



SIMPLY PENDOYLAN

SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION

POLICY

At Simply Pendoylan we believe that children have the right to be completely secure from both the fear and reality of abuse, and we are committed to safeguarding all the children in our care from harm.

We support the children within our care, protect them from maltreatment and have robust procedures in place to prevent the impairment of children's health and development. Safeguarding children is everybody's responsibility. At Simply Pendoylan, all staff, students, volunteers and visitors are made aware and adhere to the policy. They are also made aware of the Wales Safeguarding Procedures and the App available for download.

<https://www.safeguarding.wales/>

Legal framework and definition of safeguarding

- Children Act 1989 and 2004
- Childcare Act 2006 (amended 2018)
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)
- Wales Safeguarding Procedures (2019)
- Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
- Prevent Duty 2015

Safeguarding is a much wider subject than the elements covered within this single policy, therefore this document should be used in conjunction with the club's other policies and procedures.

The Club is committed to reviewing its Safeguarding policy and procedures at regular intervals. The policy and its procedures will be shared with parents/carers during their child's settling in period.

All staff receive appropriate Safeguarding training and the person in day-to-day charge is responsible for liaising with Children's Social Care and CIW regarding any child protection matter.

Reporting Procedures

All staff have a responsibility to report safeguarding concerns and suspicions of abuse. These concerns will be discussed with the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP) as soon as possible.

- Staff will report their concerns to the DSP (in the absence of the DSP they will be reported to the deputy DSP)

- Any signs of marks/injuries to a child or information a child have given will be recorded and stored securely.
- For children who arrive at the club with an existing injury, a form will be completed along with parent's/carers explanation as to how the injury happened. Staff will have professional curiosity around any explanations given, any concerns around existing injuries will be reported.
- If appropriate, any concerns or incidents will be discussed with the parent/carer. Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to these records on request, in line with GDPR and data protection guidelines.
- If there are queries/concerns regarding the injury/information given, then the following procedures will take place:

The Designated Safeguarding Person will:

- Contact the local authority children's social care team to report concerns and seek advice immediately, or as soon as it is practical to do so; if it is believed a child is in immediate danger, we will contact the police. If the safeguarding concern relates to an allegation against an adult working or volunteering with children, then the DSP will follow the reporting allegations procedure (see below).
- Inform CIW
- Record the information and action taken relating to the concern raised.
- Speak to the parents (unless advised not to do so by LA children's social care team)
- The designated safeguarding person will follow-up action taken by the LA social children's care team, if they have not contacted the setting within the statutory timeframe.

Keeping children safe is our highest priority and if, for whatever reason, staff do not feel able to report concerns to the DSP or deputy DSP they should call the local authority children's social care team or the NSPCC and report their concerns anonymously.

Responding to a spontaneous disclosure from a child

If a child starts to talk openly to a member of staff about abuse they may be experiencing, then staff will;

- Give full attention to the child or young person
- Keep body language open and encouraging.
- Be compassionate, be understanding and reassure them their feelings are important, using phrases such as "you've shown such courage today"
- Take time and slow down; we will respect pauses and will not interrupt the child – let them go at their own pace
- Recognise and respond to their body language
- Make it clear you're interested in what the child is telling you
- Reflect back what they've said to check your understanding – and use their language to show it's their experience
- Reassure the child that they've done the right thing in telling you. Make sure they know that abuse is never their fault
- Never talk to the alleged perpetrator about the child's disclosure. This could make things a lot worse for the child (information taken NSPCC).

Any disclosure will be reported to the Manager or DSP and will be referred to the local authority children's social care team immediately, following our reporting procedures.

Recording Suspicions of Abuse and Disclosures

Staff should make an objective record of any observation or disclosure, supported by the Manager or DSP. This record should include:

- Child's name
- Child's address
- Age of the child and date of birth
- Date and time of the observation or the disclosure, location.
- Exact words spoken by the child (word for word) and non-verbal communication.
- Exact position and type of any injuries or marks seen
- Exact observation of any incident including any concern was reported, with date and time; and the names of any other person present at the time
- Any discussion held with the parent(s) (where deemed appropriate).

