



Laser Summer Camp

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

As of January 2025 Working Document

P Tearle & M Boulton

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Purpose and Aims

The purpose of Laser Summer Camps safeguarding and child protection policy is to provide a secure framework for the workforce in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of those children/young people who attend our setting. The policy aims to ensure that:

- All our children are safe and protected from harm.
- Other elements of provision and policies are in place to enable children to feel safe and adopt safe practice;
- Staff, children, directors visitors, volunteers and parents are aware of their expected behaviour and the settings legal responsibilities in relation to the safeguarding and welfare of all of our children.

Ethos

'Every child deserves the best possible start in life and the support that enables them to fulfil their potential. A secure, safe, and happy childhood is important in its own right.' Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)

Safeguarding in Laser Summer Camps is considered everyone's responsibility and our setting aims to create the safest environment within which every child has the opportunity to achieve their full potential. Laser Summer Camps recognises the contribution it can make in ensuring that all children registered, or who use our setting have a trusted key worker with whom they feel safe and that they will be listened to and appropriate action taken. We recognise that this is especially important for children who are unable to communicate e.g., babies and very young children, and that they have strong attachment to their care givers. We will work to ensure children's safety by working in partnership with other agencies i.e. Early Help, MASH, Police and Social care as well as seeking to establish effective working relationships with parents, carers, and other colleagues to develop and provide activities and opportunities that will help to equip our children with the skills they need. This will include materials and learning experiences that will encourage our children to develop essential life skills and protective behaviours.

This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Act 1989; and in line with the following:

- [Early years foundation stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)
- [What to do if you are worried a Child is being Abused](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [The Prevent Duty 2015 advice for childcare settings](#)
- [Information Sharing; Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers](#)
- [Safeguarding children and protecting professionals in early years settings: online safety considerations - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- [Female genital mutilation - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Key Personnel

[Redacted Name]

Designated

Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Mat Boulton

mat_boult@hotmail.com
07762481150

Deputy DSL Vicki Gillon
vicki@lasercamp.co.uk
07841513943

Director	Paul Tearle	paul@lasercamp.co.uk	07855 012328
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Responsibilities and expectations

The management committee/proprietor takes seriously its responsibility under section 11 of the Children Act and duties under “working together” to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements exist within our setting to identify and support those children who are suffering harm or are likely to suffer significant harm. We recognise that all staff and management have a full and active part to play in protecting our children from harm, and that the child’s welfare is our paramount concern.

The company should also ensure the following: -

- that the safeguarding and child protection policy is available to parents and carers.
- that all staff and volunteers are checked to make sure they are safe to work with the children who attend our setting.
- that the setting has procedures for handling allegations of abuse made against members of staff (including the Playleader/Manager) or volunteers. ● the safe and appropriate use of cameras, mobile phones, technology, and online equipment within the setting.
- the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which places a duty on early years and childcare providers “to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism” (The Prevent Duty) is implemented, taking into account the Local authorities ‘Prevent’ policies, protocols and procedures and ensuring the Fundamental British Values are implemented as stated in the EYFS.
- a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is appointed who has lead responsibility for dealing with all safeguarding issues in our setting. (See key personnel) ● Our procedures will be reviewed annually and updated.

The responsibilities for the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) are:-

- to ensure that all safeguarding issues raised in the setting are effectively responded to, recorded, and referred to the appropriate agency.
- to ensure all adults are alert to circumstances when a child and family may need access to early help
- to ensure all adults, (including volunteers) new to our setting will be made aware of this policy and the procedures for child protection, the name and contact details of the DSL and have these explained, as part of their induction into the setting.

