



Derby City Council and Partners

## CHILD EXPLOITATION ANNUAL REPORT

1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022



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Date: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022

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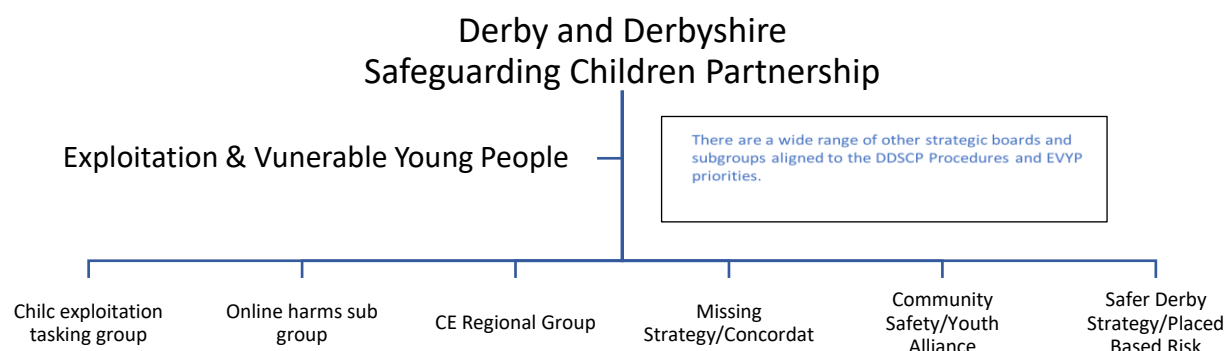
Derby is a beautiful, diverse, multicultural city with vibrant communities. We are fortunate to have a strong partnership approach with a proven legacy of prevention, protection, and disruption to safeguard our children and to target people or places and online spaces that expose children to harms. I want to extend my personal thanks to our workforce and partners for their commitment and dedication to safeguarding children from exploitation.

Remember, the partnership relies on everyone to support and keep children safe from exploitation and below you will see a range of initiatives used to report concerns directly or anonymously.



**0800 555 111**

## Governance, Key Groups and Priorities for Child Exploitation



### EVYP Priorities 2021/22

The first priority for the EVYP is based on safeguarding children from exploitation.

Safeguard children at risk of exploitation reflecting additional features such as place-based risk (contextual safeguarding) and our understanding of emerging vulnerabilities

Whilst there are four priorities in total, the others relate to wider safeguarding matters.

The priorities ensure the partnership has a robust focus on child exploitation in addition to other key areas of safeguarding. Support is offered at the earliest opportunity through early identification of concerns and welfare interventions directed by trauma informed and strength based approaches to support. The strategy and partnership approach recognises that childhood adversity and 'push and pull' factors often underpin children's vulnerability to exploitation. Children and families are provided with a choice of specialist support and, through participation they are given opportunities to contribute to or inform operational and strategic decision making. This supports the EVYP to capture the child's direct views and understand perception of risk, the extent of the problem in the city and children's lived experiences.

The child's resilience is developed through the offer of comprehensive specialist support, focused on recognising risks, educating the child and family about exploitation and building confidence through sport or creative activities. The Place-Based Risk strategy contributes to and enhances safeguarding by keeping children safe in the community and areas they socialise, including online spaces. This is achieved by partners gathering and sharing information to support the police to build intelligence and by engaging communities, licensed premises or persons as partners in keeping children safe. Alongside welfare approaches like this, there are disruption strategies focused on reducing risks and prosecution of the persons or networks that exploit children.

The partnership provide thematic reports to the EVYP on specific areas of work which include issues such as youth homelessness, child exploitation, place based risk and children missing to name a few. The reports were set around known indicators of risk and provide an understanding of current and emerging risks and learning. This learning is combined with national reports of good practice and used to improve practitioner, child and family training and awareness of exploitation.

Quality assurance audits of the work on exploitation in this year supported an understanding of strengths and areas for improvement, which were then cascaded to the workforce via heads of service, city managers meetings and partnership training.

### Introduction

This report documents and summarises the work of Derby City Council Early Help and Children's Social Care Department and a range of statutory and voluntary partners to safeguard children and families from all forms of exploitation. Referrals received in this year include sexual, criminal, online exploitation and modern slavery and trafficking. These are recognised as forms of child abuse. Links to the definitions for these forms of exploitation and guidance to reduce risks for children are provided in the appendices.

The child exploitation strategy and EVYP priority plan ensures there is an equal focus on safeguarding children alongside disruption and prosecution of offenders. The EVYP priorities are enhanced by a set of Regional Standards approved by the Area Directors of Children's Social Care. The standards have been adopted regionally, to ensure there is a coordinated approach and response to children at risk of exploitation throughout Derby and Derbyshire, Leicester, Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, and Nottinghamshire. The standards are set under 5 priorities (Th), in line with government strategies on exploitation and serious youth violence.

- **P**revent
- **P**rotect and
- **P**ursue offenders
- ensure there is **P**rovision for governance and
- coordinated **P**artnerships

This ensures children are safe when they cross our borders and that they receive consistent responses from services throughout the region. Progress on the 5 Ps is monitored through the bimonthly regional meeting and EVYP subgroup.

## Review of agreed priorities

**At the end of the year April 2021, the focus and priorities were set for the year ahead. The outcome of that work is set out below.**

### Focus for April 2021/2022

1. A cross border, multi-agency audit of criminal exploitation to ensure the partnership responses are effective

*Action met.* The audit was completed with heads of service and varied partners from the police, social care, health, education and specialist services and the CRE leads from Derby and Derbyshire. The audit highlighted good practice when identifying and responding to children at risk of criminal exploitation. The audit emphasised resource challenges to support and engage those at risk, for example waiting lists for counselling support and children expelled or on part time timetables, giving offenders more access to exploit them. The identified areas for development were progressed and led to updated training and procedures and a new CRE assessment with updated sections on criminal exploitation and contextual risks. Training has embedded peer and place mapping to improve safety for children in the community. Liaison with health colleagues, CAMHS and education leads was also undertaken to highlight the barriers to support and safety identified. The audit documented some very good practice, good plans and multi-agency work to safeguard.

2. A stronger focus on female victims of exploitation to support professional recognition that girls are not simply associates of boys who are at risk of criminal exploitation, they are also at risk of the same harms. Also, to highlight that boys can be sexually harmed in these contexts

*Action met.* The updated CRE risk assessment and training package highlights both concerns and this is also reinforced in independent reviews and meetings. The data shows that there is an increase in number of referrals for sexual exploitation for females and there has been an increase in numbers referred for risk of criminal exploitation. There was continued focus on male victims of sexual exploitation too and improved recognition reflected in the increase of males referred for CSE.

3. Conclude the update of the CRE risk assessment, procedures and multi-agency training and implement this during 2022.

*Action met.* A partnership approach was taken to updating the assessment, procedures and training. The new procedures went live in December 2022 and the

CRE tool was updated to a child exploitation assessment and embedded into Liquid Logic and Early Help systems in Sept 2022. This has aligned the assessment process with the single and early help assessment frameworks. A bulletin was used to update the partnership about the changes and training pack updated and delivered on two occasions through the DDSCP to partners. This was a joint piece of work with a range of partners, including Derbyshire social care to ensure consistent approaches and understanding of assessment across Derbyshire. The impact of the changes will not be known until 2023, as it will take time to embed changes and understand if practice has improved.

**4. Improve the work on Place-Based Risk (PBR) and embed with statutory services**  
*Action met.* A key priority during the year has been to establish Derby's Place Based Risk Strategy (Contextual Safeguarding), into training and as a best practice approach to safeguarding. This is to ensure an improved response to the harms our children face outside the family home, within neighbourhoods, businesses, license premises, public places, online spaces, schools and within peer networks. Led by the Director of Early Help and Children's Social Care, the strategy was implemented within community groups through the Youth Alliance. The strategy was launched at an event in Pride Park in Derby and was well attended. The event included feedback from young people, who talked about their experiences of professional support and safety in Derby. Parents of identified victims also joined the event and contributed throughout, they were all supported by key workers.

The Placed Based Risk (PBR) strategy is part of the wider council Safer Derby Strategy and has been incorporated into the updated workforce training and into the updated CRE risk assessment. Additional workshops to discuss specific elements of the PBR strategy have been created and one delivered. Two further events are planned early in 2023. The workshops support professional understanding of disruption rather than welfare based contextual or place-based approaches and assessments.

Communities and businesses have also been encouraged to adopt a range of national campaigns such as STOP CE, Say Something if You See Something Campaign, Operation Makesafe and the Children's Society #Look Closer Campaign. The licensed persons or places and community groups are supported to understand indicators of risk and to report concerns. By doing so, they become safeguarding partners, and some are assessed as safe spaces and achieve a mark of approval (Green Hand), to signify to children that they are safe places to go to for help.

Businesses operate a number of safety initiatives to communicate risk to other licenced premises such as pub and hotel watch. Operation Makesafe will be run again in 2023 and focus on test purchases in hotels.

