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| Waseley Hills High School |
| Safeguarding Policy For Autumn 2021 |

**Responsibility: Designated Safeguarding Lead DSL**

**Author: E Dodds**

**Date of Issue: Autumn 2021**

**Review Date: Annually**

**Reference:** xxxx

The contents of this policy are reviewed and monitored on a regular basis by Senior Leaders, Heads of Subject and staff with responsibility to that area. Direct responsibilities are written into job descriptions.

 **Update ratified by Governors xxxx**

Contents

[Important contacts 3](#_Toc44934612)

[1. Aims 4](#_Toc44934613)

[2. Definitions 5](#_Toc44934614)

[3 Legislation and statutory guidance. 5](#_Toc44934615)

[4. Equality statement 6](#_Toc44934616)

[5. Roles and responsibilities 7](#_Toc44934617)

[6. Confidentiality 9](#_Toc44934618)

[7. Recognising abuse and taking action 9](#_Toc44934619)

[8. Notifying parents 1](#_Toc44934620)6

[9. Pupils with special educational needs and disabilities 1](#_Toc44934621)6

[10. Safe Working Practice 1](#_Toc44934622)7

[11. Pupils with a social worker 1](#_Toc44934622)7

[12. Looked-after, previously looked-after children and private fostering 1](#_Toc44934623)8

[13. Safeguarding in the curriculum 1](#_Toc44934624)8

[14. Complaints and concerns about school safeguarding policies 1](#_Toc44934625)9

[15. Record-keeping 2](#_Toc44934626)0

[16. Training 2](#_Toc44934627)0

[17. Security 21](#_Toc44934622)

[18. Monitoring arrangements 2](#_Toc44934628)2

[19. Links with other policies 2](#_Toc44934629)3

[Appendix 1: types of abuse 2](#_Toc44934630)3

[Appendix 2: safer recruitment and DBS checks – policy and procedures 23](#_Toc44934631)

[Appendix 3: allegations of abuse made against staff 26](#_Toc44934632)

[Appendix 4: specific safeguarding issues 31](#_Toc44934633)

**Important Contacts**

**The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is**: Mrs E Dodds

Contact details: email: edodds@waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk Telephone: 0121 453 5211

**The deputy DSL(s) is:** Mr A Boot

 Contact details: email: aboot@waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk Telephone: 0121 453 5211

**The nominated child protection governor is:** Mrs H Williams

Contact details: email: HWilliams3@waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk

**The Acting Headteacher is:** Mr A Boot

Contact details: email: aboot@waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk Telephone:0121 453 5211

**The Chair of Governors is:** Mrs C Gallant

Contact details: email: cgallant@waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk

**Other named staff and contacts:**

* **Designated Teacher for Children in Care**: Mrs E Dodds
* **Safeguarding in Education Adviser, WCC**: Denise Hannibal Tel: 01905 844436 Email: dhannibal@worcestershire.gov.uk
* **Local Authority Designated Officer/Position of Trust (LADO)**: Sue Taylor (Admin to LADO’s) 01905 846221 Email: lado@worcestershire.gov.uk
* **Safeguarding Training Provider: Create Safer Organisations** Tel: 07970 340846 Email: createsaferorgs@btinternet.com
* **Worcestershire Family Front Door:** 01905 822666 (core working hours) Email: childrensteam@worcestershire.gov.uk Emergency Duty Team (EDT): 01905 768020
* **Birmingham Children First**: 0121 303 1888
* **Police – Prevent team**: DS Stuart Clark Tel: 01386 591835

Email: stuart.clark@westmercia.pnn.police.uk

* **Community Social Work Team**: Tel: 01905 846057

**To submit an online Cause for Concern notification log onto:**

<http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/childrenssocialcare>

**Governor Lead:** Mrs H Williams

**Designated Safeguarding Lead of Staff:** Mrs E Dodds

**Prevent Lead:** Mrs E Dodds

**CSE lead:** Mrs E Dodds

**Status & Review Cycle:** Statutory Annual

**Next Review Date:** Autumn 2022

**Safeguarding Statement**

Waseley Hills High School recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice. Child protection forms part of the school’s safeguarding responsibilities.

**COVID-19**

Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE2021) remains in force throughout the response to coronavirus (COVID-19).The Department for Education (DfE) has issued non-statutory interim guidance on safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers during the coronavirus outbreak. This guidance supports governing bodies, proprietors, senior leadership teams and designated safeguarding leads to continue to have appropriate regard to KCSiE 2021 and keep their children safe. It suggests where schools and colleges might consider safeguarding policy and process differently when compared to business as usual.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers>

**1. Aims**

Waseley Hills High School fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect and support pupils in School. The aim of this policy is to safeguard and promote our pupils' welfare, safety, health and well-being by creating an honest, open, caring and supportive environment; the pupils' welfare is of paramount importance.

The school aims to ensure that:

* Appropriate action is taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children’s welfare
* All staff are aware of their statutory responsibilities with respect to safeguarding
* Staff are properly trained in recognising and reporting safeguarding issues

# 2. Definitions

**Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children** means:

* Protecting children from maltreatment
* Preventing impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development
* Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
* Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

**Child protection:** is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to prevent children suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

**Abuse:** is a form of maltreatment of a child, and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Appendix 1 explains the different types of abuse.

**Neglect:** is a form of abuse and is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Appendix 1 defines neglect in more detail.

