



LSCB SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN: CSE newsletter:

Safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility

Introduction

Welcome to this special edition CSE newsletter, which is focusing on one of the LSCB priority areas:

Reduce the harm from child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation continues to be a national concern and an area we take very seriously locally. All children and young people have a right to:

- Protection from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (Article 34)
- Protection from being abducted, sold or trafficked (Article 35)
- Protected from other forms of exploitation that takes advantage of them or could harm their welfare or development (Article 36)
- Receive special help to physically, psychologically recover and re integrate into society, with particular attention being paid to restoring health, self respect and dignity of the child if they have been exploited (Article 39)

Kind regards

Edwina E Harrison

Edwina Harrison
Independent Chair of North Lincolnshire
Local Safeguarding Children Board



Local Safeguarding
Children Board

What is sexual exploitation?

The Government definition of child sexual exploitation is:

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterized in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

The organisation Parents against child sexual exploitation (PACE) describe it as:

- A course of conduct rather than an isolated incident. It involves relationships based on a deliberate imbalance of power.

- A person under 18 is sexually exploited when they are coerced into sexual activities by one or more person(s) who have deliberately targeted their youth and inexperience in order to exercise power over them.
- The process often involves a stage of 'grooming', in which the child might receive something (such as a mobile phone, clothes, drugs or alcohol, attention or affection) prior to, or as a result of, performing sexual activities, or having sexual activities performed on them. Although every case is different, there are different models of grooming.
- Child sexual exploitation may occur through the use of technology without the child's consent or immediate recognition; for example through being persuaded to post sexual images over the internet or through mobile phone images.
- Child sexual exploitation is often conducted with actual violence or the threat of violence. This may be threats towards the child, or her or his family and may prevent the child from disclosing the abuse, or exiting the cycle of exploitation. Indeed, the child may be so confused by the process, that they do not perceive any abuse at all.

'I buy you things, you give me things... I've bought you vodka. Now it's your turn to give something to me'
Girl A (2013)

Methods of sexual exploitation

- **Inappropriate relationships and or boyfriend model**
The abuser has power which is either physical, emotional or financial, or control over a young person. The young person may believe they are in a genuine friendship or relationship with the abuser. The abuse can exist in isolation in that the individual perpetrates the abuse or can involve the young person being introduced and abused by other people. The 'boyfriend' grooms the victim by striking up a seemingly loving relationship with them, giving them gifts and going out. Victims may be required to attend parties and have sex with multiple men, threatened with violence either to themselves or their loved ones if they don't. They may also be made to introduce their friends as new victims.

'I know he really loves me ... (about a perpetrator convicted of very serious offences against other children)' (Jay Report 2014)

• Online

Technology is widely used by perpetrators as a method of grooming and coercing victims, often through social networking sites and mobile devices (Jago et al, 2011). The abuser grooms the child/young person on line, they may pose as another young person of a similar age or an adult. The abuser may talk to the child via a web cam striking up a relationship, progressing to getting the child/young person to pose or send images of themselves which may progress to naked or semi naked images. These images will be stored and shared with other child abusers. The abuser may then start to pressurise the child/ young person and blackmail them by threatening to tell parents or share images. This form of abuse usually occurs in private, or in semi-public places such as parks, cinemas, cafes and hotels. It is increasingly occurring at 'parties' organised by perpetrators for the purposes of giving victims drugs and alcohol before sexually abusing them (Barnardo's, 2012).

• Organised exploitation, gangs and trafficking

Young people can associate with gangs and as a result of their involvement can become involved in offending behaviour and / or sexual exploitation. Sexual violence against females in a gang environment can occur in the following:

1. Sexually assaulting a young woman associated with a rival gang to disrespect or provoke the gang
2. Getting females to use their sexuality to set up rival gang males
3. Sexual assault as a threat or weapon
4. Sexual assault / abuse as a means of initiation into a gang

Other forms of criminality can occur where victims are trafficked through criminal networks, and forced or coerced into sex with multiple men including groups of men. This is serious organised activity.

• Group associated child sexual exploitation

Group associated child sexual exploitation involves a group or network of individuals, who for a range of reasons come together to sexually exploit children. The individuals in a gang or group in a network may never meet. They are likely to be connected through the victims they abuse, the taxi firms, bus shelters they use, the take away shops they frequent in order to find vulnerable children and young people, or organised parties they go to to abuse children and young people.