5. Establish a more coordinated approach to sharing and analysis of information or intelligence through the multi-agency tasking group

*Action met.* This action has been progressed, there is a clear forward strategy to ensure an effective operational, strategic and governance approach to information sharing via the partnership tasking group. The structure is aligned to policing strategies where operational staff, senior managers and directors have oversight of identified and emerging risks. The focus of tasking meetings was changed to capture emerging risks and places, businesses or persons of concern. This helps to implement disruption and to support potential victims at the earliest stage of concern.

6. Understand the full impact of the pandemic on children and families and the true extent of exploitation, whilst there was limited professional oversight and face to face contact with children.

*Action met.* An updated Covid plan was created in 2020 and updated in 2021 by the CRE lead. The plan took into account learning from direct work with children and national/regional research and feedback from partners. There is a good understanding of the impact on children in the context of increased emotional wellbeing concerns, a rise in numbers suffering online harassment and cyberbullying and increased feelings of loneliness for some. Feedback obtained directly from parents and children included financial insecurity and change/loss of educational input, where educational input reduced and a lot of self-directed learning was required. This created a level of isolation for some children who missed friends and the support of the class environment.

These issues were addressed in individual plans and with school leads when identified and the concerns relating to risk online were considered and actioned within disruption and policing strategies. Conversely, some children discussed feeling safer, more connected to their families and reported improved relationships with parents. However, research from the Children's Society is clear, the full impact will not be known for years to come. This research briefing can be viewed via

<https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-01/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-children-and-young-people-briefing.pdf>



7. Expand on resources and training provided to support professional understanding of the changing landscape of exploitation

*Action met.* This is a rolling action because the landscape changes frequently and partners have to be alert to that change and respond to it. It is an area of work that requires constant review and the authority and its partners are not complacent. In this year the CRE risk assessment was updated to reflect new concerns, the training package was updated and indexed with new and relevant reference sources to improve learning and provide a selection of tools to support professional intervention. Podcasts were created to update online learning about exploitation and to highlight criminal exploitation. The regional group, with oversight from the Area Directors of Social Care and College of Policing meet bi monthly and updates are provided there on emerging themes of concern. This means we learn from the local, regional and national perspective about changes to the landscape and can agree consistent responses.

8. Support an improved assessment of exploitation and reduce practitioner anxieties re criminal exploitation

*Action met.* Further training has been provided to partners about criminal exploitation. The CRE risk assessment was updated and Single Assessment changed to incorporate consideration of child exploitation. Both documents were embedded within the Liquid Logic, the system used to hold child and family information by Social Care, including embedded links to local procedures and wider national legislation and guidance on the Contextual Safeguarding Network, the Serious Youth Violence Strategy and Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking policy. Through training wider resources are shared including those specifically for policing, health, education and social care.

The actions set out for the year 21/22 were successfully met. However, we cannot be complacent, exploitation is an ever changing landscape and requires flexible safeguarding approaches. The partnership is proactive and reactive to emerging forms of exploitation and trends and further work is required to better understand the effectiveness of new policies and strategic developments. This will be a focus of the work in 2023.

## CRE STRATEGY- Review of Data and Themes

Child exploitation is an issue that has evolved in both scale and complexity nationally over the last decade. The data captured this year reflects a marked increase in referrals (237), compared to 20/21 when 172 children were referred to Children's Social Care. The referrals are captured under three categories: 1. Sexual exploitation 2. Criminal exploitation or 3. Both. Within these categories there may be a host of indicators of risk, and they are recorded in context of primary type of risk or offence against the child. Themes from the data this year include.

- An interplay between missing and being assessed as medium or high risk of exploitation
- Referrals for child criminal exploitation (CCE) being higher than those for sexual exploitation
- The CCE cohort referred are between ages 10 – 17 years
- The interplay between medium and high risk cases of exploitation and NEET/or having a part or limited educational timetable increased
- Increase in children being coerced to carry, move and sell drugs locally and across borders
- Increase in violent offending and anti-social behaviour linked to children being coerced to commit some form of criminal act
- Neglect is a feature in Child Protection and Child In Need referrals at Medium and high level risk of exploitation
- An increase in the use or carrying of weapons with CCE cases and in children carrying weapons to feel safe
- High numbers with Disability or Education Health Care Plans
- Increase in numbers with conclusive National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals and decisions

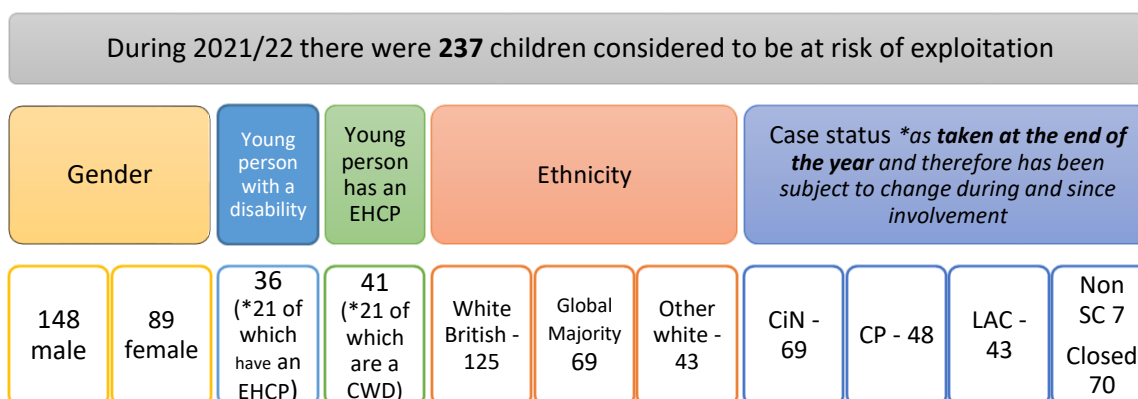
This year's data has been drawn from referrals to children's social care and anecdotal information from child protection conferences and child in need reviews, where exploitation was a factor. The data shows a substantial increase in referrals for males exploited through criminal activity. Within those referrals there is a clear increase in children being exploited and use of weapons to harm and threaten others, which often involved knife crime and violent offences. Children have also carried weapons for protection, a consequence of anxieties about being harmed, due to increased social media and news coverage of knife crime. The criminal exploitation profile also highlights children being coerced into criminality such as burglary and shoplifting.

Referrals for Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is also a feature of referrals this year with a slight increase in referrals for males and females. Themes from those referred for CSE are.

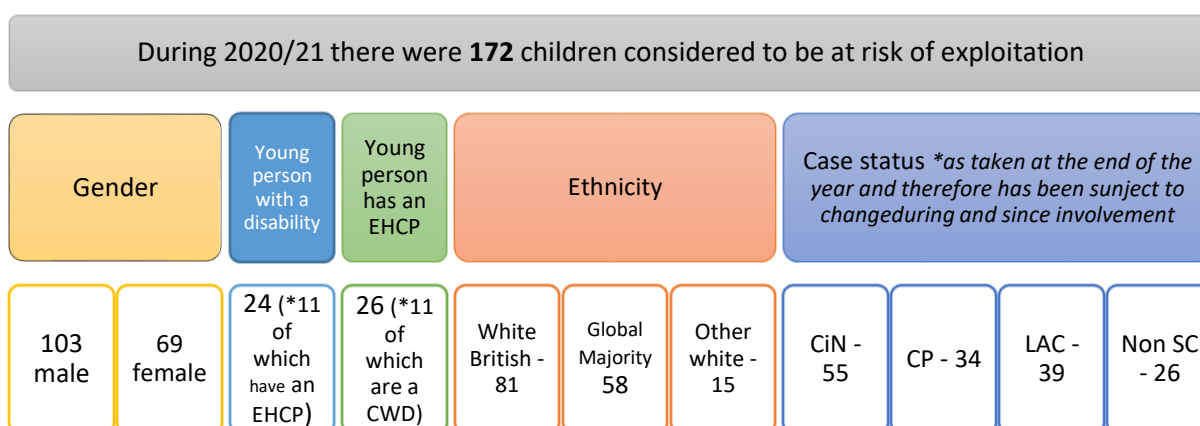
- Increase in referrals for online abuse
- Increase of children referred to the National Crime Agency for modern slavery concerns (National Referral Mechanism)
- Increase in children selling inappropriate pictures online which made them vulnerable to virtual and offline exploitation
- A slight increase in number of males referred for CSE

For reference, the CRE data outlined below is provided as a comparison of the last 2 years, 2020 – 21 and 2021 – 22. The data accounts for referrals made to children's social care and thresholds agreed using an updated single and CRE assessment.

