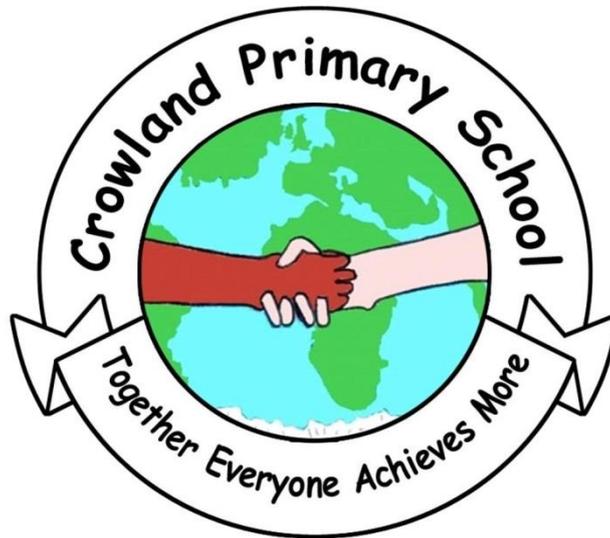


Crowland Primary School



SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

[HS5.1]

Last updated : April 2020	Next review: Annual	
Governing Body :		
Status : Statutory	Index : H & S	Website : Y

This policy is reviewed annually by the designated safeguarding leads and ratified by the governing body. All staff read and agree to the policy during their induction. At this time and when updates occur they also read and sign Keeping children safe in education (2018) Part 1.

Contents

1. Key Contacts
2. Introduction
3. Principles and Aims
4. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures
5. Children with additional vulnerabilities
6. Areas of concern for the Designated Safeguarding Lead
7. Safeguarding Priorities for **Crowland Primary** School 2020-2021
8. Safeguarding Priorities for Haringey LSCB
9. Managing and Preventing allegations against staff
10. Safer recruitment
11. Associated Policies

Appendix 1 – Categories of Abuse

Appendix 2 – Signs of Safety principles

Appendix 3 – Needs of Children and Young people support list

Appendix 4 - Private Foster

Appendix 5 –COVID 19 addendum

KEY CONTACTS

School Staff	
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Maureen Dyer
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads	Starvoulla Stavrinou
Nominated Safeguarding Governor	Rose Dowling Engin Djemali
Head Teacher	Starvoulla Stavrinou
Safer recruitment trained staff	Lyn Willis Catherin Hillis
Haringey Local Authority CONTACTS	
Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub	Mon to Fri 8:45am to 4:45pm: 020 8489 4470 Out of hours: 020 8489 0000 mashreferral@haringey.gcsx.gov.uk
Local Authority Designated Officer	Sarah Roberts 020 8489 2968 / 1186 lado@haringey.gov.uk
Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board River Park House, London N22 8HQ	020 8489 1470 / 3145 lscb@haringey.gov.u
NSPCC Helpline	080 8800 5000 https://forms.nspcc.org.uk/content/nspcc---report-abuse-form

1. INTRODUCTION

Crowland Primary school fully recognises that safeguarding is dependent on a child centred and coordinated approach. As such, there is a clear and secure framework in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

All stakeholders, including staff, volunteers and persons who regularly work with children in this school will read this policy which is based on the following guidance and legislation:

- Keeping children safe in education: statutory guidance for schools and colleges (Sept 2018)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (Jul 2018)
- Statutory framework of the Early Years Foundation Stage (Apr 2017)
- A Competency framework for Governance (Jan 2017)
- London Child Protection Procedures, 5th Edn.(2017) www.londoncp.co.uk
- Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (Jul 2018)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Information Sharing for safeguarding practitioners (Jul 2018)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (2015)
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Education Act 2002
- Children and Families Act 2014

This policy sets out how the school's governing body discharges its statutory responsibilities relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at this school. Our policy applies to all staff; paid and unpaid, working in the school including governors.

2. PRINCIPLES AND AIMS

As one of the main agencies in daily contact with children, Crowland Primary School recognises that staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse. As such there is a duty to ensure that all staff are signposted as points of communication as teaching assistants, mid-day supervisors, admin staff or teachers can be the first point of disclosure for a child. Concerned parents/carers may also contact the school and its governors.

The school will therefore:

- establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to
- ensure children and parents know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried
- ensure the curriculum, including personal, social & health education (PSHE), embeds opportunities for children to develop the skills to recognise and stay safe from abuse

We will follow the procedures set out by Haringey Local Safeguarding Children's Board and take account of guidance issued by the DfE to:

- ensure we have a **named governor** responsible for safeguarding & child protection who is well trained to confidently challenge the strategies for improving the safety of pupils.

- ensure we have a named **designated safeguarding lead** and **deputies** who have received appropriate training and support for this role.
- ensure the names and roles of the designated safeguarding lead, deputies and Governor are **known** and they are recognisable across the school.
- ensure all staff receive annual basic Safeguarding training and are regularly reminded of the expected processes if a disclosure is made to them

The key elements of this policy are;

1. Proactively creating a safe environment
2. Managing Adults to maintain a safe environment
3. Protecting Vulnerable Students
4. Clear procedures for the protection of children

The key behaviours to make this policy effective are

1. Nurturing Professional Curiosity – the capacity and communication skill to explore and understand what is happening within a family rather than making assumptions or accepting things at face value.
2. Facilitating inter-agency working – ensuring the smooth flow of information across agencies when requested in accordance with Working together to Safeguard Children 2018 guidance.
3. Establishing contextual safeguarding -

3.1 Proactively creating a Safe environment

We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence and good lines of communication with a trusted adult help to protect children. We aim to equip our children with the recognition, language and skills needed to keep themselves safe.

The school will therefore:

- strive to maintain a school environment where children feel safe
- utilise curriculum activities to include opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from, build self-esteem, the skills to think independently and make sensible decisions based on their own judgements
- ensure children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate
- ensure children know that there are adults in trusted positions external to the school, e.g. police or doctor, whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate
- equip children with the knowledge and skills they need to recognise and avoid risky behaviour in the real and virtual world
- the attendance and welfare of students and work with other agencies when issues are presented
- engage with Early Help as an effective support tool to avoid the escalation of risky behaviours within families.
- ensure Safer Recruitment guidance is adhered to in all appointments for regular activity in school
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3.2 Managing Adults to maintain a safe environment

We recognise that safeguarding children is everyone's business. Crowland Primary School will ensure all staff, trainees, volunteers and external providers in regular activity

- have up to date Disclosure and Barring Service checks
- have regular training in safeguarding
- have read statutory documents with regard to safeguarding
- are familiar with the categories, possible signs and the risk factors of abuse.
- understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and responsibility for referring any concerns to the Designated safeguarding lead
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies will be proactive in ensuring a safe environment for all children.
- The Designated Safeguarding Governor and Head teacher will check the Single Central Record to ensure it is accurate.

In addition, the school will ensure that we practice safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children. We follow the recommendations for Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (2018) within recruitment.

3.3 Protecting vulnerable students

We recognise that children who have been abused or have witnessed violence towards others may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth. They may feel helpless, humiliation and some sense of blame. The school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk.

We recognise that as a result some vulnerable children may develop abusive behaviours and that these children may need to be referred on for appropriate support and intervention.

Additional measures of care are in place for children on, and sometimes formerly on, the Child Protection register including:

- notifying social care if there is an unexplained absence of a pupil who is on the child protection register
- ensure the school behaviour policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils in the school – i.e. the school will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but they are valued and not to be blamed for any abuse they have been subject to
- liaison with other agencies that support the pupil such as social care, the Child and Adult Mental Health Service (CAHMS), the Attendance and Welfare Service and the Educational Psychology Service

We also recognise that children with **Special Educational Needs and Disabilities** may find the understanding and communication of abuse difficult. Crowland Primary School will ensure key persons for these children are

- well equipped to be vigilant to changes in behaviour
- establish communication systems for reporting changes
- reduce the impact of social isolation
- target parents towards support for their own needs in coping with their child's SEND
- taught personal safety skills such as who to tell, good / bad touches and good / bad secrets as part of the curriculum

There is a high risk posed to **Children Missing from Education**. Children missing education (CME) are at significant risk of underachieving, being victims of abuse, and becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training) later on in life.

- We monitor pupils' attendance through a daily register. The school's welfare/ admin staff make absence calls to families where a child is absent and the school have not been informed.
- The school will ensure it holds emergency contacts for each child and will regularly update contact information to ensure it is accurate.
- under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 in respect of their pupils, and as part of this our welfare /admin/lead for pastoral care will investigate any unexplained absences.
- Each half term/term, we inform Haringey education welfare service of the details of pupils who are regularly absent from school (attendance has fallen below 90%).
- We inform the education welfare service immediately of any pupil who has been absent for 10 consecutive days, and despite the efforts of school staff, the family have not been located. This may include a home visit by school staff to verify the pupil's whereabouts. The local authority's education welfare service will then conduct further checks.
- We will not remove a child from the admission register until another school has requested the unique pupil number for that child or we have liaised and referred the case to the education welfare service who has agreed to the removal from the school role.
- If there are concerns about the attendance of a child who is subject to a child protection plan or who is looked after by the local authority, the school will also inform the child's social worker.
- If a parent reports that their child has gone missing from home, we ensure this has been reported to the police. If a child absconds from school during the course of the day, the parent will be informed, and if necessary or if the pupil cannot be located, the police will also be informed.
- As required, we arrange full-time education for any pupil on a fixed term exclusion, from the sixth school day of the exclusion.

