



# Swindon Safeguarding & Community Safety Partnership Virtual Conference

Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022



# **Michelle Sharma**

**Chair of the Swindon Safeguarding  
Partnership (SSP) Practice  
Development Group**

# Welcome

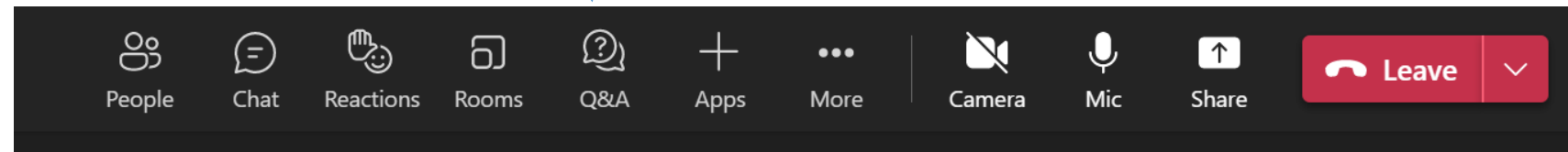
2<sup>nd</sup> virtual conference of the Swindon Safeguarding Partnership

Feedback really important to inform future conferences

Please fill in the feedback questionnaire before leaving today

# Housekeeping

- Microphones and cameras off
- If you can't see slides, or they freeze, try logging out then back in
- Presentation slides can be accessed from the SSP website [click here](#)
- Some parts of this conference will be recorded
- Please put your name, role and organisation in the chat
- Please put questions in the Q & A chat
- Format of talks
- Evaluation
- Certificates





# **Jeannette Chipping**

## **Child Exploitation & Missing Manager**

**Can you hear me?**

Voice of the child

Voice of the parent/carer



# **Local Response to Risk Outside The Home /Exploitation**

**Jeannette Chipping**

Child Exploitation & Missing Manager

**Mandeep Gill**

Service Manager Integrated Adolescence and Transformation

**Jodie Turton**

Operational Manager OPAL, Missing and Edge of Care

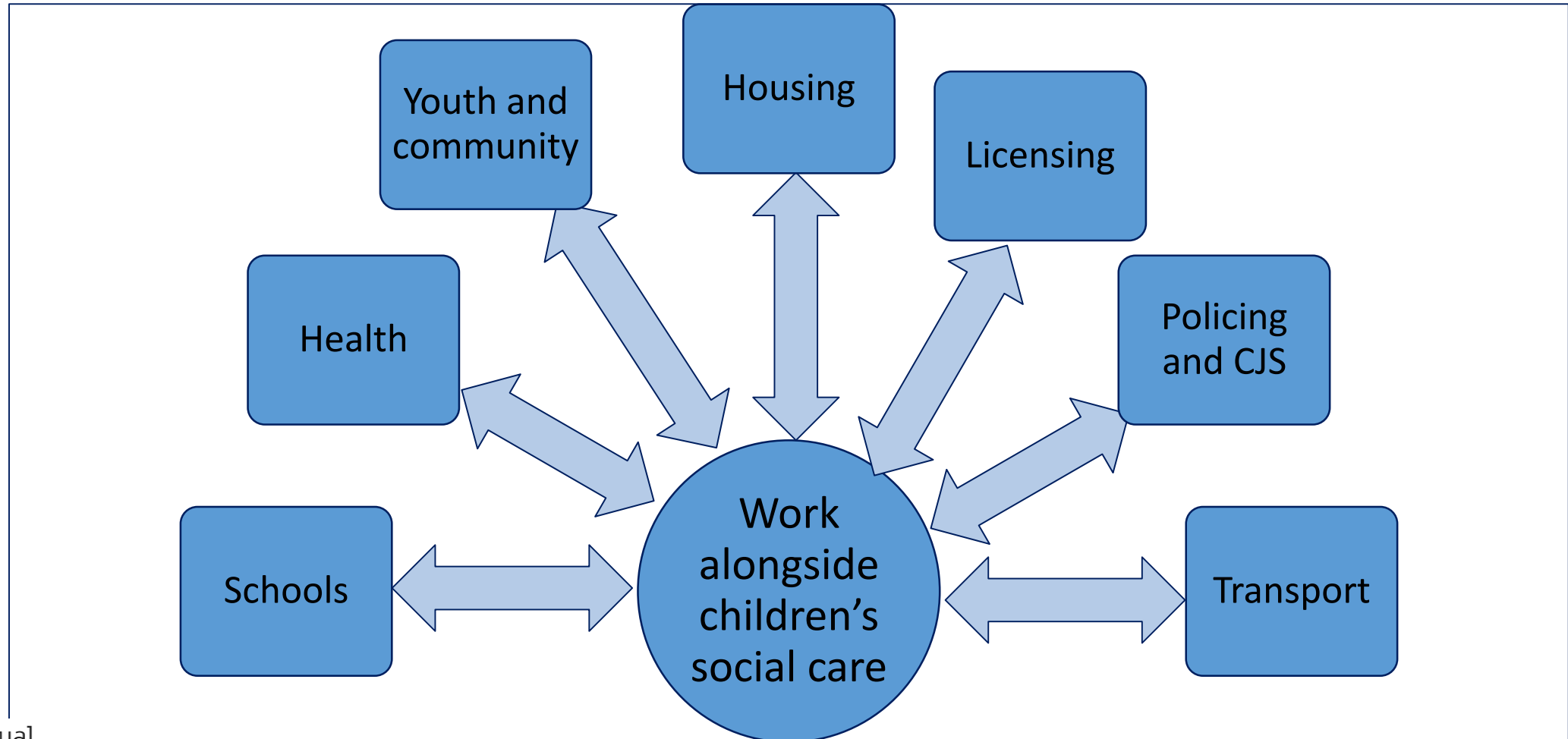
**Sharon Laird**

Team Manager, Quality Assurance & Review Team

# Swindon's Approach to Risk Outside The Home



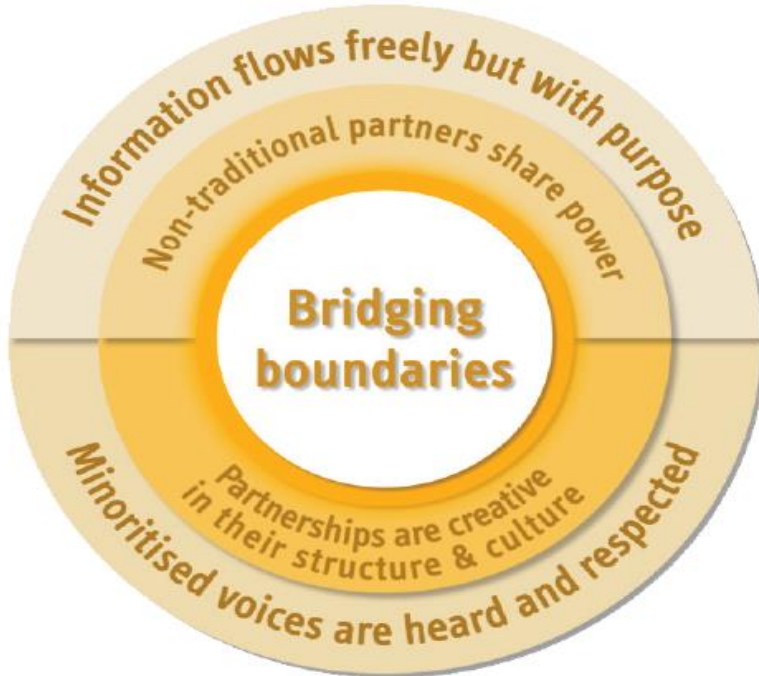
Safeguarding being '***Everyone's responsibility***' will  
means everyone creating safe spaces





# Joining the Dots

Exploitation splits  
and separates



Deeper and  
broader partnerships

Exploitation is coercive  
control and manipulation



Strengths-based,  
relational, and restorative

Exploitation constantly moves,  
shifts and reinvents itself



Stand back, slow down  
and reflect

Framework developed by the TCE Support Programme. Focuses on the 'how' of tackling child exploitation/extra-familial harm, rather than the 'what' needs doing.

Further information about the framework [click here](#). A short video: [Joining the dots](#) (clip lasts 3.50 minutes)

# Fathers Mentoring Fitness Group - Iprovefit

**Remit:** Fathers of children were being or at risk of exploitation.

Think creatively – used existing service (Iprovefit) offered free fitness training to encourage attendance/engagement.

**Learning:** really challenging to get referrals.

Fathers not actively involved in child's life so remit extended to fathers who had been exploited/involved in gangs.

Feedback from a Father:

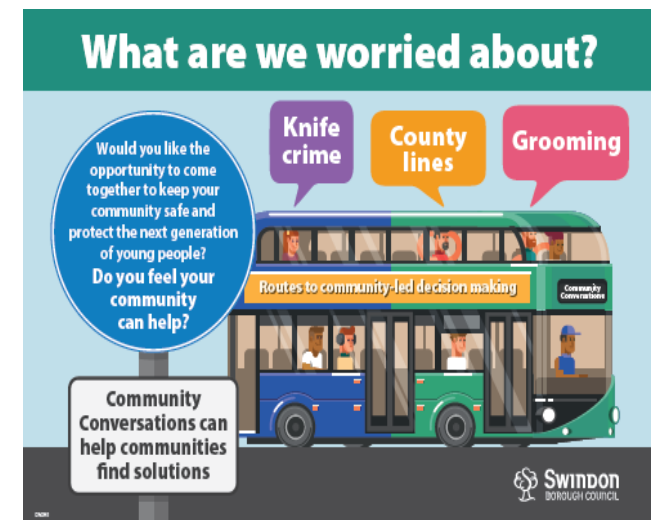
*'He really can't praise the scheme enough. He is finding that it is helping with his mental health, not just the exercise itself but the support, openness and guidance given is having a real impact'.*

# Learning

- Insight given as to the barriers of fatherhood
- Appreciation of the fathers efforts and affirming their importance in the family dynamic (in a relationship/co-parenting or fractious parenting dynamics)
- Discussion on the improvements that can be made as a father (how to encourage, how to communicate effectively, etc.)
- The benefits of nutrition
- The impact of a balanced lifestyle on mood and energy
- Guidance on lifestyle management beyond the program
- Discussion and guidance on dealing with children who have specific needs
- Physical exercise during session
- The impact of role modelling and the importance of consistency

# Community Conversations

- ✓ Pilot a new community model combining Family Group Conference values with a community-led problem solving model
- ✓ Held within communities, where child exploitation is a risk factor
- ✓ Move from supporting individual children to supporting peer groups or incidents within the community
- ✓ Aims to bring the community and professionals together to identify ways of making the community a safer place
- ✓ Family members, parents, young people, professionals and community members have the opportunity to lead discussions around:
  - ✓ staying safe
  - ✓ identifying risks within their community and
  - ✓ make a plan on how they can reduce those risks
- ✓ Meetings facilitated by the Lead FGC coordinator



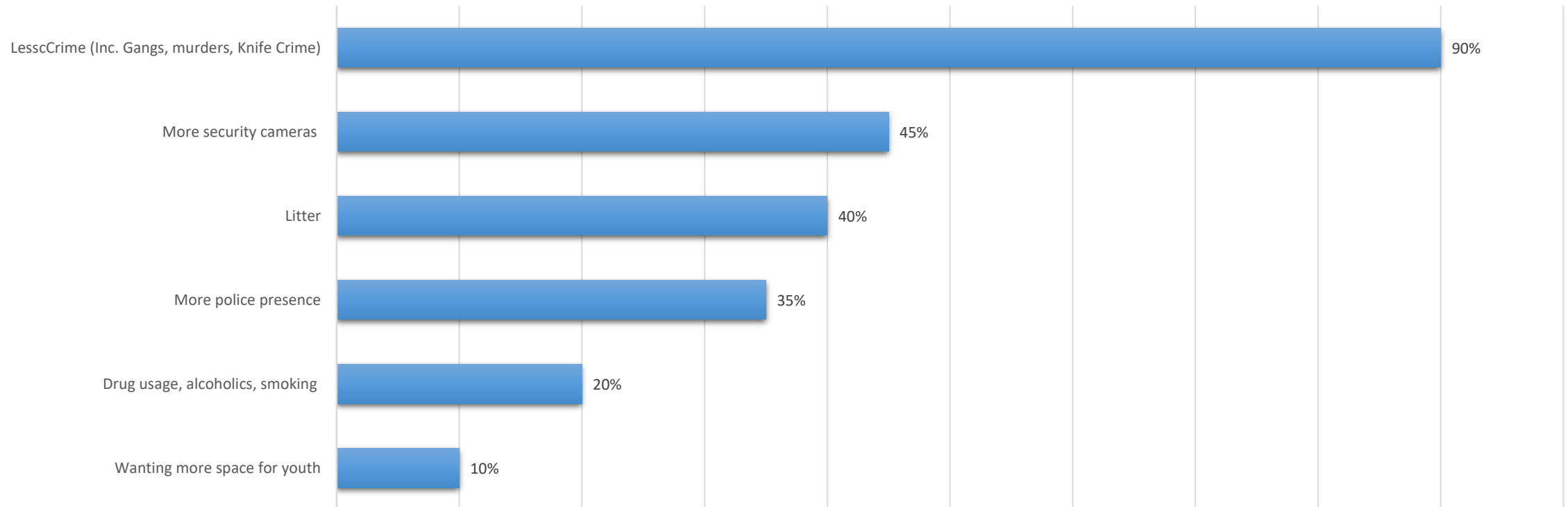
# Independent Advocate

Views of 114 children/young people from years 9 – 12 within Swindon. Consider the following:

- What is good about the area you live in?
- What would you like to change in your area, what are your worries?
- What would help you feel safer in your area?

**Strong theme: feeling unsafe within their areas.**

Our Children's Thoughts and Concerns Within Their Community



# Learning

- ✓ Good attendance from volunteer group and youth provision. Already an established cohort?
- ✓ Lack of youth services accessible for all.
- ✓ Need to review community plans - to have a '*you spoke, we listened*' approach.
- ✓ Requests from several schools/other provisions requesting a community conversation.
- ✓ A positive and successful process that engaged with children/young people and communities.
- ✓ Feedback from several Social Workers reporting that children they are working with found the process to be worthwhile.
- ✓ Raised awareness around child exploitation, safety planning and better understanding of the safeguarding reporting and referral processes.

# Integrated Adolescence Service

- In January 2022 move to integrated Adolescence Service. Joining of Edge of Care and Opal Team.
- Focus of the Opal Team is Child Exploitation and have become case holders.
- Moving to Multi-agency co-located service with partners
- Practitioners in IAS have experience and skills in working with teenagers
- Creative ways of working
- Key focus on reachable/teachable moments
- Building Relationships are key to the intervention
- Trauma informed

# The Integrated Adolescence Service

**See the person - not the behaviour, actions or offence**

There is much more to an adolescent than their behaviour.

**1. Work with adolescent development**—particularly perception, autonomy, aspiration, and skills

**2. Work with adolescents as assets and resources** e.g. draw on strengths to build confidence and resilience

**3. Promote supportive relationships between adolescents and their family and peers**

**4. Prioritise supportive relationships between adolescents and key practitioner(s) through service design**

**5. Take a holistic approach both to adolescents and the risks they face** e.g. avoid labelling adolescents according to risks

**6. Ensure services are accessible and advertised**—respond to adolescent autonomy, advertise benefits and provide outreach

**7. Equip and support the workforce**



# Local Themes

- 51 children are identified as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Gender split for is predominately male(80%)
- 28 children are identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation. Gender split 70% female 30% Male
- Data shows us 15 is the most prevalent age for young people.
- County lines have decreased and Local Lines have increased.
- Children with low attendance and/or part-time timetables
- Children with a learning needs.
- Self Harm and Mental Health
- Relationship with parents.
- Use of violence (between gangs/groups) /carrying weapons
- Loss
- Trauma
- Cannabis use

# Multi-agency response

- Complex strategy meetings for incidents involving multiple children.
- Mapping meetings –sharing of partner intelligence to inform contextual safeguarding and **disruption activities**
- Child Exploitation strategic meeting –identify themes, commissioning and targeting of resources.
- Weekly missing children meeting
- Children who carry weapons

# What does ROTH mean for professionals?

- A strategy discussion will be held and it is the outcome of the s47 that concludes whether a ROTH is required, or not
- The ROTH meeting will be held within 20 working days of the strategy discussion
- The 'standard' professional invitees will be much more community based
- All ROTH meetings will be chaired by CP conference Chairs
- Professionals will be sent an electronic invite for the ROTH meeting. It will be clarified at later point whether they will need to attend remotely or face to face
- Professionals will be expected to complete the multi agency report and send it to [sqateam](#) at least 3 working days prior to the ROTH meeting.
- It is the responsibility of each agency to share their report with the child and family before the meeting.