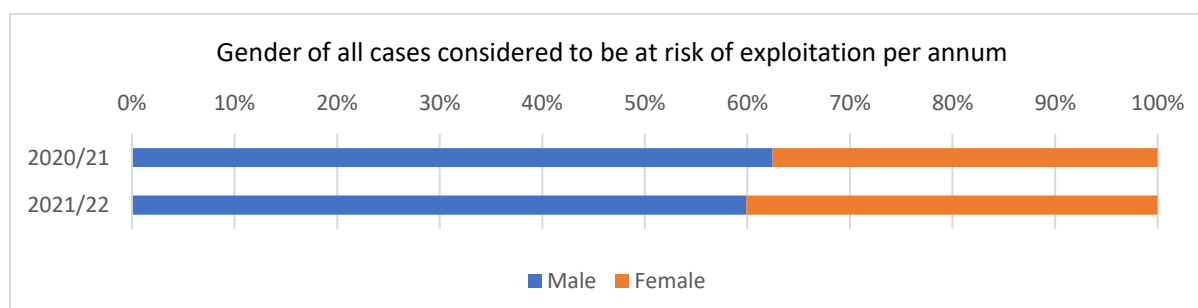
## Data 2021/2022



2020/21

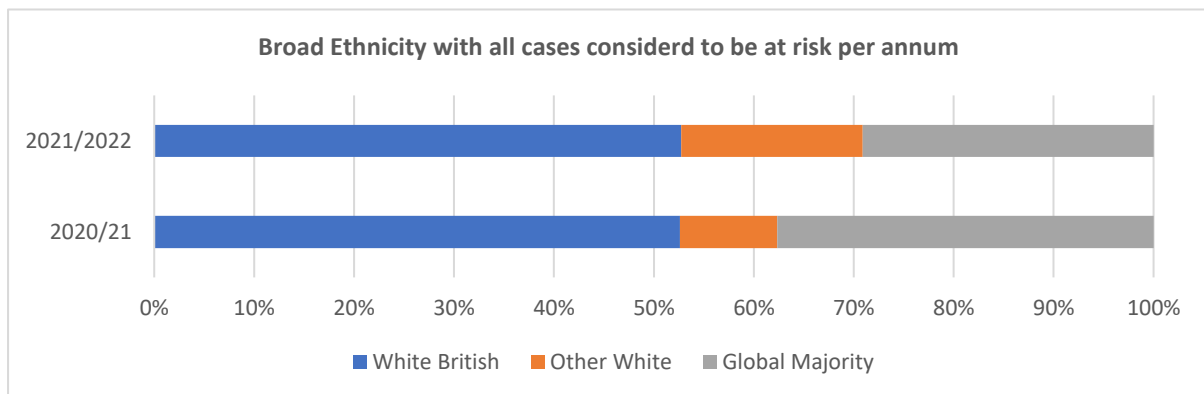


The gender breakdown highlights males as the biggest cohort of referrals and a sustained increase of referrals overall in the last two years. There is a marked rise in referrals in the 21/22 data of males referred and a very slight rise for females. All but 6 males were referred for risk of criminal exploitation and this was the most prevalent risk or type of exploitation reported.



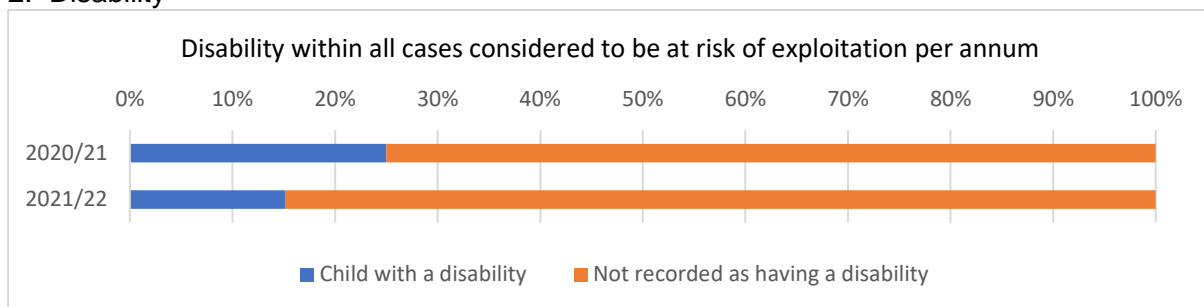
The diagrams below set out the 1. Ethnicity, 2. Disability and 3. EHCP breakdown of referrals by percentage.

## 28. Ethnicity

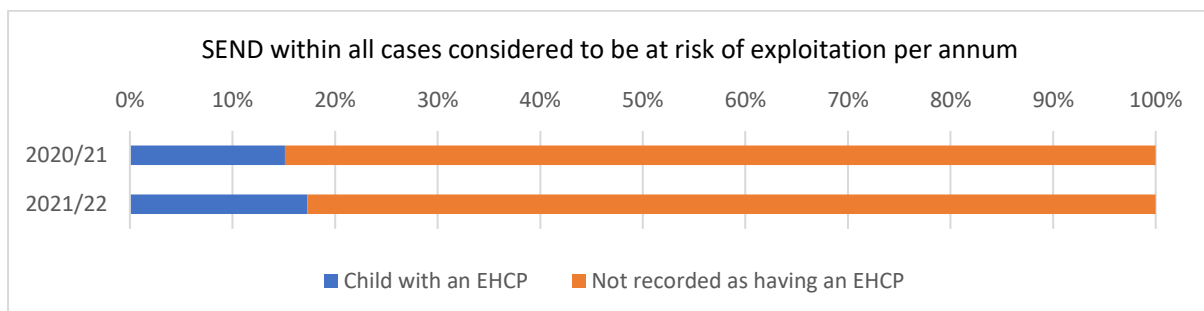


Note that for some categories such as ethnicity there is synergy between years in context of the higher cohort being White British. This mirrors the demographic of the city.

## 2. Disability



## 3. SEND



Children referred with a disability and Education Health Care Plans (EHCP) had also risen slightly, but this might be expected and proportionate given the 36% rise in referrals. Looked after Children (LAC) accounted for 43 of the 237 referrals. This is also a fairly consistent theme but given the overall rise in referrals it only accounts for a 10% rise over the year, as there were 39 referrals in 2020/21.

	20/21	21/22	Difference by %
All Referrals	173	237	36%
Male	103	148	43.6%
Female	69	89	28.9%

- Many of the cases in 21/22 (69), were reviewed at a voluntary level of engagement, in the data they are referred to as Child in Need (CiN). The exploitation strategy aims to work where possible with parents as partners and at the lowest possible threshold, therefore encourages voluntary engagement.
- Child protection conferences (CP) were used for complex cases where significant harm was identified and if CP threshold is agreed, intervention becomes legally necessary to ensure the safety of the child or family. CP cases account for 48 of the referrals.
- When children are in the care of the local authority they are known as Looked After Children (LAC), and account for 43 of the referrals in this year.

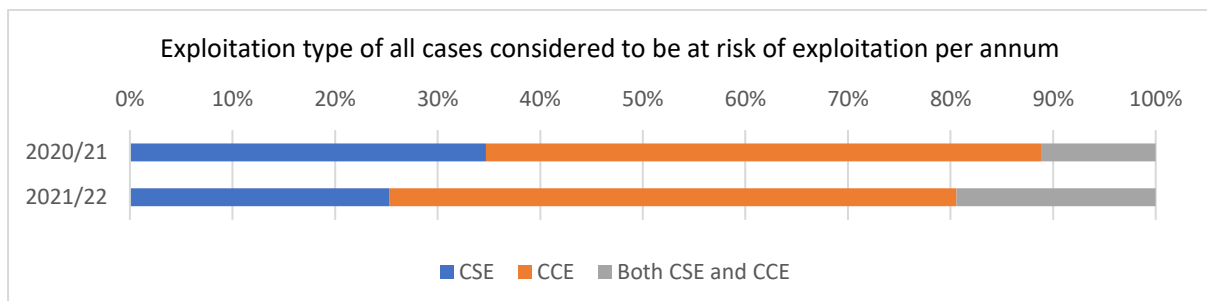
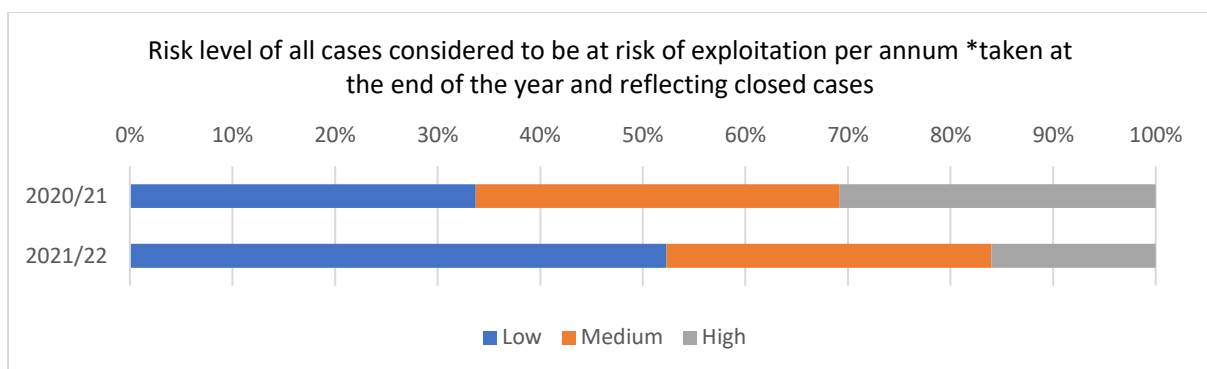
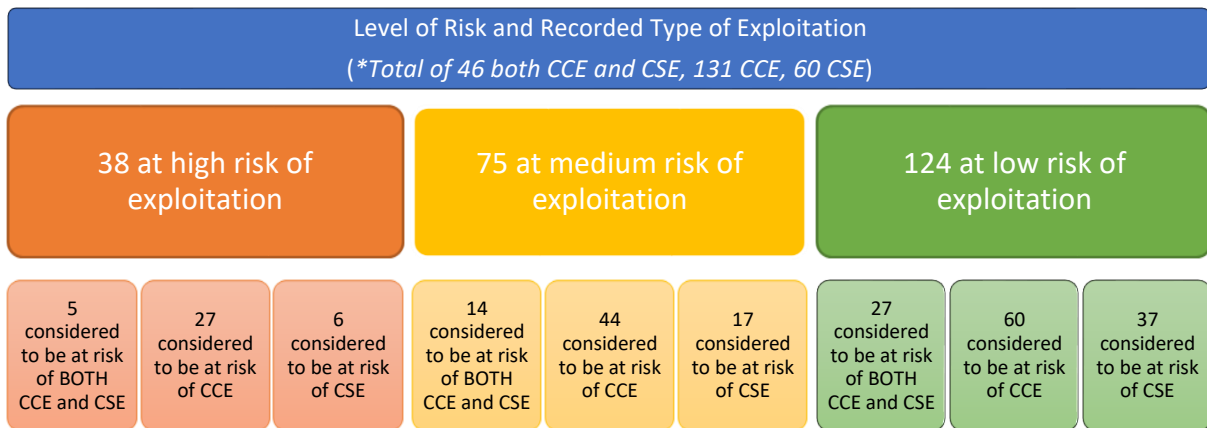
Once reviewed at either CiN, CP or LAC, a multi-agency team including parents and child, create a plan of safety to address the child's welfare needs and to tackle all identified risks. A disruption plan is also embedded into the plan to focus on any person, place, online space or premises that pose a risk to the child. Disruption activity tends to be carried out by individuals who do not support or work directly with the child, due to the focus on disruption or prosecution of offenders. The meetings are reviewed by a team manager if medium risk of exploitation or a child protection manager if a high risk threshold is met. The chairs offer independent oversight of the plan, to ensure effective practice and timely progress is made.