3.4 **Clear recordkeeping procedures for the protection of children**

We recognise that systematic, clear record keeping and reporting in a timely manner is essential for safeguarding. The school will develop and implement clear procedures for identifying, monitoring and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of abuse

- ensure all records are kept securely, separate from the main pupil file, and in secured locations online or on paper.
- keep factual written records of concerns about children, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately
- develop effective links with relevant agencies and cooperate as required with their enquiries regarding child protection matters
- provide factual information when attending core groups and conferences as and when required
- develop and then follow procedures where an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer
- ensure safe recruitment practices are always followed

- ensure that DBS processes are applied consistently and that secure records are kept that are consistent with the provision of the Data Protection Act 2018

4. SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES

4.1 Where we have concerns about the welfare of a child we will follow the procedures set out by the Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). A copy of these procedures can be found on the LSCB website:
<http://www.haringeylscb.org/>

4.2 All staff receive basic child protection training at the point of their induction to include

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) Part 1
- The Child protection policy
- The Behaviour policy
- The staff Code of Conduct
- The Whistleblowing Policy
- The safeguarding response to children who go missing in education
- The role of the designated safeguarding lead and deputies

Staff will be provided with subject updates regularly, at least annually, so that they are confident about:

- the school's legislative responsibility
- their personal responsibility
- the school's policies and procedures
- the need to be alert to the signs and indicators of possible abuse
- the need to show professional curiosity in patterns of behaviour
- the need to record concerns
- how to support and respond to a child who tells of abuse
- how the school will fulfil its duty of care to staff who have been accused in a child protection issue
- use of the whistle blowing policy if required to report poor practice
- using the content of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) Part 1

We will ensure that all staff, paid and unpaid, and governors recognise their duty and feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children. Such concerns must be addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing policies.

4.3 Interagency partnerships

The school will:

- Establish strong relationships with external agencies regarding the protection of children including, Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Police, Schools Nursing, SEND team, CAMHS and Early Help
- Where Early help is appropriate the designated safeguarding lead will lead on liaising with agencies. This may require staff assistance in supporting agency work or, in some cases, acting as the lead professional.
- Ensure that Early Help assessment is evidence based, clear about what action and services are to be provided in order to prevent needs escalating to statutory assessment.

- Ensure where referrals have been made, there has been feedback obtained from the Local Authority Social Care on decisions taken.
- work to develop effective links with external services to proactively promote the safety and welfare of all pupils
- co-operate as required, in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018), with key agencies in their enquiries regarding child protection matters including attendance and providing written reports at child protection conferences and core groups.
- notify the relevant social worker immediately if a pupil who is subject to a Child Protection Plan;
 1. is to be excluded (whether fixed term or permanently)
 2. has an unexplained absence
 3. has any change in circumstances
- undertake appropriate discussion with parents/carers prior to involvement of another agency unless the circumstances preclude this action. If the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the situation, advice will be sought from children's social care.

4.4 Record Keeping

The school will:

- keep clear, detailed, accurate, written records of concerns about children (noting the date, event and action taken), even where there is no need to refer the matter to children's social care immediately.
- ensure that electronic records are kept secure with levels of accessibility is managed
- ensure all records are kept securely, separate from the main pupil file, and in a secure location.
- ensure all relevant child protection records are sent to the receiving school or establishment when a pupil moves schools in accordance with the education child protection record keeping guidance.

4.5 Confidentiality and information sharing

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child. Crowland Primary School will share, as early as possible, information with regard to the risks and concerns about the safety and welfare of a child. When a decision to share information is made the record will show who has been given the information and why.

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the data protection act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parents to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the designated safeguarding leads or head teacher.

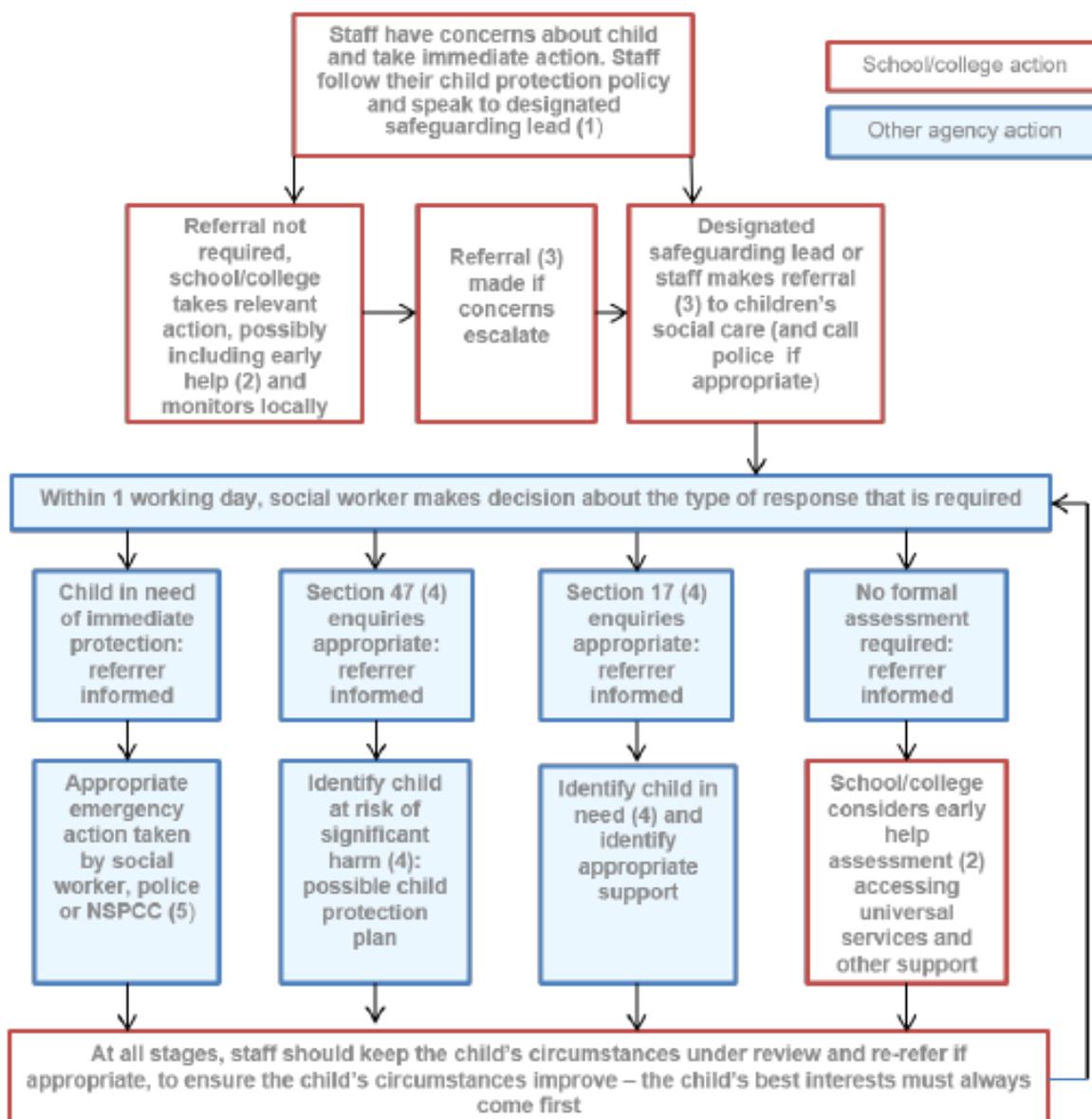
The school will:

- ensure confidentiality protocols are adhered to and information is shared appropriately..
- ensure that the head teacher or designated safeguarding leads will only disclose any information about a pupil to other members of staff on a 'need to know' basis, including domestic violence notifications.
- make all staff aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.
- ensure staff are clear with children that they cannot promise to keep secrets.
- ensure that statutory guidance on recording allegations against adults are followed – (see managing allegations against staff and volunteers policy)

4.6 PROCEDURES FOR STAFF WHERE THERE ARE CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

These child protection procedures **must** be followed where there are any concerns about a child that may fit into the four categories of abuse (Physical, Emotional, Neglect, Sexual) or if a child discloses information of concern

Actions where there are concerns about a child



(1) In cases which also involve an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part Four of this guidance.

(2) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of [Working together to safeguard children](#) provides detailed guidance on the early help process.

(3) Referrals should follow the local authority's referral process. Chapter one of [Working together to safeguard children](#).

(4) Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. This can include section 17 assessments of children in need and section 47 assessments of children at risk of significant harm. Full details are in Chapter One of [Working together to safeguard children](#).

(5) This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).

4.7 What to do if a child discloses something to you (For guidance on managing allegations against staff and volunteers see separate policy and KCSIE 2020)

When a child makes a disclosure (tells you something of concern), always follow the four Rs – Receive, Reassure, React and Record.

