

WHITGREAVE PRIMARY SCHOOL

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY AND PROCEDURES



Mrs Dingley (AHT/Designated Safeguarding Lead)
Mrs Parker/Mrs Guest (DHTs/Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads)

IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The policy will be evaluated and reviewed by staff and approved by the Governing Board on an annual basis. It will be implemented through staff meetings annually. Parents will be made aware of the policy through the school website.

MONITORING

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will monitor the policy and procedures to ensure that:

- Policy matches practice.
- Action regarding referrals is carried out within the specified timescales.
- Inter-agency intervention is used as necessary and information is appropriately shared.

The Designated Governor will check, on an annual basis that all safeguarding procedures and practice are carried out according to policy.

The Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures was reviewed and adopted by the Governing Board on:

Date:

Signed: _____ Head Teacher

Signed: _____ Chair of Governors

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Section 1:

DESIGNATED ROLES AND CONTACTS

Role/Agency	Name	Telephone	E-mail
Headteacher	Mrs Sarah Redfern	01902 558930	sarah.redfern@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk
DSL	Mrs Jody Dingley	As above	jody.dingley@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk
Deputy DSL/s	Mrs Sarah Redfern Mrs Emma Guest Mrs Nichola Parker Mrs Kate Merrick Mr Alex Albutt Mrs Angela Cox Mrs Laura Russell	As above	sarah.redfern@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk emma.guest@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk nichola.parker@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk katie.merrick@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk alex.albutt@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk angie.cox@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk laura.russell@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk
Mrs Jayne Pownall	Mrs Jayne Pownall	As above	
Safeguarding Governor	Mrs Jayne Pownall	As above	
Children and Young People in Care	Mrs Jody Dingley	As above	jody.dingley@whitgreaveprimary.co.uk
E-Safety Leads	Mrs Nichola Parker	As above	As above
Pastoral Team	Mrs Jody Dingley Mrs Laura Russell Mrs Jacquie Brittain Mrs Angela Cox	As above	As above Jacquie.Brittain@whitgreavejunior.co.uk
Learning Mentor	Miss Melanie Matthews	As above	Melanie.matthews@whitgreavejunior.co.uk
Intervention Projects Leader	Mrs Donna Terry	As above	Donna.terry@whitgreavejunior.co.uk
Attendance Officer	Mrs Sharon Kirby	As above	sharon.westwood@whitgreavejunior.co.uk
MASH	Social Care	555392	
Social Care out of hours	Social Care	552999	
Children's Disability Team	Social Care	550911	childrenandyoungpeople's.disabilityservice@wolverhampton.gov.uk
Adult's Disability Team	Social Care	553653 or 556780	Contact through Wolverhampton city council website
Designated Officer/LADO	Wolverhampton LADO	550661	lado@wolverhampton.gov.uk
Prevent -Community Safety Team	Wolverhampton Prevent Team	551214	safer@wolverhampton.gov.uk
FGM	Police	101 or 999	
Police	Police	101 Option 3 for WMP or 999	
Wolverhampton Virtual School Head	Darren Martindale	551039	Darren.Martindale@wolverhampton.gov.uk
Wolverhampton CSE Lead	Sandeep Gill	550523	Sandeep.gill@wolverhampton.gov.uk
NSPCC Whistleblowing helpline	NSPCC	0800 028 0285	Link available from KCSiE- NSPCC's 'What you can do to report abuse available at: help@nspcc.org.uk

Section 2:

Safeguarding Definition

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care;
- and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

(The term 'children' includes everyone under the age of 18.)

Safeguarding is what we do for all children and young people to keep them safe whilst in our care. Child protection describes the policy and procedures specifically for those young people who are at risk of serious harm or have been seriously harmed.

At Whitgreave Primary School we are committed to safeguarding children and young people and we expect everyone who works in our school to share this commitment.

Adults in our school take all welfare concerns seriously and encourage children and young people to talk to us about anything that may worry them.

Section 3:

Legislation and Guidance

The Governing Board of Whitgreave Primary School recognises and is committed to fulfilling its statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- The 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
 - 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
- The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
- The non-maintained Special Schools (England) regulations 2015
- Wolverhampton Mutli-agency Safeguarding Arrangements - Wolverhampton Safeguarding Together
- Thresholds of Support to Children and Families in Wolverhampton
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (February 2019)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2020)
- Information Sharing Advice for Safeguarding Practitioners (March 2015)
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused (March 2015)
- Sections 26 & 29 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- Children Act 1989 & 2004
- Disqualification under the Children Act 2006

Section 4:

Other Policies within School

Our policy relates to Safeguarding and Child Protection concerns and sits within a suite of other Safeguarding policies. Our policy applies to all staff (teaching and non-teaching), governors, volunteers, students, temporary and supply staff working in our school. It will be reviewed at least annually by the Governing Board and is in line with our WSCB local procedures and the expectations of the Department for Education and Ofsted which inspects schools' Safeguarding arrangements.

