



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Child Sexual Exploitation



On successful completion of this module, learners will be able to:

1. Define CSE.
2. Identify the process of CSE.
3. Identify those children most at risk and the signs and behaviours of victims of CSE.
4. Explain the police role and responsibility in safeguarding.
5. Identify applicable legislation in relation to CSE.
6. Describe the impact of CSE.

Safeguarding Children and Young People at Risk of Abuse through Sexual Exploitation



This lesson relates to vulnerability.

What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

When we are talking about children who are victims of CSE

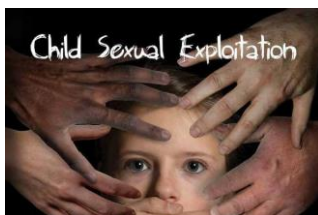
Remember that:

- Exploitation is abuse, not a lifestyle choice
- Children cannot consent to being abused
- Children haven't put themselves at risk - they have been abused
- A child over 16 is still a child and can still be exploited and abused

Language is Important:

- Perpetrators of exploitation are not boyfriends or girlfriends of victims
- Children are not in relationships with those who are abusing them
- Children are not promiscuous, they are victims of abuse

Language in our practice is significant, some of the language we may potentially use, can lead to inaccurate assumptions and minimise the risk and reality of the child situation.



SIGNS OF ABUSE
PROCEDURES FOR
DISCLOSURE AND
EXPLOITATION

ONLINE ABUSE
 OFFENCES
 INVESTIGATION CASES
 RISK
 IMPACTS
 SEXUAL
 LAW
 ORGANISATIONS
 GROOMING
 PREVENTION
 POLICE
 UK
 2014



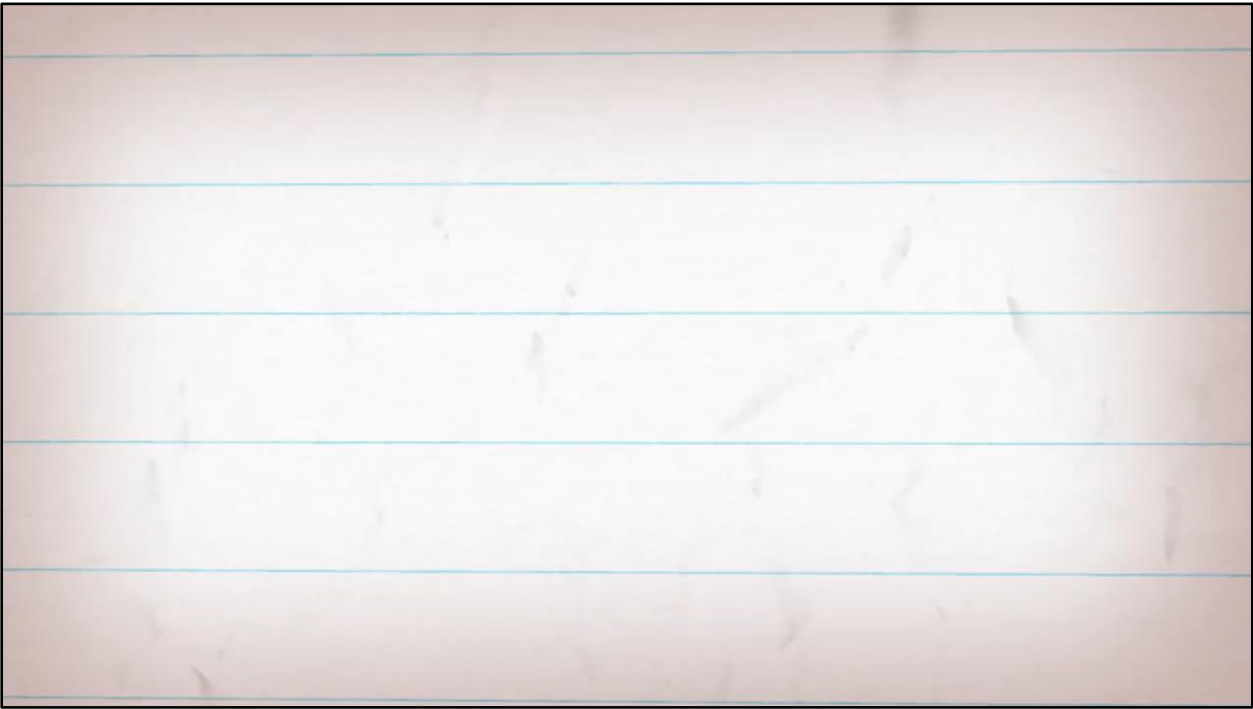
Prifysgol Cymru
 Y Drindod Dewi Sant
 University of Wales
 Trinity Saint David

Q. What is child sexual exploitation?

Ask each student to write down what their understanding or knowledge is of CSE.

CSE is a form of Child Abuse.

Child sexual exploitation is the coercion or manipulation of children and young people into taking part in sexual activities. It is a form of sexual abuse involving an exchange of some form of payment which can include money, mobile phones and other items, drugs, alcohol, a place to stay, 'protection' or affection. The vulnerability of the young person and grooming process employed by perpetrators renders them powerless to recognise the exploitative nature of relationships and unable to give informed consent.



The Definition....Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity



- (a) In exchange for **something** they need or want &/or
- (b) For the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator



The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual

CSE does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology



Q. What does “SOMETHING” mean to you? Something could mean: food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.”

Once an image has been sent then the perpetrators will coerce or bribe the child to take part in sexual acts.

Violence, coercion and intimidation are common.

A common feature is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not perceive themselves as a victim.

Abuse through exchange as a result of which the child/young person may not view themselves as a victim.

Children do not volunteer to be sexually exploited they cannot consent to their own abuse; they are forced and/or coerced.

Some young people crave attention and they convince themselves that this attention

is better than no attention they are coerced into believing that they are in love and that the perpetrator cares for them.

Old Def: Sexual exploitation of children and young people under the age of 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive something as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

Child sexual exploitation is child abuse

A power imbalance such as age, gender, intellect, strength &/or economic or other resources