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- To be responsible for arranging the settings safeguarding training for all staff and volunteers who work with the children and young people. The DSL must ensure that the safeguarding training takes place at least every three years for all with regular updates during this period, which they can deliver in-house provided they are linked into the support and quality assurance process offered by the Local Authority and the Devon Children and Families Partnership.
- to attend or ensure that a senior member of staff who has the relevant training and access to appropriate supervision, attends where appropriate, all child protection case conferences, reviews, core groups, or meetings where it concerns a child in our care and to contribute to multi-agency strategy discussions to safeguard and promote the child’s welfare.
- for ensuring the acceptable, safe use and storage of all camera technology, images, and

mobile phones through the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the appropriate policies and procedures. This includes the, Mobile Phone and Screen Policy which includes the social media and photography policy.

- To ensure allegations regarding adults in the setting are effectively responded to and referred to the appropriate agency.

Staff roles and responsibilities will include:

- maintaining an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- identifying concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
- to provide a safe environment in which children can play and learn. ● knowing what to do if a child tells them they are being abused, exploited, or neglected.
- being able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.
- recognising the barriers for children when wanting to make a disclosure (verbal or non-verbal)
- identifying children who may benefit from early help, (providing support as soon as a problem emerges) and the part they play in these support plans. ● raising any concerns for a child following the setting's safeguarding policies and procedures
- being aware of local authority referral processes and supporting social workers and other agencies following any referral.
- adhering to safeguarding and welfare requirements within the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework to safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the early years and childcare profession as part of their professional duties.
- Being aware of systems within the setting which support safeguarding e.g. behaviour policy, code of conduct,
- Attending regular safeguarding and child protection training.
- Recognising that children missing through non-attendance can be a vital warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, sexual abuse, and child sexual and criminal exploitation.

All Child Protection concerns need to be acted on immediately. If you are concerned that a child may be at risk or is actually suffering abuse, you must tell the DSL.

All Adults, including the DSL, have a duty to refer all known or suspected cases of abuse to the relevant agency including MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) via the 'request for Support Form', Children and Young Peoples Service (CYPS) – Social Care, or the Police. Where a disclosure is made to a visiting staff member from a different agency, e.g. Early Years Consultants, Health Visitors, it is the responsibility of that agency staff to formally report the referral to the Setting's DSL in the first instance and to follow their organisations procedures. Any records made should be kept securely on the Child's Protection file.

Recognising concerns, signs, and indicators of abuse

Any child, in any family, in any community setting could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "It could happen here." We also recognise that abuse, neglect, and safeguarding issues are complex and are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. Staff are aware that in most cases multiple issues will overlap one another.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in the family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them, or more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Abuse and Neglect may also take place outside of the home, contextual safeguarding. This may include (but not limited to), female genital mutilation (FGM), sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, radicalisation, serious youth violence. Staff are aware that behaviours linked to parental drug taking,

alcohol abuse, mental ill health and domestic abuse can put children at risk and that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via child-on-child abuse.

Further information about the four categories of abuse; physical, emotional, sexual and neglect, (familial and contextual) and indicators that a child may be being abused can be found in appendices 1 & 2. Appendices The policy has annexe on page 10

Online Safety

. 'Safeguarding children and protecting professionals in early years settings: Online Safety Considerations document and identify the responsibilities for our setting with regards to online safety for the children

'You play an essential role in helping young children learn the foundations of safe online behaviour. Even if children don't have access to technology within your setting, they will / may be using it at home, with their friends or in other public spaces. Children are naturally curious in understanding the world we live in; it is our responsibility to enable them to do so, including helping them to recognise the value of technology and use it safely. Role modelling safe use of the internet should become part of our everyday practice.' (2019)

As it is not the technology itself that will present the greatest risk, but the behaviours of individuals using such equipment will. The witnessing of abuse can have a damaging effect on those who observe it, as well as the child/adult subjected to the actual abuse, and in itself will have a significant impact on the health and emotional well-being of the child.

Children who have special educational needs and/or disabilities

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All children have the right to be safe, yet research shows that disabled children are three times more likely to be abused. A number of factors have been identified as to reasons why these children are more at risk (see bullet points) and as a setting we are aware of these and endeavour to protect all our children.

