

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership Practitioners Forum

All Age Exploitation

Please remember confidentiality and when talking about others please do not use names or identifiable information

Todays session is being recorded

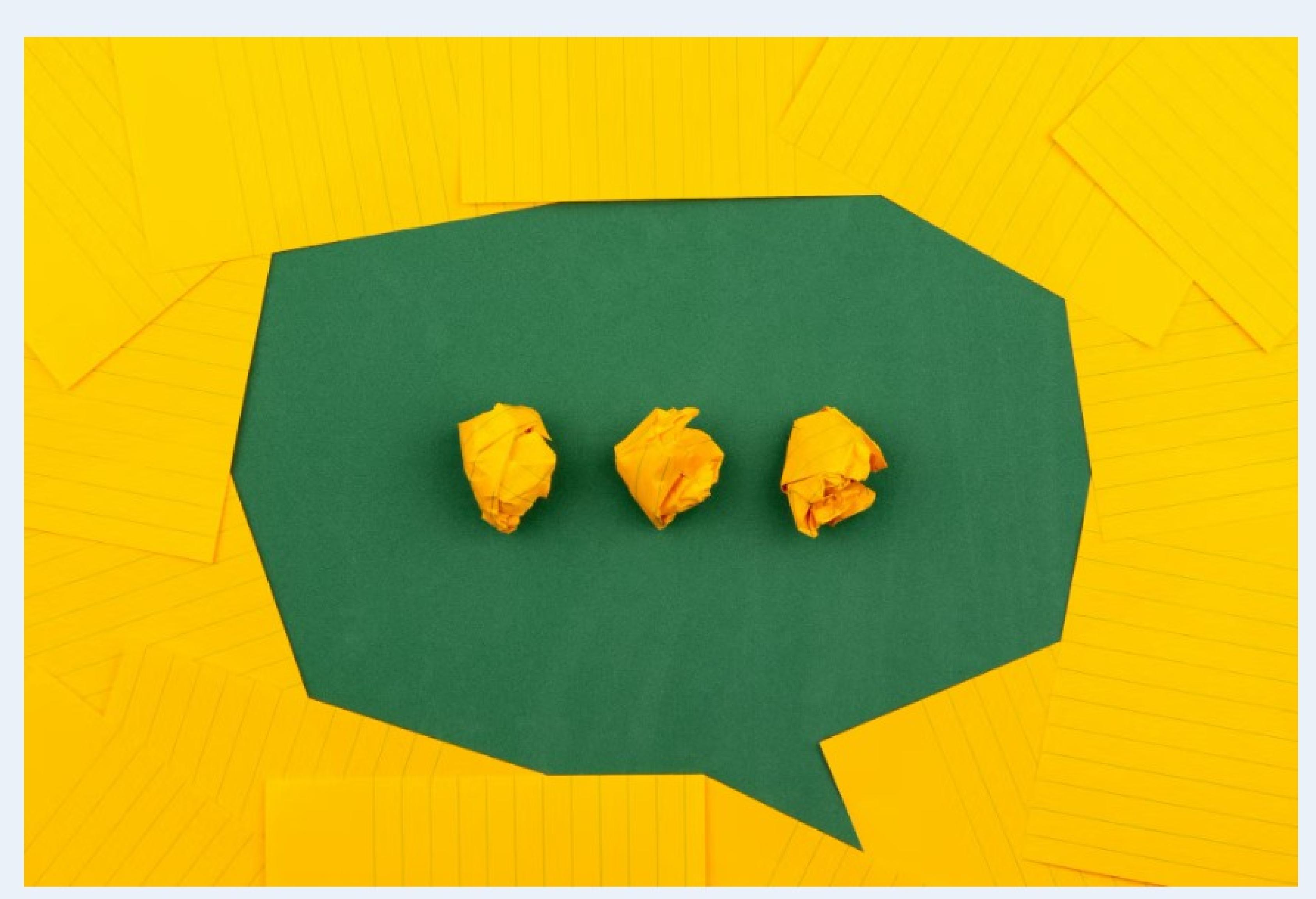
Instructions



AGENDA:

- 9:30 Overview of the Safeguarding Partnership
- 9:40 Role of OPAL and CERAF Ben Harrington
- → 9:55 School Exclusion Impact & Local Work on Exploitation -Lesley O'Hagan
- → 10:10 Adult Exploitation Screening Tool Faith Margle
- → 10:25 SAR Sally Faith Margle
- 10:35 Cuckooing & CMARAC Dean Tilling
- 3 10:50 Practitioner Discussions
- → 11:15 Survey
- → 11:30 Finish





Welcome to the Swindon Safeguarding Partnership Practitioners Forum

What is the purpose of the Practitioner Forums?

We want to be able to meet and talk regularly to frontline practitioners to gain your views on what is feels like to work across Swindon.