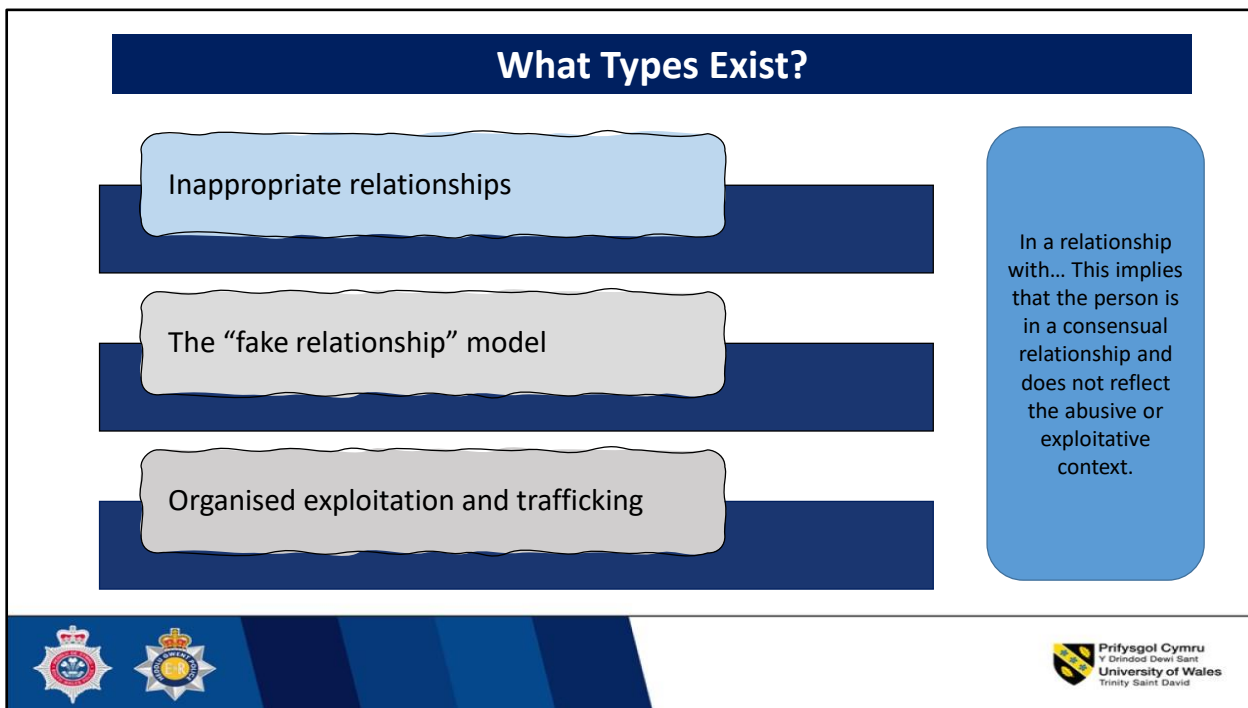
Sex for food, accommodation, gifts, money, affection

Violence, coercion, intimidation

Safeguarding children & young people from sexual exploitation (2009) based on the definition devised by the National Working Group for sexually exploited young people



Ensure a common understanding



QTS – what types of CSE exist?

We will be looking at **Inappropriate relationships** and **the “fake relationship” Model** during this session.

Inappropriate relationship:

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.

The ‘Fake relationship’ Model:

The perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a ‘relationship’ and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates.

The Organised Network:

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 perpetrators. Often this occurs at sex parties and young people who are involved may be used as agents to recruit others into a network. Some of this activity is described as serious organised crime and can involve the organised buying and selling of young people by perpetrators. Victims are Trafficked through criminal networks - Often between towns, cities or

buildings - Where they may be forced or coerced to have sex with multiple men and used to recruit other victims.

Child Sexual Exploitation

What is an
“Inappropriate
Relationship?”

In a relationship
with... This
implies that the
person is in a
consensual
relationship and
does not reflect
the abusive or
exploitative
context.

Think about the
facts of the
person’s
situation giving
consideration
to the
likelihood of
coercion and
control being a
factor.

What should
we do if one is
identified?



QTS - what would you consider an inappropriate relationship?

Abuse Model One - Inappropriate Relationships.

The use of “relationships” in this context is at risk of normalising the behaviour by the tone of language - This is abuse, not a relationship!

This type of relationship could simply be an innocent friendship... **but** could also be the pre-cursor to CSE (the “Grooming” stage...).

QTS – what would you do if you identified one?

Trainer to facilitate what actions could be taken should Officers identify an “Inappropriate Relationship:”

Positive Action in all cases – consider opportunities to disrupt, direct students to the **Home Office Child Exploitation tool kit on Moodle** which contains measures that can be used to disrupt child sexual exploitation which is split into suspects and offenders, victims and location to help focus on different aspects of the problem

Obtain details of all persons present at incident - check NICHE & PNC. Look at warning markers & flags which should contain information regarding risks & concerns. Data quality is so important as is the linking of associates.

Take appropriate actions to safeguard. Consider Police Protection Powers. If in doubt liaise with Patrol Inspector/Exploitation Teams/PPU/MASH/CID/Supervisors

Intelligence submission.

Submit a PPN outlining risks & concerns and actions taken. Make sure this is informative or an Early Help referral if more appropriate. Please consider the use of **Victim Blaming Handout on Moodle** when writing updates – see handout

Liaise with the PPU ASAP.

Child Sexual Exploitation

'Fake Relationship Model'

The perpetrator befriends and grooms a young person into a 'relationship'. The child will believe they are in a loving, caring relationship and then find they are coerced into having sex with the perpetrator's friends or associates.



Abuse Model Two - “fake relationship model”

A gang sends a perpetrator to befriend and groom the victim into a “normal” relationship before forcing or coercing them to have sex with multiple “friends” and associates.

The term “boyfriend/girlfriend” is crucial as it is the victim’s perception of their relationship that sustains the control and abuse.

The victim will often never think of her abuser in any other term than “boyfriend/girlfriend.”

Often the perpetrator will have other relationships with other children but the victim will still see themselves as “special.”

Sometimes the perpetrator may sell the victim onto another.

The perpetrator will then move on to ensnare another vulnerable child and the cycle continues.

Trainer to facilitate that this model is equally as valid in same-sex relationships with the added dynamic of the potential of the unwelcome disclosure of sexuality etc. CSE projects are now reporting that 1 in 3 referrals are for boys and young men.

Blaming children and young people for their own abuse is never acceptable. Professionals should clearly understand that children can never be expected to predict, pre-empt or protect themselves from abuse. Irrespective of the context or circumstance, the responsibility always lies with the person who abused the child or young person

Main and Interrelated Forms of CSE

Abuse through exchange of sexual activity for some form of payment

Abuse through the production of indecent images &/or any other indecent material involving children whether photographs, films or other technologies

Abuse through grooming whether via direct contact or the use of technologies such as mobile phones & the internet

Abuse through trafficking for sexual purposes



Trainer to facilitate each point.

CSE can be separated into the two following areas:

Sexual exploitation through street grooming:

Grooming a child for sexual purposes which involve the abuser befriending a child, gaining their trust giving them drugs, alcohol or gifts, asking them to perform sexual acts as a favour or in exchange for something.

Online sexual exploitation:

Grooming children online for the purposes of sexually abusing them. This can involve adults pretending to be a child & befriending them in chat rooms & social networking sites etc.

Mobile phone messaging, gaining their trust, stalking their online activities.

Asking children to share indecent images of themselves or to participate in sexual activities or engaging in sexual conversation on line or via mobile phone/webcam.

Eventually arranging to meet the child in person for the purpose of sexually abusing them.

What is your perception of the victims of CSE?



QTS – what is your perception of victims of CSE?

Flip Chart to record what student's perceptions are:

Words which are frequently used by professionals in many localities are: promiscuous, liking the glamour, engaging in risky behaviour, prostituting themselves, sexually available and asking for it.

This labelling reflects a worrying perspective held by some professionals, namely that children are complicit in, and responsible for, their own abuse.

Victim blaming is any language or action that implies (whether intentionally or unintentionally) that a person is partially or wholly responsible for abuse that has happened to them. It is harmful and can wrongfully place responsibility, shame or blame onto a victim, making them feel that they are complicit or responsible for the harm they have experienced.