- a general reluctance of people to believe that disabled children are abused
- limited opportunities to seek help from someone else
- a skills gap between disability and child protection workers
 - inadequate teaching about personal safety skills e.g., NSPCC pants campaign
 - issues relating to the child's specific disability or special educational need e.g., difficulties in communicating or an inability to understand what is happening

Prevent

The Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015

The Act places a Prevent duty on settings to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism."

Settings subject to the Prevent Duty will be expected to demonstrate activity in the following areas

- Assessing the risk of children being drawn into terrorism
- Demonstrate that they are protecting children and young people from being drawn into terrorism by having robust safeguarding policies.
- Ensure that their safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of the Devon Children and Families Partnership.
- Make sure that staff have training that gives them the knowledge and confidence to identify children and families at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism

- Ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in the setting

What to do if you are concerned

If a child makes a disclosure or allegation of abuse against an adult or other child or young person, it is important that you:

- Stay calm and listen carefully.
- Reassure them that they have done the right thing in telling you. ● Do not investigate or ask leading questions instead ask clarifying questions tell me, explain to me, describe to me (TED)
- Let them know that you will need to tell someone else.
- Do not promise to keep what they have told you a secret.
- Inform your Safeguarding Designated Lead as soon as possible. ● Make a written record of the allegation, disclosure or incident which you must sign, date and record your position using the setting safeguarding record log forms.

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Whistleblowing

We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so. All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues via our whistleblowing and complaints policies and appropriate advice will be sought from the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) or Safeguarding Team where necessary.

If you are concerned that a member of staff or adult in a position of trust poses a danger to a child or young person or that they might be abusing a child or young person you should report your concerns to the DSL. Where those concerns relate to the DSL however, this should be reported to the director using the settings 'Whistle blowing' policy.

The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 the line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday or email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Whistleblowing re the Playleader/Managers/DSL should be reported to the Director whose contact details are readily available to staff, using the settings 'Whistle blowing policy'.

Managing Allegations against staff
See separate policy

Low Level Concerns (Identified in the Keeping Children Safe in Education) The term 'low-level' is any concern that an adult working in or on behalf of the setting may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work and
- does not meet the harm threshold or is otherwise not serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to: ● being over friendly with children

- having favourites
- taking photographs of children on their mobile phone, contrary to the settings policy

- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door,
- humiliating children.

Sharing low-level concerns

- All low-level concerns are shared with the DSL.
- The DSL will then inform setting managers of all low-level concerns in timely fashion according to the nature of the particular low-level of concern. ● If there is doubt as to whether the low-level of concern meets the harm threshold, then the DSL will consult with their LADO.
- Laser Summer Camps will create an environment where staff are encouraged and feel confident to self-refer where they have found themselves in situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others or

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believe they have behaved in a way that they consider falls below professional standards.

Recording low-level concerns

- All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing including details of concerns, the context and action taken.
- These records will be stored confidentially and held securely and will be kept. ● Records will be reviewed so that potential patterns of inappropriate problematic behaviour can be identified. DSL will need to decide on a course of action if this occurs including referral to LADO or follow disciplinary procedures.

Confidentiality

- We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential. ● Our setting recognises that in order to effectively meet a child's needs, safeguard their welfare and protect them from harm the school must contribute to inter-agency working in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) and share information between professionals and agencies where there are concerns.
- The DSL will disclose personal information about a child or young person to other members of staff on a need-to-know basis only.
- All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children and that the Data Protection Act 2018¹ is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would place a child at risk of harm.
- All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or well-being or that of another. ● We will always undertake to share our concerns with parents and guardians and their consent is sought in accordance with Early Help and MASH procedures unless doing so would increase the risk of harm to the child. If in doubt regarding sharing information with parents and guardians, we will consult with the MASH consultation team.
- All children's safeguarding files will be kept confidential and stored securely. Safeguarding files will be kept separate from other files relating to children in the setting.