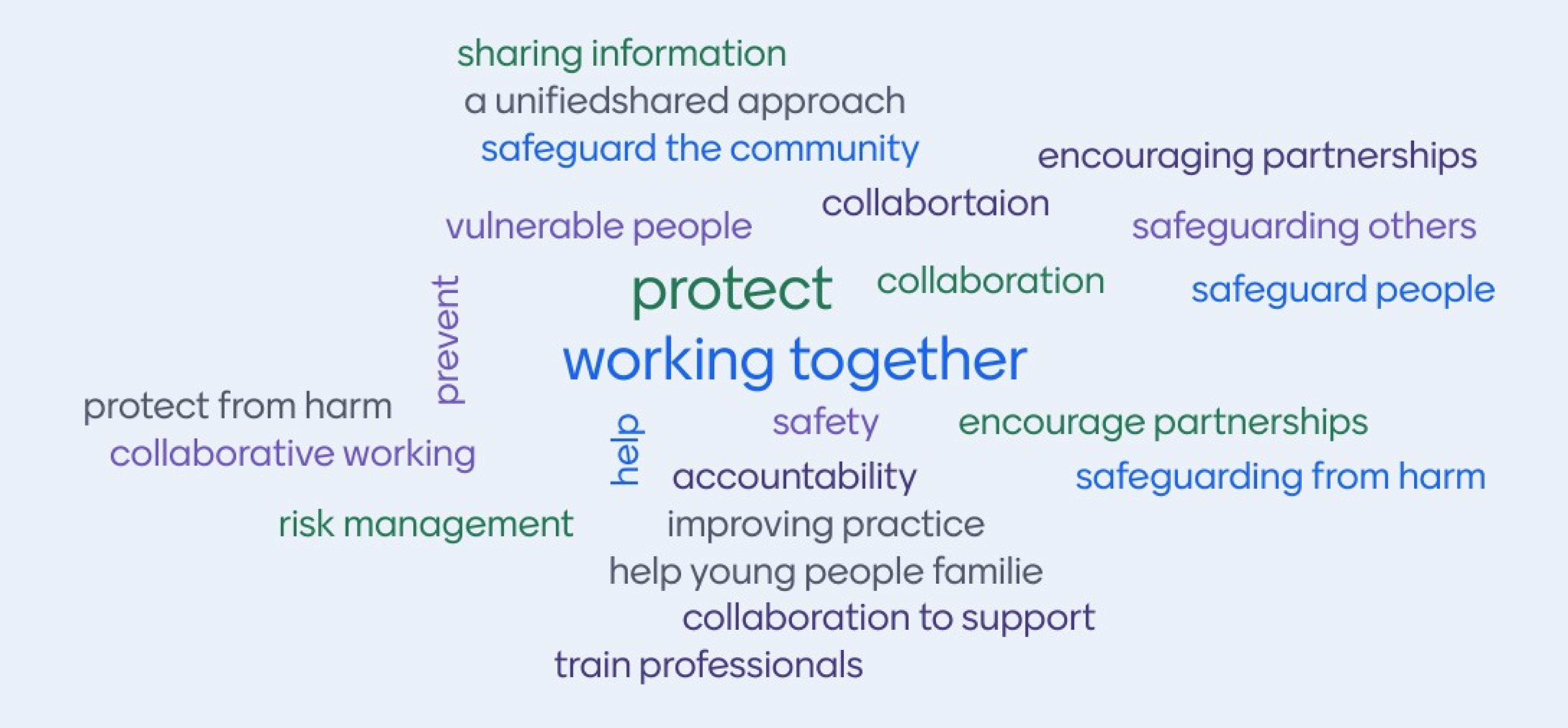
We want to hear about practice, what is good, what is not so good, what support is available or what support you feel might be needed. We would also like you to contribute to, comment on and test out new developments and improvements.

We would also like practitioners to share good practice and provide the voice of children, families and adults with care and support needs in Swindon to the Safeguarding Partnership.

The focus of the forum today will be Working with All Age Exploitation.

What do you think is the purpose of the Safeguarding Partnership?

26 responses







The Safeguarding Partnership arrangements are led by the three statutory partners:

Lead Safeguarding Partners

SBC Local Authority, Chief Executive, Samantha Mowbray
Wiltshire Police, Chief Constable Catherine Roper
BSW ICB Chief Executive Officer, Sue Harriman

The Lead Safeguarding Partners have delegated responsibilities to the Swindon Safeguarding Partnership Executive Group

Delegated Safeguarding Partners

BSW ICB Chief Nurse, Gill May – Partnership Chair SBC Local Authority Director of Corporate Childrens Services, Lisa Arthey

SBC Local Authority Corporate Director Integrated Adult Social Care (DASS), Clare Deards

Wiltshire Police, Assistant Chief Constable, Mark Cooper
Additional Safeguarding Executive

Education Representative, Jackie Fieldwick, CEO Brunel
Academies Trust

What is the purpose of the Safeguarding Partnership?

- Deliver our shared responsibility for the safeguarding of children, young people and adults with care and support needs in Swindon.
- Provide effective and informed leadership to the local safeguarding system, evidencing that risks associated with multi-agency safeguarding arrangements are being actively managed.
- Promote positive working relationships with each other and children, adults, their unpaid carers and families. Creating a positive culture for learning not blaming.





What is the purpose of the Safeguarding Partnership?

- To actively engage with children, families, and adults with care and support needs and their unpaid carers to influence and improve safeguarding practices and service delivery across the Partnership.
- To undertake Rapid Reviews, Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews (CSPR), Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SARs) and multiagency audits.
- Identify and act on learning from the above and provide a learning and development offer to include safeguarding training.
- To develop and update multi-agency policies and procedures.





We believe that effective safeguarding is founded on practitioners developing lasting and trusting relationships with the children and adults they work with as well as each other.



