

Specific Safeguarding issues

Definitions and resources relating to the 16 areas of abuse taken from: **Keeping children safe in education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges September 2016**

Type of harm or abuse, definition	Guidance
<p>Child sexual exploitation (CSE)</p> <p>...exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) because of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly ‘consensual’ relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. (From Keeping children safe in education; Statutory guidance for schools and colleges; April 2014)</p>	<p>What to do if you suspect a child is being sexually exploited, DfE, 2012</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/279511/step_by_step_guide.pdf</p> <p>Safeguarding children and young people from sexual exploitation, DfE 2009</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-from-sexual-exploitation-supplementary-guidance</p>
<p>Bullying including cyberbullying</p> <p>Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups. Many experts say that bullying involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim.. The imbalance of power can... be physical, psychological (knowing what upsets someone), derive from an intellectual imbalance, or by having access to the support of a group, or the capacity to socially isolate. It can result in the intimidation of a person or persons through the threat of violence or by isolating them either physically or online. The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for ‘virtual’ bullying, which can occur in or outside school. Cyber-bullying is a different form of bullying and can happen at all times of the day, with a potentially bigger audience, and more accessories as people forward on content at a click.</p>	<p>Definitions from:</p> <p>Preventing and tackling bullying; Advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies, DfE, 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288444/preventing_and_tackling_bullying_march14.pdf</p> <p>Supporting children and young people who are bullied: advice for schools DfE 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/292505/supporting_bullied_children_advice.pdf</p>

<p>Domestic violence</p> <p>The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:</p> <p>any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional 	<p>Domestic Violence and Abuse, Home office, 2013</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/domestic-violence-and-abuse</p>
<p>Drugs</p> <p>In this guidance document, Where the document refers to drugs, this includes alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, medicines, new psychoactive substances (“legal highs”) and volatile substances, unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>County lines – Drugs gangs using children to traffic drugs across the country.</p>	<p>Drugs: advice for schools; DfE 2012</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/270169/drug_advice_for_schools.pdf</p>
<p>Fabricated or induced illness</p> <p>There are three main ways of the carer fabricating or inducing illness in a child. These are not mutually exclusive and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabrication of signs and symptoms. This may include fabrication of past medical history • Fabrication of signs and symptoms and falsification of hospital charts and records, and specimens of bodily fluids. This may also include falsification of letters and documents • Induction of illness by a variety of means. 	<p>Safeguarding children in whom illness is fabricated or induced, DfE, DoH, HO 2008</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-in-whom-illness-is-fabricated-or-induced</p>

<p>Faith abuse</p> <p>Relating the guidance below: This plan aims to address certain kinds of child abuse linked to faith or belief. This includes: belief in concepts of witchcraft and spirit possession, demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray (traditionally seen in some Christian beliefs), the evil eye or djinns (traditionally known in some Islamic faith contexts) and dakini (in the Hindu context); ritual or muti murders where the killing of children is believed to bring supernatural benefits or the use of their body parts is believed to produce potent magical remedies; and use of belief in magic or witchcraft to create fear in children to make them more compliant when they are being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation.</p>	<p>Child abuse linked to faith or belief: national action plan, DfE 2012</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-action-plan-to-tackle-child-abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief</p>
<p>Forced marriage</p> <p>A forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both spouses do not (or, in the case of some adults with learning or physical disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual, and emotional pressure.</p>	<p>Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage, HM Government, 2009</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/35530/forced-marriage-guidelines09.pdf</p> <p>Forced marriage now a crime, Government news June 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/news/forced-marriage-now-a-crime</p>
<p>Gangs and youth violence</p> <p>‘Street gangs’ for whom crime and violence are a core part of their identity, although ‘delinquent peer groups’ can also lead to increased antisocial behaviour and youth offending. Although some group gatherings can lead to increased antisocial behaviour and youth offending, these activities should not be confused with the serious violence of a gang.</p>	<p>Safeguarding children and young people affected by gang activity, DfE 2010</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288804/Safeguarding_children_Gang_activity.pdf</p> <p>Addressing youth violence and gangs. Practical advice for schools and colleges, Home Office</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/226293/Advice_to_Schools_and_Colleges_on_Gangs.pdf</p>

