



**The Hessle Academy
Child Sexual Exploitation Policy**

Effective Date:

June 2015

Date of minuted approval by the Board of Directors:

16 March 2017

Review Committee: Board of Directors Review Date:

March 2019

Owner:

Head of School, Designated Safeguarding Lead

Introduction and Commitment

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) has become a growing and serious concern and is recognised as a form of child sexual abuse. The Hessle Academy Child Sexual Exploitation Policy has a recognition of this concern and our commitment to protecting and supporting the school community and working with partner agencies to achieve this. As such, this Policy falls within the established Child Protection and Safeguarding framework that is in place in school and as documented in The Hessle Academy Child Protection Policy and Procedures.

At The Hessle Academy we strive to support and teach learners about how to make positive choices and informed decisions in their relationships so that they develop awareness and can protect themselves from all potential forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Hessle Academy promotes healthy friendships and relationships through the school ethos, school policies, learner- staff relationships and the curriculum. An awareness of the risk factors and signs and indicators of CSE is key for all staff as is how to access support and guidance.

The purpose of this policy is to create a considered and consistent approach to dealing with CSE at The Hessle Academy.

Aims and Objectives

- To increase awareness and understanding of CSE within the school setting
- To raise awareness of the risk factors and warning signs CSE
- To provide relevant information and guidance on CSE, which is accessible to staff, parents/carer's and learners.
- To provide a consistent approach when dealing with CSE
- To make available support for learners, parents and staff in the event of concerns arising in relation to CSE
- To enable those seeking help to feel secure and supported

ERSCB Guidance Documents

This policy is based upon the information, advice and guidance provided by the East Riding Safeguarding Children Board (ERSCB) and the Child Exploitation Response Team. As such the following documents have been used:

ERSCB CSE Procedures and Guidance – see Appendix 1 ERSCB CSE Information report - see Appendix 2

ERSCB CSE Risk Assessment Tool – see Appendix 3

ERSCB identify the following six principles as underpinning the CSE procedures and guidance:

1. Sexual exploitation includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse, and, in some cases, neglect
2. Children and young people do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation, but do so due to coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation
3. Young people under 16 cannot consent to sexual activity: sexual intercourse with children under the age of 13 is statutory rape (Sexual Offences Act 2003)
4. Sexually exploited children and young people should be treated as victims of abuse, not as offenders
5. Many sexually exploited young people have difficulty distinguishing between their own choices about sex and sexuality, and the sexual activities they are coerced into. This potential confusion should be handled with care and sensitivity by professionals
6. The primary law enforcement effort must be made against the coercers and adults who sexually exploit young people. In some cases young people themselves may exploit other young people, and in these cases law enforcement action may also be necessary.

Definition and Overview of CSE

The Department for Education Child Sexual Exploitation Guidance for practitioners (and other key groups) February 2017 defines Child Sexual Exploitation as follows:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where 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 wants or needs 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 occur through the use of technology.

Sexually exploited children are rarely visible on the streets and are only a small part of the bigger picture of sexual exploitation of children by adults, other children and young people. A growing number of the young people are being sexually exploited by adults and older young people via the Internet. This method of grooming children for abuse has contributed to the invisibility of the sexual exploitation of children.

Sexual exploitation involves both girls and boys under the age of 18. The children involved must be regarded as potential victims of abuse. Increasingly, victims are children under 16 years of age, from all communities and cultures and include a significant proportion of looked after children.

Vulnerability due to abuse, neglect, domestic violence and parental difficulties, disengagement from education, drugs/alcohol, homelessness, peers' involvement in sexual exploitation and association with 'risky' adults are the most common factors amongst children who are at risk of being sexually exploited. Strong links have been identified between child sexual exploitation and prostitution, running away from home, human trafficking and substance misuse. Children Looked After are also particularly at risk of being targeted for sexual exploitation.

Children may be drawn into sexual exploitation by a young person of a similar age. Girls, in particular, are often coerced into sexual exploitation by an older male who targets an individual. They may see him as their boyfriend, and become physically and emotionally dependent upon him. This may be reinforced by the use of alcohol and drugs.

Over time, access to friends and family may become restricted and the child becomes alienated from sources of support which may be able to identify and interrupt the abuse. This is often referred to as the grooming process.

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CSE methodologies and profiles vary significantly between geographical areas. The above methods are particularly relevant in the East Riding of Yorkshire where it is rarely 'gang' related.

Vulnerability Factors to CSE

Children are more vulnerable to abuse through sexual exploitation if they have experience of one or more of the following:

- Child sexual abuse
- Domestic violence within the family
- Family breakdown
- Physical abuse and emotional deprivation
- Bullying in or out of school
- Family involvement in sexual exploitation
- Parents with a high level of vulnerabilities (drug / alcohol, mental health etc)
- Drug / alcohol, mental health or other difficulties themselves
- Being looked after in residential care
- Going missing frequently – See ERSCB Missing Children Protocol

By virtue of regular contact with young people, school staff are well placed to notice changes in behaviour and physical signs which may indicate involvement in sexual exploitation. School staff should also be mindful of the risks posed by CSE and remain alert to the potential for this and need to respond immediately.

