



Exeter School

**Safeguarding and Child Protection
Policy and Procedures**



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures

This Policy is one of a suite of policies covering the Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children. A printed copy of this policy is available to parents on request from the Headmasters PA, and is also published on the School Web Site.

Policy statement

This policy applies to staff working with pupils on school premises or away from the school on an activity, visit or other educational pursuit.

The safety and well-being of all our pupils at Exeter School is our highest priority. Our business is to know everyone as an individual and to provide a secure and caring environment, so that every pupil can learn, and undertake educational activities in safety. We expect good manners, respect, and fair play to be shown by everyone so that every pupil can develop his/her full potential and feel positive about him/herself as an individual. All pupils should care for and support each other.

Exeter School fully recognises its responsibilities for child protection. All staff must be aware of the professional obligation laid upon them by the 1989 Children's Act and subsequent legislation. The school has a "duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare" (Education Act 2002 Section 157). Every complaint or suspicion of abuse from within or outside the School will be taken seriously and in all proper circumstances will be referred to an external agency such as the social services department of the local authority, the child protection unit of the police or the NSPCC, without investigation within the School.

Policies will be reviewed at least annually unless an incident or new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an interim review.

What is Child Abuse?

Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018) refers to four categories of abuse. (Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Sexual abuse and Neglect) These are set out in detail in Appendix One along with indicators of abuse.

Child protection statement

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, volunteers and governors and are consistent with those of the Devon Safeguarding Children Board.



Policy principles

- The welfare of the child is paramount. The school is committed to act in the best interest of the child.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm.
- Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support.
- The wider environmental factors of a child's life outside of school are considered when making safeguarding assessments (contextual safeguarding) in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018).

Policy aims

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their child protection responsibilities
- To ensure consistent good practice
- To demonstrate the school's commitment with regard to child protection to pupils, parents and other partners

Transparency

Exeter School values its ethos based on respect and mutual tolerance. Parents/guardians have an important role in supporting the work of the School. Copies of this policy, together with our other policies relating to issues of child protection and safeguarding, are on our website, and we hope that parents and guardians will always feel able to take up any issues or worries that they may have with the School. Any allegation of child abuse will be referred to the statutory authorities. Open communications are essential.

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering significant harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

DSL refers to the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the school

Child includes everyone under the age of 18.

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents.



Safeguarding legislation and guidance

The following safeguarding legislation and guidance has been considered when drafting this policy:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018
- Devon Safeguarding Children Board (DCSB) / Babcock guidance and training and Model Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy (Sept 2018)
- ISI Independent Schools Standards Regulations 2016 and Update to Schools June 2018
- Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 (Independent schools only, including academies and CTCs)
- The Education (Independent Schools Standards) (England) Regulations 2015 (Independent schools only, including academies and CTCs)
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Teachers' Standards 2013
- Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018
- School Attendance 2016
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015
- Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales (July 2015) (Prevent) and its supplementary non-statutory guidance and briefing note.

Roles and responsibilities

Key personnel

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) for child protection is Martin Hughes.

email: dep-head@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 411253

mob: 07874 974060

The deputy designated leads are Nicola Fairweather, John Wood.

email: naf@exeterchool.org.uk

tel: 01392 273 679

email: jsw@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 258 738

John Wood is also the **DSL in the Junior School.**

The nominated safeguarding governor and chair of the Welfare & Safeguarding Committee is Ms Ruth

Vigers

email: bursar@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 258 712

The deputy safeguarding governor is Mr Paul Fisher

email: bursar@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 258 712

The Head of Exeter School is Mr Bob Griffin.

email: headmaster@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 273 679

The Head of the Junior School is Mrs Sue Marks.

email: headmistress@exeterschool.org.uk

tel: 01392 258 738



The designated Governor for Safeguarding and Child Protection is Mrs Ruth Vigers, who is responsible to the Governing Body for overseeing all Safeguarding matters. The Welfare and Safeguarding Committee, chaired by Mrs Ruth Vigers meets termly to consider child protection, safeguarding and wellbeing issues and reports to the Governing Body, which formally approves child protection policies once a year at their Spring term meeting in March.