Training

All members of staff and volunteers will receive safeguarding training as part of the induction process. At point of employment, all staff are issued information in relation to our Safeguarding policy as well as any policies related to safeguarding and promoting our children/young people's welfare.

Our DSL's will undertake further safeguarding training, Group 3 DCFP Multi-agency Safeguarding course or Group 3 Refresher Courses. This will be undertaken at least every three years which updates their awareness and understanding of the impact of the wide agenda of safeguarding issues. This will support both the DSL and Deputy DSL to be able to better undertake their role and

support the setting in ensuring our

¹ The UK Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) is supplementary to the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 (the GDPR) and replaces DPA 1998.

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safeguarding arrangements are robust and achieving better outcomes for the children in our setting.

We will include our Safeguarding Policy in our settings prospectus/website and will post copies of our policy throughout the setting. We are also able to arrange for our policy to be made available to parents whose first language is not English, on request.

Mobile Phones and Mobile technology

See separate policy

Site specific information

A thorough risk assessment is complete for both sites.

Possible areas to be aware of - Child Protection Red Zones

Blundell's School

Access points to school –

- 1 major one:
 - Blundell's Road entrance through car park
- Others areas to consider;
 - adjacent field leading to West Manly Road.
 - Tidcombe lane footpath behind pre-pre school

Exeter School

Access points to school– 3 major ones :- Manston Terrace entrance Victoria Park road

entrance - coded Barrack Road entrance - coded

Related Setting Policies

Safeguarding covers more than the contribution made to child protection in relation to individual children. It also encompasses issues such as child health and safety, bullying, for example, arrangements for meeting the medical needs of children, providing first aid, setting security, drugs and substance misuse, etc.

This policy will cross reference to other related setting policies and protocol:

Behaviour Adopted

Staff Code of conduct Adopted:

Confidentiality Adopted:

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Mobile Phone and screen Adopted: Health and Safety
Adopted: Equal opportunities Adopted: Whistle Blowing
Adopted: Managing Allegations Adopted: Safe
Recruitment Adopted:

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Useful Contacts:

[Devon Children and Families Partnerships](#)

[South West Child Protection Procedures](#)

[Devon Early Years and Childcare Service](#)

[Child Exploitation and Online Protection Agency](#)

[NSPCC](#)

[CHILDWISE - a leading specialist in research with children and young people - ABOUT](#)

Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

[DCC - Request for support \(outsystemsenterprise.com\)](#)

0345 155 1071

email: mashsecure@devon.gov.uk

MASH Consultation Line 0345 155 1071 (ask for Consultation Line)

Early Help co-ordination centre 0345 155 1071 (ask for Early Help) [Early Help information](#)

Out of hours for CYPS (Social Care):

5pm -9am and at weekends and public holidays, please contact:

Emergency Duty Service 0845 6000 388 (low-rate call)

Police Central Referral Unit: 0845 605 116

EYCS Consultation Service:

If you have concerns about a child but are unsure whether to make a MASH enquiry. The numbers are:

Nikki Phillips – Locality Manager for Exeter, East, North & Mid Devon 01392 385394

Melissa Filby – Holiday Activities and Food Programme Co-ordinator 01392 388461

Susan Bolt - Locality Manager for South West Devon 01392 384046

DCFP

DCFP Office: 01392 386067

Child Protection Chairs and Local Authority Designated Officers for managing allegations against staff:

Allegations against staff LADO Referral Co-ordinator 01392 384964 [Training and Resources on managing allegations](#)

Devon's Domestic Abuse Helpline 0345 155 1074

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub – MASH

MASH contributes to improved outcomes for safeguarding children because it has the ability to swiftly collate and share information held by the various agencies and to provide a multi-agency risk assessment of each case for 'actual or likely harm'.

