



The
Maltby Learning Trust

MLT Supplementary Safeguarding Guidance: Specific Safeguarding Issues

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2. INTRODUCTION TO SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) recognises that children and young people may experience risk factors beyond their family home and that the relationships they form within school, their neighbourhoods and online can involve violence, abuse and exploitation. These wider environmental factors which present risk to safety, and over which parents/carers often have little influence, should be considered within the full context of abuse and neglect. It is also important to understand that indicators of abuse or exploitation may manifest in a child's behaviour; while behaviour may be clearly overt, it may also present as social withdrawal.

Specific safeguarding issues are complex and should be tackled in conjunction with parents (unless contraindicated) and other agencies, including the police. However, if any form of abuse or neglect is suspected, the safeguarding procedures as defined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy must be followed. This would usually be to the Designated Safeguarding Officers or Academy Principal in the first instance but via the Local Authority's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (Rotherham) on 01709 336080 or 01302 737777 (Doncaster) as applicable, and as necessary.

3. CHILD CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION (CCE) AND GANG RELATED ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

Children and young people often gather together to form peer groups which may socialise in public places, and which may lead to antisocial/youth offending behaviour. However, this type of 'gang' should not be confused with street gangs (which constitute a higher threat of serious violence) or organised crime groups. Involvement with gang related activity may constitute child criminal exploitation and form part of **County Lines** activity.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Street gangs have a hierarchical structure based on characteristics such as age, physical strength, propensity to violence and older sibling rank. There may be rites involved in gaining membership eg antisocial/criminal behaviour or sex acts. Evidence shows a high incidence of rape of girls who are associated with gangs, including multiple rape by different gang members. Incidence of rape of boys is not known but boys and young men should also be considered vulnerable to sexual violence.

This type of gang is likely to lay claim to territory, not necessarily geographical, and be in conflict with other similar gangs. Street gangs may be involved in drug dealing on behalf of organised crime groups as well as the sexual abuse/exploitation of both boys and girls.

Organised crime groups involve serious and organised criminality on a large scale, and, is normally led by adults who are involved for personal gain (eg monetary gain, status). Criminal activities include the exploitation of vulnerable children and adults, trafficking and modern slavery, and the movement and selling of drugs; these activities typically involve high levels of violence, coercion and intimidation.

The criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that typically crosses county boundaries: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 defines CCE as:

'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 (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. 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.'

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 describes how children may be at risk of being forced to work in cannabis factories, county lines activity, forced into thievery and/or to make threats against other young people. County Lines is particularly insidious as children may be recruited to move drugs and money between different geographical locations and can be exposed to techniques such as 'plugging'; this is where drugs are concealed internally to escape detection. County lines gangs will often manufacture drug debts and threaten violence against family members to trap children into this form of exploitation.

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

Children, regardless of gender, across the age range (3-19) could be considered at risk of exploitation in areas where there is gang related activity, with younger children often being exploited by older,

more 'powerful' gang members. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, the use of force, coercion, threats and/or violence may be present and some form of power imbalance will most likely be present. Children who have a history of committing offences, substance abuse, anti-social behaviour and truancy, and/or peers with this profile, should be considered as being vulnerable.

In addition to risk indicators associated with sexual exploitation (see separate CSE section), indicators for gang related activity and/or criminal exploitation may include:

- Increased absence from school
- Decline in academic performance
- Significant change in wellbeing and/or self-harm
- Signs of assault and/or unexplained injuries
- Alcohol and substance misuse
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions
- Starting to use new or unknown slang words
- Dressing in a particular style or 'uniform' which includes a particular colour
- New nickname
- Graffiti style 'tags' on possessions including school books
- Change in friendships and/or association with known or suspected gang members including family members, and/or those known to be involved in exploitation
- Adopting certain codes of behaviour eg ways of talking and hand signs
- Expressing aggressive or intimidating views towards other groups of young people, including those who have previously been friends
- Making threats to other young people
- Concern about the presence of unknown youths in the neighbourhood

More information can be found in:

- Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020)
- Home Office Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418131/Preventing_youth_violence_and_gang_involvement_v3_March2015.pdf
- Home Office Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines>
- https://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_ch_affected_gang_act.html?zoom_highlight=criminal+exploitation

4. CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

INTRODUCTION

Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse which can affect any child under the age of 18 years including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to sex. Child sexual exploitation may include all the indicators of sexual abuse including penetrative, non-penetrative and non-contact sexual activity, but a key factor is that some form of exchange is made between victim (namely sexual activity) in return for tangible rewards (eg money, drugs, alcohol) and/or intangible rewards (eg status, protection, perceived love and affection) from the perpetrator. The perpetrator in return likely receives monetary gain, discharge of a debt and/or enhanced power and status. Sexual gratification without gain would be seen as child sexual abuse, but not necessarily exploitation.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 defines Child Sexual Exploitation as:

'CSE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child 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. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE may affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (eg through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).'

It is important to recognise that child sexual exploitation is never the victim's fault despite the perceived exchange of goods and services. All children and young people under the age of 18 have a right to be safe and protected from harm.

Children who are sexually exploited are likely to experience both short-term and long-term consequences in terms of their physical and mental health, their current relationships and those in the future (including attachment to their own children), their education and consequently future employment and career prospects. Child sexual exploitation is a complex issue and it can sometimes be difficult to identify and assess CSE, and to separate the indicators from 'normal' adolescent behaviour. It is therefore imperative that professionals and volunteers working for Maltby Learning Trust are alert to risk factors, including online behaviours and potential indicators of grooming and exploitation, and take actions to report concerns.

The following principles are key:

- All professionals and volunteers have a duty to report safeguarding concerns;
- Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse and must be recognised as constituting an immediate risk;
- Child sexual exploitation takes different forms, including online and offline, and can affect any child or young person;

- All individuals under 18 years of age are entitled to be recognised as children and to be afforded protection and support;
- Safeguarding responsibilities do not depend on a child's desire to be safeguarded. A duty of care overrides confidentiality;
- Child sexual exploitation, as with other forms of abuse, causes trauma which may impact on behaviour and presentation;
- 'Professional curiosity' should be employed to look beyond presenting behaviours and presentation;
- There can be an overlap between victims and perpetrators, and all victim-blaming should therefore be challenged;
- All children deserve an equitable duty of care for their safety and welfare including vulnerable groups eg SEND, LGBT and BME children.

Child sexual exploitation can occur in all communities, among all social and ethnic groups and affect all genders. It can happen to any child. Many children who are sexually exploited have been victim to other forms of abuse. Additionally, the grooming process can often mean that children who are sexually exploited do not always recognise that they are being abused. This is particularly pertinent to 16 and 17 year olds who may believe that they are entering into a consensual sexual activity because they are legally able to give consent. While all children without adequate systemic support may be vulnerable, this age group may be particularly so in terms of lack of financial support.

