

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy for Schools

Date of issue: September 2017

Updated:

Date of review: September 2018

Name:

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy St John's C of E Primary Academy

Author: Main body of policy taken from Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board template and adapted by Ella Savell-Boss, Safeguarding Manager, Shireland Collegiate Academy in accordance with Safeguarding Service Offer

Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed in full by the Governing Body on an annual basis.

The policy was last reviewed and agreed by the Governing Body on (21.9.2016).

It is due for review on 27.9.2017 (up to 12 months from the above date).

Signature

Date

Principal

Signature

Date

Chair of Governors

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Terminology
- 3 Purpose of Safeguarding Policy
- 4 Statutory Framework
- 5 The Designated Safeguarding Leads
- 6 The Governing Body
- 7 School Procedures – staff responsibilities
- 8 Good Practice Guidelines and Staff Code of Conduct
 - 8.1 Abuse of Position of Trust
 - 8.2 Children who may be particularly vulnerable
 - 8.3 Missing Children
 - 8.4 Helping children to keep themselves safe
 - 8.5 Support for those involved in a Child Protection issue
 - 8.6 Complaints procedure
 - 8.7 Whistleblowing if you have concerns about a colleague
 - 8.8 Allegations against staff
 - 8.9 Staff training
 - 8.10 Safer recruitment
 - 8.11 Regulated activity
 - 8.12 Volunteers
 - 8.13 Supervised volunteers
 - 8.14 Contractors
 - 8.15 Extended school and off-site arrangements
 - 8.16 Mobile phone usage, photography and images
 - 8.17 e-Safety
 - 8.18 Staff / pupil relationships
- 9 Dealing with a disclosure
- 10 Making a referral
- 11 Confidentiality
- 12 Communication with parents / carers
- 13 Record keeping
- 14 Physical interventions
- 15 Statutory school policies
- 16 Other recommended policies
- 17 Useful telephone numbers

Appendix A – Definitions of Abuse and Neglect

- **Physical Abuse**
- **Emotional Abuse**
- **Sexual Abuse**
- **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**
- **Neglect**
- **Forced Marriage (FM)**
- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Appendix B – Aide-memoire for professionals

Appendix C – Child Protection and the use of shared sports facilities

Appendix D – The role of the Headteacher

- **The role of the DSL**
- **The role of the Governing Body**
- **Training**
- **Raising awareness**

Appendix E – Looked After Children – LAC

Appendix F – Process Map

Appendix G – Prevent

Appendix H – Safeguarding and protecting children’s welfare procedural flowchart

Appendix I – Peer on Peer abuse

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy for **St John's C of E Primary Academy** and any extended services that it provides.
- 1.2 This policy applies to all staff (teaching and non-teaching), governors and volunteers, temporary and supply/visiting staff working in the school. It will be reviewed annually by the Governing Body, and is in line with the expectations of Ofsted/ISI which inspects safeguarding arrangements as part of the school's Leadership and Management and the requirements of the (Local) Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).
- 1.3 The principles embedded in this policy link into other policies relating to: Health and Safety, PSHE, Sex and Relationship Education, Anti-bullying, Equal Opportunities, Special Educational Needs, Confidentiality, Attendance, Substance Misuse (including drugs and alcohol), Racism and Homophobia, Educational visits, E- safety, Anti-extremism, School Security etc.
- 1.4 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined by the Department for Education as:
 - protecting children from maltreatment
 - preventing impairment of children's health or development
 - Ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
 - Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.
- 1.5 Child protection is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

This Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy forms one part of the schools safeguarding responsibilities and should be read in conjunction with the Safer Recruitment Policy, Behaviour Policy, Attendance Policy, Physical Intervention Policy, Anti-Bullying Policy, Mobile Phone Usage Policy and any other relevant policies as defined in the Annual Report to the Governing Body.

2 Terminology

- 2.1 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.
- 2.2 Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering significant harm.
- 2.3 Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.
- 2.4 Child includes everyone under the age of 18.
- 2.5 Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents.

3.Purpose of a Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy	To inform all members of staff, parents, volunteers and governors about the school's responsibilities for safeguarding children and their responsibilities therein
Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB)	The school follows the procedures agreed by Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB)
School Staff & Volunteers	<p>School staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse. The school will therefore:</p> <p>Ensure that all school staff and volunteers receive safeguarding children training, to help identify concerns.</p> <p>Ensure that all staff are aware of this policy and those relating to the safeguarding of children</p>
Principles	<p>This school recognises its responsibility to protect and safeguard the welfare of the children and young people entrusted to its care by establishing a safe and trusting environment in which children can learn and develop. The policy applies to all children between the ages of 0-18 whose care and education comes within the remit of this school/college. (For some special schools this age range goes beyond 18).</p> <p>The staff and Governing Body of this school are committed to establishing and maintaining an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to. We will ensure that children know that there are adults in the school who they can approach if they are worried and that the principles of confidentiality are made clear to children and young people. The school promotes a positive, supportive and secure ethos, giving pupils a sense of being valued.</p> <p>To ensure children know that there are adults in</p>

the school whom they can approach if they are worried.

This school also recognises its duty to work with other agencies in protecting children from harm and in responding to concerns about possible abuse, including the Police, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Attendance & Prosecution Service, Inclusion Support Service and other agencies/services coming into school to support individual pupils/groups of pupils

To ensure that children who are subject to multi-agency plans are supported by the school as defined in that plan.

To develop and deliver the PSHE curriculum to create opportunities for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from harm including Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Honour based Violence (HBV) and Forced Marriage (FM).

To include training.

To encourage pupils to respect the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. We ensure that partisan political views are not promoted in the teaching of any subject in the school and where political issues are brought to the attention of the pupils, reasonably practicable steps have been taken to offer a balanced presentation of opposing views to pupils

To contribute to children being healthy, safe, enjoying and achieving, making a positive contribution and achieving economic well-being.

The school will ensure that parents have an

	understanding of the responsibility placed on staff for child protection by setting out its obligations in the school prospectus. The school's child protection policy is made available to parents on request and published on the school website.
Implementation, Monitoring and Review of the Safeguarding and child protection Policy	The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that the school's child protection policy is put on the agenda of the Governing Body once a year for discussion, monitoring, review and renewal. In this way the Governing Body authorises the DSL for Child Protection to carry out his/her responsibilities as outlined in the statutory guidance

4. Statutory Framework

- a. In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, the school will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:
- The Children Act 2004
 - Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board Inter-Agency Procedures
 - Working Together to Safeguard Children (HM Government 2015)
 - The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
 - Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Teachers and Other Staff (DfE 2011)
 - Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016)
 - Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
 - The Prevent duty departmental advice for schools and childcare providers (June 2015)
 - Education Act 2002 (section 175/157)
 - Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 requires local education authorities and the governors of maintained schools and further education (FE) colleges to make arrangements to ensure that their functions are carried out with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

- o Section 157 of the same act and the Education (Independent Schools Standards) (England) Regulations 2003 require proprietors of independent schools (including academies and city technology colleges) to have arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils at the school.
- b. "Working Together to Safeguard Children" (2015) requires all schools to follow the procedures for protecting children from abuse which are defined by Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board and have appropriate procedures in place for responding to all concerns of actual or suspected abuse including allegations against members of staff in a position of trust. The best way to safeguard a child is through effective early help and prevention so it is important to carry out effective early help assessment and take on the role of the Lead Professional. Sandwell's Multi-agency Threshold Document explains early help and expectations more in depth.
- c. 'Keeping Safe in Education' (2016) places the following statutory duties on all schools:
 - Schools should be aware of and follow the procedures issued by Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board
 - Staff should be vigilant to signs of abuse and to whom they should report any concerns on to
 - Schools should have procedures in place which are disseminated to all staff for handling suspected or actual cases of abuse of pupils, including procedures to be followed in the case of allegations against persons in a position of trust
 - Every school should have a Designated Safeguarding Lead who is a member of the senior management team and responsible for co-ordinating safeguarding/child protection work within the school and liaising with other agencies as appropriate
 - Staff with designated responsibility for safeguarding and child protection should receive appropriate single agency and multi-agency training approved by SSCB at least every two years
 - All other staff in school should receive training to raise their awareness of signs and symptoms of suspected or actual abuse and the procedures they should follow at least every three years (this may possibly increase to annual requirement).

- That all schools and FE colleges should share information and work in partnership with other agencies when there are concerns about a child's welfare.
- d. *What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015* - Advice for practitioners is non statutory advice which helps practitioners (everyone who works with children) to identify abuse and neglect and take appropriate action.
- e. In the UK, more than 50,000 children are annually subject to a child protection plan. Research suggests that one child a week dies from abuse and one child in six is exposed to violence in the home. The prevalence of neglect continues to be a major concern and online abuse is increasing. The sexual exploitation of children is a growing problem and disabled children are three times more likely to be abused and neglected.

Due to their day-to-day contact with pupils, school staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in school when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that all school staff are alert to the signs of abuse and understand the procedures for reporting their concerns. The school will always act on identified concerns

The UK faces a severe and continuing threat from international terrorism. The Government is taking tough security measures to keep people safe but action at a local level is also essential to stop people becoming or supporting terrorists or violent extremists. Local authorities and the police need to take a lead in ensuring that local partnerships have been clearly tasked with driving delivery of a jointly agreed programme of action. From 1 July 2015 all schools must have regard to the statutory guidance around the Prevent Duty (this also applies to registered early years childcare providers and registered later year's childcare providers). They are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies.

