



# **Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy**

## Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

### School details

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## 1.0 Introduction

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- 1.1 This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004; the Education Act 2002, and in line with government publications: 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2015, Revised Safeguarding Statutory Guidance 2 'Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families' 2000, 'What to do if You are Worried a Child is Being Abused' 2015 – Advice for Practitioners. The guidance reflects, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2016.
- 1.2 The Governing body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.
- 1.3 We recognise that all adults, including temporary staff<sup>1</sup>, volunteers and governors, have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern.
- 1.4 All staff believe that our school should provide a caring, positive safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child. We believe in working in the best interests of the child.
- 1.5 The aims of this policy are:
  - 1.5.1 To support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence.
  - 1.5.2 To provide an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, and feel confident, and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties, believing they will be effectively listened to.
  - 1.5.3 To raise the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse (Reference Appendices 1 and 2)
  - 1.5.4 To provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, Excelsior Academy, contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those children.
  - 1.5.5 To emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff.

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<sup>1</sup> Wherever the word "staff" is used, it covers ALL staff on site, including ancillary supply and self employed staff, contractors, volunteers working with children etc, and governors

- 1.5.6 To develop a structured procedure within the schools which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.
- 1.5.7 To develop and promote effective working relationships with other agencies, especially the Police and Social Care.
- 1.5.8 To ensure that all staff working within the Academy who have substantial access to children have been checked as to their suitability, including verification of their identity, qualifications, and a satisfactory DBS check (according to guidance)<sup>2</sup>, and a central record is kept for audit. Keeping Children Safe in Education: information for Schools & Colleges.

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## 2.0 2. Safe School, Safe Staff

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### 2.1 We will ensure that:

- 2.1.1 All members of the governing body understand and fulfil their responsibilities, namely to ensure that:
  - There is a Child Protection policy together with a staff behaviour information available in Employee Handbook.
  - the Academy operates safer recruitment procedures by ensuring that there is at least one person on every recruitment panel that has completed Safer Recruitment training. Refer to Safer Recruitment Policy and Procedure document.
  - the school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers and to make a referral to the DBS if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have had they not resigned. Refer to Managing Allegations Against Staff.
  - a senior leader has Lead Designated Child Protection Officer (DCPO) responsibility
  - on appointment, the DCPOs undertake interagency training and also undertake DCPO 'new to role' and an 'update' course every 2 years
  - all other staff have Safeguarding training updated annually
  - any weaknesses in Child Protection are remedied immediately
  - a member of the Governing Body is, usually the Chair, is nominated to liaise with the LA on Child Protection issues and in the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Executive Principal, otherwise the Executive Principal will liaise.
  - Child Protection policies and procedures are reviewed annually and that the Child Protection policy is available on the school website

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<sup>2</sup> Guidance regarding DBS checks recently updated by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

- the Governing Body considers how children may be taught about safeguarding. This may be part of a broad and balanced curriculum covering relevant issues through personal social health and economic education (PSHE).

- 2.1.2 that enhanced DBS checks are in place for Chairs of Governors
- 2.1.3 The Lead DCPO, Karolyn Thompson, is a member of the Senior Leadership Team. The Deputy Designated Child Protection Officers are Deborah Nelson, Julie Smith, Elaine Rose, Donna Harrison and Kirsty Rutherford. These Officers have undertaken the relevant training, and, upon appointment will undertake 'DCPO new to role' training followed by annual updates.
- 2.1.4 The DCPO's who are involved in recruitment and at least one member of the governing body will also complete safer recruitment training to be renewed every 5 years
- 2.1.5 All members of staff and volunteers are provided with child protection awareness information at induction, including in their arrival pack, so that they know who to discuss a concern with and Keeping Children Safe in Education Guidance.
- 2.1.6 All members of staff are trained in and receive regular updates in e-safety and reporting concerns
- 2.1.7 All staff and governors, have child protection awareness training, updated by the DCPO as appropriate, to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse.
- 2.1.8 All members of staff, volunteers, and governors know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse.
- 2.1.9 All parents / carers are made aware of the responsibilities of staff members with regard to child protection procedures through publication of the school's Child Protection Policy.
- 2.1.10 Our lettings policy will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time.
- 2.1.11 We will ensure that child protection type concerns or allegations against adults working in the school are referred to the LADO<sup>3</sup> for advice, and that any member of staff found not suitable to work with

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<sup>3</sup> LADO Local Authority Designated Officer for allegations against staff. AEO Area Education Officer

children will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)<sup>4</sup> for consideration for barring, following resignation, dismissal, or when we cease to use their service as a result of a substantiated allegation, in the case of a volunteer.