**Sexting:** (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) is the sharing of sexual imagery (photos or videos) by children

**Children:** includes everyone under the age of 18.

The following 3 **safeguarding partners** are identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education (and defined in the Children Act 2004, as amended by chapter 2 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017). They will make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs:

* The local authority (LA)
* A clinical commissioning group for an area within the LA
* The chief officer of police for a police area in the LA area
1. **Legislation and statutory guidance**

This policy is based on the Department for Education’s statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education (2021)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2) and [Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2), and the [Governance Handbook](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/governance-handbook). We comply with this guidance and the arrangements agreed and published by our 3 local safeguarding partners; This policy is also based on the following legislation:

* Part 3 of the schedule to the [Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2014/3283/schedule/part/3/made), which places a duty on academies and independent schools to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils at the school
* [The Children Act 1989](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41) (and [2004 amendment](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents)), which provides a framework for the care and protection of children
* Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the [Serious Crime Act 2015](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/9/part/5/crossheading/female-genital-mutilation), which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18
* [Statutory guidance on FGM](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-statutory-guidance-on-female-genital-mutilation), which sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM
* [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/53), which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children
* Schedule 4 of the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/schedule/4), which defines what ‘regulated activity’ is in relation to children
* [Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance), which explains schools’ duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism
* As Education Safeguarding Practitioners we will liaise with the three safeguarding partners in line with [Working Together 2018](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2) (updated December 2020) ([West Midlands procedures:](https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/), [WCF levels of need guidance:](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/7962/levels_of_need_guidance_formerly_threshold_guidance))

This policy also complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

1. **Equality Statement**

Some children have an increased risk of abuse, and additional barriers can exist for some children with respect to recognising or disclosing it. We are committed to anti-discriminatory practice and recognise children’s diverse circumstances. We ensure that all children have the same protection, regardless of any barriers they may face.

We give special consideration to children who:

* Have special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities (see section 9)
* Are young carers
* May experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality
* Have English as an additional language
* Are known to be living in difficult situations – for example, temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence
* Are at risk of FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or radicalisation
* Are asylum seekers
* Are at risk due to either their own or a family member’s mental health needs
* Are looked after or previously looked after (see section 12)

Safeguarding and child protection is **everyone’s** responsibility. This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and governors in the school and is consistent with the procedures of the 3 safeguarding partners. Our policy and procedures also apply to extended school and off-site activities.

1. **Roles and Responsibilities**

**5.1. All Staff**

All staff will read and understand part 1 and Annex A of the Department for Education’s statutory safeguarding guidance, [Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2021](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2) and review this guidance at least annually. All staff will be aware of:

* Our systems which support safeguarding, including this child protection and safeguarding policy, the staff code of conduct, the role and identityof the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputy, the behaviour policy, and the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education
* The early help process (sometimes known as the common assessment framework) and their role in it, including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, and sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment
* The process for making referrals to local authority children’s social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play
* What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals
* The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as child sexual exploitation (CSE), Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM and radicalisation

*Section 16 and appendix 4 of this policy outline in more detail how staff are supported to do this.*

* 1. The Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mrs E Dodds is the Designated Safeguard Lead (DSL)

Mr A Boot is the Deputy Designated Safeguard Lead (DDSL)

The DSL is a member of the senior leadership team; the DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding. During term time, the DSL will be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Arrangements are made for out of school hours activities, to ensure the DSL or DDSL are available to support. When the DSL is absent, the DDSL Mr A Boot will act as cover. The DSL will be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to:

* Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters
* Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so
* Contribute to the assessment of children
* Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children’s social care, Channel, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or police), and support staff who make such referrals directly

The DSL will also keep the Headteacher informed of any issues, and liaise with local authority case managers and designated officers for child protection concerns as appropriate. The full responsibilities of the DSL and are set out in their job description. Statutory guidance contains further information on [The Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-teacher-for-looked-after-children).

* 1. **Governing Body**

The governing body will approve this policy at each review, ensure it complies with the law and hold the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

The governing board will appoint a Link Governor (Mrs H Williams) to monitor the effectiveness of this policy in conjunction with the full governing board. This is always a different person from the DSL.

The chair of governors will act as the ‘case manager’ in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the Headteacher, where appropriate (see appendix 3).

All governors will read Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021.

*Section 16 of this policy has information on how governors are supported to fulfil their role.*

* 1. **Headteacher**

The Headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

* Allegations of abuse or concerns that a member of staff or adult working at school may
* pose a risk of harm to a child or young person are notified to the Local Authority Designated Officer in a timely manner
* All staff are made aware that they have an individual responsibility to pass on safeguarding concerns and that if all else fails to report these directly to Children’s Social Care (Children’s Services) or the Police.
* Ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
* Communicating this policy to parents when their child joins the school and via the school website
* Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent
* Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training and update this regularly
* Acting as the ‘case manager’ in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate (see appendix 3)

# 6. Confidentiality

All members of staff must be aware that whilst they have duties to keep any information about children, families and colleagues, which have, access to because of their role confidential, they also have a professional responsibility to share information if it is necessary and proportionate with other agencies in order to safeguard children.

The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children; our key considerations with regard to confidentiality are noted below:

* Timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding
* Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of children
* The Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe
* If staff need to share ‘special category personal data’, the DPA 2018 contains ‘safeguarding of children and individuals at risk’ as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent if it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk
* Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child’s best interests
* The government’s [information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice) includes 7 ‘golden rules’ for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information
* If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy)

*Confidentiality is also addressed in this policy with respect to record-keeping in section 15, and allegations of abuse against staff in appendix 3.*

# Recognising abuse and taking action

Staff, volunteers and governors must follow the procedures set out below in the event of a safeguarding issue. Please note – in this and subsequent sections, you should take any references to the DSL to mean “the DSL or deputy DSL”.

Waseley Hills High School adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through [Safeguarding Worcestershire](https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/)

Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with the [West Mercia Consortium inter-agency procedures](https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/) and the [WSCP Levels of Need Guidance](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/7962/levels_of_need_guidance_formerly_threshold_guidance).

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be used as a first point of contact for concerns and queries regarding any safeguarding concern in our school. Any member of staff or visitor to the school who receives a disclosure of abuse or suspects that a child is at risk of harm must report it immediately to the DSL or, if unavailable, to the deputy designated lead and record on My Concern. In the absence of either of the above, the matter should be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff.