# What will the ROTH meeting look like?

- The child will either be made subject to a ROTH, or a CIN plan. The young person will **not** be made subject to a Child Protection plan; they will be managed under the CIN legislation.
- If at any time in the process risks are identified in the home or for example, there are found to be parenting/adult vulnerabilities impacting on the child the ROTH process can cease, the usual Child Protection procedures can then be implemented.
- This will be a strength based model, but will include push/pull factors for the young person.
- These will be young people focused; their participation is the primary outcome.
- The priority is how we, as a multi-agency group can/will work with the young person and their family to effect change.

# What will the ROTH meeting look like; continued

- The inclusion of the community network will be a priority and this may involve contributions from non-traditional safeguarding partners, such as shopkeepers or library staff. They may have a reach into places and spaces, where young people are most at risk of harm and we need to use their expertise to keep young people safe from harm.
- These meetings will be held in the community if the child wishes – we will go to the young person and their family, instead of expecting them to come to us.
- As an agency and as a group, you will be asked to think outside the box and to be solution focused as to how together, we can make a difference for the young person.

# Documents for ROTH meetings

- [ROTH multi-agency contribution report](#)
- [Child what's happening form](#)
- [Parent's what's happening form](#)
- [Professionals what's happening form](#)
- [Agenda for ROTH – initial and review](#)
- [Guide to a good ROTH plan](#)
- [ROTH meeting frequently asked questions](#)

## Feedback forms:

- Child/young person: [Word document](#) or online via [MS forms](#)
- Parent/carer: [Word document](#) or online via [MS forms](#)
- Professional: [Word document](#) or online via [MS forms](#)

# Contact details

**Jeannette Chipping** - Child Exploitation & Missing Manager

Email: [JChipping@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:JChipping@swindon.gov.uk)

**Mandeep Gill** - Service Manager Integrated Adolescence and Transformation.

Email: [MGill2@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:MGill2@swindon.gov.uk)

**Jodie Turton** - Operational Manager OPAL, Missing and Edge of Care.

Email: [JTurton@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:JTurton@swindon.gov.uk)

**Sharon Laird** - Team Manager, Quality Assurance & Review Team regarding ROTH meetings. Email: [SLaird@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:SLaird@swindon.gov.uk)

# Teachable, Reachable Moments for Children and Parents

## Participation as a model for desistance

Michael O'Connor-Youth Justice Service (YJS) Manager



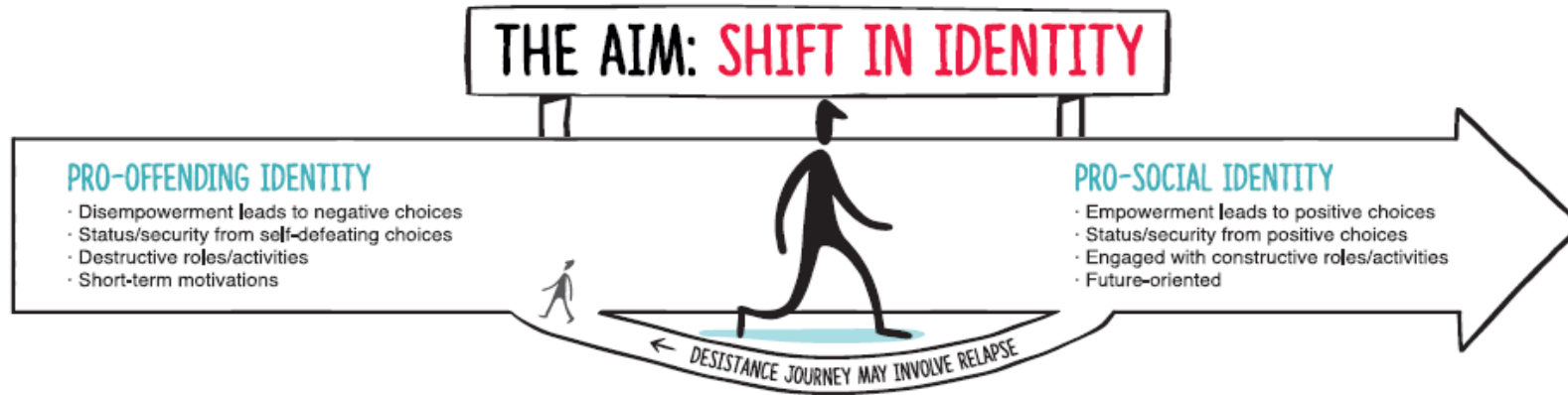


# Areas to share today

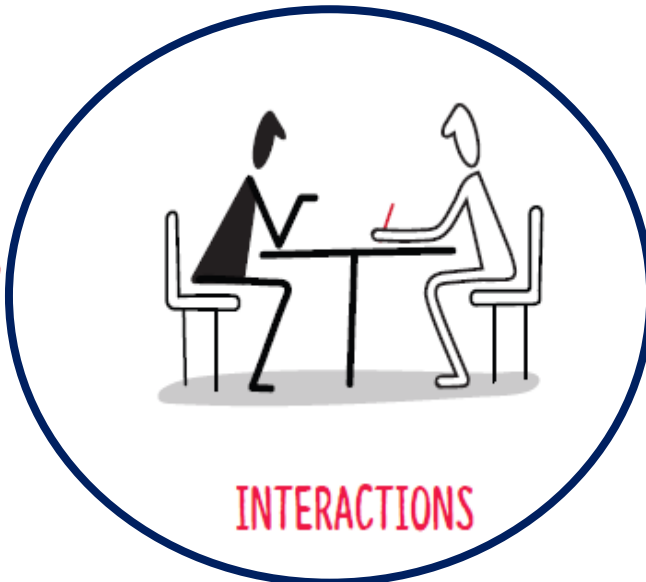
- YJS Practice model
- Engaging parents at Teachable, reachable moments
- Turnaround Project and plans to engage children at Teachable, reachable moments



# Identity Development for Desistance



**ACTIVITIES**

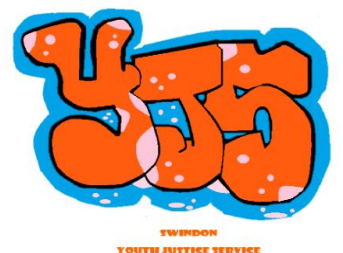


**INTERACTIONS**



**ROLES**

(Hazel and NACRO)



SWINDON  
YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

# What - have we done so far?

- Set up a Youth Board with children from the service
- Reported to four YJS Management Boards with children attending
- Youth Board led event with 50 children
- Youth Board raising money for charity
- Youth Board engaging local celebrities for music based projects
- Set up a music project with 20% of the YJS attending
- Sought partnership funding for three paid young people to work in the YJS
- Have three children who are employees of the YJS-our peer advocates



# What - Youth Board charity event

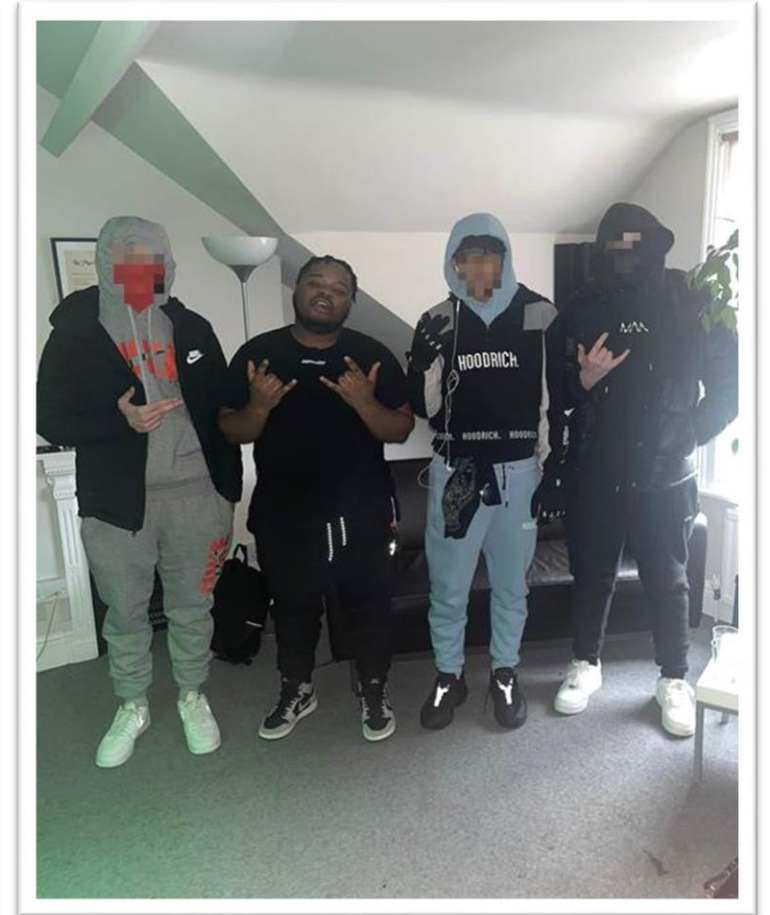




# What - Young people's participation - Music project 24/01/22

Following the Youth Board work in late 2021 and the engagement with S1MBA to provide an inspirational mentor, story and journey from a recording artist from Swindon, the youth Board have engaged S1MBA and his team further. This resulted in agreement to arrange a day to record music with S1MBA.

In partnership with IPSUM, the YJS and young people met with S1MBA on 24/01/22 and were able to record two music tracks. 10 young people attended (8 from the YJS), meaning 20% of the YJS community cohort engaged in this programme.



# Weapons Awareness Programme design - Lewis

## Session 6

### **Aim:**

To promote the safety of children by explore the barriers of reporting information to the Police and to inform of ways that they can report information to the Police anonymously.

### **Activity 1:**

Explore the following:

- How would you report crime, or if your felt at risk of harm?
- Why do you think people don't report crimes that happen?
- Do you think people are worried about reporting things to the Police?
- Do people have a negative view of those who report things to the Police?
- Does this impact your decision to report?
  
- It is important to report information to the Police for the following reasons: Sharing important information so people don't get hurt
- Helping the Police to investigate crimes

Demonstrate how to report crime anonymously. Access the Fearless website using the below link:

[Home - Fearless](#)

**Activity 2:** Please complete the 'what would you do' scenarios exercise for children. Saved

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# YJS Peer Advocates

- Three children employed by the YJS
- Experience of services
- Roles include-scrutiny and design of interventions
- Innovation
- Website design
- Team wall-messages from young people
- Young peoples film about hope and change in development



# Impact on outcomes

Since implementing Participation as a strategic priority and an operational reality, we have seen the following:

- Reducing re-offending rates
- Reducing cohort size
- Three children involved in the youth Board going on to Employment or Further Education-Max, Ellie, Evie
- Increased engagement at commissioned projects
- Design of our girls group, led by our peer advocates
- Design of our weapons awareness programme led by children in YJS





# Swindon YJS and Teachable/Reachable Moments for parents

- YJS Sought to identify any 'moments' when children and their parents may be 'teachable/reachable' and identified a number of areas to align our practice.

Court was one of these areas:

- Children and their families attended Court and were invested in engaging with the Court
- Families are frightened in Court and we need to get alongside them and help
- An offer of help when in crisis, that can be sustained, is likely to have long lasting impact



# The Approach in Swindon Youth Court

## **Aim:**

- To turn the Court arena into a place of intervention and support
- To Cement relationships with helping professional when families need it most
- To ensure the Court process promotes 'buy in' and commitment from families

**Offer:** Parenting and Intervention offers at Court for agreement with Parents at Court.

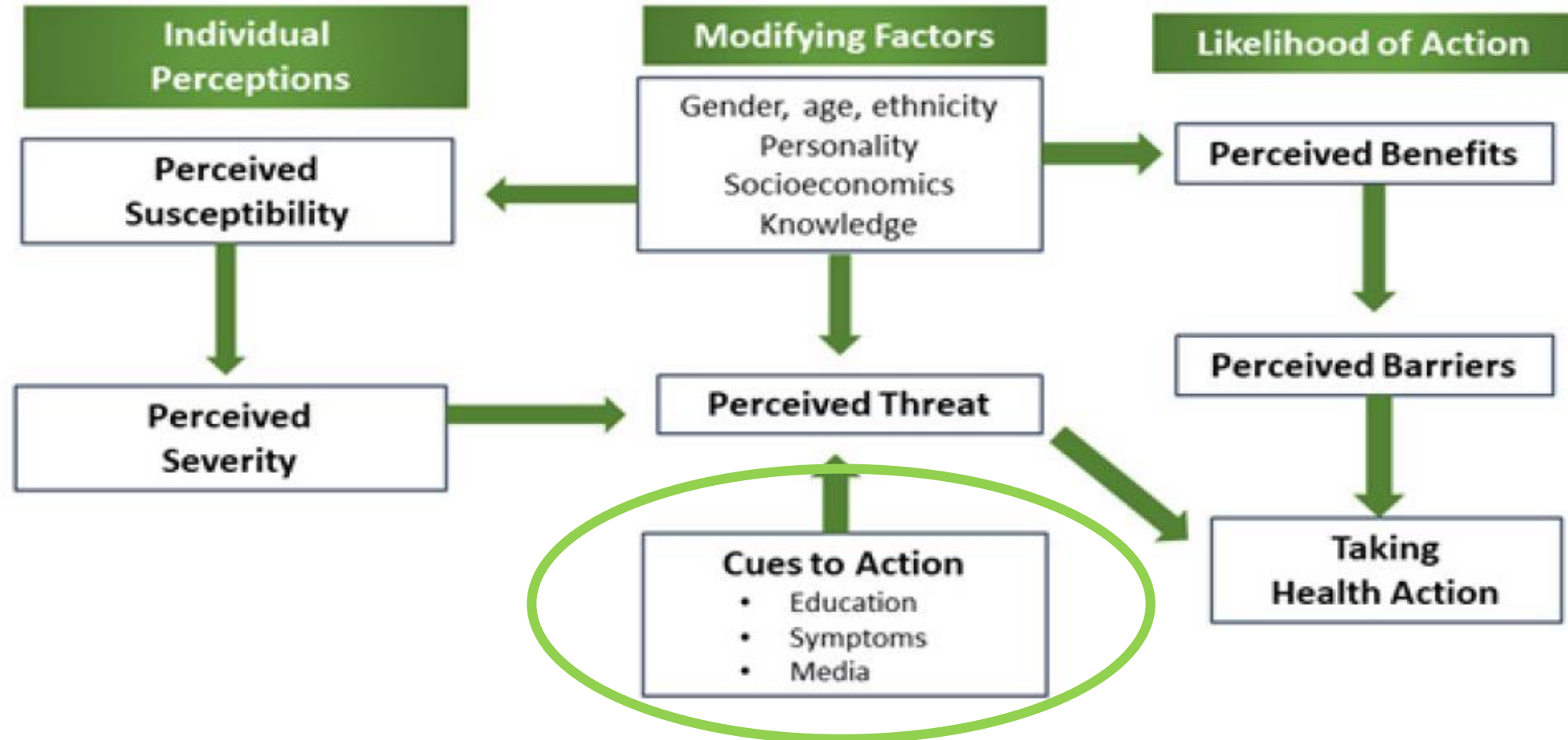
## **Future:**

- Advocates for children in the Youth Court
- Youth Work Interventions for Children who are bailed