Trainer to refer to **Handout 'Challenging Victim Blaming'**

There appears to be confusion surrounding the word consent (remind students of Sexual Offence lesson) : This refers to young people, and professionals, failing to identify the circumstances under which a child (anyone under

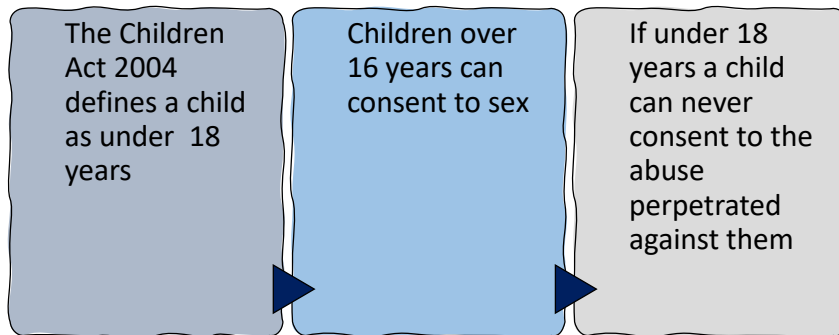
18) was unable to consent freely to sexual activity, for example drunkenness, influence of drugs, threats of violence towards the young person or their family, grooming, a power imbalance between victim and perpetrators. This is why a 16- or 17-year-old can be sexually exploited even though they are old enough to consent to sexual activity.

The law not only set down 16 as the age of consent it also applies to whether a person has given their consent to sexual activity or was able to give their consent or whether sexual violence or rape took place.

In the context of child sexual exploitation, the term 'consent' refers to whether or not a child understands how one gives consent, withdraws consent and what situations (such as intoxication, duress, violence) can compromise the child or young person's ability to consent freely to sexual activity.

IF it is apparent that CSE has occurred then **treat the child as a victim of CSE and not as a criminal or a troublemaker.**

'Consent' or 'Compliance'



"Consent" or "Compliance with sexual abuse?"

A person consents if they agree by CHOICE and have the FREEDOM and the CAPACITY to make that choice.

Someone over 16yrs and under 18yrs may consent to the act of sex but it may still be an abusive act.

Don't use the fact that they are over 16yrs as an excuse for "no offence - NFA."

Be aware that the victim may not see themselves as a victim of abuse or in need of protection...

Child Sexual Exploitation

89,200 identifiable child sexual abuse offences in children in 2020/2021 in England & Wales. Relative to population Welsh forces recorded more child sexual abuse offences than forces in England – 5,097

35% of these were image offences, 31 % related to rape or sexual assault & the remainder related to sexual activity, sexual grooming & abuse through sexual exploitation

Paedophile

A person who holds a long term sexual interest in children under 11 years of age

Haebophile

A person who has a sexual interest in children over 11 years of age



[Figures above and information below obtained from the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual abuse Child sexual abuse in 2020/21: Trends in official data \(csacentre.org.uk\)](https://www.csacentre.org.uk)

Police-recorded crime statistics suffer from under-reporting and therefore do not reflect the actual number of offences committed.

Following significant increases in police-recorded child sexual abuse offences between 2012/13 and 2018/19, the recording of most contact child sexual abuse offence types has decreased. This decline accelerated in 2020/21: there were significant falls in the recorded number of child sexual offences committed by a person in a position of trust (–22%), sexual activity with a child under 16 (–15%) and rape of or a sexual assault of against a male child (–13%). At the same time, child sexual abuse image offences continued to rise, with 2020/21 seeing the largest single-year increase (18%) since 2003/04.

- Nationally 500,000 children estimated to experience child sexual abuse every year.
- 89,000 child sexual offence recorded by the police
- 2,600 are on a child protection plan.

- CSE is becoming increasingly complex – technology is used in most exploitation cases.
- NSPCC stats
- During 2021/2022 – 17,486 crimes logged by police in England and Wales where children had been sexually exploited. An average of 48 offences per day.

Describe a CSE Offender



QTS – Describe a CSE offender

There is more than one type of offender and more than one model, method and approach taken to exploit children. Offenders can be of any age, gender, and ethnicity; even so, the majority of CSE offenders are male and over the age of 14 years. Women can also be perpetrators of CSE and can also be used to recruit and coerce victims into CSE.

Offenders groom victims in order to manipulate them.

- Distancing them from friends and family to control them
- The power and control exerted by the offender is designed to increase the dependence of the victim as the exploitative relationship develops.
- Offenders often use flattery and attention to persuade victims to view them as a boyfriend
- Psychology of the offender is very similar to that of the domestic abuse offender: control and manipulation.
- **Trainer to click onto icon which hyperlinks to a case in West Midlands where there were numerous offenders. Trainer to let students read the article in**

order to facilitate discussion

What Factors Can Make a Child Vulnerable to CSE?

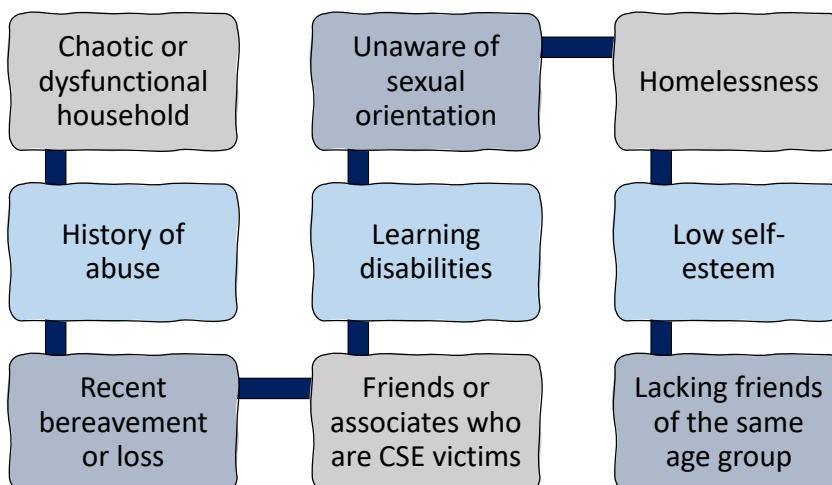


QTS – what factors can make a child vulnerable to CSE?

Board Blast

Individual Task for each student to write down what they believe the risks are.

Vulnerability Factors



Trainer notes:

Although all children and young people are potentially vulnerable, children from loving and secure homes can also be victims of sexual exploitation.

The characteristics common to all victims are not always their age, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation, **but their powerlessness and vulnerability.**

Trainer to direct students to handout on Moodle ‘Stop IT Now Wales Webinar March 2023 Autism and HSB handout’ which explains how autistic child can be vulnerable to grooming and CSE/

Research has shown that the more Vulnerability Factors they have in their lives, the more likely they are to experience CSE.

ACES - stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child or affect the environment in which they live (e.g growing up in a house with domestic violence) that they were subjected to while under the age of 18.

Identifying these Factors can allow an early intervention to be made and targeted preventative work to be carried out.