All concerns about a child or young person should be reported without delay and recorded using My Concern.

The DSL will consider what action to take and have appropriate discussions with parents/carers prior to referral to children's social care or another agency unless, to do so would place the child at risk of harm or compromise an investigation

All referrals will be made in line with [local procedures](https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/) as detailed on the [Worcester Children First Website.](http://www.worcschildrenfirst.org.uk/)

* 1. If a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm, or in immediate danger

Make a referral to children’s social care and/or the police **immediately** if you believe a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger. **Anyone can make a referral.** Staff should always follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy in the first instance. However, they may also share information directly with Children’s Services, or the police if:

* the situation is an emergency and the designated senior person, their deputy and the Headteacher are all unavailable;
* they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil’s safety.

These actions must then be shared with the DSL as soon as practically possible.

* 1. If a child makes a disclosure to you

If a child discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:

* Listen to and believe them; allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions
* Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset
* Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not tell them they should have told you sooner
* Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do not promise to keep it a secret
* Write up your conversation as soon as possible in the child’s own words into My Concern. Stick to the facts, and do not put your own judgement on it
* Ensure you submit the concern via My Concern and receive a concern log number

*See Appendix 1 for the types of abuse a child may be subjected to.*

7.3 If you discover that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has taken place or a pupil is at risk of FGM

The Department for Education’s Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM comprises “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs”. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting, harmful consequences. It is also known as ‘female genital cutting’, ‘circumcision’ or ‘initiation’. Possible indicators that a pupil has already been subjected to FGM, and factors that suggest a pupil may be at risk, are set out in appendix 4.

**Any teacher** who discovers (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a **pupil under 18** must immediately report this to the police, personally. This is a statutory duty, and teachers will face disciplinary sanctions for failing to meet it. Unless they have been specifically told not to disclose, they should also discuss the case with the DSL and involve children’s social care as appropriate.

**Any other member of staff** who discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a **pupil under 18** must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures by submitting a concern via My Concern.The duty for teachers mentioned above does not apply in cases where a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff should not examine pupils.

**Any member of staff** who suspects a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or suspects that FGM has been carried out must speak to the DSL and submit a My Concern and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

* 1. Early Help

If early help is appropriate, the DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. Being proactive rather than reactive is integral to ensure families receive Early Help at the right time, through our Service Level Agreement (SLR) with Malachi, we have two dedicated Family Support Workers to work with our families who require additional support.

The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the school will consider a referral to local authority children’s social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed; please see the schools [Early Help](https://www.waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk/parents/early-help-and-support) offer.

* 1. Referral

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children’s social care or the police, the DSL will make the referral. If you make a referral directly (see section 7.1), you must tell the DSL as soon as possible.

* The local authority will make a decision about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.
* If the child’s situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child’s situation improves [WSCP Escalation Procedures](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/local-content/4gjN/escalation-policy-resolution-of-professional-disagreements).
* Any member of staff who does not feel that concerns about a child have been responded to appropriately and in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy should raise their concerns with the Headteacher or the Chair of Governors. If any member of staff does not feel the situation has been addressed appropriately at this point they should contact Children’s Services directly with their concerns.
	1. If you have concerns about extremism

If a child is not suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger, submit a My Concern. If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or seek advice from local authority children’s social care. Make a referral to local authority children’s social care directly, if appropriate (see ‘Referral’ above). Inform the DSL or deputy as soon as practically possible after the referral.

Where there is a concern, the DSL will consider the level of risk and decide which agency to make a referral to. This could include [Channel](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance), the government’s programme for identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, or the local authority children’s social care team.

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which school staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a pupil. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations.

In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321 if you:

* Think someone is in immediate danger
* Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group
* See or hear something that may be terrorist-related

*See Appendix 4 for specific safeguarding issues.*

* 1. If you have a mental health concern

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Waseley Hills High School take into account the non-statutory advice for schools [England Mental health and Behaviour in Schools](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools--2) (DfE, 2018) and [Worcestershire CAMHS](https://www.hacw.nhs.uk/camhs/) when supporting students mental health issues.

Staff will be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Some pupils can be more vulnerable than others can to issues such as depression, anxiety, self-harm or eating disorders. School staff need to be vigilant to potential emotional and behavioural problems if there are pupils in school who have, experienced abuse, bereavement, have a special educational need or disability or are in care.

Key staff in school are trained Mental Health First Aiders and are equipped to help children at a point of crisis; some staff are also Cognitative Behaviour Therapy Trained (CBT) and are able to offer early intervention and support in a bid to be proactive rather than reactive with regard to child mental health.

If you have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, take immediate action by following the steps in section 7.1.

*The school’s approach to Mental Health Awareness can be found in Appendix 4 of this policy.*

* 1. Concerns about a staff member, supply teacher or volunteer

If you have concerns about a member of staff (including a supply teacher or volunteer), or an allegation is made about a member of staff (including a supply teacher or volunteer) posing a risk of harm to children, inform the Headteacher. If the concerns/allegations are about the Headteacher, speak to the chair of governors.

*The headteacher/chair of governors will then follow the procedures set out in appendix 3, if appropriate.*

**Low-level Concerns**

Concerns may be graded Low-level if the concern does not meet the criteria for an allegation; and the person has acted in a way that is inconsistent with our staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work. Example behaviours include, but are not limited to:

* being over friendly with children;
* having favourites;
* taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
* engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door:
* using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.

If the concern has been raised via a third party, the headteacher will collect as much evidence as possible by speaking:

* directly to the person\* who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously;
* to the individual involved and any witnesses.

Reports about supply staff and contractors should be notified to their employers, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

Staff should be encouraged and feel confident to self-refer, where, for example, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others, and/or on reflection they believe they have behaved in such a way that they consider falls below the expected professional standards.