The level of risk is taken from the end of year data, therefore risk levels will have changed from initial referral to end of year. In April 2022 when this data was captured, the breakdown shows that of the 237 cases, the majority were low risk, including closed cases (124), or risk may relate to an emerging concern or a case where risk has been higher but reduced.

Medium risk of exploitation represented the next highest cohort (75 referrals). This relates to considerable concern and might have a substantiated significant harm where protective factors mitigate the ongoing risk. High risk cases (significant concern), accounted for 38 of the 237 referrals (16%).

New referrals account for 129 of the 237 referrals (54%) and the remainder were referred in the previous year. During the year: 118 cases closed (22 due to age, and 96 due to a change in circumstance such as a placement move, or risk level reducing) accounting for (49%).

The figures below give a breakdown of referrals made for child criminal exploitation (CCE – 55%) and child sexual exploitation (CSE – 25%) or for both CCE and CSE (19%). It is not possible to capture individual data on types of sexual of criminal exploitation on current systems, but this information is held on individual children's files and presented anecdotally at times in the report. The diagrams below have a breakdown of the level of risk and threshold met.



## Examples of Partnership Work and Achievements

### Derbyshire Police Child Exploitation Investigation Team (CEIT) – Overview and Data

The CEIT Police teams are split into four sections who are co located to ensure there are clear lines of communication under the same line and strategic manager. Child victims may be vulnerable to one or all forms of exploitation and as such the sections will liaise and ensure that specialist officers investigate all offence against a child. The four specialist teams are,

- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Police Online Investigation Team (POLIT)
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Team (MSHT)

### CCE Team Highlights

In the course of the year 2021/22, the team have identified and mapped 10 new County Lines, in which children are being exploited or exposed to significant harm through the business model, mainly linked to drugs cultures. A number of the individuals mapped in these operations are people who were known to other police teams for violent offences, weapons, drug use or activity or going missing. By locating and developing intelligence, the team were able to identify the offenders and drivers behind the activities causing the demand on policing and address them, either through enforcement action or partnership work to protect both young people and adults.

A number of the individuals dealt with by the team had featured in the top 10 missing children figures on more than one occasion, or had been subject to investigations held by Local Police Units or Criminal Investigation Department. Where this was the case, the team have used these events to build and develop the intelligence picture, with the objective of identifying and enforcing against the criminal activity to protect children and families.

Since the team were set up, the Criminal Exploitation specific team have:

Executed 16 Sec.8 or Sec.23 Search Warrants under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (1984). The team also

- Made over 50 arrests (targeted activity or pre-planned)
- Charged and remanded 20 individuals, with the majority of the others having been charged since or are still being under investigation
- Recovered weapons in almost all of the enforcement events
- Recovered over £250,000 street value of Class A drugs
- Charged and remanded a significant member of a high risk gang from the Met, within 3 weeks of the line being identified as operating in Derby. This was identified through a missing person investigation.
- Identified an Organised Crime Group (OCG) in operation in South Yorkshire, responsible for supplying multiple lines in Derbyshire. Those involved were previously unknown to South Yorkshire Police prior to this and were charged and remanded by the child exploitation investigation team.
- Identified 10 new exploitative drug lines operating in Derbyshire responsible for causing harm to children
- Pursued and consequently closed 5 of those new lines through enforcement
- Located and safeguarded 3 missing children from other force areas who had been missing for a significant period of time
- Traced and located a Derbyshire missing child in Cornwall who had been taken there to work for a drug line

- Identified 14 vulnerable children through investigations who were not previously identified as at risk of exploitation and progressed strategy meetings with social care and partners to ensure support was provided.
- Delivered training and inputs to Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT) across the force, which is ongoing work
- Officers have built relationships with schools and this has resulted in an increase in reporting of concerns through operation liberty forms
- Delivered awareness work and engagement visits to taxi companies and businesses in Derby, believed to be where those profiting from criminal activity are spending their proceeds
- Instigated and delivered the use of a "Video Wall" at Derby County Football Club which was displayed during County Lines Intensification Week
- Engaged the Regional Victim Navigators to support and rehouse a number of vulnerable persons
- Taxi ranks across the county visited, engaged with and provided with the #LookCloser campaign material
- Hotel visits – as per above and Operation Makesafe.
- Contact was made with 14 Designer shops in Shirebrook (Flannels HQ) , Derby, Chesterfield and the Designer Outlet and information shared on STOP CE and #LookCloser campaigns.
- BOSS, a shop in one outlet highlighted that they had had persons coming into the store with young people buying a vast amount of clothing with cash. The manager was proactive and recognised the potential for those children to be groomed and reported concerns.

### CSE Team Highlights

In relation to the CSE Investigation Team, whilst their operating model has not changed greatly since the restructure, they now take responsibility for intelligence development around CSE as well as crime workloads, which has seen a number of investigations instigated via this workstream. There have been successful operations such as Operation Silverdust where a male was charged and remanded for sexual offences against 7 vulnerable victims. A number of these investigations had previously been filed as undetected.

The CSE team regularly complete research and develop intelligence to progress investigations that had previously been closed undetected. New victims have been identified as a result of this work and there has been an increase in the number of children protected through CSE investigations. Charges have been brought against many offenders linked to these investigations.

Officers attend child protection conferences and work closely with specialist team coordinators to contribute to welfare and disruption plans which safeguard children at risk of exploitation. The team also provide support to the DDSCP exploitation training days and attend strategic and partnership meetings.

Online exploitation and modern slavery are often features of both CCE and CSE cases and as such those teams work closely with colleagues within the CEIT team to disrupt online offenders and those who may exploit children under modern slavery legislation, developing our understanding of emerging online risks through applications or trends. The MSHT team work with both children and adults and work in partnership with a range of agencies, including Barnardo's Independent Child Trafficking Guardians and the Red Cross and Salvation Army to protect those vulnerable to this form of exploitation.



The information below provides examples of the work of a selection of agencies in the partnership. The information is provided by the relevant agencies and demonstrates not only the commitment from the partners to safeguarding children from exploitation, but also the comprehensive work carried out in Derby city and across Derbyshire.