There are several different types of abuse linked to this;

- Sole perpetrator linked to a network of individuals
- Networks of individuals using transport hubs
- On line sole perpetrators linked to wider group/ network

- Linked to abuse within families
- Linked to adult prostitution
- Organised crime groups and networks
- Peer on peer CSE

• Gang associated child sexual exploitation

Gang associated child sexual exploitation is committed by street gangs who have come together for the purpose other than sexual exploitation. Their reasons for forming a gang include: to protect their territory; to sell drugs; to commit robbery; to carry out other crimes. However sexual violence might occur within or between gangs. Gang members, their associates and the professionals who work with them very often fail to regard or classify such violence as sexual exploitation. Research by the Office of the Children's Commissioner into Gangs and Groups identifies the particular characteristics of sexual violence in gangs such as rape used as a weapon within gang conflict or as a punishment, the offer of sex by young girls to gang leaders to achieve status in the gang, to gain protection against sexual violence by other gang members or as an act of initiation into a gang. Sexual violence may be used to set up rival members or associates to be attacked.

Whatever their experience it is important to know that children and young people are not making a free and informed choice and they cannot consent to their own sexual abuse.

'It was up to me if I was off with men- nothing to do with abuse, just me making a 'lifestyle' choice.'
(Girl A 2013)

What do you need to do in respect of tackling CSE?

Identifying cases

Frontline practitioners from all sectors/ organisations should be aware of the key indicators of children being sexually exploited, which include:

- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late
- Regularly missing school or education or not taking part in education
- Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections
- Mood swings or changes in emotional wellbeing
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour

To determine if you think something may be at risk or suffering CSE the Warning Signs and Vulnerabilities checklist asks you to consider the following:

The following are typical vulnerabilities in children prior to abuse:

- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality).
- History of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of 'honour'- based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect).
- Recent bereavement or loss.
- Gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships (in cases of gang associated CSE only).
- Attending school with young people who are sexually exploited.
- Learning disabilities.

If you have any concerns a child may be at risk of, or suffering child sexual exploitation contact the police on **101** or children's services on **01724 296500** (296555 out of office hours). In an emergency always ring **999**.

- Unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families.
- Friends with young people who are sexually exploited.
- Homeless.
- Lacking friends from the same age group.
- Living in a gang neighbourhood.
- Living in residential care.
- Living in hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or a foyer.
- Low self-esteem or self-confidence.
- Young carer.

Where professionals have no evidence of child sexual exploitation and are concerned that a child may be vulnerable then professionals should consider undertaking an early help assessment (see Chapter 1 of LSCB procedures www.northlincs.lscb.gov.uk)

If you think a child may be at risk of sexual exploitation you should make a referral to the Police or Social Work Services

Police on 999 in an emergency 101 in a non emergency
Children's Services on 01724 296500 (office hours)
296555 (out of hours)

The following signs and behaviour are generally seen in children who may already be suffering sexual exploitation:

- Missing from home or care.
- Physical injuries.
- Drug or alcohol misuse.
- Involvement in offending.
- Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations.
- Absent from school.
- Change in physical appearance.
- Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the Internet and/or social networking sites.
- Estranged from their family.
- Receipt of gifts from unknown sources.
- Recruiting others into exploitative situations.
- Poor mental health
- Self-harm
- Thoughts of or attempts at suicide

The earlier that sexual exploitation, or likelihood of it, can be identified, the more opportunities there are to prevent or minimise the harm suffered by a child or young person.

The law:

In assessing whether a child or young person is a victim of sexual exploitation or at risk of becoming a victim bear in mind:

- A child under the age of 13 is not legally capable of consenting to sex (it is statutory rape) or any other type of sexual touching
- Sexual activity with a child under 16 is also an offence
- It is an offence for a person to have a sexual relationship with a 16 or 17 year old if they hold a position of trust or authority in relation to them
- Where sexual activity with a 16 or 17 year old does not result in an offence being committed, it may still result in harm or the likelihood of harm being suffered
- Non consensual sex is rape whatever the age of the victim
- If the victim is incapacitated through drink or drugs, or the victim or his or her family has been subject to violence or threat of violence, they cannot be considered to have given true consent and therefore offences may have been committed