Low-level concerns should be recorded in MyConcerns (leaving the pupil name blank), including:

* name\* of individual sharing their concerns (in Concern summary)
* details of the concern (in Detail of Concern)
* context in which the concern arose
* action taken

(\* if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible)

Records will be kept confidential, held securely and comply with the Data Protection Act 2018. Records will be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

If a concerning pattern of behaviour is identified and now meets the criteria for an allegation, then the matter will be referred to the LADO.

* 1. **Allegations of abuse made against other pupils**

We recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”. We also recognise the gendered nature of peer-on-peer abuse. However, all peer-on-peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. Most cases of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school’s behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations that raise safeguarding concerns. This might include where the alleged behaviour:

* Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
* Could put pupils in the school at risk
* Is violent
* Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
* Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including nudes and semi-nudes)

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

* You must record the allegation in My Concern and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it
* The DSL will contact the local authority children’s social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence
* The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed
* The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

We will minimise the risk of peer-on-peer abuse by:

* Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or behaviour, including requesting or sending sexual images
* Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
* Ensuring our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
* Ensuring pupils know they can talk to any member of staff in school or access the designated Student Support Centre
* Ensuring staff are trained to understand that a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
1. **Youth produced sexual imagery and/or videos (previously known as sexting)**

If you are made aware of an incident involving the sharing of youth produced sexual imagery and/or videos, you must report it to the DSL immediately by raising a concern on My Concern.

You must **not**:

* View, download or share the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it. If you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL
* Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it
* Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL’s responsibility)
* Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers
* Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident, and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

**Initial review meeting**

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

* Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)
* If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children’s social care
* If it is necessary to view the imagery in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, imagery should not be viewed)
* What further information is required to decide on the best response
* Whether the imagery has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)
* Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images from devices or online services
* Any relevant facts about the pupils involved which would influence risk assessment
* If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
* Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents should be involved)

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children’s social care if:

* The incident involves an adult
* There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example owing to special educational needs)
* What the DSL knows about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person’s developmental stage, or are violent
* The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the imagery is under 13
* The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the imagery (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the headteacher and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children’s social care.

**Further review by the DSL**

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children’s social care, the DSL will conduct a further review. They will hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate) to establish the facts and assess the risks. If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children’s social care and/or the police immediately.

**Informing parents**

The DSL will inform parents at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

**Referring to the police**

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done through dialing 101.

**Recording incidents**

All incidents and the decisions made in responding to them will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 15 of this policy also apply to recording incidents of image sharing.

In cases where nudes or semi-nudes have been shared, we follow guidance given to schools and colleges by the [UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS): Sharing nudes and semi-nudes (December 2020)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-young-people/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-young-people)

# Notifying Parents

Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a child with the child’s parents/carers. The DSL will normally do this in the event of a suspicion or disclosure. Other staff will only talk to parents about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL.

If we believe that notifying the parents would increase the risk to the child, we will discuss this with the local authority children’s social care team before doing so.

In the case of allegations of abuse made against other children, we will normally notify the parents of all the children involved.

# 9. Pupils with special educational needs and disabilities

We recognise that pupils with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group, including:

* Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child’s disability without further exploration
* Pupils being more prone to peer group isolation than other pupils
* The potential for pupils with SEN and disabilities being disproportionally impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
* Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers

# 10. Safe Working Practice

All members of staff are required to work within clear guidelines on Safe Working Practice / the school’s Code of Conduct. Children may make allegations against staff in situations where they feel vulnerable or where they perceive there to be a possible risk to their welfare. As such, all staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position regarding child protection or potential allegations. Staff should familiarise themselves with advice and professional expectations outlined in [Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who Work with Children and Young People in Education Settings](https://www.safeguardinginschools.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Guidance-for-Safer-Working-Practices-2015-final1.pdf).

There are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in schools and colleges to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people. The term ‘reasonable force’ covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involves a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. ‘Reasonable’ in these circumstances means ‘using no more force than is needed’. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil’s path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of the classroom. We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children and all staff have been given 'safe working practice' guidance to ensure they are clear about their professional boundaries.

We recognise that the adoption of a ‘no contact’ policy could leave staff unable to fully support and protect our pupils. Consideration should be taken of the [Use of Reasonable Force](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools) guidance.

# 11. Pupils with a social worker

Pupils may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. We recognise that a child’s experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm as well as potentially creating barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

The DSL and all members of staff will work with and support social workers to help protect vulnerable children.

Where we are aware that a pupil has a social worker, the DSL will always consider this fact to ensure any decisions are made in the best interests of the pupil’s safety, welfare and educational outcomes. For example, it will inform decisions about:

* Responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known concerns.
* From June 2021, the Virtual Headteacher has responsibility to promote the education of children who have a social worker.

# 12. Looked-after and previously looked-after children and private fostering

We will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked-after children and previously looked-after children safe. In particular, we will ensure that:

* Appropriate staff have relevant information about children’s looked after legal status, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility, and care arrangements
* The DSL has details of children’s social workers and relevant virtual school heads

We have appointed a designated teacher, Mrs E Dodds, who is responsible for promoting the educational achievement of looked-after children and previously looked-after children in line with [statutory guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-teacher-for-looked-after-children). The designated teacher is appropriately trained and has the relevant qualifications and experience to perform the role. As part of their role, the designated teacher will (refer to the Waseley Hills High School [Designated Teacher policy](https://www.waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk/our-school/school-policies)):

* Work closely with the DSL to ensure that any safeguarding concerns regarding looked-after and previously looked-after children are quickly and effectively responded to
* Work with virtual school heads to promote the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children, including discussing how pupil premium plus funding can be best used to support looked-after children and meet the needs identified in their personal education plans

**12.1 Private Fostering**

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or a close relative care for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child’s parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or aged under 18 if the child is disabled. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in a residential school, children’s home or hospital are not considered to be privately fostered. The school or college should then notify the local authority to allow the local authority to check the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child.

