

# Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Fellowship Report

## Child Sexual Exploitation: recognition, response and support.



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**USA, 2014**



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## **Acknowledgements:**

Being awarded a Winston Churchill Fellowship was a real privilege and has allowed me to gain new experiences and knowledge I would not otherwise have access to. I would like to extend a very appreciative thank you to all who work at the trust for the opportunity, freedom and support.

I would also like to thank The Children's Society, particularly the SCARPA project for allowing me the time to take this adventure and for their continuing support and encouragement. A special thank you goes to our programme manager Richard Haigh who gave me the belief that I could achieve and succeed during this once in a lifetime opportunity.

Much enthusiasm, knowledge and guidance about the fellowship came from Matthew Bower, thank you for your inspiration.

Of course I would not have been able to fulfil my research without the help and assistance from all of the services, professionals and associates who took the time to help and guide me on my journey. I was given access to some very interesting, exciting and sometimes upsetting arenas which have allowed me to grow and learn both professionally and personally.

## Introduction:

In 2014 I had the privilege of being awarded a Winston Churchill fellowship to travel to America and research the issues of child sexual exploitation (CSE). The aim of the research was to inform my work at the SCARPA project which is a children's society project based in Newcastle upon Tyne that offers holistic support to young people who go missing and are at risk of CSE.

### Definition of CSE:

- Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.<sup>1</sup>

Awareness of child sexual exploitation appears to be ever growing and is an extremely concerning issue in the UK with much media attention focusing on major cases as well as the failings of professionals and services. In my research I was eager to learn about success rather than failings by visiting well established services across the USA. As a youth support worker I see the impact CSE can have on children, young people and families every day and I do everything within my power to offer support. My aim was to see if there is anything that can be learnt from the way America protects, supports and empowers young people which can be brought back to the UK to improve our service provision.

With this in mind I intended to focus on four specific aims and objectives:

- How victims of CSE are viewed and approached.
- How awareness, education and prevention of CSE is implemented.
- Which holistic approaches and techniques are available to support young people who have experienced sexual exploitation.
- How law enforcement, social services and the criminal justice system deal with, and respond to information, concerns and complaints of CSE.

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<sup>1</sup> DFE - [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/180867/DFE-00246-2011.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/180867/DFE-00246-2011.pdf)

Overall I was hoping to gain a thorough and improved knowledge which would help to improve my approach and practice and which I could share amongst colleagues and professionals to improve overall service provision.

It is important to bear in mind that during my research I travelled across five states within America, all of which have differing laws, policies and procedures therefore generalisations have been made. The definition of CSE in America is similar to that used in the UK:

There are several terms that are commonly used to describe child sex trafficking and the exploitation of children and youth, such as commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), commercial sexual exploitation of youth (CSEY), and domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST). Frequently, the terms are used interchangeably to speak to the larger issue of targeted sexual violence toward someone under the age of 18. Sexual exploitation can involve a range of crimes, including forcing or coercing a child/youth to participate in sex acts, pornography, street-based prostitution, internet-based exploitation, stripping, erotic massage, phone sex lines, interfamilial pimping, or survival sex. Some of these crimes may involve giving money or something of value to the child or another person. All of these acts take advantage of the imbalance of power between an adult and a child. This targeted exploitation, objectification, and violence is child abuse; it is illegal and has significant impacts for the victim, families, and the community at large.<sup>2</sup>

It is also important to note that as a practitioner in the field of CSE I am passionate about the subject and have my own thoughts and opinions which will be evident throughout this research. However I am hoping that this will not only show the depth to which I was affected but also highlight how my own learning has developed and been challenged.

In this report I will outline the services I visited as well as my key findings. I will then use these findings and return to my original aims and objectives before making key points and recommendations.