Day-to-day issues are delegated to the Senior Deputy Head who is the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) for the whole School, and the Deputy Head of the Junior School who is the DSL for the Junior School.

The Deputy Head of the Junior School reports safeguarding matters to the DSL formally once a term. They are responsible for:

Reviewing the procedures for and the efficiency with which the child protection duties have been discharged.

Ensuring that any deficiencies or weaknesses in child protection arrangements are remedied without delay.

Approving amendments to child protection arrangements in the light of changing regulations or recommended best practice

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- is a member of SMT and has the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post, including committing resources and supporting and directing other staff
- is appropriately trained, with regular updates
- acts as a source of support and expertise to the school community
- has a working knowledge of DSCB procedures
- makes staff aware of DSCB training courses and the latest policies on safeguarding
- keeps detailed written records of all concerns, ensuring that such records are stored securely and flagged on, but kept separate from, the pupil's general file
- refers cases of suspected abuse to Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub or police as appropriate
- ensures that when a pupil leaves the school, their child protection file is passed to the new school (as soon as possible and ensuring secure transit) and confirmation of receipt is obtained
- considers if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of the child leaving to facilitate a smooth handover
- attends and/or contributes to child protection conferences
- coordinates the school's contribution to child protection plans
- develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies including the DSCB
- ensures that the child protection policy and procedures are reviewed and updated annually
- has responsibility for the provision of online safety (for staff and pupils) within the school
- liaises with the nominated governor, Chair of Governors and Head as appropriate
- makes the child protection policy available publicly, on the school's website or by other means.

The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads

Deputy DSLs are trained to the same level as the DSL and assist the DSL in the above roles. In the absence of the DSL the deputies will assume all of the functions above.



The Deputy Head with responsibility for staff absence and cover monitors absences to ensure that we always have sufficient safeguarding cover on any given school day.

DSL (and deputies) Training and Reporting

The DSL and Deputies have received appropriate training in child protection and inter-agency working and undergo refresher training every two years. They attend courses with other child support agencies to ensure that they remain conversant with best practice. They maintain links with the Devon Safeguarding Children Board and the DSL reports termly to the Welfare and Safeguarding Committee of Governors on the child protection issues outlined above.

The DSL co-ordinates child protection procedures in the school, and maintains records of children subject to child protection plans. The DSL works with the Bursar to maintain an ongoing programme of training for all employees.

The School's records on child protection are kept locked in the Head's Office (Senior School) and Deputy DSL's (Deputy Head Junior School) Office, and are separated from routine pupil records. Access is restricted to the DSL and Deputies and to the Heads of Exeter School and Exeter Junior School.

The DSLs will advise and act upon suspicion, belief and evidence of abuse reported to him / her; keep the Head informed of all actions (unless the Head is the subject of a complaint in which case the DSL should consult with the Chair of Governors without notifying the Head first); and liaise with social services and other agencies on behalf of the school.

Good practice guidelines and staff code of conduct

Good practice includes:

- treating all pupils with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving pupils in decisions that affect them
- encouraging positive, respectful and safe behaviour among pupils
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in pupils' behaviour and to signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- reading and understanding the school's child protection and safeguarding policy, staff code of conduct, pupil behaviour management policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse
- referring all concerns about a pupil's safety and welfare to the DSL, or, if necessary directly to the police or MASH

All staff, including new members of staff, Governors and volunteers, will find the "Code of Conduct for Staff" in the Staff Employment Manual. A paper copy is made available for any volunteers without access to the intranet.



Discussion of the procedures set out in that document is part of the induction procedures for newly appointed staff. The code of conduct provides guidance for teachers and other members of staff. It is not intended to be a substitute for proper training.