These records should be signed by the person reporting this and the manager/ DSP/ dated and kept in their confidential file.

If a child starts to talk to an adult about potential abuse it is important not to promise the child complete confidentiality. This promise cannot be kept. It is vital that the child is allowed to talk openly and disclosure is not forced or words put into the child's mouth. As soon as possible after the disclosure details must be logged accurately. It's not the club role to investigate, it's the role of statutory services to complete this.

Staff involved in a safeguarding case may be asked to supply details of any information/concerns they have with regard to a child. The club expects all members of staff to co-operate with the local authority children's social care, police, and CIW in any way necessary to ensure the safety of the children.

Staff must not make any comments either publicly or in private about the supposed or actual behaviour of a parent, child or member of staff.

Informing parents

Parents are normally the first point of contact. If a suspicion of abuse is recorded, parents are informed at the same time as the report is made, except where the guidance of the local authority children's social care team/police does not allow this to happen. This will usually be the case where the parent or family member is the likely abuser or where a child may be endangered by this disclosure. In these cases, the investigating officers will inform parents.

Confidentiality

All suspicions, enquiries and external investigations are kept confidential and shared only with those who need to know. Any information is shared in line with guidance from the local authority. All staff, students and volunteers are bound by confidentiality and will not be discussed out of work, or this will become a disciplinary matter.

The Club has due regard to the data protection principles as in the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). These do not prohibit the collection and sharing of personal information, even without consent if this would put the child at further risk. We will follow the principles around data collection and information sharing and ensure any information is recorded and shared in an appropriate way.

Support to families

The club takes every step in its power to build up trusting and supportive relations among families, staff, students and volunteers within the club.

The club continues to welcome the child and the family whilst enquiries are being made in relation to abuse in the home situation. Parents and families will be treated with respect in a non-judgmental manner whilst any external investigations are carried out in the best interest of the child.

Record Keeping

Confidential records kept on a child are shared with the child's parents or those who have parental responsibility for the child, only if appropriate and in line with guidance of the local authority with the proviso that the care and safety of the child is paramount. We will do all in our power to support and work with the child's family.

The Club keeps appropriate records to support the early identification of children and families that would benefit from support. Factual records are maintained in a chronological order with parental discussions. Records are reviewed regularly by the DSP to look holistically at identifying children's needs.

Allegations against adults working or volunteering with children

If an allegation is made against a member of staff, student or volunteer or any other person who lives or works on the club premises, regardless of whether the allegation relates to the club premises or elsewhere, we will follow the procedure below.

This will include when a member of staff is alleged to have:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children.

The allegation should be reported to the senior manager on duty. If this person is the subject of the allegation, then this should be reported to the *owner/*registered person instead.

The Local Authority Officer (LAO), CIW and the RSCB (Regional Safeguarding Children Board) will then be informed immediately in order for this to be investigated by the appropriate bodies promptly:

- The LAO will be informed immediately for advice and guidance.
- If as an individual, you feel this will not be taken seriously or are worried about the allegation getting back to the person in question then it is your duty to inform the LAO yourself directly
- A full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate professionals (LAO, CIW, RSCB) to determine how this will be handled.
- The club will follow all instructions from the CIW and RSCB and ask all staff members to do the same and co-operate where required
- Support will be provided to all those involved in an allegation throughout the external investigation in line with LAO support and advice
- The club reserves the right to suspend any member of staff during an investigation. Legal advice will be sought to ensure compliant with the law.
- All enquiries/external investigations/interviews will be documented and kept in a locked file for access by the relevant authorities
- Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being re-instated
- Founded allegations will be passed on to the relevant organisations including the local authority children's social care team and where an offence is believed to have been committed, the police, and will result in the termination of employment. CIW will be

notified immediately of this decision. The club will also notify the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for barring consideration

- All records will be kept until the person reaches normal retirement age or for 10 years if that is longer. This will ensure accurate information is available for references and future DBS checks and avoids any unnecessary re-investigation
- The club retains the right to dismiss any member of staff in connection with founded allegations following an inquiry
- Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being reinstated
- Counselling will be available for any member of the club who is affected by an allegation, their colleagues in the club and the parents.
- A return-to-work plan will be put in place for any member of staff returning to work after an allegation has been deemed unfounded. Individual support be offered to meet the needs of the individual staff member and the nature of the incident, this may include more frequent supervisions, coaching and mentoring and external support.