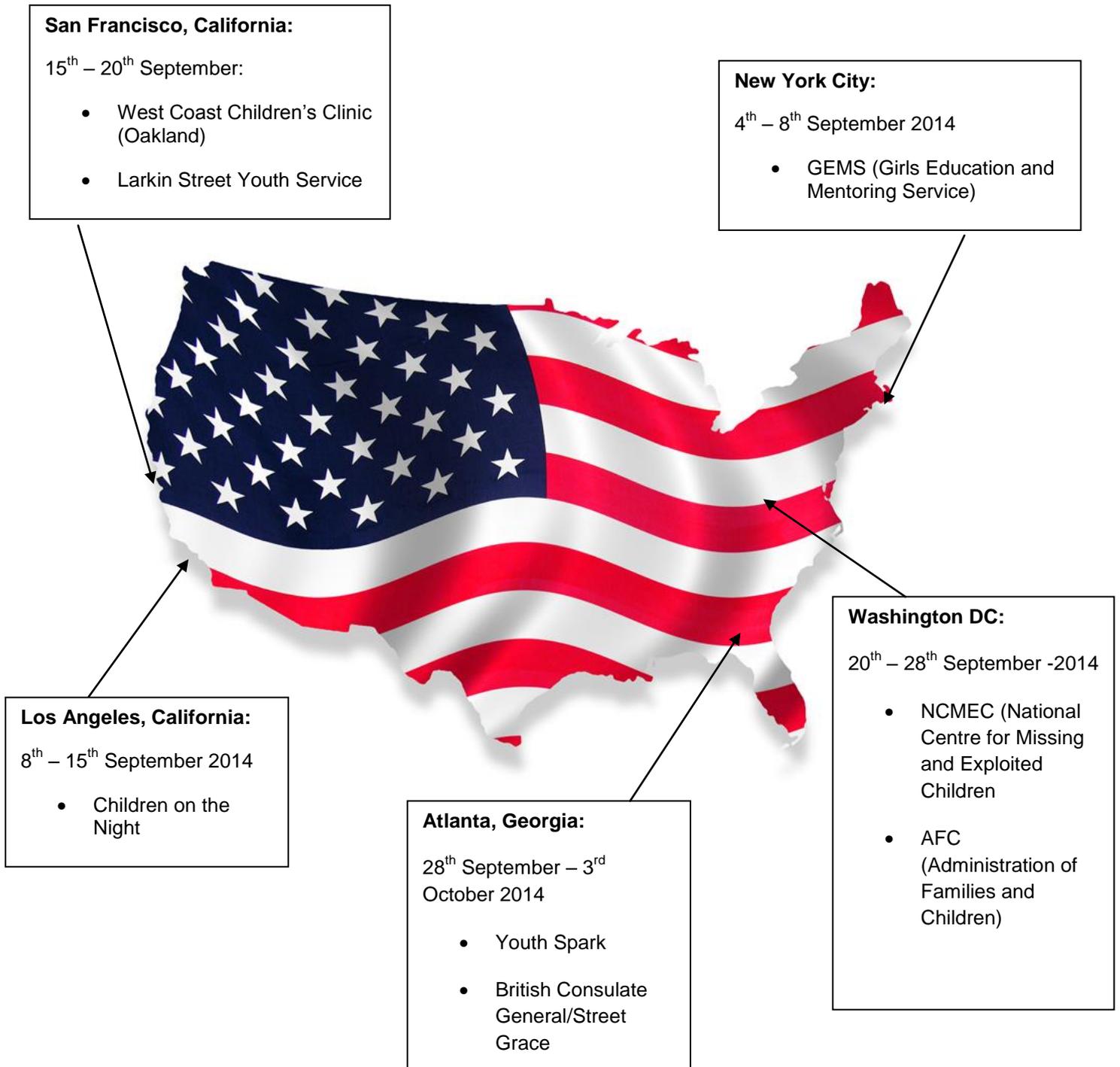


Picture taken from poster developed in San Francisco, California to raise awareness of CSE

<sup>2</sup> <http://k12.wa.us/safetycenter/CSEC/pubdocs/Sexual-Exploitation-and-Trafficking-of-Children-and-Youth.pdf>

**Itinerary:**

4<sup>th</sup> September – 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2014.



## **Services visited and key learning:**

### **GEMS - Girls education and mentoring service:**

GEMS is based at an undisclosed address in New York City. The programme has recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary and appears to be growing each year. It is a holistic service which offers a number of services including; youth development, youth leadership, educational initiative, prevention and outreach, transitional independent living, legal advocacy, housing and healthcare.