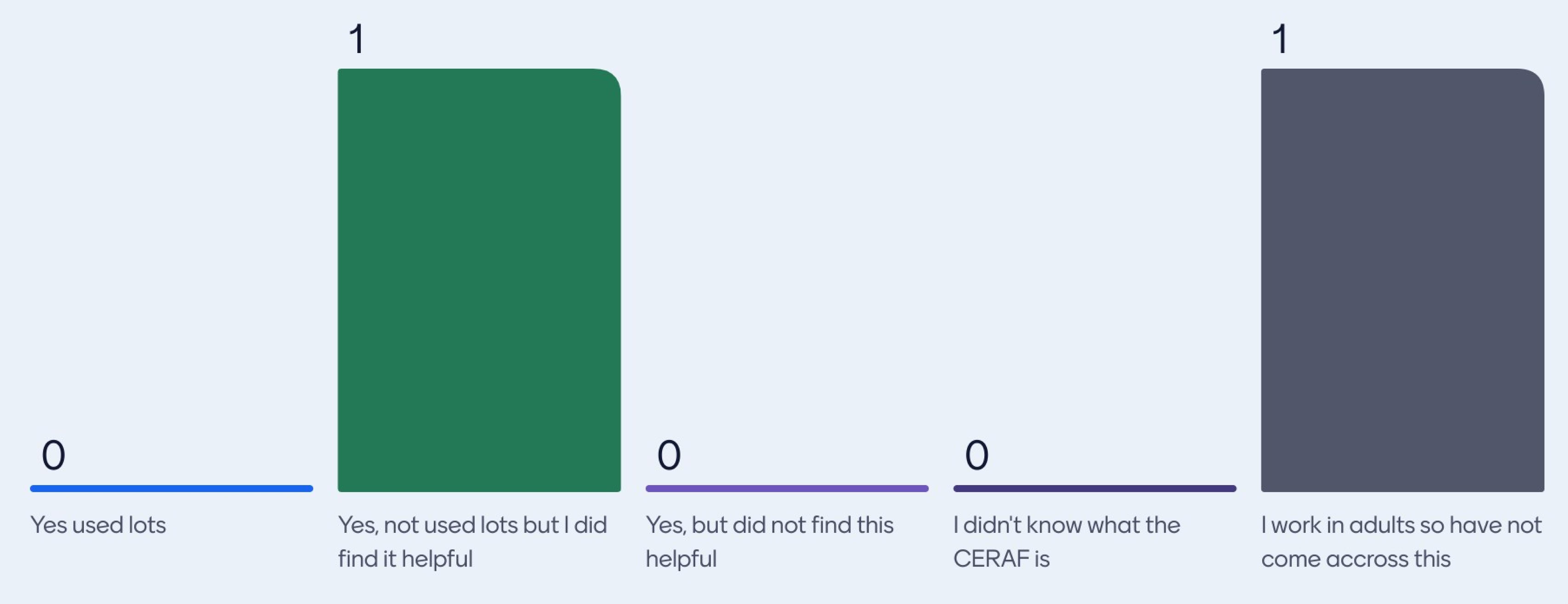






Ben Harrington - Team Manager OPAL, Integrated Adolescent Service

Are you aware of the Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (CERAF) for children?





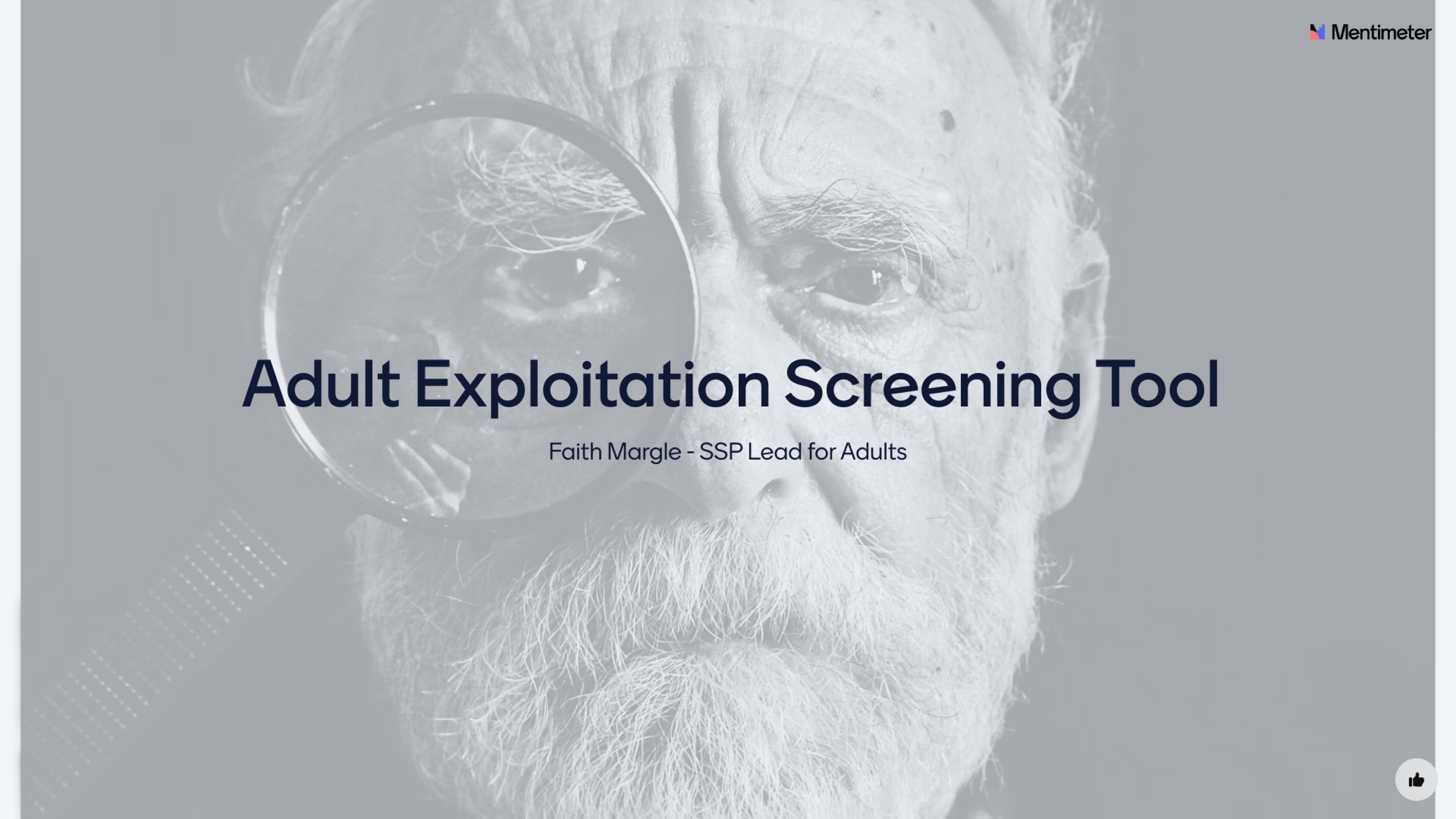
Any Questions?



