

## **32. Safeguarding Appendices**

This document complements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy. It details a range of specific ways in which children and young people can be abused. Staff should refer to this document for information where they suspect any aspect of abuse is occurring and refer all suspicions and concerns in line with safeguarding procedures.

### **Contents:**

- Breast ironing or breast flattening
- Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB)
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- County lines
- Cuckooing
- Domestic Abuse
- Extremism and radicalisation (including Prevent Duty)
- Fabricated or induced illness (FII)
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Forced marriage
- Honour based abuse (HBA)
- Modern slavery and child trafficking
- Online safety
- Private Fostering
- Up skirting and down blousing

### **Breast ironing or breast flattening**

Breast ironing, also known as breast flattening, is a process where young girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down through the use of hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear or to delay the development of the breasts entirely. It is believed that by carrying out this act, young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage. These actions can cause serious health issues such as abscesses, cysts, itching, tissue damage, infection, discharge of milk, dissymmetry of the breasts, severe fever.

## **Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB)**

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB) can happen in families when there is a concept of belief in:

- 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 multi-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
- 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
- Children's actions are believed to have brought bad fortune to the family or community.

## **Child criminal exploitation (CCE) and Child sexual exploitation (CSE)**

Both CCE and CSE are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CCE and CSE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation (*Keeping children safe in education*).

### **Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)**

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any **criminal** activity. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Other examples include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people. Signs and symptoms of CCE are similar to those for CSE below.

### **Child sexual exploitation (CSE)**

CSE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into **sexual** activity. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology and may be without the child's immediate knowledge such as through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media.

Signs and symptoms include:

- Physical injuries such as bruising or bleeding
- Having money or gifts they are unable to explain
- Sudden changes in their appearance
- Becoming involved in drugs or alcohol, particularly if it is suspected they are being supplied by older men or women
- Becoming emotionally volatile (mood swings are common in all young people, but more severe changes could indicate that something is wrong)
- Using sexual language beyond that expected for their age or stage of development
- Engaging less with their usual friends
- Appearing controlled by their phone
- Switching to a new screen when you come near the computer
- Nightmares or sleeping problems
- Running away, staying out overnight, missing school
- Changes in eating habits
- Talk of a new, older friend, boyfriend or girlfriend
- Losing contact with family and friends or becoming secretive
- Contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

## **County Lines**

The National Crime Agency (NCA) defines county lines as gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs from big cities into smaller towns, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line.' Customers live in a different area to the dealers, so drug runners are needed to transport the drugs and collect payment.

Perpetrators often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. A child is targeted and recruited into county lines through schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children's homes and care homes.

Signs and symptoms include:

- Changes in dress style
- Unexplained, unaffordable new things (for example, clothes, jewellery, cars etc.)
- Missing from home or school and/or significant decline in performance
- New friends with those who don't share any mutual friendships with the victim, gang association or isolation from peers or social networks
- Increase in anti-social behaviour in the community including weapons
- Receiving more texts or calls than usual
- Unexplained injuries
- Significant changes in emotional well-being
- Being seen in different cars or taxis driven by unknown adults
- A child being unfamiliar with where they are.

## **Cuckooing**

Cuckooing is a form of county lines crime. In this instance, the drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to criminally exploit them by using their home as a base for drug dealing, often in multi-occupancy or social housing properties. May referred to as a 'trap house'.

Signs and symptoms include:

- An increase in people, particularly unknown people, entering or leaving a home or taking up residence
- An increase in cars or bikes outside a home
- A neighbour who hasn't been seen for an extended period
- Windows covered or curtains closed for a long period
- Change in resident's mood and/or demeanour (for example, secretive, withdrawn, aggressive or emotional)
- Substance misuse and/or drug paraphernalia
- Increased anti-social behaviour.

## Domestic abuse

The definition of domestic abuse from the Domestic Abuse Act, 2021 is:

*Behaviour of a person (A) towards another person (B) is 'domestic abuse' if:*

- *A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other*
- *The behaviour is abusive.*

*Behaviour is 'abusive' if it consists of any of the following:*

- *Physical or sexual abuse*
- *Violent or threatening behaviour*
- *Controlling or coercive behaviour*
- *Economic abuse (any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B's ability to acquire, use or maintain money or other property and/or obtain goods or services)*
- *Psychological, emotional or other abuse.*

*It does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.*

Domestic abuse can happen to anyone regardless of gender, age, social background, religion, sexuality or ethnicity and domestic abuse can happen at any stage in a relationship.

Signs and symptoms of domestic abuse include:

- Changes in behaviour (for example, becoming very quiet, anxious, frightened, tearful, aggressive, distracted, depressed etc.)

- Visible bruising or single, or repeated, injury with unlikely explanations
- Change in the manner of dress (for example, clothes to hide injuries that do not suit the weather)
- Stalking, including excessive phone calls or messages
- Partner or ex-partner exerting an unusual amount of control or demands over work schedule
- Frequent lateness or absence from work.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children, whether they witness the abuse or not.

Where incidents of domestic abuse are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information, without permission, in cases of child protection or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

### **Extremism and radicalisation (including Prevent Duty)**

Under the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015, there is a duty to safeguard vulnerable and at-risk children by preventing them from being drawn into terrorism. This is known as the Prevent Duty.

Children can be exposed to different views and receive information from various sources and some of these views may be considered radical or extreme. Radicalisation is the way a person comes to support or be involved in extremism and terrorism; usually it's a gradual process so those who are affected may not realise what's happening. Radicalisation is a form of harm. The process may involve:

- Being groomed online or in person
- Exploitation, including sexual exploitation
- Psychological manipulation
- Exposure to violent material and other inappropriate information
- The risk of physical harm or death through extremist acts.

