# Appendix 1: Other Types of Abuse

## 1. Child Abduction and Community Safety Incidents

Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility. It can be committed by:

- Parents or other family members (often after acrimonious separations or custody disputes)
- Known individuals who are not family (neighbours, friends, acquaintances)
- Strangers, motivated by:
  - Sexual interest in the child
  - A desire to control, dominate or harm the child or their family
  - Emotional or mental health issues
  - Financial gain (ransom or trafficking)

Other local safety incidents—such as strangers loitering near a school or homestay, or unsolicited adults engaging children—must also be reported as potential risks.

## 2. Children Missing from Education and/or Homestay

Every child of compulsory school age is entitled to a full-time, suitable education. A pupil's unexplained absence from school or homestay may indicate:

- Abuse or neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation
- Involvement in county lines or criminal exploitation
- Mental health issues or substance misuse
- Risk of travelling to conflict zones
- Threats such as female genital mutilation, honour-based abuse or forced marriage

For prolonged authorised absences (e.g. long-term illness), the Guardianship will collaborate proactively with the school to support both pupil and institution.

## 3. Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Both forms of exploitation arise when an individual or group uses a power imbalance to coerce, manipulate or deceive someone under 18:

### Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- Involves sexual activities (penetrative or non-penetrative) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- May be one-off or a series of incidents, ranging from opportunistic to organised abuse
- Can occur with or without physical contact, including via technology or social media
- Consent is irrelevant if coercion, force or manipulation is involved

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)**

- Involves coercion into criminal acts (drug running, shoplifting, serious violence) for someone else's benefit
- Exploitation may appear consensual but is driven by threats, violence or debt
- Can be facilitated through technology as well as in person
- Often overlaps with other forms of abuse, including CSE

## 4. County Lines

"County lines" describes gangs and organised networks exporting illegal drugs using dedicated phone lines or "deal lines." Key points:

- Exploitation of children or vulnerable adults to transport, store and sell drugs
- Use of coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons
- Recruitment can occur in schools, care settings or online
- Victims may incur drug debts or face threats to themselves or families if they try to leave

If county-lines involvement is suspected, consider a safeguarding referral (via the National Referral Mechanism) and liaise with local support services.

## 5. Cybercrime

Cybercrime involves illegal activity via computers or the internet, divided into:

- **Cyber-enabled crimes:** Traditional offences conducted at scale online (fraud, harassment, hate speech)
- **Cyber-dependent crimes:** Offences only possible using computers (hacking, DDoS attacks, malware creation)

Children with strong computing skills may unintentionally or deliberately engage in cyber-dependent crimes. The DSL should consider referral to the Cyber Choices programme to divert at-risk young people toward positive use of their talents.

## 6. Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse encompasses a range of behaviours, whether a single incident or a pattern, including:

- Physical or sexual abuse
- Violent or threatening conduct
- Controlling or coercive behaviour
- Economic abuse

- Psychological, emotional or other forms of abuse

Both parties must be aged 16 or over and personally connected for the legal definition. Children witnessing domestic abuse at home may suffer serious, long-term impacts on their health and learning.

When abuse occurs between young people in intimate relationships ("teenage relationship abuse"), safeguarding procedures apply regardless of the parties' ages, ensuring both victims and perpetrators receive support.

## 7. Serious Violence

Staff should be alert to signs that a pupil may be involved in or at risk from serious violent crime, such as:

- Increased school absence or a sudden drop in performance
- New peer groups, especially with older individuals
- Signs of self-harm or unexplained injuries
- Possession of unexplained gifts or cash

Unexplained changes may signal involvement with gangs or criminal networks. Any concerns should prompt immediate safeguarding action.

## 8. Honour-based Abuse (HBA)

So-called honour-based abuse encompasses crimes committed to protect or defend the "honour" of a family or community. It often involves multiple perpetrators and wider community pressure. All forms of HBA are illegal in the UK and must be treated as abuse.

## 9. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is a form of child abuse with long-lasting physical and psychological consequences. Girls at risk may not understand what is planned, so approach the subject with sensitivity.

- Any adult who discovers (through disclosure or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 must report it to the police by calling 101 within 24 hours.
- The duty to report lies with the adult who becomes aware, not solely the DSL, though the DSL should be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to.
- Failure to report can result in disciplinary sanctions.

## 10. Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties, where violence, threats or any other form of coercion are used. Threats may be physical, emotional or psychological. Lack of consent can include situations where a person

lacks capacity (for example due to a learning disability). Cultural or religious pressure does not justify coercion and forced marriage is a criminal offence in England and Wales.

## 11. Modern Slavery

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including:

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour or servitude
- Forced criminal activity
- Organ removal

Statutory guidance on modern slavery details how to identify and support victims, and should be consulted where exploitation is suspected.