# 13. Safeguarding in the curriculum

Children are taught about safeguarding in schools; the following areas are among those addressed in PSHE/SRE/ASDAN and in the wider curriculum.

* Bullying/Cyberbullying
* Drugs, alcohol and substance abuse
* Online Safety / Mobile technologies
* Stranger danger
* Fire and water safety
* Road safety
* Peer to Peer Abuse
* Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
* Road Safety
* Domestic abuse
* Healthy Relationships / Consent
* So called Honour Based Violence issues (HBV) e.g. Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
* Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

# 14. Complaints and concerns about school safeguarding policies

14.1. Complaints against staff

If you have concerns about a member of staff (including a supply teacher or volunteer), or an allegation is made about a member of staff (including a supply teacher or volunteer) posing a risk of harm to children, speak to the Headteacher. If the concerns/allegations are about the Headteacher, speak to the chair of governors.

This guidance should be followed where it is alleged that anyone working in the school that provides education for children under 18 years of age, including supply teachers and volunteers has:

* behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
* possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
* behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or
* behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

*The headteacher/chair of governors will then follow the procedures set out in appendix 3, if appropriate.*

14.2. Other complaints

We respond robustly when concerns are raised or complaints made (from children, adults including parent/carers) as we recognise that this promotes a safer environment and we seek to learn from complaints and comments. The school will take action and seek to resolve the concerns in a timely way, keeping people informed as to progress wherever possible. The school's complaints procedures are available on the school [website](https://www.waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk/our-school/school-policies), or from school reception.

* 1. Whistle-blowing

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the attitude or actions of colleagues using the school's confidential reporting (Whistleblowing) policy.

Whistleblowing concerns about the Headteacher should be raised with the Chair of Governors and concerns regarding the Chair of Governors should be raised with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), if necessary.

No worker will be victimised for raising a matter under this procedure. This means that the continued employment and opportunities for future career progression or training of the worker will not be prejudiced because they have raised a legitimate concern.

Staff will be made aware that if they feel unable to raise a child protection failure internally, they can contact the [NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/) 0800 028 0285.

# 15. Records, Monitoring and Transfer

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice ([Data protection: toolkit for schools](file:///Z%3A%5CU161%20CHS%5CU695%20Education%20Safeguarding%5CG3%20SG%5CKCSIE%5CData_Protection_Toolkit_for_Schools_OpenBeta.docx)). All staff are clear about the need to record and report concerns about a child or children within the school. The record should include the child's words as far as possible and submitted electronically through My Concern. The Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for such records and for deciding at what point these records should be passed over to other agencies.

* All personal information will be processed fairly and lawfully in line with our duties under the Data Protection Act 20187 and GDPR and will be held safely and securely. However, we recognise that this is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm.
* Records relating to actual or alleged abuse or neglect are stored apart from normal pupil or staff records. Normal records sometimes have markers to show that there is sensitive material stored elsewhere. This is to protect individuals from accidental access to sensitive material by those who do not need to know. Our safeguarding recording system in school is electronic through the use of My Concern.
* Child protection records are stored securely, with access confined to specific staff, e.g. Designated Safeguarding Leads and the Headteacher.
* Child protection records are reviewed regularly to check whether any action or updating is needed. This includes monitoring patterns of complaints or concerns about any individuals (eg child who repeatedly goes missing) and ensuring these are acted upon. Each stand - alone file should have a chronology of significant events
* When children transfer school their safeguarding records are also transferred. Safeguarding records will be transferred separately from other records and best practice is to pass these directly to a Designated Safeguarding Lead in the receiving education setting, with any necessary discussion or explanation and to obtain a signed and dated record of the transfer. In the event of a child moving out of area and a physical handover not being possible then the most secure method should be found to send the confidential records to a named Designated Safeguarding Lead and a photocopy kept. Files requested by other agencies e.g. Police, should be copied.

# 16. Training

**16.1. All staff**

All staff members will undertake full safeguarding and child protection training every 3 years, including on whistle-blowing procedures, to ensure they understand the school’s safeguarding systems and their responsibilities, and can identify signs of possible abuse or neglect. This training will be regularly updated and will be in line with advice from the 3 safeguarding partners.

All staff will have training on the government’s anti-radicalisation strategy, Prevent, to enable them to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas.

Staff will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, through emails, e-bulletins and staff meetings) as required, but at least annually. Contractors who are provided through a private finance initiative (PFI) or similar contract will also receive safeguarding training. Volunteers will receive appropriate training, if applicable.

All members of staff have been provided with a copy of part one of the [“Keeping Children Safe in Education” (2021)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2) which covers Safeguarding information. School leaders, including Governors will read the entire document.

16.2. The DSL and Deputy

The DSL and Deputy will undertake child protection and safeguarding training at least every 2 years. In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments). They will also undertake Prevent awareness training.

16.3. Governors

All governors receive training about safeguarding, in line with all staff, to make sure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities.

As the chair of governors may be required to act as the ‘case manager’ in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the headteacher, they receive training in managing allegations for this purpose.

16.4. Recruitment – interview panels

At least one person conducting any interview for a post at the school will have undertaken safer recruitment training. This will cover, as a minimum, the contents of the Department for Education’s statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, and will be in line with local safeguarding procedures.

*Further detail on the school approach to safer recruitment and DBS can be found in Appendix 2.*

16.5. Staff Supervision and Support

All staff who have contact with children and families will have supervisions which will provide them with support, coaching and training, promote the interests of children and allow for confidential discussions of sensitive issues.

Staff can also access support via Malachi, a confidential counselling service, should they need additional support.

All members of staff have a responsibility for maintaining awareness of buildings and grounds security and for reporting concerns that may become known. Appropriate checks will be undertaken in respect of visitors and volunteers coming into school as outlined within guidance *(see appendix 2)*. Visitors will be expected to sign in and out via the schools visitors log system and to display a visitor’s badge whilst on school site. Any individual who is not known or identifiable should be challenged for clarification and reassurance.