Monitoring children's attendance

We are required to monitor children's attendance patterns to ensure they are consistent and no cause for concern.

Parents should please inform the club prior to their children taking holidays or days off, and all sickness should be called into the club on the day, so the club management are able to account for a child's absence.

If a child has not arrived at club at their normal start time the parents will be called to ensure the child is safe and healthy. If the parents are not contactable then the further emergency contacts will be used to ensure all parties are safe.

Where a child is part of a child protection plan, or during a referral process, any absences will immediately be reported to the local authority children's social care team to ensure the child remains safeguarded.

This should not stop parents taking precious time with their children, but enables children's attendance to be logged so we know the child is safe.

Looked after children

As part of our safeguarding practice, we will ensure our staff are aware of how to keep looked after children safe. In order to do this, we ask that we are informed of:

- the legal status of the child (e.g. whether the child is being looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order)
- contact arrangements for the biological parents (or those with parental responsibility)
- the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her
- the details of the child's social worker and any other support agencies involved
- any child protection plan or care plan in place for the child in question.

Staffing and volunteering

Our policy is to provide a secure and safe environment for all children. We only allow an adult who is employed by the club to care for children and who has an enhanced check with barring list check (children) from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to be left alone with children. We do not allow volunteers to be alone with children or any other adult who may be present in the club regardless of whether or not they have a DBS certificate.

All staff will attend child protection training and receive initial basic child protection training during their induction period. This will include the procedures for spotting signs and behaviours of abuse and abusers/potential abusers, recording and reporting concerns and creating a safe and secure environment for the children in the club. During induction staff will

be made aware of the Wales Safeguarding procedures App which is available to download and given contact details for the LAO (local authority officer), the local authority children's services team, the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and CIW to enable them to report any safeguarding concerns, independently, if they feel it necessary to do so.

Ongoing suitability of staff is monitored through:

- regular supervisions
- observations
- annual declaration of staff suitability
- safeguarding competencies
- regular review of DBS using the online update service

Designated Safeguarding Person

We have named persons within the club who takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and co-ordinate child protection and welfare issues, known as the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP), there is always at least one designated person on duty during all opening hours of the setting.

These designated persons will receive comprehensive training at least every two years and update their knowledge on an ongoing basis, but at least once a year.

If the staff feel that a safeguarding concern is not being taken seriously within the setting, we encourage them to call the LSCB or the NSPCC Whistleblowing helpline in order to protect the children in their care. The club DSP's liaise with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the local authority children's social care team, undertakes specific training, including a child protection training course, and receives regular updates to developments within this field. They in turn support the ongoing development and knowledge update of all staff on the team.

The role of the DSP:

- Ensure that the settings safeguarding policy and procedures are reviewed and developed in line with current guidance and develop staff understanding of the settings safeguarding policies.
- Take the lead on responding to information from the staff team relating to child protection concerns
- Provide advice, support and guidance on an on-going basis to staff, students and volunteers.
- To identify children who may need early help or who are at risk of abuse
- To help staff to ensure the right support is provided to families
- To liaise with local authority and other agencies with regard to child protection concerns
- Ensure the setting is meeting the requirements of the CIW.
- To ensure policies are in line with the Local Safeguarding procedures and details.
- Disseminate practice and updates to legislation to ensure all staff are kept up to date with safeguarding practices.
- To manage and monitor accident, incident and existing injury's and ensure accurate and appropriate records are kept.
- Attend meetings with the child key person
- Attend case conferences and external safeguarding meetings as requested by external agencies.