**Long term:** Magistrates and Judiciary to be fully engaged with the offer at Court and promote reviews in Court.



# Health Belief Model



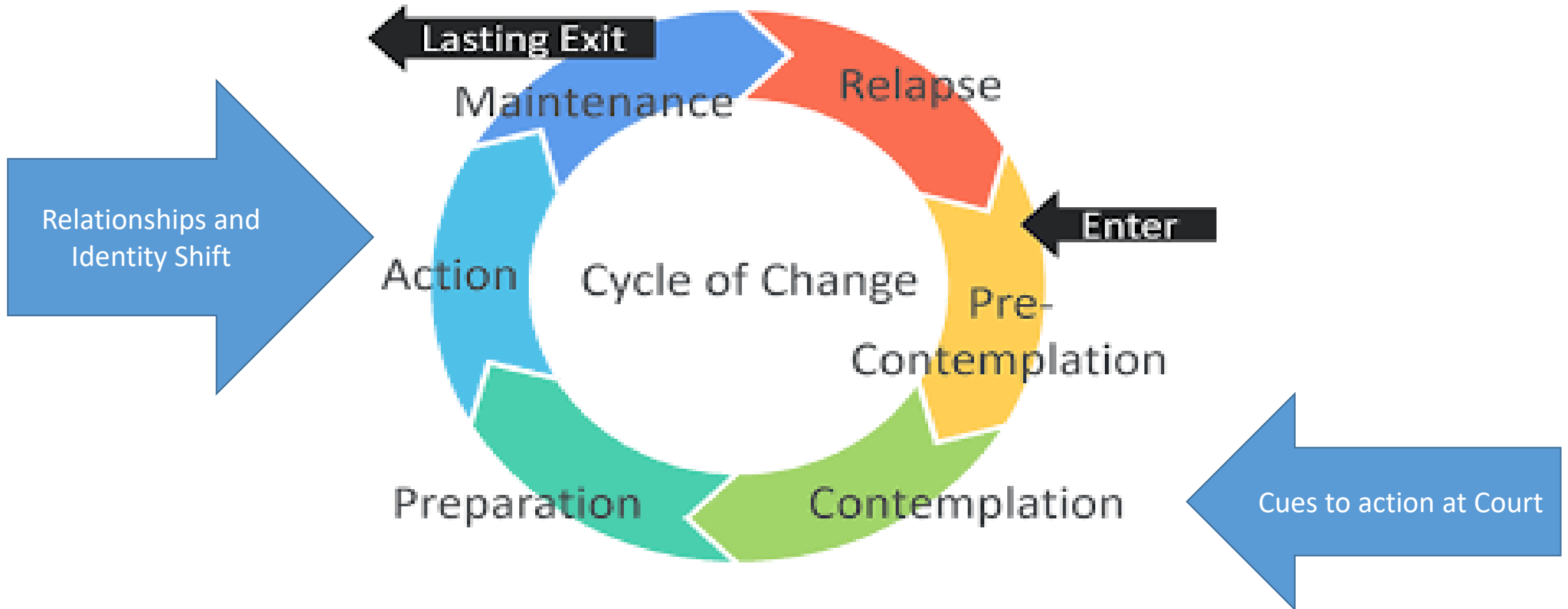
# Health Belief Model in Court

According to the Health Belief Model, readiness to take action is based on the following beliefs or conditions:

- I am susceptible to this risk or problem - **'I might go to prison'**.
- The threat to my health is serious - **'This is real and the outcome could be serious'**.
- I perceive that the benefits of the recommended action outweigh the barriers or costs - Contemplating change - **'Now is the time to stop'**.
- I am confident I can carry out the action successfully - **'This person is here to support me and it can help'**.
- Cues to action are present to remind me to take action - **'This person is going to help me and see me again'**.



# Relationships prompt contemplation of change



# Outcomes to date

Date started (after the initial Trial): 1/2/22

- No. of Youth Courts attended by Parenting Practitioners: 11
- No. of parents spoken to in court: 28
- No. of parents who accepted support at court: 16

No of parents who accepted support in court **and** engaged in support: 10

No of parents contacted after court (e.g. they did not attend or left before seen) and engaged in support: 5

No of partners who later joined in with support (but were not seen in court): 2

**Total no. of parents reached** (with significant engagement): **17= 61% engagement rate in parenting**

No of younger siblings potentially benefitting from altered parenting: 13

We are beginning to see reductions in re-offending and reductions in serious violence rates



# Outcome measures

Quantitative data we have from February to end of August is from longer term interventions completed with 5 parents:

**General Anxiety and Depression Index (GADS)** referring to the parent

- Anxiety: 5/6 improved (1 remained unchanged)
- Depression: 4/6 improved (2 remained unchanged)

**Strengths and difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)** referring to the YP

- 5/6 improved (1 remained unchanged)



# Quotes from Parents at Court

‘I think seeing a friendly face in court offering support helped greatly. Going to court is overwhelming and not a nice experience, and to catch someone in that moment is good, and helpful’.

‘I think that face-to-face was better. I would probably pick up the phone if you rang, but I would probably have said no – it’s easier to turn it down over the phone. You (Parenting Practitioner) came across as warm and genuine, and showed that it was not just all about support for the children, but about parents too. I had to really rally myself to get there on that day, I can’t even describe the emotions I was feeling, but having someone there to say ‘look, I’m here to support *you*’ was important. I think not all parents will take up the offer, but for me, it was good to have it’.

‘Having this support has meant that we are communicating much better now and my child’s behaviour has improved.’





# Setting the scene for Turnaround

- Turnaround is part of the government's investment in the youth justice system, funding YOTs to intervene early, aiming to prevent up to **17,000 children** from entering the justice system
- Turnaround is a **boost to funding** over three years for YOTs to engage in early intervention with children on the cusp of the justice system
- Turnaround funding intends to **positively impact** local areas, aiming for:
  - lower levels of criminal activity
  - more children engaged in positive activities
  - families receiving more support
  - improved outcomes for children and their families

To contribute to reducing youth (re)offending and improve outcomes across England and Wales by engaging children on the cusp of the justice system

## Turnaround Aims

**Positive outcomes** achieved for children – preventing them going on to offend



**Cohort of children** consistently offered a needs assessment and offer of support

**Improve integration** between YOTs and other statutory services



**Improve** the socio-emotional, mental health and wellbeing of children

# Turnaround criteria

Children aged 10-17 who fit one or more of the following criteria are eligible for Turnaround:

The child should be 17 or under at the point of referral onto the Programme.

- those who are subject to a No Further Action (NFA) decision (including Outcome 22)
- those who are subject to a Community Resolution (Outcome 8)
- those receiving a first-time youth caution
- released under investigation (RUI) or those subject to pre-charge bail (PCB)
- those discharged by a court
- those acquitted at court
- those fined by a court

# Why Early Help?

Building on the success of the Supporting Families programme, Turnaround will require local Youth Offending Teams to align with Early Help to:



*Achieve the best outcomes for children at risk of offending*



*Target support where it is needed most*



*Co-ordinate support and multi-agency working*

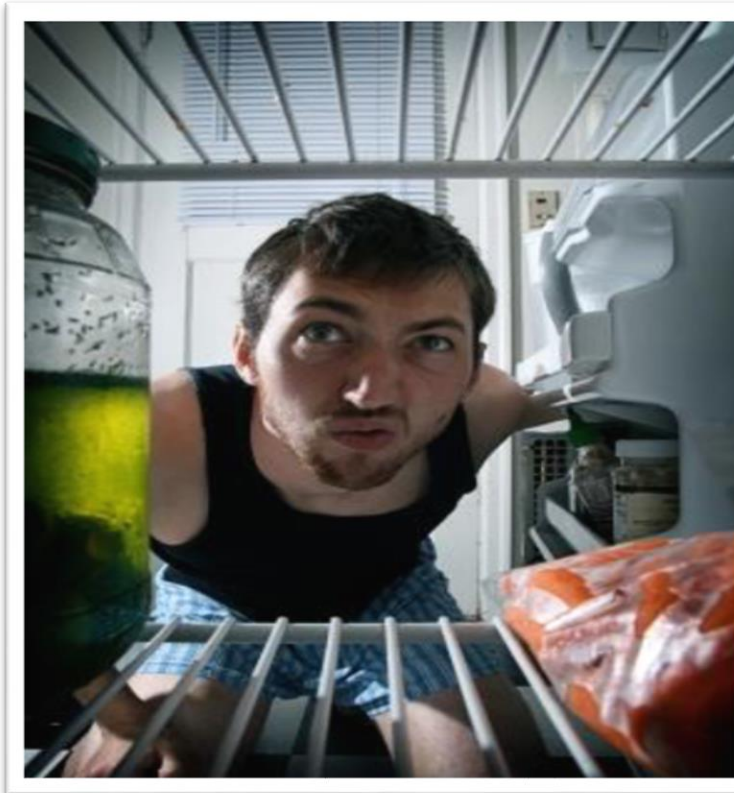


*Support voluntary engagement*



*Achieve system change*

**Final thought- we must always support children and families to look in the fridge before professionals go to the supermarket!**



# Contact details

**Michael O'Connor**

Swindon Youth Justice Service, Service Manager

Email: [MOConnor@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:MOConnor@swindon.gov.uk)





Becky Lewis

# UTURN – WHO?

We are the young person substance misuse service in Swindon

We work with young people aged 12-18 and up to 21 if they are care leavers.

Some of our work might include:

- Support young people in treatment (supporting them to make changes)
- Criminal justice diversion work- community resolution (referrals from the police)
- Offer advice and guidance to young people/carers/professionals
- Harm reduction and guidance to young people
- Signpost to other services
- Offer training to any professionals working with young people





# The last 100 referrals

## **Cannabis - 72**

- More complex issues such as cannabis hyperemesis/psychosis

## **Alcohol - 23**

- We are seeing an increase in alcohol use especially younger girls

## **Cocaine - 2**

## **Ketamine - 2**

## **LSD -1**

35 females and 65 males

Average age - 15

# QUIZ TIME – What do you think this is...

1



2



3



4



# The Voice of the YP open to UTURN

## Question - why do you use drugs and or alcohol?

- “Counter balance the fact i feel miserable all of the time”
- “I want to get away from my issues”
- “I’m bored”
- “I want to stop the thoughts i have”
- “It is cheaper to get high than it is to do anything else”
- “Me and my mates will put our money together – it is a social thing – we have nothing else to do”
- “I just want to escape from the world”
- “Life is shit – it feels better when i am high”
- “It makes me feel better”
- “It doesn’t solve my problems but it stops me thinking of them for a bit”
- “It is the only thing that hasn’t gone up in price”

# Getting to the root of the problem

**The core belief of every YP is always the same – I am not enough**

- I am not good enough...it's my fault my parents got divorced
- I am not smart enough....because my teachers send me out of the class when I don't understand
- I am not attractive enough....my friends call me fat
- I am not interesting enough...no one wants to sit with me at break time, I am lonely.
- I am not worthy enough...because why didn't I stop the abuse, why didn't they protect me.
- I am not loveable....because my mum chose crack over me.

Using substances can be a survival skill because facing some these feelings/thoughts are just too painful



themixuk



**DRINK & DRUGS SUPPORT**

**THE MIX**



There has been a sharp

**75%**

increase in young people using substances to escape problems, or to help them cope with a mental health issue or emotional distress

The mix spoke to 2000 young people in the UK last month – their research showed a 50% spike in the number of 16-25 year olds using illegal drugs. 75% say they are using drugs not for fun but to help them cope.

# Why are the numbers of YP entering treatment reducing locally and nationally?

Social stigma and fear from criminalisation surrounding drug use and alcohol addiction discourages many yp from seeking help. as a result, many are suffering in silence rather than looking for support, risking harsh consequences to their mental and physical health.

Also, drugs such as cannabis are being normalised 'everyone does it right' – we now know that cannabis can be addictive to around 9% of the population. using substances from a young age will have more of an impact on the developing brain – there is still not enough research in this area.



# So what can we (all) do?

- Be curious...is that child sat in my classroom/in my car tired or under the influence? (don't rely on the smell) - look at the eyes and presentation. they are good at covering it up.
- If a child wants to talk to you give them the time – it might have taken them 10 attempts to build up the courage. many yp tell me that they have no one to talk to or do not trust anyone – we have to change this.
- Do your research – yp know more about drugs than you – catch up (some good websites at the end) or ask questions – they love to teach the adults.
- Don't panic.
- Talk to them about uturn. ask us for advice and guidance or request some leaflets or information.

# Plans for the 2023

- Uturn to go into every secondary school/college/education provider in Swindon – offer group work/staff training. starting with Crowdys hill in December 2022 working with the sixth form students. contact us directly to get a date in the diary.
- Junior good citizen (cannabis awareness for y6 pupils).
- Meet with every SBC service and offer staff training around drug awareness/current trends.
- Outreach work – collaborate with colleagues at turning point
- Increase our profile – the merchandise was very popular at new college freshers week this year. Every yp should know where to go for help.



# How to refer to Uturn

To refer please complete the online referral below:

<https://www.swindon.gov.uk/xfp/form/905>

Please ensure you have consent from the young people.

For more information or to book a consultation please email us directly **uturn@swindon.gov.uk**

# Contact Details

Email: [RLEWIS3@SWINDON.GOV.UK](mailto:RLEWIS3@SWINDON.GOV.UK)

or [UTURN@SWINDON.GOV.UK](mailto:UTURN@SWINDON.GOV.UK)

Call: 07766368328

**TURNING  
POINT**  
inspired by possibility



**Turning Point**  
**Recent drug trends and adult**  
**exploitation – Swindon area**  
**Rich Duggan**

# Aims of Today



- Understand recent trends in drug use local to Swindon
- Understand SOME types of Adult exploitation in relation to Drug and Alcohol use
- The recent cannabis factory growth in Swindon
- Swindon crime rates in relation to Wiltshire
- Turning Point Services and Treatment Pathway

# Drug Trends in Swindon



- Cannabis farming
- Alcohol
- Heroin
- Crack cocaine
- A rise in Methamphetamine/ Crystal Meth use
- A rise in Gabapentin / Pregabalin use

# Some types of exploitation in relation to Drugs/Alcohol

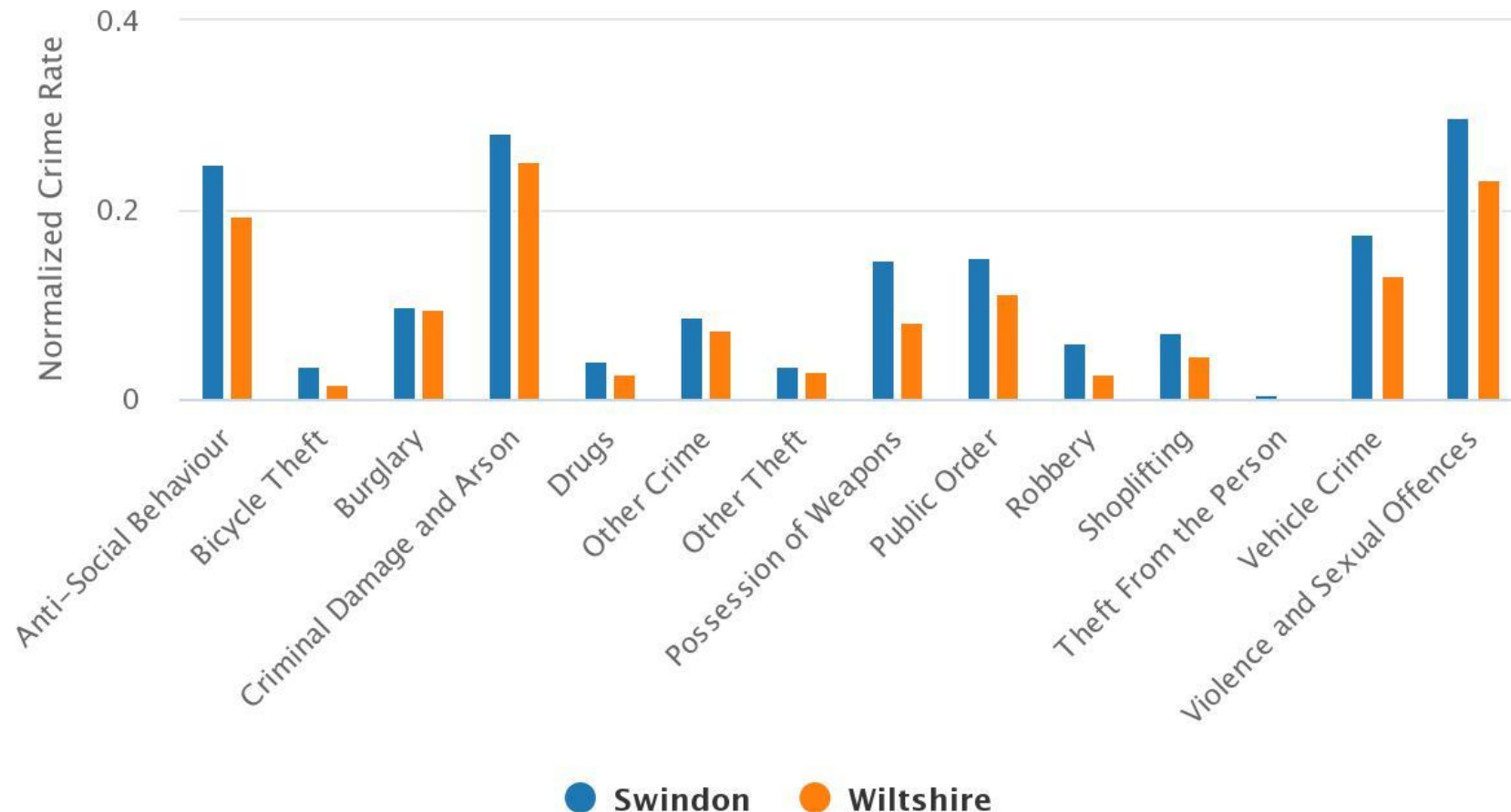


- Human Trafficking
- Sexual exploitation
- Cuckooing
- People are exploited through County Lines and drug gangs
- Drug sales
- Bullying and coercion