The DSL and Deputy DSLs who have received specialist training in Child Protection and Safeguarding, must be informed if any member of staff has any concerns regarding the safeguarding of pupils. Further details of procedures for informing the DSLs of concerns are given in the document Child Protection: Procedures and advice on disclosure: staff guidelines.

Abuse of position of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.

Staff understand that under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a pupil under 18 may be a criminal offence.

Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may have an increased risk of abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur.

To ensure that all of our pupils receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- is a young carer;
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse;
- has returned home to their family from care;
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect;
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- is a privately fostered child.

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups but is not exhaustive.

Raising Awareness with Pupils

Exeter School values its culture of open communication between staff and pupils, and its effective pastoral support structures through both the House system and Form Tutors. We prepare all of our



pupils to make reasoned, informed choices, judgements and decisions. Aspects of safeguarding and child protection issues are covered through our Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) programme delivered through Houses, Form meetings, lessons and visiting speakers.

All pupils know that there are adults to whom they can turn if they are worried, including their Head and Deputy Head of House, their Form Tutor, the Chaplain and the School Nurse.

In particular:

All pupils have access to telephone helplines publicised by the school enabling them to call for advice and support in private.

The School First Aid Room has advice on where pupils can seek help.

We provide leadership training to our Senior Prefects and Heads of House in the Senior School. Pupils appointed as Buddies in the Junior School receive training appropriate to their age in the importance of offering support and assistance to younger pupils. The Senior School has pupil Wellbeing Ambassadors who work with the Deputy Head (Pastoral) on matters of pupil wellbeing.

Pupil Welfare and Well-Being

Exeter School seeks to promote social and moral well-being through its PSHE provision, and to teach pupils to take care of and value themselves, and to think in terms of making a positive contribution to society as adults. Further details are provided in our policies on Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education (SMSC) and PSHE.

Bullying

Bullying, harassment, victimisation and discrimination will not be tolerated. The School staff treat all our pupils and their parents fairly and with consideration, and expect them to reciprocate towards each other, the staff and the school. Any kind of bullying is unacceptable. Full details of the School's position on bullying is given in the Anti-Bullying Policy.

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause anxiety and distress. All incidences of bullying, including online bullying and prejudice-based bullying should be reported and will be managed through our [Anti-bullying Policy](#).

Children missing education

Attendance, absence and exclusions are closely monitored. A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The DSL will monitor unauthorised absence and take appropriate action including notifying the local authority where appropriate, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions and/or are missing for periods during the school day. Staff must be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage (see later sections for more detail).

Whistle blowing if you have concerns about a colleague



Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a pupil are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's "Whistleblowing Policy" is in the Staff Employment Manual and enables staff to raise concerns or allegations, initially in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All allegations of abuse made against staff (including one of the designated persons with responsibility for safeguarding) should be reported immediately to the **Head**, who will then discuss the matter with the DSL and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) before further action is taken. If the Head is absent from School the allegation should be passed immediately to the Chair of Governors who will initiate further action. If the allegation concerns the Head, the Chair of Governors will discuss the matter with the DSL and the LADO. Following due process the school would report to the DBS/Teaching Regulation Agency as appropriate.

Staff may also report their concerns directly to MASH or the police if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action.

Allegations against staff

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, our set procedures must be followed. The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2018) and in the school's Staff Employment Manual.

Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the school, or historical allegations will be reported to the police.

Staff training

It is important that all staff receive training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation and to know what to do if they have a concern. Further detail of Safeguarding and Child Protection Training is documented in a policy and all training, of all categories of school staff, is logged.

New staff and governors will receive a briefing during their induction, which includes the school's child protection and safeguarding, anti-bullying and behaviour management policies, KCSIE 2018 (Part 1 and Annex A) and staff code of conduct, reporting and recording arrangements, and details for the DSL and Deputy DSLs. All staff, including the DSL, Head and governors will receive training that is regularly updated on formal INSET days. All staff will also receive safeguarding and child protection updates via email, the staff intranet, website access and staff meetings throughout the year.

