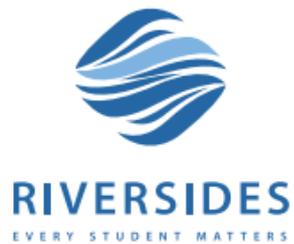


Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

September 2021 - Draft

Riversides School



Version: September 2021 / 2022

Ratified by the Governing Body:

Signed by the Governing Body: (state position)

To be reviewed (annually): September 2022

Riversides School – Statement of Context

Riversides 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.

Analysis of referrals made to the safeguarding team show that the most common areas of concerns raised are around:

- Self-Harm
- Issues at home
- Emotional Health
- Mental Health

Statistics show that that the most common crimes in the local area are:

- **Worcester, Worcestershire, WR1 3HZ.** had **329 crimes** reported in **July 2020**. The School is situated one mile from Worcester city centre and most crime data for the postcode is recorded in the city centre.

On or near St George's Lane South	3 Crimes
Burglary	2
Other theft	1
These are the statistics for our very local area.	
Similarly the RSS building is in the centre of town and recorded crime is higher.	

- **Worcester, Worcestershire, WR1 2AE.** had **417 crimes** reported in **July 2020**

On or near St Paul's Street	8 Crimes
Bicycle theft	1
Public order	2

Data taken from <https://www.crime-statistics.co.uk> We are concerned that Riversides Secondary School is next door to the Methadone clinic. Staff are all aware to keep children on site.

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

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PART ONE: SAFEGUARDING POLICY

- Executive Headteacher: **Ian Enwright**
- Safeguarding Governor: **Dee Milbery**
- Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL): Mark Green
- Deputy Safeguarding Lead/s: **Ian Enwright, Madeleine Hill, Rebecca Kemp, Dawn Barron and Sally Layton**
- Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO): **James Borland 01905 846383**
jborland@worcestershire.gov.uk, Jon Hancock 01905 843311 jhancock@worcestershire.gov.uk
- Designated Teacher for Children in Care (DT): **Rebecca Kemp**
- Online safety Co-ordinator: **Mark Green**
- Safeguarding in Education Adviser: Denise Hannibal
- Family Front Door : 01905 822666 (core working hours) Out of hours or at weekends: 01905 768020

<p>1.0 INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting children from maltreatment; • Preventing impairment of children's health or development; • Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and • Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes. • Children include everyone under the age of 18 	<p><i>This means that our school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its students. We believe that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Our children/young people have the right to be protected from harm, abuse and neglect</i> • <i>That every child has the right to an education and children/young people need to be safe and to feel safe in school</i> • <i>Children/young people need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse</i> • <i>Our children/young people have the right to express their views, feelings and wishes and voice their own values and beliefs</i> • <i>Our children/young people should be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other</i> • <i>Our children/young people have the right to be supported to meet their emotional and social needs as well as their educational needs</i> • <i>Our school will contribute to the prevention of abuse, victimisation, bullying (including homophobic, bi-phobic, trans-phobic and cyber-bullying), exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views and risk-taking behaviours</i> <p><i>All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding children/young people and protecting them from abuse.</i></p>
<p>Schools will fulfil their local and national responsibilities as laid out in the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The most recent version of <u>Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE)</u></i> • <i>The most recent version of <u>Keeping Children Safe in Education:</u></i> 	

<p><i>Statutory guidance for schools and colleges (DfE Sept 2021)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures</u> • <u>The Education Act 2002 s175</u> • <u>Sharing nudes and semi nudes: advice for educational settings working with children and young people</u> (UKCCIS December 2020) • <i>General Data Protection Legislation (GDPR) (2018)</i> <u>https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/justice-and-fundamental-rights/data-protection/2018-reform-eu-data-protection-rules_en</u> • <i>Mental Health & Behaviour in Schools.</i> <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools--2</u> • <i>Protecting Children from Radicalisation: The Prevent Duty, 2015</i> • <i>Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education</i> • <i>Voyeurism offences act 2019</i> • <i>Children missing education</i> 	
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<p>2.0 OVERALL AIMS</p> <p>This policy will contribute to the protection and safeguarding of our students and promote their welfare by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifying standards of behaviour for staff and students • Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust ethos in the school, built on mutual respect and shared values • Include opportunities in the curriculum for students to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse and know who they should turn to for help. • Encouraging students and parents to participate; • Alerting staff to the signs and indicators that all may not be well • Developing staff awareness of the causes of abuse • Developing staff awareness of the risks and vulnerabilities their students face • Addressing concerns at the earliest possible stage; and • Reducing the potential risks students face of being exposed to violence, extremism, exploitation, discrimination or victimisation. • Recognising risk and supporting Online Safety for students, including in the home. 	<p><i>This means that in our school we will:</i></p> <p><i>Have a staff Code of Conduct -: see School website</i> <i>Have a Behaviour Policy-: see School website</i> <i>Have a Complaints Policy-: see School website</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify and protect our vulnerable students</i> • <i>Identify individual needs as early as possible; and</i> • <i>Develop plans to address those needs</i> • <i>Work in partnership with students, parents/carers and other agencies.</i> <p><i>Our policy extends to any organisation the school commissions to deliver education to our students on our behalf including alternative provision settings.</i></p> <p><i>Our Governing Body will ensure that any commissioned agency will reflect the values, philosophy and standards of our school. Our governing body will ensure that appropriate risk assessments are completed and ongoing monitoring is undertaken.</i></p>
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3.0 Data Protection, Information Sharing and Confidentiality

- We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential. The school is fully aware of the obligations which the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR places on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.
- 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
- The Principal or DSL will disclose any information about a pupil to other members of staff on a need to know basis only.
- All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.
- All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or well-being.
- Safeguarding and Child Protection information will be dealt with in a confidential manner.
- Safeguarding records will be stored securely in a central place separate from academic records. Individual files will be kept for each student: the school will not keep family files. Files will be kept for at least the period during which the student is attending the school, and beyond that in line with current data legislation and guidance.

If a student moves from our school, Child Protection and Safeguarding records will be forwarded on to the DSL at the new educational setting, with due regard to their confidential nature and in line with current government guidance on the transfer of such records. Direct contact between the two settings may be necessary, especially on transfer between schools.

Data Protection Officer: **Mark Green**

Although we use CPOMS (Child Protection Online Management System) to store our records electronically we do still hold paper files.

We will not disclose to a parent any information held on a child/young person if this would put the child at risk of significant harm

We will record where and to whom the records have been passed and the date. This will allow the new setting to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child/ young person arrives.

<p>4.0 EXPECTATIONS</p> <p>All staff and visitors will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with this Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy • Understand their role in relation to safeguarding • Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix 1 for current definitions and indicators) • Record concerns and give the record to the DSL, or deputy DSL, and • Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with the guidance in Appendix 2 - you must inform the DSL immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible. • Be involved, where appropriate, in the implementation of individual School-focused interventions, Early Help assessments and Our Family Plans, Child In Need Plans and inter-agency Child Protection Plans 	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>All our staff will receive annual safeguarding training and update briefings as appropriate. Key staff will undertake more specialist safeguarding training as agreed by the Governing Body.</i></p> <p><i>We will record our concerns without delay, using the school's electronic safeguarding management system. Where the concern is urgent, it will be reported verbally to the DSL or most senior member of staff left in school.</i></p> <p><i>Our Governors and those with leadership responsibilities will be subjected to an enhanced DBS check and 'section 128' check.</i></p> <p><i>We will follow Safer Recruitment processes and checks for all staff.</i></p>
<p>5.0 THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD (DSL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DSL will be a member of the Senior Leadership Team. Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated. • DSLs should work closely with teachers to promote educational outcomes where they have safeguarding or child protection concerns. • Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that the DSL role is explicit in the role-holder's job description and appropriate time is made available to the DSL and deputy DSL(s) to allow them to undertake their duties. Organising child protection induction training for all newly appointed staff, whole staff training, refreshed with annual updates; • Providing a mechanism to ensure that all staff understand and are able to discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE); • Undertaking, in conjunction with the Headteacher and Safeguarding Governor, an annual audit of safeguarding procedures. • Making use of the Levels of Need guidance when making a decision about whether the threshold for Early Help or Social Care intervention is met; • Referring a child to the Family Front Door, when there are concerns about possible abuse and neglect; • Referring a child to the Channel Panel when there are concerns about possible radicalisation or involvement in extremist groups; • Keeping written records of concerns about children, including the use of body maps, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately; • Notifying the key worker if there is an unexplained absence of more than two days of a pupil who is subject to a child protection plan; • Monitoring unauthorised absence, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions, reporting concerns in line with 	<p><i>Any steps taken to support a child/ young person who has a safeguarding vulnerability must be reported to the lead DSL and or deputies.</i></p> <p><i>Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the DSL feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to support an individual child and/or family.</i></p> <p><i>A written record will be made of what information has been shared, with whom, and when.</i></p> <p><i>See Annex C KCSiE 2021 for full details of role</i></p>

<p>'missing children' procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing effective links with relevant agencies and other professionals and co-operating as required with their enquiries regarding safeguarding matters including co-operation with serious case reviews, attendance at strategy meetings, initial and review child protection conferences, core group and child in need review meetings; • Contributing to assessments and providing a report to initial and review conferences which has been shared with parents first, whenever possible; • Co-ordinating a programme of safety, health and well-being through the curriculum, including issues of protective behaviours, healthy relationships, staying safe on-line, and the promotion of fundamental British values. • Where children leave our school, the designated safeguarding lead will ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college within 5 days ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt will be obtained from the receiving school or college. The file will be transferred separately from the main pupil file. Our school will ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in a college, are aware as required. • Liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health. 	
<p>6.0 Mental Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCSiE 2021 also writes about the impact of abuse, neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences on mental health, behaviour and education. 	<p><i>In our school this means that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All staff will be made aware that 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;</i> • <i>All Staff will take immediate action and speak to a DSL if they have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern.</i>
<p>7.0 The Designated Teacher for Looked after and Previously Looked After Children (LAC/PLAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governing body must appoint a designated teacher (in non-maintained schools and colleges an appropriately trained teacher should take the lead) and should work with local authorities to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after. On commencement of sections 4-6 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, our designated teachers will have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children/ young people who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales. 	<p><i>In our school the Designated Teacher is:</i> Rebecca Kemp <i>Our Designated Teacher will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Work with the Virtual school to provide the most appropriate support utilising the pupil premium plus to ensure they meet the needs identified in the child's personal education plan.</i> • <i>Work with the virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.</i>
<p>8.0 THE GOVERNING BODY</p> <p>Governing Bodies and proprietors should ensure that there are</p>	<p><i>In our school this means that:</i></p> <p>Our LGB have a strategic leadership responsibility</p>