The Club safeguards children and staff by;

- We provide adequate and appropriate staffing resources to meet the needs of all children
- Applicants for posts within the club are clearly informed that the positions are exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Candidates are informed of the need to carry out checks before posts can be confirmed. Where applications are rejected because of information that has been disclosed, applicants have the right to know and are given guidance to challenge any incorrect information
- We give staff members/volunteers and students regular opportunities during supervisions and having an open-door policy to declare changes that may affect their suitability to care for the children. This includes information about their health, medication or about changes in their home life such as whether anyone they live with in a household has committed an offence or been involved in an incident that means they are disqualified from working with children.
- This information is also stated within every contract for members of staff, of which they must sign 2 copies, one for the employer, one to retain their own records.
- We request DBS checks on a 3 yearly basis/or we use the DBS update service to recheck staff's criminal history and suitability to work with children on the same basis and with the individual's consent.
- We abide by the requirements of the National Minimum Standards and any CIW guidance in respect of obtaining references and suitability checks for staff, students and volunteers, to ensure that all staff, students and volunteers working in the setting are suitable to do so.
- We ensure we receive at least two written references BEFORE a new member of staff commences employment with us.
- All students will have enhanced DBS checks with barring list check (children) conducted on them before their placement starts.
- Volunteers, including students, do not work unsupervised.
- We abide by the requirements of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006) and the Childcare Act 2006 in respect of any person who is disqualified from providing childcare, is dismissed from our employment, or resigns in circumstances that would otherwise have led to dismissal for reasons of child protection concern by complying with the duty to refer that individual to the DBS
- We have procedures for recording the details of visitors to the club and take security steps to ensure that we have control over who comes into the club, so that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children.
- All visitors/contractors will be supervised whilst on the premises, especially when in the areas the children use.
- As a staff team we will be fully aware of how to safeguard the whole club environment and be aware of potential dangers on the club boundaries such as drones, Pokémon hotspots, strangers lingering. We will ensure the children remain safe at all times.
- The Staff Behaviour Policy sits alongside this policy to enable us to monitor changes in behaviours that may cause concern. All staff sign up to this policy to ensure any changes are reported to management, so we are able to support the individual staff member and ensure the safety and care of the children is not compromised
- staff are made aware not to contact parents/carers and children through social media on their own personal social media accounts and they will report any such incidents to the management team to deal with.
- All staff have access to and comply with the whistleblowing policy which will enable them to share any concerns that may arise about their colleagues in an appropriate manner to named person (name), to CIW representative. We encourage a culture of openness and transparency, and all concerns are taken seriously

- Signs of inappropriate staff behaviour may include inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images. This is not an exhaustive list, any changes in behaviour must be reported and acted upon immediately.
- All staff attend regular supervision meetings where opportunities are made available to discuss any issues relating to individual children, child protection training and any need for further support.
- The deployment of staff within the club allows for constant supervision and support. Where children need to spend time away from the rest of the group, the door will be left ajar or other safeguards will be put into action to ensure the safety of the child and the adult.

We also operate a Media policy, covering phones and other electronic devices which states how we will keep children safe from these devices whilst at club.

Our club has a clear commitment to protecting children and promoting welfare. Should anyone believe that this policy is not being upheld, it is their duty to report the matter to the attention of the *club manager/*owner/DSP/*registered person at the earliest opportunity.

Early help services

When a child and/or family would benefit from support but doesn't meet the threshold for Local Authority Social Care Team, a discussion will take place with the family around Early help services.

Early Help provides support as soon as a concern/ area of need emerges, helping to improve outcomes and prevent escalation onto Local Authority services. Sometimes concerns about a child may not be of a safeguarding nature and relate more to their individual family circumstances. The club will work in partnership with parents/carers to identify any early help services that would benefit your child or your individual circumstances, with your consent, this may include family support, foodbank support, counselling or parenting services.

Recognising abuse

Child abuse can manifest itself in a variety of different ways, some overt and others much less so. A person may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family, an institution or community setting; by those known to them or, more rarely by a stranger.

Physical Abuse: Involves hitting, shaking, throwing, burning, suffocating, Female Genital Mutilation or any other physical harm. Deliberately causing a child's ill health also constitutes physical abuse.