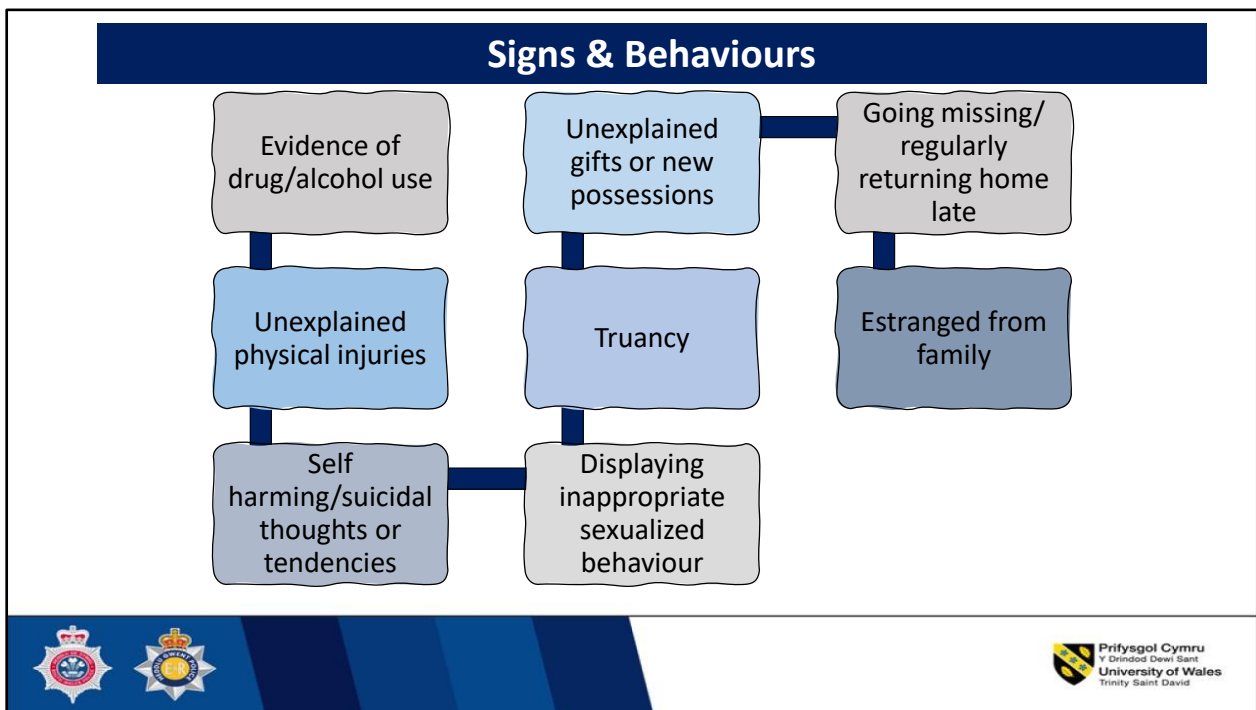
Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household - Including parental substance use, DA, parental mental health issues, parental criminality.

History of abuse - Including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of HBV, physical and emotional abuse and neglect).

Friends/association with young people who are sexually exploited (eg. School) this is most often the route into CSE where there is no dysfunctional family or abuse - **This is why we need Intelligence submissions and details of associates....**

Unsure about their sexual orientation - And/or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families.

Lacking friends of same age group - This leads to isolation and vulnerability. Something as simple as reintroducing them into education can make a huge difference.



QTS – what signs and behaviours in a child might suggest that CSE is taking place?

Group Task - Students to list what signs & behaviours might suggest that CSE is taking place.

Trainer to debrief using the below and **Recognising Warning Signs of CSE - Trainer Notes**

Signs and behaviour generally seen in children who are already being sexually exploited - The first 3 have been identified by CEOP as the most common risk indicators:

Repeatedly missing from home/care/school.

Estranged from their family/friends.

Associating with older people.

Physical injuries.

Alcohol/Drug misuse.

Involvement in offending.

Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations.

Change in physical appearance.

Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social

networking sites.

Receipt of gifts from unknown sources.

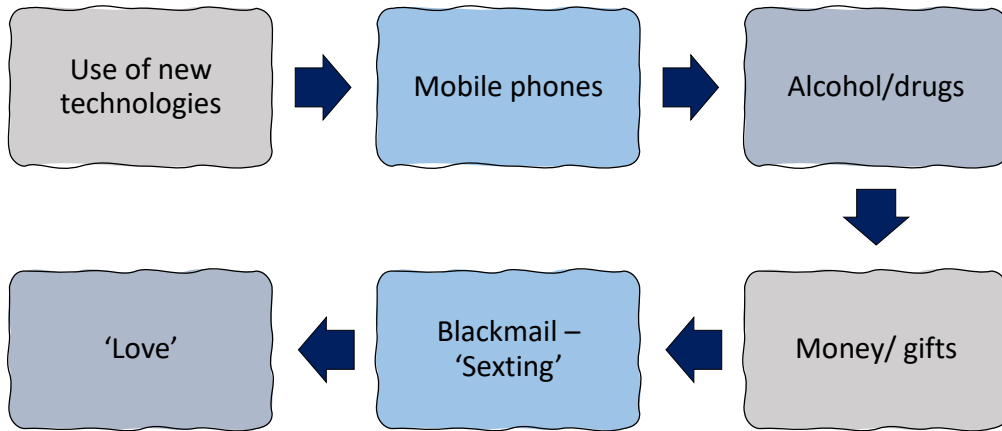
Recruiting others into exploitative situations.

Mental Health issues (inc. Self-harm).

Thoughts of, or attempts at, suicide.

Perpetrators are likely to target those whose wellbeing may attract less attention and those they have the highest chance of isolating and then controlling, e.g. children who are looked after or even children with Special Educational Needs.

Grooming Methods



QTS – what grooming methods do you think perpetrators of CSE will use?

If conducting searches- consider multiple phones in their possession. A number of victims have been identified as having been given phones by their perpetrators.

- The perpetrator will step in and meet their needs.
- Perpetrator will offer them a place to stay – hence why the link to Missing Persons
- Police will investigate inform the child that they will arrest the perpetrator and take him/her to court.
- Child will clam up as any attention/attachment is better than nothing.
- It may be bad it may hurt but it is better than nothing
- Multi Agency approach required need to provide alternative attachments.

Examples



 News ▶ Latest Wales News ▶ Courts

Couple plied teenager with drugs and alcohol and forced her into prostitution



 Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

‘The Facebook Killer’ – Peter Chapman, then 33 was a High Risk Registered Sex Offender. He was first investigated at the age of 15 and 4 years later he received a prison sentence for raping two prostitutes at knifepoint. He was released in 2001. The following year Cheshire police questioned him over the rape and kidnap of a prostitute in Ellsemere Port. The case was discontinued.

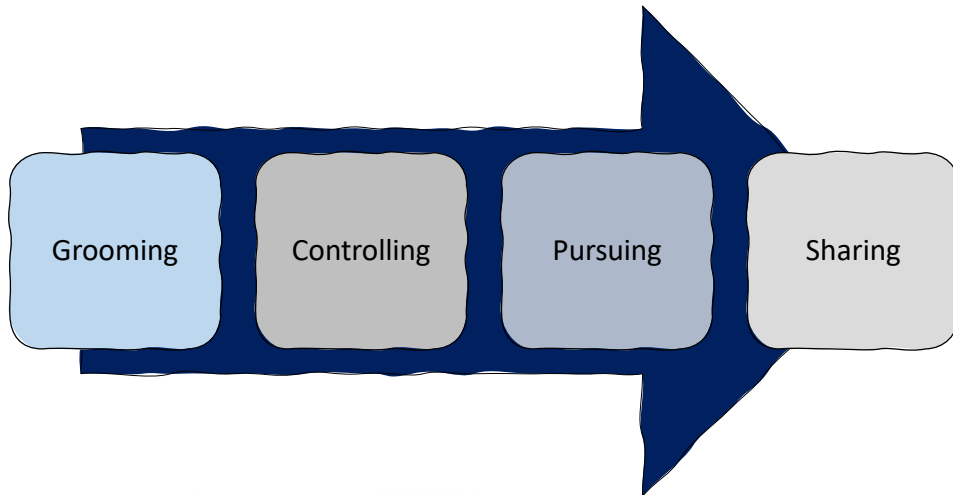
He went missing from his home Force area but no enquiries were made to trace him, nor was he circulated.