# 17. Security

The school will not accept the behaviour of any individual (parent or other) that threatens school staff or leads others (child or adult) to feel unsafe. We have a zero tolerance policy for such behavior and will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse access for that individual onto the school site.

# 18. Monitoring Arrangements

This policy will be reviewed **annually,** and continuously in line with any statutory changes**,** by Mrs E Dodds, at every review, it will be approved by the full governing board. A section 175 audit is conducted annually, presented to Governors and submitted to the Local Authority.

# 19. Other Relevant Policies

The Governing Body's statutory responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of children goes beyond compliance with child protection procedures. The safeguarding duty is relevant for the discharge of all functions and activities. This policy needs to be considered in conjunction with the following policies (all can be found on the school [website](https://www.waseleyhills.worcs.sch.uk/our-school/school-policies)):

* + Staff Behaviour / Staff Code of Conduct
	+ Complaints Procedure
	+ Behaviour Management
	+ Special Educational Needs
	+ Trips and visits
	+ Health and Safety
	+ Sex and Relationships Education
	+ Equal Opportunities
	+ Designated Teacher Policy
	+ Whistleblowing (Confidential Reporting)

***These appendices are based on the Department for Education’s statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021.***

**Appendix Items**

### Appendix 1: types of abuse

Abuse, including neglect, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap.

**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.

**Emotional abuse** is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Emotional abuse may involve:

* Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person
* Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate
* Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child’s developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction
* Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another
* Serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children

**Sexual abuse** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve:

* Physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing
* Non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet)

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

**Neglect** is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

* Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
* 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.

### Appendix 2: safer recruitment and DBS checks – policy and procedures

We will record all information on the checks carried out in the school’s single central record (SCR). Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals’ personnel files. We follow requirements and best practice in retaining copies of these checks, as set out below.

New staff

When appointing new staff, we will:

* Verify their identity
* Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate, including barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity (see definition below).
* Obtain a separate barred list check if they will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available
* Verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
* Verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff’s employment.
* Verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate
* Ensure they are not subject to a prohibition order if they are employed to be a teacher
* Carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK, including (where relevant) any teacher sanctions or restrictions imposed by a professional regulating authority, and criminal records checks or their equivalent
* Check that candidates taking up a management position are not subject to a prohibition from management (section 128) direction made by the secretary of state

We will ask for written information about previous employment history and check that information is not contradictory or incomplete. We will seek references on all short-listed candidates, including internal candidates, before interview. We will scrutinise these and resolve any concerns before confirming appointments. The references requested will ask specific questions about the suitability of the applicant to work with children.

**Regulated activity** means a person who will be:

* Responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children; or
* Carrying out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; or
* Engaging in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once and regardless of whether they are supervised or not

Existing staff

If we have concerns about an existing member of staff’s suitability to work with children, we will carry out all the relevant checks as if the individual was a new member of staff. We will also do this if an individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is.

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult where:

* We believe the individual has engaged in [relevant conduct](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/making-barring-referrals-to-the-dbs#relevant-conduct-in-relation-to-children); or
* The individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence, or there is reason to believe the individual has committed a listed relevant offence, under the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/37/contents/made); or
* The ‘harm test’ is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e. they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm); and
* The individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left

Agency and third-party staff

We will obtain written notification from any agency or third-party organisation that it has carried out the necessary safer recruitment checks that we would otherwise perform. We will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.

Contractors

We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of the contractor, who is to work at the school has had the appropriate level of DBS check (this includes contractors who are provided through a PFI or similar contract). This will be:

* An enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity
* An enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children

We will obtain the DBS check for self-employed contractors.

We will not keep copies of such checks for longer than 6 months.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the school.

Trainee/student teachers

Where applicants for initial teacher training are salaried by us, we will ensure that all necessary checks are carried out.Where trainee teachers are fee-funded, we will obtain written confirmation from the training provider that necessary checks have been carried out and that the trainee has been judged by the provider to be suitable to work with children.

Volunteers

We will:

* Never leave an unchecked volunteer unsupervised or allow them to work in regulated activity
* Obtain an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity
* Carry out a risk assessment when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check without barred list information for any volunteers not engaging in regulated activity. We will retain a record of this risk assessment

Governors

All trustees, local governors and memberswill have an enhanced DBS check without barred list information. They will have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information if working in regulated activity. The chair of the board will have their DBS check countersigned by the secretary of state. All proprietors, trustees, local governors and members will also have the following checks:

* A section 128 check (to check prohibition on participation in management under [section 128 of the Education and Skills Act 2008](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/25/section/128)). [Section 128 checks are only required for local governors if they have retained or been delegated any management responsibilities.]
* Identity
* Right to work in the UK
* Other checks deemed necessary if they have lived or worked outside the UK

Staff working in alternative provision settings

Where we place a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we obtain written confirmation from the provider that they have carried out the appropriate safeguarding checks on individuals working there that we would otherwise perform.

Adults who supervise pupils on work experience

When organising work experience, we will ensure that policies and procedures are in place to protect children from harm. We will also consider whether it is necessary for barred list checks to be carried out on the individuals who supervise a pupil under 16 on work experience. This will depend on the specific circumstances of the work experience, including the nature of the supervision, the frequency of the activity being supervised, and whether the work is regulated activity.

Pupils staying with host families

Where the school makes arrangements for pupils to be provided with care and accommodation by a host family to which they are not related (for example, during a foreign exchange visit), we will request enhanced DBS checks with barred list information on those people. Where the school is organising such hosting arrangements overseas and host families cannot be checked in the same way, we will work with our partner schools abroad to ensure that similar assurances are undertaken prior to the visit.

### Appendix 3: allegations of abuse made against staff

Waseley Hills High School will follow the ‘‘Managing Allegations against Staff or Volunteers” Policy.