Annually staff are required to read this Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, the schools Behaviour Management Policy and the Staff Code of Conduct, and KCSIE (Part 1 and Annex A). Biennially all staff complete an online assessment to prove their understanding (all new staff complete this online assessment in their first year as part of their induction).

Safer recruitment

Our school complies with the requirements of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018) and the DSCB by carrying out the required checks and verifying the applicant's identity, qualifications and work



history. The school's Staff Recruitment policy sets this out in detail "Checking Employees, Temporary Workers, Governors, Proprietors, Volunteers and Contractors."

At least one member of each recruitment panel will have attended safer recruitment training.

The school obtains written confirmation from supply agencies or third party organisations that agency staff or other individuals who may work in the school have been appropriately checked.

Trainee teachers will be checked either by the school or by the training provider, from whom written confirmation will be obtained.

The school maintains a single central record of recruitment checks undertaken.

Volunteers

Volunteers, including governors will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the school, their contact with pupils and the supervision provided to them. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised.

Contractors

The school checks the identity of all contractors working on site and requests DBS with barred list checks where required by statutory guidance. Contractors who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised during the school day.

Site security

Visitors to the school, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given a badge and colour coded lanyard, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations. The Heads will exercise professional judgement in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site. Further detail is provided in the school's visitor policy.

Extended school and off-site arrangements

All extended and off site activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site on behalf of our school we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our pupils attend off-site activities, including day and residential visits and work related activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

Staff/pupil online relationships

The Staff Employment Manual provides staff with the "E-mail and internet policy" and "Social media policy" which includes their personal online activity and rules regarding online contact and electronic communication with pupils. This is also part of the Code of Conduct section of the Staff Employment Manual.

Child protection procedures: Guidelines for staff



A summary of recognising abuse, taking action and actions if concerned about pupil welfare is given here but expanded upon in the document “Guidelines for Staff on Child Protection: Procedures and Advice on Disclosure” in the policy section of the Staff Intranet.

Recognising abuse

To ensure that our pupils are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone.

Abuse may be committed by adult men or women and by other children and young people.

Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018) refers to four categories of abuse: physical, emotional, sexual and neglect. These are set out at Appendix One along with indicators of abuse.

There are also a number of specific safeguarding concerns that we recognise our pupils may experience;

- child missing from education
- child missing from home or care
- child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic abuse
- 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
- radicalisation
- youth produced sexual imagery (sexting)
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking
- peer on peer abuse

Staff are aware that behaviours linked to drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger and that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse.

We also recognise that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are complex and are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. Staff are aware that in most cases multiple issues will overlap one another.

Taking action



Any child, in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”.

Key points for staff to remember for taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, if necessary call 999
- report your concern as soon as possible to the DSL, definitely by the end of the day
- do not start your own investigation
- share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- complete a record of concern
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you are concerned about a pupil's welfare

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a pupil may be at risk. The pupil's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the pupil the opportunity to talk and ask if they are okay or if they can help in any way.

If a pupil talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, the staff member will, at the appropriate time, let the pupil know that in order to help them they must pass the information on to the DSL. The point at which they tell the pupil this is a matter for professional judgement.

Staff should use the Child Protection Referral Sheet (part of the ‘Guidelines to Staff’ document) to record any safety or wellbeing concerns and must always immediately raise concerns with the DSL or Deputy.

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DSL will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil. Therefore, if the DSL believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from MASH and/or the police before parents are contacted.

Confidentiality, sharing information and GDPR

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

Staff should only discuss concerns with the DSL, Head or chair of governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a ‘need-to-know’ basis.

However, following a number of cases where senior leaders in school had failed to act upon concerns raised by staff, Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) emphasises that any member of staff can contact children's social care if they are concerned about a child.



Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with the GDPR 2018. Information sharing is guided by the following principles. The information is:

- necessary and proportionate
- relevant
- adequate
- accurate
- timely
- secure.