- Manages contacts and enquiries received from any source (usually CYPS and Police VIST vulnerable incident screening tool)
- Develops a document recording the concern information and all other agencies information available within agreed timescales and a social worker manager makes an informed decision using all of the available information.
- Develops concern information into a social care referral if services are required under section 17 or section 47 of The Children Act 1989
- Liaises with the Early Help for children and young people who need services but do not meet The Children Act 1989 threshold
- Provides consultation line to agency enquirers about thresholds, appropriate action to be undertaken and services.

Appendix 1 Categories of Abuse

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse (including child sexual exploitation)
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children:

The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong: ·

Significant change in behaviour

- Extreme anger or sadness
- Aggressive and attention-needing behaviour
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations
- Lack of self-esteem
- Self-injury
- Depression and/or anxiousness
- Age-inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Criminality
- Substance abuse
- Mental health problems
- Poor attendance

Neglect The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairments of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

provide food, clothing and shelter.

protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger.

ensure adequate supervision.

ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

Possible indicators of Neglect Obvious signs of lack of care including: Problems with personal hygiene, constant hunger, inadequate clothing, emaciation, lateness or non-attendance at the setting, poor relationship with peers, untreated medical problems, compulsive stealing and scavenging, rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking, running away, low self-esteem etc.

Physical Abuse

May involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness in a child.

Possible Indicators Physical signs that do not tally with the given account of occurrence conflicting or unrealistic explanations of cause repeated injuries delay in reporting or seeking medical advice.

Sexual Abuse

Forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, penetrative or non-penetrative acts and also

includes involving children in watching pornographic material or watching sexual acts.

Possible indicators of Sexual Abuse Sudden changes in behaviour, displays of affection which are sexual and age inappropriate, tendency to cling or need constant reassurance,

Tendency to cry easily, regression to younger behaviour – e.g., thumb sucking, acting like a baby, unexplained gifts or money, depression and withdrawal, wetting/soiling day or night, fear of

undressing for PE etc.

Emotional Abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only in far as they meet the needs of another person. Possible Indicators of Emotional Abuse Rejection, isolation, child being blamed for actions of adults, child being used as carer for younger siblings, affection and basic emotional care giving/warmth, persistently absent or withheld.

Appendix 2 Current Safeguarding Issues

(This section highlights optional extras that Settings may consider adopting to accompany their Safeguarding policy)

The following Safeguarding issues are all considered to be child Protection issues and should be referred immediately to the most relevant agency. The issues featured below are linked to guidance and local procedures which can be found on the [South West Child Protection Procedures](#)

E-Safety Children and young people can be exploited and suffer bullying through their use of modern technology such as the internet, mobile phones and social networking sites. In order to

minimize the risks to our children and young people (insert name of setting) will ensure that we have in place appropriate measures such as security filtering, and an acceptable use policy linked to our E-Safety policy. We will ensure that staff are aware of how not to compromise their position of trust in or outside of the setting and are aware of the dangers associated with social networking sites.

Our E-safety policy will clearly state that mobile phone, camera or electronic communications with a child or family at our setting is not acceptable other than for approved setting business. Where it is suspected that a child is at risk from internet abuse or cyber bullying, we will report our concerns to the appropriate agency.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people, (or a third person or persons) receive something, (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affections, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example, being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidations are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice, resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

Good practice – Individuals Recognise the symptoms and distinguish them from other forms of abuse

- Treat the child/young person as a victim of abuse
- Understand the perspective / behaviour of the child/young person and be patient with them
- Help the child/young person to recognise that they are being exploited
- Collate as much information as possible
- Share information with other agencies and seek advice / refer to Social Care

Good practice – Organisations

- Ensure robust safeguarding policies and procedures are in place which cover CSE
- Promote and engage in effective multi-agency working to prevent abuse
- Work to help victims move out of exploitation
- Cooperate to enable successful investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators

Child on Child Abuse

Children can abuse other children, and this is referred to as 'child on child abuse' this can take many forms including those listed in the table above as well as bullying, sexual violence and harassment etc. Staff will raise concerns when there are issues of child on child abuse and DSL's will consider what support might be needed for both the victim and perpetrators.