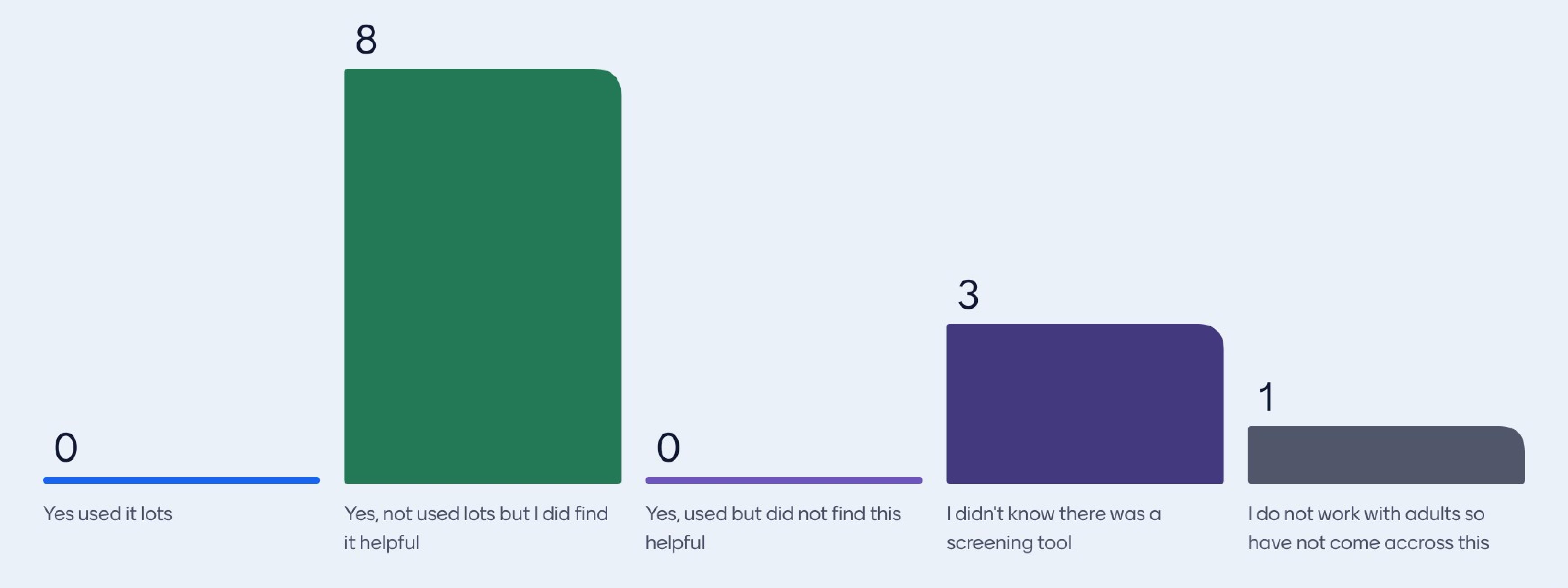


Any Questions?





Are you aware of the Adult Exploitation Screening Tool?









Adult Exploitation Screening Tool & Guidance

- The guidance gives a clear description of risk and ind
- It gives advice on Dos and Don'ts
- Examples of what to look out for and note
- The tool helps to identify and give a common language
- https://safeguardingpartnership.swindon.gov.uk/dowr

Guidance

- To keep an open mind about the category of exploitation the person may be subject to; it
 is possible for them to be subject to more than one type of exploitation can also occur
 through the use of technology, online social networks etc
- The individual may have been exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Often, people being exploited do not recognise themselves as victims, or that they are being groomed

Signs and indicators

Capturing the voice of the adult

Grooming, coercion and control

lived experience (being trauma informed)

Descriptor of risk measures

National Referral Mechanism (NRM)



Potential Signs of Exploitation				
Issues with/ unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or new products.	Very concerned	Sometimes concerned	Not concerned	Not Known
More than one phone or sim cards and a large number of phone contacts.				
New products such as jewellery, clothing etc.				