Children are sexually exploited both offline and online; this means that very young children including those of primary age can also be at risk of being affected or targeted. Those most at risk tend to be 12-15 years of age. Consideration should also be given to the fact that boys are less likely than girls to disclose abuse and the apparent propensity for victims to be female should not preclude concerns for boys being reported. It is also important to be aware that a child may be both a victim and a perpetrator; children are often forced to take part in the exploitation of another child under duress or forced to introduce other children to their abuse under threats to their family's safety.

Child sexual exploitation is complex and is often linked to other types of crime, including:

- Child trafficking
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual violence in intimate relationships
- Grooming (offline and online)
- Abusive images of children and their distribution
- Drugs related offences
- Gang related activity
- Immigration related offences
- Domestic servitude

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

There are a number of vulnerability factors which may make a child more susceptible to becoming a victim of child sexual exploitation including:

- Prior experience of abuse (neglect, physical, emotional, sexual)
- Lack of a safe and/or stable home environment, including historic (eg 'toxic trio' domestic abuse, parental mental health issues, parental substance misuse)
- Bereavement or loss
- Social isolation or social difficulties
- Economic vulnerability including homelessness or insecure accommodation status
- Connections with other children who are being sexually exploited
- Connections with individuals engaged in adult sex work
- Physical or learning disability
- Being in care
- Sexual identity
- Absence of a safe environment to explore sexuality

It is important to note that while most child abuse occurs within the home, child sexual exploitation usually takes place externally or in the community. It may be the case that the exploitation takes place without the child being fully aware or understanding that certain events constitute abuse. Sexual exploitation is particularly insidious when it occurs online as it can allow perpetrators to initiate contact with multiple users, offers a perception of anonymity for both victims and perpetrators and often results in victims participating in activities online which they wouldn't participate in offline. As the transfer of images online allows for rapid sharing with others the potential for further abuse is exponentially increased.

Child sexual exploitation can occur without any obvious sign of risk. However, potential indicators of risk include:

- Acquisition of goods including money, clothes and mobile phones without plausible explanation
- Association with gangs and/or isolation from peers and social networks
- Exclusion and/or unexplained absence from school
- Persistently missing from home/care, going missing or returning home late
- Excessive receipt of phone calls/texts/ online messages, including multiple callers from unknown adults or peers
- Returning home under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol
- Age-inappropriate sexualised behaviour, including sexualised language
- Sexually transmitted infection, pregnancy and/or seeking an abortion
- Evidence of or suspicion of physical or sexual assault
- Relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups. This may include entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- Frequenting areas known for sex work
- Associating with others known to be sexually exploited
- Concerning use of social media/internet, including the sharing of images
- Increasing secretiveness around behaviours
- Self-harm or significant changes in mental health and emotional wellbeing

More information can be found in:

- Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020)
- Child Sexual Exploitation: Definition and Guide for Practitioners (DfE 2017)

http://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_ca_sex_exp.html

5. EXPOSURE TO DIGITAL AND INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Digital and Interactive Technology covers a range of electronic mediums where messages can be conveyed without actual face-to-face contact. As the internet has become more widely accessible via phones, tablets, games consoles etc, the exchange of texts, photos and videos has become more widespread. Social networking sites can pose a risk to children as they are often used by perpetrators to engage children in abuse. This includes child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation but also extends to radicalisation.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

'Internet abuse' relates to four main areas of abuse to children:

- Abusive images of children (these are not necessarily confined to the internet). Any indecent or obscene image involving a child has involved a person(s) who in creating that image, and/or sharing that image, has been party to abusing that child
- A child or young person being groomed for the purpose of sexual abuse and/or exploitation
- Exposure to exploitative images and other offensive material via the Internet
- The use of the internet, particularly social media sites and apps, to engage children in extremist ideologies

Internet abuse may also include cyber-bullying or online bullying.

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

Indicators that a child is subject to internet abuse may be difficult to identify but it is important to be alert to the following:

- Noticeable change in attitude towards the use of computer or phone
- Changes in behaviour and mood
- Changes to a child's circle of friends
- Not wanting to be alone with a particular person

Children should be supported to understand that when they use digital technology, they should not give out any personal information including name, address, phone numbers and school, and should refer to a parent or trusted adult if they are asked for this type of information. They should also be warned about the risks of taking sexually explicit photographs and that by sharing them, not only are they beyond the child's control, the child is also engaging in a criminal act, and leaving themselves vulnerable to exploitation. The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. MLT Academies are aware that the predominant issues associated with online safety are:

- Content – exposure to illegal, harmful or inappropriate material; for example, pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views
- Contact – harmful online interaction with others; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children on young people
- Conduct – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood, or causes, harm; for example making, sending and receiving explicit images (the production and sharing of sexual images of under 18's is illegal), or online bullying.

MLT Academies understand the responsibility to educate our students about all online safety issues, teaching them the appropriate behaviours and critical thinking skills to enable them to remain both safe and legal when using the internet and related technologies in and beyond the context of the classroom. There is a separate E-Safety Policy which can be found on the MLT website.

MLT Academies will provide information for parents/carers on online safety including links to useful websites.

For further information refer to:

- Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) and http://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_ca_information.html

6. YOUTH PRODUCED SEXUAL IMAGERY (SEXTING)

INTRODUCTION

Sharing photographs and videos online is part of daily life for many people, enabling them to share their experiences, connect with friends and record their lives. Photographs and videos can be shared as text messages, email, posted on social media or increasingly via mobile messaging apps, such as Snapchat, WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger.

The increase in the speed and ease of sharing imagery has brought concerns about young people producing and sharing sexual imagery of themselves and also sending or receiving sexually explicit text messages. This can expose them to risks, particularly if the imagery/text is shared further, including embarrassment, bullying and increased vulnerability to sexual and criminal exploitation.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

The term 'youth produced sexual imagery' is the preferred term, rather than 'sexting' as it clarifies the following:

- 'Youth produced' includes children sharing images that they, or another child, has created of themselves
- 'Sexual' is clearer than 'indecent.' Deciding whether something is 'decent' implied a value judgement and may be depending on context
- 'Imagery' covers both still photographs and moving videos

The production and sharing of sexual images of under 18's is also illegal. However, it is also recognised that children frequently have natural curiosity about sex and their exploration of relationships and the law criminalising indecent images of children was created prior to the widespread access and mass adoption of the internet. The law was not intended to criminalise children unnecessarily and it is therefore important to provide education, support and/or safeguarding in the first instance. The types of incidents covered by the phrase youth produced sexual imagery include:

- A person under the age of 18 who creates and shares sexual imagery of themselves with a friend under the age of 18 years
- A person under the age of 18 who shares sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18 with a person under the age of 18 or an adult
- A person under the age of 18 who is in possession of sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18

It does not cover:

- The sharing of sexual imagery of people under 18 by adults – this constitutes child sexual abuse and would require reporting to the police
- Children under the age of 18 sharing adult pornography or exchanging sexual texts which don't contain imagery

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

When an incident occurs in school which involves the sharing of youth produced sexual imagery, this

should be referred to safeguarding for risk assessment and interview with the child. Parents will be informed of the incident and it may well be that a police officer affiliated with the school is engaged to discuss the risks and legal implications with a child.