- e. It is the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection to:
- Ensure that he/she receives refresher training at least every two years
 - To keep his or her knowledge and skills up to date
 - Ensure that all staff who work with children undertake appropriate training to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding children at least every three years which will enable them to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse including Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Honour Based Violence (HBV) and Forced Marriage (FM).
 - Section 5B of the 2003 Act¹ introduces a mandatory reporting duty which requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s which they identify in the course of their professional work to the police. The duty came into force on 31 October 2015.
 - Ensure there is effective induction in safeguarding and child protection for all adults working in the school, be they staff or volunteers, including supply agency staff which are to be undertaken no longer than 10 working days of commencement of their contract
 - Make sure that concerns are raised by staff/volunteers when necessary
 - Offer support and guidance to all adults working within the school on matters of safeguarding and child protection
 - Ensure that the names and contact details of the DSL/Deputy are on display for all staff, parents, pupils and visitors to the school
 - Ensure that (whenever possible) the Designated and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads are not out of school (e.g. at training events) at the same time. If they are absent arrangements should be in place to ensure their duties are covered during their absence
 - Ensure that the telephone number for the Contact Centre is available and easily accessible to staff in case, for any reason, the DSL and Deputy are not contactable, in order to ensure there is no unwarranted delay in referral
 - Discuss concerns as required with outside agencies e.g. specific agency for single need (e.g. speech and language, Inclusion Support), early intervention multi-agency (e.g. Early Help process) or

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) /existing social worker (child protection/significant harm concerns)

- Complete all necessary paperwork and correspondence including referral forms to the Early Help team or MASH in regard to safeguarding and child protection referrals
- Ensure that the school is represented by a Designated Person for Child Protection at child protection conferences, core groups and multi-agency meetings about 'Children in Need'. It is the Designated Person for Child Protection who should attend Child Protection Conferences rather than another representative. If this is not possible, the Deputy Designated Person should attend. If neither can attend apologies must be given and a written report must be submitted prior to the conference
- Compile and submit a written report regarding children who are subject to child protection conferences. This should be shared with parents before the conference takes place – Ensure there is appropriate representation on Core Groups when a child is on a child protection plan. If the most appropriate person is a class teacher, there must be joint working with the Designated Person – consider appropriate safeguarding supervision arrangements
- Ensure there is appropriately trained staff to lead on and that all staff is aware of the Early Help process
- Ensure that relevant staff are informed and advised about appropriate action when a child is subject to a Child Protection Plan
- Ensure that welfare records are kept securely and confidentially (locked and with limited access)
- Ensure that safeguarding and child protection records are chronologically recorded, with significant incidents or events clearly highlighted. These records should be reviewed regularly and focus on outcomes for the child/children.
- Ensure that records are transferred when a child changes school.
- Ensure mechanism is in place to support the Designated Lead for Child Protection in specific regard to their welfare responsibilities e.g. weekly/monthly one to one meetings between the Designated and Deputy Designated Lead to offer mutual support.
- Keep the school's SMT/SLT, Governors, Local Authority and SSCB informed about safeguarding and child protection issues as requested

- Provide guidance to parents, children and staff about obtaining suitable support
- Discuss with new parents the role of the DSL and the role of safeguarding in the school. Make parents aware of the safeguarding procedures used and how to access the safeguarding and child Protection Policy

6. The Governing Body

- a. The Governing Body has overall responsibility for ensuring that there are sufficient measures in place to safeguard the children in their establishment. It is recommended that a nominated governor for child protection is appointed to take lead responsibility.
- b. The nominated governor for child protection is:

NAME Mrs Lisa Espinosa
- c. In particular the Governing Body must ensure that:
 - Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and procedures are in place and reviewed annually
 - Safe recruitment procedures are in place and reviewed annually
 - Position of trust procedures are in place and reviewed annually
 - A DSL who is a senior member of school leadership team is appointed and notify the LA of any changes in personnel to this role
 - There is a dedicated teacher for Looked after Children who have been appropriately trained. This staff member has a key role in promoting the educational achievement of Looked after Children and engaging with the DSL.
 - A member of the Governing Body (usually the Chair) is nominated to be responsible in the event of an allegation of abuse being made against the Head Teacher
 - Relevant safeguarding/child protection training is accessed by all school staff/volunteers according to their role and responsibilities
 - That they receive an annual report from the DSL regarding safeguarding/child protection work including details of early help involvement and the lead professional role which has been undertaken in the year which is shared with the LA or other appropriate body
 - Deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay, liaising with relevant bodies for support as required
 - The governors support the Designated Member of Staff for Child Protection in carrying out his/her responsibilities as outlined in 'Keeping Children Safe in Education', (2016) and role in Job Description.

7. School Procedures – Staff Responsibilities

- a. All school staff and volunteers need to be alert to the potential abuse of children both within their families and from other sources including members of the school community.
- b. If any member of staff is concerned about a child the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or the rep in their absence) must be informed immediately. There is an absolute responsibility for all members of the school to respond to any suspected or actual abuse of a child in accordance with these procedures.
- c. The member of staff must record information regarding the concerns and ensure the written record is passed to the DSL on the same day. The recording must be a clear, precise, factual account of the observations. A record of concern pro-forma is available on the Sandwell Extranet Safeguarding Virtual Office.
- d. There may be emerging needs or adversities faced by children and their families that could be addressed through Early Help. [Sandwell's Multi Agency Threshold document](#) (available on the [SSCB Website](#)) will guide you on what is the most appropriate level of support for families based on their level of need. The COG Teams are available for early advice and support prior to getting to the point when things need to go to MASH.
- e. The school will robustly monitor the attendance of children on roll in the school in line with the Attendance Policy. When a safeguarding/child protection concern is raised, attendance concerns will be shared with partner agencies in accordance with local information sharing protocols.
- f. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will decide whether the concerns should be referred to Children's Social Care via the MASH. If it is decided to make a referral to Children's Social Care this will be discussed with the parents and consent sought, unless to do so would place the child at further risk of harm, place a vulnerable adult at risk or compromise any enquiries that may need to be made.
- g. When concerns have been raised regarding a child or they are subject to any multi-agency work a written record will be kept securely and separately from the child's main pupil record.
- h. Whenever a child transfers to another school all school records, including safeguarding/child protection files will be sent to the receiving school in a secure manner and relevant agencies will be informed of the new school that the child has moved to.

- i. The Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for making the Senior Leadership Team aware of trends in behaviour that may affect pupil welfare. If necessary, training will be arranged.
- j. All staff and volunteers should be aware that the main categories of abuse are. See Appendix A:
 - **Physical abuse**
 - **Emotional abuse**
 - **Sexual abuse**
 - **Neglect**
- k. All staff and volunteers should be concerned about a child if he/she presents with indicators of possible significant harm – see Appendix A for details.

8 Good practice guidelines and staff code of conduct

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards pupils we need to agree standards of good practice which form a code of conduct for all staff.

Good practice includes:

- treating all pupils with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving pupils in decisions that affect them
- encouraging positive, respectful and safe behaviour among pupils
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in pupils' behaviour and to signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- reading and understanding the school's child protection policy, staff behaviour policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, behaviour, physical contact, sexual exploitation, extremism, e-safety and information-sharing
- asking the pupil's permission before initiating physical contact, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between pupils and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse
- applying the use of reasonable force only as a last resort and in compliance with school and LSCB procedures
- referring all concerns about a pupil's safety and welfare to the DSL, or, if necessary directly to police or Children's Social Care
- following the school's rules with regard to relationships with pupils and communication with pupils, including on social media

8.1 Abuse of position of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.

In addition, staff should understand that, under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a pupil under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that pupil is over the age of consent.

8.2 Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may have an increased risk of abuse. It is important to understand that this increase in risk is due more to societal attitudes and assumptions or child protection procedures that fail to acknowledge children's diverse circumstances, rather than the individual child's personality, impairment or circumstances. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and a reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur.

To ensure that all of our pupils receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- disabled or have special educational needs
- young carers
- affected by parental substance misuse, domestic violence or parental mental health needs (known in Sandwell as Trio of Vulnerabilities and formally as The Toxic Trio)
- asylum seekers
- living away from home
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying
- living in temporary accommodation
- live transient lifestyles
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability or sexuality
- at risk of sexual exploitation
- do not have English as a first language
- at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM)
- at risk of forced marriage and honour based violence
- at risk of being drawn into extremism

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups and is not exhaustive. Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information and resources in community languages and accessible formats for children with communication needs.

8.3 Missing children

Attendance, absence and exclusions are closely monitored. A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The DSL will monitor unauthorised absence and take appropriate action including notifying the local authority, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions and/or are missing for periods during the school day. Staff must be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

8.4 Helping children to keep themselves safe

Children are taught to understand and manage risk through our personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education and sex and relationships lessons and through all aspects of school life. Our approach is designed to help children to think about risks they may encounter and with the support of staff work out how those risks might be reduced or managed. Discussions about risk are empowering and enabling for all children and promote sensible behaviour rather than fear or anxiety. Children are taught how to conduct themselves and how to behave in a responsible manner. Children are also reminded regularly about e-safety, the risks of sharing content and images online and tackling bullying, including cyber bullying procedures. The school continually promotes an ethos of respect for children, and pupils are encouraged to speak to a member of staff of their choosing about any worries they may have.