Chapman used a fake Facebook profile and impersonated a teenage boy to befriend 17 year old Ashleigh who suffered from low-esteem. He arranged to meet 17yr old Ashleigh Hall in County Durham in October 2009. On the day Chapman had arranged to meet Ashleigh he texted her to say that he wasn’t able to get to the place they had arranged but that “his father” would pick her up. Ashleigh willingly got into the car with Chapman.

He kidnapped, raped and murdered her and dumped her body in a field. Her arms were bound and tape was put over her face suffocating her to death. He was jailed for a minimum of 35 years for her rape & murder

Trainer to click on the hyperlink which links to the news article of Cardiff couple convicted of CSE

Process of Controlling



Grooming is a process whereby a child is wooed and courted by an older perpetrator initially through constant attention and affection, later developing into more coercive and often violent behaviour. A key part of the process is that the victim becomes isolated from friends and family and other important relationships.

Grooming using social media/network sites is on the increase.

The grooming process usually starts with kindness, friendship and gifts

Control

The perpetrator now begins to control all aspects of the child's life. Where they go, who they see, what they wear etc.

The child often becomes frightened but, similar to other victims of abuse, may believe that it is their own fault and feels guilty.

The perpetrator may provide drugs and alcohol which aid in reducing resistance.

The perpetrator gradually destroys any ties to the child's support network - relinquishing friends and even rejecting family.

The victim may also be physically isolated - kept in a room or flat.



Pursuing

Should the child “escape,” the perpetrator will continue to pursue them via phone, text, internet, in person etc. to manipulate them in an attempt to renew the “relationship.”

The perpetrator will apologise for their behaviour, shower the child with gifts and attention.

And/or use guilt, offers of money (which may be the reason for the child being involved in CSE in the first place), threats or blackmail (distributing embarrassing images on the net, character assassination via Facebook, word-of-mouth etc.).

But the end result is always the same if the child re-engages - A return to the abuse...

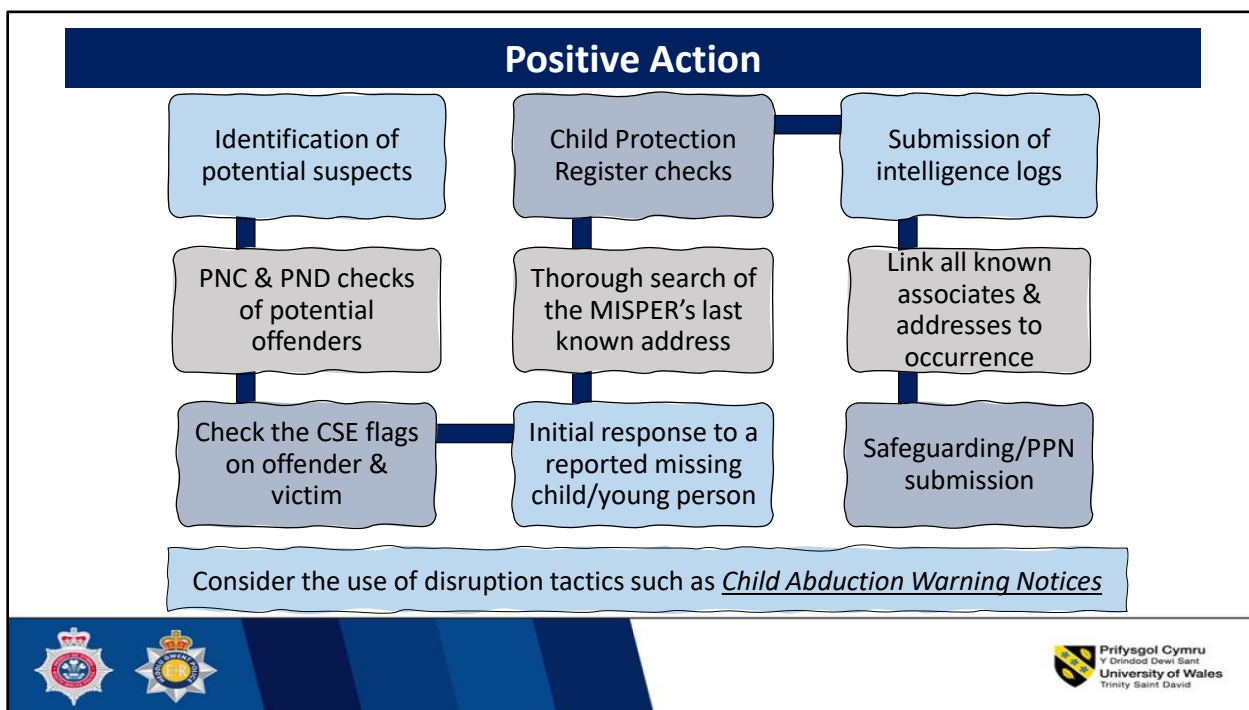
Sharing

The perpetrator shares the child with other perpetrators.

The victim is forced to have sex with other people, often the perpetrator’s “friends.”



G GUIDANCE: Some upsetting scenes



QTS – What actions can we take as police officers in relation to CSE?

Positive Action - See **Trainer Notes for Legislative powers**.

Professional curiosity – ask questions

Linking of all known associates & addresses - This will assist in building up a pattern, identifying those at risk of being pulled into CSE by their friends and provide further avenues for enquiries.

Safeguarding

Check flags & markers

PND check - Only if you believe that this is a cross-border issue or the perp is from another area.

PPN submission - Officers are **still** asking “*why do we have to put a PPN in if Social Services are already aware of this child/young person or they are in care?*”

Firstly - Social Services (and other agencies) are not aware of every encounter this

child/young person has with the Police so PPNs will provide a full picture of how the situation is developing.

Trainer to direct students to the Home Office Child Exploitation Toolkit on Moodle which also provides advice on disruption

REMINDER

The PPN is disclosed to other agencies and discussed at multi-agency meetings so *consider what you put on the form.*

There has been an occasion where an Officer submitted a PPN which contained very, very negative comments about Social Services.

This PPN was then shared with other agencies and “discussed” during the next multi-agency meeting, which proved very embarrassing to the PPU Officer attending...

Child Abduction Warning Notice

(formerly known as 'Harbourers Warning Notices.')

There are two types of CAWNs

S2 Child Abduction Act 1984
if the child is under 16 years

S49 Children Act 1989 if the
child is under 18 years & in
Local Authority care



Boardblast

**QTS – what powers do we have in relation to trying to protect children?
What can we do as response officers?**

See **Child Abduction Warning Notice - Trainer Notes & NPCC guidance.**
Trainer to direct students to this on Moodle.

Basically: CAWNs are issued to suspects who are believed to place children at risk of offences being committed against them.

The issue of a CAWN should be viewed as a Safeguarding measure for the child concerned and also as active case building in the first stage of a potential prosecution for an offence under the above legislation

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE A CAWN

If a child under the age of 16 years (or under 18yrs if in Local Authority care):

Is reported missing and is found on 2 or more occasions to be in the company of a suspect.

or

Is the subject of reports that suggest their behaviour and association with a suspect is giving significant cause for concern.

Then a CAWN should be considered **only after consultation with and authorisation from the local PPU DI.**

NOTE: Nothing should prevent consideration of this procedure on the first occasion a child is found at any particular location if, following a Risk Assessment, the PPU DI considers that it is proportionate and appropriate to do so.