With a team of 38 staff the project offers support to around 400 girls and young woman each year aged 12-24 who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation or domestic trafficking. While I learnt a great deal during my visit what hit me most was the dedication of the staff who are on call 24 hours per day, seven days per week and their passion to help the girls within their service. The drop-in which runs five days per week was a hive of activity where staff treated service users with respect, trust and support. Like the SCARPA project, GEMS puts great value on the relationship between workers and service users and offer a supportive environment free of judgement.

GEMS has also developed its own model of working with victims of CSE and offers training to professionals using its victim/survivor model.

In 2012 GEMS supported 356 girls 89% of those supported reported being free from commercial sexual exploitation, 84% felt they had improved mental health and 68% achieved an educational or vocational goal. \* GEMS annual report, October 2013

### **Key findings:**

- Despite GEMS annual report stating that 89% of service users becoming free from CSE, staff stated that once a young person is involved in CSE it can be a very long and hard journey for them to be free from the abuse. GEMS showed how successful services are those which provide intensive and dedicated long term support.
- As CSE affects so many aspects of a young person's life a holistic approach is essential to target and support all needs.
- A consistent, trustworthy and equal relationship between service users and staff is key to making positive changes.
- Education and awareness raising is essential to help prevent young people becoming involved.

## **Children of the Night (COTN):**

“Children of the Night is a privately funded non-profit organization established in 1979 and dedicated to rescuing America’s children from the ravages of prostitution”<sup>3</sup>

COTN is a twenty four bed residential unit specifically for young people who have been victims of child sexual exploitation. When I visited there were eight female residents as the intake had just been reduced, the president Dr Lois Lee explained that this allowed the girls who lived there to get more intensive and individual support.

Young people are referred to COTN by a variety of sources, from all across America. It is a voluntary setting meaning that young people have to agree to attend, even if they aren’t thrilled by the idea. The home is secure in the sense that young people are supervised and remain with staff whilst inside and outside, however there are no locked doors or rattling keys which are the norm in British secure units where young people with similar circumstances are often sent.

The main aim is to allow residents to have a safe and supportive environment where they are offered on-site education to allow them to have hope, aspirations and opportunities for their future. Whilst young people may attend other services such as counselling or drug and alcohol services outside of the home, the main priority and focus within the home is education.

I was given lots of opportunity to spend time with the girls within the home and was astounded by their openness, honesty and acceptance of their own experiences. During my time at COTN I experienced a roller coaster of emotions as I listened to each girl’s individual experiences which consistently involved a history of abuse, substance misuse, grooming and running away, CSE and rape.

The girls were all willing to share their stories within the group which they had not shared with each other before. They stated afterwards that they were surprised that they all shared similar experiences and were able to seek further support from each other.

### Key findings:

- The language used at COTN differed from the language used at other services. Staff and young people used terms such as “child prostitution” rather than CSE. The president of the service felt that this was a more realistic term however it can often be viewed as controversial.
- Although the history and background of each young person differed there was a common theme of poverty and child abuse which could attribute to their vulnerabilities and involvement in CSE.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.childrenofthenight.org/>

- The service felt that by removing young people from very dangerous and exploitative situations and placing them in a safe environment where they could gain an education young people would be better equipped to return to their previous environments with the skills to enter further education and employment. This would in turn make the 'need' to return to exploitative situations less forceful.
- COTN recognised the importance of multi-agency working and enlisted other services to support with other needs such as mental and emotional support and drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

### **West coast Children's Clinic:**

I was also able to visit WCCC and spend two days meeting a selection of staff and learning about the work they do. Behind the scenes WCCC works tirelessly to change and improve state policies, procedures and laws to better protect and support children and young people subjected to CSE. They also work towards raising awareness and train professionals and are currently developing a tool which can be used by professionals to help recognise and react to CSE.