Audit Tool:

It is designed to support staff to determine whether an adult is potentially being exploited or groomed for exploitation

The tool is broken down into sections that have clear statements for you to determine the level of concern

Headings:

- Potential Signs of Exploitation
- Changes in Behaviour
- A&E / clinic attendances
- Emotional difficulties/ Self-harm
- Internet and mobile usage
- Evidence of assault
- Accommodation
- Questions for the individual
- Question for carers



Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) Sally

- → Published 25th September 2024
- → Sally experienced self-neglect, but we asked the author to focus on the exploitation she experienced.
- → A white, British woman aged 48 when her body was discovered in her home by Police following concerns for her welfare
- → The home environment had high levels of clutter and signs of serious self-neglect
- → For many years, Sally was known to be at risk of exploitation, including cuckooing, by several agencies.





Overview of Sallys life

She had her older children when she was 19-22 and they were later removed from her care. She had two further children who were removed from her care to that of paternal grandparents.

Sally had experienced domestic abuse in several relationships, including the relationship with the father of her two younger children.

Sally experienced imprisonment for drug offences. Sally had historically misused alcohol and drugs, though was not believed to require ongoing support to address addiction at the time of her death

Sally also has long term physical health conditions and had utilised mental health services.

Themes:

- → exploitation (including financial & cuckooing);
- complex health needs;
- drug and alcohol dependency;
- domestic abuse;
- → self-neglect;
- multiple-disadvantage;
- trauma (including through the removal of her children);
- → social isolation.





Recommendations:

Recommendations were kept minimal to ensure achievability. However, these are larger actions to be built upon over the next few years.

The three recommendations ask us to focus on understanding the picture of multiple disadvantage in Swindon. For example, what multiple disadvantage factors may make someone more likely to at risk of exploitation? How can we relate this picture to Making Safeguarding Personal Principles?

They also ask us to develop communities of practice in response to cuckooing, from varying system levels; direct practice; Team around Me; organisational support and governance

The Safeguarding Partnership Practice Review Group are actively working on these recommendations and action plans.

Any Questions?



Cuckooing and CMARAC

Dean Tilling - Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) Officer, Community Safety Partnership



Swindon community multi-agency risk assessment conference (CMARAC)

The core agencies involved are:

- Swindon Brough Council
- Wiltshire police
- Housing providers
- Integrated Care Board

The main focus of the Swindon CMARAC is managing the risk to vulnerable victims and providing options for increased safety. It also considers other persons affected and manages the behaviour of any perpetrator.

The panel will decide on the best approach to managing the overall risk to the victim or community and on effective safety planning strategies.

Referrals can be made by any agency who deal with anti-social behaviour cases.

What is cuckooing?

Cuckooing is a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation. It takes the name from cuckoos who take over the nests of other birds.

There are different types of cuckooing:

- Using the property to deal, store or take drugs
- Using the property to sex work
- Taking over the property as a place for them to live
- Taking over the property to financially abuse the tenant

The most common form of cuckooing is where drug dealers take over a person's home and use it to store or distribute drugs.





Signs of cuckooing

Including, but are not limited to:

- an increase in people entering and leaving
- an increase in cars or bikes outside
- an increase in anti-social behaviour
- increasing litter outside
- 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