- 2.2 Our procedures will be regularly reviewed and up-dated.
- 2.3 The name of the designated members of staff for Child Protection, the Designated Child Protection Officers, will be clearly advertised in the Academy, with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse.
- 2.4 All new members of staff will be given a copy of our child protection and safeguarding policy, with the DCPOs' names clearly displayed, as part of their induction into the school.
- 2.5 The policy is available publicly on the Excelsior Academy website. Parents/carers are made aware of this policy and their entitlement to have a copy of it via newsletters and the Excelsior Academy website

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### 3.0 Responsibilities

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- 3.1 The designated DCPOs are responsible for:
  - 3.1.1 Referring a child if there are concerns about possible abuse, to Children's Social Care, and acting as a focal point for staff to discuss concerns. Referrals should be made in writing, following a telephone call.
  - 3.1.2 Keeping written records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral.
  - 3.1.3 Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records, and are copied on to the child's next school.
  - 3.1.4 Ensuring that an indication of the existence of the additional file in 3.1.3 above is marked on the pupil records.
  - 3.1.5 Liaising with other agencies and professionals.
  - 3.1.6 Ensuring that either they or the staff member attend case conferences, core groups, or other multi-agency planning meetings, contribute to assessments, and provide a report which has been shared with the parents.
  - 3.1.7 Ensuring that any pupil currently with a child protection plan who is absent in the educational setting without explanation for two days is referred to their key worker's Social Care Team.

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<sup>4</sup> Contact the LADO for guidance in any case

- 3.1.8 Organising child protection induction, and update training.
- 3.1.9 Providing, with the School Principals, an annual report for the governing body, detailing any changes to the policy and procedures; training undertaken by the DCPO, and by all staff and governors; number and type of incidents/cases, and number of children subject to Child Protection Plans (anonymised)<sup>5</sup>

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## 4.0 Supporting Children

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- 4.1 We recognise that a child who is abused or witnesses violence may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame themselves, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth.
- 4.2. We recognise that the school may provide the only stability in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm.
- 4.3. We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn.
- 4.4. Our school will support all children by:
  - 4.4.1 Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness, through the curriculum as well as our relationships, whilst not condoning aggression or bullying.
  - 4.4.2 Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the Academy schools.
  - 4.4.3 Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.
  - 4.4.4 Notifying Children's Social Care as soon as there is a significant concern.
  - 4.4.5 Providing continuing support to a child about whom there have been concerns who leaves the school by ensuring that appropriate information is copied under confidential cover to the child's new setting and ensuring the school medical records are forwarded as a matter of priority.
  - 4.4.6 Throughout lessons and the curriculum, pupils and students will be taught about safeguarding

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## 5.0 Confidentiality

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- 5.1 We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential.
- 5.2 The School Principals or DCPOs will disclose any information about a child to

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<sup>5</sup> A model format for the Governors Annual Report is available from Governor Services and at [www.surreycc.gov.uk/safeguardingchildren](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/safeguardingchildren)

other members of staff on a need to know basis only.

- 5.3 All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.
- 5.4 All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.
- 5.5 We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Social Care with their parents /carers unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with Children's Social Care on this point.
- 5.6 All staff are aware that they must promptly share their concerns in writing with the DSL. This must be done through CPOMs or be filling in a Cause for Concerns Form which can be found in Staff Rooms and returning this to the DSL.
- 5.7 All staff are aware that verbal conversations should be recorded immediately following the event and returned to the DSL without delay

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## 6 Supporting Staff

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- 6.1 We recognise that staff working in the school who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm, or appears to be likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting.
- 6.2 We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the DCPOs and to seek further support as appropriate.

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## 7 Allegations against staff

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- 7.1 All school staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.
- 7.2 All Staff should be aware of Guidance on Behaviour Issues, and the school's own Behaviour Management policy.
- 7.3 Guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones by staff and volunteers will be provided in the Employee Handbook.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Refer to "Guidance for Safe Working Practice for the Protection of Children and Staff in Education Settings" available on the DfE website

- 7.4 We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff.
- 7.5 If such an allegation is made, or information is received which suggests that a person may be unsuitable to work with children, the member of staff receiving the allegation or aware of the information, will immediately inform the **School Principal**<sup>7</sup>.
- 7.6 The School Principal will refer all such occasions to the Executive Principal who will discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- 7.7 If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Principal, the person receiving the allegation will immediately refer to the Executive Principal.
- 7.8 If the allegation made to the member of staff concerns the Executive Principal inform the Chair of Governors who will consult as in 7.6 above, without notifying the Executive Principal first.
- 7.9 Under no circumstances will we send a child home, pending such an investigation, unless this advice is given exceptionally, as a result of a consultation with the LADO.
- 7.10 Suspension of the member of staff, excluding the Executive Principal, against whom an allegation has been made, needs careful consideration, and the Executive Principal will seek the advice of the LADO in making this decision.
- 7.11 In the event of an allegation against the Executive Principal, the decision to suspend will be made by the Chair of Governors with advice as in 7.8 above.
- 7.12 We have a procedure for managing the suspension of a contract for a community user in the event of an allegation arising in that context.