<p>appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school operates "Safer Recruitment" procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out on all new staff and relevant volunteers • The Principal and all other staff who work with children/young people undertake safeguarding training on an annual basis with additional updates as necessary within a 2-year framework and a training record maintained • Temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's arrangements for safeguarding & child protection and their responsibilities • The school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay; and • The Governing body have a written policy and procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff, visitors, volunteers or governors in line with KCSIE 2021 and Local Safeguarding Partnership procedures. • The Nominated Governor is responsible for liaising with the Principal and DSL over all matters regarding safeguarding and child protection issues. The role is strategic rather than operational – they will not be involved in concerns about individual students. • Extended school activities • Where the Governing Body provides services or activities directly under the supervision or management of school staff, the school's arrangements for child protection will apply. Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, the Governing Body will seek assurance in writing that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place to safeguard and protect children and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. 	<p>for the safeguarding arrangements and will ensure they comply with their duties under legislation, they will have regard to 'Keeping children safe in education' to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in our school are effective and comply with the law at all times.</p> <p>Our LGB will ensure that they facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding. This will ensure that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. They will ensure that all systems. Processes and policies operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.</p> <p>Our school will have a senior board level (or equivalent) lead to take leadership responsibility for our school's safeguarding arrangements.</p> <p><i>All governors must have read part 2 of "KCSIE-2021"</i></p> <p><i>Our nominated Governor for Safeguarding and Child Protection is:</i> Dee Milbery <i>This Governor will receive safeguarding training relevant to the governance role and this will be updated every 2 years.</i></p> <p><i>The Governing Body will review all policies/procedures that relate to safeguarding and child protection annually.</i></p> <p><i>A member of our Governing Body (usually the Chair) is nominated to be responsible for liaising with Local Authority Designated Officer in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Principal.</i></p> <p><i>The Nominated Governor will liaise with the Principal and the DSL to produce a report at least annually for governors and ensure the annual Section 175 safeguarding self-assessment is completed and submitted on time.</i></p>
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<p>9.0 SAFER RECRUITMENT & SELECTION</p> <p>The school should pay full regard to 'Safer Recruitment' practice including scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job.</p> <p>It also includes undertaking interviews and appropriate checks including disclosure & barring check, barred list checks and prohibition checks. Evidence of these checks must be recorded on our Single Central Record.</p> <p>All recruitment materials will include reference to the school's</p>	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>The school will have a written recruitment and selection policy statement and procedures linking explicitly to this policy.</i></p> <p><i>The following school staff have undertaken Safer Recruitment training:</i> Ian Enwright, Madeleine Hill, Mark Green, Rebecca Kemp</p> <p><i>And the following members of the Governing Body have also been trained:</i></p>
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<p>commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of pupils.</p>	<p>Dee Milbery</p> <p><i>One of these members of school staff will be involved in all staff recruitment processes and sit on the recruitment panel.</i></p> <p><i>Volunteers not working in regulated activity will always be supervised.</i></p> <p><i>Volunteer risk assessments will be completed for all volunteers.</i></p>
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<p>9.1 Induction</p> <p>All staff must be aware of systems within their setting which support safeguarding and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction.</p> <p>9.2 Training</p> <p>The school recognises that because of the day to day contact with children school staff are well placed to identify concerns at an early stage. It is vital that all staff are able to recognise signs and indicators across a spectrum of abuse.</p> <p>Recognising the impact of COVID 19, DSLs should be given additional time, particularly in the Autumn term to support staff and children regarding new safeguarding and welfare concerns. Regular safeguarding supervision will be offered to the Lead DSL within school usually offered half termly, safeguarding supervision may need to be offered more frequently and extended to other members of staff as deemed appropriate by the school. DSLs will be supported to access training as appropriate including training in behaviour and mental health</p> <p>9.3 Supervision</p> <p>Regular supervision will be offered to the Lead DSL and Deputy DSL's within school, usually half-termly and may be extended to other members of staff as deemed appropriate by the school.</p>	<p><i>Our staff induction process will cover:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Safeguarding & Child Protection policy;</i> • <i>The Behaviour Policy;</i> • <i>The Staff Code of Conduct;</i> • <i>Whistleblowing Policy</i> • <i>Managing Allegations Policy</i> • <i>The safeguarding response to children who go missing from education; and</i> • <i>The role of the DSL (including the identity of the DSL and any deputies).</i> <p><i>Copies of policies and a copy of Part one & Annex A of the KSCIE-2021 document is provided to staff at induction.</i></p> <p><i>All staff will receive training in child protection and safe working practice. In addition, they will receive safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually.</i></p> <p><i>We will support staff by providing an opportunity to talk through all aspects of safeguarding work within education with the DSL and to seek further support as appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>We recognise the importance of practice oversight and multiple perspectives in safeguarding and child protection work. We will support staff by providing opportunities for reflective practice including opportunity to talk through all aspects of safeguarding work within education with the DSL</i></p>
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	<i>and to seek further support as appropriate.</i>
<p>10.0 The Use of Reasonable Force</p> <p>There are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in school to use a physical intervention 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/young people. This can range from guiding a child/young person to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a child/young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.</p> <p>Departmental advice for schools is available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools</p>	<p><i>This means in our school:</i></p> <p><i>We have a behaviour policy – see school website</i></p> <p><i>By planning positive and proactive behaviour support the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use physical intervention will reduce.</i></p> <p><i>We will write individual behaviour support plans for our more vulnerable children/ young people, and agree them with parents and carers.</i></p> <p><i>We will not have a 'no contact' policy as this could leave our staff unable to fully support and protect their students.</i></p> <p><i>Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention will be appropriately trained.</i></p> <p><i>When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving children/young people including any with SEN or disabilities, or with medical conditions, our staff will consider the risks carefully.</i></p>
<p>11.0 The School Role in the Prevention of Abuse</p> <p>This Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the school, which should ensure that students are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.</p> <p>Safeguarding issues will be addressed through all areas of the curriculum.</p>	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>We will provide opportunities for students to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.</i></p> <p><i>All our policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example Anti-Bullying, Discrimination, Equal Opportunities, Handling, Positive Behaviour, will be inter-linked to ensure a whole school approach.</i></p> <p><i>All staff will be made aware of our school's unauthorised absence and missing from education procedures</i></p>
<p>12.0 What we will do if we are concerned – Early Help Response</p> <p>Our school adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through the Worcestershire Safeguarding Partnership. Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with the westmidlands.procedures.org.uk and the Levels of Need/Thresholds Guidance .</p> <p>Where unmet needs have been identified for a child/ young person utilising the Levels of Need/Threshold Guidance but there is no evidence of a significant risk, the DSL will oversee the delivery of an appropriate Early Help response.</p>	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>All Staff will notice and listen to children and young people, sharing their concerns with the DSL via the school's electronic safeguarding management system(s)(or Form One for those without access) without delay.</i></p> <p><i>Any handwritten notes taken, will be passed to the DSL/DDSL, timed, dated and signed by the member of staff.</i></p> <p><i>Safeguarding leads will assess, plan, do and review plans</i></p>

<p>The child/young person's voice must remain paramount within a solution focused practice framework.</p> <p>Should it be felt that a multi-agency approach is needed to meet the unmet safeguarding need; the DSL will initiate a request via the appropriate early help pathway.</p> <p>The DSL will then oversee the agreed intervention from school as part of the multiagency safeguarding response and ongoing school-focused support.</p>	<p><i>Senior leaders will analyse safeguarding data and practice to inform strategic planning and staff CPD</i></p> <p><i>The DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies. Any multi-agency plan will then be reviewed regularly and progress updated towards the goals until the unmet safeguarding needs have been addressed.</i></p> <p><i>In our school although any member of staff can refer a situation to Children's Services (Family Front Door), it is expected that the majority are passed through the DSL team</i></p>
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<p>13.0 Safeguarding of Pupils vulnerable to Radicalisation</p> <p>With effect from 1st July 2015, all schools are subject to a duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism" (section 26, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015). This is known as The Prevent Duty.</p> <p>The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation.</p> <p>Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix 4.</p> <p>13.1 Risk Reduction</p> <p>The school governors, Principal and the DSL will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, Assembly Policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of students by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy. To this end, open source due diligence checks will be undertaken on all external speakers invited to our school.</p> <p>The setting is required to identify a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who will be the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism: this will normally be the DSL.</p> <p>The School will monitor online activity within the school to ensure that inappropriate sites are not accessed by students or staff.</p> <p>The School has a duty to cooperate with the Channel programme in the carrying out of its functions, and with the Police in providing information about an individual who is referred to Channel (Section 38, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015).</p> <p>13.2 Channel</p> <p>Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. It is led by the West Midlands Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals; 	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>We value freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs and ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Students and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions.</i></p> <p><i>Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion. We are clear that this exploitation and radicalisation must be viewed as a safeguarding concern and that protecting children from the risk of radicalisation from any group is part of our school's safeguarding duty</i></p> <p><i>We are clear that this exploitation and radicalisation must be viewed as a safeguarding concern and that protecting children from the risk of radicalisation from any group (including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right/Neo-Nazi/White Supremacist, Domestic Terrorism, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements) is part of our school's safeguarding duty.</i></p> <p><i>The SPOC for our school is:</i> Ian Sweatman</p> <p><i>All staff within our school will be alert to changes in a child/young person's behaviour or attitude which could indicate that they need help or protection.</i></p> <p><i>We will use specialist online monitoring software, which in this school is called CPOMS (Child Protection Online Management System)</i></p> <p><i>Our school will make referrals to Channel if we are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation</i></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity; and • Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability. <p>Further guidance about duties relating to the risk of radicalisation is available in the Advice for Schools on The Prevent Duty.</p>	
<p>14 .0 Pupils/Students who are at risk/vulnerable to Exploitation, Trafficking, or so called ‘Honour-based’ Abuse – including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage</p> <p>With effect from October 2015, all schools are subject to a mandatory reporting requirement in respect of female genital mutilation (FGM). When a teacher suspects or discovers that an act of FGM is going to be or has been carried out on a girl aged under 18, that teacher has a statutory duty to report it to the Police.</p> <p>Failure to report such cases will result in disciplinary sanctions.</p> <p>The teacher will also discuss the situation with the DSL before a decision is made as to whether the mandatory reporting duty applies.</p>	<p><i>This means that in our school we ensure:</i></p> <p><i>Our staff are supported to talk to families and local communities about sensitive concerns in relation to their children and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.</i></p> <p><i>All staff are up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities and forms of exploitation around;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Forced Marriage</i> • <i>FGM</i> • <i>Honour Based Abuse</i> • <i>Trafficking</i> • <i>Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation</i> <p><i>Our staff will be supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to each specific issue, and include such issues, in an age appropriate way, in their lesson plans.</i></p>
<p>15.0 CHILDREN MISSING FROM EDUCATION</p> <p>A child going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding risks, including abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation; child criminal exploitation; mental health problems; substance abuse and other issues. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risks and to help prevent the risk of them going missing in future.</p> <p>Work around attendance and students Missing from Education will be coordinated with safeguarding interventions.</p> <p>The school must notify the Local Authority of any pupil/student who fails to attend school regularly after making reasonable enquiries, or has been absent without the school’s permission for a continuous period of 10 days or more.</p> <p>The school (regardless of designation) must also notify the Local Authority of any pupil/student who is to be deleted from the admission register because s/he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been taken out of school by their parents and is being educated outside the school system (e.g. home education) • Has ceased to attend school and no longer lives within a reasonable distance of the school at which s/he is registered (moved within the city, within the country or moved abroad but failed to notify the school of the change) • Has been displaced as a result of a crisis e.g. domestic violence 	<p><i>This means that in our school we will:</i></p> <p><i>Hold two or more emergency contact numbers for each pupil.</i></p> <p><i>All our attendance work will liaise closely with the DSL.</i></p> <p><i>We will adapt our attendance monitoring on an individual basis to ensure the safety of each child/young person at our school</i></p> <p><i>Our school will demonstrate that we have taken reasonable enquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of students that would be considered ‘missing’.</i></p> <p><i>We will work closely with the CME (Children Missing Education) Team, School Admissions Service and the Elective Home Education (EHE) Team</i></p>

or homelessness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither s/he nor his/her parent has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age • Is in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the proprietor does not reasonably believe that s/he will return to the school at the end of that period • Has been permanently excluded 	

<p>16.0 PEER ON PEER ABUSE</p> <p>It is important that schools and colleges can recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers, and that this abuse can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical abuse, • sexting, • initiation/ hazing, • upskirting – typically taking a picture under a persons' clothing without their knowledge • sexual violence and harassment <p>The school's values, ethos and behaviour policies provide the platform for staff and students to clearly recognise that abuse is abuse and it should never be tolerated or diminished in significance.</p> <p>It should be recognised that there is a gendered nature to peer on peer abuse i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators.</p> <p>Schools should recognise the impact of sexual violence and the fact children/young people can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence this policy is referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Assault by Penetration • Sexual Assault • Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent <p>Our safeguarding/child protection policy includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse; 2. systems in place (and they are well promoted, easily understandable and easily accessible) for children to confidently report abuse, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously 3. sets out how allegations of peer on peer abuse will be recorded, investigated and dealt with; 4. recognition that even if there are no reported cases of peer on peer abuse, such abuse may still be taking place and is simply not reported. 5. clear processes as to how victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by of peer on peer abuse will be supported; 6. a statement that makes clear there should be a zero-tolerance 	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>We will not tolerate instances of peer on peer abuse and will not pass it off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”.</i></p> <p><i>We will follow both national and local guidance and policies to support any children/young people subject to peer on peer abuse, including sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) and gang violence.</i></p> <p><i>We will follow the guidance on managing reports of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment in schools. KCSIE Part 5 2021</i></p> <p><i>Our DSL will follow local guidance to enable provision of effective support to any child/young person affected by this type of abuse.</i></p> <p>https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzs/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-affected-by-exploitation-and-trafficking-including-gangs/#s594</p> <p>https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkplh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/sexual-activity-in-children-and-young-people-including-under-age-sexual-activity-and-peer-on-peer-abuse</p> <p>https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkoso/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-who-abuse-others</p>
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approach to abuse and it will never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”

7. recognition of the gendered nature of peer on peer abuse, that all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously;

8. the different forms of peer on peer abuse, such as: bullying - including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying; sexual violence and harassment, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; up-skirting; consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and/or videos; causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent; abuse in intimate relationships between peers and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

Child on child sexual violence and harassment

If an incident of sexual violence or sexual harassment occurs our school will follow the guidance set out in Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education and we will use the DfE guidance [Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges \(Sept 2021\)](#)

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing.

This will, likely, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) inside or outside of school and are never acceptable.

At Riversides School we take a zero-tolerance approach and any inappropriate behaviour will be addressed, even if it appears to be relatively innocuous.