Information sharing decisions will be recorded, whether or not the decision is taken to share.

Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Child protection information will be stored separately from the pupil's school file.

The DSL will normally obtain consent from the pupil and/or parents to share sensitive information within the school or with outside agencies. Where there is good reason to do so, the DSL may share information without consent, and will record the reason for not obtaining consent.

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the GDPR, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the Head or DSL.

The GDPR does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child. The school provides notes on the GDPR in Schedule 1 of the Parental Contract.

Enquiry to MASH

The DSL will make an enquiry to MASH if it is believed that a pupil is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The pupil (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that an enquiry is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

Any member of staff may make a direct enquiry to MASH if they genuinely believe independent action is necessary to protect a child.

Reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff should follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with MASH, police or the NSPCC if:

- the situation is an emergency and the designated safeguarding lead, their deputy, the Head and the chair of governors are all unavailable
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil's safety
- for any other reason they make a judgement that direct referral is in the best interests of the child.

IT Policies



Schools have an important role to play in equipping children and young people to stay safe online both in school and outside. Internet safety is integral to the school's ICT curriculum and is embedded in PSHE. The school ensures that when accessing the internet, terrorist and extremist material is filtered out to keep children safe.

The School has an Acceptable Use Policy to which all staff and users must sign up annually. This includes guidance on the use of personal mobile technology on 3G/4G networks.

Equal Treatment

Exeter School is committed to equal treatment for all, regardless of an individual's age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion, sexual identity or social background. The School aims to create a friendly, caring and perceptive environment in which every individual is valued. We endeavour to contribute positively towards the growing autonomy, self-esteem and safety of each pupil.

Complaints Policy

Exeter School hopes that parents and their children do not have any complaints about the school. A copy of the School's Complaints Procedure-Statement for Parents and Guardians is available on the School website.

Work Experience

The school has detailed procedures to safeguard pupils undertaking work experience, including arrangements for checking people who provide placements and supervise pupils on work experience which are in accordance with the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018).

Children staying with host families

The school may make arrangements for pupils to stay with a host family during a foreign exchange trip or sports tour. Some overseas pupils may reside with host families during school terms and we will work with the local authority to check that such arrangements are safe and suitable. In such circumstances the school follows the guidance in Annex E of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) to ensure that hosting arrangements are as safe as possible.

Private Fostering Arrangements

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or close relative cares for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or 18 if the child is disabled. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in residential schools, children's homes or hospitals are not considered to be privately fostered. Private fostering occurs in all cultures, including British culture and children may be privately fostered at any age.

Exeter School recognise that most privately fostered children remain safe and well but are aware that safeguarding concerns have been raised in some cases. Therefore, all staff are alert to possible safeguarding issues, including the possibility that the child has been trafficked into the country.

By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify children's services as soon as possible. However, where a member of staff



becomes aware that a pupil may be in a private fostering arrangement they will raise this with the DSL and the DSL will notify MASH of the circumstances.

Looked After / Previously Looked After Children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and neglect. Exeter school ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep looked after/previously looked after children safe. Appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after legal status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. The DSL will have details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the Devon County Council's virtual school head for children in care.

Staff Awareness of Risks to Children

All staff should be aware that a child presenting with problems or exhibiting unusual or changed behaviour in school, might be subject to abuse or might be vulnerable to abuse in a number of different contexts. This policy gives outlines of the following with further details in the Appendices listed.

- Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment – See also Appendix 2
- Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting)
- Domestic Abuse – See also Appendix 5
- Radicalisation and Extremism – See Also Appendix 6
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) – See also Appendix 3
- Honour-Based Violence
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – See also Appendix 4
- Forced Marriage

In addition, Appendix 1 has further information on Recognising the Four Categories of Abuse and Appendix 7 on External Contacts and Emergency numbers.

Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

Exeter School has due regard to the new guidance in Section 5, KCSiE 2018 and in the guidance document 'Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges' (DfE May 2018).