Receive

- Listen to the child/young person. Take what the child/young person says to you seriously - if they are not believed or meet with shock, children and young people may retract what they have said.
- Accept what the child/young person says. Be careful not to burden the child/young person with guilt by asking, “Why didn’t you tell me before?”

Reassure

- Stay calm. Reassure the child/young person that they have done the right thing in talking to you. Be honest with the child/young person. Do not make any promises that you are unable to keep, like “I’ll stay with you”, or “Everything will be all right now”.
- Do not promise confidentiality.
- Try to alleviate any feelings of guilt that the child/young person displays, e.g. “You are not alone - you are not the only one this sort of thing has happened to”.
- Acknowledge how hard it must have been for the child/young person to tell you what has happened.
- Give the child time and a safe place. Stay with them and be aware that they may fear reprisals for having told somebody. They may feel confusing emotions. Telling is an act of courage as well as an act of desperation.

React

- Avoid asking leading questions, for example “Did s/he?”
- Be careful about what you ask the child; you may taint any evidence being put before a court. Use open questions, such as, “Is there anything else you would like to tell me?” or “When did it happen?”
- Do not criticise the perpetrator. The child/young person may love him/her and reconciliation may be possible.
- Do not ask the child to repeat what has been said to another member of staff.
- Explain what you have to do next and to whom you have to talk to.
- Inform the designated safeguarding lead.
- Identify the support network available to yourself, as certain disclosures can be emotive. This may include staff counselling services.

Record

- As soon as is reasonably practicable record what has happened electronically or on paper.
- Record; place, date, time and details of the child/young person involved. Record any noticeable nonverbal behaviour of the child/young person. If the child/young person uses their own words to describe sexual organs/acts, record the words spoken. Do not translate them into proper words.
- Use the ‘skin map’ on the reverse of the ‘Note of concern’ sheet to indicate positioning, size and location of any injuries you have identified/observed.
- Be objective in your recording. Include statements made and what you have seen, rather than assumptions or interpretations. Rely on FACT.
- Hand the record to the designated safeguarding lead. Do not destroy these notes; they will be retained in a safe place. The court in any legal process may require them

Note:

- Records should be filled in completely and should be as accurate and factual as possible to be about exactly what was seen, heard, said or noticed and when. Opinions, assumptions and interpretations **should not** be recorded, as they are clearly separate from the facts. If you do not feel confident to do this yourself, please ask for help.
- Remember confidentiality, and do not discuss your concern with others unnecessarily.
- Do not discuss your concerns with parents or carers unless this has been specifically agreed and authorised by the Designated Senior Person or CEO.

5 Children with additional vulnerabilities

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is essentially an arrangement between families / households, without the involvement of a local authority, for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative (close relatives are parents, step-parents, siblings, siblings of a parent and grandparents) for **28 days or more**. The period for which the child is cared for and accommodated by the private foster carer should be continuous, but that continuity is not broken by the occasional short break.

Privately fostered children are a diverse, and sometimes vulnerable, group. Groups of privately fostered children include:

- Children sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their educational opportunities;
- Asylum seeking and refugee children;
- Teenagers who, having broken ties with their parents, are staying in short term arrangements with friends or other non-relatives;
- Children of prisoners placed with distant relatives;
- Language students living with host families;
- Trafficked children

Private foster carers and those with parental responsibility are required to notify a LA children's social care of their intention to privately foster or to have a child privately fostered or where a child has been privately fostered in an emergency.

Looked After or previously looked after Children

Where a child is Looked After or previously looked after there will be sound work across the school to ensure their safeguarding. The Designated Safeguarding Lead working in tandem with the Designated Teacher for Looked After Children, the Virtual School Head and other agencies have a joint duty to ensure positive educational outcomes for children.

6 Areas of concern for the Designated Safeguarding Lead

The designated Safeguarding lead has a responsibility to consider all incidents in terms of contextual safeguarding. This simply means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

The key areas of work for the Designated Safeguarding Lead is around

- 1. Abuse: Physical, Emotional, Neglect, Sexual**
- 2. Peer on peer abuse**
- 3. Sexual violence and sexual harassment**
- 4. Sexting**
- 5. Child criminal exploitation incl. 'county lines'**
- 6. FGM**
- 7. Forced Marriage and 'Honour Based Violence'**
- 8. Modern Day Slavery or Human Trafficking**
- 9. Preventing radicalisation**
- 10. Prevent and Extremism**
- 11. Working with the Designated Teacher for Looked After Children**
- 12. Working with Personal Advisers for care leavers**
- 13. Working as Lead professional on some Early Help Cases**

6.1 Domestic Abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Where there is domestic abuse in a family, the children/young people will always experience trauma sometimes in the longer term. The designated safeguarding lead will take appropriate action to ensure children and young people are kept safe, will engage with services to ensure appropriate help for emotional trauma experienced and will seek advice where necessary.

6.2 Children of Substance Misusing Parents/Carers

Misuse of drugs and/or alcohol is strongly associated with significant harm to children, especially when combined with other features such as domestic violence.

When the school receives information or evidence about drug and alcohol abuse by a child's parents/carers they will follow MASH referral procedures.

This is particularly important if the following factors are present:

- use of the family resources to finance the parent's dependency, characterised by inadequate food, heat and clothing for the children.
- children exposed to unsuitable caregivers or visitors, e.g. customers or dealers.
- the effects of alcohol leading to an inappropriate display of sexual and/or aggressive behaviour.
- chaotic drug and alcohol use leading to emotional unavailability, irrational behaviour and reduced parental vigilance.
- disturbed moods as a result of withdrawal symptoms or dependency.
- unsafe storage of drugs and/or alcohol or injecting equipment.

- drugs and/or alcohol having an adverse impact on the growth and development of the unborn child.

6.3 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

‘Child sexual exploitation 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 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.’

DFE 2017

Sexual exploitation can take many different forms from the seemingly ‘consensual’ relationship to serious organised crime involving gangs and groups. It is important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not show any external signs of this abuse and may not recognise it as abuse

[Further guidance is held in document: Child Sexual Exploitation \(Feb 2017\)](#)

6.4 Sexual abuse including peer on peer abuse

Any suspicion of sexual abuse or actual disclosure by a child, including children under the age of 13, that he or she has been sexually abused must be referred immediately to the MASH team, who will contact the appropriate investigative agencies.

Parents/carers should not normally be informed at this stage as this may jeopardise the investigation and the safety of the child. Where there is an allegation of, or concern about, sexual abuse a strategy meeting will be held in order to decide on the most appropriate way to proceed. The referrer will normally be invited to the strategy meeting.

[Further guidance is held in document: Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges \(May 2018\)](#)

6.5 Child Criminal Exploitation incl County Lines

Child Criminal Exploitation refers to the use of children to conduct illicit activities normally for urban gangs, to allow them to operate in coastal or suburban areas

[Further guidance is held in document: Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults \(Jul 2017\)](#)

6.6 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation includes procedures that intentionally alter or injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is carried out on children between the ages of 0–15, depending on the community in which they live. It is extremely harmful and has short and long term effects on physical and psychological health.

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of the human rights of girls and women, and is illegal in most countries, including the UK. The **FGM mandatory reporting duty is a legal duty** provided for in the FGM Act 2003 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015). The legislation requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to make a report to the police where, in the course of their professional duties, they believe FGM has been carried out.

School staff will be made aware of the signs and indicators that may alert them to the possibility of FGM. Any indication that FGM is a risk or is imminent will be dealt with under the child protection procedures in this policy.

[Further guidance is held in document: Multi Agency Statutory guidance on Female Genital Mutilation \(Apr 2016\)](#)

Professionals also need to be vigilant to the emotional and psychological needs of children who may/are suffering the adverse consequence of the practice (e.g. withdrawal, depression etc). The Designated Safeguarding lead will make appropriate and timely referrals to social care via the single point of access if FGM is suspected to be a possibility and to the police if it is believed to have taken place. In these cases, parents will not be informed before seeking advice. The case will still be referred to social care even if it is against the pupil's wishes.

6.7 Forced Marriage/Honour Based Violence

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

“Honour-based” violence – is a term that embraces a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women) including assault, imprisonment and even murder where the person is being punished by their family and their community – children and young people are being punished for supposedly undermining what the family or community believe to be correct behaviour.

All cases of disclosures or concerns relating to forced marriage/honour based Violence will be reported directly to the DSL and the Police where it is deemed necessary. Information and advice will be sought from single point of access and referrals made to early help or social care where appropriate **(Appendix 1)**.

[Further guidance is held in document: Forced marriage \(May 2018\) www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage)

6.8 Preventing Radicalisation

Safeguarding from radicalisation and extremism is no different from safeguarding from other forms of harm. All staff will clearly understand the pathways for vulnerable individuals and be aware of how to recognise vulnerability and mitigate the risks. The school mitigates risk by embedding British values of tolerance and respect.

The schools work in partnership with Haringey Prevent Tem to ensure the education of students, staff and families regarding radicalisation whether by illegal organisations such as “Muslims Against Crusades” or other non-prescribed extremist groups such as the English Defence League.

What will school do?

If staff have concerns about a child or group of children being violent, or being drawn into violent extremism, or being vulnerable to this, they should respond as they would to all vulnerable children and follow the procedures below:

- Talk to the family and other professionals working with the young person about the concerns and get their views.