All victims will be taken seriously and offered appropriate support. We know that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff are aware and know the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment means ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. For this policy, reference to sexual harassment, is in the context of child on child sexual harassment.

Our school response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

Our school will follow the guidance set out in part 5 Keeping Children Safe in Education and the DfE guidance [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges -Sept 2021](#)

- Any decisions made upon receipt of a concern will be made on a case-by-case basis by the designated safeguarding lead or deputy who will liaise with social care and or the police if necessary.
- All staff who have a concern regarding sexual violence or sexual harassment will speak with and report their concern to the designated safeguarding lead or deputy immediately
- All victims will be reassured that they are being taken seriously and they will be supported.
- All staff will act in the best interest of the children
- Our staff will be supportive and respectful of the child
- Our staff will listen carefully to the child/student, they will be non-judgemental and will not ask leading questions
- Our staff will not promise confidentiality and will explain that the information will be shared with those people who will be able to help and progress the report.
- A record of the report will be made. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report and immediately write up a thorough summary. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report however staff must remain engaged with the children, listen very carefully and not be distracted by note taking.
- The record will only include the facts as the child presents them. We understand that the notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker and we are aware that the notes could become part of a statutory assessment by social care or part of a criminal investigation
- Where the concern includes an online element, we know we should not view or forward any images unless there is a valid reason to do so and we will follow the DfE guidance set out in Screening, searching and confiscation advice.
- Where possible we will try to manage and record an initial report with two members of staff present preferably one of them being the designated safeguarding lead or deputy.
- If the designated safeguarding lead or deputy is not involved in the initial report the staff member will

Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (we will consider when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - sexualised online bullying;
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats
 - sharing of unwanted explicit content

speak to the designated safeguarding lead or deputy immediately.

Risk assessment

If we receive a report of sexual violence or harassment, the designated safeguarding lead or deputy will make an immediate risk and needs assessment. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis

Our risk and needs assessment will consider:

- the victim, especially their protection and support;
- whether there have been other victims
- the alleged perpetrator; and
- all the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at our school/academy, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s) or from future harms

Our risk assessment will either be a written/ an electronic record and will be reviewed and updated regularly. We will continually and actively consider the risks posed to all children/students and we will put adequate measures in place to protect and keep them safe.

Our designated safeguarding lead or deputy will engage with children's social care and specialist services as required. Where there has been a report of sexual violence, it is likely that professional risk assessments by social workers and or sexual violence specialists will be required. Any such professional assessments should be used to inform the Riversides School approach to supporting and protecting our children/students and will be used to update our own risk assessment.

Actions to consider following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment

The starting point regarding any report made at Riversides is that there is a zero tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment and it is never acceptable and it will not be tolerated. We will not pass off any sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "just having a laugh", "part of growing up" or "boys being boys" as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for children.

Following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment we will consider:

- the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed (in an age appropriate way.) This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims will be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. This will however need to be balanced with

our duty and responsibilities to protect other children;

- the nature of the alleged incident(s), including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- the ages of the children involved;
- the developmental stages of the children involved;
- any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other form of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature);
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate personal relationships between peers;
- are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school or college staff; and
- other related issues and wider context e.g. contextual safeguarding, any links to CSE and CCE

Managing a report

We will consider every report on a case-by-case basis. When to inform the alleged perpetrator will be carefully considered. Where a report is going to be made to children's social care and/or the police, then, generally, our school/college will speak to the relevant agency and discuss next steps and how the alleged perpetrator will be informed of the allegations. However, as per general safeguarding principles, this will not stop our school/college taking immediate action to safeguard our children, where required.

In all scenarios decisions and actions will be regularly reviewed and relevant policies will be updated to reflect lessons learnt. We will look out for potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour. Where a pattern is identified, we will decide on a course of action. We will consider whether there are wider cultural issues within the school or college that enabled the inappropriate behaviour to occur and where appropriate extra teaching time and/or staff training could be delivered to minimise the risk of it happening again.

Considering bail conditions

Our school will have due regard for the information available in KCSiE part 5 and the DfE sexual violence and harassment guidance regarding bail condition.

- When there is a criminal investigation, without bail conditions, our school/academy will work with children's social care and the police to support the victim, alleged perpetrator and other

children/students involved (especially potential witnesses). Where required, we will seek advice from the police to help manage our safeguarding responsibilities.

- The term 'Released Under Investigation' or 'RUI' will replace those previously on bail for offences in circumstances that do not warrant the application of bail to either re-attend on a particular date or to include conditions preventing activity or in some cases ensuring compliance with an administrative process.
- Where bail is deemed proportionate and necessary, we will work with children's social care and the police to manage any implications and safeguard our children. An important consideration will be to ensure that the victim can continue in their normal routine, including continuing to receive a suitable education.
- Particular regard will be given to: the additional stress and trauma that might be caused to a victim within the institution; the potential for the suspected person to intimidate the victim or a witness; the need to ensure that any risk management measures strike a balance between management of risk and the rights of an unconvicted person (e.g. rights to privacy, family life, etc).
- Careful liaison with the police investigators should help to develop a balanced set of arrangements

Managing any delays in the criminal process

- There may be delays in any case that is being progressed through the criminal justice system. Our Schools/colleges will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of a police investigation before protecting the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children in the school or college. We will use a risk assessment to help inform any decision.
- Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator, our designated safeguarding lead or deputy will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions our school/college take do not jeopardise the police investigation.
- If our school/college has questions about the investigation, we will ask the police.

The end of the criminal process

- If a child is convicted or receives a caution for a sexual offence, we will update our risk assessment, ensure relevant protections are in place for all the children at our school and, we will consider any suitable action in light of our behaviour policy. If the perpetrator remains in our school with the victim we will be very clear as to our expectations regarding the perpetrator now they have been convicted or cautioned. This could include expectations regarding their behaviour and any restrictions the school thinks are reasonable and proportionate

	<p>regarding the perpetrator's timetable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will ensure both the victim and alleged perpetrator remain protected, especially from any bullying or harassment (including online). • Where cases are classified as "no further action" (NFA'd) by the police or Crown Prosecution Service, or where there is a not guilty verdict, we will continue to offer support to the victim and the alleged perpetrator for as long as is necessary. A not guilty verdict or a decision not to progress with their case will likely be traumatic for the victim. The fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. We will discuss any decisions with the victim in this light and continue to offer support. The alleged perpetrator is also likely to require ongoing support for what will have likely been a difficult experience. <p><u>Unsubstantiated, unfound, false and malicious reports</u></p> <p>All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing.</p> <p>Safeguarding and supporting the victim. Records will be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified, and addressed.</p> <p>If a report is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the designated safeguarding lead will consider whether the child and/or the person who has made the allegation is in need of help or may have been abused by someone else and this is a cry for help. In such circumstances, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate.</p> <p>If a report is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, we will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual who made it as per our behaviour policy.</p>
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<p>17.0 Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation</p> <p>Criminal exploitation interlinks with several multiple vulnerabilities and offences including a child being exposed to and/or the victim of physical and emotional violence, neglect, poor attendance, sexual abuse and exploitation, modern slavery, human trafficking and missing episodes.</p> <p>It is important that children who are criminally exploited are seen as victims and not treated as criminals, and treated through safeguarding and child protection procedures.</p> <p>Work to address criminal exploitation is covered by relevant</p>	<p><i>We will be aware of and work with the Police and local organisations to disrupt as much as possible gang activity within our school.</i></p> <p><i>The DSL will be aware of County Lines and the National Referral Mechanism.</i></p>
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legislation including:

- Crime & Disorder Act – 1998
- Children Act – 2004
- Serious Crime Act – 2015
- Modern Slavery Act – 2015
- Criminal Finances Act – 2017
- Children & Social Work Act - 2017

And the new Working Together (2018) requires agencies support vulnerable people within the context of the wider safeguarding agenda.

Part 2 Specific procedures

18.0 MANAGING CONCERNS AROUND STUDENTS

- 18.1 Our school adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through the [Worcestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership \(WSCP\)](#). Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with the [West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures](#) and the [WSCP Levels of Need Guidance](#).
- 18.2 Every member of staff, including volunteers working with children at our school, is advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the interests of the child and have a responsibility to take action as outlined in this policy. They should not assume a colleague or another professional will take action and should always share information that might be critical in keeping children safe.
- 18.3 All staff are encouraged to report any concerns that they have and not see these as insignificant. On occasions, a referral is justified by a single incident such as an injury or disclosure of abuse. More often however, concerns accumulate over a period of time and are evidenced by building up a picture of harm over time; this is particularly true in cases of emotional abuse and neglect. In these circumstances, it is crucial that staff record and pass on concerns in accordance with this policy to allow the DSL to build up a picture and access support for the child at the earliest opportunity. A reliance on memory without accurate and contemporaneous records of concern could lead to a failure to protect.
- 18.4 It is not the responsibility of school staff to investigate welfare concerns or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation. All staff, however, have a duty to recognise concerns and pass the information on in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy.
- 18.5 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 a deputy designated lead. In the absence of either of the above, the matter should be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff or Worcestershire Children First.
- 18.6 All concerns about a child or young person should be reported without delay and recorded in writing using CPOMS, our electronic safeguarding management system, to notify the DSL Team where all further actions will be recorded.
- 18.7 Following receipt of any information raising concern, the DSL will consider what action to take and seek advice from Worcestershire Children First as required. All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented.
- 18.8 All referrals will be made in line with local procedures as detailed on [the Worcestershire website](#).
- 18.9 If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child, a referral should be made to Worcestershire Children First immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration by raising concerns again with the DSL and/or

the Headteacher. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point. If a child is in immediate danger, call the police using 999.

- 18.10 Staff should always follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy in the first instance. However, they may also share information directly with Worcestershire Children First, 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.
- 18.11 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 Worcestershire Children First directly with their concerns.

19.0 RESPONDING TO AN ALLEGATION ABOUT A MEMBER OF STAFF

- 19.1 This procedure must be used in any case in which it is alleged that a member of staff, Governor, Trustee, visiting professional or volunteer has:
- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child/young person or may have harmed a child/young person;
 - Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child/young person; or
 - Behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children/young people.
 - Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children/young people.
- 19.2 Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for staff in school to abuse students.
- 19.3 All staff working within our organisation must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individual's behaviour towards children and young people immediately.
- 19.3.1 Allegations or concerns about staff, colleagues and visitors must be reported directly to the Principal who will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required.
- 19.3.2 If the concern relates to the Principal, it must be reported immediately to the Chair of the Governing Body, who will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and they will decide on any action required.
- 19.3.3 If the safeguarding concern relates to the proprietor of the setting then the concern must be made directly to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required.

20.0 Whistleblowing

- 20.1 We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.
- 20.2 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.
- 20.3 Whistleblowing concerns about the Headteacher should be raised with the Chair of Governors. Where the Headteacher is also the sole proprietor, concerns should be reported directly to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

- 20.4 Staff will be made aware that if they feel unable to raise a child protection failure internally, they can contact the [NSPCC whistleblowing helpline](#)

21.0 Abuse of Position of Trust

- 21.1 We recognise that as adults working in the school, we are in a relationship of trust with students in our care and acknowledge that it could be considered a criminal offence to abuse that trust.
- 21.2 We acknowledge that the principle of equality embedded in the legislation of the Sexual Offenders Act 2003 applies irrespective of sexual orientation: neither homosexual nor heterosexual relationships are acceptable within a position of trust.
- 21.3 We recognise that the legislation is intended to protect young people in education who are over the age of consent but under 18 years of age.

22.0 CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL NEEDS

22.1 Our School recognises that all students have a right to be safe. Some students may be more vulnerable to abuse, for example those with a disability or special educational need, those living with domestic violence or drug/alcohol abusing parents, etc.

22.2 When the school is considering excluding, either for a fixed term or permanently, a vulnerable pupil or one who is the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or where there is an existing Child Protection file, we will conduct an holistic multi-agency risk-assessment prior to making the decision to exclude. In the event of a one-off serious incident resulting in an immediate decision to exclude, the risk assessment should be completed prior to convening a meeting of the Governing Body.

23.0 CHILDREN IN SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES

23.0 Private Fostering

- 23.1 Many adults find themselves looking after someone else's child without realising that they may be involved in private fostering. A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of local authority Children's Services) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or immediate relative. If the arrangement is to last, or has lasted, for 28 days or more, it is categorised as private fostering.
- 23.2 The Children Act 1989 defines an immediate relative as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership), or a step parent.
- 23.3 People become involved in private fostering for all kinds of reasons. Examples of private fostering include:
- Children/young people who need alternative care because of parental illness;
 - Children/young people whose parents cannot care for them because their work or study involves long or antisocial hours;
 - Children/young people sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their educational opportunities;
 - Unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children/young people;
 - Teenagers who stay with friends (or other non-relatives) because they have fallen out with their parents;
 - Children/young people staying with families while attending a school away from their home area.