Forced marriages (FM) FM is now a specific offence under s121 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 that came into force on 16 June 2014. A FM is a marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties, and where duress is a factor forced marriage is when someone faces physical pressure to marry (e.g. threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (e.g. if someone is made to feel like they're bringing shame on their family). This is very different to an arranged marriage where both parties give consent.

FM is illegal in England and Wales. 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)

Under-age Marriage in England, a young person cannot legally marry until they are 16 years old (without the consent of their parents or carers) nor have sexual relationships.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) FGM is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls, and therefore should be dealt with as part of existing child safeguarding/protection structures, policies and procedures.

FGM is illegal in the UK. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is illegal under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.

Other than in the excepted circumstances, it is an offence for any person (regardless of their nationality or residence status) to:

- perform FGM in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (section 1 of the Act);
- assist a girl to carry out FGM on herself in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (section 2 of the Act); and
- Assist (from England, Wales or Northern Ireland) a non-UK person to carry out FGM outside the UK on a UK national or permanent UK resident (section 3 of the Act).

Ritualistic Abuse Some faiths believe that spirits and demons can possess people (including children). What should never be considered is the use of any physical or psychological violence to get rid of the possessing spirit. This is abusive and will result in the criminal conviction of those using this form of abuse even if the intention is to help the child.

Sexually Active under Eighteen years old It is acknowledged by those working with young people that most young people under the age of 18 will have an interest in sex and sexual relationships. The Protocol for Sexually Active Young People under 18 years old has been designed to assist those working with children and young people to identify where these relationships may be abusive, and the children and young people may need the provision of protection or additional services.

Safer Recruitment and Selection It is a requirement for all agencies to ensure that all staff recruited to work with children and young people are properly selected and checked. We will ensure that we have a member on every recruitment panel who has received the appropriate recruitment and selection training. That all of our staff are appropriately qualified and have the relevant employment history and checks to ensure they are safe to work with children in compliance with the Key Safeguarding Employment Standards.

Honour Based Violence 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'. It is important to be alert to signs of distress and indications such as self harm, absence from setting, infections resulting from female genital mutilation, isolation from peers, being monitored by family, not participating in setting activities, unreasonable restrictions at home. Where it is suspected that a child/young person is at risk from Honour based violence we will report those concerns to the appropriate agency in order to prevent this form of abuse taking place.

Trafficked Children Child trafficking involves moving children across or within national or international borders for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation includes children being used for sex work, domestic work, restaurant/ sweatshop, drug dealing, shoplifting and benefit fraud. Where we are made aware of a child who is suspected of, or actually being trafficked/exploited we will report our

concerns to the appropriate agency.

Domestic Abuse The Government defines domestic abuse as “Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”.

Staff need to understand what is required of them if children are members of the household where domestic abuse is known, or suspected to be taking place. Our policy includes action to be taken regarding referrals to the Police and Children and Young People’s Services and any action to be taken where a member of staff is the alleged perpetrator or victim of domestic abuse. At (insert name of setting) we will follow our safeguarding policy and report any suspected concerns regarding Domestic Abuse to the relevant agency.

Private Fostering Private fostering is an arrangement made between the parent and the private foster carer, who then becomes responsible for caring for the child in such a way as to safeguard and promote his/her welfare.

A privately fostered child means a child under the age of 16 (18 if a disabled child) who is cared for and provided with accommodation by someone other than:

- A parent.
- A person who is not a parent but has parental responsibility.
- A close relative.
- A Local Authority.

for more than 28 days and where the care is intended to continue. It is a statutory duty for us to inform the Local Authority via MASH where we are made aware of a child or young person who may be subject to private fostering arrangements.