Sexual Abuse: Involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. Showing children pornographic materials, sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways also constitutes sexual abuse.

Emotional abuse: Varying degrees of emotional abuse are present in virtually all child protection incidents but can also constitute abuse in its own right. Emotional abuse involves persistent or severe emotional ill treatment or torture causing, or likely to cause, severe adverse effects on the emotional stability of a child. Such behaviour may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved, or inadequate, or making them feel unnecessarily frightened or vulnerable.

Neglect: Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical, emotional or psychological needs, such as is likely to have a severe impact on their health, development or emotional stability. Neglect may involve failing to provide adequate food, shelter or clothing

for a child, or failing to adequately protect them from physical harm or ill health. Neglect can also manifest itself in a failure to meet the basic emotional needs of child.

Signs of child abuse and neglect

Signs of possible abuse and neglect may include:

- ❖ significant changes in a child's behaviour
- ❖ deterioration in a child's general well-being
- ❖ unexplained bruising or marks
- ❖ comments made by a child which give cause for concern
- ❖ Inappropriate behaviour displayed by other members of staff, or any other person. For example, inappropriate sexual comments, excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their role, or inappropriate sharing of images.

Female genital mutilation

This type of physical abuse is practised as a cultural ritual by certain ethnic groups and there is now more awareness of its prevalence in some communities in England including its effect on the child and any other siblings involved. This procedure may be carried out shortly after birth and during childhood as well as adolescence, just before marriage or during a woman's first pregnancy and varies widely according to the community. 1. Symptoms may include bleeding, painful areas, acute urinary retention, urinary infection, wound infection, septicaemia, incontinence, vaginal and pelvic infections with depression and post-traumatic stress disorder as well as physiological concerns. If you have concerns about a child relating to this area, you should contact children's social care team in the same way as other types of physical abuse. There is a mandatory duty to report to police any case where an act of female genital mutilation appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, we will ensure this is followed in our setting.

Breast Ironing

Breast Ironing, also known as breast flattening, is the pounding and massaging of a pubescent girl's breast using hard or heated objects to try and stop them developing or to make them disappear entirely.

Breast ironing is typically carried out by the girl's mother with the belief that she is:

- protecting her daughter from sexual harassment and / or rape;
- preventing the risk of early pregnancy, which would tarnish the family name;
- preventing her daughter from being forced into marriage, so she will have the opportunity to continue with her education.

The practice ranges widely in its severity, from using heated leaves to press and massage the breasts, through to using a scalding grinding stone to crush the budding gland. Due to the range of this activity, the short- and long-term health consequences for these young women vary from limited to significant.

While there is no specific law within the UK around Breast Ironing, it is a form of physical abuse. If professionals are concerned that a child may be at risk of, or is suffering, significant harm, they must follow the procedures.

County Lines

County lines is a form of criminal exploitation where urban gangs persuade, coerce or force children and young people to store drugs and money and/or transport them to suburban

areas, market towns and coastal towns (Home Office, 2018). It can happen in any part of the UK and is against the law and a form of child abuse.

Children and young people may be criminally exploited in multiple ways. Other forms of criminal exploitation include child sexual exploitation, trafficking, gang and knife crime. County lines gangs are highly organised criminal networks that use sophisticated, frequently evolving techniques to groom young people and evade capture by the police.

Perpetrators use children and young people to maximise profits and distance themselves from the criminal act of physically dealing drugs (National Crime agency, 2019). Young people do the majority of the work and take the most risk.

County lines is a cross-cutting issue that often overlaps with other forms of abuse and criminal exploitation. It can lead to serious physical and emotional harm to young people (Home Office, 2020a).