# Drug Crimes in relation to the rest of Wiltshire 2021

## Crime in Swindon Compared To Wiltshire

Source: <https://crimeraite.co.uk/wiltshire/swindon>



# Turning Point – Service overview

## Treatment and Pathways



# Turning Point services



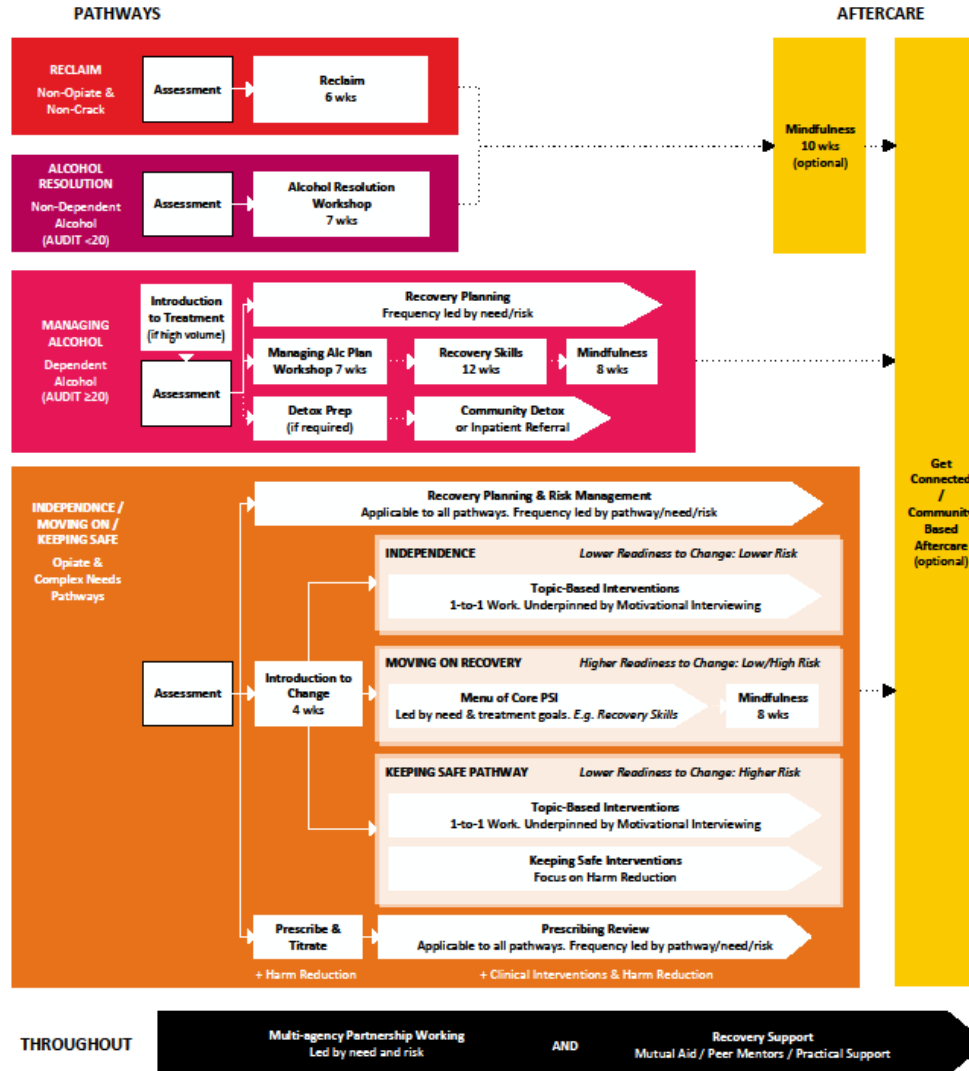
- OST (Opiate substitute treatment)
- Opiate and Alcohol Detox
- NSP (Needle syringe program)
- Outreach – Also Prison in reach
- BBV testing and treatment.
- Group work Face to face and virtual - MyTP

# TREATMENT PATHWAYS OVERVIEW



## REFERRALS

Self / Professional



# Quote from Swindon Custody Sergeant



*“Turning Point provides an essential service within the Criminal Justice Service, by not only assisting in the safeguarding of the vulnerable and those who have been exploited, but also to divert individuals with drug and alcohol problems away from repeat offending via their expertise and support. This crucial diversionary work not only assists in reducing demand placed upon police and increase public reassurance but most importantly offers vital support to those who need it most.”*

# Contact details

Rich Duggan Turning Point

Email: [Richard.Duggan@turning-point.co.uk](mailto:Richard.Duggan@turning-point.co.uk)

Office contact number: **T: 01793-328150**

# **What is Adult Exploitation?**

Danielle Smith  
Principal Social Worker  
Swindon Borough Council

# What is Adult Exploitation?

**Exploitation is a form of abuse where an individual or group manipulate, force, intimidate or coerce someone into doing things for the benefit of others.**

- Exploitation is often a gradual process
- People are groomed and introduced to new ideas, behaviours and activities, making these appear normal and acceptable
- These behaviours and activities may seem exciting or give someone something they are looking for – including money, gifts or a sense of belonging
- People may not recognise that they are being exploited until their situation becomes very serious
- Exploitation can take many forms, can take place in a range of situations or places and can involve many groups of people
- Exploitation is a hidden and complex crime which abuses the basic human rights and dignity of victims who are subject to it

# Different ways an adult can be exploited

Modern  
slavery



```
graph TD; A[Modern slavery] --> B[Sexual Exploitation]; A --> C[Forced / sham marriage]; A --> D[County lines]; A --> E[Radicalisation]; A --> F[Forced labour]; A --> G[Domestic servitude]; A --> H[Mate crime]; A --> I[Financial Exploitation]; A --> J[Human Trafficking]; A --> K[Forced criminality]; A --> L[Cuckooing]; A --> M[Fraud / scams];
```

Sexual  
Exploitation

Forced / sham  
marriage

County lines

Radicalisation

Forced labour

Domestic  
servitude

Mate crime

Financial  
Exploitation

Human  
Trafficking

Forced  
criminality

Cuckooing

Fraud / scams

# Signs & indicators of exploitation

## County Lines & Cuckooing:

- An increase in visitors/cars/bikes or new faces appearing at the persons property (accents)
- An increase in anti-social behaviour in the community
- Unexplained injuries
- Substance misuse
- Increasing litter
- People coming and going at strange times
- Damage to the door/the door propped open
- Unknown people pressing buzzers to gain access to the building
- You haven't seen the person who lives there recently or, when you have, they have been anxious or distracted



# Signs & indicators of exploitation

## Modern slavery:

- Appears under control of another
- Poor living/working conditions - low wages
- Lives in work place
- Unexplained injuries
- Person encouraged to participate in unsafe or criminal activity
- Person regularly moved to avoid detection
- Lives in sheds/lockup/containers
- No freedom/unable to leave
- Not in possession of ID or passport
- Subject to forced marriage
- Unable to access medical treatment/care/equipment required to maintain independence
- Subject to violence/threats/ fearful behaviour

## Radicalisation:

- Expressing an obsessive or angry sense of injustice about a situation, and blaming this on others
- Expressing anger or extreme views towards a particular group – such as a different race or religion
- Suggesting that violent action is the only way to solve an issue
- Sharing extreme views or hatred on social media

# Signs & indicators of exploitation

- **Grooming/mate crime/sexual/financial:**
  - Secretive behaviour
  - Having money or new things – phone, clothing, jewellery (unable to explain)
  - Substance misuse
  - Spending more or less time online or on their mobile phones
  - Being upset, withdrawn or distressed
  - Unexplained injuries
  - Spending more time away from home
- Sexual behaviour, language or an understanding of sex that does not seem appropriate
- New/unusual relationships/associations
- Receiving excessive calls/texts
- Going missing for periods of time
- Unable to pay for food
- Falling behind on rent / utilities
- Property falling into disrepair

# Key points

- Exploitation may be taking place even if someone seems to be making their own choices or the activity they are taking part in appears consensual.
- Victims may be subject to one or more types of abuse/exploitation at the same time – for example being sexually exploited into prostitution alongside organised criminal exploitation.
- Victims are often hidden – raising awareness and identification of exploitation is paramount to safeguarding adults.
- Grooming is a key. The perpetrator will build a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or adult so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them.

# Reporting concerns

**\*\*If the adult is in immediate danger, in need of medical attention or if a crime has been committed, contact the Emergency Services (Police and/or Ambulance Service)\*\***

## **Reporting safeguarding concerns:**

- Adult [Report a concern - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)
- Child [Referral guidelines and MASH contact information - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)

## **Reporting hate crime:**

- Reporting to Wiltshire Police via 101 or 999 or online - <https://www.wiltshire.police.uk/hatecrime>
- 3rd Party reporting for hate crimes:
  - Voice UK (helpline Monday – Friday, 9am – 5pm Tel: 080 880 28686 email: [helpline@voiceuk.org.uk](mailto:helpline@voiceuk.org.uk))
  - True Vision provides the option to report a Hate Crime through the website [www.report-it.org.uk](http://www.report-it.org.uk)

# Reporting concerns

## Reporting radicalisation:

- Call the local Prevent team on 01278 647466
- Call 101 and state you would like some advice regarding a Prevent concern
- If you see or hear something that could be terrorist related call the anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321
- If you require urgent police assistance dial 999

**To make a referral:** email: [PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk)

## Reporting modern slavery

- Wiltshire Police via 101 or in an emergency ring 999
- UK modern slavery & exploitation helpline on 08000 121 700
- Unseen website [Spot The Signs - Unseen \(unseenuk.org\)](http://unseenuk.org)

# Contact details

Danielle Smith

Email: Danielle Smith (PSW) [Danielle.Smith@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:Danielle.Smith@swindon.gov.uk)

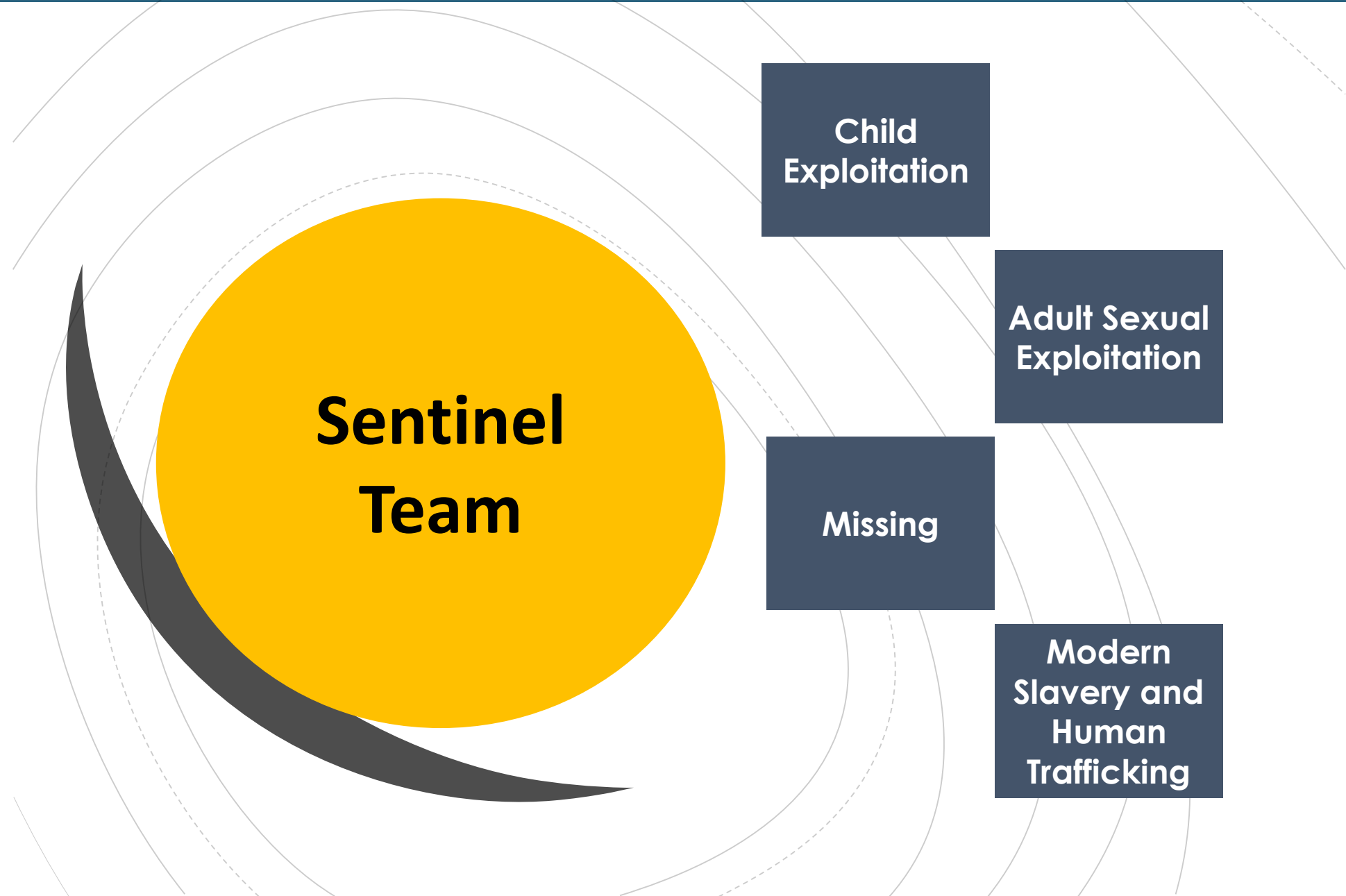


# Introduction to the Sentinel Team

Sentinel Team  
DI Eirin Martin



# Wiltshire Police approach to Exploitation



**Sentinel  
Team**

**Child  
Exploitation**

**Adult Sexual  
Exploitation**

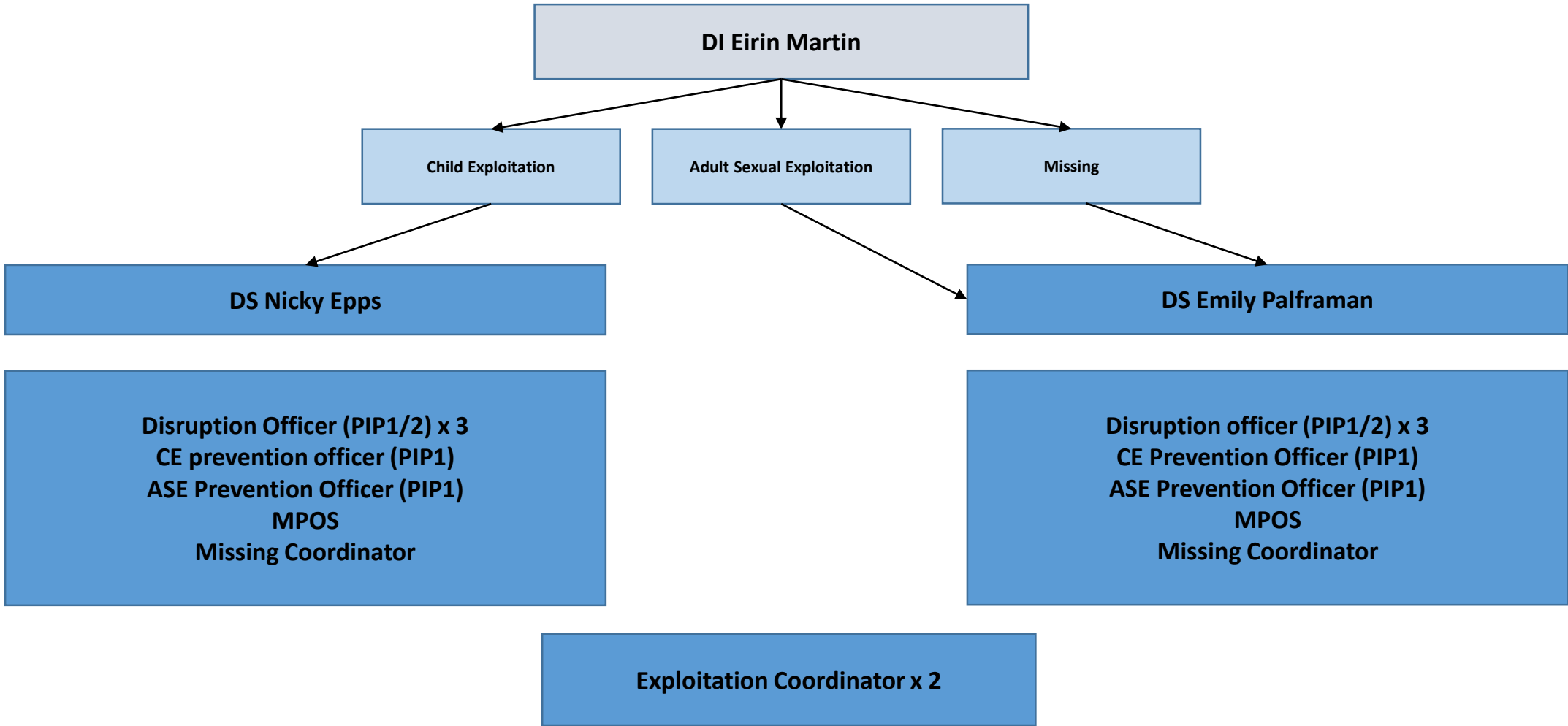
**Missing**

**Modern  
Slavery and  
Human  
Trafficking**



- Holistic Exploitation Prevention and Disruption Team
  - Child Exploitation – CSE and CCE
  - Missing person prevention and safeguarding
  - Adult Sexual Exploitation
  - Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
- To have a dedicated resource and specialist knowledge
- To identify, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators.
- To work in partnership to identify and safeguard victims of exploitation and support them through the CJS.
- The Sentinel covers the whole force area.
- The team works five days a week between 0800 and 1600

# Sentinel Team Structure



The Sentinel Team is made up of investigators and support staff who are experts in a range of exploitation themes, specifically Child Exploitation, Adult Sexual Exploitation and Missing persons. Through a diverse range of tactics and initiatives the team will seek to raise awareness of exploitation across our force, partners and the wider community, protect individuals who are at risk of exploitation by working with partner agencies to identify and safeguard vulnerable individuals at risk from exploitation crime and disrupt exploitation by using a range of proactive tactics and a contextual approach.

