

Definitions



Child Sexual Exploitation is form of child sexual abuse. Occurs where an individual or group coerces, controls, manipulates, or deceives a child or young person under

the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants; and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.

Child Criminal Exploitation happens when an individual or group coerces, controls, manipulates, or deceives a child or young person under the age of 18 to commit crimes.

- The victim may have been exploited even if the activity appears to have consensual Legally, young people cannot consent to their own exploitation. For this reason, all victims must be effectively identified, safeguarded, and supported.
- Can happen in person but also online or using other technology.

https://thechildrenssociety.notion.site/Working-with-Education-to-Protect-Young-People-from-Exploitation-13d2cb10916a43db8d64e2eba58a822c

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What does it look like when children are being criminally exploited?



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This is in part because safeguarding partners have different understandings of what constitutes criminal exploitation. Recently, CCE has become strongly associated with one specific model known as 'county lines', but it can also include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs (often forced to insert drugs in their vagina or anus in a practice known as 'plugging') or money across the country, forced to commit financial fraud, forced to shoplift or pickpocket.

> Financial exploitation can take many forms. but for the purposes of this document, we refer to the practice of using a child's bank accounts (or online wallets) to hold, transfer, or hide funds or assets for the purposes of exploitation. These funds are often the direct proceeds of crime.

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Children with SEND are at greater risk of criminal and sexual exploitation







https://www.modernslaverypec.org/resources/improving-early-identification-of-children-with-send-at-risk-of-modern-slavery

Key Findings:

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- Identification and prevention many toolkits, designed to identify exploitation after harm occurs, do not sufficiently account for SEND-specific risk, relying on tick-box approaches, limiting personalised insights into each child's unique needs
- Trusted staff faces importance approachable adults, or "faces," who establish safe spaces and build trust
- Spaces: time and environment for open conversations accessible, private, calm, and welcoming, rather than clinical or punitive, to foster open dialogue (not only physical settings but also the organisational culture)
- Places: to be heard and to hear punitive measures like exclusion and isolation rooms can undermine the sense of safety and trust increasing the risk of exploitation
- Creating a culture of conversation where safeguarding involves proactive, ongoing dialogue
 rather than reactive interventions. This aligns with professional curiosity, where even small
 behavioural or emotional changes are taken seriously, rather than dismissed as typical
 adolescent behaviours or attributed to SEND.

https://www.modernslaverypec.org/resources/improving-early-identification-of-children-with-send-at-risk-of-modern-slavery

Recognising behaviour as communication

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Noticing and responding proactively

Building trusted relationships

Flexible access to support

Appropriate communication

https://www.modernslaverypec.org/resources/improving-early-identification-of-childrenwith-send-at-risk-of-modern-slavery

Recommendations:
School leadership



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SafequardED

Fostering a 'culture of conversation'

Eliminating punitive discipline

Wellbeing plans for students

Staff training

https://www.modernslaverypec.org/resources/improving-early-identification-of-childrenwith-send-at-risk-of-modern-slavery Parents and missed opportunities



- There are missed opportunities for early intervention and disrupting patterns
 of exploitation, for example when responding to reports from parents of
 missing episodes for young people with SEND.
- Engagement with education services is one of the most significant factors in keeping children with SEND safe from exploitation. Practitioners and parents were very clear that the most significant factor in keeping children and young people safe from modern slavery was their engagement within an education system that met their SEND needs.
- Responding well and responding early requires parents' concerns being listened to, with training and multi-agency support being in place.

https://www.modernslaverypec.org/resources/children-special-needs-disabilities

Including children with SEND in school life Good child to adult ratios are vital, good relationships & open conversations.

SafeguardED

LGfL

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SafequardED

- Before children join the school, introductions/Induction is vital, see as many key people as possible, not just one key person.
- Board designed for safeguarding and includes who you need to talk to for safeguarding worries
- Name trusted adult on a child's School Passport
- Offering inclusive clubs, after school sessions, holiday camps things that tap into and promote skills, motivation and aspirations to help children develop a sense of belonging at school and foster identity and self worth
- Staff are given structures and guidelines to help involve students in school life as well as independent living, creative opportunities
- Weekly meetings with keyworker to help pick up anything that needs addressing not structured but informal conversation

CONSIDER: how do you develop a strong sense of positive relationship? How do you help to foster children's self worth, belonging & identity, empower them and instil ambition?