If any risk of harm is deduced from speaking to the child then a referral to MASH will be made. It may also be necessary to seize the device in question, turn it off and keep it locked until the police retrieve it.

The following assessments should be made with a view to identifying without looking what the image contains and whether anyone else have been involved, who has seen or shared the image, and how further distribution can be prevented:

- Why was the imagery shared? Was the young person coerced or put under pressure to produce the imagery?
- Who has shared the imagery? Where has the imagery been shared? Was it shared and received with the knowledge of the pupil in the imagery?
- Are there any adults involved in the sharing of imagery? If so, this would constitute child sexual abuse (and possibly child sexual exploitation).
- What is the impact on the children involved?
- Do the children involved have additional vulnerabilities?
- Does the child understand consent?
- Has the child taken part in this kind of activity before?

Adults should not view youth produced sexual imagery unless there is a good reason to do so. Any decision to view imagery by the Designated Safeguarding Lead should be satisfied that:

- It is the only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies (ie not possible to establish the facts from the children involved)
- It is necessary to report the image to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the child or parent in making a report
- It is unavoidable because a child has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device and/or network.

If the image is viewed, it is important that it is not copied, printed or shared; that the Designated Lead or member of staff have delegated authority from the Principal, that the viewing takes place with another member of staff present, ideally from the senior leadership team; that it takes place on school premises, that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the young person in the imagery wherever possible and that a comprehensive record of these decisions are made.

If no other agencies need to be involved, then the image should be deleted. In most cases young people should be asked to delete imagery and confirm they have done so. Children should be reminded that the possession of youth produced sexual imagery is illegal and that if they refuse to delete the material, or it is later discovered that they did not delete the image, they are committing a criminal offence and the police may then be involved with a view to bringing a criminal charge.

When speaking to a child and discussing the sharing of youth produced sexual imagery then it is important to:

- Recognise that children can be under pressure to take part in the sharing of imagery
- Remain solution focused – avoid questions such as 'why have you done this'
- Reassure the child that the school will do everything they can to help and support them
- Help the child to understand what has happened by discussing wider pressures they may face and the motivations of the person who sent the imagery,

- Discuss issues of consent within healthy relationships

For further information refer to:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/609874/6_2939_SP_NCA_Sexting_In_Schools_FINAL_Update_Jan17.pdf

SEARCHING, SCREENING AND CONFISCATION

Staff in school are able to search a student for any item as long as the student agrees (subject to the child's ability to give informed consent). Formal written consent is not required – authorised staff should simply ask the student to turn out his or her pockets or ask if they can look in the student's bag or locker. A student refusing to co-operate can be treated as in other circumstances where non-compliance may be an issue and apply an appropriate sanction in line with the school's behaviour policy.

When a student does not consent, Principals and authorised staff are able to search students or their possessions where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a student has a prohibited item in their possessions. The DfE categorises prohibited items as:

- Knives or weapons
- Alcohol
- Illegal drugs
- Stolen items
- Tobacco and cigarette papers
- Fireworks
- Pornographic images
- Any article that the member of staff reasonably suspects has been, or is likely to be, used to commit an offence, or
- To cause personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil).

Principals and authorised staff can also search for any item banned by the school rules which has been identified in the rules as an item which may be searched for. Staff can then seize any prohibited item found as a result of a search and any item which they consider harmful or detrimental to school discipline. Schools can refuse to have a student on the premises if they refuse to be screened.

The member of staff undertaking the search must be the same sex as the student being searched and there must be a witness (also a staff member) present. If possible, the witness should also be the same sex as the student being searched. The only exceptions to this are where there are reasonable grounds to believe there is a serious risk of harm to an individual(s) if the search is not conducted immediately and it is not reasonably practical to summon another member of staff.

The person undertaking the search may not require the student to remove any clothing other than outer clothing (clothing that is not worn next to the skin or immediately over a garment that is being worn as underwear). Outer clothing would include hats, shoes, boots, gloves, scarves. Possession means any goods over which the student appears to have control eg desks, bags, lockers.

Authorised staff can use their discretion to confiscate, retain and/or destroy any items found as a result of a 'with consent' search so long as it is reasonable in the circumstances. The law protects members of staff from liability in any proceedings brought against them for any loss of, damage to, any item they have confiscated, provide they acted lawfully. The following points are pertinent:

- Where any article is thought to be a weapon, or constitutes evidence of an offence, it must be passed to the police.
- Stolen items of value and controlled drugs must be delivered to the police as soon as possible unless there is a good reason to dispose of them. This would include legal highs.
- Schools are allowed to dispose of alcohol, fireworks, tobacco and cigarette papers as they think appropriate although this does not include returning it to the student.
- An electronic device may be examined if there is good reason to do so. Images found on a mobile phone or other electronic device can be deleted unless it is necessary to pass them to the police. If a member of staff finds a pornographic image they may dispose of the image unless its possession constitutes a specified offence (ie it is extreme or child pornography) in which case it must be delivered to the police as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Schools are not required to inform parents before a search takes place or to seek their consent to search.
- There is no legal requirement to make or keep record of a search.
- Schools should inform the individual student's parents/carers where alcohol, illegal drugs or potentially harmful substances are found, although there is no legal requirement to do so.
- Complaints about searching or screening should be dealt with through the normal school's complaints procedures.

For full guidance refer to:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/554415/searching_screening_confiscation_advice_Sept_2016.pdf

USEFUL CONTACTS: <http://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

7. CHILD TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

INTRODUCTION

Modern Slavery is a form of organised crime in which individuals, including children and young people are treated as commodities and exploited for criminal gain. Victims and perpetrators (often known as traffickers or slave drivers) may be of any gender. Perpetrators use grooming methods to gain the trust of their victims (eg promise of a better life, security for relatives including those who remain in the country of origin) to trick, force or persuade them to leave their homes.

The Local Children's Safeguarding Board states:

'Children are not considered able to give 'informed consent' to their own exploitation (including criminal exploitation), so it is not necessary to consider the means used for the exploitation – whether they were forced, coerced or deceived ie a child's consent to being trafficked is irrelevant and it is not necessary to prove coercion or any other inducement.'