AWARENESS	PREVENT
<p><b><u>AIM</u></b> To raise awareness of all exploitation themes with a view to enabling colleagues within our force, our partners and community members to spot the signs of exploitation and to know what to do.</p>	
<p><b><u>METHOD</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training offer across force, partners and community</li> <li>• Consistent communications strategy linked into awareness campaigns and initiatives such as Seaking and Makesafe</li> <li>• Resources available across force and partners (Sharepoint, SVPP)</li> <li>• Support and advice to officers investigating Exploitation offences</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>OUTCOMES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve investigation standards and outcomes</li> <li>• Improve victim support</li> <li>• Increase reporting and intelligence</li> </ul>	

PREVENTION	PREVENT	PROTECT
<p><b><u>AIM</u></b> To work with key partners to identify individuals who are at risk from exploitation crime. To work with partners to safeguard, reduce risk and support vulnerable persons</p>		
<p><b><u>METHOD</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise a Multi Agency approach to identify individuals at risk through recognised pathways such as the Exploitation tracker or ASEP</li> <li>• Work with partners to understand risk factors and develop strategies to reduce risk</li> <li>• To engage in Contextual Safeguarding / Transitional Safeguarding</li> <li>• Support investigations of individuals flagged as at risk</li> <li>• Link in with tactical and strategic meetings designed to reduce exploitation risk</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>OUTCOMES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in exploitation offences</li> <li>• Improved support and outcomes for children at risk of exploitation</li> <li>• Development of strong and sustainable relationships with partners to ensure a consistent approach to the reduction of exploitation</li> </ul>		

DISRUPTION	PREVENT	PROTECT	PURSUE
<p><b><u>AIM</u></b> To use a range of proactive and creative tactics to disrupt exploitation criminality and engage in innovative initiatives to raise awareness and increase intelligence opportunities</p>			
<p><b><u>METHOD</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively seek opportunities to use a diverse range of disruption tactics such as CAWNS, civil orders, arrest</li> <li>• Work closely with prevention officers to use contextual safeguarding techniques to divert perpetrators or location focused risk reduction</li> <li>• To engage in wider initiative to raise awareness and reduce risk (Op Seaking, Op Makesafe)</li> </ul>			
<p><b><u>OUTCOMES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding of the most vulnerable by diverting crime before it occurs</li> <li>• Increase confidence within our community</li> <li>• Protecting individuals from harmful behaviour, nominals and locations</li> </ul>			

# What is Disruption?

## Low level Intervention

- CAWNS / warning notices

## Arrest for other criminality

- Road traffic incidents
- Public order
- Theft
- Drug offences
- Stalking
- Sexual offences

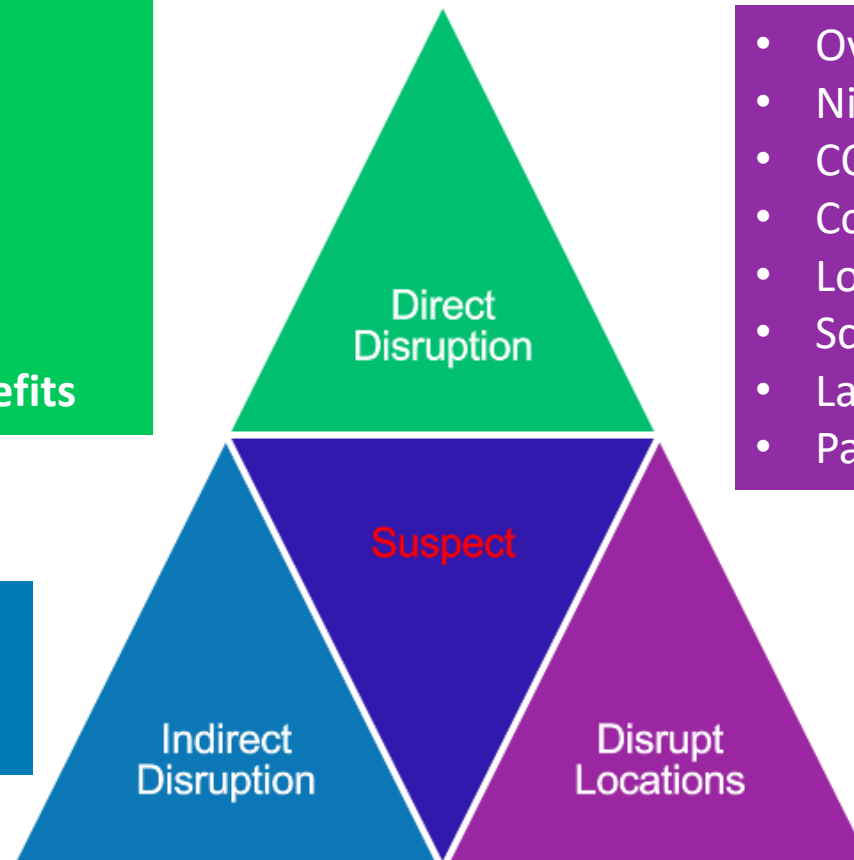
## Civil Orders

## Closure orders

## Other agencies – tax, benefits

- Organise Crime Gangs
- Illegal businesses
- Financial

- Overt Patrols – NPT
- Night time economy
- CCTV – static
- Community Intelligence
- Local businesses
- Schools
- Landscapes
- Partner agencies



‘Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established will be considered as missing until located, and their well-being or otherwise confirmed’

What are **you** missing?

- Missing children are at an increased risk of exploitation
- Many do not realise they are being exploited
- Are you listening? Use your investigative skills to understand more than what is being said
- If the child will not engage or is aggressive this could be a sign of groomed behaviour
- Evidence of CSE should be acted upon and staff should seek early advice

**CONSIDER EXPLOITATION**

# Signs of Modern Day Slavery



## Criminal

- Substance misuse
- Looked after child?
- Has a disability
- Absent from home/appointments/school
- Missing
- Friends with gang members
- Social difficulties
- Financial difficulties
- Victim of abuse
- Unexplained wealth



## Sexual

- Substance Dependent?
- Medical & mental health problems
- Multiple pregnancy terminations
- Isolated
- Vulnerable
- Can't hold down employment
- Scared
- Controlled
- Injury
- Branded



## Labour

- Discipline through dismissal
- Threats and/or bullying
- Tied working permits or housing
- Work targets (unrealistic) & surveillance
- Become indebted due to lack of work
- upfront fees & debt bondage
- Unreasonable work hours
- Charged and deductions
- No PPE
- Not paid –or little pay-no access to money



## Domestic

- Unable to leave dwelling
- Forced to carry out domestic chores
- Excessive work hours
- No access to own belongings
- Victim of verbal and physical abuse
- No interaction with family the work for
- Deprived living space
- Restricted access to medical care
- Looks notably poorer than employers

# National Referral Mechanism

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is framework designed to identify victims of MSHT and to provide:

- Safe accommodation and material assistance
- Medical treatment and care, and counselling and emotional support
- Advice on immigration and legal rights and services
- Advice on the criminal justice system Guidance on education, training, and employment
- A 45 day period of reflection and recovery during the process with access to counselling, housing, finance, legal advice when a person when a person cannot be removed from the UK.
- Assistance returning home safely.

Through the NRM, if they want to leave their situation, they will be able to access:

- Temporary safe accommodation
- Support worker (in accommodation or as outreach)
- Medical treatment
- Help to cope with experience
- Interpreters
- Assistance finding independent legal advice

**Any one can identify a potential victim but referrals must be made by designated agencies called 'First Responders'**

<https://www.modernslavery.gov.uk/start>

Wiltshire Council

National  
Probation  
Service



SWINDON  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

NHS

TURNING  
POINT  
inspired by possibility



THE NELSON TRUST

MEDAILLE TRUST



## ASEP/WASEP

The Wiltshire and Swindon Adult Sexual Exploitation Practitioners Group have the safety and wellbeing of Wiltshire's sex working population (on and off street) and their dependants as its primary focus.

The specific focus of this panel is to assess and reduce or remove risk factors that contribute to the sexual exploitation of sex workers within Wiltshire and Swindon.

The meeting provides a forum to share information, co-ordinate resources, reduce harm and manage risk.

It is the knowledge of the partner agencies within the practitioners group which is the key to understanding the wider picture as it is agreed that no single agency working alone will have the full insight, nor be able to provide a full range of protective factors.



- A multi agency approach is key to tackling exploitation
- Be professionally curious
- Question everything – ABC principle
- Recognise the signs
- Challenge your biases
- Intelligence is key
- If something doesn't feel right it probably isn't – report it!



Intelligence is at the heart of everything we do. An accurate intelligence picture allows us to effectively prioritise action against the greatest threats and deliver the maximum disruptive impact.

[Community Partners information sharing form | Wiltshire Police](#)



# Contact Details

Detective Inspector Eirin Martin  
Email: [sentinel@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:sentinel@wiltshire.police.uk)

**Exploitation is everyone's business**



Time for a break  
Back at...

# **Use of language and impact on professional response**

Jeannette Chipping  
Child Exploitation & Missing Manager,  
Swindon Borough Council

**Language is Powerful**

**Words Matter**

# Use of Language

- The way we use language influences our thinking. Recent serious case reviews in other areas have highlighted this as a significant issue which contributed to systemic failure to protect.
- Any language implying that a child/adult are complicit in or responsible for the harm they experience, negatively influences the lens by which we assess their needs and offer support.
- Victim blaming language may reinforce messages from perpetrators around shame and guilt.
- This may prevent the person from disclosing their abuse as they may feel fear of being blamed by professionals.
- If we use inappropriate language what others (including professionals) may hear is that they are in some way responsible for what is happening to them and therefore less deserving of our support.

## Remember

**This is a form of abuse; it is not a lifestyle choice.**

**Children cannot consent to their own exploitation.**

# The Role of Language and The Process of Dehumanisation

- Theory exploring dehumanisation sets its foundation in the use of dehumanising language.
- The process of seeing an individual as less than human is initiated through the narratives developed about them (Luna, 2015).
- These narratives retold become the norm of what we hear about these groups and become parameters to justify how an individual is to be judged (Tran et al., 2018).
- Dehumanisation serves the function of inhibiting our moral compass whereby we are able to sit comfortably with judgements and actions which we otherwise would not reach if the whole person was seen (Goff, Jackson, Di Leone, Culotta & DiTomasso, 2014).
- The process of dehumanising is slow and insidious and a process that begins usually through the use of short-hand terms, labels and discourses when communicating about children/young people/adults.
- Refer to SSP Practice Briefs for more information and suggested alternative language to be used [Language practice briefs for those at risk of exploitation - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)



Term	What it can imply
<b>Refusal to Engage or Hard to Reach</b>	Does not recognize perpetrator influence or how accessible services are for the person. Does not consider what processes may limit opportunities the person has to engage with services or how safe do they feel to enter into ‘unknown territory’
<b>Putting themselves at risk</b>	Implies the person is free and able to make informed decisions and is responsible for risks instigated by the perpetrator or the contexts in which they live.
<b>Plugging</b>	Dismisses the context of sexual violence, coercion, humiliation and exploitation the person has had to endure in the process of this act being committed.

**Source:** Appiah, A., Baguley, S., SPACE, & Farooq, R. (2021). [Making Words Matter. Attending to Language when working with children subject to or at risk of Exploitation: A Practice and Knowledge Briefing](#). NWG Network, Derby, UK. *Wording has been amended to reflect children and adults –reference to child replaced with person.*

# Adultification

- Happens when preconceptions held about children, lead to them being treated and perceived as being more 'adult-like' (Goff et al, 2014, Davis, J. and Marsh, N., 2020).
- If children are 'seen' as more adult-like, further assumptions may be made about a child, including the perception that they have more agency, autonomy, and choice, than they actually do.
- It is likely that these perceptions of children will transfer into the language used to describe them, affecting the ways in which they are supported and safeguarded by professionals.
- Disproportionately affects black boys as evidenced in a number of serious case reviews.
- It stems from bias and prejudice which perpetuates negative stereotypes and racism and can lead to significant safeguarding failures.
- Reflective of other forms of discrimination and it is important for professionals to be aware of all biases and areas of systemic oppression which impact children's lives.
- Can be present in any workforce and organisations should ensure an intersectional and anti-oppressive approach is taken when working with and safeguarding children.
- For further information see SSP Brief - [Child Q - safeguarding practice review - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)

# The Importance of a Shared Language

## Jacob

### Circumstances leading to the review:

- Jacob, a 16-year-old boy was found dead in his bedroom.
- The Coroner's Report recorded Jacob was intoxicated and distressed, with insufficient evidence that he had intended to end his life.
- The Review analyses how Jacob was groomed into a world where he was criminally exploited and exposed to serious levels of youth violence.
- Jacob's behaviours at times were seen as being too dangerous to include him and this resulted in him being excluded from sources of help.
- Conversely at other times the levels of risk to Jacob and his vulnerability to being seriously harmed was not seen in the significant way that they should have been despite have various evidential information, professional opinion and incidences of harm.

# Jacob - Key Learning

- ❖ *The language we use can impact on how we view children and their families and how we form our professional judgements and this may result in how risk is seen and support is given. It is important as it can also alter how realistic the picture is of a child.”*
- ❖ *“...the use of emotive language has been considered in terms of how it influenced how Jacob was seen by key professionals to analyse whether at times it resulted in an outcome whereby the “tail wagged the dog”... in certain settings at certain times the behaviour that Jacob was showing or was alleged to have shown took precedent over his other needs and were based on single pieces of evidence or assumption.”*
- ❖ *“Jacob’s behaviours were at times referred to in highly emotive ways by professionals who had more often than not simply read about Jacob in reports, had never met him and the risk was then escalated to a point where professionals felt he was too unmanageable to be in their provision and posed a risk to others.”*
- ❖ *“When working to understand a child’s world it is important to be aware of unconscious bias and the use of overly emotive language as this can affect how risk is seen by the partnership and to look beyond behaviours to understand needs.”*

# What Should Professionals Do?

- ✓ When referring to people who have been, or are at risk of being exploited, the language we use should reflect the presence of coercion and the lack of control people have in abusive or exploitative situations.
- ✓ We must recognise the severity of the impact exploitation has on the individual.
- ✓ Professionals should avoid using inappropriate terms in their recordings/conversations and should be mindful of when they enter their thinking and challenge them.
- ✓ When in meetings or discussions respectfully challenge any inappropriate language, labelling and terminology about children/adults.
- ✓ [Familiarise yourself with SSP Using appropriate language for those subject to or at risk of exploitation.](#) This includes examples of poorly worded responses and some suggested alternatives.