## Specialist Services

### Derby and Derbyshire Children at Risk of Exploitation Service (D C.A.R.E.S)

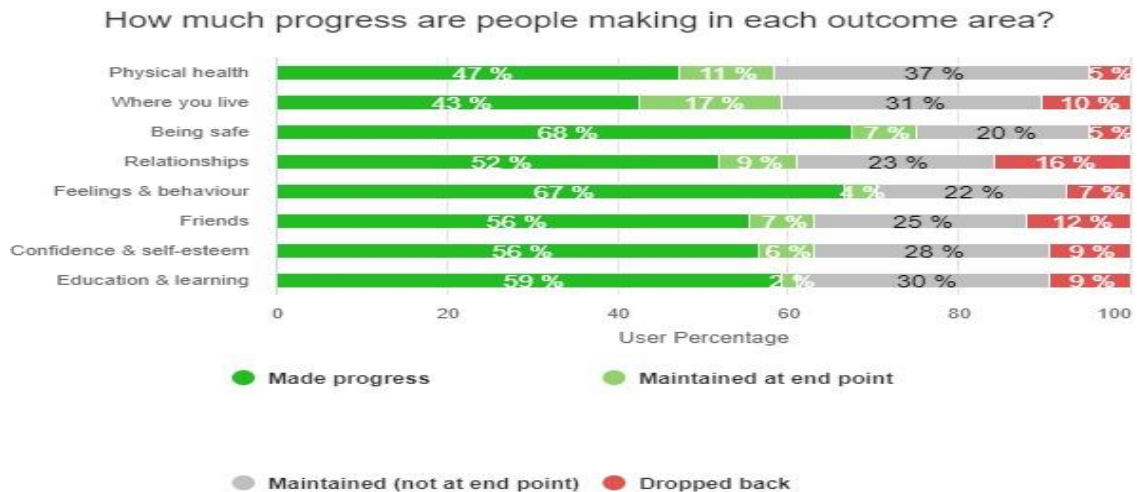
The provider commissioned to fulfil the work on the D CARES contract is Catch 22. They are a national charity with extensive experience of working with children in a range of specialist projects. The work is funded by two local authorities through the DDSCP and by the Police and Crime Commissioner. They provide specialist support to children at medium or high risk of exploitation.

Catch 22's staff team are trained specialists who have access to an extensive library of resources held within Catch 22 services nationally and through their policy and research teams. This provides children and families with comprehensive support and flexibility to deliver programmes of work that are unique to each child. Catch 22 also support DDSCP training events and review of policy and assessment updates.

Derby & Derbyshire C.A.R.E.S has been commissioned since 2019 to provide specialist support to children who are at risk of, or a victim of child exploitation. The service is contracted to work with 50 children at any one time in Derby and compliments other partnership work and provision. The work focuses on prevention, education, diversity work and safeguarding children from exploitation through group based or 1-1 sessions. In addition, prevention work is carried out in schools and youth settings and guidance provided to professionals through consultancy and training. Throughout this feedback, there will also be stakeholder, young people and parents' feedback about the service they receive.

#### Referrals Overview

- **126** cases closed during the reporting period
- **88** referrals received were CCE (Majority of CCE received in last 2 quarters compared to **60** referrals in the last annual report).
- **36** referrals received were CSE compared to **44** in the last annual report.



To meet this demand and ensure children are educated and safeguarded, the staff are constantly seeking new and updated resources within the field of exploitation. They have access to an extensive library of resources through the different Catch 22 services operating nationally. Resources are categorised under the subject matters they tackle such as Grooming, Online safety, Child Sexual Exploitation etc.

In addition to the CRE Assessment our service analyses the impact of the work with children through a tool called the 'Outcome Star'. This helps to guide and capture the work undertaken, and all support is bespoke, to each individual young person. The team always use a solution-focused approach in their support, which is particularly effective when working with CSE/CCE.

The 'Outcome Star' is a model that shows the percentage of young people progressing in each of the 8 priority areas of their life. It is built around showing improved relationships, safety, social confidence, improved education and self-esteem. It highlights how much change is being made in each of those areas for the child, plotted over the year for the cases worked.

This year, 89% of all young people made progress in at least 1 area. The greatest impact was made around 'Being Safe' for young people. This indicates that young people are feeling safer and the interventions they have been engaging with have had a positive impact. Elements of safety include the ability to recognise risk and make safe choices therefore being resilient to the push and pull factors around exploitation.

The analysis also highlights that child can drop back into unsafe relationships, friendships and lose confidence etc. This is not unusual during the initial phases of work and therefore risk for the child can fluctuate quickly too. The longer a child is engaged the more successful the outcome.

#### Percentage of young people making progress in outcome areas:

**In 1+ outcome areas—89%**

**In 2+ outcome areas—83%**

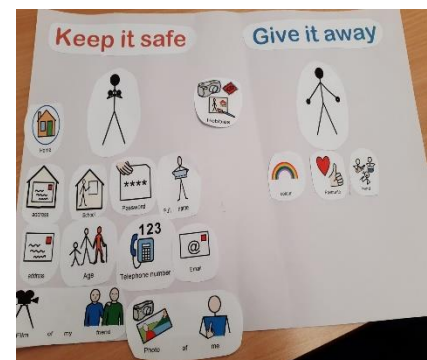
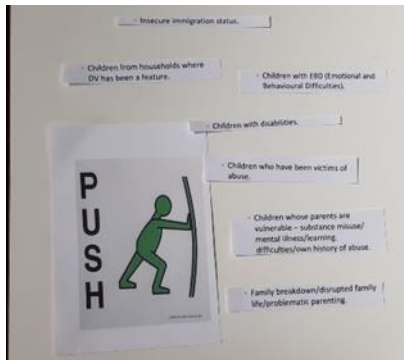
**In 3+ outcome areas—76%**

**Average number of outcome areas in which a child makes progress-**

18

**4.5**

## Examples of Direct Work



## D C.A.R.E.S Future Focus

Due to the increase of referrals for child criminal exploitation, Derby & Derbyshire C.A.R.E.S focus for the year ahead is to deliver several workshops around signs and indicators of Child Criminal Exploitation targeted at young people and professionals. Training resources have also been included so that, moving forward, professionals in educational settings and care homes will have the knowledge to recognise the sign and indicators of exploitation and further provide early interventions for these young people and their families.

### Safe and Sound Derby (Voluntary CRE Service – Partially Contracted)

Safe and Sound are a charity with a substantial legacy of work in and around Derby since 2002. The work of the charity focuses on transforming young lives through specialist support and prevention work with children and young people who are victims of, or at risk of exploitation. Safe and Sound embeds the contextual safeguarding framework which in Derby is called a place-based risk approach. This offers flexible support to children, parents and partners to reduce identified risks to children. The ultimate aim is to protect or support children and families to move on from risk or abuse. This year has seen the service grow significantly and an expansion of the areas of work delivered. The project collaborates closely with partner agencies and the development of the project was achieved through targeted funding, which was sought to make a difference in the lives of those affected by exploitation in Derby and Derbyshire.

The service has worked with 292 individuals during 2021. This has included support to young people siblings and families referred for risk of exploitation. Through the long-term one-to-one programmes, the project has supported 203 children, young people, and vulnerable adults and a total of 49 families. There has been a 100% increase in referrals since the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions were lifted. The breakdown of work includes.

- Supporting children, young people, and young adults with SEND, which accounts for 31% of support offered.
- Children and young people not identifying as White British account for 30%.
- Work with males continues to increase. This correlates with increased work within wider forms of exploitation such as criminal exploitation.
- There is now an established 'parents as partners' group, working with partner organisations across the city- contributing to operational and strategic decision making and being seen as part of the solution
- An increase in prevention work and early intervention re criminal exploitation
- Launch and development of safe places in Derby
- Weekly detached outreach in the city and an increase in reports to police via Operation Liberty forms as a result of this work
- Reached almost 2000 practitioners through awareness workshops and support of DDSCP training
- Safe and Sound are now the lead organisation for place based risk in the community
- Delivery of Holiday Activity Fund (HAF) for families
- Youth provision has grown, and the team have delivered 183 different youth activities and interventions- attended by 1,082 attendees
- Details of any challenges (and resolutions) are monitored and discussed with the partnership governance group
- There is a rise in the number of young people supported with educational needs due to having part time timetables or being excluded from school.

### Positive outcomes

- 100% of children supported had a reduced risk of exploitation
- 95% said they were listened to, treated with respect, and could rely on staff.
- 90% had increased confidence
- 85% improved their sexual and or mental health
- 88% said that Safe and Sound support made a difference to their overall lives
- 70% had improved relationships with peers, family or school.

During support to one child, a healthy relationship session was delivered to A, a 14-year-old who was groomed by a 15-year-old male at age 11. Sessions provided the opportunity to consider the risks and indicators of grooming and children's rights. Sessions were set around the topics of consent, healthy and unhealthy relationships and how to identify perpetrator behaviours. The child was able to relate to the work and put this learning into practice in her own life, and provided the following comments about her experience of support.

*Everything we covered has made me see things in a different way*

*Giving me resources, and made me feel comfortable opening up*

*I will use the resources and experiences to achieve my dreams*

Another child discussed the support and personal development they had experienced through sport and mentoring. P had not previously engaged with services well, yet described the opportunity to go to boxing as "amazing". P is now volunteering with younger children and competing in championships. This is a positive example of how P has progressed and feels more confident as a result of creative input through sports. This provides a sense of achievement and belonging for the child, two of the key voids offenders exploited previously.

The work with parents is equally important as the work with children. The following feedback from a parent shows the importance of this work

*Things should be easier with T being able to go out again bless her. Your all amazing and have really changed our life yanno. I am so happy she's back to herself and is trying sooo hard to stay on track bless her. You have saved our family.*

### **Plan and Future Focus for 2022/3**

- Support Safer Derby preventing violence against women and young girls campaign in the city expanding our safe places initiative and providing bystander awareness in schools for year 6 and 7.
- Increase support for vulnerable adults
- Further develop support for young people and parent voices
- Expand the work more widely across the county
- Support the continued delivery of Place Based Risk in the city
- Establish a base in the city for young people

## **Health Services**

### **Derbyshire Children's Hospital Safeguarding (DCHS)**

DCHS cares for patients across a wide range of services, delivered across Derbyshire and Derby City. DCHS provides a 0-19 Children Service to children and young people who reside within Derbyshire and also for children who reside in Derby City but attend Derbyshire schools. DCHS also provides Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) at the Florence Nightingale Hospital Derby City which is accessible for young people from Derby City.