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Trafficking and modern slavery constitute an abuse of human rights, when they affect children they constitute a child protection issue, regardless of the children's immigration status. Children and young people who are victims of child trafficking and child modern slavery are at risk of significant harm, including potential risk to life, through physical, sexual, psychological and emotional harm. It is important that professionals and volunteers working for MLT are fully informed about these issues and are educated to be alert to signs of risk.

Child Modern Slavery/Child Trafficking affects boys and girls and can include 'internal trafficking' (ie within the UK) as well as out of the UK. Forms of modern slavery may include:

- Sex Trafficking: Children may be forced into sexual acts for money, food or accommodation and be moved around various towns and cities
- Work Slavery: Children may be found to work in domestic servitude, in brothels and saunas, in farms, factories, car washes, nail bars, hotels and restaurants. Children may also be exploited in cannabis cultivation.
- Criminal Exploitation: Children may be engaged as drug carriers, begging and pick-pocketing
- Others: Debt bondage; Organ harvesting; Benefit fraud

Children may often be subject to more than one type of abuse and more than one type of modern slavery, and may be sold between different groups of traffickers

The safety and welfare of any victims of Child Trafficking and Child Modern Slavery is paramount. In safeguarding children at risk of these practices it is imperative that:

- A victim-centred approach is taken. Children should be dealt with sensitively to avoid them being alarmed or shamed. Victims are often fearful of authorities so building trust is key.
- Professionals should be mindful of a child's added vulnerability, developmental stage and possible grooming experience

- Careful, clear and accurate recording about information disclosed is imperative as a child's credibility can be challenged if the child is subject to immigration controls
- Confidentiality of information is particularly important as this may be key to ensuring the victim's safety, and the safety of their family. Professionals should not disclose information to anyone not directly involved in the case

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

The following should be considered as risk factors for all forms of Child Trafficking and Child Modern Slavery:

- Reluctance to seek help and/or extreme wariness of authorities
- Discrepancies in information provided; could be indicative of traffickers forcing them to provide incorrect stories
- Unwillingness to discuss concerns; may be in a situation of dependency
- Recently arrived from another country
- Unrelated child discovered at an address and/or private fostering arrangement
- Unsatisfactory and/or overcrowded living conditions
- Missing from home/school and pattern of registration/de-registration from different schools
- Spending a lot of time doing household chores
- Working in catering, nail bars, caring for children, cleaning and/or located in brothels and saunas
- Rarely leaving home with little freedom of movement
- Limited knowledge of local area and/or English language
- Few personal effects
- Physical appearance: evidence of malnourishment, unkempt appearance, overly tired
- Sexual health: STI's, pregnancy, sexual injuries
- Psychological trauma: PTSD symptoms including hostility, difficulty with memory recall and concentration; depression, self-harm, suicidal feelings, drug and substance misuse

More information can be found at:

Rotherham Safeguarding Children Board

http://www.rscb.org.uk/safeguarding/homepage/55/female_general_mutilation

Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC): Tel 0808 8005000 <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/services-and-resources/childrens-services/child-trafficking-advice-centre-ctac/>

Modern Slavery Helpline: Tel 08000 121700 <https://www.modernslaveryhelpline.org/>

Gov UK: How to report modern slavery: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/how-to-report-modern-slavery/how-to-report-modern-slavery>

8. PEER ON PEER ABUSE

INTRODUCTION

Peer on Peer abuse is defined by a child or young person being exploited, bullied and/or harmed by their peers who are the same or similar age. Everyone directly involved in peer on peer abuse is under the age of 18. Peer on peer abuse relates to various forms of abuse, including sexual abuse and exploitation, but does not capture the fact that the behaviour in question is harmful to the child perpetrator as well as the victim.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

At Maltby Learning Trust (MLT) we believe that all children and young people have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children and young people should be free from harm by adults in the school and other children.

All staff in the Trust are aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse which could include the following specific issues:

BULLYING

Bullying can be defined as 'behaviour that is repeated', intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally, and often aimed at certain groups because of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation. Bullying takes many forms and can include:

- Online/cyber bullying
- Targeted/Prejudiced based bullying (e.g. Disability, race, gender, sexual orientation)
- Physical abuse e.g. Hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- Verbal eg name calling
- Psychological eg spreading rumours, isolating

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment can be defined as 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' and can occur online and offline. It is likely to violate a child or young person's dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment. Sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age as well as through a group of children sexually harassing or assaulting another child or group of children. It should never be dismissed as 'banter,' 'having a laugh,' or 'part of growing up.'

Sexual harassment can include:

- Sexual comments eg telling sexual stories, making lewd comments and/or sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, and calling someone a sexualised name
- Sexual 'jokes' or taunting
- Physical behaviour eg deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes, displaying photo's, pictures or drawings of a sexual nature
- Online sexual harassment eg non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos, sexualised online bullying, unwanted sexual comments and messages and sexual exploitation including coercion and threats
- Upskirting, typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their knowledge, and with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification and/or to cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

While in this context it is child on child sexual violence which is being considered, due regard must still be made to the Sexual Offences Act 2003 which describes:

- **Rape:** where a person intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth with his penis of another person who does not consent to the penetration and where there is no reason to believe that consent has been given
- **Assault by Penetration:** where a person intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person with a part of his/her body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, consent has not been given and there is no reason to believe that consent has been given
- **Sexual Assault:** where a person intentionally touches another person, the touching is sexual, consent has not been given and there is no reason to believe that consent has been given

Consent to vaginal, anal or oral penetration can only be given if a person has the freedom and capacity to choose to agree. Consent may be given for one form of penetration but not another, and may be given under certain conditions e.g. the wearing of a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. The age of consent is 16, but under some circumstances sexual activity may be seen to be consensual where children are of a similar age. Referral procedures should still be followed when making this decision. However, it should be remembered that a child under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity and sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

UPSKIRTING

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019 covers the instance of 'Upskirting.' This is where someone takes a picture under a person's clothing (typically but not necessarily a skirt) without their permission or knowledge with an intent to view their genitals or buttocks without underwear. This is done with the aim of obtaining sexual gratification and/or causing the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Upskirting is a criminal offence and victims may be of any gender.

INITIATION TYPE VIOLENCE

Also known as 'hazing,' this includes rituals associated with gang activity and abusive/harmful initiation practices required to join a gang. This may include acts of sexual violence.

More information on peer on peer abuse/sexual violence is contained in Part 5 and Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education, in the DfE document 'Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges,' and http://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_abuse_child_yp.html

9. HONOUR BASED ABUSE

INTRODUCTION

This guidance provides information about Honour Based Abuse and sets out the approaches to be taken within the Maltby Learning Trust to minimise the risk to children and young people within our Academies.