This policy must be seen in light of our policies on:

- Attendance and punctuality
- Admissions
- Anti- Bullying
- Behaviour Policy
- Educational Visits and Visitors
- Safer Recruitment
- Code of Conduct
- SEND
- Equal Opportunities
- PSHE and Citizenship
- E-Safety and Acceptable Use
- Health & Safety
- Medical Policy/Managing Medicines in School
- Whistleblowing
- Management of Allegations
- British Values
- Intimate Care
- Positive Handling
- RSE

Whitgreave Primary School is also part of the Wolverhampton Police Panel, along with other local Primary and Secondary Schools. This initiative involves School Leaders meeting with members of the local Police Force every half term to discuss local issues, areas of concern and areas where the Police and schools can work together to tackle and ultimately cut crime. The Police share with School Leaders information of any dealings with pupils or issues that may affect pupils in their own, respective school. The aim of this information sharing is that schools are more aware and can talk to and potentially help their own children and families to deal with and overcome any problems with which they are experiencing.

Section 5:

Principles, Aims and Values

- To provide staff with a framework to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children and, in so doing, ensure they meet their statutory responsibilities;
- To ensure consistent good practice across the school;
- To demonstrate our commitment to protecting and supporting our vulnerable children, children who need support through Early Help, a Child in Need Plan, children who have a Child Protection Plan and Looked After Children.

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We understand that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility and everyone who comes into contact with our children and families has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

We aim to:

- Establish a safe and welcoming environment in which children can learn and develop, which is underpinned by a culture of openness where both children and adults feel secure, able to talk and believe that they are being listened to.
- Ensure we practice safe recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children.
- Raise awareness of Child Protection issues and equip children with the skills needed to keep them safe.
- Ensure all stakeholders are safe and feel that they are able to put the welfare of children first without concern that there will be any negative consequences attached to their actions.
- Ensure consistent good practice across school.

The Teacher Standards state that teachers should safeguard children's well-being as part of their professional duties but we recognise that because of the day to day contact with children, all our staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse.

We will therefore:

- Recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children.
- Maintain an attitude of "it could happen here" where safeguarding is concerned.
- Adopt a 'child-centred' approach to Safeguarding and Child Protection and we will act in the 'best interests' of our children.
- Ensure that everyone is aware of their Safeguarding responsibilities.
- Provide staff, volunteers, governors and students with a framework, training and support, in order to keep children safe and secure in our schools and to inform parents and guardians how we will safeguard their children whilst they are in our care.
- Include opportunities in the PSHE and PSED curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse.

We will follow the procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Children Board and take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education to:

- Ensure we have designated senior persons for safeguarding children who have received appropriate training and support for this role.
- Ensure we have a nominated governor responsible for safeguarding children.
- Ensure we keep a central record of all staff, their qualifications and DBS information.
- Ensure all staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and responsibility for referring any concerns to the designated senior persons responsible for safeguarding children.
- Ensure that parents understand the responsibility placed on the governors, school and staff for safeguarding children.
- Ensure that we provide staff, volunteers and governors with a framework, training and support they need in order to keep children safe and secure in our school and to inform parents and guardians how we will safeguard their children whilst they are in our care.

- Notify Social Care if there is an unexplained absence of more than one day of a pupil who is on the Child Protection register.
- Develop effective links with relevant agencies and co-operate as required.
- Keep written records of concerns about children.
- Ensure all records are kept securely; separate from the main pupil file, and in locked locations.
- Follow procedures where an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer.
- Ensure safer recruitment practices are always followed.

We recognise that children who are abused or witness violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth. They may feel helplessness, humiliation and some sense of blame. School may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. When at school, their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may be withdrawn.

At Whitgreave Primary School we will endeavour to support the child through:

- The content of the curriculum.
- The ethos which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and gives pupils a sense of being valued.
- Safeguarding practices such as:
 - Carrying out first day contact checks on absence to ensure the safety of the child's whereabouts.
 - Monitoring that a child is collected at the end of a school day by a responsible adult, where appropriate.
 - Contacting parents/carers if a child has been left at school.
 - Referring all child concerns to the appropriate staff or agency for action.
 - The Behaviour Policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils.
 - Liaison with other agencies that support the pupil such as Social Services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Education Welfare Service and Educational Psychology Service (in line with 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2018).
 - Ensuring that, where a pupil on the Child Protection register leaves, their information is transferred to the new school immediately and that the child's Social Worker is informed.

These principles and values are reflected in our **school ethos**:

The welfare and safety of our children is of the utmost importance to us and we work to create a culture of security for them. We want children to feel valued, listened to and know that their wishes and feelings are respected. Within the Whitgreave Schools, we will ensure that children know:

- **We all have the right to feel safe all of the time.**
- **We can talk with someone about anything whether we feel it is big or small.**

Children are encouraged to identify a network of people at home and school whom they can approach if worried about their safety in any way.

Our schools work to provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment which promotes the social, emotional, spiritual, cultural, moral and physical development of each child as well as his/her cognitive development.

British Values

We also promote the fundamental British Values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

We ensure that through our curriculum we;

- Enable children to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and self-confidence.

- Enable children to distinguish right from wrong and to respect the civil and criminal law of England.
- Encourage children to accept responsibility for their behaviour, show initiative, and to understand how they can contribute positively to the lives of those living and working in the locality of the school and to society more widely.
- Enable children to acquire a broad general knowledge of and respect for public institutions and services in England.
- Foster tolerance and harmony between different cultural traditions by enabling children to acquire an appreciation of and respect for their own and other cultures.
- Encourage respect for other people.
- Encourage respect for democracy and support for participation in the democratic processes, including respect for the basis on which the law is made and applied in England.