24.0 Links to additional information about safeguarding issues and forms of abuse

- 24.1 Staff who work directly with children/young people, and their leadership team should refer to this information
- 24.2 Guidance on children in specific circumstances found in [Annex C of KCSIE 2021](#), and additional resources as listed below:

Issue	Guidance	Source
Abuse	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphz/regional-safeguarding-guidance/abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-	

	guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkph/regional-safeguarding-guidance/neglect	
Bullying	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkph/regional-safeguarding-guidance/bullying#	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Children and the Courts	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-12-to-17-year-olds	MoJ advice
Missing from Education, Home or Care	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpls/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-from-care-home-and-education http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkotx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-education-cme	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Family Members in Prison	https://www.nicco.org.uk/	Barnardos in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)
Drugs	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzo/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-of-parents-who-misuse-substances	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Domestic Abuse	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Child Exploitation	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpll/regional-safeguarding-guidance/child-sexual-exploitation http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpsx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/trafficked-children	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Homelessness	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets	HCLG
Health & Wellbeing	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpht/regional-safeguarding-guidance/self-harm-and-suicidal-behaviour https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/directory_record/3407/medication_guidance_and_standards	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures WCC
Radicalisation	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzt/regional-safeguarding-guidance/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-against-radicalisation-and-violent-extremism	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Violence	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkplh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/sexually-active-children-and-young-people-including-under-age-sexual-activity http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzs/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-affected-by-gang-activity-and-youth-violence https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/violence-against-women-and-girls	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Recognition & Identification of Abuse

Taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2019, Part 1

What is abuse?

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger for example, via the internet. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Indicators of Abuse

Caution should be used when referring to lists of signs and symptoms of abuse. Although the signs and symptoms listed below may be indicative of abuse there may be alternative explanations. In assessing the circumstances of any child any of these indicators should be viewed within the overall context of the child's individual situation including any disability.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional Abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber-bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Emotional abuse is difficult to:

- define
- identify/recognise
- prove.

Emotional abuse is chronic and cumulative and has a long-term impact. Indicators may include:

- Physical, mental and emotional development lags
- Sudden speech disorders
- Continual self-depreciation ('I'm stupid, ugly, worthless, etc.')
- Overreaction to mistakes
- Extreme fear of any new situation
- Inappropriate response to pain ('I deserve this')
- Unusual physical behaviour (rocking, hair twisting, self-mutilation) - consider within the context of any form of disability such as autism
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Children suffering from emotional abuse may be withdrawn and emotionally flat. One reaction is for the child to seek attention constantly or to be over-familiar. Lack of self-esteem and developmental delay are again likely to be present
- Babies – feeding difficulties, crying, poor sleep patterns, delayed development, irritable, non-cuddly, apathetic, non-demanding
- Toddler/Pre-School – head banging, rocking, bad temper, 'violent', clingy. From overactive to apathetic, noisy to quiet. Developmental delay – especially language and social skills
- School age – Wetting and soiling, relationship difficulties, poor performance at school, non-attendance, antisocial behaviour. Feels worthless, unloved, inadequate, frightened, isolated, corrupted and terrorised
- Adolescent – depression, self-harm, substance abuse, eating disorder, poor self-esteem, oppositional, aggressive and delinquent behaviour

- Child may be underweight and/or stunted
- Child may fail to achieve milestones, fail to thrive, experience academic failure or under achievement
- Also consider a child's difficulties in expressing their emotions and what they are experiencing and whether this has been impacted on by factors such as age, language barriers or disability

NEGLECT

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), failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger, failure to ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers) or failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

There are occasions when nearly all parents find it difficult to cope with the many demands of caring for children. But this does not mean that their children are being neglected. Neglect involves ongoing failure to meet a child's needs.

Neglect can often fit into six forms which are:

- Medical – the withholding of medical care including health and dental.
- Emotional – lack of emotional warmth, touch and nurture
- Nutritional – either through lack of access to a proper diet which can affect in their development.
- Educational – failing to ensure regular school attendance that prevents the child reaching their full potential academically
- Physical – failure to meet the child's physical needs
- Lack of supervision and guidance – meaning the child is in dangerous situations without the ability to risk assess the danger.¹

Common Concerns:

With regard to the child, some of the regular concerns are:

- The child's development in all areas including educational attainment
- Cleanliness
- Health
- Children left at home alone and accidents related to this
- Taking on unreasonable care for others
- Young carers

Neglect can often be an indicator of further maltreatment and is often identified as an issue in serious case reviews as being present in the lead up to the death of the child or young person. It is important to recognise that the most frequent issues and concerns regarding the family in relation to neglect relate to parental capability. This can be a consequence of:

- Poor health, including mental health or mental illness
- Disability, including learning difficulties
- Substance misuse and addiction
- Domestic violence

School staff need to consider both acts of *commission* (where a parent/carer deliberately neglects the child) and acts of *omission* (where a parent's failure to act is causing the neglect). This is a key consideration with regard to school attendance where parents are not ensuring their child attend school regularly.

Many of the signs of neglect are visible. However school staff may not instinctively know how to recognise signs of neglect or know how to respond effectively when they suspect a pupil is being neglected. Children spend considerable time in school so staff have opportunities to identify patterns over time and recognise and respond to concerns about their safety and welfare. All concerns should be recorded and reflected upon, not simply placed in a file.

Here are some signs of possible neglect:

Physical signs:

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness
- Emaciation
- Untreated medical problems
- The child seems underweight and is very small for their age

¹ Source: Horwath, J (2007): Child neglect: identification and assessment: Palgrave Macmillan

- The child is poorly clothed, with inadequate protection from the weather
- Neglect can lead to failure to thrive, manifest by a fall away from initial centile lines in weight, height and head circumference. Repeated growth measurements are crucially important
- Signs of malnutrition include wasted muscles and poor condition of skin and hair. It is important not to miss an organic cause of failure to thrive; if this is suspected, further investigations will be required
- Infants and children with neglect often show rapid growth catch-up and improved emotional response in a hospital environment
- Failure to thrive through lack of understanding of dietary needs of a child or inability to provide an appropriate diet; or may present with obesity through inadequate attention to the child's diet
- Being too hot or too cold – red, swollen and cold hands and feet or they may be dressed in inappropriate clothing
- Consequences arising from situations of danger – accidents, assaults, poisoning
- Unusually severe but preventable physical conditions owing to lack of awareness of preventative health care or failure to treat minor conditions
- Health problems associated with lack of basic facilities such as heating
- Neglect can also include failure to care for the individual needs of the child including any additional support the child may need as a result of any disability

Behavioural signs:

- No social relationships
- Compulsive scavenging
- Destructive tendencies
- If they are often absent from school for no apparent reason
- If they are regularly left alone, or in charge of younger brothers or sisters
- Lack of stimulation can result in developmental delay, for example, speech delay, and this may be picked up opportunistically or at formal development checks
- Craving attention or ambivalent towards adults, or may be very withdrawn
- Delayed development and failing at school (poor stimulation and opportunity to learn)
- Difficult or challenging behaviour

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of or deliberately induces illness in a child.

When dealing with concerns regarding physical abuse, refer any suspected non-accidental injury to the Designated Safeguarding Lead **without delay** so that they are able to seek appropriate guidance from the police and/or Children's Services in order to safeguard the child.

Staff must be alert to:

- Unexplained recurrent injuries or burns; improbable excuses or refusal to explain injuries;
- Injuries that are not consistent with the story: too many, too severe, wrong place or pattern, child too young for the activity described.

Physical signs:

- Bald patches
- Bruises, black eyes and broken
- Untreated or inadequately treated injuries
- Injuries to parts of the body where accidents are unlikely, such as thighs, back, abdomen
- Scalds and burns
- General appearance and behaviour of the child may include:
 - Concurrent failure to thrive: measure height, weight and, in the younger child, head circumference;
 - Frozen watchfulness: impassive facial appearance of the abused child who carefully tracks the examiner with his eyes.
- Bruising:
 - Bruising patterns can suggest gripping (finger marks), slapping or beating with an object.
 - Bruising on the cheeks, head or around the ear and black eyes can be the result of non-accidental injury.
- Other injuries:
 - Bite marks may be evident from an impression of teeth
 - Small circular burns on the skin suggest cigarette burns
 - Scalding inflicted by immersion in hot water often affects buttocks or feet and legs symmetrically

- Red lines occur with ligature injuries
- Retinal haemorrhages can occur with head injury and vigorous shaking of the baby
- Tearing of the frenulum of the upper lip can occur with force-feeding. However, any injury of this type must be assessed in the context of the explanation given, the child's developmental stage, a full examination and other relevant investigations as appropriate.
- Fractured ribs: rib fractures in a young child are suggestive of non-accidental injury
- Other fractures: spiral fractures of the long bones are suggestive of non-accidental injury

Behavioural signs:

- Wearing clothes to cover injuries, even in hot weather
- Refusal to undress for gym
- Chronic running away
- Fear of medical help or examination
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Fear of physical contact - shrinking back if touched
- Admitting that they are punished, but the punishment is excessive (such as a child being beaten every night to 'make him study')
- Fear of suspected abuser being contacted
- Injuries that the child cannot explain or explains unconvincingly
- Become sad, withdrawn or depressed
- Having trouble sleeping
- Behaving aggressively or be disruptive
- Showing fear of certain adults
- Having a lack of confidence and low self-esteem
- Using drugs or alcohol
- Repetitive pattern of attendance: recurrent visits, repeated injuries
- Excessive compliance
- Hyper-vigilance

SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual Abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of 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. They may include 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.

Sexual abuse is usually perpetrated by people who are known to and trusted by the child – e.g. relatives, family friends, neighbours, people working with the child in school or through other activities. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education

Characteristics of child sexual abuse:

- It is usually planned and systematic – people do not sexually abuse children by accident, though sexual abuse can be opportunistic;
- Grooming the child – people who abuse children take care to choose a vulnerable child and often spend time making them dependent. This can be done in person or via the internet through chat-rooms and social networking sites;
- Grooming the child's environment – abusers try to ensure that potential adult protectors (parents and other carers especially) are not suspicious of their motives. Again, this can be done in person or via the internet through chat-rooms and social networking sites.

In young children behavioural changes may include:

- Regressing to younger behaviour patterns such as thumb sucking or bringing out discarded cuddly toys
- Being overly affectionate - desiring high levels of physical contact and signs of affection such as hugs and kisses

- Lack of trust or fear of someone they know well, such as not wanting to be alone with a babysitter or child minder
- They may start using sexually explicit behaviour or language, particularly if the behaviour or language is not appropriate for their age
- Starting to wet again, day or night/nightmares

In older children behavioural changes may include:

- Extreme reactions, such as depression, self-mutilation, suicide attempts, running away, overdoses, anorexia
- Personality changes such as becoming insecure or clinging
- Sudden loss of appetite or compulsive eating
- Being isolated or withdrawn
- Inability to concentrate
- Become worried about clothing being removed
- Suddenly drawing sexually explicit pictures
- Trying to be 'ultra-good' or perfect; overreacting to criticism
- Genital discharge or urinary tract infections
- Marked changes in the child's general behaviour. For example, they may become unusually quiet and withdrawn, or unusually aggressive. Or they may start suffering from what may seem to be physical ailments, but which can't be explained medically
- The child may refuse to attend school or start to have difficulty concentrating so that their schoolwork is affected
- They may show unexpected fear or distrust of a particular adult or refuse to continue with their usual social activities
- The child may describe receiving special attention from a particular adult, or refer to a new, "secret" friendship with an adult or young person
- Children who have been sexually abused may demonstrate inappropriate sexualised knowledge and behaviour
- Low self-esteem, depression and self-harm are all associated with sexual abuse

Physical signs and symptoms for any age child could be:

- Medical problems such as chronic itching, pain in the genitals, venereal diseases
- Stomach pains or discomfort walking or sitting
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Any features that suggest interference with the genitalia. These may include bruising, swelling, abrasions or tears
- Soreness, itching or unexplained bleeding from penis, vagina or anus
- Sexual abuse may lead to secondary enuresis or faecal soiling and retention
- Symptoms of a sexually transmitted disease such as vaginal discharge or genital warts, or pregnancy in adolescent girls

Sexual Abuse by Young People

The boundary between what is abusive and what is part of normal childhood or youthful experimentation can be blurred. The determination of whether behaviour is developmental, inappropriate or abusive will hinge around the related concepts of true consent, power imbalance and exploitation. This may include children and young people who exhibit a range of sexually problematic behaviour such as indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, fetishism, bestiality and sexual abuse against adults, peers or children.