Honour Based Abuse refers to practices which are used to control behaviours within families to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or defend honour. Victims of Honour Based Abuse are predominantly female; the practices empower males to control female autonomy, sexuality and sexual behaviour. However, there can also be instances when young males are victims.

Honour Based Abuse is often committed with a degree of approval and/or collusion from family and/or community members. Crimes may take place across national and international boundaries, within extended families and communities, and cut across cultures, communities and faith groups. Honour Based Abuse often takes place in countries across Africa, the Middle East and East Asia but is also evident in the immigrant populations of Europe, America and Australia.

Honour Based Abuse is used as an umbrella term for a number of practices including most commonly:

- Honour Based Violence/Killing
- Forced marriage
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Breast Ironing

Honour Based Abuse is perpetrated against children and young people for a number of reasons. These include:

- Protecting family 'honour' or 'Izzat'
- Controlling unwanted behaviour and sexuality (including perceived promiscuity or being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender)
- Responding to family, community or peer group pressure
- Strengthening family links
- Protecting perceived cultural and/or religious ideals (mis-guided or dated)
- Retaining wealth, property or land within the family
- Assisting claims for residence and citizenship in the UK
- Perceived immoral behaviour which could include inappropriate make-up or dress, possession and / or use of a mobile telephone, kissing or showing other forms of intimacy in public, rejecting a forced marriage, being a victim of rape or other serious sexual assault, inter-faith relationships, seeking a divorce.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Honour based abuse practices are cultural rather than religious practices which are criminal offences and an abuse of human rights. When they affect children, they constitute a child protection issue. Children and young people who suffer Honour Based Abuse are at risk of significant harm, including potential risk to life, through physical, sexual, psychological and emotional harm. It is important that professionals and volunteers working for MLT are fully informed about these issues and are educated to be alert to signs of risk.

The safety and welfare of any victims of Honour Based Abuse and associated practices is paramount. In safeguarding children at risk of these practices it is imperative that:

- All agencies and staff, including volunteers, act in the interest of the rights of children, as stated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). This includes the preservation of dignity through affording children privacy and involving them in decision making processes.
- All decisions or plans for an individual child should be based on thorough assessments which sensitively reflect the Protected Characteristics defined within the Equality Act 2010 including age, disability, gender (identity), race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Assumptions, stereotyping and stigmatisation of and about the child or their specific community is unacceptable and all measures to counter this must be taken. Staff must work in partnership with parents/carers to provide continuity of care to children/young people wherever possible.
- Agencies should work in partnership with members of affected local communities, to develop support networks and education appropriate programmes. It should be recognised that children at risk of Honour Based Abuse are extremely vulnerable and while wanting the abuse to stop, they are also likely to fear criminalising their parents/families and/or their faith group [as well as fearing being isolated from their own community].

RISK FACTORS FOR HONOUR BASED ABUSE

The following should be considered as risk factors for all forms of Honour Based Abuse:

- Absence/persistent absence
- Fear of forthcoming school holidays
- Requests for extended leave of absence
- Failure to return from visits to country of origin
- Surveillance by siblings/cousins
- Changes in behaviour/mood/appearance
- Self-harm
- Decline in academic achievement
- Prevented from going on to further education
- Early/forced marriage of siblings
- Acid attacks

The following are defined types of Honour Based Abuse. This list should not be considered comprehensive but covers the categories most commonly reported.

HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE/KILLING

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

The term is used to describe violence, which sometimes results in a murder, in the name of so-called honour. Although predominantly affecting girls and women, boys can also be subject to Honour Based Violence and LGBT young people can be particularly vulnerable. Honour Based Violence occurs when the victim is injured or killed for perceived immoral behaviour, which is deemed to have breached the honour code of a family or community, causing shame.

A child or young woman who is at risk of honour based violence is at significant risk of physical harm (including being murdered) and / or neglect. Victims may also suffer significant emotional harm, as a result of a threat of violence or witnessing violence directed towards a sibling or other family member.

Honour Based Violence may include murder, unexplained death (suicide), fear of or actual forced marriage, controlling sexual activity, domestic abuse, rape, kidnapping, false imprisonment, threats to kill, assault, harassment, forced abortion or female genital mutilation.

FORCED MARRIAGE

'A forced marriage is where one or both people do not, or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot, consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force the event. It 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.' (Gov.uk)

A forced marriage cannot be justified on cultural or religious grounds and no major world faith condones it. Although predominantly affecting girls and women between 13-30 years, evidence suggests that 15% of victims are male.

Victims may be taken abroad and then forced to marry, brought to the UK as a result of forced marriage or made to marry in the UK. The force can take the form of emotional pressure exerted by close and/or extended family members or it may involve threatening and violent behaviours including abduction, imprisonment and rape. In some cases a victim may be murdered if they refuse to comply.

It is important to differentiate between an arranged marriage, where the family arranges the marriage but both parties involved freely give their consent, and a forced marriage, where one or both parties do not consent to the marriage which then takes place under duress.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

'Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons' (World Health Organisation)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a collective term for procedures, which include the removal of part or all of the external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons:

- Type I — Partial or total removal of the clitoris and/or the prepuce (clitoridectomy)
- Type II — Partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (excision)
- Type III — Narrowing of the vaginal orifice with creation of a covering seal by cutting and appositioning the labia minora and/or the labia majora, with or without excision of the clitoris (infibulation)
- Type III(a), removal and apposition of the labia minora; Type III (b), removal and apposition of the labia majora.
- Type IV — All other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, for example: pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterization

FGM is traditionally carried out by a female with no medical training, without anaesthetics or antiseptic treatments, using knives, scissors, scalpels, pieces of glass or razor blades. The procedure is typically

performed on girls aged between 4 and 15, but in some cases, it is performed on new-born infants or on young women before marriage or pregnancy. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious health consequences, both at the time when the mutilation is carried out and in later life.

- Short term health consequences can include: bleeding/severe pain/shock/urine retention/infection/fracture of limbs (due to restraint) as well as death
- Longer term health consequences can include: Infertility, complications during childbirth (enhanced risk of death for mother and baby), psychological trauma

FGM is illegal in the UK and when performed out of the UK on or by a UK national/resident and there is no justification for it in either the Bible or the Koran. Religious leaders have spoken out against the practice.