8.5 Support for those involved in a child protection issue

Child abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved.

We will support pupils, their families, and staff by:

- taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously
- nominating a link person who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact
- where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a pupil, separate link people will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest
- responding sympathetically to any request from pupils or staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety
- maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies
- storing records securely
- offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support
- following the procedures laid down in our child protection,

- whistleblowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures
- cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

8.6 Complaints procedure

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a pupil or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a pupil that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a pupil or attempting to humiliate them, bullying or belittling a pupil or discriminating against them in some way. Complaints are managed by senior staff, the headteacher and governors. An explanation of the complaints procedure is included in the **Safeguarding Information Booklet for Parents and the Safeguarding Information Booklet for Pupils.**

Complaints from staff are dealt with under the school's complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

Complaints which escalate into a child protection concern will automatically be managed under the school's child protection procedures.

8.7 Whistle blowing if you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a pupil are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's whistleblowing code enables staff to raise concerns or allegations, initially in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the headteacher. Complaints about the headteacher/principal should be reported to the chair of governors, chair of the management committee or proprietor.

Staff may also report their concerns directly to children's social care or the police if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action.

8.8 Allegations against staff

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events do happen.

A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some professionals do pose a serious risk to pupils and we must act on every allegation.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not the default option and alternatives to suspension will always be considered. In some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected. In the event of suspension the school will provide support and a named contact for the member of staff.

The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2016)* and in the school's Managing Allegations policy and procedures.

Staff, parents and governors are reminded that publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law. Publication includes verbal conversations or writing, including content placed on social media sites.

Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the school, or historical allegations will be reported to the police.

- a. An allegation relates to an adult who works with children (in a paid or unpaid capacity) and they have:
 - behaved in a way that has harmed or may have harmed a child
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against, or related to, a child
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children.
- b. In these circumstances, the allegation should be taken seriously and the Headteacher/Principal, who has the responsibility for managing allegations against persons in a position of trust in school, should be informed immediately.
- c. It is not the responsibility of the person receiving the allegation to make any enquiries or discuss the allegation with anyone other than the Headteacher.
- d. As with all other concerns about the welfare of children, the member of staff receiving the allegation should make a written record of the allegation using the informant's words - including time, date and place where the alleged incident took place, brief details of what happened, what was said and who was present. This record should be signed, dated and immediately passed on to the Head Teacher.
- e. Under no circumstances should the informant be asked to make a written record of the allegation or asked to sign any documentation. This is the responsibility of the person receiving the allegation.

8.9 Staff training

It is important that all staff receive training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation and to know what to do if they have a concern.

New staff and governors will receive a briefing during their induction, which includes the school's Child Protection Policy and staff Behaviour Policy, reporting and recording arrangements, and details for the DSL. All staff, including the headteacher (unless the headteacher is the DSL) and governors will receive training that is regularly updated and the DSL will receive training updated at least every two years including training in inter-agency procedures.

Supply staff and other visiting staff will be given the school's **Visiting Staff Leaflet**

All staff will be made aware of the increased risk to abuse of certain groups, including disabled and SEN children, looked after children and young carers.

8.10 Safer recruitment

Our school endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ safe staff by following the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016) together with the LSCB and the school's **Staff Recruitment policy and procedures.**

Safer recruitment means that applicants will:

- complete an application form which includes their employment history and explains any gaps in that history
- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications
- if offered employment, be checked in accordance with the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) regulations as appropriate to their role. This will include an enhanced DBS check and a barred list check for those engaged in Regulated Activity
- if offered employment, provide evidence of their right to work in the UK
- be interviewed, if shortlisted.

The school will also:

- verify the preferred candidate's mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
- obtain references for all shortlisted candidates, including internal candidates
- carry out additional or alternative checks for applicants who have lived or worked outside the UK
- ensure that applicants for teaching posts are not subject to a

prohibition order issued by the Secretary of State.

At least one member of each recruitment panel will have attended safer recruitment training.

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's Child Protection Policy and Staff Behaviour Policy and identification of their child protection training needs.

All staff sign to confirm they have received a copy of the Child Protection Policy and Staff Behaviour Policy.

All relevant staff (involved in early years settings and/or before or after school care for children under eight) are made aware of the disqualification and disqualification by association legislation and their obligations to disclose relevant information to the school.

The school obtains written confirmation from supply agencies or third party organisations that agency staff or other individuals who may work in the school have been appropriately checked.

Trainee teachers will be checked either by the school or by the training provider, from whom written confirmation will be obtained.

The school maintains a single central record of recruitment checks undertaken.

8.11 Regulated Activity

Schools are 'specified places' which means that the majority of staff and volunteers will be engaged in regulated activity. A fuller explanation of regulated activity can be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016) part three.

8.12 Volunteers

Volunteers, including governors will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the school and contact with pupils. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised or be allowed to engage in regulated activity.

8.13 Supervised volunteers

Volunteers who work only in a supervised capacity and are not in regulated activity will undergo the safe recruitment checks appropriate to their role, in accordance with the school's risk assessment process and statutory guidance.

8.14 Contractors

The school checks the identity of all contractors working on site and requests DBS checks and barred list checks where required by statutory

guidance. Contractors who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity.

Site security

Visitors to the school, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given a badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations to ensure children in school are kept safe. The headteacher will exercise professional judgment in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site.

8.15 Extended school and off-site arrangements

All extended and off site activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our pupils attend off-site activities, including day and residential visits and work related activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

8.16 Mobile phone usage, photography and images

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent and legitimate reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or distributing images, so we must ensure that we have some safeguards in place.

To protect pupils the school staff will:

- never use personal mobile phones on school premises other than in staffroom or outside of school
- never use a personal mobile phone to take photographs of pupils
- always use a school camera to photograph evidence for internal use only
- seek parental consent for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications)
- use only the pupil's first name with an image
- ensure pupils are appropriately dressed
- encourage pupils to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them.
- during school performances parents are requested to only photograph their own child during photograph opportunities at the end of each performance. The Principal requests that no photographs are uploaded on to social media.

8.17 e-Safety

Our pupils increasingly use electronic equipment on a daily basis to access the internet and share content and images via social networking sites such as Facebook, twitter, MSN, Tumblr, Snapchat and Instagram.

Unfortunately some adults and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to grooming and enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. Pupils may also be distressed or harmed by accessing inappropriate websites that promote unhealthy lifestyles, extremist behaviour and criminal activity.

The school's **e-safety policy** explains how we try to keep pupils safe in school and protect and educate pupils in the safe use of technology. Cyberbullying and sexting by pupils will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. Serious incidents may be managed in line with our sexual exploitation policy or child protection procedures.

Many pupils own or have access to hand held devices and parents are encouraged to consider measures to keep their children safe when using the internet and social media at home and in the community.

All staff receive e-safety training and the school's e-safety coordinator is Heather Chesters.....

8.18 Staff/pupil relationships

The school provides advice to staff regarding their personal online activity and has strict rules regarding online contact and electronic communication with pupils. Staff found to be in breach of these rules may be subject to disciplinary action or child protection investigation.

10 Dealing with a Disclosure

- a. Where a pupil actually discloses that he/she has been abused the following guidelines must be followed:

RECEIVE

- b. If a child wants to talk to you, never ask them to come back later. Ask them what they want to talk to you about and, if you are concerned about their welfare, give them the time to speak to you.
- c. Never promise confidentiality, inform the child that you are happy to talk to them but if they tell you anything that you believe may be putting them at harm that you will have to talk to someone.
- d. Listen carefully to the child. Do not stop a child who is freely recalling information.
- e. Where a child is visibly upset or has an obvious injury, it is good practice to ask a child why they are upset or how an injury was caused, or respond to a child wanting to talk to you to help clarify vague concerns and result in the right action being taken.

REACT

- f. If you need to clarify information ask open-ended questions e.g. "Is there anything you'd like to tell me?", "Can you explain to me..." Can you describe to me...."
- g. Never ask leading or suggestive questions e.g. 'Did he/she do anything that they shouldn't have done?'
- h. Never ask 'accusing' questions e.g. "Why didn't you tell someone earlier?"
- i. Never criticise the alleged perpetrator, it may be someone that they will continue to live with.
- j. Never ask the pupil to repeat their disclosure for any other member of staff; it is your responsibility to share the information
- k. These four factors may compromise enquiries that need to be made later by Children's Social Care or Police.

REASSURE

- l. Ensure that the child is aware that they have done the right thing in talking to you and that they have not done anything wrong.

- m. If you have any concerns that the child has been, or is at risk of harm, you must tell them that you will speak to someone to get help.

RECORD

- n. Make notes as soon as possible afterwards using the words that the child has used.
- o. Do not record your assumptions and interpretations, just what you heard and saw.
- p. Do not destroy original notes even if you later write things up more neatly and fully.
- q. Record the date, time and place of the disclosure.
- r. Sign any written records and identify your position in the school setting.
- s. Do not ask a child to write an account or sign any of your documentation as this may compromise enquiries that need to be made later by children's social care or Police.