- Seek consent to complete an early help referral and get a holistic perspective on the situation. Determine if there are additional needs and if so how these could be met.
- Contact other relevant agencies and engage them in a Team Around the Child (TAC) approach to supporting the young person and their family.
- Liaise with the LA Prevent lead.

If you suspect someone is actually engaged in terrorist activity, contact the police or the anti-terrorist hotline immediately on 0800 789 321.

[Further guidance is held in document: Prevent duty for schools and childcare providers \(Jun 2015\)](#)

6.9 Channel

Channel is a joint initiative between the police and Haringey Council which offers support and guidance to local people who may be at risk of becoming involved in extremism, Channel is voluntary and once an assessment has been made can provide a support package tailored to the individual's needs. If you are concerned that someone you are working with is at risk of getting involved in extremism, contact the Channel Co-ordinator. To discuss any potential referral, please email: saferrcommunities@haringey.gov.uk

[Further guidance is held in document: Channel guidance \(Apr 2015\)](#)

1. Safeguarding Priorities for Crowland School in year 2020-2021

- Consistent and effective use Safeguarding software system – 'CPOMs'
- Ensuring all staff are fully aware of the school's Safeguarding procedures, KCIE Sept 2019 document (Part 1) and any other relevant policies and documents.
- Ensure vulnerable families at Crowland are offered 'Early Help' services if appropriate.
- Safeguarding through mental health and wellbeing

2. Safeguarding Priorities for the Borough of Haringey

During this period LSCB and partners will continue partnership work to progress the 3 priorities identified within the LSCB Strategy 2016-21. In addition to the priorities the partnership will also focus on:

3. Developing further the partnership response to neglect following the Joint Targeted Area Inspection on neglect that took place in November 2017.

Priority 1 : Overhaul the ways in which agencies tackle chronic neglect

Rationale: Roughly 1 in 10 children experience neglect – the most common form of child abuse in UK. It is the second most common factor identified in assessments.

Key areas of focus for 2018-19 to support this priority are the development and implementation of :

- A partnership response - Early Help
- A partnership approach to MASH
- A partnership response – understanding thresholds and decision-making
- Understanding the child's lived experience in Haringey
- Supporting and developing the workforce

To ensure the partnership response to neglect is effective a partnership and single agency action plans were Agreeing and implementing new safeguarding partnership arrangements in response to Social Work Act 2017 and Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 drawn up – in response to the Neglect JTAI findings - to address identified areas for improvement.

Priority 2 : Improve outcomes for children with vulnerabilities and those subject to particular risks

Rationale: it is recognised that there are vulnerabilities and risks to children and young people that require attention for which the Board has accountability.

Key areas of focus for 2018-19 to support this priority are: -

- Vulnerable children and young people's strategy is agreed and implemented.
- Partnership assurance sessions will be held with partners regarding the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements for children and young people experiencing FGM, radicalisation in respect of Prevent and Channel guidance, interventions for children after domestic abuse, preventing and managing sexually harmful behaviours, serious youth violence and harmful practices. These will provide assurance regarding safeguarding arrangements and identify appropriate actions to address areas for improvement.
- LSCB is assured through the section 11 audit process that the partnership workforce is knowledgeable, confident and competent in identifying and supporting children with a range of vulnerabilities.

Priority 3: Develop high quality partnership working at all levels between our agencies including the strengthening of cross-borough partnership work.

Rationale: An effective safeguarding system is dependent on professionals across the partnership effectively working together to put children at the system's centre and by every individual and agency playing their full part. Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 emphasises that effective safeguarding systems are where i) children's needs are paramount; ii) professionals working with children and families are alert to their needs and any risks of harm; iii) information sharing is timely and appropriate; and iv) all professionals contribute to actions needed to safeguard children regularly reviewing outcomes against specific actions and plans. In November 2017 the JTAI on neglect identified some strengths to Haringey's safeguarding arrangements and several areas of improvement regarding the partnership's effectiveness.

The lives and experiences of our communities are not determined by borough boundaries in the same configuration as services. Children and families' cross borough boundaries for education, health and social reasons. Cross borough working can be useful to address certain safeguarding issues such as gangs, CSE and serious case reviews.

Key areas of focus for 2018-19 to support this priority are: -

- To evaluate impact and effectiveness of completed actions under this priority since 2016.
- For the strengths and learning from current partnership arrangements to inform the new Strategic Safeguarding Partnership arrangements as defined in Social Work Act 2017 and Working Together to Safeguard Child 2018.
- To work closely with other strategic boards – including Health & Well Being Board, Adult Safeguarding Board and Community Safety Partnership – to identify common agenda's and areas of work to avoid duplication and conflict in partnership working to ensure a consistent partnership approach.
- To strengthen cross borough working : -
 1. within discussions and planning for new strategic partnership arrangements.
 2. By exploring opportunities for cross borough working in relation to LSCB business and related services.

7 MANAGING AND PREVENTING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF

- 7.1** Any allegation of abuse made against a member of staff will be reported straight away to the head teacher. In cases where the head teacher is the subject of an allegation, it will be reported to the chair of governors.

The school will consult with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in the event of an allegation being made against any member of staff and adhere to the relevant procedures as set out in the school's managing allegations against staff and volunteers policy, Keeping Children Safe in Education and the LSCB's guidance, available on Haringey LSCB website.

The school will ensure that any disciplinary proceedings against staff relating to child protection matters are concluded in full, even when the member of staff is no longer employed at the school and that notification of any concerns is made to the relevant authorities and professional bodies and included in references where applicable.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, staff may be suspended- referring to managing allegations against staff and volunteers policy for guidance.

Consideration must be given to the needs of the child and recognition that a child may make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events do happen.

- 7.2** The school will ensure that all staff; paid and unpaid, are trained in good practice so that they can reduce the risk of allegations being made against them. Staff are aware of the need for maintaining appropriate and professional boundaries in their relationships with pupils and parents/carers as advised within the school's code of conduct. As part of the Induction process, all staff will receive guidance about how to create appropriate professional boundaries (in both the real and virtual world) with all children, especially those with a disability or who are vulnerable. All staff will be made aware that behaviour that contradicts the code of conduct, which takes place outside of school, may still lead to disciplinary procedures.

The school will ensure that staff and volunteers are aware that sexual relationships with pupils aged under 18 are unlawful and could result in legal proceedings taken against them under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Abuse of Trust).

The school will ensure that communication between pupils and adults, by whatever method, are transparent and take place within clear and explicit professional boundaries and are open to scrutiny (see social media policy).

- 7.3** **Agreed procedures for staff to reduce risk of allegations**

Working 1:1

This must always take place in a room where staff can be seen and / or heard from outside the room with the door open.

Use of personal mobile phones during school hours

Personal mobile phones should not be used in class. During breaks and lunchtimes, when not on duty, members of staff are free to use their personal mobile devices in designated areas. If members of staff use their equipment in this way they are still expected to follow professional standards and abide by the school's social media policy. Personal phones **must not** be used to take photographs of school activities. Staff should always use school-owned cameras or tablets if taking photographs of children.

Changing Pupils who have wet or soiled themselves (not SEN or Crèche pupils)

If a child has wet or soiled themselves due to illness, the parent should be called to collect the child. If this will result in a delay, then the child will be changed by school staff. The procedure for changing a child who has wet themselves should be followed:

- member of staff collects clean clothing and wet wipes if required.
- child undresses themselves as appropriate in one of the toilet cubicles.
- member of staff waits outside the toilet cubicle.
- if the child needs assistance, the member of staff will call another member of staff in their phase to assist.
- both members of staff must be within sight of each other and the dignity of child maintained at all times.

Changing Pupils who have wet or soiled themselves (SEN or Crèche pupils)

When changing children who require intimate care, it is ideal, although not always practical, that there are two members of staff who are involved in this. Again, please follow the guidance outlined above. All changing of pupils must only be carried out by teachers, teaching assistants, midday supervisors or office support staff directly employed by the school. Volunteers, work-experience students, teacher training students, sports coaches and consultants must never change any pupil.

Physical Restraint of Pupils

A proportion of allegations against teachers and school support staff relate to incidents involving the physical restraint of pupils. In this school:

- there will be staff trained in the use of physical restraint;
- all staff will be trained in the use of positive behaviour supports and techniques to defuse crisis and conflict situations;
- training will be recurrent, with annual updates at a minimum, and will be appropriate to the type of school setting and to the age and developmental level of pupils;
- training will include information about the effects of medications pupils may be receiving and how restraint procedures might affect the physical wellbeing of the pupil during restraint procedures;
- training will include multiple methods for monitoring a pupil's well-being during a restraint;

8 SAFER RECRUITMENT; SINGLE CENTRAL RECORD, DBS CHECKS

Keeping Children safe in Education (2018) outlines safer recruitment processes in education settings. Safer recruitment at this school means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form
- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications
- complete a barred list check and DBS check before taking up a post
- be interviewed, with at least one question referring to Child protection knowledge

The school staffing regulations require governing bodies of maintained schools to ensure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training as advised by their LSCB.