Concerns correlate with those for all Honour Based Abuse, but particular attention should additionally be paid to:

VULNERABILITIES TO FGM

Concerns correlate with those for all Honour Based Abuse, but particular attention should additionally be paid to the following common risk factors:

PRE-FGM SIGNS/INDICATORS

- Low level of integration into UK Society
- Mother or sister who has undergone FGM
- Girls who are withdrawn from PSHE
- Parents who wish to withdraw their children from learning about FGM
- Talk of returning to country of origin/parents country of origin or 'at risk' country (especially at summer holiday period and particularly when this is extended by 2 weeks before/after – recovery period can be up to 8-10 weeks)
- Talk of a special occasion when the girl will 'become a woman'
- Talk of older female relative visiting from country of origin

POST-FGM SIGNS/INDICATORS

- Asking to be excused from PE
- Spending a long time in toilets/bathrooms

REPORTING FGM

The Trust has due regard to the mandatory reporting duty which came into force in October 2015 (Serious Crime Act), of the FGM Act 2003, which places a statutory duty and which requires social care professionals, healthcare professionals and teachers in England and Wales to make a report to the police where, in the course of their professional duties, they either:

- are informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
- observe 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 that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth (see section 2.1a for further information).

For the purposes of the duty, the relevant age is the girl's age at the time of the disclosure/identification of FGM (i.e. it does not apply where a woman aged 18 or over discloses she had FGM when she was under 18). In cases where a woman is over 18 at the point of disclosure, this should be reported, but in line with standard reporting procedures as outlined in the Academy Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures.

The duty is a personal duty which requires the individual professional who becomes aware of the case to make a report; the responsibility cannot be transferred. It is expected that staff in MLT Academies will be vigilant and refer FGM (or other Honour Based Abuse) to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The Designated Safeguarding Officers and/or Principal would liaise with the individual professional to support this referral.

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

BREAST IRONING/FLATTENING

'Breast Ironing also known as "Breast Flattening" is the process whereby young pubescent 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 delay the development of the breasts entirely.' (tri.x)

Breast Ironing is a harmful cultural practice which is carried out in the belief that young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage and therefore be kept in education. As with other form of Honour Based Abuse it is child abuse.

The custom uses large stones, a hammer or spatulas that have been heated over scorching coals to compress the breast tissue of girls as young as 9 years old. Alternatively, an elastic belt may be used to press the breasts to prevent them from growing. As with FGM, the practice is commonly performed by the mother or another family member.

RESPONSE BY SCHOOL STAFF

Any suspicions regarding Honour Based Abuse must be reported immediately as there is a high likelihood of serious risk of harm and reporting FGM particularly is a mandatory duty as outlined above.

If a direct disclosure has been made, it is important to recognise the courageousness of the child as they will likely be fearful of the consequences, worried about not being believed, and of bringing shame to their family. It is important that their safety is not further jeopardised, that they are taken seriously, and the following principles adhered to:

- Under no circumstances should the school allow the child's family or social network to find out about the disclosure, so as not to put the child at further risk of harm;
- Under no circumstances speak to victims in the presence of their relatives;
- Under no circumstances approach the family or community leaders, share any information with them or attempt any form of mediation. In particular, members of the local community should not be used as interpreters.

All forms of Honour Based Abuse are child abuse and therefore safeguarding procedures as defined in the Academy Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy must be followed. This would usually be to the Designated Safeguarding Officers or Academy Principal in the first instance but via the Local

Authority's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) if necessary on 01709 336080 (Rotherham) or the Referral and Response Team on 01302 737777 (Doncaster) as applicable.

USEFUL CONTACTS

- **Rotherham Safeguarding Children Board**
https://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/search/search.html?zoom_sort=0&zoom_query=female+genital+mutilation&zoom_per_page=10&zoom_and=0
- **Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2020 Part One:**
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835733/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2019.pdf
- **Daughters of Eve:** <http://www.dofeve.org/>
- **FORWARD (Foundation for Women's Health Research and Development):**
<http://forwarduk.org.uk/>
- **NHS Specialist Clinics for FGM:**
<http://www.nhs.uk/nhsengland/aboutnhsservices/sexual-health-services/pages/fgm-health-services-for-women.aspx>
- **Karma Nirvana. Helpline Number: 0800 5999 247**
- **Henna Foundation. Tel 029 2049 6920**
- **Forced Marriage Unit. Email fm@fco.gov.uk. Telephone: 020 7008 0151**

10. PREVENTING RADICALISATION (PREVENT)

INTRODUCTION

The Maltby Learning Trust is fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. As a Trust we recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation is no different from safeguarding against any other vulnerability. It should be absolutely clear that although much coverage is given to religious radicalisation in the media, this policy also covers radicalisation of young people by exposure to extreme political views and all other forms of radicalisation.

This 'Preventing Radicalisation Policy' is part of our commitment to keeping children safe. Since the 'Education and Inspections Act 2006' schools have a duty to promote community cohesion. Over the last few years global events have led to a growth of extremist viewpoints, including advocacy of violent extremism. Schools have an important part to play in both educating children and young people about extremism and recognising when pupils start to become radicalised. In March 2015 new statutory duties were placed on schools by the 'Counter Terrorism and Security Act,' (2015) which means they must work to prevent children being drawn into extremism. Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of a school's work and protecting them from extremism is one aspect of that.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions or habits of the mind.

Extremism is defined in the 2011 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.

British Values are democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

MLT recognise the need for staff to be fully engaged in being vigilant about radicalisation; that they overcome professional disbelief that such issues will NOT happen here and ensure that we work alongside other professional bodies and agencies to ensure that our pupils are safe from harm. Within MLT Academies, all staff are expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

The principle objectives are that:

- Pupils are encouraged to adopt and live out our Core Values. These complement the key "British Values" of tolerance, respect, understanding, compassion and harmonious living.
- Pupils are helped to understand the importance of democracy and freedom of speech, through the SEAL (Social, emotional aspects of learning) assemblies, the PHSE curriculum and through the elected Student Leadership Team members
- Pupils are taught how to keep themselves safe, in school and when using the internet.

- Pupils participate in local community events so that they appreciate and value their neighbours and friends who may not share their faith background.
- Pupil's wellbeing, confidence and resilience is promoted through our planned curriculum, the promotion of good Learning Behaviours and out-of-hours learning opportunities.
- Pupils are supported in making good choices from a very young age, so they understand the impact and consequences of their actions on others.
- Governors, teachers, teaching assistants and non-teaching staff demonstrate an understanding of what radicalisation and extremism are and why we need to be vigilant in school.

Within each MLT Academy, we recognise our duty to ensure that through our school vision, values, rules, diverse curriculum and teaching we promote tolerance and respect for all cultures, faiths and lifestyles. The local governing body also ensures that this ethos is reflected and implemented effectively in academy policy and practice and that there are effective risk assessments in place to safeguard and promote students' welfare. We have a duty to prepare our children for life in modern Britain and to keep them safe. Pupils who attend our school have the right to learn in safety. We do not tolerate bullying of any kind and will challenge derogatory language and behaviour towards others.