DCHS Safeguarding Team provides advice to the full range of specialities within the organisation on the day to day management of children, families and adults where there are

safeguarding concerns. Safeguarding Supervision is also delivered to all 0-19 Childrens Service practitioners and a 'Think Family' group ISHS supervision, a joint supervision session attended by both the Safeguarding Children's Team and the Safeguarding Adult Team. Safeguarding supervision is an opportunity for practitioners to discuss cases of concern, explore safeguarding themes and learn from Child Practice Reviews.

The ISHS have a robust assessment which is undertaken at contacts and the team are also assessing the risk of exploitation. All under 16 year olds are seen face to face and given additional time slots to allow for a thorough assessment. ISHS also offers pre-booked appointments, telephone contact and online services for over 16's. There has been a small increase of clients aged 13 accessing the service across both ISHS sites (Florence Nightingale Hospital and Wheatbridge and Chesterfield). This is reviewed regularly by a Senior Health Advisor and Consultant with a priority to audit the work, so as to gain assurance that the needs of those young people are met.

### Royal Derby Hospital Commissioning

- Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group (DDCCG) is an NHS organisation set up by the Health and Social Care Act (2012) to organise the delivery of local health services. DDCCG commissions most of the hospital, community NHS services and a range of other services in the local area for which it is responsible for. The CCG has a team of Designated Professionals who have a statutory role and provide strategic leadership and expertise for safeguarding children and looked after children on behalf of the CCG to the health economy. DDCCG also has a team of Named GP's who role is to work with alongside the Designated professionals and to offer safeguarding children advice, support and training to GP practices in the geographical area. Child exploitation is a priority in all service areas.

### Named GPs for Safeguarding children

- The DDCCG Level 3 safeguarding children training that is delivered to General Practice is now delivered via Microsoft Teams. This year, the use of the Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Questionnaire (CSERQ4) has been promoted, to detect CSE in particular and to prompt appropriate and timely referrals to Children Social Care. This condensed version of the CRE Assessment is easily accessible during GP consultations, as it is embedded into an area in the GP electronic medical records which is specifically dedicated to safeguarding. The Named GP's also deliver training on other areas of concern including modern slavery, criminal exploitation, missing children, contextual safeguarding/ place-based risk and county lines.

### Designated Nurses for Looked After Children

- In regard to the Derbyshire Designated Nurse for Looked After Children, High Risk CRE cases/work are discussed within individual, and group based supervision and meetings and clinical supervision is provided to the Named Nurse for Looked After Children, Nurse Specialists for Looked After Children and Safeguarding Children Named Nurse and Nurse Specialists.



- The Derbyshire Designated Nurse for Looked after Children receives notifications regarding children at high risk of CRE and tasks the relevant professional to review or support that child.
- Details of any challenges (and resolutions) are recorded

The teams work hard to engage and support young people with the range of potential and consequential health and emotional wellbeing issues that affect any child at risk of exploitation. At times there are challenges to achieving engagement when children are placed out of area.

The safeguarding staff also attend strategy meetings where there are CRE concerns and concerns about significant harm to children and if the child is open to a team, they also attend CRE meetings to represent health and offer support where required.

### University Hospitals of Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust (UHDB)

Children at Risk of Exploitation is one of the many priorities under the Safeguarding and Vulnerable People Team umbrella. As UHDB covers multiple Local Authorities with their own Procedures and Toolkits, UHDB have continued to review in house guidance and practice in order to make improvements in detection rates for those vulnerable to CRE. This has been assisted by:

- CRE is incorporated into Level 3 in house safeguarding training, which is delivered to all paediatric, midwifery and urgent care staff
- There is a CRE Section within Safeguarding Intranet Net-I page directing staff to clear instruction should the team not be available, for example out of hours
- UHDB have an in-house CRE Matrix which has been created taking into account multiple Local Authority Procedures and Toolkits to ensure clear actions for staff identifying Low, Medium or High Risk of CRE. This is continually under review by the Safeguarding Team and is pending some changes.
- Links with Paediatric Liaison Nurse 0-19 Health in regard to low level concerns to ensure consideration for Early Help Assessment and referral to local services, for example Breakout, demonstrating clear partnership working and identifying actions for universal services for those children at Level 1 and 2 Thresholds.
- Ongoing work to raise awareness to staff, children and parents/carers around online safety and grooming/CSE, giving information to all around identification and support/referral processes
- Attendance at Strategic Sub-Groups by the Acute Trust

Although there is no longer attendance at monthly CRE Panels across the Local Authorities, there are alerts placed on the Acute Trust systems for those identified as at risk, specifically Medium/High to CRE or frequently listed as Missing to ensure that this risk is considered during any encounter with the service. 0-19 Health attend these meetings and there is communication where required between the agencies. A list is distributed across the

Safeguarding Team of those at risk and any minutes stored in a secure shared drive only accessible by the team

- Intelligence is shared to appropriate agencies and meetings held including Strategy Meetings and Discharge Meetings
- UHDB are part of the training pool to assist in delivery of external training
- Safeguarding Action Learning Sets in place to include senior staff across Paediatrics which have recently this quarter focused on a CRE case where good practice was evident
- Safeguarding Supervision in place which cover areas such as Complex Behaviour Service, Children's Community Team KITE and Specialist Midwifery to ensure Risk Assessments are completed should any vulnerabilities be identified and referrals ongoing should it be required

As an Integrated Safeguarding Team information is shared across Paediatric, Midwifery and Adult services to ensure a robust plan for children and young people. Impact on children and young people of all the work as above is that the Acute Trust has processes embedded whereby internal safeguarding team are notified of children of concern and any outstanding actions are completed following an overview of their individual case

Data is collected to understand the number of in-house CRE assessments completed on a monthly basis within the Trust, which enables audits to understand the effectiveness of assessments and support offered. Where there is a reduction of numbers, or any learning identified then further training and reminders are sent to our staff to continue monitoring patients for issues of exploitation.

### **Future Focus for Health Services**

- To continue to support children and young people who are at risk of, or victim of exploitation and to liaise with other professionals and services to support children who are at victims
- To share relevant and proportionate information with professionals involved to ensure a child's safety
- To attend and contribute to operational and strategic meetings to represent health services and looked after children
- To develop city based services that extend support around sexual and mental wellbeing.



## Work Force Learning and Training Derby City

Multi-agency training provided by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership

### Detail any achievements related to CRE work in the year (Apr 21 – Mar 22)

- 4 training events delivered
- 97 delegates attended

Row Labels	Count of Attended
Childrens Social Care	11
DDSCP	1
Early Help	9
Early Years	3
Education	30
Fire & Police	2
Health	22
Local Authority	2
Other	3
Residential Childrens Homes	2
Sport and Leisure organisations	1
Voluntary Sector	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97</b>

### Details of any challenges (and resolutions)

Overall positive feedback with half of delegates specifically mentioning the expertise and knowledge of the trainers and how informative and useful the training was.

Delegates reported the course was 'content heavy'. DDSCP responded by creating 4 e-learning modules to supplement the Level 3 course. These modules are now live.

### The following is feedback from training participants when asked to show the impact on their work with children and parents, or practitioners.

*The training enhanced my knowledge of CRE and the procedures around this, meaning I feel more confident when working with children and YP.*

*Following the training I was able to use my knowledge to support a social care referral for a child at risk.*

*It enhanced my understanding of the roles of other professionals, making for a closer working relationship.*

*I have used the risk assessment as a tool to discuss with my manager to decide how we work with the young person.*

*I understand the risks more and how important it is to share information with the police.*

*I have taken more notice of missing episodes and the impact these relating to concerns relating to CRE*

*I have helped schools to complete CRE risk assessments and supported referral to the vulnerable children's meeting.*

*There are podcasts provided as pre training aids and they are frequently viewed by training participants and visitors to the Derby and Derbyshire safeguarding Children website.*

### **Community Safety Team**

The Community Safety Team (CST) forms part of the Community Safety Partnership, completing multi-agency work with a number of other professionals such as the Police, YOT, Housing, Social Care etc. and work together in order to tackle and stop Anti Social Behaviour (ASB). Part of this work is focused on children and young people, their involvement in ASB and criminality and the work in disrupting Urban Street Gangs (USG), County Lines, Serious Youth Violence and Knife Crime.

The CST work with partners to tackle and disrupt anti-social behaviour, gangs, and work to prevent harms to children and the community. The team instigate support for those involved and must also consider enforcement where necessary. Over the past year the team have successfully worked with the Police Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) to disrupt USG's and to provide support and prevention work with children on the periphery of the gang.

As part of the EVYP, CST attend CRE Tasking meetings and CRE strategy meetings to contribute to safety and disruption plans.

