



SEND CARE

SENDING SPECIALIST CARE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SEND

Child Sexual Exploitation Policy

Statement of intent

SENDCARE strives to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all young people in our care. In order to effectively achieve this, staff members must safeguard and protect children and young people (CYP) against child sexual exploitation (CSE).

This policy outlines the procedures for preventing, managing and reporting cases of CSE.

The responsibilities of staff members in relation to safeguarding and protecting children are outlined, including those in relation to the directors, DSL and monitoring body.

In order to effectively implement this policy and ensure the necessary control measures are in place, parents are responsible for working alongside SENDCARE to identify concerns and potential risks, in order to ensure the health and safety of their children.

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Education (School Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- DfE (2022) 'Keeping children safe in education 2022'
- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- General Data Protection Regulations Policy
- Pupil Equality, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behavioural Policy

2. Definitions

CSE is defined as a form of child sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person into sexual activity:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants.
- For the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.
- Through violence or threat of violence.

A CYP can be being sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Even where a young person is old enough to legally consent to sexual activity, the law states that consent is only valid where they make a choice and have the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

CSE:

- Can affect anyone under the age of 18, including 16 and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to having sex – some children may not realise they are being exploited, e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.
- Can take place in person, through the use of technology or a combination of the two.
- Can involve physical contact, including assault by penetration, e.g. rape or oral sex, or nonpenetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside clothing.
- Can involve non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse.
- Can involve force and/or enticement, and may involve violence or threats of violence.
- Can occur without the child's immediate knowledge (e.g. through other sharing videos or images of them on social media).
- Can be perpetrated by adult males or females, individuals or groups and in some cases other children, who themselves may be experiencing exploitation – where this is the case, it is important that the child perpetrator is also recognised as a victim.
- Can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence.
- Can be opportunistic or complex and organised.
- Normally involves a power imbalance in favour of the perpetrator. Age is the most obvious imbalance, but it can also be due to other factors such as gender, sexual identity, communication ability, cognitive ability, learning difficulties, physical strength, status and access to economic or other resources.

If sexual gratification, or exercising power and control, is the only motive of the perpetrator, this would not normally constitute CSE, but will be responded to as a

different form of CYP sexual abuse and dealt with in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play and all SENDCARE staff will undertake their responsibilities with due diligence to this policy and all safeguarding and child protection policies.

The directors have a duty to:

- Ensure that SENDCARE complies with its duties under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Guarantee that the policies, procedures and training opportunities in SENDCARE are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Facilitate a whole company to safeguarding, ensuring safeguarding and CYP protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.
- Confirm that SENDCARE's safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practices of the LA as part of the multi-agency safeguarding procedures.
- Guarantee that there are effective child protection policies and procedures in place together with a Staff Code of Conduct.
- Appoint a suitably senior member of staff to the role of DSL as an explicit part of the role-holder's job description.
- Appoint one or more deputy DSL(s) to provide support to the DSL and ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL and that the role is explicit in their job description(s).
- Ensure all relevant persons are aware of the SENDCARE's local safeguarding arrangements.
- Make sure that CYP's are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through differentiated teaching and learning opportunities, as part of the personalised SEND plan provided.
- Ensure that all staff members receive safeguarding, child protection, and online safety training updates, such as e-bulletins, emails and staff meetings, as required, but at least annually.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for pupils to confidently report abuse, safely express their views and give feedback, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously. These systems should be well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible. These systems need to include a pictorial and/or AAC option.
- Create a culture where staff are confident to challenge the directors over any safeguarding concerns.

The DSL has a duty to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession.
- Ensure that the policies and procedures adopted by the directors and monitoring committee, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff members.
- Provide staff, upon induction, with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, part one of the 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) guidance, the Behavioural Policy, the Children Missing from Education Policy, online safety training, and the identity of the DSL and any deputies.
- Understand and keep up-to-date with local safeguarding arrangements.
- Act as the main point of contact with safeguarding partners.
- Always be available for staff to discuss safeguarding concerns.
- Make the necessary CYP protection referrals to appropriate agencies.
- Liaise with the directors to inform them of safeguarding issues and ongoing enquiries.
- Liaise with the deputy DSL(s) to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff members on matters of safeguarding by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Support staff members in liaising with other agencies and setting up multi-agency assessments where early help is deemed appropriate.
- Keep detailed, accurate and secure records of concerns and referrals.
- Secure access to CSE related resources and attend any relevant training courses.
- Ensure that staff members receive safeguarding training, including that in relation to CSE, on a regular basis
- Ensure the SENDCARE's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware that the school may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role the company plays in these referrals.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- Ensure that child protection files are kept up to date, confidential and are stored securely.
- Ensure that there is knowledge of CYP's child protection file if needed