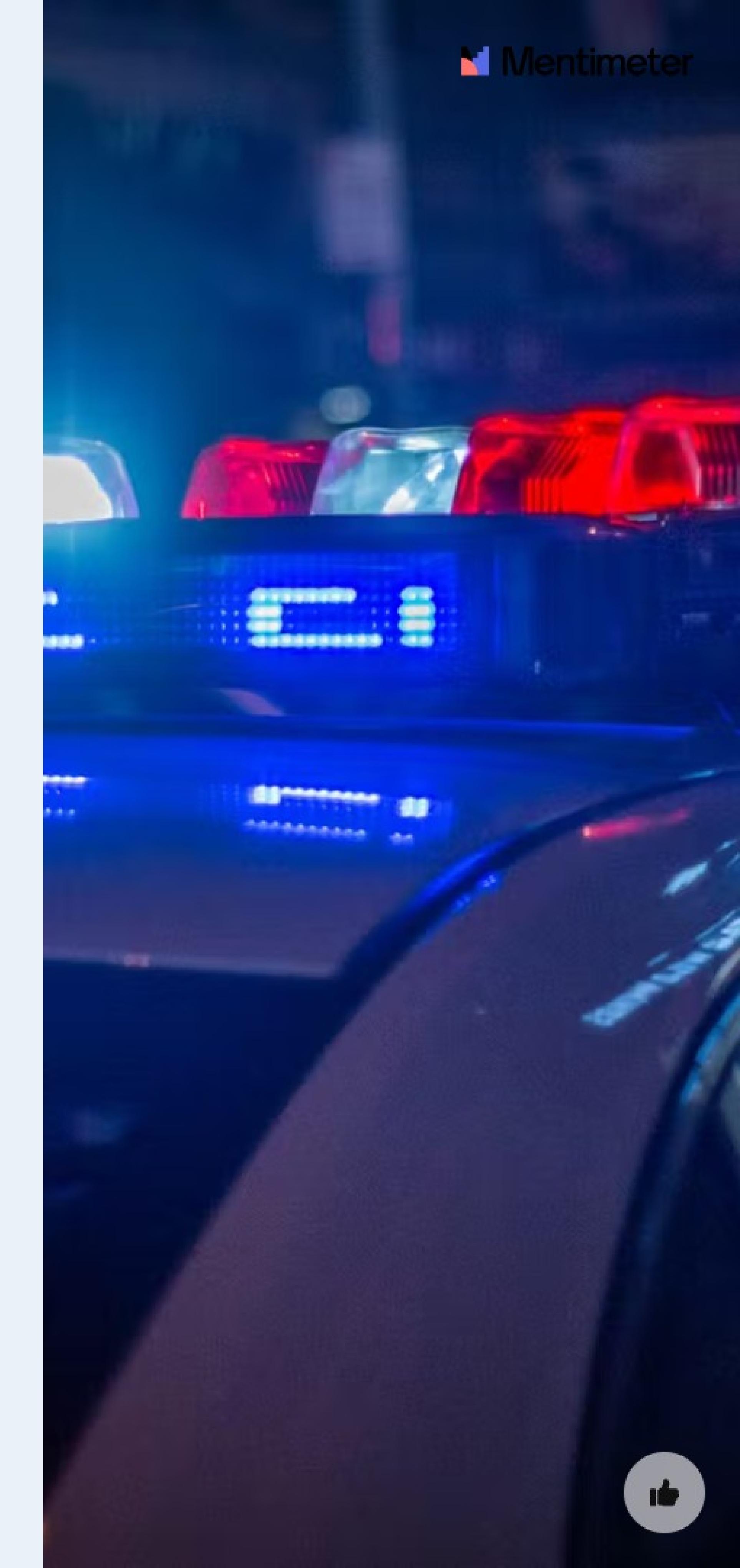
How we deal with cuckooing

We work with Police, and other support services to protect people from cuckooing in Swindon.

All cases follow reports from neighbours or professionals who raise a concern about a vulnerable person. Following a report, Wiltshire Police and SBC carry out regular visits to cuckooed properties.

We have a number of tools and powers to remove people who are exploiting and keep the person safe. In more extreme cases, SBC and Wiltshire Police will work together to obtain closure orders or injunctions on the cuckooed properties.

Closure orders restrict who can enter the property. Breaking a closure order is a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment, meaning police can immediately arrest unwanted people found in a home with a closure order on it.





Report cuckooing

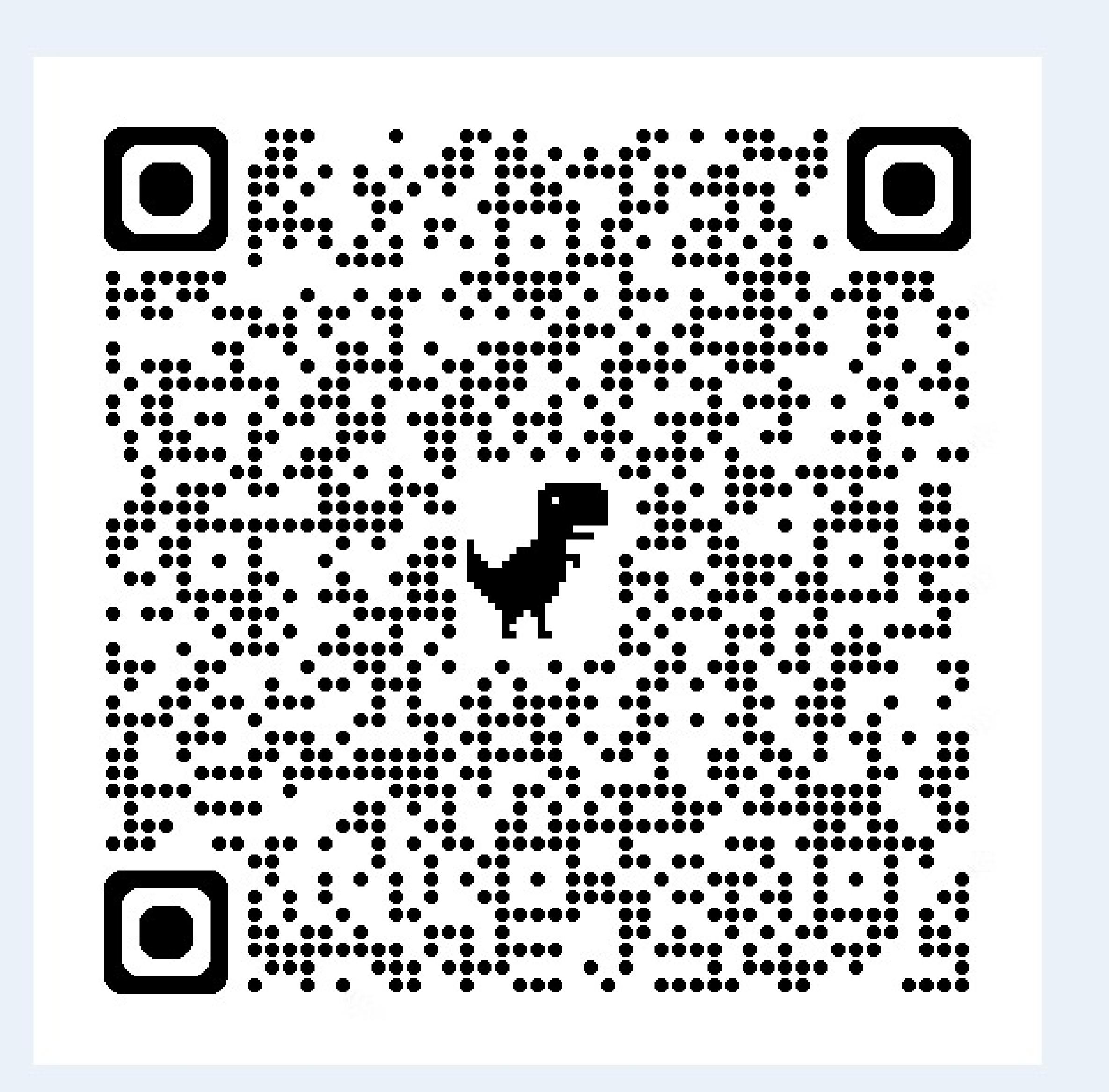
All reports will be reviewed and those appropriate for the Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (CMARAC) meeting will be discussed here.