REFER

- t. Immediately inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection (Sarah Cockshott) or in their absence the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection (Sharon Brackpool /Emma Jones) who will be responsible for following the appropriate procedures. In the absence of anyone being available in school, contact the Community Operating Group Social worker for advice.
- u. To consult with your Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection does not mean a referral has been made. This decision is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection who will contact the appropriate agency as and when required.
- v. If you are unhappy about the response you receive from your Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection contact the Locality Community Operating Group (COG) for your area (0121 569 7294) or, in their absence, contact the MASH Contact Centre on 0121 569 3100 where you may be put through to speak to a qualified social worker.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU LEAVE SCHOOL WITHOUT DISCUSSING YOUR CONCERNS WITH SOMEONE.

11 Making a Referral

- a. A referral involves sharing information in line with Multi Agency Threshold Document to either the Early Help Team, with the consent of the parents/carers, Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) or the Police in matters of immediate risk (see Appendix C).
- b. Parents/carers should be informed if a referral is being made except in the circumstances outlined in communication with parents
- c. However, inability to inform parents for any reason should not prevent a referral being made to children's social care via the MASH Service. It would then become a joint decision with Children's Services about how and when the parents should be approached and by whom.
- d. If low level multi agency support is required for a child and/or their family, the Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection will, with consent of the parent/carer, refer to the Early Help Team to enable the most appropriate services and support to be indentified. This may be targeted multi-agency support to help the family resolve any identified concerns.
- e. If the concerns are more complex and require statutory intervention then the Designated Safeguarding Lead for child protection will refer the matter to Children's Social Care via the MASH service where a decision will be made whether any enquiries are needed under Section 17 (child in need enquiry) or Section 47 (child protection enquiry) of the Children Act 1989. A flowchart can be found at Appendix D detailing the referral procedure.

How to make a referral to Childrens Social Care if a child is at risk of significant harm

- f. **Step 1** - Complete a Multi Agency Referral Form (MARF) and send in to the MASH secure email address on the front of the form. Be prepared to give as much of the following information as possible using the SAFER guidelines (see Appendix B). If the child is aged 10 – 17 a CSE screening tool should also be completed
- g. **Step 2** - If a child is at imminent significant risk of harm/immediate danger (and reporting concerns cannot wait an hour while a MARF is completed) the referrer should consider telephoning 999 and Children's Social Care's Contact Centre (0121 569 3100). A MARF will also need to be completed without delay
- h. Accurately record the action agreed following the referral or that no further action is to be taken and the reasons for this decision noting with

whom discussions were held and who made the decisions on the appropriate school form.

Concerns re: Terrorism/Radicalisation

- i. Contact can be made with the confidential Anti-Terrorist Hotline 0800 789 321 or contact made with the LA Prevent Strategy Coordinator [Manjeet Pangli@sandwell.org.uk](mailto:Manjeet_Pangli@sandwell.org.uk) or sarfraz_khan@sandwell.gov.uk for further advice.

12 Confidentiality

Safeguarding children raises issues of confidentiality that must be clearly understood by all staff/volunteers in schools.

- a. All staff in schools, both teaching and non-teaching staff, have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with other professionals, particularly children's social care and the Police.
- b. If a child wishes to confide in a member of staff/volunteer and requests that the information is kept secret, the member of staff/volunteer will tell the child, in an appropriate manner to the individual needs of the child, that they cannot promise confidentiality and may need to pass the information on to help keep the child or other children safe.
- c. Staff/volunteers who receive information about children and their families in the course of their work should share that information within the expectations of the schools confidentiality policy and other relevant policies e.g. the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, SSCB inter-agency procedures.

13 Communication with Parents

- a. The school will always discuss concerns with parents/carers and consent for any referrals should be sought unless to do so would:
 - Place the child at risk of significant harm or further risk of significant harm.
 - place a vulnerable adult at risk of harm
 - compromise any enquiries that need to be undertaken by Children's Social Care or the Police
- b. The school will endeavour to ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibilities placed on the school and staff for safeguarding children.

14 Record Keeping

- a. The importance of good clear child welfare and child protection record keeping has been highlighted in the learning from serious case reviews. Good up to date record keeping of concerns and action taken is essential for two main reasons:
 - It helps schools identify causes for concern at an early stage. Often it is only when a number of seemingly minor issues are seen as a whole, that a pattern can be seen indicating safeguarding or child protection concern.
 - It helps schools monitor and manage their safeguarding practices and provides evidence of robust and effective safeguarding policy and practice
- b. A record of a concern, suspicion or allegation should be made at the time of or as soon as possible after the event. Any member of staff receiving a disclosure of abuse from a child or young person, or noticing signs or symptoms of possible abuse in a child or young person, will make a written record within the hour recording the disclosure using the child's own words, what was said or seen and the location both of the abuse and the disclosure. Dates and times of events should be recorded as accurately as possible, together with a note of when the record was made.
- c. A record should be made of any visible marks or injuries to a child that give cause for concern, this may be completed on a body map The child should not be examined intimately or pictures taken of any injuries/marks.
- d. All records must be signed and dated clearly with the name of the signatory clearly printed.
- e. When a child has made a disclosure, the member of staff/volunteer should:
 - Make brief notes as soon as possible after the conversation using the appropriate form utilised by the school.
 - Not destroy the original notes in case they are needed by a court
 - Record the date, time, place and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child

- Record statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions
 - Distinguish fact from opinion
- f. Children **MUST NOT** be asked to make a written statement themselves or to sign any records.
- g. All records of a child protection nature (handwritten or typed) are given to the DSL before the end of the working day. These should be filed in individual pupil files in Chronological order and a Chronology of significant events should be maintained at the front of the file.
- h. No copies should be retained by the member of staff or volunteer
- i. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that all safeguarding records are managed and transferred in accordance with the Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005.

15 Physical Interventions

- a. It is important to allow children to do what they can for themselves, but depending on age and circumstances (i.e. a child who is hurt, who needs instruction in the use of a particular instrument/piece of equipment, safety issues such as the need to prevent a child hurting themselves or others), it may be necessary for some physical contact to take place.
- b. Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 enables school staff to use 'reasonable force' to prevent a pupil from:
- Committing any offence (or, for a pupil under the age of criminal responsibility, what would be an offence for an older pupil);
 - Causing personal injury to, or damage to the property of, any person (including the pupil himself); or
 - Prejudicing the maintenance of good order and discipline at the school or among any pupils receiving education at the school, whether during the teaching session or otherwise.
- c. The general guidance on The Use of Reasonable force: Guidance for Head teachers, staff and Governing Bodies (2013) and continues to be supplemented by a specialist guidance document, namely 'Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Staff working with

Children and Adults who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorders' (2012) and 'Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupil with Severe Behavioural Difficulties'. The circular entitled Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Staff Working with Children and Adults who display Extreme Behaviour in Association with Learning Disability and /or Autism Spectrum Disorders applies to all special school settings. Section 246 of the Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 requires the Governing Body to ensure that a procedure is in place for recording each significant incident in which a member of staff uses force on a pupil; and reporting each such incident to each parent of the pupil as soon as practicable after the incident. The member of staff must not report the incident to a parent if it appears to that member of staff that doing so would be likely to result in significant harm to the pupil. If that is the case, or if there is no parent of the pupil to whom the incident could be reported, then the incident must be reported to the local authority where the pupil normally lives.

- d. There is separate guidance on the use of force by staff in Further Education colleges: www.aoc.co.uk and applies to school pupils who receive some of their education in an FE college.

16 Statutory School policies

- a. A full list of statutory policies can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-policies-for-schools> . Note that none of these policies relate to safeguarding and child protection.

17 Other Recommended Policies

Anti-bullying	PSHE curriculum
Drugs and substance misuse	Race, Disability and Equality Policy
E-Safety (including Acceptable Use Policies and Use of Digital Images)	Recruitment and selection
First aid (including management of medical conditions, intimate care)	Physical Intervention
Management of allegations against staff	Whistle blowing

18 Useful Telephone Numbers

Sandwell Contact Centre – 0121 569 3100

West Midlands Police – 101 or in an emergency 999

Local Authority Child Protection Officers for Education – 0121 569 8144

Local Authority Designated Officer – 0121 569 4770

CSE Team – 0121 569 8690

Prevent (Extremism) Coordinator Manjeet Pangli

Prevent Support Worker Sarfraz Khan – 0121 569 2201

Tipton COG – 0121 5697291

Wednesbury COG – 0121 569 7294

West Bromwich Central COG – 0121 569 7293

Oldbury COG – 0121 569 7295

Rowley COG – 0121 569 7296

Smethwick COG – 0121 569 7297

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Physical Abuse

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

Signs of possible physical abuse

- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- Injuries which occur to the body in places which are not normally exposed to falls or rough games.
- Injuries which have not received medical attention.
- Reluctance to change for, or participate in, games or swimming.
- Bruises, bites, burns and fractures, for example, which do not have an accidental explanation.
- The child gives inconsistent accounts for the cause of injuries.
- Frozen watchfulness.

Possible effects of physical abuse

Physical abuse can lead directly to neurological damage, physical injuries, disability and in extreme cases death. Physical abuse has been linked to aggressive behaviour in children, emotional and behavioural problems and learning difficulties.

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 cyberbullying),
- 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.