Section 6:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Role of the Head Teacher

The Head Teacher will:

- Put in place procedures for handling cases of suspected abuse (including allegations against staff and volunteers) which are consistent with those agreed by the Local Safeguarding Children Board and easily available to all staff and volunteers for reference.
- Liaise with the Chair of Governors and Safeguarding Governor on Child Protection issues and school policies.
- Appoint a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs) to co-ordinate action within the school and liaise with other agencies on suspected abuse cases.
- Ensure that the DSL and DDSLs receive appropriate training and support.
- 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 local partners such as Local Authorities and Social Care Departments to create a safe environment for children within the schools.
- Operate safer recruitment procedures and make sure that all appropriate checks are carried out on new staff and volunteers who will work with children, including Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and List 99 checks where appropriate.

The Role of the Governing Board (Part Two - Keeping Children Safe in Education)

Our Chair of Governors and Safeguarding Link Governor is Mrs Jayne Pownall.

Our Governing Board will ensure they comply with their duties under legislation, they will have regard to 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in our school are effective and comply with the law at all times.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Safeguarding Policies and Procedures:

- Appropriate policies and procedures are in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare. These policies will include an effective Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy, a Code of Conduct for adults which will amongst other things include - acceptable use of technologies, staff/child relationships and communications including the use of social media and a school Behaviour Policy.

- These policies, along with our school's Behaviour Policy, part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education and information regarding the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and any Deputies, will be provided to all staff on induction. Our Governing Board will take a proportional risk based approach to the level of information that is provided to temporary staff and volunteers.
- Our Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy will describe procedures which are in accordance with government guidance and refer to locally agreed multi-agency Safeguarding arrangements put in place by the three Safeguarding partners. It will be updated annually (as a minimum), and be available publicly either via our school website or by other means.
- That the above policies and procedures, adopted by our Governing Board particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by all staff.
- Appropriate safeguarding responses are in place to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect including sexual abuse or exploitation and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future.
- Where reasonably possible, our school will hold more than one emergency contact number for each child.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputies (DDSLs):

- That they appoint an appropriate senior member of staff, from our school Leadership Team, to the role of DSL. The DSL will take lead responsibility for Safeguarding and Child Protection matters. Their role will be made explicit in the role-holder's job description (see Annex B which describes the broad areas of responsibility and activities related to the role).
- They determine whether they choose to have one or more Deputy DSL(s) as appropriate. Any Deputies appointed will be trained to the same standard as the DSL.
- That whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained Deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for Safeguarding and Child Protection, as set out above, remains with the DSL. This responsibility will not be delegated.
- That the DSL and any Deputies will liaise with the three Safeguarding partners and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard. NSPCC - 'When to call the Police' will help the DSL/DDSLs understand when they should consider calling the Police and what to expect when they do.
- That during term time the DSL and or a Deputy will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any Safeguarding concerns. Our Governing Board will arrange, in liaison with the HT/DSL, adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.
- The DSL and any Deputies will undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training will be updated every two years. The DSL will attend Prevent training. In addition to their formal training, as set out above, their knowledge and skills will be updated, (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest Safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, but at least annually.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Multi-Agency Working:

- That our school contributes to multi-agency working in line with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children.
- We, SMT and the DSL/DDSLs understand our role in the new Safeguarding partner arrangements.
- We co-operate and engage fully with the new published Safeguarding arrangements.
- Our school will work with Social Care, the Police, Health Services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. This includes providing a co-ordinated offer

of Early Help when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support to children subject to Child Protection Plans. Our school will allow access for Children's Social Care from the host Local Authority and, where appropriate, from a placing Local Authority, for that Authority to conduct, or to consider whether to conduct, a section 17 or a section 47 assessment.

- That our Safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the Local Authority as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the three Safeguarding partners. This will include understanding and reflecting local protocols for assessment and the threshold document along with supplying information as requested by the three Safeguarding partners.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Information Sharing:

Our Governing Board understand that sharing information is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse.

- Our governors understand and recognise the importance of information sharing between practitioners and local agencies. Our governors will ensure arrangements are in place that set out clearly the process and principles of information sharing within the school and with the three Safeguarding partners, other organisations, agencies and practitioners, as required.
- Our governors understand the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.
- Our governors understand the DPA 2018 and the GDPR are not barriers to sharing information, where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm, they understand that fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.
- Our governors will ensure relevant staff have due regard to the data protection principles, which allow them to share personal information, as provided for in the Data Protection Act 2018, and the GDPR. Relevant staff should be confident of the processing conditions under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR which allow them to store and share information for safeguarding purposes, including information which is sensitive and personal, and should be treated as 'special category personal data'.
- In relation to domestic violence and information sharing, as a school we follow the guidance detailed in the KCSiE document. We would not under the GDPR as supplemented by the Data Protection Act 2018 provide pupils' education data where the serious harm test under that legislation is met. Therefore, in a situation where a child is in a refuge or another form of emergency accommodation, this will mean that we can withhold education data under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR; they should do so where serious harm test is satisfied. Where in doubt staff will seek independent legal advice.
- Our governors will ensure that staff who need to share 'special category personal data' are aware that the Data Protection Act 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information. This includes allowing practitioners to share information without consent, if it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk.
- Where children leave our school, the DSL will ensure their Child Protection file is transferred to the new school as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt will be obtained from the receiving school. The file will be transferred separately from the main pupil file. Our school will ensure key staff such as DSLs and SENCOs, are aware as required.