Other staff members have a responsibility to:

- Provide a safe environment in which CYP can progress
- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- Be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect.
- Be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it.
- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to CSCS, as well as for making statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and their role in these assessments.

- Make a referral to CSCS and/or the police immediately, if at any point there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow in the event that a CYP confides they are being abused or neglected.
- Support social workers in making decisions about individual CYP, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases, and always act in the best interest of the CYP.
- Challenge any staff member over any safeguarding concerns, where necessary.

4. Staff training

All staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety training, at induction, which will be regularly updated as required, but at least annually or whenever there is a change in legislation.

Where appropriate, information will be provided to parents in order to help combat CSE.

When planning training, SENDCARE will take the context of the school into consideration, ascertaining whether there are specific issues which need to be addressed as a priority.

During staff training, the following issues will be addressed:

- Warning signs and indicators of CSE
- The different forms of CSE
- CYP's most at risk of CSE
- Protecting and supporting CYP's
- Procedures for reporting suspected cases of CSE
- Information sharing protocols
- Facilitating conversations with CYP's and parents about CSE
- Online safety

Staff training will be updated on a regular basis, at the discretion of the DSL, ensuring that the information staff members have is up-to-date with relevant developments.

Training will cover, at a minimum:

- The issues surrounding sexual violence and sexual harassment.
- Contextual safeguarding.
- How to keep previously LAC safe.
- Child criminal exploitation and the need to refer cases to the National Referral Mechanism.
- Online safety

The DSL will undergo updated child protection training, including online safety training, every two years, as well as additional training to refresh their skills and knowledge at regular intervals (at least annually) to allow them to keep up-to-date with any developments relevant to their role.

All staff members will be trained to respond to concerns in ways that are:

- Child-centred.
- Developed and informed by the involvement of the CYP's family, where appropriate.
- Responsive and proactive.
- Relationship-based.
- Informed by an understanding of the complexities of CSE.

5. Indicators of CSE

Staff members will be aware of the pupils most at risk of being sexually exploited, including vulnerable CYP's with SEND.

All staff members are aware of the warning signs of CSE and will look out for the following indicators:

- Being secretive
- Acting withdrawn and isolated
- Unexplained gifts, money or new possessions
- Staying out late regularly or going missing for periods of time
- Consuming alcohol or drugs
- Acting hostile or aggressive
- Associating with gangs
- Displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour beyond expected sexual development
- Developing relationships, particularly of a sexual nature, with a significantly older person
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Changing their physical appearance
- Changes in emotional well-being
- Acting in a defensive manner
- Lack of participation in education
- Becoming involved in petty crime
- Self-harming or displaying significant changes in emotional well-being
- Having physical injuries without plausible explanation
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant
- Trying to conceal marks or scars on their body
- Refusing to uncover parts of their body
- Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- Having a lack of positive relationships
- Using the internet and social media in a manner which causes concern
- Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
- Misuse of drugs and/or alcohol

6. Effects of CSE

CSE can have long-lasting effects on a child and the school is committed to early identification in order to reduce these effects.

All staff members will be made aware of the effects and signs of CSE in order to aid early identification.

Staff members are aware that CSE can affect every aspect of a child's life, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Physical wellbeing
- Mental health
- Education
- Employment prospects
- Family relationships
- Social relationships, as children and as adults
- Their relationship with their own children in the future

7. Online safety

SEND CARE will ensure that online safety is a running and interrelated theme whilst devising and implementing policies and procedures.

Online safety is embedded throughout the curriculum, with teaching always made appropriate to pupils' ages and developmental stages; however, it is particularly addressed in the following subjects:

- RSE
- Health education
- PSHE
- Citizenship
- Computing

SEND CARE recognises that a one size fits all approach to teaching safeguarding, including online safety, may not be appropriate for all pupils. A more personalised or contextualised approach for more vulnerable pupils, victims of abuse and some SEND pupils may be needed.