Serving the Warning Notice

The suspect should be informed of the parent/carer's wishes, the Warning Notice read out, the photograph shown and the suspect asked to confirm that they understand what they have been told.

The wording of the Warning Notice should not be deviated from since doing so may allow the suspect later to cast doubt on what exactly they were told.

It should be emphasised to the suspect that the responsibility for complying with the Notice is theirs **not the subject's**.

The Warning Notice will be served on the suspect in two copies. One copy will be left with the suspect. The second will be retained by the police and exhibited to assist with continuity of evidence. A copy of the photograph is **not** to be left with the suspect.

The service of the notice informs the person named therein that if they continue they may be liable to prosecution. In many cases, the service of this notice will be sufficient to stop that particular individual from continuing to encourage or assist young people absconding. In the event that they continue in contravention of the warning, then the fact that they had previously been served with a Child Abduction Warning Notice will increase the likelihood of any subsequent prosecution being successful. This is because the Child Abduction Warning Notice can be used as evidence in criminal proceedings that the adult knew the age of the child which is clearly stated on the warning notice. Breach of a Child Abduction Warning Notice can also become grounds for the issuing of the new Sexual Risk Order.

This straightforward process can significantly reduce the instances of frequent missing persons; reduce the risk of child sexual exploitation and increase the likelihood of a successful prosecution for relevant offences if the person served with the notice ignores the warning.

There are template 'Word' documents in line with the NPIA Guidance for both versions of the notice and these can be accessed via the PVP Intranet Site. CPS has agreed this process at national level.

Child Abduction Warning Notice

Child Abduction Warning Notices are issued to suspects who are believed to place children at risk of offences being committed against them



The issue of a CAWN should be viewed as a safeguarding measure for the child concerned & also as active case building in the first stage of a potential prosecution for an offence



Issued in relation to children who persistently are missing and are at significant risk of harm through inappropriate associations and relationships with inappropriate individuals, sometimes much older than themselves. They are then vulnerable particularly to sexual or physical exploitation. A child may be repeatedly missing and nearly always found in the company of the same adult and it is deemed inappropriate to associate with them. In order to disrupt the criminal or undesirable activities of adults associating with young people, police can serve a CAWN.

- The notices have provided useful evidence in many prosecutions
- They have no statutory basis
- They are part of an administrative process which can help to safeguard vulnerable youngsters and proved supportive evidence for criminal or other proceedings.
- CAWN: used to disrupt criminal or undesirable activities of adults
- Used when arrest/prosecution is not available.

Example of CAWN

Christopher Rushton has now been charged with 4 x charges of sexual activity with a 14 yr. old child and for child abduction.

On the 18/3/15 Rushton was issued with a CAWN with regards to a 17 yr. old girl named Sophie Townsend who is a LAC (Local Authority Care) and at high risk of

sexual exploitation.

On the 5/5/15 Rushton was issued with a CAWN with regards to a 14 yr. old child named Connie Stenton who is deemed to be at high risk of sexual exploitation. Connie is a LAC and has been a previous victim of rape and that perpetrator is currently serving a prison sentence. She originates from the Hull area.

On the 3/6/15 Connie was reported as missing by her carers, this report was made to West Mercia Police as the home is in their police area. She was seen on the 4/6/15 in company with Rushton in Welshpool Tesco's. She was recognised due to the details of her going missing having been posted on Facebook. Welshpool officers attended at the home of Rushton. He denied that she was at the address, there was a strong smell of bleach coming from inside the property. Officers entered under section 17 of PACE and Connie was located at the address.

Connie was removed from the address and later disclosed that she had had oral, vaginal anal sex with Rushton. He was arrested and taken into custody.

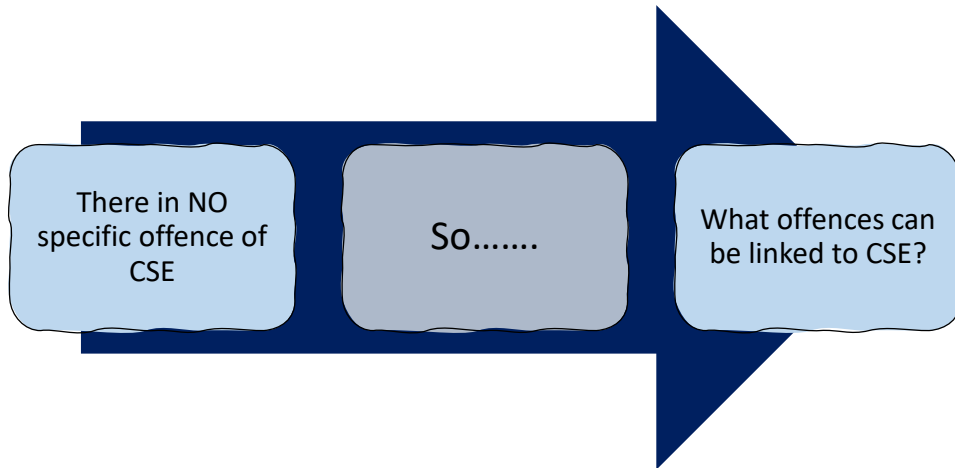
Previous CAWN was introduced into evidence by the OIC.

If there is evidence that the terms of the CAWN have been contravened eg: The child has been seen with the suspect or is reported missing and is then found with the suspect after a CAWN has been given.

The suspect can be arrested and interviewed on suspicion of having committed an offence under the relevant legislation (such as Child Abduction Act 1984 or S 49 Children Act 1989)

NOTE THE SUSPECT CANNOT BE ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF A CAWN AS THERE IS NO SUCH CRIMINAL OFFENCE

Child Sexual Exploitation



Board Blast

Offences against children under the age of 13 (sections 5 to 8)

Sexual activity with a child under the age of 13 is an offence regardless of consent or the defendant's belief as to the child's age. The offences are:

- rape
- assault by penetration
- sexual assault
- causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity.

These offences carry a maximum sentence of life imprisonment or 14 years' imprisonment depending on which offence applies.

Offences against children under the age of 16 (sections 9 to 15)

These offences apply regardless of whether the child consented to the sexual activity but, unlike the offences relating to children under 13, an offence is not committed if the defendant reasonably believed that the victim was 16 years or over. The offences are:

- sexual activity with a child
- causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity
- engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child
- causing a child to watch a sexual act

arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence meeting a child following sexual grooming (under section 15 an offence is committed if an adult communicates with a child on at least one previous occasions, and then meets the child, arranges to meet the child or (the adult or child) travels for such a meeting, where the adult intends to commit a sexual offence).