- In addition to the Child Protection file, our DSL will also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Staff Training:

- That all staff members undergo Safeguarding and Child Protection training including online safety at induction. The training will be regularly updated. Our induction and training will be in line with advice from the three Safeguarding partners. In addition, all staff members will receive regular Safeguarding and Child Protection updates (for example, via email, staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
- Our Governing Board recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking Safeguarding training and managing Safeguarding concerns on a daily basis. Our staff will be provided with the opportunity to contribute to and shape Safeguarding arrangements and Child Protection Policy.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Online Safety:

Our Governing Board understand that our school increasingly work online and that it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.

- Appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place and take care that "over blocking" does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and Safeguarding.
- Education at home - Where children are being asked to learn online at home, our school will refer to and use the links and resources provided by the DfE: Safeguarding in Schools, Colleges and Other Providers and Safeguarding and Remote Education.

Our Governing Board responsibilities to teaching Safeguarding:

- Children are taught about Safeguarding, including Online Safety, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE), Relationships and Sex Education (RSE), Citizenship and British Values.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Inspection:

- Governors are familiar with the Ofsted Education Inspection Framework and Safeguarding: Inspecting Safeguarding in Early Years, Education and Skills Settings.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Safer Recruitment:

- Governors prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised. Our school has written recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place; and
- At least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken appropriate Safer Recruitment training.

Our Governing Board responsibilities to dealing with concerns about staff who may pose a risk of harm to children:

- There are procedures in place to manage concerns/allegations against teachers (including supply teachers and volunteers), that might indicate they would pose a risk of harm to children. These

allegations or concerns will be referred to the Designated Officer at the Local Authority (LADO), by the appropriate person. Our school will follow the procedures outlined in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

- Procedures are in place to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to Safeguarding concerns, or would have been had they not resigned.
- Our Governing Board is aware that this is a legal duty and failure to refer when the criteria are met is a criminal offence.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Peer on Peer Abuse:

- ALL staff should recognise that children can abuse their peers. Our Governing Board will ensure that ALL staff are clear about our school's policy and procedures with regard to peer on peer abuse.
- Our Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy:
 1. Includes procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse;
 2. Sets out how allegations of peer on peer abuse will be recorded, investigated and dealt with;
 3. Identifies how victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by of peer on peer abuse will be supported;
 4. Includes a statement that abuse is abuse and will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter" "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up";
 5. Acknowledges the gendered nature of peer on peer abuse, that all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously;
 6. Recognises the different forms of peer on peer abuse, such as: bullying - including cyberbullying, sexual violence and harassment, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting; and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding the Child's Wishes:

- The child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. Systems are in place for children to express their views and give feedback. Systems and processes will operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding children potentially at greater risk of harm - Children who need a Social Worker (Child in Need and Child Protection Plans):

- At Whitgreave, the DSL/or deputies are aware that some children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. Where children need a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding children requiring Mental Health support:

- At Whitgreave, we recognise that school has an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of our pupils. Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Our governing body ensures our school has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems.

Our Governing Board responsibilities to Looked After Children and Previously Looked After Children are:

- To ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep Looked After Children safe.
- To ensure that appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. They should also have information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the Authority looking after him/her. The DSL should have details of the child's Social Worker and the name of the Virtual School Head in the Authority that looks after the child.
- To enable all staff to have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep Previously Looked After Children safe. When dealing with Looked After Children and Previously Looked After Children we will ensure that all agencies work together and prompt action will be taken when necessary to safeguard these children.
- To appoint a Designated Teacher to work with Local Authorities to promote the educational achievement of registered children who are looked after and to ensure that this person has appropriate training. On commencement of the sections 4-6 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, the Designated Teacher will also have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.
- To ensure that the Designated Teacher has appropriate training and relevant qualifications and experience.
- To ensure the Designated Teacher works with the Virtual School Head to discuss how Looked After Children Pupil Premium Plus funding can be best used to support the progress of Looked After Children in the school and meet the needs identified in the child's Personal Education Plan.
- To ensure the Designated Teacher will work with the Virtual School Head to promote the educational achievement of Previously Looked After Children.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Care Leavers:

Our Governing Board knows that the Local Authority has ongoing responsibilities to Young People who cease to be looked after and become Care Leavers.

- DSLs will obtain details of the Local Authority Personal Advisor appointed to guide and support the Care Leaver, and should liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the Care Leaver.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities: Our Governing Board know that children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities may face additional Safeguarding challenges.

Our Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and Disabilities. This can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- Being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;
- Children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs; and
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

To address these additional challenges our school will consider extra pastoral support for these children when necessary.

Our Governing Board responsibilities regarding the use of 'reasonable force' in school:

Our Governing Board knows and understands there are circumstances when it is appropriate for our staff to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means 'using no more force than is needed'. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between children or blocking a child's path, or active physical contact such as leading a child by the arm out of the classroom.

Our school does not adopt a 'no contact' policy; we have a policy which allows and supports our staff to make appropriate physical contact that enables staff to fully support and protect our children. The decision on whether or not to use reasonable force to control or restrain a child is down to the professional judgement of the staff concerned and will always depend on individual circumstances.