Signs of possible emotional abuse

- Depression, aggression, extreme anxiety, changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where a child withdraws or becomes clingy;
- Obsessions or phobias;
- Sudden underachievement or lack of concentration;
- Seeking adult attention and not mixing well with other children;
- Sleep or speech disorders;
- Negative statements about self;
- Highly aggressive or cruel to others;
- Extreme shyness or passivity;
- Running away, stealing and lying.

Possible effects of emotional abuse

If a child suffers sustained emotional abuse there is increasing evidence of adverse long-term effects on their development. Emotional abuse has a significant impact on a developing child's mental health, behaviour and self-esteem. It can be especially damaging in infancy and can be as important as the other more visible forms of abuse, in terms of its impact on the child. Domestic violence, adult mental health problems and parental substance misuse may be features in families where children are exposed to such abuse.

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 also 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,
- 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.

Signs of possible sexual abuse

- Any allegations made by a child concerning sexual abuse.
- The child has an excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and inappropriate knowledge of adult sexual behaviour for their age, or regularly engages in sexual play inappropriate for their age.
- Sexual activity through words, play or drawing.

- Repeated urinary infections or unexplained stomach pains.
- The child is sexually provocative or seductive with adults.
- Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home.
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares which sometimes have overt or veiled sexual connotations.
- Eating disorders such as anorexia or bulimia.

Possible effects of sexual abuse

Disturbed behaviour including self-harm, inappropriate sexual behaviour, sadness, depression and loss of self-esteem has all been linked to sexual abuse. Its adverse effects may last long into adult life. The severity of the impact on the child is believed to increase the longer the abuse continues, the more serious the abuse, the younger the child at the start, and the closeness of the relationship to the abuser. The child's ability to cope with the experience of sexual abuse, once recognised, can be strengthened by the support of a non-abusive adult carer who believes the child, helps the child understand the abuse, and is able to offer help and protection. Some adults who sexually abuse children were themselves sexually abused as children.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual exploitation.

Signs include:

- underage sexual activity
- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex
- repeat sexually transmitted infections
- in girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
- receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources
- having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile
- having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)
- changes in the way they dress
- going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- seen at known places of concern
- moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are
- getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- contact with known perpetrators
- involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers
- associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation

- recruiting other young people to exploitative situations
- truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress
- self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders
- drug or alcohol misuse
- getting involved in crime
- police involvement, police records
- involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership
- injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

Sandwell CSE Team are striving to coordinate intelligence by

- CSE Mapping and intelligence: perpetrators, areas, links, trends
- Hotels and taxis and events
- Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) has the following support
 - Targeted Youth Support
 - Women's Aid
 - Barnardos
 - Specialist CSE Social Workers

CSE Screening Tool MUST be completed in Sandwell for ALL children aged 10-18 who are subject to an Early Help Assessment or a MARF. For further information see guidance sheets regarding CSE support from CSE team within Sandwell MASH. Complete the CSE Screening Tool when completing a MARF or EHA

http://www.sandwellscb.org.uk/site/whats_new.html

Use the online CSE Tool from Brook

<https://www.brook.org.uk/our-work/cse-e-learning-tool>

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);
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

Signs of possible neglect

- Dirty skin, body smells, unwashed, uncombed hair and untreated lice
- Clothing that is dirty, too big or small, or inappropriate for weather conditions
- Frequently left unsupervised or alone
- Frequent diarrhea
- Frequent tiredness
- Untreated illnesses, infected cuts or physical complaints which the carer does not respond to
- Frequently hungry
- Overeating junk food

Possible effects of neglect

- Neglect can seriously impair a child's health, physical and intellectual growth and development, and can cause long term difficulties with social functioning, relationships and educational progress. Extreme cases of neglect can cause death.

For further information about neglect please see Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board's [neglect policy](#).

Forced Marriage (FM)

This is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party.

Forced marriage is a CRIME. It is a form of violence against women and men, domestic abuse, a serious abuse of human rights, and where a minor is involved, child abuse. · While it is important to have an understanding of the motives that drive parents to force their children to marry, these motives should not be accepted as justification for denying them the right to choose a marriage partner and enter freely into marriage. · A person's capacity to consent can change. With the right support and knowledge, a person with a learning disability may move from a position of lacking capacity to consent to marriage, to having capacity. However, some children and adults with learning disabilities are given no choice and/or do not have the capacity to give informed consent to marriage and all it entails.

The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) is a joint Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Home Office unit which was set up in January 2005 to lead on the Government's forced marriage policy, outreach and casework. It operates both inside the UK, where support is provided to any individual, and overseas, where consular assistance is provided to British nationals, including dual nationals.

The FMU operates a public helpline to provide advice and support to victims of forced marriage as well as to professionals dealing with cases. The assistance

provided ranges from simple safety advice, through to aiding a victim to prevent their unwanted spouse moving to the UK ('reluctant sponsor' cases), and, in extreme circumstances, to rescues of victims held against their will overseas.

The FMU undertake an extensive outreach and training programme of around 100 events a year, targeting both professionals and potential victims. The FMU also carry out media campaigns, such as 2015's 'right to choose' campaign, where the FMU commissioned a short film to raise awareness amongst young people at risk of being forced into marriage, as well as potential perpetrators.

Contact

Telephone: +44 (0) 20 7008 0151

- Email: fmufco.gov.uk
- Email for outreach work: fmuoutreach@fco.gov.uk
- Facebook: [Forced Marriage page](#)
- Twitter: [@FMUnit](#)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM.

What is FGM?

It involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

4 types of procedure:

Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris

Type 2 Excision – partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora

Type 3 Infibulation entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia

Type 4 all other procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping the genital area.

When should a referral be considered?

Mandatory reporting 2015

Section 5B of the 2003 Act¹ introduces a mandatory reporting duty which requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s which they identify in the course of their professional work to the police. The duty came into force on 31 October 2015.

Under 18 & FGM is 'Known' ✓

•Seen ✓

•Disclosed ✓

Report to POLICE

Suspected or At Risk?

Usual Safeguarding procedure✓

Worried about FGM? Call the FGM helpline if you're worried a child is at risk of, or has had, FGM.

It's free, anonymous and we're here 24/7.

[0800 028 3550](tel:08000283550) or email fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk

Useful Sources of Information:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469448/FGM-Mandatory-Reporting-procedural-info-FINAL.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/380125/MultiAgencyPracticeGuidelinesNov14.pdf

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416323/Fact sheet - FGM -](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416323/Fact_sheet_-_FGM_-_)

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage
- Preserves a girl's virginity
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage
- Upholds family honour
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Fulfils a religious requirement
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

Is FGM legal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is **illegal** in most countries including the UK.

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the 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

The 'One Chance' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings /schools/colleges take action **without delay**.

APPENDIX B

Aide-memoire for Professionals to support efficient and appropriate telephone referrals of children who may be suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm

Situation

- I am (give your name / designation / base). I am calling about (child's name(s) / date of birth / address, or mother's details if an unborn child).
- I am calling because I believe this child is at risk of harm.
- The parents are/aren't aware of the referral.

Assessment and actions

- I have assessed the child and the specific concerns are (provide specific factual evidence, ensuring the points in Section A are covered).
- Or: I fear for the child's safety because (provide specific facts – what you have seen, heard and/or been told).
- An Early Help Assessment has/hasn't been completed / followed prior to this referral.
- The child is now (describe current condition and whereabouts).
- I have not been able to assess the child but I am concerned because ...
- I have (actions taken to make the child safe).

Family factors

- Specific family factors making this child at risk of significant harm are (base on the Assessment of Need Framework i.e. parenting capacity, family/environment, child's developmental needs)
- Additional factors creating vulnerability are ...
- Although not enough to make this child safe now, the strengths in the family situation are ...

Expected response

- In line with "Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education 2007", "Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015" and Section 17 and / or Section 47 of the Children Act I recommend that a specialist social care assessment is undertaken (urgently?).
- Other recommendations.
- Ask: Do you need me to do anything now?

Referral and recording

- I will follow up with a written referral MARF and would appreciate it if you would get back to me as soon as you have decided your course of action.
- Exchange names and contact details with the person taking the referral.
- Now complete the MARF ensuring that it is sent within 24 hours and record details and time and outcomes of telephone referral.

APPENDIX C

CHILD PROTECTION AND THE USE OF SHARED SPORTS FACILITIES:

This policy brings together two really important themes for our young people; being fit and active and keeping safe. All of us who are involved in the many agencies that support our children recognise the enjoyment and health benefits that sport can play in their lives.

Sport has a lot to offer our children. Sports organisations reach a broad audience of young people. Sport can and does have a very powerful and positive influence on young people. It can provide valuable opportunities for success, enjoyment, achievement, personal and social development and development of positive life skills. It can help develop their self-esteem, leadership and teamwork skills. It contributes to a healthy lifestyle by encouraging young people's physical, mental and emotional well-being.

All guidance within this section of the policy should be read in conjunction with the '*Safer in Sports Leaflet*' – DfES

To ensure the safety and wellbeing of young people using sports facilities within a shared environment, a member of staff must always be present whilst using the facility. Staff must ensure the changing room is not being used by adults at the time children are to use them. This also applies to the use of toilet facilities.

Adults should not change or shower at the same time as the young people using the same facility.

Young people should be supervised at all times in the changing rooms by a member of staff or volunteer of the same sex.

