

# SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE

## What do we all need to know about Safeguarding young people?

Do you know who the Designated Safeguarding Lead is? Who is the Deputy DSL?

Do you know who your Single Point of Contact is for Prevent?  
Have you read Part 1 of KCSIE 2019..... properly?

## What is The Prevent Duty?

The **Prevent duty** became law back in 2015. This is a **duty** on all schools and registered early years providers to have due regard to **preventing** people being drawn into terrorism.

## What is Channel?

This process is a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism. It is essential that **Channel panel** members, partners to local **panels** and other professionals ensure that children, young people and adults are protected from harm.

## What are some of the signs to look out for?

Change!

- Changes in behaviour
- Changes in friendship groups
- Changes in vocabulary
- Online interest
- Changes in appearance and dress

## What do you need to do?

NOTICE

CHECK

SHARE

## What are County Lines?

'County Lines' is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable people to sell drugs. These dealers will use dedicated mobile phone lines, known as 'deal lines', to take orders from drug users

### • What might you notice in a young person involved in County Lines?

- Returning home late, staying out or going missing
- Increasing drug use, or being found to have large amounts of drugs on them
- Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going
- Unexplained absences from school, college, training or work
- Unexplained money, phone(s), clothes or jewellery
- Coming home with injuries or looking particularly disheveled
- Being found in areas away from home

## What are the 4 categories of abuse?

Physical

Sexual

Emotional

Neglect

## There has been a change in the law.....

Upskirting is now a criminal offence punishable by up to two years in prison.

The Voyeurism (Offences) (No.2) Bill, known as the "Upskirting Bill" received Royal Assent on 12 February 2019.

It has now become the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019 and came into force on the 12 April 2019.

This practice typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks.

For more information please refer to Part 1 and Part 5 of KCSIE 2019

## What is Criminal Exploitation?

**Criminal exploitation** is a form of modern slavery that sees victims being forced to work under the control of highly organised **criminals** in activities such as forced begging, shoplifting and pickpocketing, cannabis cultivation, drug dealing and financial **exploitation**.

When we are looking at Child Criminal Exploitation we must consider all of the above and also Child Sexual Exploitation

The changes in behaviour and warning signs are very similar to County Lines

Think about the whole family when looking at possible victims of Criminal Exploitation and speak with your DSL to seek advice and guidance

## What is a Violent Crime?

A **violent crime** or **crime of violence** is a **crime** in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens to use force upon a victim. This entails both **crimes** in which the **violent** act is the objective, such as murder or rape, as well as **crimes** in which **violence** is the **means** to an end.

## What is FGM?

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but there's no medical reason for this to be done. It is child abuse and a criminal offence.

If you SEE FGM, you need to report it directly to the police yourself

If you SUSPECT FGM, you need to inform your DSL immediately of your concerns

If you're concerned that someone may be at risk, your DSL can contact the NSPCC helpline on 0800 028 3550 or [fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk).

## What is Private Fostering?

Private Fostering is where a child is being cared for by someone who is not an immediate relative for 28 consecutive days or more. This is a safeguarding issue as the DSL needs to be informed to ensure they can comply in notifying the appropriate Local Authority.

If you are made aware of any living circumstances changing for a child, inform your DSL without delay.