When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving children with SEN or disabilities or with medical conditions, our school will consider the risks carefully and recognise the additional vulnerability of these groups. We will also consider our duties under the Equality Act 2010 in relation to making reasonable adjustments, non-discrimination and our Public Sector Equality Duty. By planning positive and proactive behaviour support, for instance through drawing up Individual Behaviour Plans for more vulnerable children, and agreeing them with parents and carers, our school can reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force.

The Role of the Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Leads (ANNEX B)

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is Mrs Jody Dingley.

Our Deputy Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs) are Mrs Sarah Redfern, Mrs Nichola Parker, Mrs Emma Guest, Mrs Kate Merrick, Mr Alex Albutt, Mrs Angela Cox and Mrs Laura Russell.

Our Governing Board will ensure that a senior member of staff from the Leadership Team is appointed to the role of DSL. The DSL will take lead responsibility for Safeguarding and Child Protection including Online Safety. Their responsibilities will be explicit in the role holder's job description.

Our Governing Board will determine whether to appoint additional DDSLs, they will be trained to the same level as the DSL and their responsibilities will be explicit in their job description.

Our DSL may delegate safeguarding activities to the DDSLs however the DSL will retain the lead responsibility for Safeguarding and Child Protection. This responsibility will not be delegated.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding managing referrals:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse to the Local Authority Children's Social Care as required;
- Support staff who make referrals to the Local Authority Children's Social Care;
- Refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- Support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- Refer cases, where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child, to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- Refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police, as required.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding working with others:

- Liaise with the Head Teacher to inform him or her of issues especially on-going enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- Act as a point of contact with the three Safeguarding partners.
- As required, liaise with the "case manager" (as per Part four) and the Designated Officer at the Local Authority for Child Protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member.
- Liaise with staff (especially pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, Senior Mental Health Leads and SENCO) on matters of safety and Safeguarding (including Online and Digital Safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.
- Liaise with the three safeguarding partners and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children. NSPCC - 'When to call the police' will help designated safeguarding leads understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding undertaking training:

- Undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training will be updated at least every two years.
- The DSL will undertake Prevent Awareness training.
- Training should provide designated safeguarding leads with a good understanding of their own role, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care.
- In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role.
- Understand the assessment process for providing Early Help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and Local Authority Children's Social Care referral arrangements.
- Have a working knowledge of how Local Authorities conduct a Child Protection Case Conference and a Child Protection Review 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 and Procedures, especially new and part time staff.
- Are alert to the specific needs of Children in Need, those with Special Educational Needs and Young Carers.
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation.

- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within school and with the three Safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- Can keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Understand and support the school with regards to the requirements of the Prevent Duty and can provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Can understand the unique risks associated with Online Safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school.
- Can recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school may put in place to protect them.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding raising awareness:

- Ensure the school Child Protection Policies are known, understood and used appropriately.
- Ensure the school's Child Protection Policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with the Governing Board regarding this.
- Ensure the Child Protection Policy is available publicly and parents know referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this.
- Link with the three Safeguarding partners to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on local Safeguarding arrangements.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school leadership staff. Their role could include ensuring that the school and their staff, know who these children are, understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; supporting teaching staff to identify the challenges that children in this group might face and the additional academic support and adjustments that they could make to best support these children.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding Child Protection (CP) Files:

- Ensure a child's CP file is transferred to the new school as soon as possible. This will be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt will be obtained. Our school will ensure key staff, such as the DSL, DDSLs and the SENCO are aware of any child with a safeguarding concern.

Our DSL responsibilities regarding availability:

- The DSL or DDSLs will be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any Safeguarding concerns. Whilst our DSL (or DDSLs) will be available in person, there may be occasions, in exceptional circumstance when this is not possible, however they may be available via e-mail or phone.
- Our school will arrange adequate and appropriate arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

- The DSL will ensure the LA is kept up-to-date with new contact numbers and these are updated within the Policy.
- The DSL will ensure all e-mail addresses and mobile numbers are kept up-to-date.
- The DSL and/or HT will complete a Safeguarding Report for the Governing Board at least annually.

The Role of All Staff

The Teacher Standards (2012) state that teachers, including Head Teachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties. We extend this level of duty to include all the staff and volunteers who work at Whitgreave Primary School.

All staff are given Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education together with Annexe A, all staff receive annual Safeguarding training and regular Safeguarding updates throughout the course of the year. Staff confirm that they have received, read and understood our school's Safeguarding Policies and Procedures and that they have attended Safeguarding training.