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## 8 Whistle-blowing

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- 8.1 We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.
- 8.2 All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the management of child protection, which may include the attitude or actions of colleagues. If it becomes necessary to consult outside the Academy, they should speak in the first instance, to the Area Education Officer/LADO following the Whistleblowing Policy.
- 8.3 Whistle-blowing re the Executive Principal should be made to the Chair of the Governing Body whose contact details are readily available to staff.

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<sup>7</sup> or Chair of Governors in the event of an allegation against the Headteacher

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## 9 Physical Intervention

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- 9.1 We acknowledge that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, when a child is endangering him/herself or others, and that at all times it must be the minimal force necessary to prevent injury to another person.
- 9.2 We understand that physical intervention of a nature which causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under child protection or disciplinary procedures.

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## 10 Anti-Bullying

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- 10.1 Excelsior Academy policy on anti-bullying is set out in a separate document and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. This includes all forms .g. cyber, racist, homophobic and gender related bullying. We keep a record of known bullying incidents. All staff are aware that children with SEND and / or differences/perceived differences are more susceptible to being bullied / victims of child abuse. We keep a record of bullying incidents.

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## 11 Prevention

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- 12.1 We recognise that the Academy plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children by providing children with good lines of communication with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.
- 12.2 The Excelsior Academy community will therefore:
  - 12.2.1 Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to.
  - 12.2.2 Include regular consultation with children
  - 12.2.3 Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
  - 12.2.4 Include safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE, opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, e-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training. and more personal safety/independent travel.
  - 12.2.5 Ensure all staff are aware of school guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.

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## 12 Health & Safety

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- 12.1 Our Health & Safety policy, set out in a separate document, reflects the consideration we give to the protection of our children both physically within the academy environment, and for example in relation to internet use, and when away from the academy and when undertaking school trips and visits.

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## 13 Monitoring and Evaluation

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Our Child Protection Policy and Procedures will be monitored and evaluated by:

- Governing Body visits to the school
- SLT 'drop ins' and discussions with children and staff
- Pupil surveys and questionnaires
- Scrutiny of Attendance data
- Scrutiny of range of risk assessments
- Scrutiny of GB minutes
- Logs of bullying/racist/behaviour incidents for SLT and GB to monitor
- Review of parental concerns and parent questionnaires

## Appendix one

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### Recognising signs of child abuse

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#### **Categories of Abuse:**

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect

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#### Further guidance is also available from DCPO on the following:

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- child missing from education
- child missing from home or care
- child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic violence
- drugs
- fabricated or induced illness
- faith abuse
- female genital mutilation (FGM)
- forced marriage
- gangs and youth violence
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health
- private fostering
- preventing radicalisation
- sexting
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking

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## Signs of Abuse in Children:

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The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong:

- Significant change in behaviour
- Extreme anger or sadness
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behaviour
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations
- Lack of self-esteem
- Self-injury
- Depression
- Age inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Child Sexual Exploitation.

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## Risk Indicators

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The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse. Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but:

- Must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm
- Justifies the need for careful assessment and discussion with designated / named / lead person, manager, (or in the absence of all those individuals, an experienced colleague)
- May require consultation with and / or referral to Children's Services

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups)

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses
- Have unrealistic expectations of the child
- Frequently complain about/to the child and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment)
- Be absent or misusing substances
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits
- Be involved in domestic abuse

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

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## Recognising Physical Abuse

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The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for an injury
- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a "cry for help" and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury)
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries

## Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Any bruising to a pre-crawling or pre-walking baby
- Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)

- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks on small children
- Bruising on the arms, buttocks and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse

### Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth. Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child.

A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

### Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.:

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine)
- Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements
- Burns of uniform depth over a large area
- Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water is his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks)
- Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation

Scalds to the buttocks of a small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

### Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint.

Non-mobile children rarely sustain fractures.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent with the fracture type
- There are associated old fractures
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement
- There is an unexplained fracture in the first year of life

Scars

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, may suggest abuse.

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### Recognising Emotional Abuse

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Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. The manifestations of emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse.

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or not attachment
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach
- Aggressive behaviour towards others
- Scape-goated within the family
- Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children
- Low self-esteem and lack of confidence
- Withdrawn or seen as a “loner” – difficulty relating to others

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### Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

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Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/family.