Another component to the work done at WCCC is the clinical support. Clinicians or counsellors work one to one with young people offering emotional, mental, practical and educational support. The work they do is very similar to the work I do at SCARPA as they regard the relationship between the worker and service user to be paramount, it is a voluntary service and they offer holistic support. However they prioritise improving mental and emotional health through therapeutic intervention rather than focus on education.

Whilst it was heart-warming to see such valuable services available to vulnerable young people it is also saddening to learn about the extent of the issue, responses and judgements made and the difficulty such services have in helping young people to leave such horrific situations. As prostitution is illegal in California often girls are arrested for soliciting despite them having no choice (and being children) and are criminalised for their situation whilst perpetrators will often go free and continue to control and exploit. Also, as has been the situation in Newcastle, communities refuse to recognise the problem and trying to get others to take action is difficult. It appears that despite the distance between England and America the similarities around CSE are very similar as is the need to protect, react and support.

### Key findings:

- There is a real need for a change in laws, policies and the mind-set of some who view children and young people involved in CSE as criminals.

- Relationships between practitioners and service users are paramount in bringing about positive change and must be based on trust and mutual respect.
- Often children and young people who are involved in exploitative relationships do not recognise that they are abused, forced or manipulated and view the relationship as normal and loving. This can be a very difficult ideal to change therefore extensive support around their views of healthy relationships as well as their own self-esteem and worth is key.

### **Larkin Street Youth Service:**

Whilst at Larkin Street Youth Service I learnt that amongst the homeless lies an estimated 5000 young people with no place to call home. Some children as young as twelve find themselves homeless and are often left without a safe place to go. It seems that neither parents or children's social care can or will take responsibility for these children and often it is left to non-profit organisations like Larkin Street to meet their basic needs by providing food, accommodation and education. The project offers a continuum of services to young people aged 12-24 including a twenty four hour response, emergency hostels and health care.

Youth homelessness is very much linked to child sexual exploitation as often young people will be forced or coerced into "selling sex" to make money simply to buy food. Larkin Street Service estimates that 80% of their female service users are involved in child sexual exploitation. Numbers surrounding males is a little unclear as it is felt that sexual exploitation of boys and young men often goes unreported or undetected.

Whilst Larkin Street Youth Service is primarily a project for homeless young people it recognises the link to child sexual exploitation and can offer health, emotional and practical support to youth who are involved. However it also recognises that as CSE is such a complex issue and often specialised services are more beneficial, therefore it works collaboratively with other services.

### Key Findings:

- Due to the benefit system, poverty, poor parenting and lack of intervention from services there are an extensive number of homeless youth who are involved in CSE. Often they come from dysfunctional homes where there is abuse, violence and substance misuse. There is a great need to tackle these issues early to prevent children and young people from ending up in such dire circumstances.
- It was clear how when these young people are identified multi agency working is essential to tackle the vast amount of issues which can be the cause, product or effect of CSE and homelessness.

## **NCMEC (National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children):**

Within a picturesque town called Alexandria, which is in the state of Virginia, is the NCMEC. This robust programme seems at odds with its serene surroundings. The NCMEC is also quite different to the projects I have visited previously due to its sheer size, services and status.

Firstly the NCMEC has a call centre which receives information about missing children both nationally and internationally. This information can come from worried parents, police, social care or any other members of the public. This is then processed and where appropriate is sent to a case management team who will investigate further by checking national data bases, contacting others and identifying risks. Cases can vary from youth runaways to abductions and even murder. Once the case has been assessed it will then be passed to the relevant team, one of which is the child sex trafficking team. Staff will work together with family, law enforcement, children's social care and the FBI to help locate missing children.

NCMEC use many different techniques to find and protect missing or abused children, these include victim identification in child pornography, investigating leads and tips regarding sexual exploitation or abuse on the internet, tracking sex offenders, building profiles of sex offenders, victims and the missing and creating age progression or facial reconstruction where the child has been missing for a number of years.

Along with the investigative work NCMEC also offer family advocacy which involves giving emotional and practical support to families over the phone. As it is a national service they are not able to travel to the different families but feel the telephone support they offer is essential and effective. They will then team up with localised services to ensure that families receive the full, on-hand support they need.