The following signs may indicate that a child is being exploited by a county lines gang:

- frequently going missing from school, home or care
- travelling to locations, or being found in areas they have no obvious connections with, including seaside or market towns
- unwillingness to explain their whereabouts
- acquiring money, clothes, accessories or mobile phones which they seem unable to account for
- receiving excessive texts or phone calls at all hours of the day
- having multiple mobile phone handsets or sim cards
- withdrawing or having sudden changes in personality, behaviour or the language they use
- having relationships with controlling or older individuals and groups
- unexplained injuries
- carrying weapons
- significant decline in school results or performance
- being isolated from peers or social networks
- associating with or being interested in gang culture
- self-harming or having significant changes in mental health

Peer-on-peer abuse

Children are vulnerable to abuse by their peers. Peer-on-peer abuse is taken seriously by staff and will be subject to the same child protection procedures as other forms of abuse. Staff are aware of the potential uses of information technology for bullying and abusive behaviour between young people.

Staff will not dismiss abusive behaviour as normal between young people. The presence of one or more of the following in relationships between children should always trigger concern about the possibility of peer-on-peer abuse:

- Sexual activity (in primary school-aged children) of any kind, including sexting
- One of the children is significantly more dominant than the other (e.g. much older)
- One of the children is significantly more vulnerable than the other (e.g. in terms of disability, confidence, physical strength)
- There has been some use of threats, bribes or coercion to ensure compliance or secrecy.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is a form of county lines crime in which drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person in order to criminally exploit them as a base for drug dealing, often in multi-occupancy or social housing properties. Signs that this is happening to a family property may be an increase in people entering or leaving the property, an increase in cars or bikes outside the home; windows covered, or curtains closed for long periods, family not being seen for extended periods; signs of drug use or an increase in anti-social behaviour at the home.

Contextual safeguarding

As young people grow and develop, they may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their family. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online.

As part of our safeguarding procedures, we will work in partnership with parents/carers and other agencies to work together to safeguard children and provide the support around contextual safeguarding concerns.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

CSE is defined as a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs when an individual, or group, takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child, or young person under the age of 18, into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

We will be aware of the possibility of CSE and the signs, and symptoms, this may manifest as. If we have concerns, we will follow the same procedures as for other concerns and we will record, and refer, as appropriate.

Fabricated illness

This is also a type of physical abuse. This is where a child is presented with an illness that is fabricated by the adult carer. The carer may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation. The signs may include a carer exaggerating a real illness or symptoms, complete fabrication of symptoms or inducing physical illness, e.g. through poisoning, starvation, inappropriate diet. This may also be presented through false allegations of abuse or encouraging the child to appear disabled or ill to obtain unnecessary treatment or specialist support.

Extremism and Radicalisation

All childcare settings have a legal duty under the Prevent Duty Law, to protect children from the risk of radicalisation and being drawn to extremism. There are many reasons why a child might be vulnerable to radicalisation, including:

- Feeling alienated or alone
- Seeking a sense of identity or individuality
- Suffering from mental health issues such as depression
- Desire for adventure or wanting to be part of a larger cause
- Associating with others who hold extremist beliefs

Signs of Radicalisation

Signs that a child might be at risk of radicalisation include:

- Changes in behaviour, for example, becoming withdrawn or aggressive

- Claiming that terrorist attacks and violence are justified
- Viewing violent extremist material online
- Possessing or sharing violent extremist material

If a member of staff suspects that a child is at risk of becoming radicalised, they will record any relevant information or observations on a Logging a Concern form and refer the matter to the Designated Safeguarding Person.

For minor concerns regarding radicalisation, the DSP will contact Children's Social Care. For more serious concerns, the DSP will contact the police on the non emergency number (101), or the anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321. For urgent concerns, the DSP will contact the police using 999.

Financial abuse

The Wales Safeguarding Procedures note that this category will be less prevalent for a child but indicators could be; not meeting their needs for care and support which are provided through direct payments; or complaints that personal property is missing.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) can be described where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Trafficked and Exploited Children

A trafficked child is coerced or deceived by the adult who brings them into the country. Trafficked children are denied their human rights and are forced into exploitation e.g. domestic servitude, forced marriage, criminal activity, begging, benefit fraud, acting as a drug mule, sweatshop or restaurant work. Children may appear to submit willingly through fear for themselves or their family, because their parents have agreed to the situation or because of bribes. Recognition of trafficked and exploited children will normally rely on a combination of general signs of abuse and neglect and issues concerned with the child's immigration status. These children may not be in possession of their own travel documents, be excessively afraid of being deported, be in possession of false papers, being cared for by an adult who is not their parent, presenting with a history of missing links and unexplained moves. School staff should make a referral to Children's Social Services if they suspect a child has been trafficked.