In most instances, the conduct of pupils towards each other will be covered by our Anti-Bullying and Behaviour policies. However, some allegations may be of such a serious nature that they may raise safeguarding concerns. Exeter School recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. It will not be passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. The forms of peer on peer abuse are outlined below.

Domestic abuse



An incident or pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual, financial and/or emotional abuse, perpetrated by an adolescent against a current or former dating partner regardless of gender or sexuality.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Children under the age of 18 may be sexually abused in the context of exploitative relationships, contexts and situations by peers who are also under 18.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour

Children and young people presenting with sexual behaviours that are outside of developmentally 'normative' parameters and harmful to themselves and others (For more information, please see Appendix 2).

Serious Youth Violence

Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19' i.e. murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm. 'Youth violence' is defined in the same way, but also includes assault with injury offences.

The term peer-on-peer abuse can refer to all of these definitions and a child may experience one or multiple facets of abuse at any one time. Therefore, our response will cut across these definitions and capture the complex web of their experiences.

There are also different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse (i.e. girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subjected to initiation/hazing type violence).

We aim to reduce the likelihood of peer on peer abuse through;

- the established ethos of respect, friendship, courtesy and kindness;
- high expectations of behaviour;
- clear consequences for unacceptable behaviour;
- providing a developmentally appropriate PSHE curriculum which develops pupils' understanding of healthy relationships, acceptable behaviour, consent and keeping themselves safe;
- systems for any pupil to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, valued and believed;
- robust risk assessments and providing targeted work for pupils identified as being a potential risk to other pupils and those identified as being at risk.

Any concerns, disclosures or allegations of peer on peer abuse in any form should be referred to the DSL. The DSL will seek advice and guidance from MASH and where it is clear a crime has been committed or there is a risk of crime being committed the Police will be contacted.

If a pupil's behaviour negatively impacts on the safety and welfare of other pupils then safeguards will be put in place to promote the well-being of the pupils affected and the victim and perpetrator will be provided with support.

Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting)



The practice of children sharing images and videos via text message, email, social media or mobile messaging apps has become commonplace. However, this online technology has also given children the opportunity to produce and distribute sexual imagery in the form of photos and videos. Such imagery involving anyone under the age of 18 is illegal.

All incidents of this nature should be treated as a safeguarding concern and reported to the DSL. They will be dealt with by the DSL in line with the UKCCIS guidance 'Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people' (UKCCIS2016).

The member of staff should confiscate the device involved and set it to flight mode or, if this is not possible, turn it off. Staff should not view, copy or print the youth produced sexual imagery.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse represents one quarter of all violent crime. It is actual or threatened physical, emotional, psychological or sexual abuse. It involves the use of power and control by one person over another. It occurs regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, class, sexuality, age, religion, mental or physical ability. Domestic abuse can also involve other types of abuse.

We use the term domestic abuse to reflect that a number of abusive and controlling behaviours are involved beyond violence. Slapping, punching, kicking, bruising, rape, ridicule, constant criticism, threats, manipulation, sleep deprivation, social isolation, and other controlling behaviours all count as abuse.

Living in a home where domestic abuse takes place is harmful to children and can have a serious impact on their behaviour, wellbeing and understanding of healthy, positive relationships. Children who witness domestic abuse are at risk of significant harm and staff are alert to the signs and symptoms of a child suffering or witnessing domestic abuse (See Appendix 5).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology. More information and the indicators of CSE is set out in Appendix 3. CSE can happen online and offline and all staff should be aware of the link between online safety and vulnerability to CSE.

The school includes the risks of sexual exploitation in the PSHE curriculum. A common feature of sexual exploitation is that the child often doesn't recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and doesn't see themselves as a victim. The child may initially resent what they perceive as interference by staff, but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.

All staff are made aware of the indicators of Child Sexual Exploitation and all concerns are reported immediately to the DSL.

Honour-Based Violence



Honour based violence (HBV) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.