## **For trust to develop and ensure that people feel supported to disclose their experiences, they need to be listened to and their experiences accepted and recorded.**

This is complex but below are some tips which may help you.

- ✓ Ensure the voice of the child/adult is evident in all recordings.
- ✓ Use strengths-based language and avoid language that places the problem on the person ([see SSP Using appropriate language for those subject to or at risk of exploitation](#)).
- ✓ Be Trauma Informed.
- ✓ Consider your own values and attitudes.
- ✓ Regularly review and reflect on what you have written/said. If victim blaming/inappropriate language has been used historically ensure that this is not duplicated.
- ✓ Remind yourself of the influential role you have in shaping the support and experiences of people who may be at risk of exploitation.
- ✓ Be confident to question victim blaming language and challenge each other respectfully.
- ✓ No jargon.
- ✓ Don't sanitise it – if it is rape record it as rape.
- ✓ Remember children/parents/carers can access their records or they be may used in legal proceedings.
- ✓ Reflective Practice and regular supervision can support us to keep the conversation about language 'alive'.

# When working with children/adults

- ✓ Listen to and engage with the language and terminology they use while sharing alternatives.
- ✓ May form part of work to help them understand exploitation and healthy relationships
- ✓ May help them to reframe their experiences and recognise that what happened to them wasn't their fault.
- ✓ **This will be very dependent on the relationship between each professional and young person/adult and sometimes doing this may harm the relationship.**

# Multi-Agency Responsibility

Research evidence from academics, practitioners and Experts by Experience recognise that attending to language requires a whole system approach across all agencies.

It further recognises the pivotal role that practitioners and services play in shaping the identity of many younger victims.



# **Learning from Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) – Alison Thematic Review**

Nicola Sawyer  
Independent Author of SAR Alison Thematic Review

# Background

Alison aged 49, treated initially for Schizophrenia and latterly for Emotionally Unstable Personality Disorder (EUPD).

Health issues from Hepatitis C, smoking, alcohol and aspects of self-neglect.

Died from suicide July 2020.

Period under review – December 2018 to July 2020.

Initial SAR completed and recommendations made.

Further thematic review requested to look at financial exploitation/coercion.

# Key issues

- Alison would make allegations and then withdraw
- Requested female only professionals
- Difficulty to engage vs view of over-dependency
- Financial exploitation not always separated out
- Poor risk assessment
- Services not using professional curiosity
- Referrals not always progressed –  
Safeguarding/Mental Health.

# Aims of Review

- Explore learning from SAR re financial exploitation/coercion
- Provide evaluation of multi-agency responses
- Identify what an effective partnership response should look like

# Care Act 2014 S42(3)

- Having money stolen
- Being defrauded
- Being put under pressure in relation to money or other property
- Having money or property misused

## Lessons from research

- Financial exploitation often co-exists alongside other abuse
- Statutory safeguarding guidance more detail than other abuses
- Further financial abuse and impact can be difficult to prevent
- 2017/18 66% of S42 financial abuse cases were from people known to them
- Good practice can be taken from domestic violence and mate crime approaches.

# Themes

- No clarity whether abuse was alleged from same or different people.
- Not sure if she was being believed.
- No exploration of wider issues – sleeping in shed.
- No escalation for non engagement.
- Absence of a protocol for understanding/interviewing people with EUPD.
- Repeated alerts not picked up as significant.
- Was accommodation an issue?

# Themes

- An over reliance on Alison to contact mental health services.
- Focus of MSP oversimplified no further investigation.
- No offer to explore other ways of keeping money safe or empowering Alison to say no.



# Effective partnership ?

- Most lessons learnt from SAR's stress importance of multi-agency approach with MASH as the way forward
- ADASS -*Framework for decisions on the duty to carry out Safeguarding Enquiries-Advises* - Not walking away from a person who declines SG support. S11(2)(b).
- Need for guidance on financial exploitation/coercion
- Huddle a good practice including a police presence

## Effective Partnership cont'd?

- Main SAR referenced assessment of Capacity. This should have been taken into account for Alison from effects of possible coercion/control
- Need for staff to be given time to build trust and a relationship- ? flexible timescales.
- Early multi-agency structured and recorded presence to follow on from good practice of huddle
- Not always safeguarding service to lead.

## Recommendations

- More guidance/protocols/training for staff - should be single and multi-agency
- A Flexible approach to timescales where trust is to be gained
- Robust chronologies and relevant important information such as female preferred, shared
- Information about perpetrators of abuse should clearly identify whether same or different
- Recording practices should ensure use of language is not ambiguous
- Housing partners to be approached to consider whether their involvement may have had an impact on case and role for future cases.
- If a SG Plan is in place a fresh alert should trigger a review of the plan.

# Contact details

Nicola Sawyer

**Independent Author**

Email: [sawyernicola55@gmail.com](mailto:sawyernicola55@gmail.com)

# Friend or Fake? Mate Crime



Helen Jones  
Swindon Safeguarding Partnership  
Development Manager

# Mate Crime

- Mate Crime is a form of hate crime and can become a very serious form of abuse.
- Mate Crime is defined as the exploitation, abuse or theft from any person at risk from those they consider to be their friends. Those that commit such abuse or theft are often referred to as 'fake friends'.
- People with disabilities, particularly those with learning disabilities, are often the targets of this type of crime. In some cases victims of mate crime have been badly harmed or even killed.

Further information about mate crime: <https://arcuk.org.uk/safetynet/examples-of-mate-crime/>

Further information about hate incidents and hate crimes can be found on Wiltshire Police website - <https://www.wiltshire.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/hco/hate-crime/what-is-hate-crime/>

# Forms of Mate Crime



There are different forms of mate crime, for example:

- Theft/financial abuse:
  - the abuser might demand or ask to be lent money and then not pay it back
  - the perpetrator might misuse the property of the adult.
- Physical assault/abuse:
  - the abuser might hurt or injure the adult.
- Harassment or emotional abuse:
  - the abuser might manipulate, mislead and make the person feel worthless.
- Sexual assault/abuse:
  - the abuser might harm or take advantage of the person sexually.

## Learning disability and mate crime

- People who have a learning disability may be more vulnerable to mate crimes. Like everyone they need human connection and friendship, but this need can be easily exploited.
- In addition, many people who have a learning disability may not have had the usual opportunities to become 'streetwise' when growing up. Incidents can therefore be more likely to take place when they are in the community, on public transport or using services without support.

# Features of and identifying Mate Crime



## Features of mate crime

- Mate crimes are likely to happen in private, often in the victim's own accommodation. They can also happen via social media, where victims are financially or sexually exploited after being befriended online.
- Mate crimes often occur within long-term relationships, which may have started out as genuine friendships. They can appear to be real friendships to many observers. Practitioners and family can be so delighted that a person with learning disabilities has a 'friend' that they don't question the relationship any further.

## Identifying mate crime

- Indicators of mate crime can be similar to other forms of abuse.
- Potential signs include:
  - bills not being paid, a sudden lack of money, losing possessions, suddenly changing their will
  - changes in routine, behaviour, appearance, finances or household (new people visiting or staying over, lots of new 'friends', lots more noise or rubbish than normal)
  - cutting themselves off from established networks of friends/family and support, missing weekly activities
  - secretive internet or mobile phone use.



# What is Hate Crime and Mate Crime?

- Disability Hate Crime is: *'Any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon a person's disability'*.
- If you think people are picking on you because of your disability then it is a Hate Crime.
- Hate Crime is serious and needs reporting to the police when it happens.
- Mate Crime happens when someone pretends to be your friend and then uses you instead of being a good friend.
- You might have met them recently or you might have known them for a long time. A 'mate' may be a friend, family member, supporter, paid staff or another person with a disability.
- Mate Crime is done by someone you know.



## How do you know when a friend is really a friend?

Most friends really are friends... but sometimes people might pretend to be your friend. People who commit Mate Crimes might be nice to your face. These people are often not rude, violent or aggressive, nor do they steal your things. They pretend to be nice to you.

- Mate Crime does not **start** with bullying but it can become bullying. It starts with people saying they are your friend.
- Mate Crimes often happen in private and are not seen by others.
- Mate crimes are Disability Hate Crimes and should be reported to the Police.

Find more resources and information on the website [www.arcsafety.net](http://www.arcsafety.net)

## All of these might be a Disability Hate Crime

- Kids throwing stones at my window.
- Someone borrowing my mobile and using up all the credit.
- A group of people beating me up outside the local shops and stealing my shopping.
- My mate coming round every time it's my benefit day so we can go to the pub and spend my money.
- Family members taking my money from me without asking.
- My friend comes round every Thursday and we go out in his car for the afternoon. He only charges me 20 quid for petrol each time.
- My neighbour calling me names when she sees me.
- People sending abusive text messages to my mobile phone.
- My mates always come to my flat for a party on a Friday night – I don't mind getting the food and drink in for them.
- My boyfriend saying I should have sex with other men for money.



## Be safe on your computer as well

- Sometimes people pretend to be your friend 'online' as well.
- Keep your personal details safe and private.
- Have a look at the [Think U Know](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk) website for more information. Some of this is in easy read and there are some clips to watch:  
[www.thinkuknow.co.uk](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk)







## What do you do if Mate Crime happens to you?

- ✓ Tell someone - tell lots of people.
- ✓ Tell the **Police**.
- ✓ Tell Your Local **Adult Safeguarding Team**.
- ✓ Use a **3rd Party Reporting Centre** like:
  - **Stop Hate UK** (only operate in certain areas)  
Tel: 0800 138 1625  
Email: talk@stophateuk.org
  - **Voice UK** (operates a helpline: Monday - Friday, 9am - 5pm)  
Tel: 080 880 28686  
Email: helpline@voiceuk.org.uk
  - **True Vision** (you can report a Hate Crime through their website)  
Website: [www.report-it.org.uk](http://www.report-it.org.uk)
- ✓ Tell them what happened to you is a **Disability Hate Crime**.

# Remember!

- ✓ Not all of your friends want to hurt you or take advantage of you.
- ✓ Most of your friends are good friends. All of them might be.
- ✓ You have rights.
- ✓ You have the right to be believed.
- ✓ You have the right to be taken seriously when you report incidents.
- ✓ You have the right to be safe and free from fear.
- ✓ Don't stand for it, report it!
- ✓ **Be aware not scared – get out there and enjoy life!**

Find more resources and information on the website [www.arcsafety.net](http://www.arcsafety.net)



# Contact details

Helen Jones

**Partnership Safeguarding Development Manager**

Email: [HJones@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:HJones@swindon.gov.uk)

WILTSHIRE POLICE



# Hate Crime

Inspector Carly Nesbitt

Stratton, Central Swindon North and West Swindon Neighbourhood Team /  
Swindon Police Operational Lead for Hate Crime and Prevent



Proud to serve and protect our communities

[www.wiltshire.police.uk](http://www.wiltshire.police.uk) | [Facebook/wiltshirepolice](https://www.facebook.com/wiltshirepolice) | [Twitter @wiltshirepolice](https://twitter.com/wiltshirepolice) | [LinkedIn/company/wiltshirepolice](https://www.linkedin.com/company/wiltshirepolice)

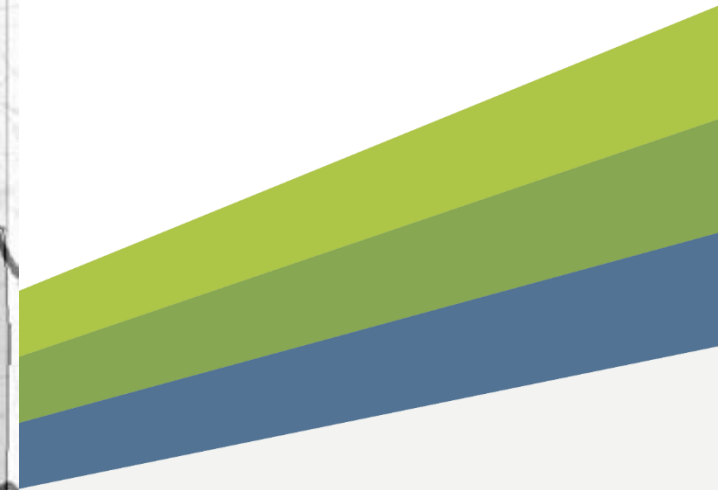
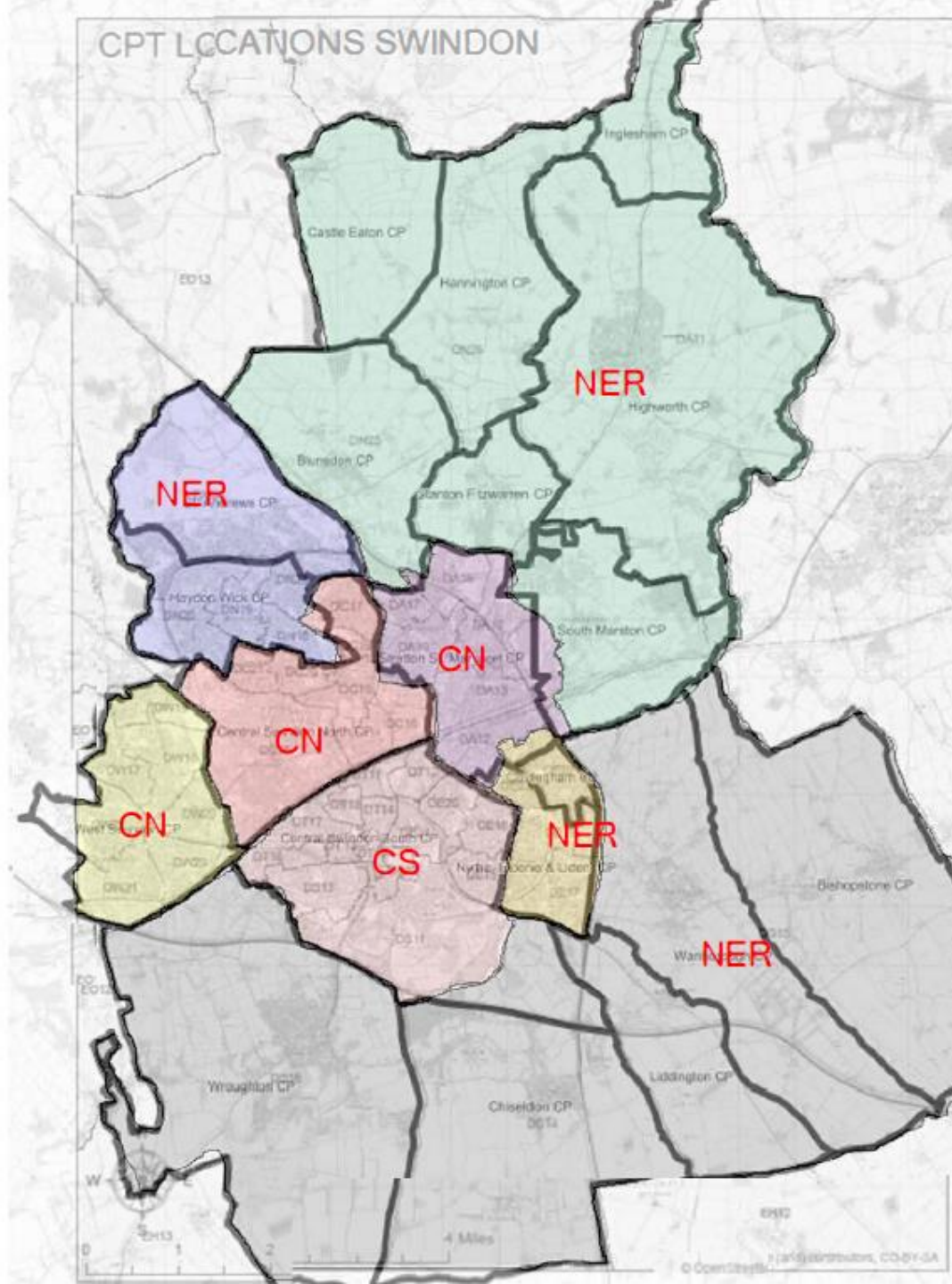