Forced Marriage/Honour Violence/Killings

It is an offence to force someone to marry against their will

This includes:

- Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place)
- Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage(whether they're pressured to or not)
- Breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order is also a criminal offence

The civil remedy of obtaining a Forced Marriage Protection Order through the family courts will continue to exist alongside the new criminal offence, so victims can choose how they wish to be assisted.

A 'forced' marriage is distinct from a consensual 'arranged' marriage because it is without the valid consent of both parties and duress is a factor. A child who is forced into marriage is at risk of significant harm through physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Information about a forced marriage may come from the child themselves, of the child's peer group, a relative or

member of the child's local community or from another professional. Forced marriage may also become apparent when other family issues are addressed, e.g. domestic violence, self-harm, child abuse or neglect, family/young person conflict, a child absent from school or a missing child/runaway. Forced marriage may involve the child being taken out of the country for the ceremony, is likely to involve non-consensual/under-age sex and refusal to go through with a forced marriage has often been linked to 'honour killing' or violence.

Honour based violence is an ancient cultural tradition that encourages violence towards family members who are considered to have dishonoured their family. It is rooted in domestic violence and is often a conspiracy of family members and associates meaning victims are at risk from their parents and families.

Club staff should respond to suspicions of a forced marriage or honour based violence by making a referral to the Children's Social Care or to the Police. Staff should not treat any allegations of forced marriage or honour based violence as a domestic issue and send the child back to the family home. It is not unusual for families to deny that forced marriage is intended, and once aware of professional concern, they may move the child and bring forward both travel arrangements and the marriage. For this reason, staff should not approach the family or family friends, or attempt to mediate between the child and family, as this will alert them to agency involvement. Further information and advice can be obtained from the Forced Marriage Unit <https://www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage>

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is: "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim."

- This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

The harm caused to children can be significant – through emotional and physical abuse and/or neglect. From 2002 the definition of significant harm was amended to include "the harm that children suffer by seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another, particularly in the home". Therefore, if staff are aware that a child is witnessing or hearing domestic violence, they should inform the Designated Safeguarding Person who should in turn refer the matter to the Children's Social Care.

Child abuse linked to faith or belief (CALFB)

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

- Witchcraft and spirit possession, demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray (traditionally seen in some Christian beliefs)
- The evil eye or djinns (traditionally known in some Islamic faith contexts) and dakini (in the Hindu context)
- Ritual or multi murders where the killing of children is believed to bring supernatural benefits, or the use of their body parts is believed to produce potent magical remedies
- Use of belief in magic or witchcraft to create fear in children to make them more compliant when they are being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation.

This is not an exhaustive list and there will be other examples where children have been harmed when adults think that their actions have brought bad fortune.

Third Party Information

This is information passed on by anyone other than staff or management of the Club, who expresses their concerns. Information from a third-party regarding suspicions of child abuse cannot be ignored. If the person imparting the information has concerns, they should be encouraged to contact Children's Social Care. If they do not wish to do so, it should be explained to them that the club is obliged to. The concerns should be logged, and any action taken recorded fully.

Designated Safeguarding Person: Amanda Baker

Useful Numbers

CIW: 0300 7900 126

*MASH: 01446 700111(Vale of Glamorgan Adult Social Services)

02922 330888 (Cardiff Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub)

Emergency Duty Team: 01446 725202

Out of hours: 02920 788570

Non-emergency police: 101

NSPCC: 0808 800 500

Anti-Terrorist hotline: 0800 789321

Police 101 (non emergency) or 999 (emergency)

FGM Helpline: 0800 0283550 mailto : fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk.uk

***Note: MASH provides triage and multi-agency assessment of safeguarding concerns, in respect of vulnerable children and adults. It brings together professionals from a range of agencies into an integrated multi-agency team.**