The Maltby Learning Trust has a zero tolerance approach to extremist behaviour for all community members. We rely on our strong values to steer our work and ensure the pastoral care of our pupils protects them from exposure to negative influences. Furthermore, our positive promotion of our Code of Conduct and positive behaviour policy equips our pupils with the skills to reject violence in all its forms.

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase the risk.

Signs of vulnerability include:

- underachievement
- being in possession of extremist literature
- poverty
- social exclusion
- traumatic events
- global or national events
- religious conversion
- change in behaviour
- extremist influences
- conflict with family over lifestyle
- confused identity
- victim or witness to race or hate crimes
- rejection by peers, family, social groups or faith

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures

- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent)
- secretive behaviour
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others

Although serious incidents involving radicalisation have not occurred within the Maltby Learning Trust to date, it is important for us to be constantly vigilant and remain fully informed about the issues which affect the region in which we teach. Staff are reminded to suspend any professional belief that instances of radicalisation 'could not happen here' and to refer any concerns through the appropriate channels (currently via the Child Protection/ Safeguarding Coordinator). MLT are vigilant to the possibility that out-of-hours hire of school premises may be requested by people wishing to run an extremist event. MLT does not accept bookings from individuals or organisations that are extremist in their views.

When there are significant concerns about a pupil the Designated Safeguarding Lead in liaison with the Principal / Executive Principal will make a referral to the LA Prevent lead and/or the Police

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. Referrals to the Channel panel in Rotherham are via the LA Children's Social Care Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (Mash) on 01709 336080.

ONLINE SAFETY

The internet provides children and young people with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering systems used in our Academies blocks inappropriate content, including extremist content and monitors for extremist activity, alerting leadership if it occurs. We also filter out social media, such as Facebook. Searches and web addresses are monitored and the ICT technician will alert senior staff where there are concerns and prevent further access when new sites that are unblocked are found.

Where staff, children or visitors find unblocked extremist content they must report it to a senior member of staff. We are aware that children and young people have access to unfiltered internet when using their mobile phones and staff are alert to the need for vigilance when pupils are using their phones. The Acceptable Use of ICT Policy (AUP) refers to preventing radicalisation and related extremist content. Pupils and staff are asked to sign the AUP annually to confirm they have understood what is acceptable. Pupils and staff know how to report internet content that is inappropriate or of concern.

The internet provides children and young people with access to a wide-range of content, some of which is harmful. Extremists use the internet, including social media, to share their messages. The filtering systems used in our school blocks inappropriate content, including extremist content.

More information on Prevent and Channel is contained in Annex A of Keeping children Safe in Education (2020),

https://rotherhamscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_sg_ch_extremism.html?zoom_highlight=Prevent:

Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: Departmental advice for maintained schools, (DfE 2014):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/380595/SMSC_Guidance_Maintained_Schools.pdf

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

FURTHER INFORMATION/FACT SHEETS:

- Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020)
- Prevent Duty Guidance (2019): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>
- Working together to Safeguard Children (2015)

11. SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS FROM BEING DRAWN INTO TERRORISM

Concerns about extreme right-wing groups and ideology

INTRODUCTION

Rotherham has been the target for repeated demonstrations and protests by defence leagues, far right and far right extremist groups since the publication of reports relating to child sexual exploitation in the Borough.

This comes at a time when there is a growing concern nationally about the rise of a number of extreme right-wing and neo-Nazi groups. A rise that is echoed throughout Europe.

DEFINITION/CONTEXT

Extreme right-wing groups promote white supremacist ideology, fascism and anti-Semitism and can inspire extremist views and racial hatred that damage our communities and community cohesion.

All staff are asked to be alert to any extreme right-wing activity locally and be aware of vulnerable adults and young people who may be influenced or drawn into these beliefs in the community and on-line.

RISK FACTORS AND ASSESSMENT

Extreme right-wing ideology has influenced individuals who have carried out violent terrorist attacks in the UK. Zack Davies was sentenced to life in prison after he attempted to murder Dr Sarandev Bhambra in a racially motivated attack in a supermarket in North Wales. Extreme-right publications were found at his home. Thomas Mair received a whole life sentence for the murder of MP Jo Cox. When passing sentence, the judge referred to Mairs' admiration for Nazis and similar anti-democratic white supremacist creeds evident from his internet searches.

IMAGES AND SYMBOLS

Below is a sample of symbols associated with extreme right-wing ideology and groups. Their propaganda often uses imagery and symbols that may be found in graffiti, tattoos, flyers and literature, banners and flags.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>The swastika, it is widely used, in various incarnations, by neo-Nazis, racist skinheads and other white supremacist groups</p> |
|  | <p>The Schutzstaffel (SS), The symbol is frequently seen in neo-Nazi tattoos and graffiti and characterises the beliefs of neo-Nazis and racist skinheads – violence, anti-Semitism, white supremacy and fascism.</p> |
|  | <p>Celtic Cross - The Celtic cross is common to many racist organizations, but has many non-racist connotations as well.</p> |
|  | <p>The 'triskele' Three Sevens version of the triskele was popularized by white supremacists in Europe and South Africa</p> |
|  | <p>The Aryan fist is a symbol of white power used by hate groups who promote their racist agenda as white pride activism.</p> |
|  | <p>Odin Rune Shows identification with Odinism, an old pagan religion. Odinism is not a racist religion but has been adopted by many in the far right.</p> |
|  | <p>Iron Cross - Today, the symbol (with or without the swastika) is often displayed by neo-Nazi groups, especially as jewellery. It is sometimes used for shock effect as it conjures up images of Nazi Germany and its military without being explicitly Nazi itself.</p> |
|  | <p>Life Rune - Known as a 'Life Rune' to the Nazis, today it signifies to extremists the future of the white race.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>Death's Head or Totenkopf - Symbol of the Nazi SS. Used to show allegiance to the white racist cause.</p> |
|  | <p>White Power - Used by various racist groups. The "A" in the centre stands for "Aryan".</p> |
|  | <p>World Church of the Creator – White supremacist organisation</p> |
|  | <p>Confederate Flag - Though not always used in a racist context, this flag has been co-opted by the racist right as a symbol of white supremacy. Used by Southern states to keep slavery running.</p> |
|  | <p>RAHOWA stands for the expression "Racial Holy War." It signifies the battle that white supremacists believe will pit the white race against minorities and Jews and lead to Aryan rule over the world.</p> |
| <p>14</p> | <p>14 Words - Short hand for an expression popularised by white supremacist David Lane, "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children."</p> |
| <p>18</p> | <p>The first letter of the alphabet is A; the eighth letter of the alphabet is H. Thus, 1 plus 8, or 18, equals AH, an abbreviation for Adolf Hitler. Neo-Nazis use 18 in tattoos and symbols. The number is also used by Combat 18, a violent British neo-Nazi group that chose its name in honour of Adolf Hitler.</p> |
| <p>88</p> | <p>The eighth letter of the alphabet is "H." Eight two times signifies "HH", shorthand for the Nazi greeting, "Heil Hitler." 88 is often found on hate group flyers, in both the greetings and closing comments of letters written by neo-Nazis, and in e-mail addresses.</p> |
| <p>28</p> | <p>The number stands for the name "Blood & Honour" because B is the 2nd letter of the alphabet and H is the 8th letter.</p> |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | Blood & Honour is an international neo-Nazi/racist skinhead group started by British white supremacist and singer Ian Stuart. It has chapters around the world. |
| 23 | 23: The 23rd letter of the alphabet is W. Therefore, white supremacists and racist skinheads use 23 in tattoos to represent "W," as an abbreviation for the word "white". |
| WPWW | White Pride World Wide |
| SWP | Supreme White Power |
| ZOG | ZOG: Stands for 'Zionist-Occupied Government'. These terms refer to the belief that the Jews occupy and control the government, as well as the media. The letters often appear in a circle with a slash over it. JOG for Jewish Occupied Government is a similar phrase also often used for the same purpose. |