- All staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.
- All staff have a responsibility to identify children who may benefit from Early Help or who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.
- Any staff member who has a concern about a child must follow the referral process.
- All staff have a responsibility to take appropriate action, our staff will be expected to support Social Care and other agencies following referrals.
- In addition to working with the DSL or DDSLs, staff members should be aware that they may be asked to support Social Workers and other agencies to take decisions about individual children.
- During induction, all staff members will be made aware of the systems within our school which support Safeguarding and these will be explained to them as part of their induction. This includes: the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy; the Staff Handbook/Code of Conduct; the school Behaviour Policy; Keeping Children Safe in Education -part 1, Annex A, Annex B- the role of the DSL and the names of the DSL and DDSLs. (Please refer to our Induction policy and procedures).
- All staff members will receive appropriate Safeguarding/Child Protection updates regularly, but at least annually.
- All staff will be made aware of the local Early Help process and understand their role in it.
- All staff will be made aware of the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care and for statutory assessments, especially Children in Need (section 17) and a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm (Section 47) that may follow a referral along with the role that they may be expected to play in such assessments.
- All staff will be made aware of what to do if a child discloses that he/she is being abused or neglected.
- All staff members will be made aware of the types and signs of abuse and neglect so that they can identify cases of children who may need help or protection.
- Staff members working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where Safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the best interests of the child and always speak to the DSL or DDSLs immediately.
- All staff should be aware of the Seven Golden Rules for sharing information, if in any doubt about sharing information staff should speak to the DSL or a DDSL. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of children.

- Staff should ensure that if a child has made a disclosure, they are aware that the information will only be shared with the DSL and Children's Social Care. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse.
- Our staff will be alert to the potential need for any child who: is disabled and has specific needs; has Special Educational Needs; is a Young Carer; is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social behaviour including gangs and organised crime; frequently goes missing from care or home, is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves; is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation; is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child; has returned home to their family from care; is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect; is at risk of being radicalised or exploited and is a privately fostered child.
- All staff should speak to the DSL with regards to any concerns about Female Genital Mutilation. Our teachers know that there is a legal duty placed upon, teachers must report to the Police if they discover that an act of Female Genital Mutilation appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18.
- If staff have concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including volunteers) posing a risk of harm to children, then the concern should be referred to the Head Teacher. If the concern is about the Head Teacher, the member of staff should report this to the Chair of Governors. Our staff will comply with the guidelines in Part Four of Keeping Children Safe in Education.
- All staff and volunteers should raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in our school's Safeguarding regime. Staff should follow the school's Whistleblowing Policy and Procedures or contact the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline.

Conduct of Staff

At all times, members of staff are required to work in a professional way with children. All staff should be aware of the dangers inherent in:

- Working alone with a child.
- Physical interventions.
- Cultural and gender stereotyping.
- Dealing with sensitive information.
- Giving to and receiving gifts from children and parents.
- Contacting children through private telephones (including texting), e-mail, MSN, or social networking websites.
- Disclosing personal details inappropriately.
- Meeting children outside school hours or school duties.

Members of staff may have to make physical interventions with children. Members of staff should only do this where:

- It is necessary to protect the child, or another person, from immediate danger, and;
- The member of staff has received suitable training.

The Role of Supply Staff, Volunteers, Work Experience and Students:

The DSL and/or the Head Teacher/Deputy Head Teacher will explain the responsibility of reporting any concerns about children's safety and welfare to the DSL or DDSLs. Further, they will be briefed on the school's Confidentiality Policy and the Code of Conduct that we expect from all in our school.

Therefore, supply staff, volunteers and students have the responsibility to:

- Work within the school's Code of Conduct, KCSIE, Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy, Acceptable Use of Technology Policy and Confidentiality/Information Sharing expectations; and
- Immediately share any concerns about a child's welfare with the DSL or DDSLs.

The Role of External Before and After School Club Providers:

Where the Governing Board leases the school premises to bodies (such as sports clubs) to provide out of school hours activities, we will ensure that these bodies have appropriate Safeguarding and Child Protection Policies and Procedures, and that there are arrangements in place to link with the school on such matters. Such considerations will be made explicit in any contract or service level agreement with the bodies.

The Role of Parents:

At Whitgreave Primary School we have an open-door policy where we encourage parents to share any concerns regarding their own children or any other child/children who they feel may be at risk of harm. All concerns will be explored in a sensitive and timely manner. Parents /carers should ensure their child attends school and that they arrive on time and are collected on time.

We expect parents/carers to notify us of any changes in family circumstances and inform us of any changes of address and contact numbers and where reasonably possible to provide more than one emergency contact number.

The Role of the Child

In our school, we respect our children. The atmosphere within our school is one that encourages all children to do their best and to talk freely about any concerns or worries. We provide opportunities that enable our children to take and make decisions for themselves. Children will always be taken seriously and listened to if they seek help from a member of staff. Our school encourages all pupils to share any worries or concerns with any adult in the school at any time.

Section 7:

Confidentiality and Information Sharing

Our school adopts the principles outlined in the DfE Information Sharing Guidance (March 2015)

We recognise that all matters relating to Child Protection are confidential. The Head Teacher or DSL and DDSLs will disclose any information about a child to other members of staff on a need to know basis only. All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other statutory agencies in order to safeguard children.

All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing. If a child wishes to confide in a member of staff/supply staff/volunteer and requests that the information is kept secret, the member of staff/supply staff/volunteer will tell the child, in an appropriate manner to the individual needs of the child, that they cannot promise confidentiality and will need to pass the information on to help keep the child or other children safe. All information and data is stored securely and any information or data is shared on a need to know basis.

Section 8:

Communication with Parents

Our 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; and
- Compromise any enquiries that need to be undertaken by Children's Social Care or the Police.

The school will endeavour to ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibilities placed on the school and staff to safeguard children.