# CPT LOCATIONS SWINDON

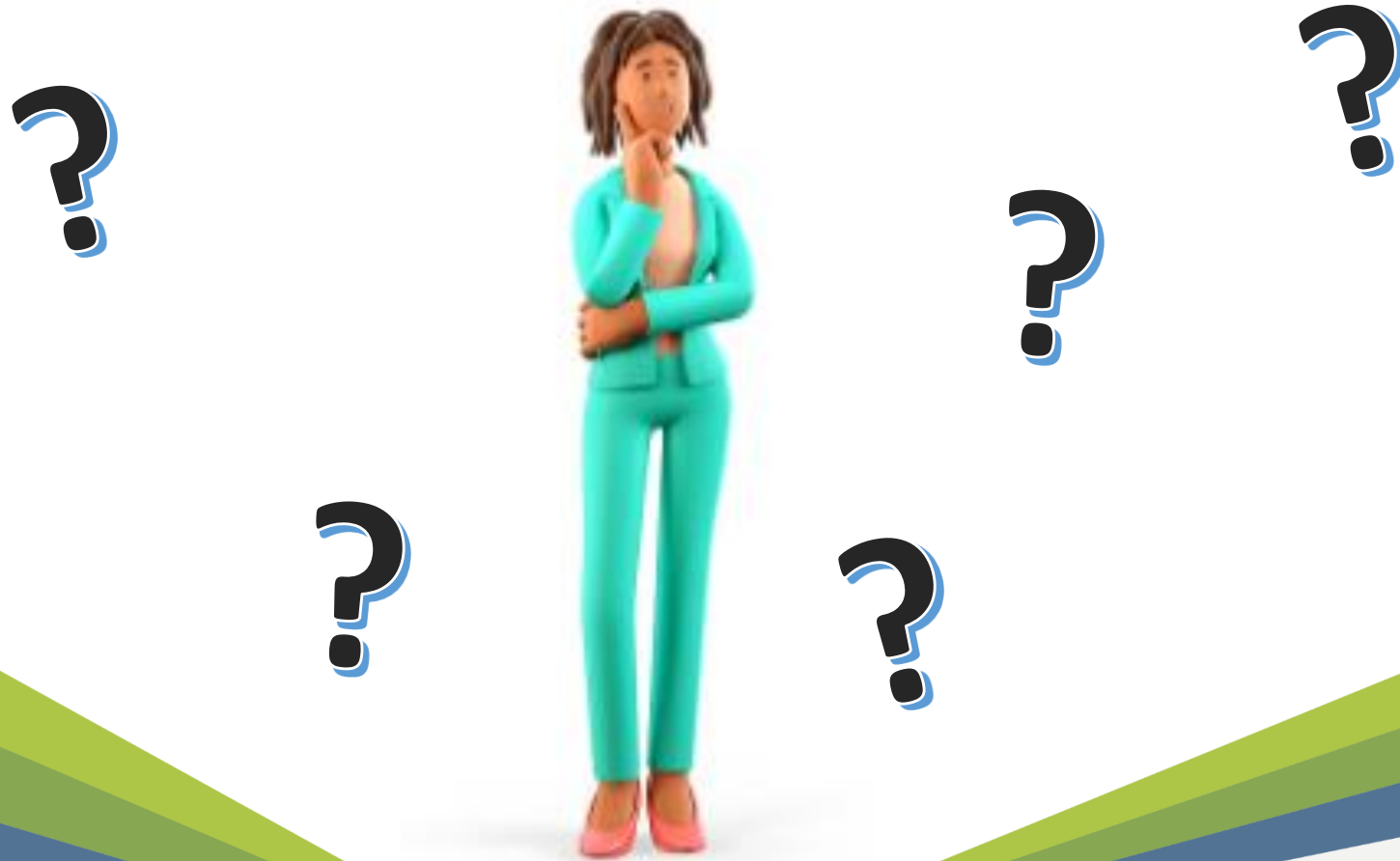
NER =  
NORTH/EAST &  
RURAL CPTN

CN = STRATTON/  
CENTRAL  
SWINDON NORTH  
AND WEST  
SWINDON CPTN

CS - CENTRAL  
SWINDON SOUTH  
CPTN



# Hate Crime or Hate Incident?



## Hate Crime

- Any *criminal offence* which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on certain protected characteristics
- **actual or perceived personal characteristic**

## Hate Incident

- Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or a prejudice based on a person's race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender status
- **actual or perceived personal characteristic**

## Court of Appeal Judgment in Miller v College of Policing (2019)

### Hate Incident

For allegations of hate incidents police need to apply 'common sense' in establishing whether there is hostility towards a protected characteristic group. If having applied common sense and taking account of the full context, no hostility is found, the incident should not be recorded.

Sexual  
Orientation

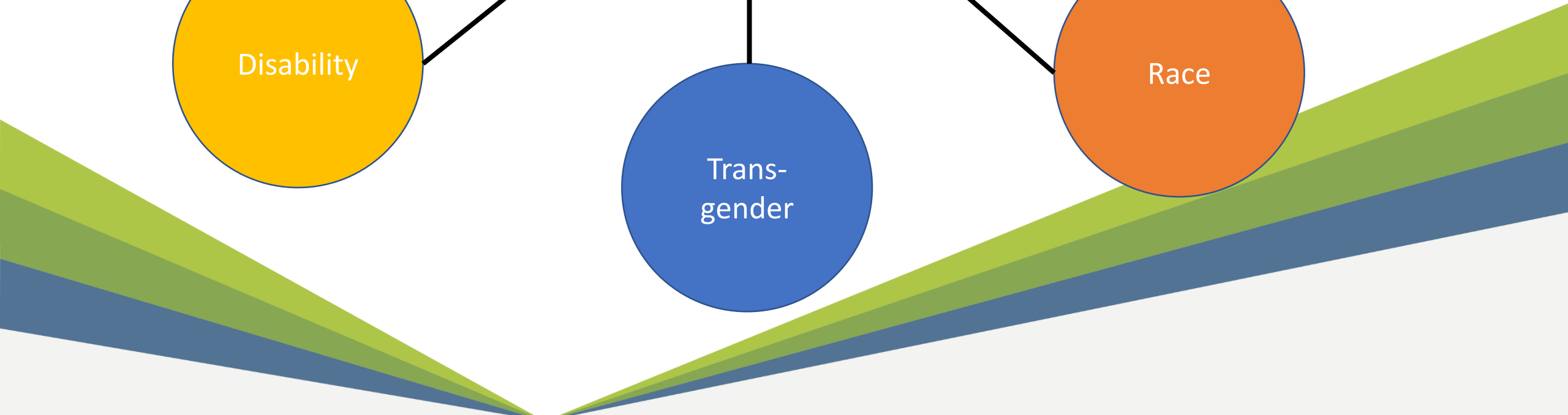
5  
Monitored  
Strands

Religion

Disability

Trans-  
gender

Race



Name Calling

Threats

Intimidation

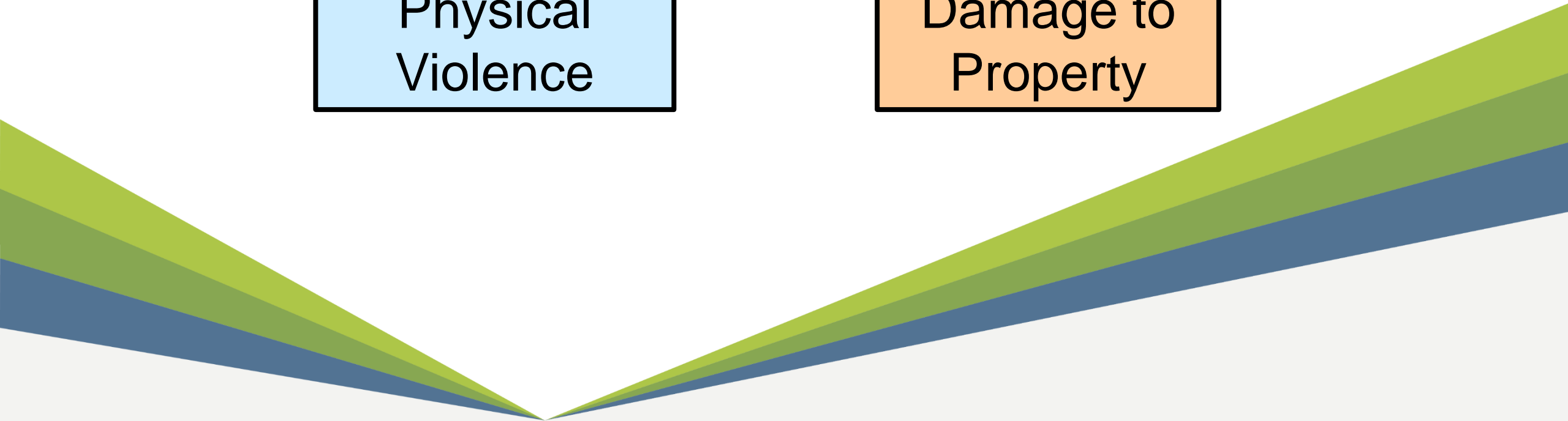
Harassment

Bullying

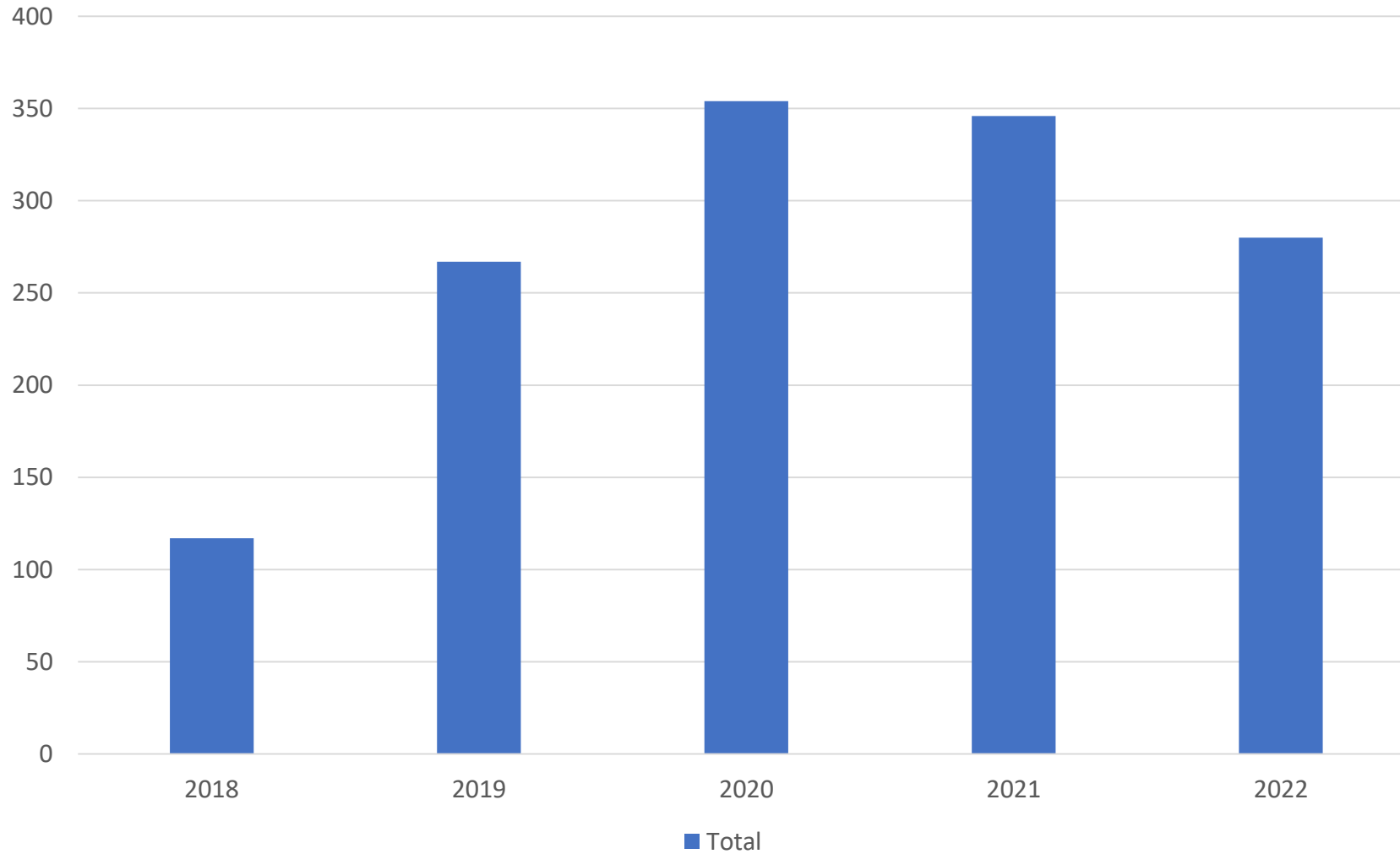
Trolling

Physical  
Violence

Damage to  
Property



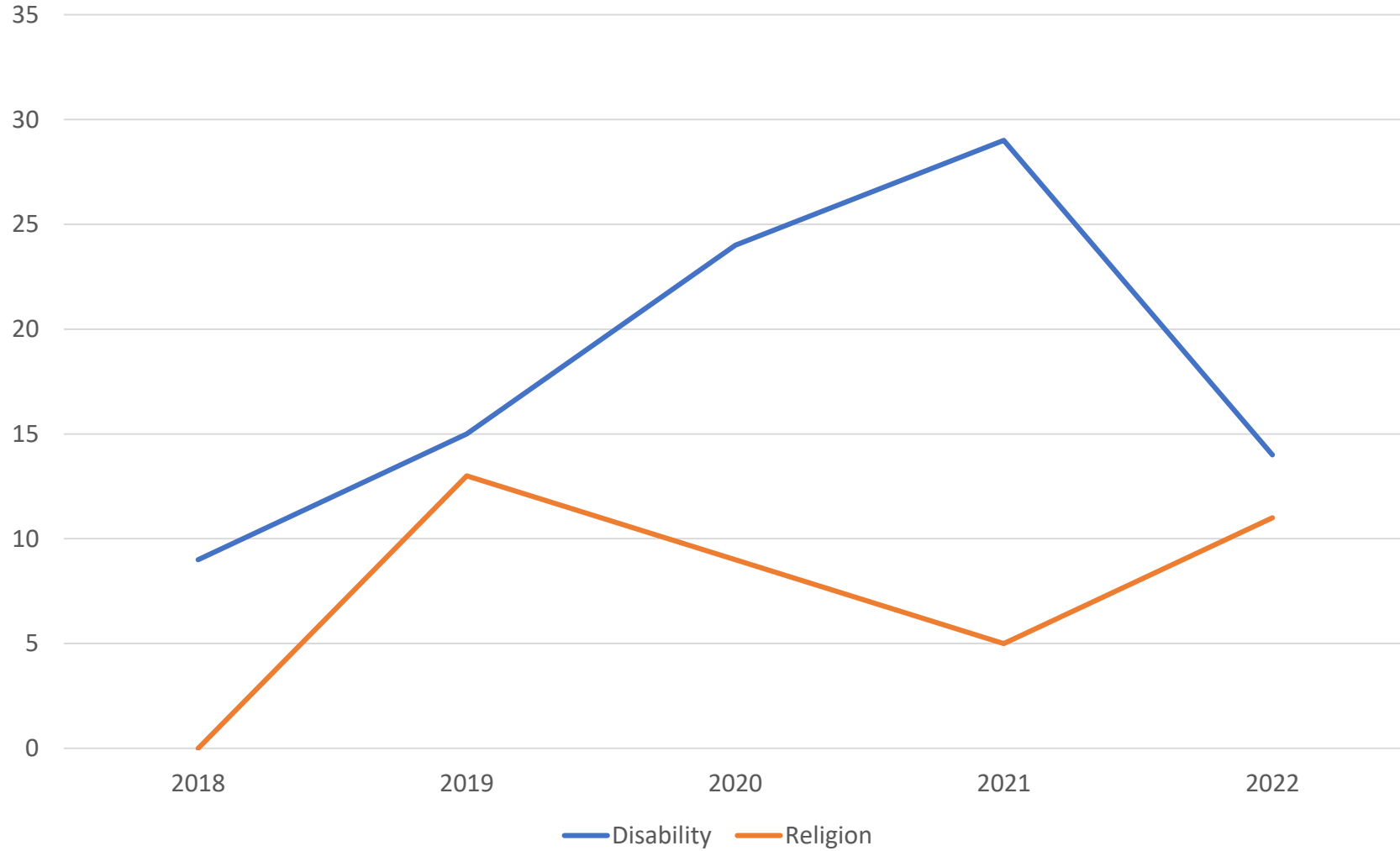
## Total Number of Recorded Hate Crimes in Swindon