The Serious Crime Act 2015 introduced:

- a new offence of sexual communication with a child. This would criminalise an adult who communicates with a child for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification, where the communication is sexual or if it is intended to elicit from the child a communication which is sexual.
- Amended the Sexual Offences Act 2003 to remove anachronistic references to child prostitution and pornography. It replaces these terms with references to the sexual exploitation of children (recognising children as victims). This Part also amends the Street Offences Act 1959 to decriminalise under-18s selling sex in the street and in doing so again recognises children as victims in such circumstances rather than consenting participants (buying sex from an under-18 in any circumstances would remain illegal).
- Creates a new offence making it illegal to possess paedophile manuals; that is, any item that contains advice or guidance about abusing children sexually. The offence will be subject to a three year maximum prison sentence.

Definition of 'consent' to sexual activity

'A person consents if he or she agrees by choice to the sexual activity and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice' Sexual Offences Act 2003

CHOICE

The test for choice is whether the child or young person felt able to say 'No'

FREEDOM

Was the child or young person physically free to get away from the situation or were they being held against their will?

CAPACITY

Did the child or young person have the maturity to make the right decision, do they understand the possible consequences of complying? Were they intoxicated at the time so did not have the capacity to choose? The law not only sets 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 and rape in particular 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.

Young people, and professionals, can sometimes fail 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. Coercion is not consent.

Coercion is not CONSENT

Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse. Abusers manipulate their victims, coercing or forcing them to take part in sexual acts. Some victims believe they are in a 'loving relationship' with the abuser.

If you suspect a young person is being abused in this way, by an older boyfriend or a gang, contact the police on xxx xxxxx or Children and Young People's Services on xxx xxxxxxx.

Speak out
Against child sexual exploitation

Messages from research about CSE

Running Away

Research identifies that there is a significant proportion of young people who experience both running away and CSE. In some cases the young person starts to experience running away prior to sexual exploitation. Through the act of running away, a young person can find themselves in situations where they experience CSE.

If you run away, there's more chance; well you're probably going to end up in one of them situations

Living on the streets can quickly lead to sexual exploitation. When a young person runs away and has nowhere safe to go, they can often find themselves in dangerous environments which increase their risk of CSE.

If I hadn't left home then the things that have happened wouldn't have because I would have been in a safe environment... if you leave home and spend time in dangerous places it is more likely you are going to end up raped and more likely that you are going to be sexually exploited.

A young person who runs away can find themselves being sexually exploited as part of their survival strategy to manage their circumstances.

Perpetrators of CSE can be very skilled at recognising when a young person is vulnerable.

There may be many reasons why young people run away:

- Running away to seek attention and care
- Running away spending time with friends involved in sexual exploitation
- Running away to attend parties and be with older men
- Perpetrators encouraging young people to run away

If you have any concerns a child may be at risk of, or suffering child sexual exploitation contact the police on **101** or children's services on **01724 296500** (296555 out of office hours). In an emergency always ring **999**.

- Running away to be with an older boyfriend/ girlfriend
- Running away to meet adults for sex
- Running away to escape CSE

'I lived for the times we'd all get together, have a drink, have a smoke, a few spliffs. And laughs, always laughs'
Emma Jackson 2012

Drugs and alcohol

There is a strong body of evidence of association between drug/ alcohol and CSE, used as a grooming, payment technique and also as a coping mechanism for young people who have experienced this form of abuse. Some victims use substances/ alcohol to cope with what has/ is happening to them, for example to numb the pain of memories of sexual violence.

Missing children

Research has shown that there is a link between missing from home / care and school and CSE.

Research into sexually exploited children demonstrated that 70% had gone missing from home and 65% were not attending school.

Health of CSE victims

A study found that 85% of victims of sexual exploitation had either self harmed or attempted suicide.

There are concerns about the impact on their mental health with concerns such as :

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Depression
- Severe low self esteem
- Self neglect

There can be a negative impact on their sexual health such as pregnancy, terminations, miscarriages, STI's. A research study identified that 75% of children suffering CSE will have contact with sexual health services. It is vital that practitioners within this service are able to identify, share and support young people at risk or suffering CSE.