Developmental Sexual Activity encompasses those actions that are to be expected from children and young people as they move from infancy through to an adult understanding of their physical, emotional and behavioural relationships with each other. Such sexual activity is essentially information gathering and experience testing. It is characterised by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development, or both. In considering whether behaviour fits into this category, it is important to consider what negative effects it has on any of the parties involved and what concerns it raises about a child or young person. It should be recognised that some actions may be motivated by information seeking, but still cause significant upset, confusion, worry, physical damage, etc. It may also be that the behaviour is "acting out" which may derive from other sexual situations to which the child or young person has been exposed.

If an act appears to have been inappropriate, there may still be a need for some form of behaviour management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behaviour.

Abusive sexual activity includes any behaviour involving coercion, threats, aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base.

Assessment

In order to more fully determine the nature of the incident the following factors should be given consideration. The presence of exploitation in terms of:

- **Equality** – consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies
- **Consent** – agreement including all the following:
 - Understanding that is proposed based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience
 - Knowledge of society's standards for what is being proposed
 - Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives
 - Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally
 - Voluntary decision
 - Mental competence
- **Coercion** – the young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

APPENDIX 2

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The sexual exploitation of children and young people (CSE) under-18 is defined as that which:

'Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.'

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf

Child sexual exploitation is a form of abuse which involves children (male and female, of different ethnic origins and of different ages) receiving something in exchange for sexual activity.

Who is at risk?

Child sexual exploitation can happen to any young person from any background. Although the research suggests that the females are more vulnerable to CSE, boys and young men are also victims of this type of abuse.

The characteristics common to all victims of CSE are not those of age, ethnicity or gender, rather their powerlessness and vulnerability. Victims often do not recognise that they are being exploited because they will have been groomed by their abuser(s). As a result, victims do not make informed choices to enter into, or remain involved in, sexually exploitative situations but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or fear. Sexual exploitation can happen face to face and it can happen online. It can also occur between young people.

In all its forms, CSE is child abuse and should be treated as a child protection issue.

WARNING SIGNS AND VULNERABILITIES CHECKLIST²

The evidence available points to several factors that can increase a child's vulnerability to being sexually exploited. The following are typical **vulnerabilities in children prior to abuse**:

- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality)
- History of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of 'honour'-based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect)
- Recent bereavement or loss
- Gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships (in cases of gang-associated CSE only)
- Attending school with young people who are sexually exploited
- Learning disabilities
- Unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families
- Friends with young people who are sexually exploited
- Homeless
- Lacking friends from the same age group
- Living in a gang neighbourhood

² The Office of the Children's Commissioner (2012) Interim Report - Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Group and Gangs.

- Living in residential care
- Living in hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or a foyer
- Low self-esteem or self-confidence
- Young carer

The following signs and behaviour are generally seen in children who are **already being sexually exploited**:

- Missing from home or care
- Physical injuries
- Drug or alcohol misuse
- Involvement in offending
- Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations
- Absent from school
- Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social networking sites
- Estranged from their family
- Receipt of gifts from unknown sources
- Recruiting others into exploitative situations
- Poor mental health
- Self-harm
- Thoughts of or attempts at suicide

Evidence shows that any child displaying several vulnerabilities from the above lists should be considered to be at high risk of sexual exploitation.

All schools should ensure that there is a dedicated lead person with responsibility for implementing local guidance in respect of child sexual exploitation. This would normally be the DSL.

The DSL must ensure that all staff are aware of signs and symptoms of CSE and know that these must be reported and recorded as child protection concerns. The DSL must follow the local Safeguarding partnership arrangements for dealing with issues of CSE, including completion of the screening tool.

APPENDIX 3

Effects of domestic abuse on children and young people

The impact of domestic abuse on the quality of a child's or young person's life is very significant. Children and young people who live with domestic abuse are at increased risk of behavioural problems, emotional trauma, and mental health difficulties in adult life.

The impact of domestic abuse on children and young people can be wide-ranging and may include effects in any or all of the following areas:

Physical: Children and young people can be hurt either by trying to intervene and stopping the violence or by being injured themselves by the abuser. They may develop self-harming behaviour, or eating disorders. Their health could be affected, as they may not be being cared for appropriately. They may have suicidal thoughts or try to escape or blank out the abuse by using drugs, alcohol or by running away.

Sexual: There is a high risk that children and young people will be abused themselves where there is domestic abuse. In homes where living in fear is the norm, and situations are not discussed, an atmosphere of secrecy develops and this creates a climate in which sexual abuse could occur. In addition to this, children and young people may sometimes be forced to watch the sexual abuse of their mother/carer. This can have long-lasting effects on the sexual and emotional development of the child/young person.

Economic: The parent or carer of the child or young person may have limited control over the family finances. Therefore, there might be little or no money available for extra-curricular activities, clothing or even food, impacting on their health and development.

Emotional: Children and young people will often be very confused about their feelings – for example, loving both parents/carers but not wanting the abuse to continue. They may be given negative messages about their own worth, which may lead to them developing low self-esteem. Many children and young people feel guilty, believing that the abuse is their fault. They are often pessimistic about their basic needs being met and can develop suicidal thoughts. Some children and young people may internalise feelings and appear passive and withdrawn or externalise their feelings in a disruptive manner.

Isolation: Children and young people may become withdrawn and isolated; they may not be allowed out to play; and if there is abuse in the home they are less likely to invite their friends round. Schooling may be disrupted in many ways, and this may contribute to their growing isolation. They may frequently be absent from school as they may be too scared to leave their mother alone. They may have to move away from existing friends and family – e.g. into a refuge or other safe or temporary accommodation.

Threats: Children and young people are likely to have heard threats to harm their mother/father. They may have been directly threatened with harm or heard threats to harm their pet. They also live under the constant and unpredictable threat of violence, resulting in feelings of intimidation, fear and vulnerability, which can lead to high anxiety, tension, confusion and stress.

This clearly highlights that living with domestic abuse has a significant impact on a child's ability to achieve the five outcomes as outlined in the *Every Child Matters* agenda:

- be healthy;
- stay safe;
- enjoy and achieve;
- make a positive contribution;
- achieve economic well-being.

What you might see in school

- Unexplained absences or lateness – either from staying at home to protect their parent or hide their injuries, or because they are prevented from attending school;
- Children and young people attending school when ill rather than staying at home;
- Children and young people not completing their homework, or making constant excuses, because of what is happening at home;
- Children and young people who are constantly tired, on edge and unable to concentrate through disturbed sleep or worrying about what is happening at home;
- Children and young people displaying difficulties in their cognitive and school performance;
- Children and young people whose behaviour and personality changes dramatically;
- Children and young people who become quiet and withdrawn and have difficulty in developing positive peer relations;
- Children and young people displaying disruptive behaviour or acting out violent thoughts with little empathy for victims;
- Children and young people who are no trouble at all.

This list is not exhaustive – this is intended to give you an idea of some of the types of behaviour that could be presented.

What schools can do

Schools can create an environment which both promotes their belief and commitment that domestic abuse is not acceptable, and that they are willing to discuss and challenge it.

For many victims, the school might be the one place that they visit without their abusive partner.

It would help if schools displayed posters or had cards/pens available with information about domestic abuse and contact details for useful agencies: for example, NSPCC **0808 800 5000** and ChildLine **0800 11 11**; Parentline **0808 800 2222**;

Research shows that the repeated use of physical, sexual, psychological and financial abuse is one of the ways in which male power is used to control women. The underlying attitudes which legitimate and perpetuate violence against women should be challenged by schools as part of the whole school ethos.

Schools can support individual children and young people by:

- Introducing a **whole-school philosophy** that domestic abuse is unacceptable;
- **Responding to disclosures** and potential child protection concerns; recognising that domestic abuse and forced marriage may be a child protection concern; policies and procedures must include domestic abuse;
- **Giving emotional support** – the child or young person might need referral to a more specialist service or need additional support to complete coursework, exams etc.;
- **Facilitating a peer support network** – children and young people can become isolated but often welcome talking to friends about their problems;
- **Offering practical support** – if children or young people are new to the school they may not yet have a uniform, they may also need financial help with extra-curricular activities, or they may be unfamiliar with the syllabus, the area, where to hang out, etc.;
- **Providing somewhere safe and quiet** to do their homework or just to sit and think;

- **Improving the self-esteem and confidence** of children and young people by:
 - offering them opportunities to take on new roles and responsibilities;
 - offering tasks which are achievable and giving praise and encouragement;
 - monitoring their behaviour and setting clear limits;
 - criticising the action, not the person;
 - helping them to feel a sense of control in their school lives;
 - involving them in decision making;
 - helping them to be more assertive;
 - respecting them as individuals;
 - encouraging involvement in extra-curricular activities.

<https://www.womensaid.org.uk/>

APPENDIX 4

Forced Marriage – a form of Domestic Abuse

Forced Marriage should be recognised as a human rights abuse – and should always invoke child protection procedures within the school.

A forced marriage is a marriage conducted without the full consent of both parties, and one where duress is a factor. A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage – in an arranged marriage the families take a leading role in choosing the marriage partner. The marriage is entered into freely by both people.

Warning signs

Warning signs can include a sudden drop in performance, truancy from lessons and conflicts with parents over continuation of the student's education.

There may be excessive parental restrictions and control, a history of domestic abuse within the family, or extended absence through sickness or overseas commitments. Students may also show signs of depression or self-harming, and there may be a history of older siblings leaving education early to get married.

The justifications

Most cases of forced marriage in the UK involve South Asian families. This is partially a reflection of the fact that there is a large established South Asian population in the UK. It is clear, however, that forced marriage is not a solely South Asian phenomenon — there have been cases involving families from East Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

Some forced marriages take place in the UK with no overseas element, while others involve a partner coming from overseas, or a British citizen being sent abroad. Parents who force their children to marry often justify it as protecting them, building stronger families and preserving cultural or religious traditions. They may not see it as wrong.

Forced marriage can never be justified on religious grounds: every major faith condemns it and freely given consent is a pre-requisite of Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh marriage.

Culture

Often parents believe that they are upholding the cultural traditions of their home countries, when in fact practices and values there have changed. Some parents come under significant pressure from their extended families to get their children married.

The law

Sexual intercourse without consent is rape, regardless of whether this occurs within the confines of a marriage. A girl who is forced into marriage is likely to be raped and may be raped until she becomes pregnant.

In addition, the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act (2007) makes provision for protecting children, young people and adults from being forced into marriage without their full and free consent through Forced Marriage Protection Orders. Breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order is a criminal offence.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence, with effect from 16th June 2014, to force someone to marry. This includes:

- Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the marriage takes place);
- Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured into it or not).

What to do if a student seeks help

- The student should be seen immediately in a private place, where the conversation cannot be overheard.
- The student should be seen on her own, even if she attends with others.
- Develop a safety plan in case the student is seen i.e. prepare another reason why you are meeting.
- Explain all options to the student and recognise and respect her wishes. If the student does not want to be referred to Children's Services, you will need to consider whether to respect the student's wishes — or whether the student's safety requires further action to be taken. If you take action against the student's wishes you must inform the student.
- Establish whether there is a family history of forced marriage — i.e. siblings forced to marry.

- Advise the student not to travel overseas and discuss the difficulties she may face.
- Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit.
- Liaise with Police and Children's Services to establish if any incidents concerning the family have been reported.
- Refer to the local Police Child Protection Unit if there is any suspicion that there has been a crime or that one may be committed.
- Refer the student with her consent to the appropriate local and national support groups, and counselling services.

What to do if the student is going abroad imminently

The Forced Marriage Unit advises education professionals to gather the following information if at all possible — it will help the unit to locate the student and to repatriate her:

- a photocopy of the student's passport for retention — encourage her to keep details of her passport number and the place and date of issue
- as much information as possible about the family (this may need to be gathered discretely)
- full name and date of birth of student under threat
- student's father's name
- any addresses where the student may be staying overseas
- potential spouse's name
- date of the proposed wedding
- the name of the potential spouse's father if known
- addresses of the extended family in the UK and overseas

Specific information

It is also useful to take information that only the student would know, as this may be helpful during any interview at an embassy or British High Commission — in case another person of the same age is produced pretending to be the student.

Professionals should also take details of any travel plans and people likely to accompany the student. Note also the names and addresses of any close relatives remaining in the UK and a safe means to contact the student — a secret mobile telephone, for example, that will function abroad.