Police will do initial background checks prior to CMARAC meeting.

Members of the public can also use this to report cuckooing concerns.

Referring to CMARAC

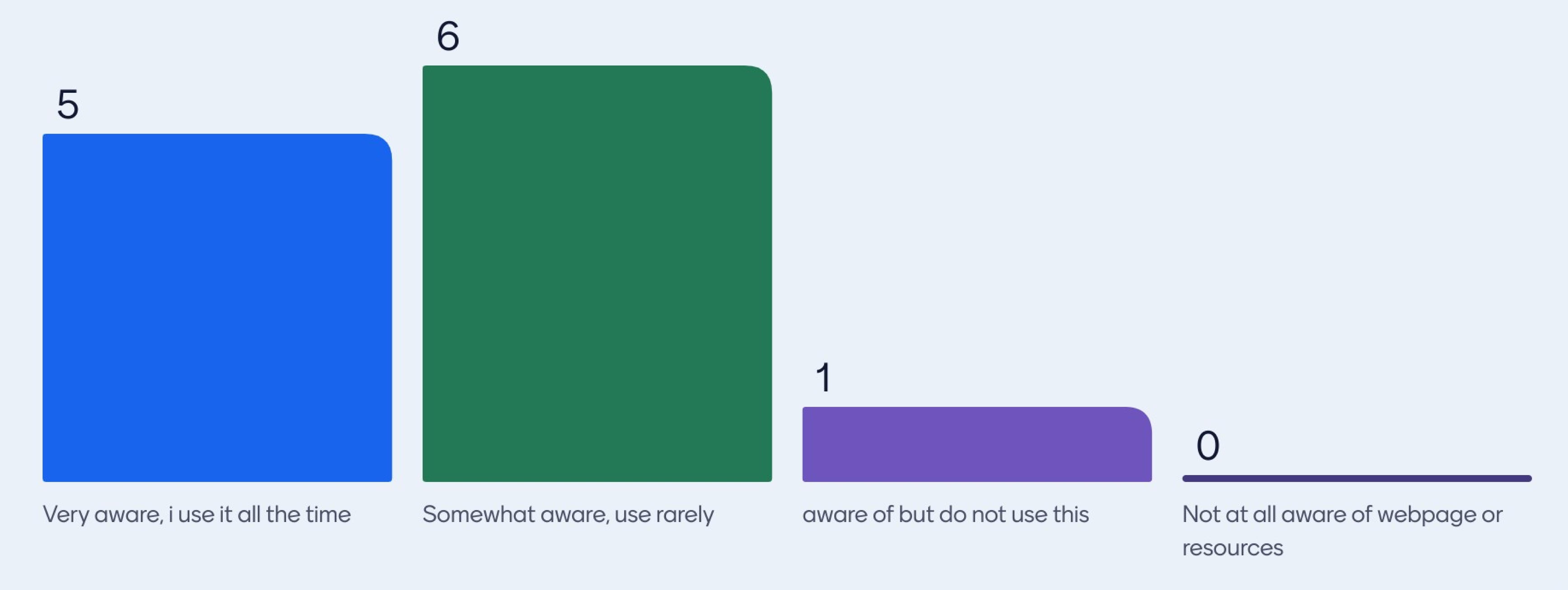
Using the QR code you can refer to the CMARAC, the referral link and update link are at the bottom of the page