This section of this policy applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher or volunteer, has:

* Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, or
* Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, or
* Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, or
* Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children

It applies regardless of whether the alleged abuse took place in the school. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching and historical allegations of abuse will be referred to the police. We will deal with any allegation of abuse against a member of staff or volunteer very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation. Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved

Suspension will not be the default position, and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

* Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned
* Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children
* Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children
* Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

* **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
* **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive
* **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
* **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
* **Unfounded**: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the headteacher (or chair of governors where the headteacher is the subject of the allegation) – the ‘case manager’ – will take the following steps:

* Immediately discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority (LADO). This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children’s social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
* Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children’s social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children’s social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies
* Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children’s social care services, as appropriate
* **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details
* **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation
* **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children’s social care services as appropriate
* Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate. Staff can seek independent support from their union representation and access specialised, confidential counselling via Malachi.
* Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children’s social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
* Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case and the outcome, where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process (in confidence)
* Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the governing board will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the school’s disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

**Additional considerations for supply staff**

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the school, such as supply staff provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

* We will not decide to stop using a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our local authority designated officer to determine a suitable outcome
* The governing board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation
* We will involve the agency fully, but the school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the local authority designated officer as required
* We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales

* Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious will be resolved within 1 week
* If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, we will institute appropriate action within 3 working days
* If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, we will hold this within 15 working days

Specific actions

**Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution**

The case manager will discuss with the local authority’s designated officer (LADO) whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children’s social care services.

**Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated**

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the case manager and the school’s personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required. If they think that the individual has engaged in conduct that has harmed (or is likely to harm) a child, or if they think the person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child, they must make a referral to the DBS.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the case manager and personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

**Individuals returning to work after suspension**

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this. The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual’s contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

**Unsubstantiated or malicious allegations**

If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the headteacher, or other appropriate person in the case of an allegation against the headteacher, will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil(s) who made it, or whether the police should be asked to consider whether action against those who made the allegation might be appropriate, even if they are not a pupil.

Confidentiality

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered. The case manager will take advice from the local authority’s designated officer, police and children’s social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

* Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
* How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
* What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
* How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual’s confidential personnel file for the duration of the case. Such records will include:

* A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
* Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
* Notes of any action taken and decisions reached (and justification for these, as stated above)

If an allegation or concern is not found to have been malicious, the school will retain the records of the case on the individual’s confidential personnel file, and provide a copy to the individual. Where records contain information about allegations of sexual abuse, we will preserve these for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry. We will retain all other records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer. The records of any allegation that is found to be malicious will be deleted from the individual’s personnel file.

References

When providing employer references, we will not refer to any allegation that has been proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any history of allegations where all such allegations have been proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious.

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are *substantiated*, we will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority’s designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the school’s procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

* Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
* The duration of the suspension
* Whether or not the suspension was justified
* The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

### Appendix 4: specific safeguarding issues

Children missing from education

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education, but some children are particularly at risk. These include children who:

* Are at risk of harm or neglect
* Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM
* Come from Gypsy, Roma, or Traveller families
* Come from the families of service personnel
* Go missing or run away from home or care
* Are supervised by the youth justice system
* Cease to attend a school
* Come from new migrant families

We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future. This includes informing the local authority if a child leaves the school without a new school being named, and adhering to requirements with respect to sharing information with the local authority, when applicable, when removing a child’s name from the admission register at non-standard transition points.

Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being missing, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

If a staff member suspects that a child is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority children’s social care team, and the police, if the child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger.

Child criminal exploitation

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. It does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. For example, young people may be forced to work in cannabis factories, coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Indicators of CCE can include a child:

* Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions
* Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
* Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing
* Misusing drugs and alcohol
* Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late
* Regularly missing school or education
* Not taking part in education

If a member of staff suspects CCE, they will discuss this with the DSL and submitt a My Concern. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

**County lines**

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. A child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral via My Concerns should be submitted alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation. Further information on the signs of a child’s involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the [Home Office.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines)

If a member of staff suspects concerns around county lines, they will discuss this with the DSL and submit a My Concern. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. It may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. Children or young people who are being sexually exploited may not understand that they are being abused. They often trust their abuser and may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship.

CSE can include both physical contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity. It can also happen online. For example, young people may be persuaded or forced to share sexually explicit images of themselves, have sexual conversations by text, or take part in sexual activities using a webcam. CSE may also occur without the victim’s immediate knowledge, for example through others copying videos or images.

In addition to the CCE indicators above, indicators of CSE can include a child:

* Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend
* Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant

If a member of staff suspects CSE, they will discuss this with the DSL and submit a My Concern. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

**Upskirting**

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender can be a victim.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment:

The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

If a member of staff has concerns regarding Upskirting or a child makes a report to them, they will discuss this with the DSL and submitt a My Concern. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Domestic abuse

In April 2021, the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal Assent and introduced a statutory definition for the first time.

***Definition***

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (Part 1) defines domestic abuse as any of the following behaviours, either as a pattern of behaviour, or as a single incident, between two people over the age of 16, who are 'personally connected' to each other:

(a) physical or sexual abuse;

(b) violent or threatening behaviour;

(c) controlling or coercive behaviour;

(d) economic abuse (adverse effect of the victim to acquire, use or maintain money or other property; or obtain goods or services); and

(e) psychological, emotional or other abuse.

People are 'personally connected' when they are, or have been married to each other or civil partners; or have agreed to marry or become civil partners. If the two people have been in an intimate relationship with each other, have shared parental responsibility for the same child, or they are relatives.

The definition of Domestic Abuse applies to children if they see or hear, or experience the effects of, the abuse; and they are related to the abusive person.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of sexual identity, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sexuality or background and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home.

**The National Domestic Abuse helpline can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247.**

Children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse and/or violence at home where it occurs between family members. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Older children may also experience domestic abuse and/or violence in their own personal relationships.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long-lasting emotional and psychological impact on children.