Honour based violence might be committed against people who;

- become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion;
- want to get out of an arranged marriage;
- want to get out of a forced marriage;
- wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture.

It is a violation of human rights and may be a form of domestic and/or sexual abuse. There is no, and cannot be, honour or justification for abusing the human rights of others.

Female Genital Mutilation

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is illegal in England and Wales under the FGM Act (2003). It is a form of child abuse and violence against women. A mandatory reporting duty requires teachers to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s, which are identified in the course of their professional work, to the police.

The duty applies to all staff employed or engaged to carry out 'teaching work' in the school, whether or not they have qualified teacher status. The duty applies to the individual who becomes aware of the case to make a report. It should not be transferred to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, however the DSL should be informed.

If a teacher is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her or a teacher observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth, the teacher should personally make a report to the police force in which the girl resides by calling 101. The report should be made by the close of the next working day.

School staff are trained to be aware of risk indicators of FGM which are set out in Appendix 4. Concerns about FGM outside of the mandatory reporting duty should be reported to the DSL. Staff should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by female pupils about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period. There should also be consideration of potential risk to other girls in the family and practicing community.

Where there is a risk to life or likelihood of serious immediate harm the teacher should report the case immediately to the police, including dialling 999 if appropriate.

There are no circumstances in which a teacher or other member of staff should examine a girl.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities cannot) consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Coercion may include physical,



psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse.

Forced marriage is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. Since June 2014 forcing someone to marry has become a criminal offence in England and Wales under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage which is common in several cultures. The families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

School staff should never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. The correct procedure is to inform the DSL who will make contact via MASH.

Radicalisation and Extremism

The Prevent Duty for England and Wales (2015) under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on education and other children's services to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Extremism is defined 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.

Some children are at risk of being radicalised; adopting beliefs and engaging in activities which are harmful, criminal or dangerous. Exeter School is clear that exploitation of vulnerable children and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern and follows the Department for Education guidance for schools and childcare providers on preventing children and young people from being drawn into terrorism

Exeter School seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right / Neo Nazi / White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements.

School staff receive training to help identify early signs of radicalisation and extremism. Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in detailed in Appendix 6. Opportunities are provided in the curriculum to enable pupils to discuss issues of religion, ethnicity and culture and the school follows the DfE advice Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC (spiritual, moral, social and cultural education) in Schools (2014).

When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the DSL. If the matter is urgent then Devon & Cornwall Police must be contacted by dialling 999. In non-urgent cases where police advice is sought then dial 101. The Department of Education has also set up a dedicated telephone helpline for staff and governors to raise concerns around Prevent (020 7340 7264).



Further information on Preventing Radicalisation has been included in Keeping Children Safe in Education in line with: [Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales](#), published in March 2015 as part as the UK's Counter Terrorism strategy.

[The Prevent Duty](#), **Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers**, published in June 2015. This non-statutory departmental advice is for governing bodies, Headteachers / Principals, Designated Safeguarding Leads and school staff. The document clarifies what the prevent duty means for schools and what actions are necessary to demonstrate compliance with the duty. It also provides sources of information, advice and support.



Appendix 1

Recognising signs of child abuse

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse (including child sexual exploitation)
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children:

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.

Risk Indicators

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.



Recognising Physical Abuse

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.

Recognising Emotional Abuse

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

Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

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

Recognising Neglect

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



Appendix 2

Sexual Abuse & Sexual Harassment

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.

Staff should be vigilant to:

- bullying (including online bullying)
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery)
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

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. 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. Further information and advice is available in the Devon multi-agency protocol “Working with Sexually Active Young People” available at <https://new.devon.gov.uk/devonsafeguarding/> by choosing Safeguarding Children – Protocols and Guidance for Professionals.



Appendix 3

Child Sexual Exploitation

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:

- going missing from home or school
- regular school absence/truancy
- 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
- online safety concerns such as youth produced sexual imagery or being coerced into sharing explicit images.
- 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.