Signs of radicalisation may be:

- Isolating themselves from family and friends
  - Talking as if from a scripted speech
  - Unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
  - Sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
  - Increased levels of anger
  - Increased levels of secretiveness, especially around internet use.
- (Source: NSPCC)

For further information and guidance visit [The Prevent Duty website](#).

We will tackle radicalisation by:

- Training all staff to understand what is meant by the terms 'Prevent Duty' and 'radicalisation' during their induction and future supervision/appraisal
- Ensuring staff understand how to recognise indicators of potential radicalisation and act on these in line with procedures
- Make any referrals relating to extremism to the police or government helpline in a timely way, sharing relevant information as appropriate
- Ensure our nursery is an inclusive environment and that children are taught about British values.

### **Fabricated or induced illness (FII)**

Fabricated/induced illness is a form of physical abuse. This abuse is when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. The parent may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation. They may exaggerate a real illness and symptoms or deliberately induce an illness through poisoning with medication or other substances, or they may interfere with medical treatments. This may also be presented through false allegations of abuse or encouraging the child to appear disabled or ill to obtain unnecessary treatment or specialist support.

### **Female genital mutilation (FGM)**

FGM is a form of physical abuse. FGM is a procedure where the female genital organs are injured or changed with no medical reason. The procedure may be

carried out shortly after birth, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman's first pregnancy, according to the community.

It is frequently a very traumatic and violent act for the victim and can cause harm in many ways. The practice can cause severe pain and there may be immediate and/or long-term health consequences, including mental health problems, difficulties in childbirth, causing danger to the child and mother, and/or death (definition taken from the *multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation*). Other consequences include shock, bleeding, infections (tetanus, HIV and hepatitis B and C) and organ damage.

There is a **mandatory duty** to report to police any case where an act of **FGM** appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18.

### **Forced marriage**

A forced marriage is defined as 'a marriage in which one, or both spouses, do not consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure.'

Where incidents of forced marriage are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers, we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information without permission in cases of child protection, or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

### **Honour based abuse (HBA)**

HBA is described as 'incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.' (*Keeping children safe in education*, 2022). Such abuse can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their 'honour' code. It is a violation of human rights and may be domestic, emotional and/or sexual abuse such as being held against their will,



threats of violence or actual assault. It often involves wider family networks or community pressure and so can include multiple perpetrators.

Signs and symptoms of HBA include:

- Changes in how the child dresses or acts, such as not 'western' clothing or make-up
- Visible injuries, or repeated injury, with unlikely explanations
- Signs of depression, anxiety or self-harm
- Frequent absences
- Restrictions on friends or attending events.

Where incidents of HBA are shared by our own staff, students or volunteers, we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information without permission in cases of child protection, or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

### **Modern slavery and child trafficking**

Child trafficking and modern slavery is when children are recruited, moved, transported and then exploited, forced to work or are sold.

For a child to have been a victim of trafficking there must have been:

- *Action*: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation
- *Purpose*: sexual exploitation, forced labour or domestic servitude, slavery, financial exploitation, illegal adoption, removal of organs.

Modern slavery includes slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and child trafficking. Victims of modern slavery are also likely to be subjected to other types of abuse such as physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

Signs and symptoms for children include:

- Being under control and reluctant to interact with others

- Having few personal belongings, wearing the same clothes every day or wearing unsuitable clothes
- Being unable to move around freely
- Appearing frightened, withdrawn, or showing signs of physical or emotional abuse.

## Online safety

While the growth of internet and mobile device use brings many advantages, the use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues such as child sexual exploitation and radicalisation.

There are four main areas of risk associated with online safety:

- Content - being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material such as pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views
- Contact - being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users such as commercial advertising or adults posing as children or young adults
- Conduct - personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images and online bullying
- Commerce - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

Report **online safety concerns** to the DSL and to the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP): <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Safety-Centre/>

**Inappropriate content** received via email must be reported to the DSL and to the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): <https://www.iwf.org.uk/>

## Private Fostering

If a child is living for more than 28 days with someone who is not immediate family or approved by the Local Authority, then they are privately fostered. It is a legal requirement under the Children's Act 1989 for all Local Authorities to keep a record of all children who are privately fostered and ensure that the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child.

Children may be privately fostered for many reasons, including having direct family living overseas, parents who become too ill to care for them effectively, a parent in prison, or children who are asylum seekers or refugees.

To be privately fostered, the child must be:

- Under 16, or under 18 and with a disability
- Living in the care of someone who is not a direct relative, which includes a cousin, aunt/uncle, family friend, childminder or neighbour
- Living in this arrangement for 28 days or more. This can be cumulative if it is the majority of the care provided
- The arrangement is private and not directed by the Local Authority

Children who are privately fostered are more vulnerable without Local Authority oversight, as the carer may not be suitable or able to meet their needs. Children may experience low self-esteem or resilience and have experienced trauma from leaving their family.

It is primarily the parent or person looking after the child who have responsibility for informing the Local Authority. However, all professionals involved with the family also have a duty to inform the Local Authority if they become aware of a private fostering situation.

### **Up skirting/down blousing**

Up skirting and down blousing are criminal offences. They involve taking pictures of someone's genitals, buttocks or other intimate images under their clothing without them knowing, either for sexual gratification or in order to humiliate, or distress, the individual.

<b>This policy was adopted on</b>	<b>Signed on behalf of the nursery</b>	<b>Date for review</b>
13/05/25	<i>Seren Brown</i>	30/04/26