The final part of my visit took me to the prevention team. Within this team lies a number of departments including an animation and sound studio. The team make their own resources to help raise awareness of CSE, missing and internet safety and will tour schools around the country sharing valuable information. They also offer training to a vast number of professionals including law enforcement officers. This was great to hear as I heard during other visits about poor treatment and criminalisation of young people involved in CSE by police. By helping to raise awareness of the issue it is the first step in helping young people to be treated fairly and in a supportive way.

### Key Findings:

- The NCMEC offer holistic support covering all aspects of cases involving CSE including identification, investigation, prevention and support which shows the importance of having holistic and well-rounded services.
- The service also works alongside many other programmes to ensure children, young people and families get the best possible service and support which again shows the importance of multi-agency working.

- NCMEC recognise children and young people as victims rather than criminals, they work tirelessly to promote this view and to ensure that the real criminals are stopped.

### **Youth Spark:**

Whilst in Atlanta, Georgia I spent some time at a programme called Youth Spark. This programme is based in a juvenile county court building and supports young girls who are identified as being at risk of or involved in CSE or sex trafficking.

Youth Spark work with girls under the age of eighteen who indicate signs of being at risk of CSE after they are arrested, appear in court and are ordered to attend the service. Often these girls are detained for crimes such as running away, loitering and soliciting. They will then attend weekly group sessions where they receive emotional support, education, discussion and food.

While I do not dispute that the support offered may be extremely beneficial what I do find difficult is understanding how girls as young as 10 can be picked up by police, arrested for 'prostitution' and then ordered to attend group sessions as part of their probation. It was equally distressing to hear that the adults who 'paid' these children for sex are not routinely pursued, investigated or charged despite the legal age of consent being 16, which in English laws make that statutory rape and child abuse.

Youth Spark work closely with other services, politicians and the community to change attitudes and raise awareness of the importance of protecting these vulnerable children. They offer training to the local community, law enforcement across America and to volunteers. They also gather and share information about trends and internet abuse. They helped on a case recently which saw the first ever "buyer" convicted in 2014.

Currently the programme is pushing for the 'safe harbour bill' to be recognised in Georgia's law, this will mean that young people under the age of eighteen should not be arrested, charged and convicted of prostitution and will have more recognition of being abused children.

### **Key findings:**

- It is evident that children, who are often forced, abused and exploited and are then criminalised for something beyond their control.
- There are significant improvements being made to ensure that children and young people receive intervention and support however the lack of child abuse recognition causes many barriers to this.
- There is a vast need to see a shift in opinion and approach which will allow law enforcement to focus on securing perpetrators of abuse rather than innocent children.

## **British Consulate General and Street Grace:**

However, I then had the pleasure and privilege of attending a meeting at the British Consulate General's office. The meeting was initially set up for me to meet the British Consul General Jeremy Pilmore and Senator Renee Unterman. Sen. Unterman is a very prominent figure in Georgia and tirelessly lobbies to raise awareness of CSE and change laws and attitudes. Unfortunately Sen. Unterman was unable to attend the meeting and instead I got to meet Juliana McConnell who works very closely with the Senator and is also a representative for Street Grace – a faith led organisation who help tackle sex trafficking by raising awareness, shaping policy and changing legislation.

During the meeting I learnt how Street Grace works collaboratively with partners to bring about change. To date they have successfully launched campaigns involving celebrities to raise awareness, have passed new legislation which allows them to advertise their hotline for those in need in appropriate places such as bars, hotels and airports, and have offered mandatory training to hotel staff to help them spot signs of child sex trafficking.

Currently Sen. Unterman and Julianna are working on the 'Safe Harbour Bill' and have a lobby day planned for February 2015. They are hoping that together with their partners they can change legislation in Georgia that will allow young people under eighteen, who are picked up by police in relation to sex trafficking and CSE, to be recognised as children who have suffered force rather than being tried as adults who have made their own choices.

After feeling so disheartened it was uplifting to see such passion and enthusiasm towards positive change. It was also an amazing experience to see the British Consulate's reaction and witness their pledge to offer help and support street grace's campaigns. Although I felt my part was quite insignificant partnerships were formed during the meeting and much learning, ideas and proposals were shared. Not only is Newcastle a twinned city with Atlanta it now seems further partnerships have been formed to work together to tackle a very real and serious issue.