Forced marriage: what educators should NOT do

- treat such allegations merely as domestic issues and send the student back to the family home
- ignore what the student has told you or dismiss the need for immediate protection
- approach the student's family or those with influence within the community, without the express consent of the student, as this will alert them to your concern and may place the student in danger
- contact the family in advance of any enquires by the Police, Children's Services or the Forced Marriage Unit, either by telephone or letter
- share information outside child protection information sharing protocols without the express consent of the student
- breach confidentiality except where necessary in order to ensure the student's safety
- attempt to be a mediator

Further guidance is available from The Forced Marriage Unit:

Tel: (+44) (0)20 7008 0151 between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday

Emergency Duty Officer (out of hours): (+44) (0)20 7008 1500

E-mail: fmu@fco.gov.uk **Website:** www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

FMU publication: *'Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage' June 09*

See also: *'The Right to Choose – Multi-Agency Guidance in relation to Forced Marriage' Government Office - November 2008* and Interagency Guidance on Forced Marriage on the WSCB website.

APPENDIX 5

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Breast Ironing – a form of Human Rights Abuse

What is FGM?

FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

There are four known types of FGM, all of which have been found in the UK:

Type 1 – clitoridectomy: partial or total removal of the clitoris and, in very rare cases, only the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris)

Type 2 – excision: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (the labia are the ‘lips’ that surround the vagina)

Type 3 – infibulation: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner, or outer, labia, with or without removal of the clitoris

Type 4 – other: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g., pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising the genital area.

FGM is sometimes known as ‘female genital cutting’ or female circumcision. Communities tend to use local names for this practice, including ‘sunna’.

Why is FGM carried out?

It is believed that:

- It brings status and respect to the girl and that it gives a girl social acceptance, especially for marriage.
- It preserves a girl’s virginity/chastity.
- It is part of being a woman as a rite of passage.
- It upholds the family honour.
- It cleanses and purifies the girl.
- It gives the girl and her family a sense of belonging to the community.
- It fulfills a religious requirement believed to exist.
- It perpetuates a custom/tradition.
- It helps girls and women to be clean and hygienic.
- It is cosmetically desirable.
- It is mistakenly believed to make childbirth safer for the infant.

Religion is sometimes given as a justification for FGM. For example, some people from Muslim communities argue that the Sunna (traditions or practices undertaken or approved by the prophet Mohammed) recommends that women undergo FGM, and some women have been told that having FGM will make them ‘a better Muslim’.

However, senior Muslim clerics at an international conference on FGM in Egypt in 2006 pronounced that FGM is not Islamic, and the London Central Mosque has spoken out against FGM on the grounds that it constitutes doing harm to oneself or to others, which is forbidden by Islam.

Within which communities is FGM known to be practised?

According to the Home Office it is estimated that up to 24,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM.

UK communities that are most at risk of FGM include Kenyan, Somali, Sudanese, Sierra Leone, Egyptian, Nigerian and Eritrean, as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdish, Indonesian and Pakistani.

Obviously, this not to say that all families from the communities listed above practise FGM, and many parents will refuse to have their daughters subjected to this procedure. However, in some communities a great deal of pressure can be put on parents to follow what is seen as a cultural or religious practice.

Is FGM harmful?

FGM is extremely harmful and is often described as brutal because of the way it is carried out, and its short and long term effects on physical and psychological health.

FGM is carried out on children between the ages of 0 and 15, depending on the community in which they live. It is often carried out without any form of sedation and without sterile conditions. The girl or young woman is held down while the procedure of cutting takes place and survivors describe extreme pain, fear and feelings of abandonment.

Where the vagina is cut and then sewn up, only a very small opening may be left. This is often seen as a way to ensure that when the girl enters marriage, she is a virgin. In some communities the mother of the future husband and the girl's own mother will take the girl to be cut open before the wedding night.

Repeat urinal tract infections are a common problem for women who have undergone FGM, and for some, infections come from menstruation being restricted. Many women have problems during pregnancy and childbirth. The removal of the clitoris denies women physical pleasure during sexual activity and some groups will practise complete removal to ensure chastity.

Is it illegal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of the human rights of girls and women, and is illegal in most countries – including the UK. The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 came into force in 2004:

The act makes it illegal to:

- practise FGM in the UK
- take girls who are British nationals or permanent residents of the UK abroad for FGM, whether or not it is lawful in that country
- aid and abet, counsel or procure the carrying out of FGM abroad.

The offence carries a penalty of up to 14 years in prison, and/or a fine.

Signs, symptoms and indicators

The following list of possible signs and indicators are not diagnostic, but are offered as a guide as to what kind of things should alert professionals to the possibility of FGM.

Things that may point to FGM happening:

- a child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- a family arranging a long break abroad
- a child's family being from one of the 'at-risk' communities for FGM (see above)
- knowledge that an older sibling has undergone FGM
- a young person talks of going abroad to be 'cut', or get ready for marriage.

Things that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- prolonged absence from school or other activities
- behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as the child being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- bladder or menstrual problems
- finding it difficult to sit still, and looking uncomfortable
- complaining about pain between their legs
- mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- reluctance to take part in physical activity
- repeated urinal tract infection
- disclosure.

What should schools do?

Where schools have a concern about a child, they should contact Children's Social Care Services. If the concerns are based on more concrete indicators – i.e., the young person says this is going to happen to them, or disclosure that it has happened to them or to an older sister – schools should make a child protection referral and inform the Police as required by the mandatory reporting duty. Schools should not:

- contact the parents before seeking advice from children's social care;
- make any attempt to mediate between the child/young person and parents.

It is important to keep in mind that the parents may not see FGM as a form of abuse; however, they may be under a great deal of pressure from their community and or family to subject their daughters to it. Some parents from identified communities may seek advice and support as to how to resist and prevent FGM for their daughters, and education about the harmful effects of FGM may help to make parents feel stronger in resisting the pressure of others in the community. Remember that religious teaching does not support FGM.

The 'one chance' rule

In the same way that we talk about the 'one chance rule' in respect of young people coming forward with fears that they may be forced into marriage, young people disclosing fears that they are going to be sent abroad for FGM are taking the 'one chance', of seeking help.

It is essential that we take such concerns seriously and act without delay. Never underestimate the determination of parents who have decided that it is right for their daughter to undergo FGM. Attempts to mediate may place the child/young person at greater risk, and the family may feel so threatened at the news of their child's disclosure that they bring forward their plans or take action to silence her.

Mandatory Reporting Duty

Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers. Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers in England and Wales, to personally report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. Further information on when and how to make a report can be found in the following Home Office guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information#:~:text=A%20mandatory%20reporting%20duty%20for,force%20on%2031%20October%202015>.

What is breast ironing?

Breast Ironing is practiced in some African countries, notably Cameroon. Girls aged between 9 and 15 have hot pestles, stones or other implements rubbed on their developing breast to stop them growing further. In the vast majority of cases breast ironing is carried out by mothers or grandmothers and the men in the family are unaware. Estimates range between 25% and 50% of girls in Cameroon are affected by breast ironing, affecting up to 3.8 million women across Africa.

Why does breast ironing happen?

The practice of breast ironing is seen as a protection to girls by making them seem 'child-like' for longer and reduce the likelihood of pregnancy. Once girls' breasts have developed, they are at risk of sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage and kidnapping; consequently, breast ironing is more prevalent in cities. Cameroon has one of the highest rates of literacy in Africa and ensuring that girls remain in education is seen as an important outcome of breast ironing.

Breast ironing is physical abuse

Breast ironing is a form of physical abuse that has been condemned by the United Nations and identified as Gender-based Violence. Although, countries where breast ironing is prevalent have ratified the African Charter on Human Rights to prevent harmful traditional practices, it is not against the law.

Breast ironing does not stop the breasts from growing, but development can be slowed down. Damage caused by the 'ironing' can leave women with malformed breasts, difficulty breastfeeding or producing milk, severe chest pains, infections and abscesses. In some cases, it may be related to the onset of breast cancer.

Breast Ironing in the UK

Concerns have been raised that breast ironing is also to be found amongst African communities in the UK, with as many as 1000 girls at risk. Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) mentions breast ironing on page 80, as part of the section on so-called 'honour-based' violence. Staff worried about the risk of breast ironing in their school should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible. Schools need to know the risk level within their communities and tackle the risk as appropriate.

What should schools do?

Where schools have a concern about a child, they should contact Children's Social Care Services. If the concerns are based on more concrete indicators – i.e., the young person says this is going to happen to them, or disclosure that it has happened to them or to an older sister – schools should make a child protection referral and inform the Police as required by the mandatory reporting duty. Schools should not:

- contact the parents before seeking advice from children's social care;
- make any attempt to mediate between the child/young person and parents.

It is important to keep in mind that the parents may not see FGM or Breast Ironing as a form of abuse; however, they may be under a great deal of pressure from their community and or family to subject their daughters to it. Some parents from identified communities may seek advice and support as to how to resist and prevent FGM for their daughters, and education about the harmful effects of FGM and Breast Ironing may help to make parents feel stronger in resisting the pressure of others in the community. Remember that religious teaching does not support FGM or Breast Ironing.

The 'one chance' rule

In the same way that we talk about the 'one chance rule' in respect of young people coming forward with fears that they may be forced into marriage, young people disclosing fears that they are going to be sent abroad for FGM are taking the 'one chance', of seeking help.

It is essential that we take such concerns seriously and act without delay. Never underestimate the determination of parents who have decided that it is right for their daughter to undergo FGM. Attempts to mediate may place the child/young person at greater risk, and the family may feel so threatened at the news of their child's disclosure that they bring forward their plans or take action to silence her.

SEXTING

What is sexting?

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/609874/6_2939_SP_NCA_Sexting_In_Schools_FINAL_Update_Jan17.pdf

[Sharing nudes and semi nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people \(UKCCIS December 2020\)](#)

Sexting is the exchange of self-generated sexually explicit images, through mobile picture messages or webcams over the internet.

Sexting is often seen as flirting by children and young people who think that it's part of normal life.

Often, incidents of sexting are not clear-cut or isolated; schools may encounter a variety of scenarios. Sexting incidents can be divided into two categories – aggravated and experimental³:

Aggravated incidents of sexting involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation of an image. These include further elements, adult involvement or criminal or abusive behaviour by minors such as sexual abuse, extortion, threats, malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts, or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a minor who is pictured.

Experimental incidents of sexting involve youths taking pictures of themselves to share with established boy or girlfriends, to create romantic interest in other youth, or for reasons such as attention seeking. There is no criminal element (and certainly no criminal intent) beyond the creation and sending of the images and no apparent malice or lack of willing participation.

The consequences of sexting can be devastating for young people. In extreme cases it can result in suicide or a criminal record, isolation and vulnerability. Young people can end up being criminalised for sharing an apparently innocently image which may have, in fact, been created for exploitative reasons.

Because of the prevalence of sexting, young people are not always aware that their actions are illegal. In fact, sexting as a term is not something that is recognised by young people and the 'cultural norms' for adults can be somewhat different. Some celebrities have made comments which appear to endorse sexting – 'it's okay, as long as you hide your face' - giving the impression that sexting is normal and acceptable. However, in the context of the law it is an illegal activity and young people must be made aware of this.

The decision to criminalise children and young people for sending these kinds of images is a little unclear although recent media information suggested that all incidents reported to the police would be recorded, but not all would be investigated. The current Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) position is that:

'ACPO does not support the prosecution or criminalisation of children for taking indecent images of themselves and sharing them. Being prosecuted through the criminal justice system is likely to be upsetting and distressing for children especially if they are convicted and punished. The label of sex offender that would be applied to a child or young person convicted of such offences is regrettable, unjust and clearly detrimental to their future health and wellbeing.'

Further information from ACPO is expected imminently (August 2016).

Action to take in the case of an incident of sexting

Step 1 – Disclosure by a student

Sexting disclosures should follow the normal safeguarding practices and protocols. A student is likely to be very distressed especially if the image has been circulated widely and if they don't know who has shared it, seen it or where it has ended up. They will need pastoral support during the disclosure and after the event. They may even need immediate protection or a referral to Social Care.

The following questions will help decide upon the best course of action:

- Is the student disclosing about themselves receiving an image, sending an image or sharing an image?

³ Reprinted from Wolak and Finkelhor 'Sexting: a Typology' March 2011

- What sort of image is it? Is it potentially illegal or is it inappropriate?
- Are the school child protection and safeguarding policies and practices being followed? For example, has the DSL been consulted and is their advice and support available?
- How widely has the image been shared and is the device in their possession?
- Is it a school device or a personal device?
- Does the student need immediate support and or protection?
- Are there other students and or young people involved?
- Do they know where the image has ended up?

This situation will need to be handled very sensitively. Whatever the nature of the incident, ensure school safeguarding and child protection policies and practices are adhered to.

Step 2 – Searching a device

It is highly likely that the image will have been created and potentially shared through mobile devices. The image may not be on one single device, but may be on a website or on a multitude of devices; it may be on either a school-owned or personal device. It is important to establish the location of the image but be aware that this may be distressing for the young person involved, so be conscious of the support they may need.