Recognition can be difficult, unless the child discloses and is believed. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Inappropriate sexualised conduct
- Sexually explicit behaviour, play or conversation, inappropriate to the child's age
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation
- Self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation and suicide attempts
- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties)

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area
- Blood on underclothes
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

### Sexual Abuse by Young People

The boundary between what is abusive and what is part of normal childhood or youthful experimentation can be blurred. The determination of whether behaviour is developmental, inappropriate or abusive will hinge around the related concepts of true consent, power imbalance and exploitation. This may include children and young people who exhibit a range of sexually problematic behaviour such as indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, fetishism, bestiality and sexual abuse against adults, peers or children.

Developmental Sexual Activity encompasses those actions that are to be expected from children and young people as they move from infancy through to an adult understanding of their physical, emotional and behavioural relationships with each other. Such sexual activity is essentially information gathering and experience testing. It is characterised by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development, or both. In considering whether behaviour fits into this category, it is important to consider what negative effects it has on any of the parties involved and what concerns it raises about a child or young person. It should be recognised that some actions may be motivated by information seeking, but still cause significant upset, confusion, worry, physical damage, etc.

it may also be that the behaviour is “acting out” which may derive from other sexual situations to which the child or young person has been exposed.

If an act appears to have been inappropriate, there may still be a need for some form of behaviour management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behaviour.

Abusive sexual activity included any behaviour involving coercion, threats, aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base.

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## Assessment

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In order to more fully determine the nature of the incident the following factors should be given consideration. The presence of exploitation in terms of:

- **Equality** – consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies
- **Consent** – agreement including all the following:
  - Understanding that is proposed based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience
  - Knowledge of society’s standards for what is being proposed
  - Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives
  - Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally
  - Voluntary decision
  - Mental competence
- **Coercion** – the young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

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## Recognising Neglect

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Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical care
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and irresponsible with no apparent medical cause

- Failure of child to grow within normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss
- Child thrives away from home environment
- Child frequently absent from school
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods

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## Child Sexual Exploitation

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The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual exploitation.

Signs include:

- underage sexual activity
- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex
- repeat sexually transmitted infections
- in girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
- receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources
- having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile
- having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)
- changes in the way they dress
- going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- seen at known places of concern
- moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are
- getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- contact with known perpetrators
- involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers
- associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- recruiting other young people to exploitative situations
- truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress

- self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders
- drug or alcohol misuse
- getting involved in crime
- police involvement, police records
- involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership
- injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

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## Sexting

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Whilst professionals refer to the issue as 'sexting' there is no clear definition of 'sexting'. Many professionals consider sexting to be 'sending or posting sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs, via mobile devices or over the internet.

Excelsior Academy refers to the 'Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people' guidance August 2016.

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## Radicalisation

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Excelsior Academy recognises it's duties under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (The Prevent Duty).

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to the vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in Children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. DCPOs should work with Excelsior Academy's Welfare Staff for referrals to relevant agencies.

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## Child Missing Education (CME)

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Excelsior Academy understands the legal requirement to have an admission register, which must be accurate. A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect.

**It is imperative that registers are done accurately in the first 15 minutes of a lesson / session.**

Attendance staff monitor registers and provide tailored support to every pupil around attendance. Where there are issues, an Attendance Officer will provide first day response by visiting the family home.

Welfare staff informs the Local Authority of any pupil who is going to be removed from roll. Staff understand that should they hear a child say they are not going to be in school for any reason, they **MUST** report this to the school's Attendance or Welfare Manager.

Our policies adhere to the Children missing education: statutory guidance for local authorities – September 2016.

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## Private Fostering

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**Private fostering** is when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) is cared for by someone who is not their parent or a 'close relative'. This is a **private** arrangement made between a parent and a carer, for 28 days or more. Professionals who come into contact with a private fostering arrangement must report this to the DSL, who as a responsibility to report this to Children's Social Care.

## Appendix two

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### Forced Marriage (FM)

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This is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party.

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### Honour Based Violence (HBV)

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'Honor-based' violence encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and / or community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – *see further information below*, forced-marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of so called HBV are abuse (regardless of motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubts speak to the designated safeguarding lead.

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### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

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It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM. All staff have a mandatory duty to report disclosures on FGM about a female under 18 **personally** to the police.

#### What is FGM?

It involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

#### 4 types of procedure:

Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris

Type 2 Excision – partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora

Type 3 Infibulation entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia

Type 4 all other procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping the genital area.

#### Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage
- Preserves a girl's virginity
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage
- Upholds family honour
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Fulfils a religious requirement
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

#### Is FGM legal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is **illegal** in most countries including the UK.

#### Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the legs

- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity
- Repeated urinal tract infection
- Disclosure

### The 'One Chance' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings /schools/colleges take action **without delay**.