It was a Thursday evening... heading for the drop in clinic... it's the place where they help girls like I was: the ones having under age sex- whether willing or not... Child A (2013)

Use of technology

Technology is used as a means of initiating, organising and maintaining CSE. It is used to :

- Threaten to share images on line and use these threats to coerce the victim into ongoing sexual abuse
- Harass and bully through texts
- Purchase mobile phones for victims and then share their numbers amongst group or gang members

- Random contacting through social networking sites
- Using friends lists on networking sites to target new children
- Viewing of extreme or violent pornography and discussing it during sexual assaults
- Filming and distributing incidents of rape
- Distributing Blackberry pin numbers for lists of girls labelled as easy

Research shows that CSE victims and perpetrators come from within all communities. The vast majority of perpetrators are male, but the true extent of CSE is hidden. Research by the University of Bedfordshire identifies that only 1 in 12 young people would report sexual violence they experience and this would usually be to a peer. Research shows that boys can be victims as well as girls and that it can be even harder for them to disclose.

CSE is a safeguarding issue and we must prioritise protecting what are often seen as difficult, vulnerable young people who may be demonstrating challenging or resistant behaviour. Evidence from research shows that over 25% of perpetrators of CSE cases are children under the age of 18 years, many have been victims of sexual violence and abuse themselves.

Prevention is very important and locally we are doing lots of things to try and prevent CSE. For people working with children and young people we implore that:

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

KNOW IT, RECOGNISE IT, REPORT IT

UNEXPLAINED INJURIES
STAYING AT PARTY HOUSES
SECRET/NEW MOBILE PHONE
RECENT UNEXPLAINED GIFTS
USING DRUGS OR DRINKING ALCOHOL
WITHDRAWING FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS

SECRETIVE BEHAVIOUR
STAYING OUT OVER NIGHT
NEW ADULT MALE "FRIENDS"
CHANGING/WORRYING APPEARANCE
GETTING PICKED UP BY STRANGERS
GOING MISSING FROM HOME/SCHOOL

Any child or young person can become a victim of child sexual exploitation.
If you have concerns ring **101** or Crimestoppers anonymously on **0800 555 111**,
or children's services on **01724 296500/296555** (out of hours) or seek advice from
CEOP at www.ceop.police.co.uk or call Childline on **0800 1111** or visit www.fearless.org
In an emergency, call the police on **999**

Child Sexual Exploitation is child abuse.

Lincolnshire Child Protection
Lincolnshire Childline

If you have any concerns a child may be at risk of, or suffering child sexual exploitation contact the police on **101** or children's services on **01724 296500** (296555 out of office hours). In an emergency always ring **999**.

Toolkit of Resources

Many of the resources to support practitioners are available freely online or for a small charge. These packages will help practitioners to develop their own knowledge with regard to child sexual exploitation and, working with children, young people and parents/carers, prevent and provide early support in relation to concerns about sexual behaviours

Schools deliver SRE and Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE or PSHCE in Secondary) as part of the curriculum but resources available to support this can be used by other practitioners and adapted to different settings. Young people consistently say that they value good quality, informative SRE.

SRE is good because we learn a lot about the risks. It helps us understand about relationships and work out what a good relationship is as well as a bad one.

Both the PSHE Association (www.pshe-association.org.uk) and the Sex Education Forum (sexeducationforum.org.uk/young-people) have lots of information to support this work including guidance on talking to young people about consent.

Children and young people with additional or special needs, and with disabilities are additionally vulnerable to poor outcomes and feature in the serious case review into CSE (Rochdale) Resources to specifically help them can be sourced from

- PSHE Association
- Childnet International
- Thinkuknow
- National Autistic Society website

Internet Safety

It's never too young to promote e-safety with children and their carers. In the Early Years resources such as Digiduck's BIG decision (available free as an e-book from www.childnet.com) teaches children about friendship and responsibility online. Similar books with accompanying lesson plans are available from Shonette Bason (www.shonettebasonwood.com) including Penguinpig.

Childnet International, CEOP's Thinkuknow and Naace (www.naace.co.uk/esafety/sexting) websites provide a range of resources. There are resources on both sites for young people with special and additional needs. To access the lesson plans from Thinkuknow practitioners need to attend the Thinkuknow training to gain their password. If you are interested in these resources (highly recommended!) contact the LSCB training team to find out when the next training will be running.

