies can work better together to promote awareness messages and offer support for young people. For example, a midwife attending a community event was interested in how her service could identify young women at risk and provide a safe route to disclose
4. Comments from staff in some settings suggest Chelsea's Choice is not appropriate for some young people as it is 'too close to home' others report that young people say it is not relevant to them and we know that some young people (especially older boys) left the performances. How do we address complacency and offer support to vulnerable groups if Chelsea's Choice is not appropriate?
5. All the professionals' workshops were well attended but those hosting performances were not well represented. This meant they did not preview the show (some had seen it before); were reliant on e-mail communications re the directory and follow up support and did not have an opportunity to engage face-to-face with people who could support follow up. For Project Workers this meant they had to make individual arrangements with lead contacts which was time consuming
6. Participation in both the immediate and 3 month evaluation was patchy. Best responses were received in Fenland and South Cambs where evaluations were led by strong project workers. Commitment to evaluation was particularly poor in Hunts

Where number of settings were relatively small, focus group interviews proved useful. In South Cambs and City where the number of settings made this approach prohibitive a Smart Survey was used. This had a good response especially in South Cambs and provided good information. The questions have now been tested and can be used in future evaluations

7. Young people across the county were largely unaware of where they could get more help/information or find someone to talk to. Often they were not aware of services in their own school
8. The theatre company like to stage the play on the same level as the audience. Where audience numbers were over 30 this made visibility difficult and resulted in some young people disengaging – it would be useful to make a recommendation to all settings in future to request performances for larger audiences to take place on a raised stage

### Recommendations

1. This evaluation report to be sent to all lead contacts from the 2015/6 tour
2. Task Groups to be set up in each area to promote joint working and to maximise contacts and support the Project Worker

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3. All 'hosts' should attend pre-show workshops and previews
4. There should be more effective follow up in all settings based on feedback from young people. It should...
  - Take place soon after the show
  - Take place in small groups e.g. Tutor Groups
  - Leave time after the show to allow the audience to process what they have seen
  - Provide information on who to talk to that is specific to the area and is not just school based
  - Provide information on healthy relationships - what is an unhealthy relationship? How to avoid them and how to get out of them
  - Include discussion on other types of CSE

Consideration should be given to supporting a healthy relationships package that can be offered as part of any future CSE drama package
5. More parents should be recruited to attend community performances
  - Partner organisations who have staff working directly with parents should be encouraged to promote performances with people they are working with and support them to attend if necessary eg by accompanying them to performance
  - Local opportunities to promote events in different communities should be identified – what are the key channels of communication in different areas – eg E cops; community newsletters
  - Primary and secondary schools should promote CSE work and community events on web pages and through parent mail – this should be more than just advertising
  - Thought should be given to venues for community events – can they be hosted by a major employer? Will they encourage staff to attend as well as inviting public in
  - Messages and promotion should consider how opportunities can be sold to different groups
6. Consideration should be given to how to reach and support young people for whom Chelsea's Choice or other powerful dramas are not appropriate
7. The Smart Survey evaluation piloted in South Cambs and City be used as the main evaluation tool across all projects
8. Performances where the audience number is above 30 should take place on a stage to enhance visibility
9. Consideration should be given to how services can work better together to take advantage of opportunities to raise awareness of CSE and provide 'safe' and 'trusted' routes to disclose or raise concerns



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### APPENDIX SIX

**Table 5 Comments received as feedback from professionals attending Chelsea's Choice performances from Chelsea's Choice Cambridgeshire 2015/6 Summary and Evaluation (Hanby, 2016) document.**

What went well	What didn't go well
Staff did preparatory work with young people.	Young people were given inappropriate evaluation forms that were then used to make paper aeroplanes or general distractions.
Staff had seen the show and were able to make recommendations to format to make it more relevant to their students.	No venues took advantage of the offers of help with follow up work.
Sufficient adult staff accompanied young people to support them during the performance and help them engage in follow up work.	Getting an overview of what CSE looks like in Hunts – i.e. what is the prevalence and what type of CSE is most common.
Engaging with services that could offer follow up work post performance.	There were several settings where no follow up work took place or none that we area aware of.
	The App was not as useful as planned.