There are 3 types of DBS checks

Standard: this provides information about convictions, cautions, reprimands and warnings held on the Police National Computer (PNC), regardless or not of whether they are spent under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. The law allows for certain old and minor matters to be filtered out;

- **Enhanced:** this provides the same information as a standard check, plus any approved information held by the police which a chief officer reasonably believes to be relevant and considers ought to be disclosed; and
- **Enhanced with barred list check:** where people are working or seeking to work in regulated activity with children, this allows an additional check to be made as to whether the person appears on the children's barred list

8.1 Single, Central record

It has been a requirement since 2007 that all schools must maintain a Single Central Record of recruitment and vetting checks. This was set out in the original publication 'Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education (2007)' and updated in the DfE's September 2016 statutory guidance. The details of all staff and regular visitors or volunteers must be kept on the school's single central record to ensure that checks have been carried out.

The statutory guidance states: "Generally, the information to be recorded is whether or not the following checks have been carried out or certificates obtained, and the date on which the checks were completed:

- Full name and address checks
- a barred list check
- an enhanced DBS check
- a prohibition from teaching check
- further checks on people living or working outside the UK
- a check of professional qualifications
- a check to establish the person's right to work in the UK/visa details
- Self-declaration of disqualification by association/ disqualification from early years or childcare provision self-declaration form

This single central record is checked termly by the CEO and governor responsible for safeguarding to ensure there are no gaps in the record.

8.2 Visitors and guest speakers to school

Any outside speakers or visiting organisations will be cleared with the head teacher before booking. Staff will ensure that the speaker/organisation is complementing the programmes of study and teaching taking place in the school. Prior to the visit the content of the session will be discussed and it will be made clear to the visitor that behaviour management is the responsibility of the school staff who will remain present at all times.

8.3 Extended Schools by external providers

During before and after school activities, the school's arrangements for child protection as written in this policy shall apply.

Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, either on or off school site, the governing body will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place for safeguarding children and child protection and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

Appendix 1: Categories of Abuse

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 an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or, more rarely, by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

There are four recognised types of abuse and it is important that all staff and volunteers know what they are and how to recognise them. These are;

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or 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.

Signs of physical abuse:

- unexplained injuries or burns, particularly if they are recurrent
- improbable excuses given to explain injuries
- refusal to discuss injuries
- untreated injuries
- admission of punishment which appears excessive
- bald patches
- withdrawal from physical contact
- arms and legs kept covered in hot weather
- fear of returning home
- fear of medical help
- self-destructive tendencies
- aggression towards others
- running away

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person 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. They may include involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Signs of sexual abuse:

- sudden changes in behaviour or school performance
- displays of affection in a sexual way inappropriate to age
- tendency to cling or need reassurance
- tendency to cry easily
- regression to younger behaviour such as thumb sucking, acting like a baby
- complaints of genital itching or pain
- distrust of a familiar adult or anxiety about being left with a relative, babysitter or lodger
- unexplained gifts of money
- depression and withdrawal
- apparent secrecy
- wetting day or night
- sleep disturbance or nightmares
- chronic illness, especially throat infection or venereal disease
- anorexia or bulimia

- unexplained pregnancy
- fear of undressing eg. for sport
- phobias or panic attacks

Not all sexually abused children will show clear signs of disturbance. Some will be model pupils displaying none of the characteristic signs of sexual abuse.

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child causing severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development, often by making them feel they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person, age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children, causing children to feel frightened, or in the exploitation or corruption of children.

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may also occur alone.

Signs of emotional abuse:

- physical, mental and emotional development lags
- admission of punishment which appears excessive
- over reaction to mistakes
- continual self-deprecation
- sudden speech disorders
- fear of new situations
- inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- neurotic behaviour (eg. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)
- self-mutilation
- fear of parents being contacted
- extremes of passivity or aggression
- drug/solvent abuse
- running away
- compulsive stealing or scavenging
- social isolation
- desperate attention-seeking behaviour
- depression, withdrawal
- air of detachment ('don't care' attitude)

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment to 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 adequate food, clothing and shelter
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Signs of neglect:

- constant hunger
- poor personal hygiene

- constant tiredness
- poor state of clothing
- emaciation
- frequent lateness or poor attendance
- untreated medical problems
- destructive tendencies
- low self-esteem
- neurotic behaviour
- poor or no social relationships
- running away
- compulsive stealing or scavenging

Poverty and neglect are totally different – they are not equivalent states.

Appendix 2 : Signs of Safety Principles:

1. respect and honour families and children as people to do business with
2. co-operate with the person not the abuse
3. recognise that cooperation is possible even in the most difficult situations
4. recognise that all families have some signs of safety that is working well
5. maintain a clear and relentless focus on safety
6. learn what the family & child want – what realistic goals can the family set & achieve?
7. always search for detail through questions – be curious and balanced in your views and don't ignore new evidence
8. focus on small change for families that is incremental – what can they do and what do they need to do it?
9. don't confuse information gathering with judgements
10. offer families some choices
11. treat every interaction as an occasion for change
12. accept that children and their families are the best judges of whether what we are doing is working and seek feedback

Signs of Safety Assessment and Planning Form

What are we Worried About?	What's Working Well?	What Needs to Happen?
<p>Past Harm to Children: Action/Behaviour – who, what, where, when; Severity; Incidence & Impact.</p> <p>Danger Statements: Future Danger for Children. Worries for the future if nothing changes.</p> <p>Complicating Factors: Factors which make the situation more difficult to resolve.</p>	<p>Existing Strengths: Best attributes of parenting</p> <p>Existing Safety/Protection: The strengths demonstrated as protection over time. Must directly relate to danger.</p>	<p>Safety Goals: Future Safety/ Protection What must the caregivers be doing in their care of the child that addresses the future danger?</p> <p>Family Goals: What does the family want generally and in relation to safety?</p> <p>Next Steps: What are the next steps to be taken to move towards achieving the goal?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Safety Scale:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On a scale of 0 to 10 where 10 means the children are safe enough and Children's Social Care no longer need to be involved and 0 means it is too unsafe for the children to stay at home,</p>		

where do we rate this situation?

(If different judgements place different people's number on the continuum).



What are we Worried About?	What's Working Well?	What Needs to Happen?
<p data-bbox="118 140 421 172">Past Harm to Children:</p> <p data-bbox="118 719 383 751">Danger Statements:</p>	<p data-bbox="779 140 1025 172">Existing Strengths:</p> <p data-bbox="779 1007 1137 1038">Existing Safety/Protection:</p>	<p data-bbox="1489 140 1668 172">Safety Goals:</p> <p data-bbox="1489 719 1668 751">Family Goals:</p>



<p>Complicating Factors:</p>		<p>Next Steps:</p>
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Safety Scale: On a scale of 0 to 10 where 10 means the children are safe enough and Children's Social Care no longer need to be involved and 0 means it is too unsafe for the children to stay at home, where do we rate this situation?

(If different judgements place different people's number on the continuum).

0



10



Appendix 3

Needs of Children & Young People

This table sets out the possible indicators/features for to be aware of to identify Child's level of need and the potential services they may need to help meet their needs.

This is not a definitive list but does show core areas that will help identify when to make a referral or undertake an assessment.

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
Behaviour	1. Child engages in age appropriate behaviours and self-control.	3. Child displays a lack of self-control unusual in children of their age.	6. Child becoming involved in negative disruptive / challenging behaviours/ activities.	11. Child displays little or no self-control which seriously impacts on relationships with those around them putting child / others at risk
	2. Child demonstrates appropriate response in feelings and actions	4. Child has some difficulties with family /adult and peer relationships.	7. Child regularly displays lack of self-control unusual for child of their age.	12. Child's challenging behaviour results in serious risk to child and / or others.
		5. Child displays some inappropriate responses /	8. Child displays abuse / neglect towards vulnerable adults or	13. Parents / carers not good role

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
		behaviour.	animals	model & condones child's challenging behaviour.
			9. Child has poor family / adult and peer relationships.	14. Child cannot maintain relationships
			10. Child finds it difficult to cope with anger and frustration.	
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	15. No concerns of CSE	17. Child has a negative sense of self and abilities and suffers with low self-esteem making them vulnerable to peers and adults who pay them attention and/or show them affection but do so in order	18. Child's negative sense of self/low self-esteem contributes to their involvement with peers and/or adults thought to be treating them badly and/or encouraging their involvement in self-harm and/or criminal behaviour.	20. Child's vulnerability results from their negative sense of self/low esteem, that is exploited by others causing them harm. 21. Child frequently goes missing and fails to account for their locations or discloses situations indicating risk of CSE 22. MASE assesses high risk of CSE.
	16. Child's positive sense of self and abilities reduces the risk that they will be targeted by peers or adults who wish to exploit them.			