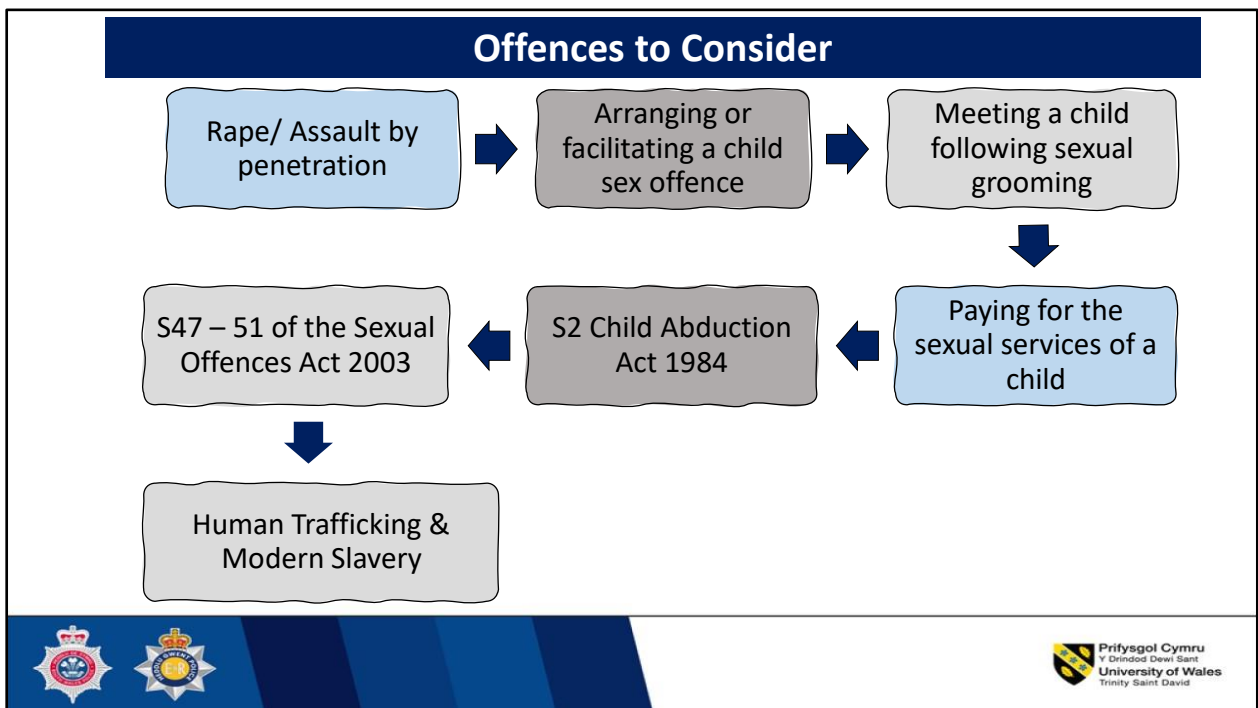
These offences carry a minimum sentence of 10 or 14 years' imprisonment, depending on which offence applies. Where the offender is under 18, the maximum sentence is 5 years' imprisonment. If any of these offences is committed against a child under 13, the defendant's belief as to the age of the child is irrelevant.

Recent amendment to Sexual Grooming:

Section 36 of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 amends section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (the offence of meeting a child following sexual grooming etc.) so that the number of initial occasions on which the defendant must meet or communicate with the child in question in order to commit the offence is reduced from two to one.

As now, following any initial communication or meeting, the defendant must intentionally meet, arrange to meet or travel with the intention of meeting the child, or the child must travel with the intention of meeting the defendant; and the defendant must intend to do something to or in respect of the child during or after any meeting which would, if done in England and Wales, amount to an offence under Part 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

Section 36 will be in force on 13 April 2015. The offence can only be committed as amended (i.e. by proof of a single initial communication or meeting) if that communication or meeting took place on or after 13 April 2015.



Child Abduction

Criminal offence if a person without lawful authority or reasonable excuse takes or detains a child under the age of 16 so as to remove him from the lawful control of any person having lawful control of the child or so as to keep him out of the lawful control of any person entitled to lawful control of the child.

Sections 47 – 51 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduces new offences to protect all children aged less than 18 yrs. The act provides specific offences in respect of the child sexual exploitation:

Taking making permitting to take distributing showing possessing with intent to distribute and advertising indecent photographs or pseudo photographs of children aged 16 or 17 yrs.

Section 14 arranging or facilitating a child sex offence (child under 16)

Section 15 Meeting a child following sexual grooming (child under 16)

Section 47

Paying for the sexual services of a child aged under 13 yrs a child under 13 yrs cannot give consent

Paying for the sexual services of a child aged between 14 and 16 yrs

Paying for the sexual services of a child aged between 16 and 18 yrs

Section 48

Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography

Section 49

Controlling a child prostitute or child involved in pornography

Section 50

Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography

Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery – internal trafficking of vulnerable children & adults. There is a separate session on this.

What Can You Do?

Raise awareness – intel logs, daily briefing, sharing with other agencies (schools etc)

Bring to attention of supervisor

If appropriate use S46 Police Powers

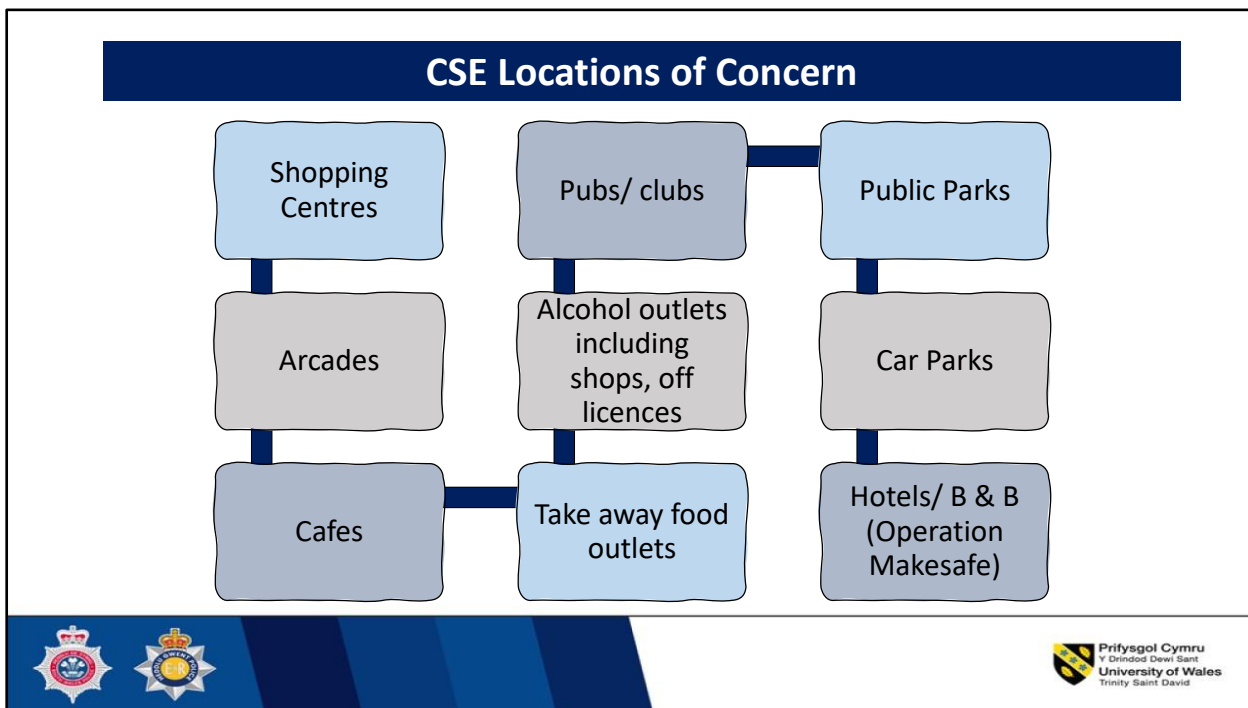
Bring to attention of PPU, MASH, CSE or Exploitation Team, Missing Team, CID

CSE referral

Crime (initial contact to be documented)

“The more you know the more you see”





Identify hotspots- schools, taxi rank, takeaway outlets, parks, retail parks; youth clubs; leisure centres, vape shops, hostels, residential care homes, shopping centres (especially where gaming, bowling activity), online

The list is endless

Refer to Information and Intelligence document.