When searching a mobile device the following conditions should apply:

- The action is in accordance with the school's child protection and safeguarding policies
- The search is conducted by the head teacher or a person authorised by them
- A member of the safeguarding team is present
- The search is conducted by a member of the same sex

If any illegal images of a child are found you should consider whether to inform the police. As a general rule it will almost always be proportionate to refer any incident involving "aggravated" sharing of images to the police, whereas purely "experimental" conduct may proportionately be dealt with without such referral, most particularly if it involves the child sharing images of themselves.

Any conduct involving, or possibly involving, the knowledge or participation of adults should always be referred to the police.

If an "experimental" incident is not referred to the police the reasons for this should be recorded in writing.

Always put the child first. Do not search the device if this will cause additional stress to the student/person whose image has been distributed.

If there is an indecent image of a child on a website or a social networking site then you should report the image to the site hosting it. In the case of a sexting incident involving a child or young person where you feel that they may be at risk of abuse then you should report the incident directly to CEOP www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-report, so that law enforcement can make an assessment, expedite the case with the relevant provider and ensure that appropriate action is taken to safeguard the child.

Step 3 – What to do and not do with the image

If the image has been shared across a personal mobile device:

- Confiscate and secure the device;
- Don't view the image unless there is a clear reason to do so;
- Don't send, share or save the image anywhere;
- Don't allow students to view images or send, share or save them anywhere.

If the image has been shared across a school network, a website or social network:

- Block the network to all users and isolate the image;
- Don't send or print the image;

- Don't move the material from one place to another;
- Don't view the image outside of the protocols of your safeguarding policies and procedures.

Step 4 – Who should deal with the incident?

Whoever the initial disclosure is made to must act in accordance with the school safeguarding policy, ensuring that the DSL or a senior member of staff is involved in dealing with the incident.

The DSL should always record the incident. Senior management should also always be informed. There may be instances where the image needs to be viewed and this should be done in accordance with protocols. The best interests of the child should always come first; if viewing the image is likely to cause additional stress, staff should make a judgement about whether or not it is appropriate to do so.

Step 5 - Deciding on a response

There may be a multitude of reasons why a student has engaged in sexting – it may be a romantic/sexual exploration scenario or it may be due to coercion.

It is important to remember that it won't always be appropriate to inform the police; this will depend on the nature of the incident. However, as a school it is important that incidents are consistently recorded. It may also be necessary to assist the young person in removing the image from a website or elsewhere.

If indecent images of a child are found:

- Act in accordance with your child protection and safeguarding policy, e.g. notify DSL
- Store the device securely
- Carry out a risk assessment in relation to the young person (see Appendix B of the Safeguarding Children in Education Guidance for a Sexting Risk Assessment pro-forma and flow chart)
- Make a referral if needed
- Contact the police (if appropriate)
- Put the necessary safeguards in place for the student, e.g. they may need counselling support, immediate protection and parents must also be informed.
- Inform parents and/or carers about the incident and how it is being managed.

Step 6 – Contacting other agencies (making a referral)

If the nature of the incident is high-risk, consider contacting Children's Social Care. Depending on the nature of the incident and the response you may also consider contacting local police or referring the incident to CEOP.

Understanding the nature of the incident, whether experimental or aggravated, will help to determine the appropriate course of action.

Step 7 – Containing the incident and managing pupil reaction

Sadly, there are cases in which victims of sexting have had to leave or change schools because of the impact the incident has had on them. The student will be anxious about who has seen the image and where it has ended up. They will seek reassurance regarding its removal from the platform on which it was shared. They are likely to need support from the school, their parents and their friends. Education programmes can reinforce to all students the impact and severe consequences that this behaviour can have. Consider engaging with your local police and asking them to talk to the students.

Other staff may need to be informed of incidents and should be prepared to act if the issue is continued or referred to by other students. The school, its students and parents should be on high alert, challenging behaviour and ensuring that the victim is well cared for and protected. The students' parents should usually be told what has happened so that they can keep a watchful eye over their child, especially when they are online at home.

Creating a supportive environment for students in relation to the incident is very important.

Step 8 – Reviewing outcomes and procedures to prevent further incidences

As with all incidents, a review process ensures that the matter has been managed effectively and that the school has the capacity to learn and improve its handling procedures. Incidents of sexting can be daunting for a school to manage, especially if the image has been widely shared between pupils in school.

Further information is available from the [NSPCC](#)

APPENDIX 7

RADICALISATION AND EXTREMISM

What is Prevent?

Prevent is the Government's strategy to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism, **in all its forms**. Prevent works at the pre-criminal stage by using early intervention to encourage individuals and communities to challenge extremist and terrorist ideology and behaviour.

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015), places a duty on specified authorities, including schools and colleges, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism ("the Prevent duty"). The Prevent duty reinforces existing duties placed upon educational establishments for keeping children safe by:

- Ensuring a broad and balanced curriculum is in place schools to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils;
- Assessing the risk of pupils being drawn into extremist views;
- Ensuring safeguarding arrangements by working in partnership with local authorities, police and communities;
- Training staff to provide them with the knowledge and ability to identify pupils at risk;
- Keeping pupils safe online, using effective filtering and usage policies.

Warning Signs/Indicators of Concern

There is no such thing as a "typical extremist": those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.

Factors which may make pupils more vulnerable may include:

- **Identity Crisis:** the pupil is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society.
- **Personal Crisis:** the pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.
- **Personal Circumstances:** migration; local community tensions and events affecting the pupil's country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.
- **Unmet Aspirations:** the pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life.
- **Experiences of Criminality:** involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, poor resettlement or reintegration.
- **Special Educational Need:** pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.

Pupils who are vulnerable to radicalisation may also be experiencing:

- Substance and alcohol misuse
- Pressure
- Influence from older people or via the Internet

- Bullying
- Domestic violence
- Race/hate crime

Behaviours which may indicate a child is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extremist views could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and/or spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists;
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause;
- Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites;
- Possessing or accessing materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause;
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
- Pupils voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives, this may include justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images;
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause;
- Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group;
- Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause;
- Using insulting or derogatory names for another group;
- Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person – these may include:
 - physical or verbal assault
 - provocative behaviour
 - damage to property
 - derogatory name calling
 - possession of prejudice-related materials
 - prejudice related ridicule or name calling
 - inappropriate forms of address
 - refusal to co-operate
 - attempts to recruit to prejudice-related organisations
 - condoning or supporting violence towards others
 - Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance;
 - Partner schools, local authority services, and police reports of issues affecting pupils in other schools.

Referral Process

All concerns about young people vulnerable to radicalisation should be referred to the DSL in the first instance. The DSL will follow safeguarding procedures including:

- Talking to the young person about their behaviour/views/on-line activity/friends etc.;
- Discussion with parents/carers about the concerns;
- Checking out on-line activity, including social media if possible;
- Providing in-house support, if available;
- Providing Early Help targeted support if necessary.
- Refer to the Channel programme

APPENDIX 8

CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION – COUNTY LINES

What is County Lines?

County Lines is a very serious issue where criminal gangs set up a drug dealing operation in a place outside their usual operating area. Gangs will move their drug dealing from big cities (e.g. London, Manchester, Liverpool etc.) to smaller towns and rural areas in order to make more money. This can have a really big effect on the community who live there and bring with it serious criminal behaviour.

The UK Government defines county lines as:

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Child criminal exploitation is increasingly used to describe this type of exploitation where children are involved, and is defined as:

Child Criminal Exploitation is common in county lines and occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Criminal exploitation of children is broader than just county lines and includes, for instance, children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit theft.

Crimes Associated with County Lines

Drugs

County lines commonly involves the illegal distribution and dealing of seriously dangerous drugs from one city/town to another. The most common drugs involved are heroin and cocaine (crack and powder), but also MDMA, cannabis, amphetamines and spice.

Violence

Gangs sometimes use violence to threaten children and young people when recruiting them. Gangs also violently assault children and young people working for them if they find their drugs or money to be missing. Weapons such as firearms, knives, bats, acid are sometimes used to make violent threats.

Exploitation

Gangs recruit and use children and young people to move drugs and money for them. Children as young as 11 years old are recruited, often using social media. They are exploited and forced to carry drugs between locations, usually on trains or coaches. They are also forced to sell drugs to local users.

Sexual Exploitation

Young girls are often groomed and forced into relationships with gang members and are made to perform sexual acts.

Signs to look out for

A young person's involvement in county lines activity often leaves signs. A person might exhibit some of these signs, either as a member or as an associate of a gang dealing drugs.

- Are they always going missing from school or their home?
- Are they travelling alone to places far away from home?
- Do they suddenly have lots of money/lots of new clothes/new mobile phones?
- Are they receiving much more calls or texts than usual?
- Are they carrying or selling drugs?
- Are they carrying weapons or know people that have access to weapons?
- Are they in a relationship with or hanging out with someone/people that are older and controlling?
- Do they have unexplained injuries?
- Do they seem very reserved or seem like they have something to hide?
- Do they seem scared?
- Are they self-harming?

Terms associated with County Lines

Here are some words/terms that are commonly used when describing county lines activity. someone using these words might be involved in or might know of County Lines activity.

Cuckooing

Cuckooing is when drug gangs take over the home of a vulnerable person through violence and intimidation, using it as their base for selling/manufacturing drugs.

Signs of cuckooing:

- An increase in people coming and going
- An increase in cars or bikes outside
- Litter outside
- Signs of drugs use
- You haven't seen the person who lives there recently or when you have, they have been anxious or distracted.

Going Country

This is the most popular term that describes County Lines activity. It can also mean the act of travelling to another city/town to deliver drugs or money.

Trapping

The act of selling drugs. Trapping can refer to the act of moving drugs from one town to another or the act of selling drugs in one.

Trap House

A building used as a base from where drugs are sold (or sometimes manufactured). These houses usually are occupied by someone (usually adult drug users) but sometimes young people are forced to stay in trap houses.

Trap line

This refers to when someone owns a mobile phone specifically for the purpose of running and selling of drugs.

What to do if you have concerns a young person is involved in County Lines

Follow your normal safeguarding procedures and refer to your school's DSL. The DSL will refer on to Children's Social Care and/or the Police, if the young person is at immediate risk of harm.

Further information is available in the regional guidance of the [West Midlands Child Protection Procedures](#).

Further guidance is available in the Home Office's publication '[County Lines: criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults](#)'.

Appendix 9 – COVID 19 & Safeguarding

Schools must have regard to the statutory safeguarding guidance, [keeping children safe in education](#) and should refer to the [coronavirus \(COVID-19\): safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers guidance](#) and update safeguarding procedures in line with DfE updates.

Designated safeguarding leads (and deputies) should be provided with more time, especially in the first few weeks of term, to help them provide support to staff and children regarding any new safeguarding and welfare concerns and the handling of referrals to children's social care and other agencies where these are appropriate, and agencies and services should prepare to work together to actively look for signs of harm.

Communication with school nurses is important for safeguarding and supporting wellbeing, as they have continued virtual support to pupils who have not been in school.

Online safety

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): keeping children safe online](#) - All schools and colleges should continue to consider the safety of their children when they are asked to work online. The starting point for online teaching should be that the same principles as set out in the school's or college's staff behaviour policy (sometimes known as a code of conduct) should be followed. This policy should amongst other things include acceptable use of technologies, staff pupil/student relationships and communication including the use of social media. The policy should apply equally to any existing or new online and distance learning arrangements which are introduced.

Schools and colleges should, as much as is reasonably possible, consider if their existing policies adequately reflect that some children (and in some cases staff) continue to work remotely online. As with the child protection policy, in some cases an annex/addendum summarising key coronavirus related changes may be more effective than re-writing/re-issuing the whole policy.

The principles set out in the [guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings](#) published by the Safer Recruitment Consortium may help schools and colleges satisfy themselves that their staff behaviour policies are robust and effective. In some areas schools and colleges may be able to seek support from their local authority when planning online lessons/activities and considering online safety.

Schools and colleges should continue to ensure any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection requirements.

An essential part of the online planning process will be ensuring children who are being asked to work online have very clear reporting routes in place so they can raise any concerns whilst online. As well as reporting routes back to the school or college this should also signpost children to age appropriate practical support from the likes of:

- [Childline](#) - for support
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) - to report and remove harmful online content
- [CEOP](#) - for advice on making a report about online abuse

Schools and colleges are likely to be in regular contact with parents and carers. Those communications should continue

to be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online. It will be especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and be clear who from the school or college (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.

Parents and carers may choose to supplement the school or college online offer with support from online companies and in some cases individual tutors. In their communications with parents and carers, schools and colleges should emphasise the importance of securing online support from a reputable organisation/individual who can provide evidence that they are safe and can be trusted to have access to children.