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
		to exploit them.	19. Child regularly goes missing and family do not know where Child is.	23. Child trafficked to UK for sexual exploitation.
	Child is developing and growing well	28. Some concerns on the growth and development of Child.	31. Significant concerns that child's developmental milestones not met.	36. Developmental milestones significantly delayed or impaired.
Development	24. Child is healthy and does not have a physical or mental health condition or disability	29. Child has a mild physical or mental health condition or disability which affects their everyday functioning but can be managed in mainstream schools	32. Child has physical/mental health condition, chronic and recurrent health problem or disability significantly affecting their everyday functioning and access to education	37. Child has complex physical/mental health condition or disability, which has adverse impact on their physical, emotional or mental health and access to education.
	25. Child possesses age appropriate ability to understand and organise information and solve problems	30. Child under-achieving or is making limited academic progress.	33. Child not making academic progress despite learning support strategies in place over a period of time.	38. One or more children's needs (e.g. disability, behaviour, long-term conditions) have a significant impact on the day-to-day lives of Child/children and their siblings and/or parents.
	26. Child makes adequate academic progress.		34. Young person refuses to engage in educational or employment and are	
	27. Young person is in education, employment or			

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
Disability	training		35. increasingly socially isolated. Young person not in education, employment or training (NEET) and is not likely to reach their potential.	
	Child		42. Child has permanent & substantial disabilities who require targeted services and whose needs not be met by services without someone to support them.	43. Severe disability is identified ante-nataly 44. Child's complex physical/mental health condition, or disability, has adverse impact on their physical, emotional or mental health and access to education.
	39. Child has no disability. 40. Child with disabilities is accessing universal services without support.	41. Child with disabilities who is accessing services may need additional support and/or advice.		

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>				
Honour Based	Parent/Carer/Extended Family			
	45. Family members do not have disabilities/serious health conditions.	47. Physical needs of the parent/carer impacts upon the care of Child.	50. Physical needs of the parent/carer significantly affect their care of child.	
	46. Physical health/learning disabilities of the parent/carer does not affect the care of Child.	48. Parents/carers learning difficulties occasionally impedes their ability to provide consistent patterns of care but without putting Child at risk.	51. Parents/carers learning disabilities are affecting the care of their child.	53. Parent/carers physical/mental health needs significantly affect care of child placing them at risk of significant harm.
		49. Family members have disabilities /serious health conditions that require additional support.	52. Siblings or other members of Family have a disability/serious health condition impact on Child.	54. Parents/carers learning disabilities severely affecting care of child placing them at risk of significant harm.
				55. Siblings/other members of Family have disabilities/health concerns that are seriously affecting child and putting them at risk of significant harm.
	1. No concerns Child may be	1. There is concern that Child	2. Allegation of honour based	3. Evidence that Child may be

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
Violence	subject to honour-based violence.	may be subject to honour-based violence.	violence or intended honour based violence is raised	subject to honour based violence.
		3. Historic incidents of physical and/or emotional violence in Family.	4. Expectant mother/parent/carer is victim of previous domestic abuse and is a victim of increasing or more serious incidents of domestic abuse.	11. Expectant mother/parent/carer is current victim of domestic abuse, which is increasing in severity, frequency or duration.
		1. Harmful impact of incidents is moderated by other protective factors within Family who are able to look after Child when there are arguments /disputes in Family home.	5. One or more adult family members is physically and emotionally abusive to another adult family member/s	12. One or more adult members of family is perpetrator of persistent and/or serious physical and emotional violence, which may also be increasing in severity, frequency or duration.
Domestic Abuse	1. Expectant mother/parent/carer is in a healthy relationship.	2. Information has become known that a person living in the house may be a previous perpetrator of domestic abuse, although no sign of abuse are apparent.	6. Perpetrator/s show limited or no commitment to changing their behaviour and little understanding of the impact their violence has on Child.	13. Perpetrator/s show no commitment to changing their behaviour and no understanding of the impact their violence has on Child.
	2. There are no incidents of violence in Family or history of violence between by family members or new partners.	3. Perpetrator shows insight and accepts support	7. Perpetrator is emotionally harming Child/ren who witness or are otherwise aware of the violence.	14. Perpetrator is emotionally harming Child/ren who witness or are otherwise aware of the violence.
			8. Child has/or continues to	

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory	
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement	
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>				
Emotional Well Being / Abuse			witness adult in household physical or emotional abuse to another household member.	15. Children may also be at risk of physical violence if, for example, they seek to protect the adult victim.	
			9. Child shows signs of the impact of Domestic Abuse, i.e. aggression or passive behaviour.	16. Child is at high risk of, or is already either a perpetrator or a victim of serious abusive behaviour	
			10. Confirmation previous domestic abuse perpetrator residing at property.		
	17.	Child is provided with an emotionally warm and stable family environment.	21. Child's experiences parenting that shows a lack of emotional warmth or it is inconsistent.	27. Child experiences a volatile and unstable family environment and this is having a negative effect on Child.	30. Child suffered long- term neglect of the emotional needs.
	18.	Child engages in age appropriate activities and displays age appropriate behaviours.	22. Child beginning to develop a negative sense of self and abilities.	28. Child has negative sense of self and abilities to the extent it is affecting their daily outcomes.	31. Child at high risk of, or already involved in sexual or other exploitation either as a perpetrator or victim
	19.	Child has a positive sense of self and abilities.	23. Child at risk of becoming involved in negative behaviour/ activities – i.e. challenging behaviour,	29. Child is becoming involved in negative behaviour/ activities,	32. Child has such a negative sense of self and abilities that there is evidence or likelihood that this is causing harm.
	20.	Able to demonstrate			33. Child frequently exhibits

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	empathy	<p>substance misuse.</p> <p>24. Child has some difficulties with family/peer relationships</p> <p>25. Child displays inappropriate responses and actions</p> <p>26. Child does not always understand impact of own actions on others</p>	<p>for example, non-school attendance and as a result may be excluded short term from school. This increases their risk of being involved in ASB, crime, substance misuse and puts them at risk of grooming and exploitative relationships with peers or adults.</p>	<p>negative behaviour or activities that place self or others at imminent risk including chronic non-school attendance.</p> <p>34. Child is withdrawn /unwilling to engage.</p>
	35. No concerns that Child may be subject to FGM	<p>36. Concern that Family may have a history of practising FGM</p> <p>37. Female child is born to a woman who has undergone FGM</p> <p>38. Female child has an older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM</p> <p>39. Female child's father comes</p>	<p>44. Family believe FGM is integral to cultural or religious identity.</p> <p>45. Female child talks about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent.</p> <p>46. Female child or parent state that they or a relative will go out of the country for a prolonged period.</p>	<p>47. Female child or sibling confides that they will be having a 'special procedure' or attending a special occasion to 'become a woman'.</p> <p>48. A parent or family member expresses concern that FGM may be carried out on Female child.</p> <p>49. Female child requests help because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM.</p>

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>				
		<p>from a community known to practise FGM</p> <p>40. Family indicate that there are strong levels of influence held by elders and/or elders are involved in bringing up female children</p> <p>41. Female child from practising community is withdrawn from Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education or its equivalent.</p> <p>42. Increased emotional/psychological needs, i.e. Withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour.</p> <p>43. Female child is missing from education for a period.</p>		<p>50. A mother/family member discloses that Female child has had FGM.</p>

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
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Forced Marriage	51. Concern that child may be subject to Forced Marriage.	52. Concern that child may be subject to forced marriage.	53. Allegation of forced marriage or intended forced marriage is raised	54. There is evidence that Child may be subject to forced marriage.
	1. Good physical health 2. Adequate diet, hygiene, exercise. 3. Regular dental & optical care.	4. Health problems maintained in mainstream school. 5. Child/parent do not attend health / medical appointments. 6. Defaulting on immunisations check and/or dental care. 7. Child is overweight.	8. Chronic / recurring health problems. 9. Child has health condition/disability requiring regular treatment that child / parent refuses and affects child's health.	10. Serious physical & emotional health problems. 11. Parents/Carers fail to access health services causing Child harm 12. Medical referral for non-organic failure to thrive in child under 5 years 13. Early teenage pregnancy
Health (Physical)				4. Refuses medical care endangering life and suffers chronic mental health problems as a result.
Health (Mental Health)	Child 1. Good state of mental health 2. Child has not suffered a significant loss, e.g. close family member or friend	3. Persistent minor mental health problems – perhaps resulting in less than 90% school attendance 4. Child has suffered a bereavement or trauma recently or in the past and is	1. There is no evidence that Child has accessed mental health and advice services and suffers recurrent mental health problems as a result. 2. Child has suffered bereavement or trauma	5. Emerging acute mental health problems including threat of suicide, psychotic episode or severe depression.