If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any children in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the key adult in school (usually the designated safeguarding lead) before the child or children arrive at school the following day, this is known as Operation Encompass.

The DSL will provide support according to the child’s needs and update records about their circumstances. Where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a referral to children’s social care.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child’s welfare.

The DSL and Deputy will be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the local housing authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity (where appropriate and in accordance with local procedures).

Where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a referral to children’s social care.

So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (including FGM and forced marriage)

So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

Abuse committed in this context often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators.

All forms of HBA are abuse and will be handled and escalated as such. All staff will be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered it. If staff have a concern, they will speak to the DSL and submit a My Concern, who will activate local safeguarding procedures.

**FGM**

The DSL will make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to be alert to children affected by FGM or at risk of FGM.

Section 7.4 of this policy sets out the procedures to be followed if a staff member discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out or suspects that a pupil is at risk of FGM.

Indicators that FGM has already occurred include:

* A pupil confiding in a professional that FGM has taken place
* A mother/family member disclosing that FGM has been carried out
* A family/pupil already being known to social services in relation to other safeguarding issues
* A girl:
* Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable
* Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously)
* Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
* Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
* Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE
* Being repeatedly absent from school, or absent for a prolonged period
* Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour
* Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations
* Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem
* Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

Potential signs that a pupil may be at risk of FGM include:

* The girl’s family having a history of practising FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider)
* FGM being known to be practised in the girl’s community or country of origin
* A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out
* A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues
* A girl:
* Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM
* Having limited level of integration within UK society
* Confiding to a professional that she is to have a “special procedure” or to attend a special occasion to “become a woman”
* Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents stating that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period
* Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM
* Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other children about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion)
* Being unexpectedly absent from school
* Having sections missing from her ‘red book’ (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication

The above indicators and risk factors are not intended to be exhaustive.

**Forced marriage**

Forcing a person into marriage is a crime. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats, or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological.

Staff will receive training around forced marriage and the presenting symptoms. We are aware of the ‘one chance’ rule, i.e. we may only have one chance to speak to the potential victim and only one chance to save them.

If a member of staff suspects that a pupil is being forced into marriage, they will speak to the pupil about their concerns in a secure and private place. They will then report this to the DSL via My Concern.

The DSL will:

* Speak to the pupil about the concerns in a secure and private place
* Activate the local safeguarding procedures and refer the case to the local authority’s designated officer
* Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or fmu@fco.gov.uk
* Refer the pupil to an education welfare officer, pastoral tutor, learning mentor, or school counsellor, as appropriate

Preventing radicalisation

* **Radicalisation** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups
* **Extremism** is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces
* **Terrorism** is an action that:
	+ Endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people;
	+ Causes serious damage to property; or
	+ Seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system

The use or threat of terrorism must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Schools have a duty to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism. The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training and make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to identify children at risk.

We will assess the risk of children in our school being drawn into terrorism. This assessment will be based on an understanding of the potential risk in our local area, in collaboration with our local safeguarding partners and local police force. We will ensure that suitable internet filtering is in place, and equip our pupils to stay safe online at school and at home.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over a long period. Staff will be alert to changes in pupils’ behaviour. The government website [Educate Against Hate](http://educateagainsthate.com/parents/what-are-the-warning-signs/) and charity [NSPCC](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/report-abuse/dedicated-helplines/protecting-children-from-radicalisation/) say that signs that a pupil is being radicalised can include:

* Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves
* Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution
* Changes in friendship groups and appearance
* Rejecting activities they used to enjoy
* Converting to a new religion
* Isolating themselves from family and friends
* Talking as if from a scripted speech
* An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
* A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
* Increased levels of anger
* Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use
* Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions
* Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter
* Possessing extremist literature
* Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem, or be victims of bullying or discrimination. It is important to note that these signs can also be part of normal teenage behaviour – staff should have confidence in their instincts and seek advice if something feels wrong.

If staff are concerned about a pupil, they will follow our procedures set out in section 7.5 of this policy, including discussing their concerns with the DSL. Staff should **always** take action if they are worried.

**Contextualised Safeguarding**

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

Public Transport

ASB, Criminal Behaviour

Gangs / Risky Adults /Locations

Parks, shopping centres, areas of concern.

Significant decline in educational attainment and attendance.

Bullying

NEET.

Special Educational Needs

Exclusions/Alternative Educational Provision

Peer recruitment.



Relationships with controlling / individuals or groups. Peers who are using illegal substances

Peers who are known by criminal justice agencies

Spending more time with peers in the community/whereabouts unknown

Peer group violence/ sexual offending

Secrecy around peers

Recent negative change in quality of relationships at home

Poor or negative communication with young person not responding to boundaries, routines or consequences

Culture

Expectations of family

Neglect

Domestic Abuse

Parental Capacity

Parents offending /prison

Checking the identity and suitability of visitors

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff. If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification. Visitors are expected to sign the visitors’ book and wear a visitor’s badge. Visitors to the school who are visiting for a professional purpose, such as educational psychologists and social workers, will be asked to show photo ID and:

* Will be asked to show their DBS certificate, which will be checked alongside their photo ID; or
* The organisation sending the professional, such as the LA or educational psychology service, will provide prior written confirmation that an enhanced DBS check with barred list information has been carried out

All other visitors, including visiting speakers, will be accompanied by a member of staff at all times. We will not invite into the school any speaker who is known to disseminate extremist views, and will carry out appropriate checks to ensure that any individual or organisation using school facilities is not seeking to disseminate extremist views or radicalise pupils or staff.

Missing pupils

Our procedures are designed to ensure that a missing child is found and returned to effective supervision as soon as possible. If a child goes missing, we will: notify the parent/carer as soon as we become aware they are missing and contact the local policing team to report a missing child on 101 if necessary.

**Flowchart for dealing with concerns**