Childnet and CEOP's ThinkuKnow also offer advice on dealing with:-

- Sexting (CEOP 'Exploited' film/leaflet)

- Inappropriate content on profiles
- Instant messaging and location/dating
- Webcams
- Compromising videos/photos
- Bullying and intimidation
- Grooming
- 'constrained choices'



Several of our primary schools have already accessed the NSPCC Schools Service. The team talks to children aged 11 and under about abuse through assemblies or lessons. They can be contacted at www.nspcc.org.uk/fighting-for-childhood/our-services/services-for-children-and-families/childline-school-service

LGBT positive messages

Some of our young people can become vulnerable due to their sexual orientation. Schools and practitioners are encouraged to prevent and tackle homophobic and transphobic bullying. Resources available online to support this work include:-

- Challenging Homophobia in Primary Schools: An Early Years Resources, Andrew Moffat (Birmingham City Council)
- Stonewall (www.stonewall.org.uk/at_school/) This website has a range of resources for all ages

Healthy Relationships

The Ofsted Report 'Not Yet Good Enough' (2013) clearly focussed on the fact that not enough education on healthy relationships was being completed in PSHE and SRE curriculums. On-line lessons for all ages (early years to college) to support healthy relationships are as follows:-

- Expect Respect (A toolkit for addressing teenage relationship abuse from EYFS to Key Stage 5) www.weexpectrespect.com/Home.html
- The Values vs Violence programme provides Primary School Children with an awareness of risks and how to manage them including identifying 'Uh-oh' feelings and what to do about them (the first steps in CSE) (www.dotcomcf.org/values-programme)
- IDAS healthy relationships – This looks at what is healthy/unhealthy in a relationship and gives handy tips about how to end a relationship (www.idas.org.uk/healthyrelationships/)
- 'Spiralling' is an education toolkit and film for use as a resource to help prevent domestic abuse in the next generation, by carrying out activities with and for children and young people of all ages. It includes a short film about a young couple's abusive relationship, and an extensive toolkit of resources and activities to do with young people. (www.bristol.gov.uk/page/community-and-safety/spiralling-toolkit-domestic-violence-and-abuse-prevention-tool-kit)

- Exploited is a film and lesson plans produced by CEOP/Thinkuknow focussing on helping young people (key stage 3 upwards) identify CSE. Practitioners have to be registered on the Thinkuknow website to be able to access the full resource.
- My Dangerous Loverboy (suitable for older KS4 and KS5.) The animation tells the story of 3 girls at a party, drinking and taking drugs (www.mydangerousloverboy.com/)

Barnardo's Resources

(highly recommended and used by the CFSS and Emotional Health and Wellbeing teams)

Barnardo's has been working with children and young people affected by child sexual exploitation for over twenty years. They have become the leading children's charity for research in the area. Across the UK they have over forty specialist Child Sexual Exploitation services and supported more than 1,940 children impacted by sexual exploitation last year alone. Their package, Real Love Rocks, is about sharing some of this specialist knowledge to support and equip professionals to raise awareness about child sexual exploitation, grooming and what a healthy, safe, consensual relationship is. This is done through Specialist CSE Training, The Real Love Rocks Resource packs and The Hub (an online membership area for those working directly with children and young people containing regular updates, information and free resources). Further information can be gained from www.barnardosrealloverocks.org

Specifically for boys

The BLAST Project (part of Yorkshire MESMAC Group of Services) is the UK's leading male only sexual exploitation service supporting and working solely with boys and young men who have experienced, are experiencing or are at risk of experiencing child sexual exploitation (CSE). They have a range of resources on their website for both professionals and boys.

Mentor training for schools

Many of our primary, secondary schools/academies and colleges run a peer mentor system. The mentor system operates as a peer support system. A range of research (referenced earlier in this newsletter) shows that young people are more likely to talk to their peers and seek their support in the first instance than speak to an adult. Peer mentor packages are available with support from Local Authority Officers if required. Please contact us for further details

Mini (infants), Buddy (junior / primary) or Peer Mentor packages (Secondary) –
Mags.Smithson@northlincs.gov.uk or
helen.parker@northlincs.gov.uk.