Responding to Concerns – Risk Assessment Framework

The ERSCB CSE Information Report and CSE Risk Assessment Tool will be used as appropriate to profile the level of concern, structure assessment of risk and form the basis for progressing support. This will assist in determining the category of risk of harm through sexual exploitation:

Category 1 (At Risk):

A vulnerable child who is at risk of being targeted and groomed for sexual exploitation

Category 2 (Medium Risk):

A child who is targeted for opportunistic abuse through the exchange of sex for drugs, accommodation (overnight stays) and goods, etc. The likelihood of coercion and control is significant

Category 3 (High Risk):

A child whose sexual exploitation is habitual, often self-defined and where coercion / control is implicit.

In the event of staff identifying concerns relating to CSE, this information should be shared immediately with the school Designated Safeguarding Lead or Child Protection Coordinator. The concerns will be reviewed and appropriate action taken in line with the school Child Protection Policy and Procedures and ERSCB guidance. Where appropriate consultation will take place with the Early Help and Safeguarding Hub (EHaSH) and the Child Exploitation Response Team. For learners residing in Hull the appropriate agency will be contacted via the Access and Assessment Hub (Hull City Council)

A multi-agency approach, in line with local ERSCB guidance, will be adopted to ensure that holistic support is available – potentially involving partner agencies such as the Police, Children’s Social Care, School Nurse, the Child Exploitation Response Team and the Youth and Family Support Service

Prevention

Staff training and briefings will be used to share information and ensure that CSE is recognised as a potential cause for concern and source of risk and harm for the school community. Staff will be made aware of this policy and the importance of ongoing vigilance and early intervention to prevent the likelihood for sexual exploitation and abuse occurring. Information relating to CSE will be on display across the school site, providing guidance and advice to learners and staff.

The issue of Child Sexual Exploitation will also be raised on different levels within the school and will be informed by support and guidance from the Local Authority and partner agencies as appropriate:

- At a whole school level - this will be achieved through staff briefings and learner assemblies which will provide information and guidance relating to CSE as well as the support available in school and through external agencies
- Information and guidance will be provided and reinforced through Personal Safety days and small group workshops. Additionally, the LIFE curriculum will provide positive guidance and advice to facilitate and support healthy personal and social development, this also covers e-safety issues
- At an individual level – where concerns are identified or suspected (through information received or disclosed) a response will be fashioned in line with the ERSCB guidance and CSE procedures. This will also be informed by the requirements of the Hessle Academy Community Trust Child Protection Policy and Procedures and dealt with as a potential safeguarding concern. The Student Services Team (HHS)/Emotional Well-Being Coordinator (PPS) structure provides a support network that is readily available to individual learners and parents/carers and is readily available through a commitment to open access in event of concerns or worries. All expressions of concern will be taken seriously and investigated
- It is accepted that all children and young people may potentially be at risk of online CSE and therefore, by way of response, the Hessle Academy Community Trust has a robust E-Safety Policy to ensure learners are taught to recognise online risk and who to report any concerns to
- The Academy will commit to having appropriate staff complete CEOP training and attend ERSCB training on CSE to ensure that appropriate knowledge and skills are available to support the school community.

Confidentiality

The Academy appreciate that some learners may feel anxious about seeking help due to concerns about sharing of information and confidentiality. We always strive to share information on a ‘need to know’ basis and manage information discreetly and sensitively. Therefore, information will only be shared in the child or young persons’ best interest.

Staff are legally bound to share information if they feel the learner is at risk or is suffering from significant harm, and therefore complete confidentiality cannot be achieved.

Parental Involvement

The Academy always seeks wherever possible to establish a positive partnership with parents and carers and to work proactively to support learners and their families.

If a concern is raised either by a young person or a peer, it would be usual to initiate contact with home. It is often the case that the parent will be invited to attend a meeting with the Child Protection Officer and the Student Support Team involved. This learner involved will also be asked to attend this meeting if at all possible. The concerns raised will be discussed and an action plan may be formulated to address

concerns.

In specific circumstances it may not be possible to contact parents/carers prior to sharing information and concerns with EHASH. Professional guidance will be sought and every effort made to communicate with parents/carers as soon as possible whilst ensuring the safety and well-being of learners.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- As with all Child Protection and Safeguarding concerns within school, the identification or disclosure of CSE will be recorded and securely stored. Information will be shared on a 'need to know' basis to ensure the safety and well-being of those involved.
- Any communication with home, or meetings with the child or young person will be recorded and the relevant bodies will be informed about issues or concerns.
- Senior staff and Governors will evaluate the effectiveness of this policy and agree adjustments that may be necessary to address any on-going concerns. These will be shared with staff, parents/carers and learners.

How do we ensure that people are aware of the Policy?

- Formal acceptance by the Governing Body
- This policy will be made available to staff, parents and learners on The Hessle Academy website (www.thehessleacademy.co.uk)
- Learners will be informed about Child Sexual Exploitation and the school policy through seminars/assemblies and academic teaching (LIFE and Citizenship). This will be age and stage appropriate, but recognising the changing profile of victims
- Learners can speak to members of staff about their concerns throughout the school day and will be offered support, advice and guidance.