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|---|--|
|  | <p>National Action is an extreme right wing group banned by the Government in 2016. If you become aware of any individual or material linked to National Action, please contact your local Police. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flags, Banners, Stickers, Leaflets, Posters and Graffiti • Demonstrations, Protests, Stalls and Events • 'Pop up food banks' or outreach work targeting only white homeless people • Details of any persons linked to or carrying out any of the above activity, including inviting or encouraging support for National Action. |
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WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT A CHILD OR ADULT

If the child or adult is in immediate danger, call 999

If a child is not in immediate danger, contact Rotherham children's social care services by calling the Local Authority's Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (Rotherham) on 01709 336080 or 01302 737777 (Doncaster) as applicable, and as necessary.

If an adult is not in immediate danger, contact Rotherham adult social care services by calling the Single Point of Access on 01709 822330, or Doncaster adult social care on 01302 737063 - tell them this is a Prevent concern for the attention of adult safeguarding

If the child or adult is not in immediate danger but you believe a crime may have been committed, call the Police on 101

If you see or hear anything that could be terrorist related you can report it to the confidential Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321

Useful websites

www.itai.info

Provides practical guidance to the public to prevent terrorism

www.preventtragedies.co.uk

For concerns about people travelling to Syria and conflict zones

www.educateagainsthate.com

Practical advice for parents, teachers and school leaders

www.gov.uk/government/news/safer-giving-advice-for-syria

Advice to support humanitarian work in Syria

www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

HM Government Prevent Duty guidance

www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance

HM Government Channel guidance.
Channel is a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism.

For more information contact Rotherham Council Community Safety and Anti-Social Behaviour Unit at: Community.Safety@rotherham.gov.uk or telephone 01709 334562

www.rotherham.gov.uk/srp

Acknowledgements:

With thanks to Rotherham Clinical Commissioning Group



Guide to PREVENT

for service providers

PREVENT is part of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, preventing people from becoming involved in terrorism or supporting terrorism.



What is PREVENT?

PREVENT is about safeguarding children, young people or adults who may be influenced into supporting terrorism or becoming involved in terrorism. This grooming process could happen face-to-face or on-line. Prevent deals with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK, including the threats from organisations such as far right extremist groups, ISIS, Daesh or Al Qa'ida associated groups, animal rights violent activity or any cause that encourages violence to achieve political change.

PREVENT is part of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy.

What does this mean for you?

People who deliver services are well placed to recognise children and adults who may be vulnerable to exploitation or grooming by extremist or terrorist groups. This falls within our 'duty of care' and our safeguarding responsibilities. Every employee, worker, volunteer or community member has a role to play in safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults.

There is no expectation that workers will take on surveillance or enforcement roles as a result of **PREVENT**. Rather, people must work with partner organisations to contribute to the prevention of terrorism by identifying vulnerable individuals and making their safety a shared undertaking.



Spot the signs

Signs of vulnerability may include when a person:

- *Is experiencing life changes or crisis*
- *Has friends involved in extremism, including on-line friends*
- *Has a need for belonging*
- *Has low self-esteem, anger or grievances*
- *Has a desire for excitement, adventure or status*
- *Becomes fixated on particular extremist ideas*

All of us at times may share these feelings or influences. The likelihood of a person becoming drawn towards terrorism is small but we need to accept this is a possibility.

A concern that an individual may be vulnerable to extremism does not mean that you think the person is a terrorist. It means that you are concerned they are vulnerable to being exploited by others. Therefore you have a **safeguarding concern**.

What should you do?

Service delivery workers are in a prime position to recognise when an individual is being exploited and to intervene before any crime has been committed or before anyone has been harmed.

Workers should recognise **PREVENT** as part of their safeguarding responsibilities. We are all responsible for safeguarding vulnerable people from any form of exploitation, including becoming involved in or supporting terrorism or extremism.

Notice that a person is vulnerable to being exploited and be aware of any changes in behaviour or routines that may lead you to have concerns that they are being exploited.

Check with your line manager and other services that may be involved with the person or their family, to discuss your concerns and to gather further information.

Share your concerns with your manager and the safeguarding or **PREVENT** lead for your organisation. They can advise you of any further action that you may need to take.

Key contacts if you are worried about a child or adult

If the child or adult is in **immediate danger**, call **999**

If a child is not in immediate danger, contact Rotherham children's social care services by calling the **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 01709 336080** or complete a **multi-agency referral form** (available on the Rotherham Council website).

If an adult is not in immediate danger, contact Rotherham adult social care service by calling **Assessment Direct on 01709 822330** - tell them this is a Prevent concern for the attention of adult safeguarding or complete the online **safeguarding adult form** (available on the Rotherham Council website).

If the child or adult is not in immediate danger but you believe a crime may have been committed, call the **Police on 101**

If you see or hear anything that could be terrorist related you can report it to the confidential **Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321**

Factsheet: Radicalisation and Extremism

Introduction

This factsheet has been produced by tri.x as a resource for professionals working with children, young people and families and gives a brief overview on the Prevent duty, the Channel Panel and the importance of referrals.

Definition

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

'Extremism is 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' (HM Government Prevent Strategy 2011).

Keeping children safe from these risks is a safeguarding matter and should be approached in the same way as safeguarding children from other risks. Children should be protected from messages of all violent extremism.

What is the Prevent Duty?

The Prevent duty applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies such as health, police, probation, social care, schools etc as specified authorities in England and Wales, and Scotland. The specified authorities are those judged to have a role in protecting vulnerable children, young people and adults and/or the national security.

The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of an overall counter-terrorism strategy called CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

The Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support;
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.