Partners working together to achieve one goal: developing OCLPs for child sexual exploitation/abuse and modern slavery
Overview of today’s presentation

• Serious and Organised Crime Local Profiles (OCLPs) – what and why?
• Our approach
• Creation and presentation of the profiles
• Challenges
• Sign off and embedding the profiles
• What next?
What are OCLPs and what is their purpose?

Home Office requirement – guidance published November 2014

Aims of the OCLP:
- Develop a common understanding among local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks relating to serious and organised crime;
- Provide information on which to base local programmes and action plans;
- Support the mainstreaming of serious and organised crime activity into day-to-day policing, local government and partnership work; and
- Allow a targeted and proportionate use of resources.
OCLP topics to cover:

- Large scale and high volume fraud
- Counterfeit goods
- Organised acquisitive crime
- Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Cyber crime
- Trafficking: drugs, people, firearms
- Organised illegal immigration
- Modern Slavery
Geographical perspective of Devon and Cornwall

Large and varied geography:

- 5 upper tier/unitary local authorities
- 8 community safety partnerships (CSPs) and one strategic county partnership (Safer Devon)

1.7m residents

722,300 households

around 11m visitors per year
Serious vs Organised Crime
### Thematic approach and prioritisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Risk to Force reputation</th>
<th>Level of scrutiny (e.g. HMIC)</th>
<th>Potential harm caused to victims</th>
<th>Gaps in current knowledge</th>
<th>Level of partnership interest</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber Crime</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Slavery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus other themes...</td>
<td>..</td>
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<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>etc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OCLPs

Serious and Organised Crime Local Profiles

Local Profiles
Building on the Peninsula Overview within the Local Profiles
- More detailed
- Outline the specific threat to each area
- Suggestions for action

Peninsula Overview Document
- Educational document
Explaining:
- The thematic area
- The national picture.

Reviewed annually

Foundation level of understanding

Climbing the OCLP mountain
Creation of the Overview Profile

**Searching**

START

Open source search potentially relevant information/data/studies

Sift information and data to identify relevance

Examples:
- National research / findings/data
- Force level data/information
- Academic knowledge

Synthesise and summarise the best available information

**Consider:**
- Information gaps
- Accuracy of information

**Practitioner**

Summarise the findings into the profile

Does the practitioner experience match the data?

Obtaining multi-agency information, data and practitioner experience

- Why workshops
- Case summaries
- Meeting practitioners
- Attending existing groups/meeting structures

**Consider:**
- The practitioner role in validating the research and findings
- Identifying the relevant questions
- Further evidence sources

**Creation of the Profile**

Information contained within the profile

- Description of the picture of harm both nationally and within the peninsula
- Definitions of different crime types
- Offender and victim profiles
- Main risks
- Hotspot locations
- Case studies
- What next

Devon & Cornwall Police
Forced criminality / Criminal exploitation

**Criminal exploitation** can occur without the victim’s knowledge or consent. For example, their identity documents can be taken from them and the offender can use them to set up bank accounts and claim benefits on their behalf. **Forced criminality** tends to occur when the victim is already subject to another form of exploitation, such as labour exploitation. In these cases, the same methods of control used to manipulate the victim can also be used to coerce them into criminal acts such as shoplifting, violence, illegal begging, drug trafficking and so on. Sometimes the line between labour and criminal exploitation is blurred, such as when the victim is forced to work cultivating cannabis.

All of the above can affect British nationals. However, as with other types of exploitation, it can be easier for offenders to manipulate non-British nationals, particularly those with limited English. This page looks at some of the police data relating to crimes committed by non-British nationals in the 12 months to July 2015.

It is important to only use official interpreters when dealing with non-English speakers. It is not unheard of for the exploiter to step in as an unofficial interpreter and lie to security/officers about the situation (e.g. if the victim has been caught shoplifting).

The below charts show the breakdown of non-British offenders in Devon:

Ensure that security staff are aware of this as an issue and know how to report any concerns could help to identify vulnerable individuals who may be being exploited in more ways than just forced criminality.

This chart shows all the offences committed by non-British nationals across the peninsula in these 12 months (2.7% of all offences recorded in that period).

None of these offences were linked to modern slavery at the time of the investigation, but as awareness of police officers increases, they should be considering this as a possibility more often, particularly if the ‘offender’ has difficulty communicating with them.

**Security staff in shops** should be looking out for the following which may be indicators of shoplifting as **forced criminality**:
- Regular shoplifters, including foreign nationals, particularly those with a lack of spoken English;
- Persons at the scene who try to act as ‘interpreters’ for the shoplifter;
- People who do not appear to be shoplifting items for their own use, or those shoplifting food or alcohol.
The psychology of offending: the basic cycle

Pro-offending thinking / fantasy / behaviour
Internal inhibitors operate until...