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		distressed but receives support from family and friends and appears to be coping reasonably well.	3. recently or in the past and does not appear to be coping. Child appears depressed and/or withdrawn and there is concern that they might be/are self-harming or feeling suicidal.	6. Child has suffered bereavement or trauma and is self-harming and/or disclosing suicidal thoughts. 7. Child appears to suffer with an eating disorder.
	Parent/Carer/Extended Family			
	8. No concerns about parents/carers mental health.	9. Mother with young baby and postnatal depression. 10. Parent / carer experiencing bouts of anxiety and depression and have sought support around this (e.g. GP).	11. Parental / carer with learning disability, mental ill health. 12. Parent / carers experiencing chronic episodes of mental ill health (psychotic (including perinatal)/ bi-polar / suicide) and engaged with long-term community mental health support to address.	13. Child subject of parental delusions implying risk. 14. Parent / carer has mental ill health but no insight into this and is not engaged in support offered or the condition causes significant harm.
Housing	1. Family accommodation is appropriate, stable, clean, warm, and tidy and there	4. Family's accommodation is stable but home itself is not kept clean, tidy, and not	11. Family's home is consistently poor and constitutes health and safety hazards including	17. Family's home is consistently dirty and constitutes health and safety hazards including

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	are no hazards that could affect the safety or wellbeing of Child.	always free of hazards.	hoarding	hoarding. Family has no stable home, and is moving from place to place or 'sofa surfing'.
2.	Neighbourhood is a safe and positive environment.	5. Family home would benefit from improvements to support the needs of Child or parent/carer with a disability.	12. Accommodation is not appropriate for a child or parent/carer with a disability	18. Accommodation is overcrowded or does not meet the needs of Family.
3.	Family is legally entitled to live in the country and has full rights to employment and public funds.	6. Family home is overcrowded and does not meet the needs of Family	13. Neighbourhood or locality is having a negative impact on child – i.e. child is victim of challenging behaviour or crime, (including sexual or other forms of harassment) and is at risk of being further victimized	19. Accommodation is not appropriate for a child or parent /carer with a disability.
		7. Child affected by low level challenging behaviour in the locality.		20. Multiple complex needs e.g. substance misuse, domestic abuse, mental health and finance history of numerous house moves, unstable accommodation.
		8. Neighbourhood is known to have groups of children and/or adults who are engaged in threatening and intimidating behaviour and child is intimidated/feels threatened in area.	14. Family's legal status puts them at risk of involuntary removal from country	21. Risk of homelessness and eviction.
		9. The parent/carer's is in low level rent arrears/accessing debt support services for	15. Family have limited financial resources/no recourse to public funds.	22. Neighbourhood is having a profoundly negative effect on Child who has been a repeated victim of anti- social behaviour
			16. Family at risk of eviction for rent arrears	

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Gangs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child's activities are legal. 2. There is no history of criminal offences within Family. 3. Family members are not involved in gangs / organised crime 	<p>housing arrears</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Family's legal entitlement to stay in the country restricts access to public funds and/or the right to work placing Family under stress. 4. Child has from time to time been involved in challenging behaviour. 5. There is a history of criminal activity within Family. 6. There is suspicion, or some evidence that Family are involved in gangs / organised 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Child is involved in challenging behaviour and may be at risk of gang involvement. 8. Criminal record relating to serious or violent crime is held by a family member, which may affect children. 9. There is a known family involvement in gang/organised 	<p>and/or crime and is now at high risk of sexual and other forms of exploitation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Family members detained and at risk of deportation 24. Child is unaccompanied asylum-seeker. 25. Evidence child exposed to, or involved in, criminal activity to generate income for family. 10. Child is currently involved in persistent or serious criminal activity 11. A family member that is affecting children holds criminal record relating to serious or violent crime. 12. There is a known involvement in gang / organised crime activity affecting significantly on child

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Child Mental Ill Health	1. No concerns about child's mental health	1. Some concerns about mental health crime.	2. Child self-harms causing minor injury and parents appropriately respond. 3. Child's mental ill health and associated behaviour is causing parents / carers great concern. 4. Child's mental ill health affects ability to engage in everyday activity.	5. Serious mental health issues. 6. Child repeatedly self-harms / harm is life threatening and /or parent responds inappropriately. 7. Parent / carer does not feel able to manage child's mental ill health. 13. Child is currently involved in persistent or serious criminal activity.
	8. No concerns about parental / carers mental health.	9. Mother with young baby and post-natal depression. 10. Parent / carer experiencing	11. Parental / carer with learning disability, mental ill health. 12. Parent / carers experiencing	13. Child subject of parental delusions implying risk. 14. Parent / carer has mental ill
Parental Mental Ill Health				

Concern	Level 1-Universal	Level 2-Targeted	Level 3-Specialist	Level 4-Statutory
	Child with no additional needs	Child at low risk to vulnerable. Low-level additional needs not met in short term.	Child has complex needs requiring long team specialist support	Child has acute needs requiring intensive specialist / statutory involvement
Missing	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child does not run away or is absent from home/care/school. 2. Their parents or carers always know Child's whereabouts. 	<p>bouts of anxiety and depression and have sought support around this (e.g. GP).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Child has run away from school, home/care on occasions or not returned at normal time. 4. There is concern about what happened to Child whilst they were away. 	<p>chronic episodes of mental ill health (psychotic / bi-polar / suicide) and engaged with long-term community mental health support to address.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Regularly missing from home /care /education 1. Child missing but whereabouts known and there is a concern about what happened to child whilst missing 2. Child is suspected of engaging in risk taking behaviour whilst missing 	<p>health but no insight into this and is not engaged in support offered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Child persistently missing from home / care/education 4. Child is engaging in risky behaviours whilst they are away 5. Concern child might be being sexually exploited or being drawn into criminal behaviour.

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	<i>Remember children experiencing neglect may present with other areas of concern that may distract from neglect as underlying issue</i>			
Neglect	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child is appropriately dressed. 2. Child's nutritional and health needs are met. 3. Child has injuries consistent with normal play and activities 4. Child is provided with emotionally warm and stable family environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Child shows physical symptoms that may indicate neglect i.e. poor hygiene, tooth decay 6. Child, or their siblings, consistently come to nursery / school in dirty clothing or they are unkempt/soiled 7. Child has less common injuries consistent with parent/carer's account. 8. Parents seek out or accept advice on how to avoid accidental injury. 9. Parent occasionally appears to prioritise own needs before child's. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Child, or siblings, consistently come to school in dirty clothing that is inappropriate for weather and/or they are unkempt/soiled. 11. Parent/carers are reluctant or unable, to address concerns and put own needs before child. 12. Child has injuries i.e. bruising, scalds, burns and scratches, which are accounted for but more frequently than expected. 13. Child experiences a volatile / unstable family environment which has negative effect on child 14. Child displays behaviour consistent with neglect i.e. non-adherence to boundaries, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Child shows severe physical signs of neglect i.e. thin / swollen tummy, poor skin tone, rashes, sores, prominent bones, poor hygiene or tooth decay which are attributable to care provided 16. Child consistently wears dirty or inappropriate clothing and are suffering significant harm as result i.e. unable to fully participate at school, are being bullied, are physically unwell 17. Child has injuries, i.e. bruising, scalds, burns and scratches, which are not accounted for. Child makes disclosure and

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Offending	20.	21.	22. Child at risk of re-offending	18. implicates parents or extended family members. 19. Child has suffered long term neglect of the emotional needs and, as a result, is now at high risk of, or is already involved in sexual or other forms of exploitation either as a perpetrator or victim 24. Youth Offending Service involved
	25. Parents provide for all child's physical needs.	29. Affected by low income / unemployment.	23. Child involved in serious youth violence. 35. Child's care impacted by extreme poverty / debt.	18. Child has suffered long term neglect of the emotional needs and, as a result, is now at high risk of, or is already involved in sexual or other forms of exploitation either as a perpetrator or victim 19. Parent/carer does not consider child's needs. 24. Youth Offending Service involved
Parenting	26. Child protected from danger / significant harm in / out	30. Poor parental engagement	36. Privately fostered by distant	39. Parents unable to care for child without support. 40. Unable to provide safe and

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	of home.	with services.	relative.	adequate parenting
	27. Child shown warmth, praise & encouragement.	31. Parent requires advice on parenting.	37. Abuse allegation with no injury in non-mobile child.	41. Highly critical / apathetic towards child.
	28. Parent provides appropriate guidance & boundaries.	32. Concerns re diet, hygiene, clothing.	38. No consistent good enough parenting	
		33. Emerging concerns.		
		34. Parent/carer offers inconsistent		
				42. Inconsistent explanation, or hospital admission, re: non-accidental injury.
				43. Child suspected as being subjected to significant harm due to fabricated / induced illness
Physical Abuse				

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Radicalisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child and family have no links to proscribed terrorist groups 2. Open & accepting of difference, 3. Accesses social media in age appropriate manner 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child and/or their parents/carers have indirect links to proscribed organisations, for example, they attend religious or social activities that are, or have been in the recent past, attended by members of proscribed organisations. 2. Expresses intolerant prejudiced views linked to extreme violent ideology 3. Child at risk of accessing extremist websites 4. Child and/or their parents/carers express strong support for a particular extremist organisation or movement but do not express any intention to be actively involved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Family members, family friends or friends of Child have strong links with proscribed organisations. 8. Aggressive & intimidating towards their peers not sharing / or sharing their political or religious views. 9. Open to extremist grooming, through internet /links with extremist groups. 10. Child has connections to known extremist individuals / groups 11. Child expresses intolerant views towards peers and this leads to them being socially isolated. 12. Child is engaged in negative and harmful behaviours associated with internet and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Child or other close family members or friends are members of proscribed organisations. 17. Confirmed/strong suspicions child linked to/involved with individuals or groups known to have extreme views and to have links to violent extremism. 18. Child expresses strongly held beliefs that people should be killed because they have a different view. 19. Child is initiating verbal and sometimes physical conflict with people who do not share their religious or political views. 20. Significant concerns that child is being groomed for involvement in extremist activities. 21. Child conceals internet/social