### Key findings:

- Despite there being vast support for the change in laws and policies regarding CSE there are many barriers to overcome and it can be a difficult and lengthy process.
- England and America have very different policies and laws but can and will work together to bring about positive change.

Photograph taken with the British Consul General Jeremy Pilmore and Juliana McConnell.



## **Key Learning from the Fellowship:**

- **How victims of CSE are viewed and approached.**

For me this was the catalyst for my research and caused the most thought, interpretation and frustration. Within my role at SCARPA we have a defined and shared approach towards children and young people and always recognise them as being targets of abuse, coercion and trauma. Whilst most of the services I visited throughout my fellowship shared this approach it was clear that as a country and community this was not always the case.



The language which is sometimes used to 'define' young people was derogatory and in my opinion inappropriate. Terms such as "child prostitution" are not helpful in allowing the wider community to recognise that children and young people involved in CSE do not have a choice and are not breaking any laws, but are in fact victims of heinous crimes. Prostitution laws in most parts of America prohibit anyone from providing or offering to provide sexual conduct in exchange for money or any other form of compensation<sup>4</sup> therefore the act of prostitution is viewed as criminal. When referring to children who are under the age of eighteen by using the term 'prostitute' they are then grouped and stereotyped under the same derogatory term. However the definition of CSE in America is very different to the definition of prostitution and if promoted more widely it may help to discourage this way of thinking.

There are vast differences between England and the areas of America I visited and upon analysis it appears that in terms of approach, England appears to be more advanced, despite it very much still being at a developmental stage. This may largely be due to the difference in laws around prostitution and sex work. In England it is already recognised that prostitution is not a crime and often involves exploitation, therefore when children are involved law and policy states that they are victims of CSE on account of their age and inability to make informed decisions. Legal guidance states that policy and strategy for policing prostitution is clear in its commitment to recognise prostitution as a victim-centred crime, and that those who are abused and exploited require holistic help and support to exit prostitution. There is a need to adopt a multi-agency approach and work with voluntary sector organisations to enable those involved in prostitution to change their lifestyles and to develop routes out.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.criminaldefenselawyer.com/crime-penalties/federal/Prostitution.htm%26quot>

<sup>5</sup> CPS - [http://cps.gov.uk/legal/p\\_to\\_r/prostitution\\_and\\_exploitation\\_of\\_prostitution/index.html](http://cps.gov.uk/legal/p_to_r/prostitution_and_exploitation_of_prostitution/index.html)

- **How awareness, education and prevention of CSE is implemented.**

All of the service providers I met shared the view that raising awareness of CSE was essential in promoting prevention and action. Valuable steps are being taken across different states to change laws and policies which will enable children and young people who are at risk or involved in CSE to have access to appropriate support. This includes training law enforcement officers to recognise where children are victims and not perpetrators of crimes, raising awareness amongst practitioners including teachers, health professionals and support providers so they can recognise early signs and introducing generic tools which are used to assess risk indicators and ensure proper protocols are followed.

There was also a common consensus that to help prevent CSE children, parents, families and communities should be made aware of the issue and educated. Some services such as GEMS and the NCMEC already have tools and resources available to raise awareness around relationships, internet safety and risk management however there can also be many barriers when trying to educate communities specifically around CSE. Often this is due to the ignorant opinions and views which refer back to the earlier discussion around language, laws and approaches.

- **Which holistic approaches and techniques are available to support young people who have experienced sexual exploitation.**

As CSE is a vast issue with differing components and effects it is important that services can offer a holistic approach. Many of the services that I visited strive to do this but also admit that they are limited in their capacity to cover all bases. For example residential units can be effective in removing children and young people from exploitative situations however intervention needs to be effective in allowing them to gain the skills, knowledge and confidence to remain free from abuse when they inevitably return to their original environments. If this is not achieved children and young people can be vulnerable to returning to abusive and exploitative situations.