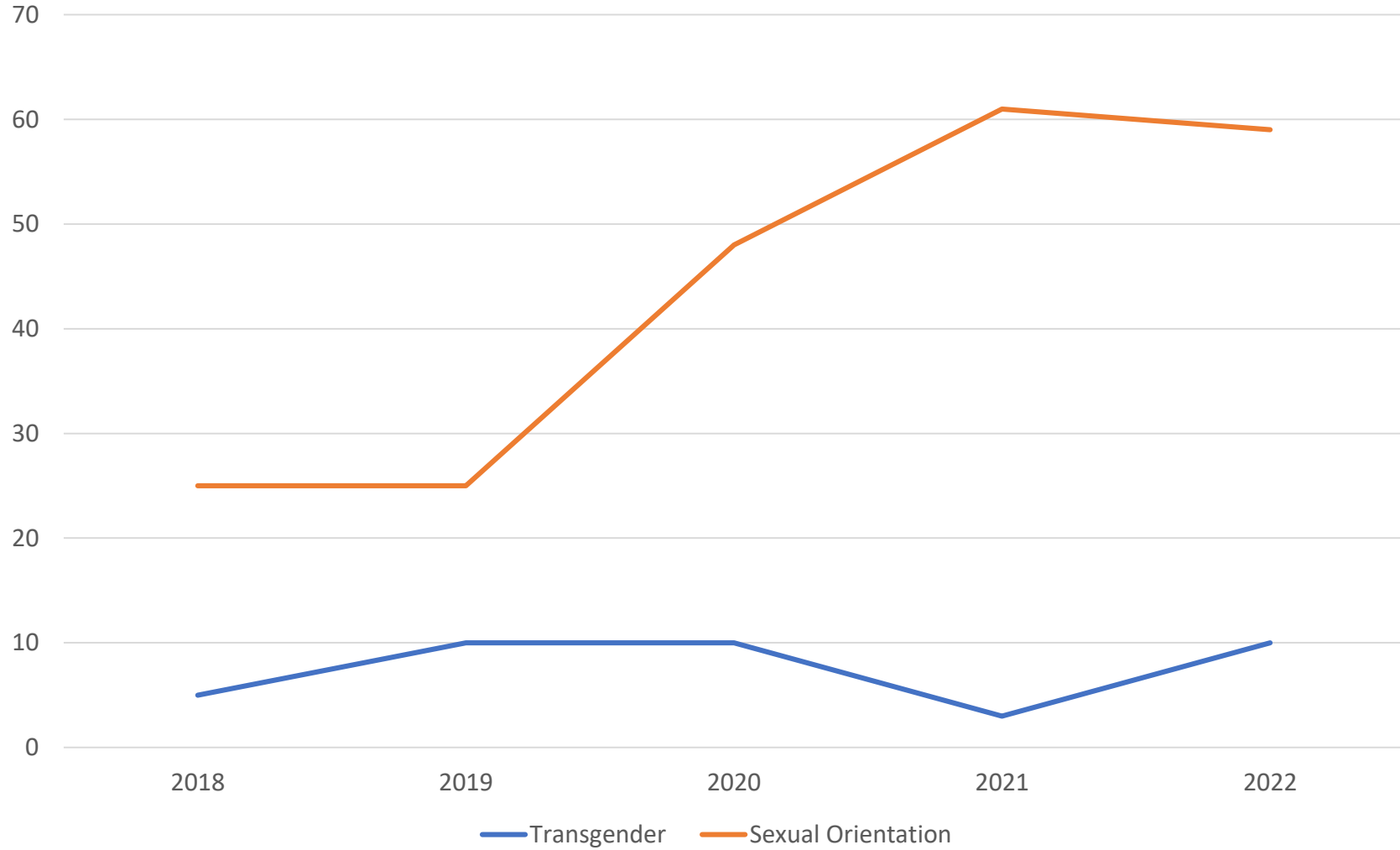
2018 – 117  
2019 – 267  
2020 – 354  
2021 – 346  
2022 – 280  
*(2022 – 336?)*



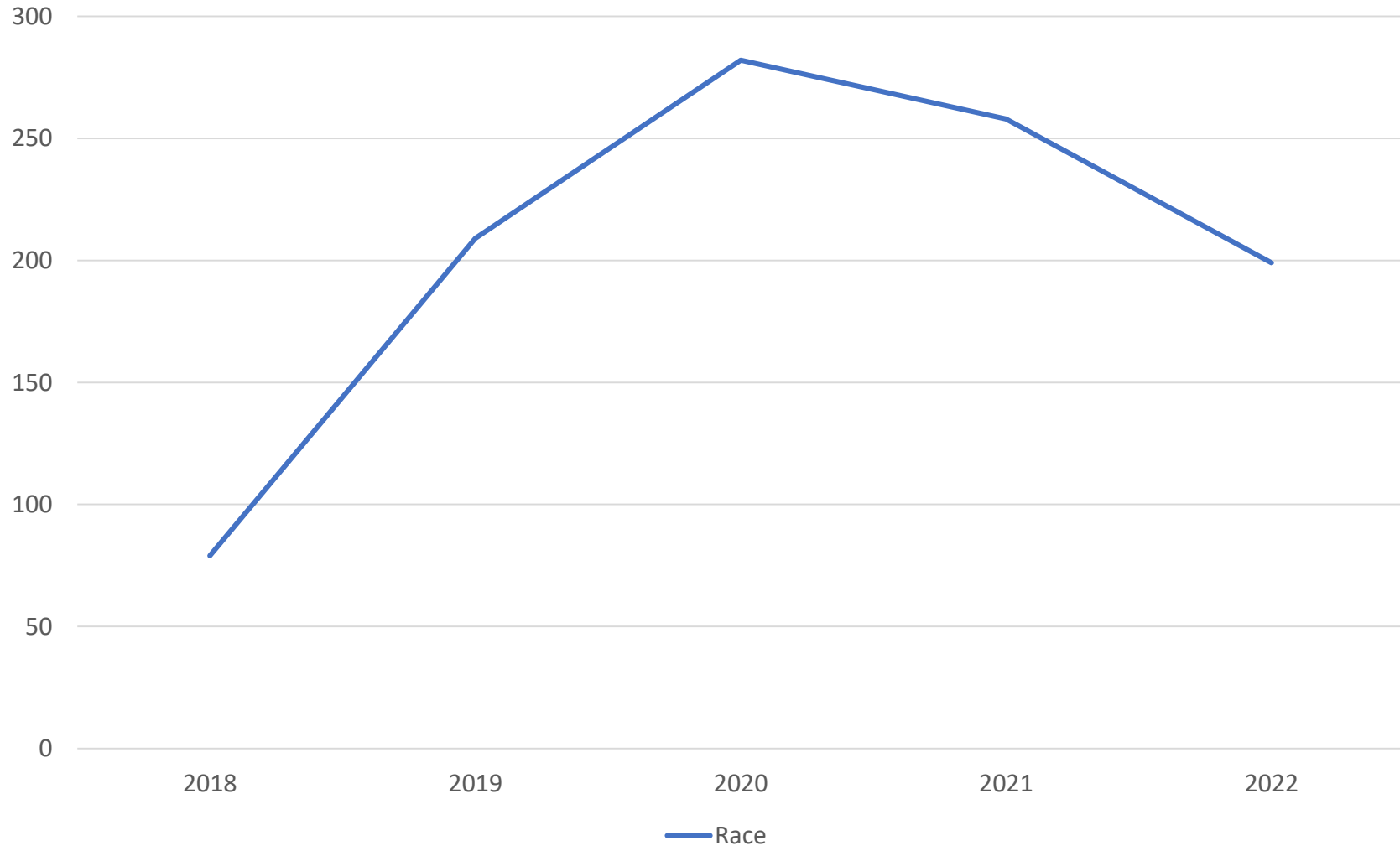
## Disability and Religion Hate Crime



# Transgender and Sexual Orientation Hate Crime



# Race







999

101



# What Happens where a Hate Crime or Incident is reported?

- Recorded
- Threat, Harm and Risk
  - Critical Incident / Community Impact
  - Repeat Victimisation
  - Vulnerability
- Contact  
- Investigation / Enquiries



# Supervisory Oversight



# Victim Care



# HCA



# Hate Crime Advisors

Hate Crime Advisors are responsible for:

Identifying groups that could be vulnerable to hate incidents and crimes and engaging with them in structured and meaningful ways

Making contact with victims of hate incidents/crimes

Signposting and working with other agencies to offer and provide relevant and appropriate support to victims

Liaising with investigating officers



# Multi- Agency Response





# Making Sure of Safety

- Home and mobile alarms
- Mobile 999 telephone
- Home security survey / Bobby Van
- Overt and covert measures
- Safety plans / Vulnerability Risk Assessment
- Measures to capture evidence of intimidation
- Targeting of suspects



# Future Considerations

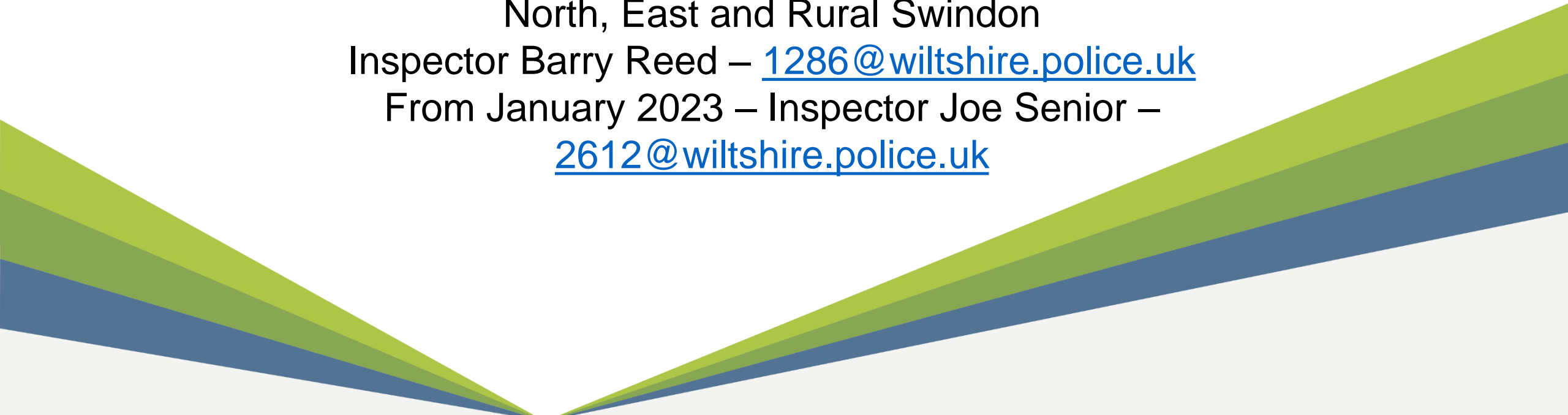


# Contact Details - Neighbourhood Inspectors

Stratton, Central Swindon North and West Swindon  
Inspector Carly Nesbitt – [1397@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:1397@wiltshire.police.uk)

Central Swindon South  
Inspector David Tippetts – [2277@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:2277@wiltshire.police.uk)

North, East and Rural Swindon  
Inspector Barry Reed – [1286@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:1286@wiltshire.police.uk)  
From January 2023 – Inspector Joe Senior –  
[2612@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:2612@wiltshire.police.uk)



# **Risk Enablement Panel**

Debbie Greenough  
Community Safety Development Manager  
Community Safety Partnership

# Risk Enablement Panel (REP)

- The multi-agency Risk Enablement Panel (REP) has been active for approximately seven years.
- In 2020 the Risk Enablement Panel was embedded within the Community Safety Partnership/Swindon Safety Partnership Business Support Unit.
- Previously managed by the Community Safety Partnership, to co-inside with resources from the Police and Adult Safeguarding.
- The panel was set up following the outcome of an Adult Case Review.
- Agencies in Swindon have recognised that there are a small number of individuals who have multiple needs and may be at risk of significant harm.
- The Risk Enablement Panel cases are often those who are marginalised by society.
- Risk Enablement Panel clients often incorporate multiple needs.

# Risk Enablement Panel

- Such clients often fail to engage, or maintain engagement in core services including wider health and social care agencies
- The complexity of these health, social care and community safety needs often act as a barrier to engagement. The individuals are often isolated from services - services may then classify them as **'treatment resistant'**, **'intentionally homeless'**, **'hard to engage'** or **'making unwise choices'**
- The working time with such individuals can be years due to their complexity and engagement strategies

# Enacting and Role for Risk Enablement Panels

The REP process will only be enacted when all other interventions have not produced an improvement in outcomes for the individual(s) of concern.

The role of the REP is to facilitate, develop engagement and risk management plans and monitor their effectiveness.



# Criteria

The criteria for cases that can be put forward to the Risk Enablement Panel include the person concerned:

- **being deemed to have mental capacity**
- At risk due to severe self-neglect/self-harm;
- Make risk taking behaviours;
- Change resistant;
- Refuse to engage with services;
- Have experienced abuse by a third party but are not willing to engage in the safeguarding process or with services;
- 'Frequent callers' to services
- Where the agency is struggling to maintain a high-risk situation as a single agency.



# Purpose

The purpose of the Risk Enablement Panel is to:

- Share information to identify, clarify and agree on risk
- Promote safety and wellbeing of high-risk adults in Swindon
- Improve multi-agency communication pathways
- Utilise the resources in Swindon more efficiently
- Develop and co-ordinate a Risk Management Plan to seize the opportunities that can enable engagement and/or monitor the well-being of the person e.g. outreach opportunities, support from the community and locality input.
- Ensure actions are covered by a legal framework or are lawful
- Improve agency accountability
- Identify of a lead/key worker
- Share risk across agencies
- Consider options that will enhance the range of possibilities available to professionals to improve the outcome for the individual.

# Assessing Risk

This '**Risk Assessment**' process is a proactive tool that helps to identify “hazards” (something with the potential to cause harm) and assess the “risk” (the likelihood that the hazard will be realised).

- Thinking about what harm might possibly arise from doing something
- Identify who might be harmed and how
- Evaluate the risks and identify what can be done to support people
- A record risks and the decisions made
- Review the assessment of the risk at the appropriate intervals
- Look at how we judge and evaluate risks

# Case Study 1

- 50+ male
- Previously married
- Homeless, alcoholic, incontinent
- Social worker referral
- Freak accident
- Gave up alcohol, able to manage own care, wanted to engage with services
- Housing provided a flat
- Engaged with Turning Point, Lift Psychology and AA
- Cuckooed by fellow homeless person
- Stopped engaging with services
- Police regularly found him begging on the streets
- Stopped medications, rapidly went downhill
- Put in place an injunction to stop him begging anywhere in the Borough of Swindon
- Have had several Court Hearings – last Judge told him to engage with Turning Point
- Social workers, housing officers, ASB Investigator have made numerous attempts to engage him again – unsuccessful
- Future planning – Judge will give a custodial service
- This will enable him to detox, move away from the person cuckooing him
- Put in place Rehab either in Prison or back in the community
- Suitable accommodation
- Ongoing support

# Case Study 2

- Young male
- Referred to REP from Youth Services
- Previously arrested for sexually abusing a step sibling
- Homeless
- Social work referrals did not meet criteria
- No appropriate services to support
- Safeguarding actions put in place
- Housing to found suitable accommodation
- Engaged with IProvefit
- Continued education
- Abided by Bail Terms
- Youth Worker continued support
- Attended Court – pleaded guilty
- Youth Worker supported with Prison preparation
- Received Custodial Sentence
- Youth Worker supported with wellbeing and mental health
- Whilst in Prison – intends to continue Education

# Case Study 3

- Young male
- Referred to Prevent
- Elective Home Educated
- SEN
- Covid 19 Isolation
- Higher than usual internet usage
- Came across radicalisation websites
- Changed dress
- Verbalised thoughts regarding Hitler
- Friendship group ceased
- Agreed to Channel Intervention
- Home Office Intervention Provider
- 6 and 12 monthly reviews

# Other Options

A multi-agency professionals meeting is a tool to support practitioners in all agencies who may need the opportunity to talk with other professionals who are supporting the adult. There is a useful guidance document about these on the SSP website click on this link to access. [Multi agency meeting guidance working with adults - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership](#)

To refer to specific meetings details are included below:

- ASEP – Adult Exploitation - Referral form - [ASEP Referral Form](#)
- MARAC – Domestic Abuse – Referral form - [MARAC Referral](#)
- Prevent/Channel – risk of Radicalisation
  - Contact the Prevent team at [PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk) or **01278 647466**
  - Call **101**
  - Call the national Prevent advice line on 0800 011 3764 (open 9.00am – 5.00pm everyday)
  - To make a referral please email the Prevent team at: [PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk](mailto:PreventReferrals@wiltshire.police.uk)
  - If you would like further advice please contact: [Prevent@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:Prevent@swindon.gov.uk)

# Contact Details

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[Riskenablementpanel@swindon.gov.uk](mailto:Riskenablementpanel@swindon.gov.uk)



Evaluation Form