CYP are taught the underpinning knowledge and behaviours that can help them to navigate the online world safely and confidently regardless of the device, platform or app they are using.

The underpinning knowledge and behaviours pupils learn through the curriculum include the following:

- How to evaluate what they see online
- How to recognise techniques used for persuasion
- Acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour
- How to identify online risks
- How and when to seek support

SEND CARE recognises that, while any CYP can be vulnerable online, there are some CYP who may be more susceptible to online harm or have less support from family and friends in staying safe online, e.g. pupils with SEND and LAC. Relevant members of

staff, e.g. designated teacher for LAC, will work together to ensure the plan is tailored so CYP's receive the information and support they need, and the DSL will be involved with the development of an online safety curriculum if needed.

Through training, all staff members will be made aware of the following:

- CYP attitudes and behaviours which may indicate they are at risk of potential harm online
- The procedure to follow when they have a concern regarding a CYP online activity

8. Consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos

SEND CARE will ensure that staff are aware to treat the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual images) as a safeguarding concern.

The consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos does not include the sharing of sexual photos and videos of under-18 year olds with or by adults. This is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police.

Sending and receiving sexually explicit messages or images is a serious offence, and is often a primary method utilised by CSE offenders to communicate with victims.

The sharing of nudes and semi-nudes will be handled as a child protection issue in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

As part of their training, staff members will be able to identify instances of sharing nudes and semi-nudes and will be made aware of the necessary procedures to follow and the need to inform the DSL immediately if they are made aware of any such incidents.

The dangers of sharing nudes and semi-nudes will be taught alongside CSE in the PSHE curriculum, in order to convey to pupils how the two are linked and why they are dangerous.

CYP will be made aware that, regardless of age, the police consider the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes amongst people under the age of 16 a criminal offence.

Parents will be informed about the dangers of sharing nudes and semi-nudes and the appropriate safety measures to be implemented.

9. Relationships and sex education

It may be appropriate for our CYP to be taught about CSE

CSE will be addressed as part of a wider programme of work regarding relationships and sex education (RSE), as well as part of PSHE.

SENDCARE is dedicated to delivering these programmes of work with sensitivity and respect, avoiding any derogatory or prejudicial terms which may cause offence. SENDCARE understands that the teaching of some aspects of the programmes may be of concern to parents; therefore, parents will be involved in the curriculum planning process, ensuring that what is taught and how it is taught does not cause distress to parents or CYP's

CYP's will be made aware of the dangers of CSE, along with how to spot the signs and symptoms of CSE, through careful planning and instruction such as social stories.

Specialist Support Workers will consider the feelings of CYP's who may have been traumatised by similar incidents in their past when teaching about CSE.

Sensitivity will be given to the age and cultural background of pupils.

Where possible, CSE education will build on existing topics that pupils may already be aware of.

Specialist Support Workers understand that they may need to be more explicit and will adapt their planning of work in order to appropriately deliver the programme to pupils with SEND.

10. Working with parents

SENDCARE will ensure that parents:

- Understand the risks of CSE and recognise that the issue is something that could affect their CYP
- Understand that CSE can occur both online and offline.
- Know the warning signs of CSE.
- Know how to report any concerns that they may have.
- Know where to go for support if their child has been the victim, or is the suspected victim, of CSE.
- Are reassured that a range of services will, as appropriate, work with them to try to protect their CYP
- Can access support to manage the emotional impact of CSE on their CYP and themselves.
- Can access support that is tailored to their specific circumstances, e.g. support that recognises culture or faith.

Parents will be provided with the contact information of relevant services and outside agencies via texts, emails or during session times with their CYP's

Parents will be made aware of whom to report concerns to, via information posted on the website.

Parents' concerns will always be listened to and taken seriously.

Parents will be consulted regarding the content of pupils' RSE, including that in relation to CSE, and their views will be listened to and valued.

11. Reporting and referrals

If a member of staff has any concern about a CYP's welfare, or suspects that they are at risk of, or has been the victim of CSE, they will act on them immediately by speaking to the DSL.

