

Appendix 2

Recognising abuse and neglect

All staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another.

Staff should also be alert to the fact that abuse can come from other young people as well as adults. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to, bullying (including cyberbullying), gender based violence/sexual assaults and sexting.

References in the definitions below are made to young persons, but all students and apprentices may be subject to abuse.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a person by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Young people may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another young person.

Physical Abuse This may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer feigns symptoms of, or deliberately causes, ill health to a child they are looking after.

Emotional Abuse This involves the persistent emotional ill treatment of a young person such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on their emotional development. It may involve conveying that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only in so far as they meet the needs of another person. Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed, or the exploitation or corruption of young people.

Sexual Abuse This involves forcing or enticing a young person to take part in sexual activities whether or not they are aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact including penetration or non-penetrative acts. For example, it may also include involving the young or vulnerable person looking at, or being involved in the production of pornographic material or watching sexual activities or encouraging them to behave in sexually inappropriate ways. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos can be signs that children are at risk.

Peer on Peer Abuse Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “just having a laugh”, as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for young people and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to young people accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it. This type of abuse can take the form of sexual harassment or violence, physical abuse, sexting or initiation/hazing type violence and rituals. Peer on peer abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)

- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).

Racist, disability and homophobic abuse This can be verbal or physical abuse or threatening behaviour online and should never be tolerated

Radicalisation and/or extremist behaviour This is where someone holds views that are intolerant of people who are of a different ethnicity, culture, religion, gender or sexual identity. Extremists try to force their views on others and, in some cases, may believe that these views can justify the use of violence in order to achieve certain aims.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into 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.

CSE and CCE 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. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

CSE may happen without the child's immediate knowledge e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. CSE can affect any child, who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some

children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online.

It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

Children Missing from Education Children missing from education are vulnerable to be exposed to abuse such as travelling to conflict zones, radicalisation, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage. Unexplained or frequent absences should always be followed up to ensure they are not linked to any form of risk.

Children Criminal Exploitation: County Lines Organised criminal distribution of drugs from big cities into smaller towns and rural areas using children and vulnerable people (a form of CCE). This can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others. The main county line gangs operate from London and Liverpool, but other groups work out of Birmingham and Manchester. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victims may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. County lines exploitation can also affect vulnerable adults.

Neglect This is the persistent failure to meet a young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the young person's health or development such as failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing or neglect of or unresponsiveness to, a young person's basic emotional needs.

Risk to self and /or others This may include but is not exclusive to self-harm, suicidal tendencies or potential risk of harming others, which may or may not include young people. This may be as a consequence of an individual experiencing a significant level of personal, emotional trauma and or stress.

Financial or Material Abuse This includes theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Discriminatory Abuse This is an action that denies social participation or human rights to categories of people based on prejudice. CILEX LAW SCHOOL does not tolerate discrimination on any grounds.

Honour Based Violence HBV encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, such as:

Forced Marriages These are marriage relationships conducted without the valid consent of both parties, where duress is a factor. If there are concerns that a learner is in danger of a forced marriage the Designated Safeguarding Officer will follow government guidelines and contact will be made with the "Forced Marriage Unit". Arranged marriage is an entirely separate issue and must not be confused with forced marriage.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a form of child abuse which has devastating physical and psychological consequences for girls and women. It is illegal in the UK. There are a range of potential indicators that a girl may be at risk of FGM. If a member of staff has a concern regarding a girl that might be at risk of FGM they should inform the Designated Safeguarding Officer immediately. There is a mandatory reporting duty (under section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015), which places a statutory requirement upon teachers to report such cases relating to a girl under 18 to the Police.

Breast-Ironing This is the practice of “ironing” a girl’s chest with a hot stone to delay breast formation which is increasing in the UK. It is considered a traditional measure which prevents unwanted male attention, sexual harassment and rape. Medical experts regard this as child abuse which could lead to physical and psychological scars, infections, inability to breastfeed, deformities and breast cancer.

Cyberbullying This is the use of communication technology to torment, threaten, harass, humiliate, embarrass or otherwise harm an individual by sending or posting text messages or pictures intended to do so.

Bullying This may take many forms and is an act of aggression causing a person to feel threatened or intimidated because of those actions.

Drug Abuse This is the recurrent use of illegal drugs, or the misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs with negative consequences. These consequences may involve: problems at home or in interpersonal relationships; problems with the law; physical risks to health; and physical risks that come with using drugs in dangerous situations. Staff should always refer to the Designated Safeguarding Officer if they suspect a learner is involved in drug abuse.

Gender based violence this is violence directed against a person because of their gender or violence that affects people of a particular gender disproportionately

Domestic Violence This is violent or aggressive behaviour within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

Sexual Violence When referring to sexual violence, this policy refers to the sexual offences listed under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, including but not limited to rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.

Sexual Harassment The unwanted conduct of sexual nature that can occur online or offline, and can include sexual comments, sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, sexual “jokes” or taunting, physical behaviour and online sexual harassment.

Homelessness Indicators that an apprentice may be at risk of homelessness include awareness of household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour and “sofa-surfing”.

Mental health All staff should also be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Modern day slavery This is the severe exploitation of other people for personal or commercial gain.