In the best interests of safeguarding children there may be occasions when the school may consult with other agencies without a parent's or carer's prior knowledge. Our first concern and responsibility is the child's welfare and we have a duty to protect children first and always. Such consultation may result in a formal referral which could prompt visits from Social Care and/or the Police. We fully understand that this can be a very distressing set of circumstances. Our school will follow the procedures required by the Multi-agency partnership arrangements.

The visit may take place at the school at the request of the Police or Social Care. In the event of the meeting being held at school, parents/carers will be asked by the school to remain on the school premises until such time that the Police or Social Care can attend. If parents/carers choose to leave school premises with their child, the school will contact the Police or Social Care to inform them of the parent's/carers decision.

Our school will employ the services of an interpreter if required.

Section 9:

Advice for all Staff, Supply Staff and Volunteers - What to do if a child discloses

All staff at Whitgreave Primary School will also refer to 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused' DfE March 2015.

1. What to do if you have any concerns (nagging doubts) regarding a child:

Sometimes, things which seem to be insignificant or trivial at the time turn out to be vital pieces of information later:

- Any member of staff who has a concern or nagging doubt about a child, even if there has been no specific incident, should complete a referral form.
- The referral form should be passed to the DSL.
- A decision is made as to the best course of action for the child.
- The referral will then be recorded and kept in a 'Safeguarding/Child Protection' file.

2. What to do if you suspect a child is being abused:

- The referral form should be marked as high priority and passed immediately to the DSL.
- The member of staff making the referral will be asked to complete a detailed record of the concern. This must be made as soon as possible and certainly within 24 hours of the incident giving rise to the concern. *(This is important, in case the notes are needed for submission to court).*

3. What to do if a child makes an allegation (disclosure) to you:

A child may confide to any member of staff and they don't always go to teachers. Staff to whom an allegation is made should remember:

- Yours is a listening role, do not interrupt the child if he or she is freely recalling significant events. Any questions that may be needed to clarify what the child is saying should be framed in an open manner and not lead the child in any way.

- Report the incident orally to the DSL immediately.
- Make a note of the discussion, as soon as is reasonably practicable (but within 24 hours) to pass on to the DSL. The note should record the time, date, place and people who were present as well as what was said — this may be used in any subsequent court proceedings.
- Do not give undertakings of absolute confidentiality. Always inform the child that you will need to tell the DSL.
- Where the child's exact spoken words are recorded, these will be evidenced using speech marks.
- Most importantly, inform the DSL and give your note to them. Your responsibility in terms of referring concerns ends at this point, but you may have a future role in terms of supporting or monitoring the child, contributing to the assessment or implementing Child Protection plans.

DO's

- Keep an open mind;
- Reassure;
- Listen carefully;
- Work at the child's pace;
- Where appropriate, ask only open questions in a non-leading way - clarifying the facts, don't interrogate;
- Explain your actions;
- Record accurately and quickly using child's words/action;
- Pass all the information on to the DSL, or the deputy DSL immediately/soon as possible or the same day;
- At all times, keep children and young people safe;
- Treat everyone with respect;
- Create an environment in which people feel comfortable in pointing out attitudes and behaviours they don't like;
- Report all inappropriate and/or abusive activities, including ridicule or bullying;
- Familiarise yourself with the school's code of conduct, and other related policies;
- Demonstrate positive behaviours you wish others to follow;
- Treat all health and safety concerns as emergencies and report them immediately;
- Follow the school's procedures for reporting safeguarding and welfare concerns;
- Follow the school's procedures for reporting all allegations against staff, carers and volunteers; and
- Look after yourself - ask for support.

DON'Ts

- Make false promises;
- Interrupt/Interrogate/Investigate;
- Assume e.g. this child tells lies/good imagination;
- Make suggestions about what is being said;
- Speculate or accuse anyone;
- Show anger, shock etc.
- Tell the child to go and speak to someone else;
- Discuss with parent/carers without speaking to the DSL, or their deputy;
- Forget to record accurately and/or pass on to DSL, or the deputy
- Discuss with any other staff before speaking to DSL, or deputy;
- Leave any related written information laying around;
- Jump to conclusions about people's behaviour without knowing the facts;

- Investigate an allegation of child protection concern yourself;
- Make suggestive (what could be seen as suggestive) remarks or gestures, tell jokes of a sexual nature or engage in inappropriate verbal banter with or in front of children and/or young people;
- Create 'intense' personal relationships with a child/young person/s;
- Give any personal details about yourself or others, to a child/young person, unless this has been agreed with a senior member of staff for a specific reason;
- Allow children/young people to have access to your personal activities, including social networking sites;
- Have inappropriate physical contact with children/young people, this includes whilst playing games;
- Engage in any sexual activity (even consensual) with a child/young person under the age of 18 years who is attending any educational establishment;
- Intimidate, threaten, coerce or undermine others; and
- Believe that safeguarding matters are someone else's business and responsibility - it is... and it's also yours.

All staff may raise concerns directly with Children's Social Care.

Section 10:

Whitgreave Primary School's Recording and Reporting Concerns and Disclosures Procedures

When and how to keep notes and records

If information is disclosed or reported to you then a Safeguarding Report Form (pink - Appendix A) needs to be completed straight away, including a body map (if necessary) and given to the DSL or Deputy DSL. Information can be given verbally, but must always be written up as soon as possible. The DSL will decide what action to take, complete the reverse side of the form and file this following Safeguarding procedure.