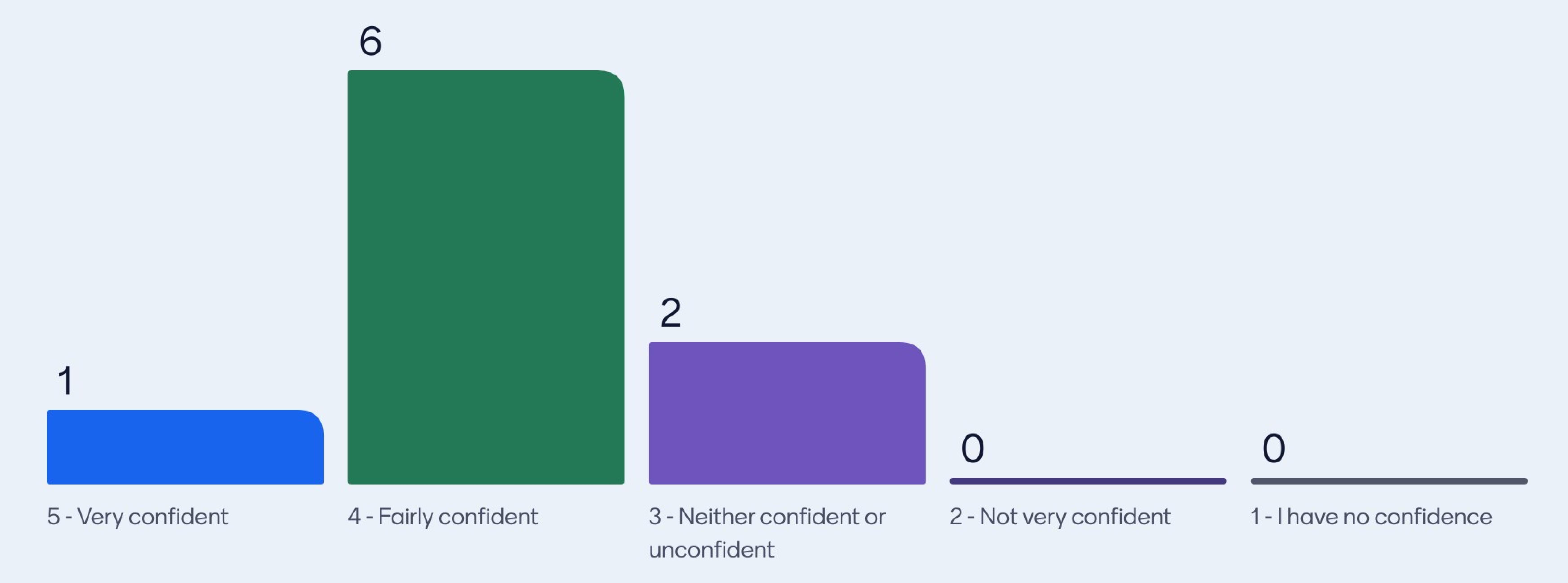
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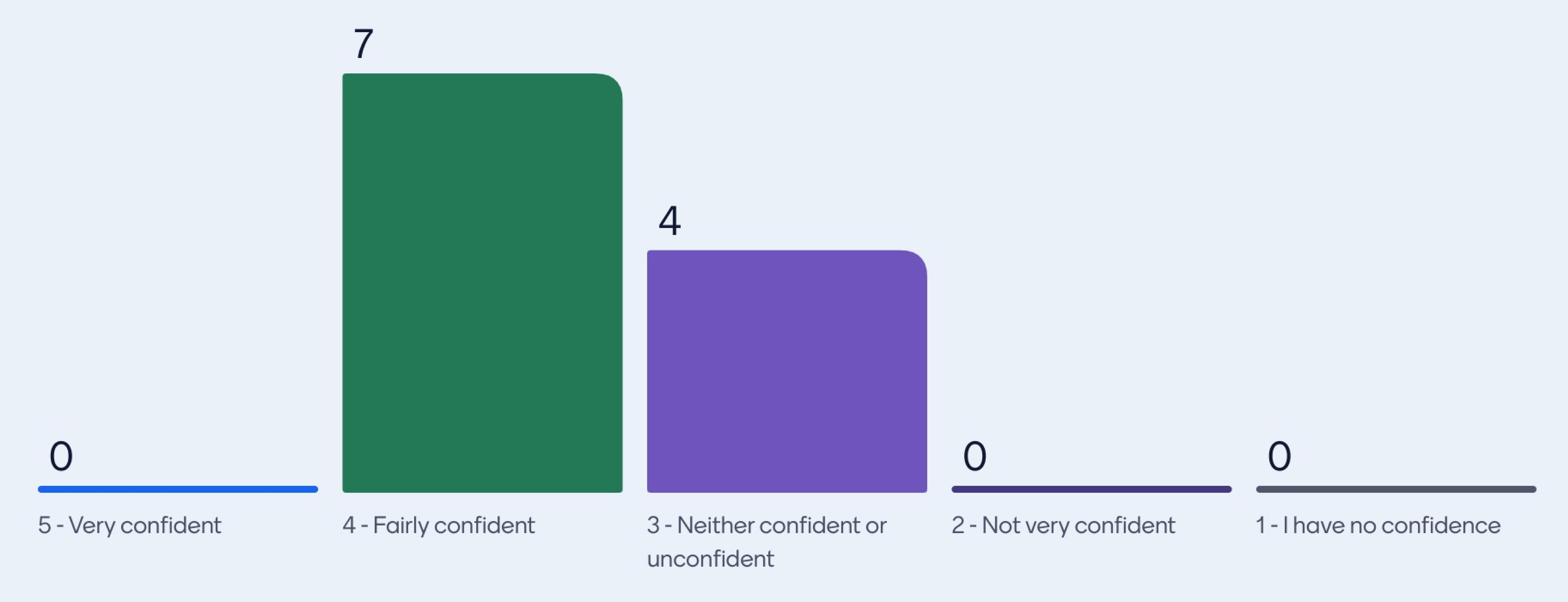
How aware are you of the Swindon Safeguarding Partnership webpage and resources?



How confident do you feel in identifying early signs of exploitation?



How confident are you in facilitating positive outcomes where a person is being exploited?





What have been challenges for you when working with exploitation & how did you overcome these?

Please remember confidentiality when talking about others.





On the SSP website we have developed an **Exploitation of Adults** page which has access to resources.

This is updated regularly with resources.

You can access this at any time, use the QR code here or search for exploitation on our webpage.

On the SSP website we have developed a **Harm Outside the Home** page which has access to resources.

This is updated regularly with resources.

You can access this at any time, use the QR code here or search for exploitation on our webpage.







Thank you!

Please provide us feedback using the QR code here or the link in the chat