It was also felt that trusting and respectful relationships between practitioners and service users are paramount in allowing support to be effective. This support should be long term and intensive and should offer a variety of advice, support and education.

Examples of the issues which need intervention and support are:

- Education; it is felt that by giving children and young people the skills and abilities to enter into further education and employment they will be less likely to return to sexual exploitation.
- Poverty; children and young people are often forced into CSE to help with family finance and poverty, this is a large problem throughout differing communities.
- Poor mental and emotional health; children and young people have often suffered major trauma directly related to their experiences of CSE. They need

to have improved self-esteem, worth and confidence to help them recognise that they do not deserve to be abused.

- Family support; CSE can have a very detrimental impact on the families of the children and young people involved. Intervention is often needed to ensure that parents can support and protect their children.
- Child abuse; many of the children and young people I spoke to shared that they had been victims of earlier child abuse and did not get the support or help they need to help recover from this trauma.
- Sexual health; education around sexual health, contraception and birth control is essential.
- Drug and alcohol; Often young people involved in CSE have addictions or misuse drugs or alcohol, extra support is needed to allow them to be free of substance misuse.

Services could also help by raising awareness and educating children, young people, families, professionals and the community about other related issues such as links between missing and CSE, homelessness, internet safety, peer influence and healthy/unhealthy relationships.

- **How law enforcement, social services and the criminal justice system deal with, and respond to information, concerns and complaints of CSE.**

Throughout my research it was clear that there is a strong need for multi-agency working where approaches, intervention and language are agreed upon and enforced. Services such as the NCMEC proved that this can be effective in working nationally to prevent and act against CSE. This again relates back to the need for common guidance which is implemented as well as training to allow professionals to recognise risk indicators and act appropriately.



## **Key reflections and recommendations for the UK:**

When planning my travels to America my hope was to see major differences in approaches which I could learn from and bring back to the UK to improve practice. However, in reality what I saw was that services in America face the same barriers to those faced in the UK, practice is mirrored and awareness raising is still being developed. There are different levels of practice and approaches both in the USA and UK and what I gained the most was affirmation and a strengthened belief that the holistic support we offer at SCARPA, and our approach towards young people, are both successful and beneficial.

It also appears that grooming process and models of CSE across the UK and the USA are very similar and methods of targeting, relationship building and coercion of young people into sexually exploitative situations are parallel.

Although I have found that in terms of the law, England appears more advanced and superior, we are still witnessing children and young people being failed by support systems.

As a result of my findings I do not feel that I am able to make firm or specific recommendations that will have a radical impact on practice within the UK. I feel that the UK practice is still very progressive and that policies and guidance are continuously updated. However, I have compiled several key reflections which I feel should be made priorities to ensure children and young people who are at risk or involved in CSE can be better protected and supported.

1. All practitioners who have contact with children and young people should have the ability to spot the signs of CSE and ensure that the appropriate actions are taken. This can be achieved through training and awareness raising.
2. National tools should be implemented to allow all practitioners to share common guidance around how to react to concerns of CSE. Tools such as the Derby Safeguarding Children Board's toolkit are an example of how this is currently being developed.<sup>6</sup>
3. Those who are affected by CSE should have access to holistic and long-term services where all of their needs are met regardless of their circumstances. This also means that despite children's services often ending when a child reaches eighteen individuals should have access to ongoing support into adulthood.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.derbyscb.org.uk/scb7.asp>

4. Agencies should work together to share information and to ensure that the most appropriate services are involved in supporting children and young people.
5. Removing a child from an exploitative relationship or environment will not solve the problem. Intensive support must be given to ensure the child has the capacity, ability and desire to avoid returning to the same or similar situations. Therefore placing a child in secure or out of area accommodation will only be beneficial if there are also therapeutic, practical and educational supports in place.

### **Dissemination and Implementation**

Next steps:

1. Officially disseminate my learning and findings with colleagues within The Children's Society, Barnardos and throughout Newcastle.
2. Present my learning at CSE raising and training events in the North East.
3. Offer to deliver my findings at other local and national events.
4. Continue to share thoughts and ideas about the approaches to CSE.
5. Continue to develop my own learning and practice within the field.

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