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		<p>5. Child is expressing sympathy for inappropriate ideologies.</p> <p>6. Child has expressed racist, sexist, homophobic or other prejudiced views and violent extremism.</p>	<p>social media use, (such as viewing extremist websites).</p> <p>13. Child often interacts negatively or has limited interaction with those they perceive as holding different views from themselves.</p> <p>14. A child is being sent violent extremist imagery by family members / family friends or is being helped to access it.</p> <p>15. Child and/or their parents/carers express strong support for extremist views.</p>	<p>media activities and either refuses to discuss their views or make clear their support for extremist views.</p> <p>22. Child circulating violent extremist images and promoting the actions of violent extremists and/or saying they will carry out violence in support of extremist views.</p> <p>23. Parents/carers either do not challenge this activity or appear to endorse it.</p> <p>24. Child/family members making plans to travel to a conflict with evidence to suggest they are doing so to support or participate in extremist activities.</p>

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Relationships	1. Child maintains good relationships and positive	6. Parents / carers' relationship	13. Child is becoming isolated	20. Child is completely isolated 21. Child has poor social skills (little

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(Social Context)	<i>This list is only a quick reference guide. Remember there maybe multiple concerns.</i>			
	interaction with family and a range of peers. 2. Child demonstrates accepted behaviour and tolerance towards their peers and others.	difficulties may affect child. 7. Parents under stress, which affects their parenting capacity. 8. Child has few friendships and limited social interaction with their peers	14. Child unable to sustain friendships and moves between different social groups in school 15. Child declines to participate in social activities.	or no communication skills may be related to an expressive language disorder) 22. Positive interaction with others is severely limited. 23. Child exhibits aggressive, bullying or destructive behaviours which impacts on their peers, family and/or local community, and which impacts on their wellbeing or safety.
	3. Child is confident in social situations	9. Child is a victim of discrimination or bullying.	16. Child has experienced persistent or severe bullying which has affected his/her daily outcomes. 17. Family is chronically socially excluded and isolated to the extent that it has an adverse impact on Child.	24. Child experienced such persistent or severe bullying that his/her wellbeing is at risk.
	4. Child engages in age appropriate use of internet, gaming and social media.	10. Family is experiencing social exclusion and/ or there is an absence of supportive community networks.	18. Family have a limited support network.	25. Family is excluded and child is seriously affected but family actively resists all attempts to achieve inclusion and isolates child from sources of support.
	5. Family is integrated in the community	11. Child is at risk of becoming involved in negative internet use, lacks control and is unsupervised in gaming and social media applications. 12.	19. Child is engaged in or victim of negative and harmful behaviours associated with internet and social media use, e.g. bullying, trolling,	26. Family experiencing chronic social exclusion.

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School	1. Achieving key stages 2. Good attendance at school, college or training	3. Occasional truanting or non-school attendance (less than 90%) 4. Poor punctuality/links between home and school. Child not supported to reach educational potential. 5. Developmental delay 6. Few/no qualifications or NEET (not in education, employment or training) 7. Fewer than 3 exclusions 8. Mild learning/behavioural	transmission of inappropriate images or is obsessively involved in gaming, which interferes with social functioning. 10. Chronic/poor nursery or school attendance / punctuality 11. Poor home and nursery/school link. No parental support for education. 12. More than 3 fixed term exclusions / at risk of permanent exclusion, persistent truanting or no education provision. 13. Statement of Special Education Needs or ongoing difficulty with learning and	27. No support network. 28. Child showing signs of being secretive, deceptive and is actively concealing internet/social media activities or showing signs of addiction (gaming, pornography). 15. Chronic non-school attendance, truanting 16. No parental support for education 17. Permanently excluded, frequent exclusions or no education provision 18. Severe/complex learning difficulties require residential educational provision 19. Child maybe permanently excluded/not in education

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Self-Harm		difficulties emerging, poor concentration, lack of interest in education and other school activities.	14. development. No access to books, toys or education materials	20. putting them at high risk of CCSE. Child's achievement is seriously impacted by lack of education
		9. Child's achievement is impacted by poor attendance.		
Sexual Abuse	21. Child or young person has shown no indication to experiment with self-harm.	22. Child or young person has experimented with self-harm and has no intention to self-harm again.	24. Child or young person is continuing to self-harm and there are underlying issues causing distress.	26. Child or young person needs immediate protection to avoid serious harm (e.g. self-harm is increasing, persistent suicidal thoughts, plans or means to suicide, suspected abuse or neglect).
		23. Child is accessing social media sites related to self-harm	25. Child is influenced through accessing self-harm social media sites	27. Child appears to suffer with an eating disorder.
	1. No evidence of sexual abuse.	3. History of sexual abuse within family or network but parents respond appropriately to protect	5. Family home has in the past been used on occasion for drug taking /dealing,	7. Concerns around possible inappropriate sexual behaviour from the parent/carer.
	2. Sexual activity appropriate			8. Parent/ carer/family member/

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	for age.	child. 4. Concerns relating to inappropriate sexual behaviour in the wider family.	prostitution or illegal activities. 6. Unsafe sexual activity (including engaging in age inappropriate relationships, no contraception).	visitor to the home sexually abuses Child. 9. Risk the parent/carer may sexually abuse their child and he/she does not accept therapeutic interventions. 10. Family home used for drug taking and/or dealing, prostitution, illegal activities. 11. Child is being sexually abused/exploited. 12. Offender who has risk to children status is in contact with Family.
Sexual Health	1. Sexual activity is appropriate for age	2. Sexual activity aged 13-15 where there are also concerns of Fraser competence, grooming, power imbalances, possible Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).	4. Unsafe sexual activity 5. Sharing of sexual images 6. Not accessing sexual health / contraceptive services 7. History of Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	8. Sexual activity under the age of 13 (involving genital contact) 9. Risk taking sexual activity 10. Early teenage pregnancy 11. Sexual partner known to the

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Substance Misuse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child has no history of substance misuse or dependency. 2. There is no evidence of parents, siblings or other household members misusing drugs or alcohol. 3. Parental drug and alcohol use does not affect parenting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Child under 16 is accessing sexual health and contraceptive services. 4. Child is known to be using drugs and/or alcohol. 5. Drug and/or alcohol use is affecting parenting but adequate provision is made to ensure Child's safety. Child is currently meeting their developmental milestones but there are concerns that this might not continue if parental drug and alcohol use continues or increases 6. The substance/alcohol misuse of siblings or other household members occasionally affects Child. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Drug/alcohol use has escalated. 8. The frequency of the known child's substance misuse is affecting their mental health, physical health and social wellbeing. 9. Drug paraphernalia in their home, Child feeling unable to invite friends to the home, Child worrying about their parent/carer. 10. Siblings' or other household members' drug or alcohol misuse is increasingly affecting Child. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Child's substance misuse dependency puts them at such risk that intensive specialist resources are required. 12. Parental drug and/or alcohol use is at a problematic level that they cannot carry out daily parenting. This could include blackouts, confusion, severe mood swings; drug paraphernalia not stored or disposed of, using drugs/ alcohol when their child is present, involving child in procuring illegal substances, and dangers of overdose. 13. Substance misuse of siblings or other household members is

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Trafficking	1. Child/family are legally entitled to live in the country indefinitely and have full rights to education and public funds.	2. Child/family's legal entitlement to stay in the country is temporary and/or restricts access to public funds placing Child and family under stress. 3.	4. Child/family's legal status puts them at risk of involuntary removal from the country (for example, asylum seeking families or illegal migrant/worker who may have been trafficked) 5. The immigration status means they have limited financial resources/no recourse to public funds, which increases the vulnerability of Children to criminal activity (e.g. illegal employment, CSE).	significantly adversely affecting child. 6. Family members are detained and at risk of deportation or Child is an unaccompanied asylum-seeker. 7. Evidence that child has been exposed to, or involved, in criminal activity because of being trafficked into the country or to support themselves or generate income for family (e.g. illegal employment, CSE).
	Young Carer	1. Child does not have any caring responsibilities	2. Child occasionally has caring responsibilities for members of their family and this impacts on their	4. Child's outcomes are adversely impacted on by their caring responsibilities. 5. Family refuse to access support

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		<p>opportunities</p> <p>3. Family are accessing support through either Brent Carers or other organisation</p>	services.	on-going for a lengthy period and are unlikely to end in the foreseeable future

Appendix 4 Private Fostering

What is Private Fostering?

A private fostering arrangement is essentially one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

Who is Private Foster Carer?

A child may be privately fostered if s/he does not live with:

- Parent or legal guardian
- Grandparent
- Brother or sister

Some Common Examples of Private Fostering:

- A teenager who isn't getting on with their parents so goes to live with a friend's family.
- Parents who pay someone to care for their children while they are away working or studying.
- Children who are sent from abroad to live with other families in the UK.
- Children who are placed with a family friend or relative as a result of parental separation, divorce, arguments at home or a parent being hospitalised

If you think that a child may be privately fostered or is about to enter into a private fostering arrangement, then you must follow this process:

Make your Safeguarding Lead and Head Teacher aware of the situation

• A referral then needs to be made to the MASH Team

MASH team will refer onto appropriate agency who will then gather information to determine whether child is privately fostered

If the child is privately fostered then the case will be allocated to a Social Worker who will assess, visit and support the child, parents and private foster carer.

What to do on ICS:

ICS has a process specific to Private Fostering. Using this process is the correct way to log information on Privately Fostered children and helps information to be collated from ICS.