If any young person is uncomfortable changing or showering in public no pressure should be placed on them to do so. In this instance, encourage them to change or shower at home.

If the activity is mixed gender, separate changing facilities should be made available. Parents should be informed on an annual basis that facilities are offsite and the site is open to the public.

The offsite facility must have their own Child Protection Policy and have a designated welfare officer to deal with any issues.

APPENDIX D

The role of the Headteacher is to:

- Put in place procedures for handling cases of suspected abuse (including allegations against staff and volunteers) which are consistent with those agreed by Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board and easily available to all staff and volunteers for reference.
- Be responsible for following local procedures for allegations against persons in a position of trust and attend all relevant meetings when required.
- Liaise with the nominated governor on child protection issues and the School policy.
- Appoint a designated member of staff for child protection to co-ordinate action within the school and liaise with other agencies, as appropriate, on suspected cases of safeguarding and child protection.
- Ensure that the designated member of staff for child protection receives appropriate training and support.
- Understand the role of the designated member of staff for child protection.
- Ensure that all staff know and are alert to signs of possible abuse and know what to do if they have any concerns or suspicions.
- Make parents aware of the school's Child Protection Policy.
- Work with appropriate local partners to create a safe environment for children at the School.
- Make certain that when school premises are used by members of the public, care is taken to ensure that children are not placed at risk. Where activities take place during the school day, the school and its governing body need to ensure that effective arrangements are in place.
- Ensure when services or activities are provided directly by school staff the school's arrangements for child protection will apply.
- Ensure when services or activities are provided separately by a third party, the governing body should seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place and that written agreements make clear the lines of accountability. Consideration should be given, when approving a letting, as to the backgrounds of the individuals making use of the premises. A risk assessment should be conducted prior to any letting taking place; the ultimate responsibility for approving lettings rests with the Governing Body of the school.

The role of the designated member of staff for child protection

This role is key to ensuring that proper procedures and policies are in place and are followed with regard to child protection issues and that there is a dedicated resource available for other staff, volunteers and governors to draw upon.

The designated member of staff for child protection should be a senior member of the school's leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with child protection issues, providing advice and support to other staff, liaising with the local authority (LA), and working with other agencies.

The designated person need not be a teacher but must have the status and authority within the school management structure to carry out the duties of the post including

committing resources to child protection matters, and where appropriate directing other staff.

Broad areas of responsibility proposed for the Designated Safeguarding Lead

Referrals:

- Support vulnerable children/families or refer cases of suspected abuse to the relevant service or investigating agency
- act as a source of support, advice and expertise within the school when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies
- liaise with Headteacher to inform them of any issues and ongoing investigations and ensure there is always cover for this role.

Training:

- to recognise how to identify signs of abuse and when it is appropriate to make a referral;
- have a working knowledge of how the Sandwell Quality Assurance Unit operates, the conduct of a child protection case conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school's Child Protection Policy especially new or part time staff who may work with different educational establishments;
- ensure all staff have induction training covering child protection and are able to recognise and report any concerns immediately they arise including trainee teachers and supply teachers;
- be able to keep detailed accurate secure written records of referrals/concerns;
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses at least every two years.

Raising Awareness:

- ensure the school's Child Protection Policy is updated and reviewed annually and work with the governing body regarding this;
- ensure parents/carers see copies of the Child Protection Policy to ensure they are aware of the fact that referrals may be made and the role of the school therein;
- where children leave the establishment, ensure their child protection file is copied for the new establishment as soon as possible but transferred separately from main student file. If a child leaves and the new school is not known, the appropriate process is used so that these children can be included on the database for lost students.
- Although the designated member of staff for child protection is responsible for following safeguarding and child protection procedures, it is not their responsibility or that of other school staff in schools to investigate suspected abuse. No further action should be taken than those defined in the School Child Protection Policy, inappropriate action may compromise further action.

The role of the Governing Body is to:

- have a signed Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and procedures in place that are in accordance with procedures issued by the Sandwell Safeguarding Children Board procedures as well as relevant legislation and ensure the policy is made available to parents on request;
- operate safe recruitment procedures and make sure that all appropriate checks are carried out on new staff and volunteers who will work with children, including Enhanced DBS checks as defined in the guidance issued by the Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA)
- have procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers that comply with local guidance.
- have a senior member of the school's leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with child protection issues, providing advice and support to other staff, liaising with the LA, and working with other agencies and ensure that they undertake training relevant to their role at least every 2 years.
- ensure the Headteacher, and all other staff who work with children undertake appropriate training to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for child protection effectively, that is kept up to date by refresher training at least every 3 years, and that temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities;
- remedy any deficiencies or weaknesses in regard to child protection arrangements that are brought to its attention without delay;
- ensure that a member of the governing body is nominated to be responsible for liaising with the LA and/or partner agencies, as appropriate in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Headteacher.
- review its policies and procedures annually and provides information to the LA about them and about how safeguarding and child protection duties have been discharged.
- recognise the contribution the school can make to helping children keep safe through the PSHE curriculum.
- ensure that there are safe and effective recruitment policies and disciplinary procedures in place which adhere to current legislation.
- Appoint an individual member of the governing body to champion child protection issues within the school, liaise with the Headteacher/DSP about them, and provide information and reports to the governing body. It is not appropriate for that person to take the lead in dealing with allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher. That is more properly the role of the Chair of Governors or, in the absence of a chair, the vice/deputy chair.
- Make certain that when school premises are used by members of the public, care is taken to ensure that children are not placed at risk. Where activities take place during the school day, the school and its governing body need to ensure that effective arrangements are in place.
- Ensure when services or activities are provided directly by school staff the school's arrangements for child protection will apply.
- Ensure when services or activities are provided separately by a third party, the governing body should seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place and that written agreements make clear the lines of accountability. Consideration should be given, when approving a letting, as to the backgrounds of the individuals making use of the premises. A risk assessment should be conducted prior to any letting taking place; the ultimate responsibility for approving lettings rests with the Governing Body of the school.

- Whether the governing body acts collectively or an individual member takes the child protection lead, it is imperative that all governors undertake child protection training to understand the processes that the School should follow.

APPENDIX E

www.nspcc.org.uk

Why looked after children are a priority

There are around 90,000 children in care at any one time in the UK (see [statistics](#)). The majority enter care because of abuse and neglect and 45% have a diagnosable mental health condition ([Meltzer et al, 2003](#)). For these children care is a vital part of our child protection and family support system.

Thanks to dedicated carers and other professionals there have been significant improvements to the care system in recent years and the government has made improving care a priority. But care still fails some of our most vulnerable children, with too many going on to have poor experiences in care or after they leave.

Generally children in care continue to have poorer outcomes than the wider population – particularly in relation to educational achievement, homelessness and mental health. It is difficult to determine the extent to which these outcomes were caused by the child's experiences prior to coming into care, rather than their experiences once in care. However we do know that further support is needed to help these children and young people overcome the effects of the abuse and neglect they have suffered.

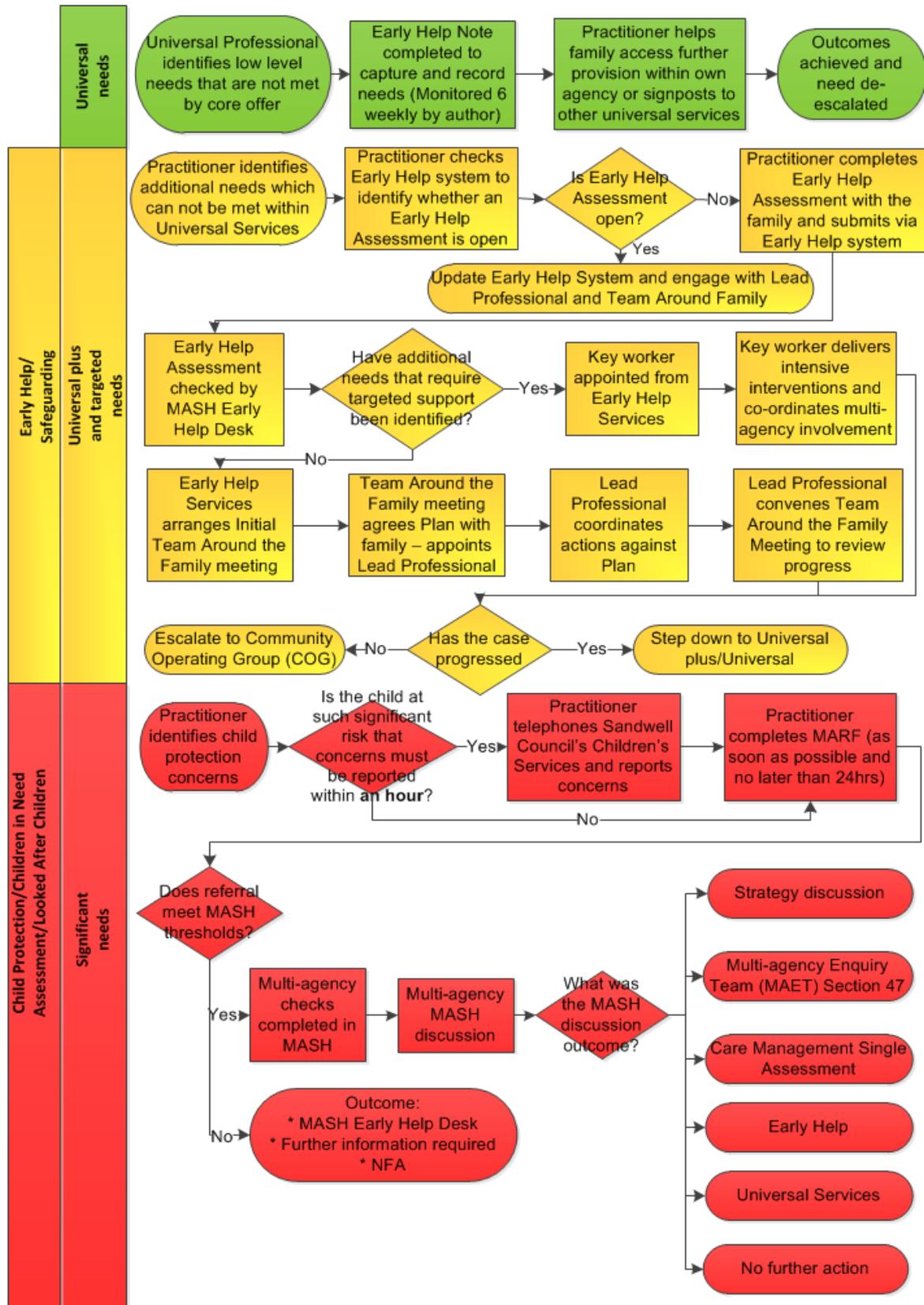
It is wrong to assume all children in care are kept safe. A minority are at continued risk of abuse or neglect, including from their carers, other young people and those in the wider community who target them.