Exploitation is often a feature of the referrals received and work around USG's, youth violence, knife crime and county lines. Exploitation is and will continue to be a priority for the CST and the team will be involved to disrupt such activity. Exploitation is also a specific priority for the Serious Violence Strategy which the CST are a part of. A priority is to continue to raise awareness of exploitation and to support partners to keep children and their families and communities safe.

### **Initial Response Team (IRT) Children's Social Care**

The IRT team receive all new referrals to children's social care. The social workers assess cases and establish what child protection threshold is met and whether immediate responses are required to safeguard a child. Where possible, social care prefer to work on a voluntary level of engagement with children and families. However, this is not always appropriate or well received and as such cases, where significant harm is substantiated will have interventions in the form of a single assessment and if there are concerns re exploitation then a CRE assessment will also be completed.

The IRT has a permanent social worker who will seek further information where necessary to determine threshold; by speaking with referrers about the CRE risk indicators, this helps to gain a better understanding the risk level and child's specific vulnerabilities.

### **Future Focus and Developments**

Supporting the IRT managers' understanding of children and families involved in police operations and updated screening assessments that support better information sharing on these matters between the partnership and attendees of strategy meetings.

### **Modern Slavery Partnership**

In response to the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership, a multi-agency partnership was formed. The vision of the partnership is to protect the public by identifying and safeguarding victims and potential victims of modern slavery / human trafficking and by relentlessly targeting those who enable or facilitate this criminality.

Our strategic approach ensures an effective governance and accountability structure, ensuring that we are working effectively to address all forms of modern slavery. To achieve this, partnership work is driven by a three year Strategy (2019-2022), which focuses on the four strategic themes – Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare which are in line with Government’s Modern Slavery Strategy 2015, thereby reducing the threat and vulnerability to victims in Derbyshire. Reducing Threat ➤ Prosecuting and disrupting individuals and groups responsible for modern slavery (Pursue / Prevent). Reducing Vulnerability ➤ Protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and reducing the harm caused by modern slavery through enhanced support (Protect / Prepare). The fight against modern slavery encompasses many aspects. No single agency can achieve all of these actions on their own. To eradicate modern slavery, organisations need to collaborate, work together and share information, both with domestic partners and internationally.

Fighting modern slavery required a structured partnership approach. The diagram below highlights the important elements of the work.



The full range of priorities and achievements of the modern slavery partnership can be accessed via

<https://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/derby-derbyshire-modern-slavery-partnership-annual-report-2020-2021.pdf>

Training is regularly provided to practitioners from a range of agencies and relevant materials related to modern slavery campaigns and resources for good practice are shared with businesses and the partnership.

See <https://www.saferderbyshire.gov.uk/what-we-do/modern-slavery-and-organised-crime/modern-slavery-and-organised-crime.aspx> for further information on the work of the modern slavery partnership and national campaigns.



Inclusion Strategy	-	SEMH Strategy	-	Schools Charter
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A partnership between the Education and Skills Department, Derby Community Foundation Trust, a range of school Heads, businesses and voluntary services have worked together to combat school exclusions for vulnerable pupils, including those who are at risk of exploitation.

- The Inclusion Strategy was developed to develop inclusive school culture and practices, so that every learner can live their best life.
- The development of the Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) strategy is used to create a graduated response to supporting children from a school level to alternative placements and specialist placements ensuring the right support in the right place at the right time
- The Schools Charter was developed to create opportunities and alternative to pupil exclusion. This compliments the behaviour strategy which developed new processes to offer alternatives through options such as Fresh Start, Fresh Start PLUS and Complex Fresh Start PLUS (these are YP who are at risk or involved in criminality and / or at high risk of CCE). A steering group, which includes headteacher representatives drive the systems and processes and senior school leaders are part of the decision making processes when ensuring children are offered opportunities to have a 'fresh start' in another setting.

The partnership has created roles to ensure schools can provide 'stay put' work. The Inclusion Partnership is key. Along with a Junction 16 provision which offers part time alternative provision on vocational pathways, a SEMH trainer who will work with schools looking at setting readiness and developing culture and ethos.

The biggest change has been developed in pupil referral units and special school. Capacity has been created for Key Stage 2 children with an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) primary area of need and for children with medical needs and SEMH, the development of the Castle provision in Derby, which offers provision for children with an EHCP who's mental health is having a significant impact on their education and learning.

The final part of the jigsaw is the personalised support programmes which are bespoke, mainly 121 provisions, for children who are unable to function in a small group setting due to their complexities, safeguarding and risk assessment feature in the decision making processes when allocating a child to a specialist placement. All of these placements are enabled through a process called the Gateway. This is an assessment process which

ensures children's needs are met in the right provision and is an integral part of the strategy. This is a pioneering initiative that has led to wider recognition and awards for the agencies involved and the initiative has been shared with the regional group and Westminster Insight as a beacon of good practice.

The offer is hosted by Derby Direction <https://derbydirection.org.uk/#mainmenu> and ensures that there is a clear focus on safeguarding children who are vulnerable to exclusion, to provide alternative solutions for those that struggle in mainstream school or are at risk of exclusion due to other factors.

### **Future Focus**

A Primary Inclusion Hub is soon to start meeting the needs of children without an EHCP who find mainstream challenging and need additional interventions on a turnaround basis.

The education and skills team are capturing data on the number of children excluded who are at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation due to high numbers being identified in the data collation.

## Conclusion

The partnership of organisations working to address child exploitation in Derby, including DCC, has clear guidance, assessment tools and procedures to guide the work of practitioners and specialist support provides them with options for consultation and co-delivery of work. There is effective, quality practice, with strong plans and support to children and families directed by trauma informed care, contextual approaches and flourish frameworks, which provide flexible and child centred approaches to safeguarding. The local authority and its partners have embedded the EVYP priorities in their work and ensure that support and intervention is proportionate to risks and needs identified. There are clear achievements in this year including.

- Actions from the previous years annual report being met.
- Updated CRE Assessment and Procedures
- Implementation of the Place Based Risk Strategy with practitioners and businesses, communities and licensed premises
- Increased recognition of criminal and sexual exploitation
- Improved engagement with mandatory reporting and voluntary services such as Barnardo's and the Children's Society
- Updated training and workshops
- New monthly resources and research provided through the safeguarding partnership policy and youth officer and Catch 22's national office.
- Positive feedback from children, parents and carers about the support they receive
- Pioneering initiatives that have led to improved strategies to manage pupil exclusion
- Improvements to the strategic structures for policing and partnership arrangements to review and manage emerging risks and high-risk offenders
- Improved participation from all partners to capture and engage children and families' views

The partnership work demonstrates inclusive, creative ways of engaging children and families and children are well supported through a range of support options, in the CRE partnership offer (see appendix B). When they engage, children are listened to; they have opportunities to contribute to operational and strategic decisions and are always invited to contribute to their own safety plans. Parents are considered as partners in safeguarding their children. Parent support needs are met through encouragement to accept support from specialist services such as PACE and Safe and Sound. Additionally, partners have hosted parent support groups to provide peer support and those parents have had the opportunity to meet with police and local authority leads to give their views on the strategy and ideas for change. The experiences and voices of children and parents have also been shared within training and at launch events, to improve professional understanding of the impact of exploitation on children and families.

Through police and partner tasking meetings there has been both proactive and reactive work to target persons, places, online or community spaces and businesses or licensed persons of concern. This work is directed through the place-based risk strategy and is aligned to the wider Safer Derby Strategy<sup>1</sup>. The aim is to ensure that communities, grass roots sports organisations, café's and licensed persons or places are engaged as safeguarding partners, to protect children from exploitation in the community and from other harms outside the home.

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Reflection on case data referred to children's social care informs the local authority about emerging trends or risk to children and communities. This work is important in understanding the extent of a problem and to direct resources and training to tackle identified problems. Exploitation referrals are monitored and analysed through a process of self-evaluation within the quality assurance team and partnership audits. This work is key to understanding how effective practice is, where gaps in knowledge are, where children are most at risk and from what form of exploitation. The analysis allows the authority and partners to formulate plans to work together to address those concerns.

The data this year has shown that CSE referrals reduced quite significantly in the previous year but have begun to rise again. This was a result of campaigns and refocusing practitioners and communities through training and conferencing, to ensure that indicators of sexual exploitation were understood and reported.

The referrals for criminal exploitation have consistently risen over the last two years. The analysis of this data tells us that is because anti-social behavior and offending are often mistaken for exploitation. The two are often linked to criminal exploitation but the most consistent referrals for CCE were linked to County lines drug dealing. This often involves Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) supplying drugs to suburban areas, including market and coastal towns. County lines drug dealers use dedicated mobile phones or "deal lines" to assist in the transport of drugs. This type of drug dealing is strongly associated with the coercion of children and vulnerable people. In Derby, there are concerns that children in local communities are mirroring these organised crime groups, as a type of social enterprise and they are mapped by the police as Urban Street Gangs (USG), involved in serious violence and drugs activity. It is very challenging to engage children when they are coerced and exploited into offending and there are wider risks identified to them due to links to drugs cultures. This form of exploitation remains a priority for the partnership and training has been devised to ensure that elements of grooming, coercion and manipulation and threats used to make a child offend are highlighted, so as not to conflate levels of exploitation with independent offending. The analysis of this work moving forward will be important to better understand the impact of work to address these concerns.