Excuse to offend
Inhibitors are over-ridden by a build up of thoughts and feelings which excuse and justify

Fantasy (rehearsal) increases
Targeting & planning
Grooming to gain compliance and prevent disclosure
Manipulation of the child and anyone who could protect them

Assault
Further manipulation to prevent disclosure

Manipulation to protect secret wishes
Push away bad feelings
Comforting fantasy, interpreting victim’s behaviour as willing, or promise ‘never again’

Guilt / fear
Fantasy about past and future offending

This is a typical pattern of a man who sexually abuses children, who is aware that what he is doing is wrong and who needs an ‘excuse to offend’ to turn “No I must not...” into “Yes, go for it.” This cycle may be more fitting with CSA than for example, CSE peer on peer exploitation.

As you can see, much of this process takes place within the offender’s mind: his fantasies, his excuses and justifications. It would therefore be difficult to intervene at any of these stages.

Intervention Points
However, there are two stages where it is definitely possible to intervene.

The first is the grooming stage. Educating both children and their parents about the grooming process can help them to recognise it when it happens and to foresee the possible consequences.

The second stage is the manipulation that follows the assault. Teaching children that abuse is not their fault and giving them the opportunity they need to report anything they are uncomfortable with to a trusted adult is important in reducing the offender’s ability to keep their victims silent.
Creation of the Local Profiles

- Multi-Agency Workshops
- Challenges of using Intel
- Case studies
- Meetings attended

Challenges – MS vs CSEA

Data requests sent out

Questionnaires sent

Locations

Victims

Offenders
Getting the profiles signed off...

Profile completed by Strategic Analyst Team and approved by Strategic Analyst Manager

Profile sent to CSP SPOC for approval

Profile approved by Force Subject Lead (Superintendent level)

Profile signed off by CSP Chair

Profile signed off by Chief Officer (ACC or CC)

Profile sent to Council's Chief Executive

Profile sent to all interested partners/agencies and distributed internally
Getting the profiles embedded…

**Modern Slavery**

- Launched at MS Devon Conference
  - Hundreds attended
  - D/Supt Jim Colwell described key messages
  - Newspaper and TV media

- Published on Force’s public facing website

- Anti-slavery Partnership group formed
  - Profile used as basis for action plan
  - Key members report on progress to group

**CSEA**

- Launched through presentations at the LSCB CSE Sub Groups
- Published on the Force internal intranet
- Disseminated throughout partnership organisations
- Provided to all relevant police officers working in safeguarding

- Peninsula CSE Chairs group have taken ownership of the document and are driving the suggested actions through the multi-agency board.
What next for the OCLPs?

- Shorter documents: review progress; trends same or changing?
- Develop more partnership buy-in and ownership
- More knowledge = higher expectation for contributions
- Writing Fraud and Cyber – combined
- Scoping remaining three themes: Counterfeit Goods = Fraud
- Overview and local combined
- New priority areas?
- Challenge of strategic alliance with Dorset
Positive feedback

The decision to produce themed OCLPs was a brave and innovative one, which from my perspective has led to the production of OCLPs that add colour and clarity to the strategic threat areas... The document has prompted much debate and discussion, which is testament to its relevance and value to those with responsibilities in this field.

Detective Superintendent Jim Colwell, Modern Slavery Lead, Devon and Cornwall Police

The thematic approach is a very welcome one to us. CSPs have limited capacity and existing work plans/priorities, which makes ‘additional’ activity such as responding to the OCLPs both exciting but also incredibly challenging.

Vicky Booty, Partnerships Lead Manager, Torbay Community Safety Partnership

The CSEA OCLPs will be utilised as our multi-agency intelligence profile to determine CSE strategy and interventions over the coming 12 months. They have had excellent feedback from our partner agencies.

DCI Neil Ralph, Public Protection Unit, Devon and Cornwall Police

Your profile was extremely informative and will certainly help us shape provisions in the future.

Tom Dingwall, Chief Executive, Twelves Company

Overall I have found your document to be really useful and laid out in a really readable format.

Dr Maxine Tostevin, Clinical Psychologist, Strategic Lead for CSE Service Development
If you would like to contact us to discuss the OCLPS:  
StrategicAnalysisTeam@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

Any questions?
Lessons Learned

In no particular order…

• Get sign up from all partners from start;
• Identify single points of contact for each area and establish communication early on;
• Be open to feedback, different viewpoints and other agencies’ priorities;
• Negotiate language which everyone accepts;
• Ensure contents are useful to partners and can feed other documents and action plans;
• Don’t take criticism personally;
• Get everyone united behind the profile;
• Be creative – experiment with presenting information visually;
• Keep partners involved throughout the process;
• Think strategically – don’t just tell people what they already know.