Children in care who call ChildLine tell us that they continue to feel vulnerable and isolated, leaving them at risk of harm. For some, care does too little to compensate for the harm they have already suffered and for others the care experience compounds that harm (see [Looked after children talking to ChildLine](#), 2011).

Better support is needed to help these young people overcome the effects of the abuse and neglect they have suffered and to enable them to realise their potential. Care must provide effective therapeutic support for children and young people and protect them from current and future harm.

The NSPCC is committed to ensuring care provides a positive, supportive experience for all looked after children.

APPENDIX F: Process Map



APPENDIX G

Safeguarding Guidance PREVENT (Separate Policy Available)

Definition:

In order for schools and childcare providers to fulfil the Prevent duty, it is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of schools' and childcare providers' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation) whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

Physical and Behavioural Observations:

- Concerning things the young person may say
- Having strong values and beliefs
- Often going beyond the norms of society, but this is subjective as what is the norm in one society or community may not be the norm for another
- It can be a strong view with no room for maneuver
- Fostering hatred, causing inter-community conflict
- Engaging in physical violence against conflicting values
- Presenting threatening behaviour causing bodily and mental harm
- Essentially a move to action

Action to be considered:

As explained above, if a member of staff in a school has a concern about a particular young person they should follow the school's normal safeguarding procedures, including discussing with the school's Designated Senior Person for Child Protection, and where deemed necessary, with Children's Social Care. In Prevent priority areas, the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support. In Sandwell this is Manjeet Pangli, supported by Sarfraz Khan 0121 569 2201

You can also contact your local police force or dial 101 (the non-emergency number). They can talk to you in confidence about your concerns and help you gain access to support and advice.

The Department for Education has dedicated a telephone helpline (020 7340 7264) to enable staff and governors to raise concerns relating to extremism directly. Concerns can also be raised by email to counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk Please note that the helpline is not intended for use in emergency situations, such as a child being at immediate risk of harm or a security incident, in which case the normal emergency procedures should be followed

If you hold the information, you hold the risk!

Support with Referrals

Sandwell Thresholds Document – download your copy from:

http://www.sandwellscb.org.uk/site/pdfs/multi_agency_threshold_20140805.pdf

Working Together 2015 – download your copy from:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working Together to Safeguard Children.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf)

The Prevent Duty Guidance August 2015

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill

Factsheet – Part 5 Chapter 1 – ‘Prevent’

DutyCTSBill@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk

Sandwell Referral System:

At present, there are the following ways to access advice, support and to make referrals. This may change in the near future to centralise referrals and bring this in line with other safeguarding referrals in Sandwell.

MARFs are to be sent to: access_team@sandwell.gcsx.gov.uk

Referral forms from and to be sent to: prevent_inbox@savell.gov.uk

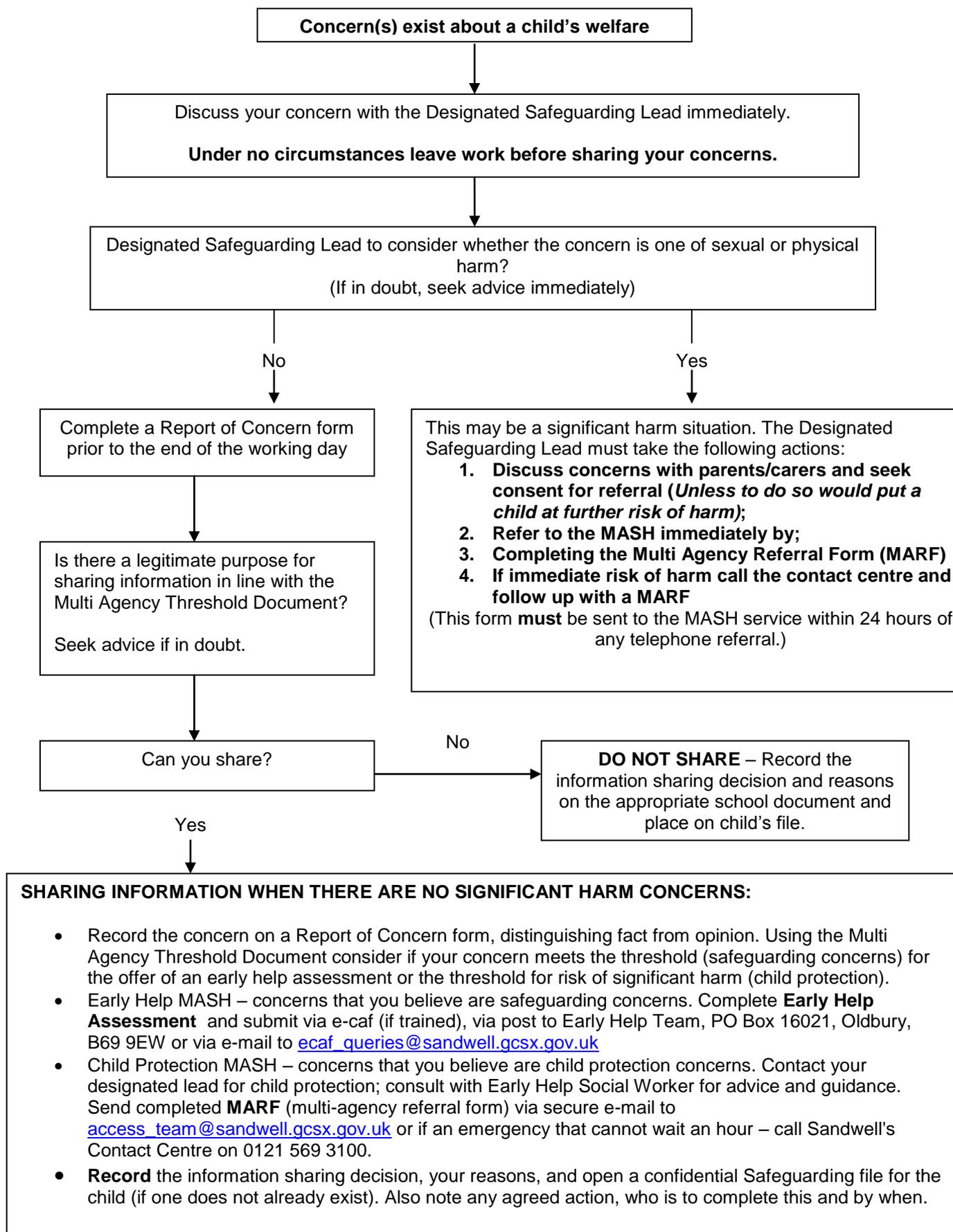
Prevent@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk

Sarfraz Khan, Prevent Officer 0121 569 2201, Sarfraz_khan@sandwell.gov.uk Police

Constable Richard Holder, Police Prevent Officer for the West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit r.holder@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk

Dave Allport, Founder / Director REWIND UK and Home Office approved Trainer / Intervention Provider www.rewind.org.uk

Appendix H: Safeguarding and Promoting Children’s Welfare Procedural Flowchart



Appendix I - Peer on Peer Abuse

Definition

There is no clear boundary between incidents that should be regarded as abusive and incidents that are more properly dealt with as bullying, sexual experimentation etc. This is a matter of professional judgement.

If one child or young person causes harm to another, this should not necessarily be dealt with as abuse: bullying, fighting and harassment between children are not generally seen as child protection issues. However, it may be appropriate to regard a young person's behaviour as abusive if:

- There is a large difference in power (for example age, size, ability, development) between the young people concerned; or
- The perpetrator has repeatedly tried to harm one or more other children; or
- There are concerns about the intention of the alleged perpetrator.