Support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online includes:

- **Thinkuknow** provides advice from the National Crime Agency (NCA) on staying safe online.
- **Parent info** is a collaboration between Parentzone and the NCA providing support and guidance for parents from leading experts and organisations.
- **Childnet** offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, to set boundaries around online behaviour and technology use, and to find out where to get more help and support.
- **Internet Matters** provides age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls on a range of devices, and a host of practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world.
- **London Grid for Learning** has support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online.
- **Net-aware** has support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps and games.
- **Let's Talk About It** has advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation.
- **UK Safer Internet Centre** has tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online, including parental controls offered by home internet providers and safety tools on social networks and other online services.

Government has also provided:

- **Support for parents and carers to keep children safe from online harms**, includes advice about specific harms such as online child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying.
- **Support to stay safe online** includes security and privacy settings, blocking unsuitable content, and parental controls.

The department encourages schools and colleges to share this support with parents and carers.

1. Context

On January 5th, 2021 another national lockdown was imposed. Schools, alternative provision, special schools, and colleges will remain open to vulnerable children and children of critical workers only. All other children and students will learn remotely until February half term.

Riversides School will continue to follow DfE COVID guidance (DfE COVID Safeguarding guidance)

Safeguarding and designated safeguarding leads

Keeping children safe in education is statutory safeguarding guidance that all schools, FE colleges, sixth form colleges and designated institutions must continue to follow. Other 16 to 19 providers are required to comply with relevant safeguarding duties and to follow the

guidance in keeping children safe in education by virtue of their funding agreement.

Riversides School will ensure that all School staff are aware of this revised policy.

Riversides School will ensure that a DSL or DDSL will be on site where possible, however, in some circumstances:

- a trained DSL (or deputy) from the early years setting, school or FE provider is available to be contacted via phone or online video, for example working from home
- sharing trained DSLs (or deputies) with other schools or FE providers (who should be available to be contacted via phone or online video)

Where a trained DSL (or deputy) is not on site, in addition to one of the above options, a senior leader should take responsibility for coordinating safeguarding on site

Contact details for reporting to Public Health

Riversides School will contact for COVID-19 queries related to education settings including early years and childcare settings, schools or Post 16 provision:

Worcestershire County Council Public Health Team

Email: WCChealthprotection@worcestershire.gov.uk

Tel: 01905 845491

For notification of suspected cases:

On-line notification:

<https://capublic.worcestershire.gov.uk/TestAndTracePublic/SchoolEducation>

For notification of confirmed cases:

Worcestershire County Council Local Outbreak Response Team (LORT)

Monday-Sunday 0900-1800

Email: WCChealthprotection@worcestershire.gov.uk Please add to the subject line “[school name] - positive case confirmed”

Tel: 01905 845491

You can find all our procedures and guidance on the management of suspected cases, management of confirmed cases and arrangements for management of a possible outbreak on our website: [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Public Health guidance for settings](#)

This appendix of the Riversides School Safeguarding, and Child Protection policy contains details of our individual safeguarding arrangements in the following areas:

1. Context
2. Vulnerable children and critical workers
3. Attendance monitoring
4. Designated Safeguarding Lead
5. Reporting a concern
6. Safeguarding Training and induction
7. Safer recruitment/volunteers and movement of staff

8. Online safety in schools and colleges
9. Children and online safety away from school and college
10. Supporting children not in school
11. Supporting children in school

Key Contacts:

Role	Name	Email
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mark Green	Mark.green@riversidesschool.co.uk
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s)	Madeleine Hill	Madeleine.Hill@riversidesschool.co.uk
Headteacher	Ian Enwright	Ian.Enwright@riversidesschool.co.uk
SENCO	Rebecca Kemp	Rebecca.Kemp@riversidesschool.co.uk

Vulnerable children

Vulnerable children include those who have a social worker and those children and young people up to the age of 25 with education, health and care (EHC) plans. Those who have a social worker include children who have a Child Protection Plan and those who are looked after by the Local Authority. A child may also be deemed to be vulnerable if they have been assessed as being in need or otherwise meet the definition in section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

Those with an EHC plan will be risk-assessed in consultation with the Local Authority and parents, to decide whether they need to continue to be offered a school or college place in order to meet their needs, or whether they can safely have their needs met at home. This could include, if necessary, carers, therapists or clinicians visiting the home to provide any essential services. Many children and young people with EHC plans can safely remain at home.

Eligibility for free school meals in and of itself should not be the determining factor in assessing vulnerability.

Senior leaders, especially the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and deputy) know who our most vulnerable children are. We ensure that all children with an EHC plan will have returned to school in September 2020. They have the flexibility to offer a place to those on the edge of receiving children's social care support.

Vulnerable children and young people include those who:

- are assessed as being in need under section 17 of the Children Act 1989, including children and young people who have a child in need plan, a child protection plan or who are a looked-after child

- have an education, health and care (EHC) plan
- have been identified as otherwise vulnerable by educational providers or local authorities (including children’s social care services), and who could therefore benefit from continued full-time attendance, this might include:
 - children and young people on the edge of receiving support from children’s social care services or in the process of being referred to children’s services
 - adopted children or children on a special guardianship order
 - those at risk of becoming NEET (‘not in employment, education or training’)
 - those living in temporary accommodation
 - those who are young carers
 - those who may have difficulty engaging with remote education at home (for example due to a lack of devices or quiet space to study)
 - care leavers
 - others at the provider and local authority’s discretion including pupils and students who need to attend to receive support or manage risks to their mental health

Critical workers

Parents whose work is critical to the coronavirus (COVID-19) and EU transition response include those who work in health and social care and in other key sectors outlined in the following sections. Children with at least one parent or carers who is a critical worker can go to school or college if required, but parents and carers should keep their children at home if they can.

Riversides School will continue to work with and support children’s social workers to help protect vulnerable children. This includes working with and supporting children’s social workers and the local authority virtual school head (VSH) for looked-after and previously looked-after children. The lead person for this will be: **Rebecca Kemp**

There is an expectation that vulnerable children who have a social worker will attend an education setting, will be notified if a child has had to self-isolate, either through the child having a confirmed case of COVID or is in a school bubble, that has had to collapse in order to self-isolate for 14 days so long as they do not have underlying health conditions that put them at risk.

Where parents are concerned about the risk of the child contracting COVID19, Riversides School or the social worker will talk through these anxieties with the parent/carer following the advice set out by Public Health England.

Riversides School will encourage our vulnerable children and young people to attend a school, including remotely if needed.

Attendance monitoring

Riversides School will inform social workers, if a child is not able to attend school due to COVID.

To support the above, Riversides School will, when communicating with parents/carers and

carers, confirm emergency contact numbers are correct and ask for any additional emergency contact numbers where they are available.

In all circumstances where a vulnerable child does **not take** up their place at school, or discontinues, we will notify their social worker.

Reporting a concern

Where staff have a concern about a child, they should continue to follow the process outlined in the school Safeguarding Policy, this includes making a report via CPOMS

Staff are reminded of the need to report any concern immediately and without delay.

Where staff are concerned about an adult working with children in the school, they should report the concern to the headteacher. Concerns around the Headteacher should be directed to the Chair of Governors. All concerns must be reported to the Local Area Designated Officer (LADO).

Safeguarding Training and induction

Deputy Safeguarding Leads (or deputy) will be able to access DSL training either virtually or face to face and all DSLs will need to have their DSL certificates up to date.

All existing school staff have had safeguarding training and have read part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020). The DSL should communicate with staff any new local arrangements, so they know what to do if they are worried about a child.

Where new staff are recruited, or new volunteers enter Riversides School they will continue to be provided with a safeguarding induction.

If staff are deployed from another education or children's workforce setting to our school, we will consider the DfE supplementary guidance on safeguarding children during the COVID-19 pandemic and will accept portability as long as the current employer confirms in writing that:-

- the individual has been subject to an enhanced DBS and children's barred list check
- there are no known concerns about the individual's suitability to work with children
- there is no ongoing disciplinary investigation relating to that individual

Upon arrival, they will be given a copy of the receiving setting's child protection policy, confirmation of local processes and confirmation of DSL arrangements.

Safer recruitment/volunteers and movement of staff

It remains essential that people who are unsuitable are not allowed to enter the children's workforce or gain access to children. When recruiting new staff, Riversides

School will continue to follow the relevant safer recruitment checks.

During the COVID-19 period all referrals should be made by emailing Misconduct.Teacher@education.gov.uk

Online safety in schools

Riversides School will continue to provide a safe environment, including online. This includes the use of an online filtering system.

Where students are using computers in school, appropriate supervision will be in place.

Children and online safety away from school

It is important that all staff who interact with children, including online, continue to look out for signs a child may be at risk. Any such concerns should be dealt with as per the Child Protection Policy and where appropriate referrals should still be made to children's social care and as required, the police. If children are sent home to self-isolate due to a break down in school bubbles, online safety will continue to be followed.

Online teaching should follow the same principles as set out in the School's code of conduct.

Riversides School will ensure any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

Below are some things to consider when delivering virtual lessons, especially where webcams are involved:

- No 1:1s, groups only
- Staff and children must wear suitable clothing, as should anyone else in the household.
- Any computers used should be in appropriate areas, for example, not in bedrooms; and the background should be blurred.
- The live class should be recorded so that if any issues were to arise, the video can be reviewed.
- Live classes should be kept to a reasonable length of time, or the streaming may prevent the family 'getting on' with their day.
- Language must be professional and appropriate, including any family members in the background.
- Staff must only use platforms provided by **Riversides School** to communicate with pupils
- Staff should record, the length, time, date and attendance of any sessions held.

Supporting children not in school

Riversides School is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all its Children and Young people.

Where the DSL has identified a child to be on the edge of social care support, or who would normally receive pastoral-type support in school, they should ensure that a robust communication plan is in place for that child or young person.

Details of this plan must be recorded, as should a record of contact have made.

The communication plans can include; remote contact, phone contact, doorstep visits. Other individualised contact methods should be considered and recorded.

Riversides School and its DSL will work closely with all stakeholders to maximise the effectiveness of any communication plan.

This plan must be reviewed regularly (at least once a fortnight) and where concerns arise, the DSL will consider any referrals as appropriate.

The school will share safeguarding messages on its website and social media pages. **Riversides School** recognises that school is a protective factor for children and young people, and the current circumstances, can affect the mental health of pupils and their parents/carers. Teachers at **Riversides School** need to be aware of this in setting expectations of pupils' work where they are at home.

Riversides School will ensure that where we care for children of critical workers and vulnerable children on site, we ensure appropriate support is in place for them. This will be bespoke to each child and recorded, when appropriate.

Supporting children in school

Riversides School is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all its students. **Riversides School** will continue to be a safe space for all children to attend and flourish. The Headteacher will ensure that appropriate staff are on site and staff to pupil ratio numbers are appropriate, to maximise safety.

Where **Riversides School** have concerns about the impact of staff absence – such as our Designated Safeguarding Lead or first aiders – will discuss them immediately with the SLT

Appendix 10.

Contextual safeguarding

We know that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside our school and/or can occur between children outside our school. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) will consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children will consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Children's social care assessments should consider such factors so our school will provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. This will allow any assessment to consider all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. When required our designated safeguarding lead or deputies will obtain contact details and know referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, this does not, and will not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

Our school staff will consider homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, we will also recognise in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and our designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) will ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances.

Other types of abuse to be aware of include:

- Bullying including cyber-bullying
- Children missing from home or care
 - Drugs
- Fabricated and Induced illness
 - Faith abuse
- Gangs and youth violence
- Gender based violence/violence against women and girls
 - Hate
 - Mental health
- Relationship abuse
 - Sexting
 - Trafficking
 - Modern slavery

Whilst it is important for our staff to be vigilant regarding the types and signs of abuse at all times it does not necessarily mean that a child or young person has been abused because the signs have been noted or observed. However, ALL concerns MUST be shared with the designated safeguarding lead or deputy.

Modern slavery and the National Referral Mechanism

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs. If we have concerns about a child then this information will be passed on to the DSL who will make a referral to social care, who will then also make a referral to the National referral Mechanism.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). Cyber-dependent crimes include;

- unauthorised access to computers (illegal 'hacking'), for example accessing a school's computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded;
- denial of Service (Dos or DDoS) attacks or 'booting'. These are attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources; and
- making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above

Children with particular skill and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime. If there are concerns about a child in this area, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), will consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme.

Child abduction and community safety incidents

Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents or other family members; by people known but not related to the victim (such as neighbours, friends, and acquaintances); and by strangers.

Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns amongst children and parents, for example, people loitering nearby or unknown adults engaging children in conversation.

As children get older and are granted more independence (for example, as they start walking to school on their own) it is important they are given practical advice on how to keep themselves safe. Many schools provide outdoor-safety lessons run by teachers or by local police staff. It is important that lessons focus on building children's confidence and abilities rather than simply warning them about all strangers.