## Radicalisation and Extremism

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies linked to terrorist groups. Terrorism is defined as any action that endangers or causes serious violence to people, serious damage to property, or serious disruption of electronic systems, intended to influence government or intimidate the public for political, religious or ideological causes. Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values—democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs—and includes calls for the death of members of the armed forces.

***Young people may be drawn into extremist ideologies for various reasons:***

- Seeking answers about identity, faith or belonging
- Desire for adventure, excitement or enhanced self-esteem ("street cred")
- Attraction to a charismatic individual or group offering support and a sense of identity
- Personal grievances, including experiences of racism or discrimination

Berkeley Guardians has a legal duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Prevent duty) to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This includes non-violent extremism, which can create an environment conducive to radicalisation. Schools and homestays should be safe spaces where sensitive topics—terrorism, extremist ideologies and how to challenge them—can be discussed openly and critically.

There is no single indicator that a young person is susceptible to extremist influences. Staff and host families should remain alert to changes in behaviour, language or social circles that could signal a need for help or protection. Use professional judgment to identify concerns, and always discuss these with the DSL. If the DSL deems it appropriate, a referral should be made to the Channel Programme in collaboration with the pupil's school DSL. This multi-agency approach ensures early intervention and support for those at risk of radicalisation.

## Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes

The term "sharing nudes and semi-nudes" refers to the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams by young people under 18. It is also known as youth-produced sexual imagery or sexting. Creating, possessing or distributing sexual content of

anyone under 18 is illegal under the Protection of Children Act 1978 (as amended) and the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Any incident of this nature can indicate risk to a child's wellbeing and must be treated seriously.

## When to Notify the DSL

Notify a member of the DSL team immediately if a pupil under 18:

- Has created and shared sexual imagery of themselves with a peer under 18
- Has shared sexual imagery created by another under-18 person
- Is in possession of sexual imagery created by another under-18 person

## Management of an Incident

Any disclosure or discovery must be handled sensitively:

- Acknowledge the pupil's embarrassment and anxiety.
- Inform the DSL as soon as possible; do not attempt to manage alone.
- DSL conducts an initial review with relevant staff and pupil(s) to consider:
    - Immediate risk to any child
    - Need to inform the pupil's school DSL
    - Whether to refer to police and/or children's social care
    - Necessity of viewing imagery to safeguard the pupil
    - Extent of image distribution and platforms used
    - Actions to remove or secure images or devices
    - Any factors affecting the pupil's capacity to consent
    - Whether parent involvement would increase risk

## Viewing Imagery

Staff must not view sexual imagery unless there is a clear professional reason and it is unavoidable:

- Confiscate devices and power them off; store securely until handed to the DSL or an external agency.
- Only the DSL (or deputy) may view content, and only if it is the sole way to determine next steps.
- Never view imagery if it will cause distress or is not strictly necessary.
- Follow the DfE/UKCIS guidance "Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings" (Dec 2020).

## Referral and Record-Keeping

After gathering all relevant information, the DSL decides whether to:

1. Manage internally under safeguarding policies
2. Inform or work with the school DSL
3. Refer to local authority children's social care
4. Report to the police

Records must capture the information reviewed and the rationale for decisions. A referral to social care or police must be made immediately if:

- An adult is involved in creating or sharing imagery
- There are concerns of coercion, grooming or inability to consent
- Imagery depicts acts beyond the child's developmental understanding or is violent
- The pupil shows signs of immediate harm, self-harm or suicidal ideation

This policy ensures that all incidents of youth-produced sexual imagery are managed swiftly, sensitively and in line with legal requirements, prioritising the safety and wellbeing of every pupil.

## Support

It is vital that pupils receive ongoing support so they understand they are not alone and know how to protect themselves:

- Advise pupils on how to report sexual images or videos to online service providers and trusted adults.
- Explain how to request removal or takedown of content from platforms and delete images from their own accounts.
- Emphasise the importance of not sharing the imagery further under any circumstances.
- Remind pupils that most social media and messaging services have in-app reporting tools; some even allow third-party reports on a child's behalf.
- Encourage use of specialist reporting channels such as the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) and Childline's Report Remove tool for content they believe has been, or may be, shared publicly.

## Deletion of Imagery

Where no external referral is required, the Guardianship should consider removing imagery to prevent further circulation:

- Ask the pupil to delete the images or videos and confirm deletion.
- Any decision to search a pupil's device and remove content must be taken by the DSL based on their professional judgement.
- If a device search is authorised, it should be conducted in line with the school's searching and confiscation policy and GDPR principles, minimising intrusion and distress.
- Document the rationale for any device search and content removal actions.

## Recording Incidents

Accurate records are essential for accountability and future safeguarding reviews:

- Log every incident involving nudes or semi-nudes, whether referred to police/social care or handled internally.
- Record the date, time, individuals involved, summary of what occurred and actions taken.
- Do not create, store or circulate copies of the imagery under any circumstances.

- Retain all notes and records securely in the pupil's safeguarding file, separate from academic records.