If the evidence suggests that there was an intention to cause severe harm to the victim, this should be regarded as abusive whether or not severe harm was actually caused.

Allegations of Abuse made against other Children

It is recognised that sometimes children are capable of abusing their peers. All children should be able to attend school and learn in a safe environment. When this is compromised by the actions or behaviours of their peers this will be dealt with through our behaviour policy.

Prevention is a fundamental method of minimising risks and we will do this by:

- providing developmentally appropriate PSHE syllabus which develops students understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe
- Having systems in place for any student to raise concerns with staff, knowing they will be listened to, believed and valued
- Delivering targeted work on assertiveness and keeping safe to those pupils identified at risk
- developing robust risk assessments & providing targeted work for pupils identified as being a potential risk to other pupils

Sometimes allegations are made of a specific safeguarding nature. These may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. Some of the features of these could include:

- Allegations against an older pupil's behaviour towards a younger child
- Is of a serious nature possibly related to a criminal offence
- Indicates that other pupils have been affected by this pupil

- Taking part in sexting
- Photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts
- Forcing others to use drugs or alcohol

Sandwell specific guidance

Consideration will be given to whether the complaint raises a safeguarding concern and then report to the designated safeguarding person.

A factual record should be made but no attempt should be made to investigate at this stage,

The DSL can discuss the case with advisory personnel such as the COG or the Education safeguarding officer to determine if a referral to MASH is required. If there is an indication that a criminal offence has been committed then the police may become involved. School may be advised to refer this case to the police or advise parents to do so.

The DSL will speak to parents of the victim(s) and the alleged perpetrator to inform them of the referral as long as it does not put either parties at risk of further harm.

Records of action and advise will be kept on both children's file

Consideration will be given to whether the alleged perpetrator should be excluded from school according to the school's behaviour policy

If Children Services decide there will be no further action a thorough investigation will be carried out in school using the schools usual disciplinary procedure

If the school consider a safeguarding risk is still present then a full risk assessment will be carried out with a date set for follow up review.

Risks

Children are vulnerable to abuse by their peers. Such abuse should be taken as seriously as abuse by adults and should be subject to the same child protection procedures.

Professionals should not dismiss abusive behaviour as normal between young people and should not develop high thresholds before taking action.

Professionals should be aware of the potential uses of information technology for bullying and abusive behaviour between young people.

Professionals should be aware of the added vulnerability of children and young people who have been the victims of violent crime (for example mugging), including the risk that they may respond to this by abusing younger or weaker children.

The alleged perpetrator is likely to have considerable unmet needs as well as posing a significant risk of harm to other children. Evidence suggests that such children may have suffered considerable disruption in their lives, may have witnessed or been subjected to physical or sexual abuse may have problems in their educational development and may have committed other offences. They may therefore be suffering, or at risk of Suffering Significant Harm and in need of protection. Any long-term plan to reduce the risk posed by the alleged perpetrator must address their needs.

Protection and Action to be taken

It is not enough to respond to incidents as they arise: all agencies that work with children should strive to create an environment that actively discourages abuse and challenges the attitudes which underlie it. Agencies should have a policy on bullying, and on sexual and racial harassment. They should also consider the effect of adult behaviour on children who may view them as role models.

Any professional who feels that a young person has abused another child or young person should notify children's social care without delay. They will arrange Strategy Discussion through the MASH which will include the referring agency and the police.

In order to give priority to them, issues relating to the safety of victims and potential victims must be discussed first and completely separately from any issues relating to the needs of the alleged perpetrator. This will usually require separate meetings.

The strategy discussion will consider:

- Whether the alleged perpetrator seems to pose a continuing risk to any child;
- How to protect any child who appears to be at immediate risk of significant harm;
- Whether Section 47 Enquiries should be initiated (or continued if they have already begun) and how they should be handled; and
- What action should be taken in respect of the alleged perpetrator, for example arranging a risk management meeting.

It is important to co-ordinate action to address these issues: no agency should initiate action that has implications for another agency without appropriate consultation unless this is unavoidable in order to protect the safety of a child.

The victim

The strategy discussion will consider what action is necessary to ensure the immediate safety of the identified victim(s) and what further enquiries are necessary to assess any further risk. A child protection conference must be arranged unless the child does not appear to be at continuing risk of significant harm.

Where a young person has abused a sibling, planning must include consideration of the support needs of the parents. If victim and perpetrator are members of the same family/household, before making any arrangement to return the perpetrator to the family/household it is critical to ensure that the victim's views have been heard and that s/he feels safe.

A child protection conference may conclude that the victim is not in need of a child protection plan, but may be a child in need of support to address her/his needs arising

from the abuse - for example referral to The Children's Society (formerly My Shield) Counselling Service, CAMHS or another victim support agency.

The alleged perpetrator

It is not appropriate to initiate Section 47 Enquiries in respect of the alleged perpetrator unless there is information suggesting that they are at continuing risk of significant harm. However young people who abuse others frequently have considerable needs themselves, so an assessment of the alleged perpetrator's needs should be carried out.

Any decision on action in respect of the alleged perpetrator must be based on the risk they pose to other children and what can be done to minimise this risk. If the alleged perpetrator is over the age of 10, consideration should also be given to whether action under the criminal justice system would be appropriate.

If there is evidence that the alleged perpetrator has also been the victim of abuse, the police will consider whether to initiate a separate criminal investigation relating to this.

The alleged perpetrator is likely to pose a continuing risk to others unless the opportunity for further abuse is ended and the young person and their family have agreed to work with relevant agencies to address the problem. It has also been proposed that the risk remains high unless the young person accepts responsibility for the abusive behaviour, but more recent research has suggested that in the case of sexually harmful behaviour, denial may be rooted in shame and a well-founded fear of consequences of admission. Consequently, while denial will have consequences for the treatment approach, it does not necessarily indicate that sexually harmful behaviour is likely to be repeated.

Assessment of an alleged perpetrator's needs will include consideration of:

- The nature, extent and context of the abusive behaviours;
- The young person's development and family and social circumstances;
- Whether the young person appears to pose a continuing risk and, if so - Who is likely to be at risk from him/her (for example self, other children, adults at risk, particular children, particular adults), and

The nature and degree of the risk;

- The young person's need for services, both those which relate to his/her harmful behaviour and other significant needs;
- Whether the young person is also at risk of significant harm and should be the subject of a child protection conference; and
- Whether action is to be taken within the criminal justice system.

If the abusive behaviour is sexual in nature, it may be helpful during this assessment to consult the sexually harmful behaviour team.

If there is a criminal case pending, the young person may have been instructed not to co-operate with an assessment and this must be taken into consideration when discussing the offence with them.

If the Assessments concludes that the young person poses a continuing risk to others, children's social care will arrange a risk management meeting. This meeting should be attended by:

- Persons who have responsibility for the welfare of any child who has been identified as currently being at risk from the perpetrator;
- Persons who have responsibility for the welfare of the perpetrator;
- Persons who have access to resources which are likely to be required to safeguard any child; and
- If the young person appears to pose a risk to adults at risk, adult social care and carers of any adult who has been identified as currently being at risk from him/her.

•
It may be appropriate to invite the sexually harmful behaviour team to attend the meeting or to submit written or verbal advice on the issues to be discussed.

It is important to keep the risk management meeting separate from any child protection conference. The purpose of the risk management meeting is to reduce the risk which the perpetrator poses to children and adults at risk both at present and in the longer term. This will include:

- Ensuring the safety of children who are likely to come into contact with the perpetrator in the immediate future;
- Action to address the perpetrator's behaviour and attitudes; and
- Monitoring progress.

The meeting will make recommendations and, where possible, will make commitments about action to be taken and resources to be provided for the safety of the children involved. Any recommendations should be based on the following assumptions:

- A victim of abuse must not be left in contact with her/his abuser without adequate protection; and
- Moving the perpetrator away from the victim to another place where there are children may not reduce the overall risk to potential victims, and may actually increase it.

The long-term control of risk may depend on an addressing any unmet needs of the perpetrator. This will be co-ordinated by children's social care.

Other children

The strategy discussion will consider:

- Whether the alleged perpetrator appears to pose a risk to any other children and young people or to adults at risk;
- Whether any further assessment of this risk is needed;
- What immediate action, if any, should be taken to minimise this risk; and
- Whether to initiate section 47 enquiries in respect of any of these children and young people.

Issues

Particular difficulties arise in responding to a child or young person who abuses another child because:

- There is no clear dividing line between abusive behaviour and normal childhood behaviour;
- Many adults who abuse children repeatedly established this pattern of behaviour in childhood or adolescence, but a single incident of abuse does not indicate that a young person is likely to abuse again; and
- Some young people who abuse have themselves been abused, but this cannot be assumed in any particular case.

The guiding principles for dealing with these situations are:

- The needs of the victim and the needs of the alleged perpetrator must be considered separately;
- In addition to safeguarding the identified victim, agencies must consider whether the alleged perpetrator seems to pose a risk to any other children;
- Children and young people who abuse others are responsible for their abusive behaviour, and safeguarding action must include addressing their behaviour and its causes;
- The alleged perpetrator is likely to have considerable unmet needs as well as posing a significant risk of harm to other children;
- There should be a co-ordinated approach by child welfare, youth offending, education and health agencies. No agency should start a course of action that has implications for any other agency without appropriate consultation.