All staff members are aware of the procedure for reporting concerns and understand their responsibilities in relation to confidentiality and information sharing, as outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. The DSL will provide staff members with clarity and support where needed.

Where staff have safeguarding concerns or an allegation is made about another member of staff, this should be reported to the Operations Manager. If there is a conflict of interest in reporting the matter to the OM, it should be reported directly to the LA designated officers (LADOs).

In all cases, the reporting and referral process outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy will be followed accordingly.

If a CYP is in immediate danger, a referral will be made to CSCS and/or the police immediately.

When making a referral to CSCS or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.

The DSL will work alongside external agencies, maintaining continuous liaison, including multi-agency liaison where appropriate, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the CYP's involved.

The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure SENDCARE does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support as necessary.

Where a CYP has been harmed or is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, the referrer will be notified of the action that will be taken within one working day of a referral being made. Where this information is not forthcoming, the referrer will contact the assigned social worker for more information.

SENDCARE will not wait for the start or outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim: this applies to criminal investigations as well as those made by CSCS.

Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, SENDCARE will consider referring the incident again if it is believed that the CYP is at risk of harm.

Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and SENDCARE agrees with this decision, we will consider the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support at the direction of the social worker.

At all stages of the reporting and referral process, the CYP will be informed of the decisions made, actions taken and reasons for doing so. SENDCARE will ensure that the CYP's wishes are always taken into account, and that there are differentiated systems available for CYP's to provide feedback and express their views.

All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment – nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the CYP or others at potential risk of harm.

SENDCARE will work closely with parents to ensure that the CYP, as well as their family, understands that the arrangements in place, such as in-school interventions, are effectively supported and know where they can access additional support.

All concerns, discussions and decisions made, as well as the reasons for making those decisions, will be recorded in writing by the DSL and kept securely in a locked cabinet.

When responding to safeguarding concerns, staff members will act calmly and supportively, ensuring that the CYP feel like they are being listened to and believed.

All safeguarding and child protection concerns, including those in relation to CSE, will be dealt with in line with the procedures outlined in policies, most notably the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

12. Providing support

Staff members will undergo safeguarding training on an annual basis so that they can fully understand the needs of a CYP that has experienced CSE and provide effective support.

Staff members will build trusting relationships with pupils which reinforce positive relationships.

CYP's will be reassured that they can talk to staff members if they feel unsafe.

13. Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed every year.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff and parents.

All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme.

The effectiveness of this policy will be monitored and evaluated by all members of staff. Any concerns will be reported to the Director immediately.

Useful Contacts and Links

For CYP's

Think U Know

This website includes different sections designed for children and young people aged 5-7, 8-10, 11-13 and 14+, ensuring that children and young people are taught about CSE using the appropriate resources and terminology for their age. For more information, visit: <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>.

CEOP

This national crime agency website can be used to make a report when a child is worried about online sexual abuse or the way someone has been communicating with them online. For more information, visit: <https://ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>.

CSE the Signs

Within this website there is a specific section designed for teaching children about CSE, including in relation to spotting warning signs, developing healthy relationships, staying safe, getting help and busting CSE myths. For more information, visit: <http://csethesigns.scot/young-people/>.

For parents

Parents Protect!

A child sexual abuse awareness and prevention website created by the child protection charity Lucy Faithfull Foundation and Stop it Now! Campaign. This site provides information on CSE and where to get help, as well as a list of useful contacts. For more information, call 0808 1000 900 or visit: <https://www.parentsprotect.co.uk/home.htm>.

Safe and Sound Group

This organisation fighting CSE has created a parent support resource pack providing various sources of useful information regarding supporting a child who is a victim of CSE. For more information, call 01332 362 120 or visit: <http://safeandsoundgroup.org.uk/helpsupport/parentscarers/parent-support-pack/>.

For staff members

It's Not Okay

A CSE related website reinforcing the duty of school staff and the role that schools play in the protection of children and prevention of CSE. For more information, visit: <http://www.itsnotokay.co.uk>.

Childnet

This online safety website has an area specifically designed for teachers, providing numerous resources to use within the classroom in order to teach children how to use the internet safely. For more information, visit: <https://www.childnet.com/teachers-and-professionals>.