PVPU department website – information and forms on there

Be careful of tags/ task - ensure you deal with complaint first not just tag/ task for other departments to deal.

If in doubt – seek advice

Operation Makesafe is a national project, looking to raise awareness of child sexual exploitation within the Hotel & Leisure industry. The initiative focuses on making sure that people working within these sectors are aware of the early warning signs of CSE and then can report concerns to the police.

The purpose of Operation Makesafe is to empower businesses and organisations to tackle exploitation through increased awareness and training by being able to identify potential victims of child sexual exploitation, and where necessary, alert police officers to intervene to safeguard any at risk children.

Child Sexual Exploitation

What can we learn from recent Case Reviews
in Rotherham, Rochdale & Oxfordshire?



QTS – what was the impact on these two women in relation to their abuse?

Channel 4 News November 2017

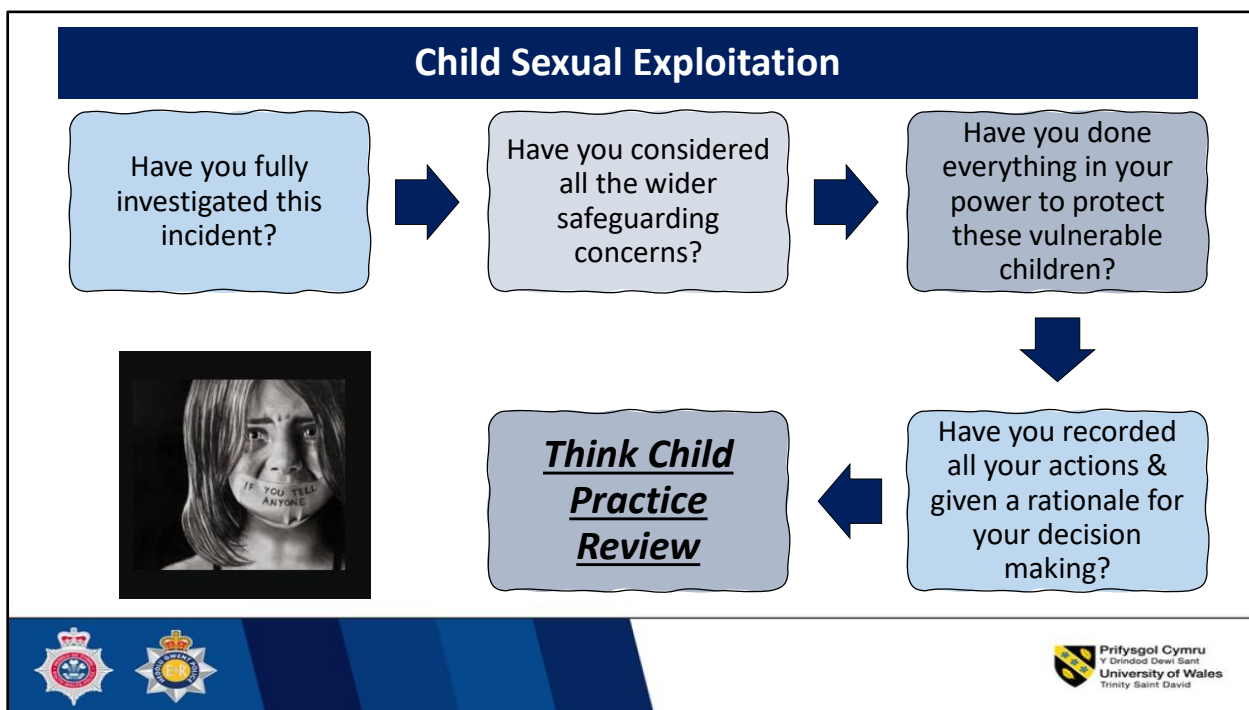
Rotherham grooming victims speak out for the first time. (May wish to stop at 5mins 25sec) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAvRj6BQ0AM>

(See Information handout Rotherham Child Abuse Case for background history)

Some victim comments from CR in Oxfordshire:

- I was found in the presence of men constantly. Why were they not pulled in?
- They did not look on me as a child. In my head I was older but really truly I wasn't.
- The Police never asked me why – they just took me home.
- A WPC found me drunk with men. I said I was ok and she went away and left me with them, I was abused that night.
- The police lacked curiosity they would pick the child up – give them a telling off and drop them back at home.
- Taking something forward rested almost wholly on victim evidence - which in CSE can rarely be expected to be forthcoming.

- Be aware of tunnel vision; don't deal with incidents in isolation if there is a connection to be made then make it. It may be the same address or the same male perpetrator. Think wider.
- Think of disruption tactics – see the Home Office Disruption Toolkit previously mentioned in the session.



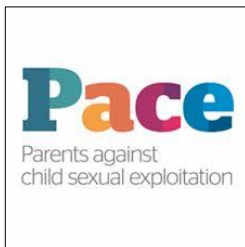
QTS – what questions do you think you need to ask yourself when dealing with these types on incidents?

Based on the information/knowledge that you had at the time of the incident; can you justify the action that you have taken?

Seek advice from supervisor, PPU, MASH, CID, CSE or Exploitation Teams, Missing Person Teams

Think murder abduction serious sexual assault and self harm/suicide...

Child Sexual Exploitation



For further information about Child Sexual Exploitation, or need for advice or support

Barnardo's

Children's charity [Barnardo's](#) support children and families affected by issues such as sexual exploitation and domestic abuse.

Every year thousands of children across the UK are affected by sexual exploitation. The internet and mobile devices make it even easier for adults to trick vulnerable children. Barnardo's free guide tells you how to spot when a child is at risk, and help keep them safe.

Stop it Now!

Stop It Now! UK and Ireland was established in 2002 by [The Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#) – the only UK wide charity dedicated solely to preventing child sexual abuse.

Established in 1992 and named after its founder Baroness Lucy Faithfull, we work tirelessly to prevent child sexual abuse. We know that child sexual abuse is preventable and everything we do works towards a society where children are free from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Child sexual abuse is preventable, not inevitable. So we will work tirelessly to protect all children – by providing direct support to individuals in a position to prevent abuse, including those affected by abuse and those perpetrating it, or at risk of doing so; by

sharing our expertise and resources with organisations and governments worldwide to make children safer today; and by driving forward new interventions to protect children against tomorrow's threats.

The Children's Society

We are a national charity working to transform the hopes and happiness of young people facing abuse, exploitation and neglect. We listen. We support. We act. Because no child should feel alone

NSPCC

The [NSPCC](#) provide a wide range of services for both children and adults, including national helplines staffed by trained helpline counsellors for 24/7 help and advice.

Thinkuknow

The [Thinkuknow](#) website for children and young people. Gives honest and frank advice on topics including sex and relationships, and the internet.

CEOP safety centre

If someone has acted inappropriately online towards you, a child or young person, or someone you know, find out what to do, and how to report it to police

Pace - Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation

Pace works alongside parents and carers of children who are – or are at risk of being – sexually exploited by perpetrators external to the family. We offer guidance and training to professionals on how child sexual exploitation affects the whole family

'Hidden'



Group Task

Trainer to debrief fully, using:

Hidden DVD - Trainer Debrief Notes

and

Recognising Warning Signs of CSE - Trainer Notes.