Appendix 4

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM. If a member of staff, in the course of their work, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, **the member of staff must report this to the Police.**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is illegal in England and Wales under the FGM Act 2003 (“the 2003 Act”). It is a form of child abuse and violence against women. FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons.

Section 5B of the 2003 Act¹ introduces a mandatory reporting duty which requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to report ‘known’ cases of FGM in under 18s which they identify in the course of their professional work to the police. The duty came into force on 31 October 2015.

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 are:

- 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 Leone, 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 and make a referral to children's services.



Appendix 5

Domestic Abuse

How does it affect children?

Children can be traumatised by seeing and hearing violence and abuse. They may also be directly targeted by the abuser or take on a protective role and get caught in the middle. In the long term this can lead to mental health issues such as depression, self-harm and anxiety.

What are the signs to look out for?

Children affected by domestic abuse reflect their distress in a variety of ways. They may change their usual behaviour and become withdrawn, tired, start to wet the bed and have behavioural difficulties. They may not want to leave their house or may become reluctant to return. Others will excel, using their time in your care as a way to escape from their home life.

None of these signs are exclusive to domestic abuse so when you are considering changes in behaviours and concerns about a child, think about whether domestic abuse may be a factor.

What should I do if I suspect a family is affected by domestic abuse?

Contact: <https://new.devon.gov.uk/dsva/>



Appendix 6

Indicators of Vulnerability to Radicalisation

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Extremism is defined by the Government 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.

Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

*The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:
Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.*

There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.

Indicators of vulnerability include:

Identity Crisis

The student / pupil is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;

Personal Crisis

The student / pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;

Personal Circumstances

Migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student / pupil’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;

Unmet Aspirations

The student / pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;

Experiences of Criminality

Which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement / reintegration;



Special Educational Need

Students / pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.

However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.

More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
- Significant changes to appearance and / or behaviour;
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.

[The Prevent Duty can be accessed via this link.](#)



Appendix 7

MASH Contacts



For Early Help, Consultation and Enquiries please contact:

Telephone: 0345 155 1071

E-mail: mashsecure@devon.gcsx.gov.uk

Fax: 01392 448951

Enquiry Form available at: <https://new.devon.gov.uk/educationandfamilies/child-protection/making-a-mash-enquiry>

Post: Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub, P.O. Box 723, Exeter EX1 9QS

Emergency Duty Team – out of hours: 0845 6000 388

Police – non emergency: 101

For all LADO enquiries Exeter: (01392) 384964

Or

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/educationandfamilies/child-protection/managing-allegations-against-adults-working-with-children>

Early Help Team:

Manager Exeter and South: Vacant

Manager Mid & East and North: Stephen Matthewman

Early Help Advisers:

North: Pete Simpson - peter.simpson@devon.gcsx.gov.uk - 07817 124965

Mid & East: Lisa Robinson - lisa.robinson@devon.gov.uk - 07891 417159

South: Leonora Eddolls - leonora.eddolls@devon.gov.uk - 07580 711832

Exeter: Jan Mead - jan.mead@devon.gov.uk - 07891 417073

Early Help Assistants: Rachel Wright, Karol Stannard, Laura Syree - 0345 155 1071, ask for Early Help earlyhelpsecure@devon.gov.uk

Additional Information:

Partnership restructure – The Devon Children and Families Partnership

Our ambition to improve outcomes for children by making multi-agency working more effective, has prompted the restructure of our children's partnership arrangements. This will lead to the establishment of "The Devon Children and Families Partnership". The Devon Children and Families Partnership (DCFP) merges the functions of the Devon Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB) and the Children, Young People and Families Alliance (Alliance). Devon LSCB's statutory duties are discharged through this new partnership.



The new partnership arrangements will 'go live' from the 1st July 2017. While all partners agree on the direction of travel some details are still being discussed and arrangements will be tweaked as the partnership settles into the new arrangements.