Cyber mentor training - helen.parker@northlincs.gov.uk
SEN mentor training – Kathy.Smith@northlincs.gov.uk

Healthy Relationships Training -
Mags.Smithson@northlincs.gov.uk or
helen.parker@northlincs.gov.uk

Working with parents and carers

Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE) aims to support and/or advise concerned parents/carers. The website has a number of resources to help spot the signs, understanding grooming and the grooming process. The online tool 'Keep them safe' is designed specifically for parents/carers. www.paceuk.info/the-problem/keep-them-safe/ to equip them with the information and knowledge to safeguard children from this abuse.

The NSPCC PANTS campaign has simple guides for parents (PDF) and for children (PDF) that will help parents talk PANTS with their children. Guides for children and parents with learning disabilities, autism and in different languages are also available. The underwear rule guide (a favourite with children!) is located towards the end of the page. (www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/underwear-rule)



Outside Agencies

Outside Agencies that can support schools in their delivery of Sex and Relationships Education and supply information to other practitioners about Child Sexual Exploitation are:-

- Big Talk Education (www.bigtalkeducation.co.uk)
- Tip of the Iceberg education (www.tipoftheiceberg.biz/education/education.html)
- 'Chelsea's Choice' - Applied Theatre Production. This is a play that has proven highly successful in raising awareness of the issues surrounding Child Sexual Exploitation. The play, which has now been seen by hundreds of professionals and over 200,000 young people (aged 13-17) throughout the UK, is followed by a Q&A/plenary session exploring the issues raised. (www.alteregocreativesolutions.co.uk/chelseas-choice)
- Somebody's Sister, Somebody's Daughter' by GW Theatre company, and writer/director Mike Harris, is a powerful new drama about sexual exploitation and street grooming, aimed at 15-25 year olds. Contact them at GW Theatre Company The Old School House 18 Carrhill Road Mossley Lancs OL5 0QT Mobile: 07976 853988 email: gwtheatre@aol.com

Please contact each company for further details and prices

Sites for teens to seek their own information safely

- The Hideout provides help, information and support for children and young people affected by domestic violence. It includes advice sections and hotline contact numbers. www.thehideout.org.uk/default.aspx

- The 'Not in our community' website is a website for the Yorkshire and Humber area. It contains information for young people, parents and carers and is written in teen friendly language. The case studies are particularly useful and help teens to reflect on whether their own relationship is healthy or not. A messaging service is available ('Hull's Big Sister' - linked to a local charity) for youngsters who feel they are not at immediate risk but would like the chance to talk. www.notinourcommunity.org/
- Rise Above is a very popular website with teens. It has the look of a teenage magazine website and is carefully monitored by Public Health. Rise Above tackles real life issues for young people including coping with stress, spots and sexual exploitation. www.riseabove.org.uk/
- Barnardo's Wud U? app aims to educate young people about behaviour that could put them at risk of being sexual exploited, through illustrated, interactive stories. www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/our_projects/sexual_exploitation/wud-u.htm

Further training for staff

It is advised that all practitioners regularly update their knowledge on child sexual exploitation. Local training is available via the Local Children's Safeguarding Board.

Following this training practitioners may also want to use the following on-line packages to remind themselves of the signs of CSE:-

- Child Sexual Exploitation at a glance (www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/)
- National Working Group Network (www.nwgnetwork.org/who-we-are/what-is-child-sexual-exploitation)
- North Lincolnshire Safeguarding Network meetings for schools – The meeting in September will look at the Derbyshire CSE checklist, the Brooke Traffic Light system and consider further resources and processes with regard to CSE. See Autumn Term course notices for further details.

Concerned about a child or young person?

If you have a concern that a child is vulnerable or at risk of significant harm please contact the Police or Social Work Services

Police on 999 in an emergency 101 in a non emergency

Children's Services on 01724 296500 (office hours)
296555 (out of hours)

Training Courses

It is important, when undertaking our safeguarding responsibilities, to ensure that we have kept up to date and developed our professional practice - to help with this the LSCB produce a dynamic training programme which can be found at: www.northlincs.gov.uk/LSCB

Up and coming courses:

8 September	LSCB Missing from Home and Care
11 September	LSCB Attachment Training
15 September	LSCB Child development & vulnerabilities of babies

16 & 17 September

LSCB Child Protection Foundation

17 September

LSCB Child Protection Awareness

18 September

LSCB Child Protection where neglect is a factor L2

21 September

LSCB Female Genital Mutilation Training

29 September

LSCB Awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation AM & PM

To book a place on a training course, please contact Children's Services on: 01724 296500