The rise in referrals for criminal exploitation can be explained in context of the introduction of government strategies to better understand and respond to serious youth violence. The Ending Gang and Serious Youth Violence guidance<sup>2</sup> was introduced in 2011, then updated in 2014 and again in 2018 and created a duty for statutory services to better respond to serious youth violence, noting that street violence was often linked to drugs cultures and children at risk used to convey drugs, weapons and other contraband within and between cities.

Performance management has been monitored through independent quality assurance audits and additional measures, such as thematic reports to the EVYP. The findings from the CCE multi-agency audits have been positive and show that there is effective practice and understanding of child exploitation amongst social care and early help practitioners and partners. The ongoing concerns relate to exploited children and exclusions from school and heightened numbers of children with special educational needs and disabilities being referred. These issues will be reviewed through the EVYP subgroup in the coming year.

There were cases identified where children were not able to engage with practitioners, either because they were in fear of someone or did not relate to the risks identified. In those cases, there was clear persistence, structured 5 P plans that focused on the child and wider

contextual risks and resilience from practitioners. There have been some great examples of creative attempts to support the child and family, whilst disrupting persons or places that posed a risk to the child. There has been a greater use of creative arts and sports to divert children to positive activities this year and this will be an area to build on in the year to come.

Overall, there has been very positive, creative work to tackle child exploitation from a range of partners across the city. The evidence from audits shows there is a positive picture of support for children in Derby. There are areas for development and they are captured in the priorities for the year ahead, but it is important to recognise the breadth of initiatives of the local authority and partners, such as Safer Derby, Stop CE Say Something If You See Something, #Lookcloser Campaign and other licensing, community safety, education and policing and health initiatives that keep our children safe.

### **Future Priorities for Derby City Council and the Partnership**

- Update the transition plan with adult social care to ensure there is an offer of support for children at age 17 and above
- Multi-agency audit of CRE to understand partnership data and themes and gaps in provision or information sharing
- Develop further workshops on Place Based Risk including understanding the difference between welfare assessments, disruption and safety planning
- Update planned of the Police Tasking structure to incorporate a range of work covered by different boards where exploitation is a factor for a child and to condense the number of meetings discussing the same children
- Develop the data around children at risk of exploitation who are in the care of the local authority or placed in the city from other authorities.
- Improve the information sharing on online offending and risks to children.
- Deliver further campaigns on Operation Makesafe, with planned test purchases from hotels and licensed premises. Continue to support national campaigns such as Stop CE, Say Something if You See Something Campaign, Internet Awareness Day, Modern Slavery Awareness Week and #Lookcloser campaign
- Develop best practice and resources through lessons learned within the regional group and national standards of good practice and incorporate learning into the CRE strategy in Derby



## Appendix A

### CRE Definitions and Good Practice Guidance

Children and young people who are sexually or criminally exploited or at risk of exploitation are victims of child abuse. Where there is evidence that concerns are not being robustly addressed by universal services, who also have a role in protection and disruption, consideration should be given to referring to Children's Social Care and the Police to implement safeguarding processes, see [Making a Referral to Social Care procedure](#).

**Child sexual exploitation (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 the victim needs or wants, and/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. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology

#### Common characteristics of CSE

- Violence, coercion and intimidation are common in circumstances where children are exploited this is demonstrated by the child or young person's limited availability of choice, as a result of their social, economic or emotional vulnerability
- The child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the perceived relationship and often does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation.

The full definition is available here

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

#### Common characteristics of Criminal Exploitation

- CCE is commonly seen within the County Lines Model of drug supply however criminal exploitation of children is broader than just county lines and includes for instance exploitation of children for local drug supply with their home County or children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit acquisitive crime, burglary, shop lifting, begging, knife crimes and other weapons offences. Vulnerable adults may also be targeted e.g., their home may be taken over to distribute Class A drugs in a practice referred to as 'cuckooing'.

There are cross cutting themes in all forms of exploitation, any child could be exploited and there can be more than one form of exploitation at any one time. Grooming, issues of consent, fear, violence and moving the child for the purposes of exploitation and underlying vulnerabilities such as neglect are common features of exploitation

Exploitation can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, of any gender, background, ethnicity or culture, and by children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

A definition set within the serious youth violence strategy (2018) can be found here  
The definition of Child Criminal Exploitation (CRE) can be accessed via the Serious Violence Strategy 2019, via <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy>

**Heightened vulnerability factors:** [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) (2018) makes clear the requirements for holistic assessments and contextual safeguarding of children. In Derby and Derbyshire, the term 'place based risk' relates to those contextual elements of risk. That means we need to keep children safe in all aspects of their lives, and in all environments for example, within peer and family relationships, within school, the community, whilst using online applications, general internet use, and in the home.

Practitioners should be mindful that parents, wider family or carers may be complicit in the exploitation of a child, they may also fail to protect from it. Therefore, there should be a thorough risk assessment that takes into consideration inter-familial risks and any risk external to the home (placed based risk).

### **Guidance on Intervention and Disruption**

Practitioners should ensure an equal focus on the five pronged governmental, regional and local approach to CRE; Prevent, Protect, Pursue, Partnership, Provision. See [Serious Violence Strategy](#).

Information on exploitation shared with families and children must be relatable, must not infer blame on the child and be in a format children and families understand. See [Appropriate Language: Child Exploitation](#)

Modern Slavery is a complex crime that takes several different forms. It encompasses slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Even though most people think that slavery only exists overseas, Modern Slavery in the UK is thriving. It is estimated that tens of thousands of people are in Modern Slavery in the UK today.

All cases (locally and out of area) should be reviewed within a multi-agency strategy meeting for elements of Modern Slavery and appropriate referrals made as required i.e. National Referral Mechanism (Section 45 & 46). See **Responding to Adult and Child Victims of Modern Slavery (Documents Library, Guidance Documents)**.

It is important to intervene early whenever there are concerns that a child or young person is being radicalised. The [Safeguarding Children and Young people against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism procedure](#) should also be followed to ensure referrals are made to [Channel and Prevent](#).

The Definition of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking can be accessed via the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Act 2015.  
[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/pdfs/ukpga\\_20150030\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/pdfs/ukpga_20150030_en.pdf)

## Appendix B

### CRE OFFER

The embedded document gives an overview of the offer of support and standard response to children where low, medium or high risk exploitation is a factor.



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### OPERATION LIBERTY FORM

A record must be kept by each agency of case discussions, decision making and interventions. In all cases in order to facilitate the systematic collation of information in respect of children considered to be at risk of exploitation, the practitioner should also complete the [Information Sharing Form for Professionals Operation Liberty](#).

## Appendix C

### Disruption and Good Practice Toolkits

Guidance Toolkits for Professionals from the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse

- [Supporting black and minority ethnic Children and young People experiencing Child Sexual Exploitation](#)
- [Supporting LGBTQ2+ Children and young People at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation](#)
- [A toolkit for professionals working in the night time economy](#)
- [Capturing and reporting Intelligence – child sexual and/or criminal exploitation](#)
- [Appropriate language: child sexual and/or criminal exploitation](#)
- [Boys and young men at risk of sexual exploitation](#)
- [Children and young people presenting with harmful sexual behaviours](#)
- [National child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention strategy England](#)
- [Supporting parents and carers of children and young people affected by sexual exploitation](#)
- [Working with deaf and physically disabled children and young people in relation to child sexual abuse And other forms of exploitation](#)

## Appendix D

### Glossary

Acronym	Meaning
A & E	Accident and Emergency
BAME	Black and Minority Ethnic Groups
Child/Young Person	Anyone aged 17 and under – Note the authority works with children with SEND issues and Leaving Care up to age 25
CIC	Child in Care also known as Looked after Child (LAC)
CCE	Child Criminal Exploitation
CRE	Child at Risk of Exploitation
CEIT	Child Exploitation Investigation Unit
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
DDCCG	Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
DDSCP	Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership
DFE	Department for Education
EHCP	Education Health Care Plan
EVYP	Exploitation and Vulnerable Young Person's Subgroup of DDSCP
DC.A.R.E.S	Derby and Derbyshire Child at Risk of Exploitation Service
GP	General Practitioner (Doctor)
HAF	Health and Fitness
ICTG	Independent Child Trafficking Guardian (Barnardo's Modern Slavery Unit)
IICSA	Independent Inquiry in to Child Sexual Abuse
ISHT	Integrated Sexual Health Team
Missing	Children who run away from Home, Care or Education
IRT	Initial Response Team (Children's Social Care Derby)
Partnership	A range of Statutory and Voluntary Sector Agencies
POLIT	Police Online Investigation Team
Place Based Risk (PBR)	An initiative under Safer Derby and CRE Strategies to review risk to children and vulnerable adults in the community, or in online spaces and from persons, or businesses/licensed persons who pose a risk to them. Also referred to as harms outside the home.
MSHT	Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
NHS	National Health Service
Prevent	A term relating to the work and awareness of Radicalisation and Extremism
SEMH	Social Education and Mental Health
SEND	Special Educational Needs or Disability
YOT	Youth Offending Team
UHDB	University Hospitals Derby and Burton NHS