Increasing Cognitive understanding



SafeguardED

- Flip it to educate children on why the exploiters groom
- Very explicit language and direct language used with students.
- Use of **social stories** and **comic strip conversations** to put the message across.
- Strong use of training younger pupils to say 'no', 'it's my body'. In the playground, even EYFS pupils are shown to use open hand signals to indicate 'no'. It's the beginning of understanding consent.
- Teaching children about tactics of groomers- children promised new/ better smartphones (that parents don't want them to have) if they agree to help the exploiters. Used to tempt and engage.
- LA: offer support and guidance seeing neurodiversity students increase, more time to unpick SEND needs, RSHE curriculum, 1:1 work, same message but repeated, making sure that different contexts are applied
- Drama groups bought in to deliver plays and workshops
- VR workshop via Police

CONSIDER: how do you help children with SEND build their resilience to exploitation and promote critical thinking skills, including online?

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Communication barriers

- Books Beyond Words-great pictorial books on a range of topics
- PSHE sessions and more explicit and approach with clear vocabulary being used
- Use play & drawing to explore concepts and communicate messages if children respond well to this.
- Talking MATS/symbols, heat mats (divide the school in parts) ask the students where they feel safe in the school by rating, and also outside of school
- Agreeing a Comfort indicator ie if someone is struggling they can indicate this without directly saying so
- Individual/personalised questionnaires for children
- Have a 'nest' sensory room where students can come and talk

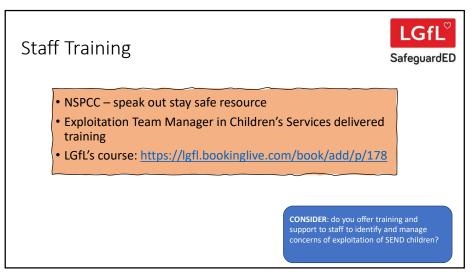
CONSIDER: how do you make sure that children have the communication skills and vocab (as appropriate) to voice when something is worrying them? How do you create varied opportunities for disclosures

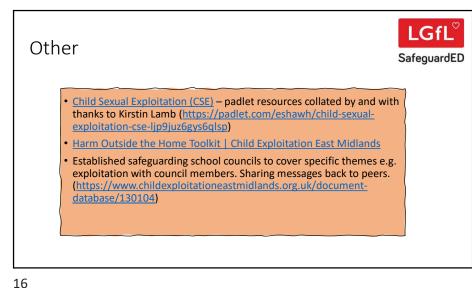
Working with Parents

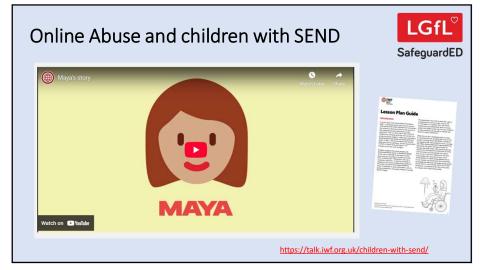
LGfL SafequardED

- Run Online Safeguarding Coffee Mornings for parents
- SafeCall free helpline for parents affected by children going missing and being exploited (https://www.missingpeople.org.uk/gethelp/help-services/exploitation-and-county-lines
- Ivison Trust offer support and training to parents who have been impacted by exploitation (https://ivisontrust.org.uk/)
- Wellbeing cafes with biscuits/cakes for parents to attend, where guest speakers are invited, e.g. Ed psych, outreach, specialist speakers... providing the opportunity to digest info, revisit and raise awareness well attended

CONSIDER: how do you develop good relationships with parents so that they are better supported to understand about risks such as exploitation, and so they will talk to staff if they are concerned about their child? What does relational practice mean and look like in your school? How do you know it is



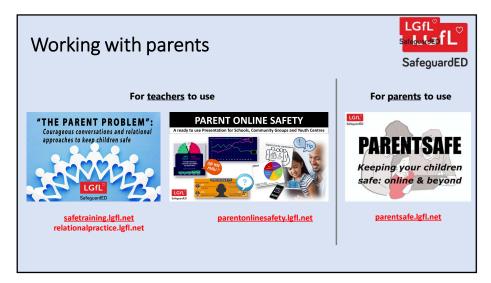














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