<p>Private fostering</p> <p>A private fostering arrangement is essentially one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.</p>	<p>Children Act 1989: private fostering, DfE 2005</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-act-1989-private-fostering</p>
<p>Female genital mutilation (FGM)</p> <p>Female genital mutilation comprises all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.¹ There are four types of FGM, ranging from a symbolic prick to the vagina to the fairly extensive removal and narrowing of the vagina opening. In the UK all forms of FGM are prevalent. FGM is also sometimes known as ‘female genital cutting’ or ‘female circumcision’. However, circumcision is not an appropriate term. Communities tend to use local names for referring to this practice including “sunna”.</p>	<p>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Government Equalities Office Factsheet</p> <p>http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/s/safeguarding%20children%20from%20female%20genital%20mutilation%20-%20factsheet.pdf</p> <p>Mandatory reporting of FGM</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469448/FGM-Mandatory-Reporting-procedural-info-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Further guidance</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/513205/MultiAgencyPracticeGuidelinesNov14.pdf</p>
<p>Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)</p> <p>Refers to violence, physical, sexual or otherwise, stalking and harassment and female genital mutilation.</p>	<p>Ending violence against women and girls in the UK, Home Office, 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-in-the-uk</p>

Preventing radicalisation

Section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000 defines terrorism as “the use or threat of action ...designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public ... for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.”

- Radicalisation is defined in the Prevent Strategy as “the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.”
- Extremism is defined in the Prevent Strategy as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.”
- “Violent extremism” is considered by the Prevent Strategy to mean the endorsement of violence to achieve extreme ends.

(From House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, **Roots of violent radicalisation** Nineteenth Report of Session 2010–12)

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

- identifying individuals at risk
- assessing the nature and extent of that risk
- developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Channel: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism, Home Office 2012

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

Sexting

'Sexting' is the exchange of self-generated sexually explicit images, through mobile picture messages or webcams over the internet.

Young people may also call it:

- Cybersex
- Sending a nudie, picture, or selfie. from NSPCC.org.uk

http://www.nspcc.org.uk/help-and-advice/for-parents/talking-about-sex/sexting/sexting_wda96795.html

See also <http://ceop.police.uk/>

Teenage relationship abuse - Relationship abuse can include:

Emotional abuse

- Constant insults and name calling
- Isolation from your friends and family
- Controlling what you wear/where you go
- Checking up on you all the time (checking emails, texts, social networking sites etc)
- Making you feel responsible for the abuse

Physical abuse

- Hitting, punching, pushing, biting, kicking, using weapons etc

Sexual abuse

- Forcing you to have sex
- Unwanted kissing or touching
- Being made to watch pornography against your will
- Pressure not to use contraception

Financial abuse

- Taking/controlling your money
- Forcing you to buy them things
- Forcing you to work or not to work

(From **Abuse in Relationships Leaflet**, part of the This is Abuse Government campaign, Home Office 2013)

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/this-is-abuse-campaign>

Trafficking

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women And Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime to the UN Convention (2000) (ratified by the UK on 6 February 2006) defines trafficking as:

Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked, DfE 2011

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/177033/DFE-00084-2011.pdf

<p>a “Trafficking of persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs</p>	
<p>Mental health</p> <p>Good or positive mental health is more than the absence or management of mental health problems; it is the foundation for wellbeing and effective functioning both for individuals and for their communities.</p>	<p>The mental health strategy for England, DoH, 2011</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-mental-health-strategy-for-england</p>
<p>Breast ironing - The United Nations (UN) states that Breast Ironing affects 3.8 million women around the world and has been identified as one of the five under-reported crimes relating to gender-based violence (http://www.unwomenuk.org/breast-ironing-must-be-stopped/). The custom uses large stones, a hammer or spatulas that have been heated over scorching coals to compress the breast tissue of girls as young as 9 years old. Those who derive from richer families may opt to use an elastic belt to press the breasts so as to prevent them from growing. The mutilation is a traditional practice from Cameroon designed to make teenage girls look less "womanly" and to deter unwanted male attention, pregnancy, and rape. The practice is commonly performed by family members, 58% of the time by the mother (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/HarmfulPractices/GenderEmpowermentandDevelopment.pdf). In many cases the abuser thinks they are doing something good for their daughter, by delaying the effects of puberty so that she can continue her education, rather than getting married.</p>	<p>The practice is commonly performed by family members, 58% of the time by the mother</p> <p>(http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/HarmfulPractices/GenderEmpowermentandDevelopment.pdf).</p>

Honour based violence

"Honour based violence' is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community."

The terms "honour crime" or "honour-based violence" or "izzat" embrace a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women), including assault, imprisonment, and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community. They are being punished for, or allegedly, undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour. In transgressing this correct code of behaviour, the person shows that they have not been properly controlled to conform by their family and this is to the "shame" or "dishonour" of the family.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322310/HMG_Statutory_Guidance_publication_180614_Final.pdf

http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/h_to_k/honour_based_violence_and_forced_marriage/