Any further contacts with external agencies or parents/carers (verbal, telephone or written) need to be recorded on the appropriate forms and filed securely. Where necessary, DSLs need to ensure that they complete the Chronology of Events (Appendix B) form in the front of the child's 'Safeguarding/Child Protection' file.

Logs of incidents should be clearly legible and written in ink. All notes and reports must contain the following:

- Date and time of the record being made
- Name and date of birth of the child(ren) concerned
- Address, Contact Numbers
- Parent/Carers names
- Siblings
- A factual account of what happened, and the location where the incident took place (include the actual words spoken by the child where possible)
- Chronology of actions - date, place, who and what
- A note of any other people involved e.g. as witnesses
- Note who the concern was reported to and time DSL notified
- Action taken, and any future plans e.g. monitor and review
- Printed name of the person making the record
- Job title of the person making the record
- Signature (print name alongside) and date recording incident

- The source of the information should be identified e.g. 'Mrs Bell, a midday supervisor, informed me that...'. Or 'I saw John in the playground at break time...'
- Information should be factual or based on fact. Record what you saw, heard etc. and try not to be vague or woolly (e.g. 'Jenny was crying and rocking' rather than 'Jenny was upset').
- Make a note of what you have done with the information (e.g. 'I consulted the Head Teacher, Mr Wilson, and he said he would...')
- Try to avoid specialist jargon (e.g. 'he is on SEN, Stage 3') which someone from another agency would not necessarily understand.

Making a Referral

If, a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's Social Care and /or the Police immediately.

Anybody can make a referral. Although, where a child is registered at school, consultation should take place with the school's DSL or Deputy, who will often be the most appropriate person to initiate any referral. A written record of the concerns should be made using the schools internal recording form. This should be used to aid in the decision making process if a referral is needed to the MASH/Central Referral Hub.

For referral to the MASH/Central Referral Hub, phone 01902 555392 and speak to a Social Worker. Any action will need to be followed up with a written confirmation on the MARF (Multi Agency Referral form - Appendix C).

Out of hours: 01902 55299

The DSL/DDSL will consider:

Is this a child with unmet needs where health, development or achievement may be affected? The DSL/DDSL will inform the MASH team and a decision will be made as to whether to form a Team around the Family (TaF) and/or complete an Early Help Assessment (EHA). The DSL/DDSL will obtain parental consent, unless in doing so will put a child at risk of significant harm.

Following assessment, it may be decided by Social Care to place a child on a Child in Need Plan.

Is this a child in need? Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 says:

- The child is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have opportunity to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development;
- The child's health or development is likely to be impaired, or further impaired without the provision of such services; and
- The child has a disability.

Is this a Child Protection matter? Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 says:

- Children at risk or who are suffering significant harm;
- Children suffering the effects of significant harm; and
- Serious health problems.

Anybody can make a referral. Although, where a child is registered at school, consultation must take place with the school's DSL or a DDSL, who will often be the most appropriate people to initiate any referral. A written record of the concerns should be made using the school's internal recording system.

This should be used to aid in the decision-making process if a referral is needed to the MASH/Central Referral Hub.

For referral to the MASH/Central Referral Hub, phone 01902 555392 and speak to a Social Worker. Any action will need to be followed up with a written confirmation on the E-MARF (Electronic Multi Agency Referral form).

Out of hours: 01902 552999

Please refer to the Flow Chart from KCSIE (Appendix D)

All concerns, child with unmet needs, Child in Need and Child Protection matters, **MUST** be discussed with the DSL or DDSL and will need to be assessed and referred using the correct channels by the school as soon as possible. It is important to recognise anybody can make a referral where they believe a child to be in imminent danger or at risk of harm.

Where a case reaches the 'significant harm' threshold that justifies statutory intervention into family life, a professional making a Child Protection referral under Section 47 must therefore provide information which clearly outlines that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

It is not possible to rely on one absolute criterion when judging what constitutes significant harm. Consideration of the severity of ill-treatment may include the extent of the harm suffered, the context within which it occurred and its duration.

Significant harm may also arise from a combination of significant events which are both acute and long standing and which impair the child's physical, psychological and social development. In order to both understand and establish significant harm, it is necessary to consider the family context, together with the child's development within their wider social and cultural environment. It is also necessary to consider any special needs, e.g. medical condition, communication difficulties or disability that may affect the child's development and care within the family. The nature of harm, in terms of ill-treatment or failure to provide adequate care also needs consideration alongside the impact on the child's health and development and the adequacy of care provided.

Section 11:

Record Keeping

At Whitgreave Primary School all records of concerns and Safeguarding/Child Protection files are stored separately from the child's school file. They are locked in a secure location.

If a child moves school, we will transfer the files, wherever possible, this will be done in person if not the file will be transferred securely and separately from the child's main file. We will obtain a receipt from the receiving school. If our school is the last known school the child attended, records will be retained until the child's 25th birthday.

If a child arrives at our school with a Child Protection file we will ensure key staff such as DSL, DDSLs, Designated Teacher and SENCOs, are aware as required.

In addition to the Child Protection file, our DSL will also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow

the new school to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

Section 12:

Voice of the Child - (Children's Wishes)

In our school we respect our children. The atmosphere within our school is one that encourages all children to do their best and to talk freely about any concerns or worries. We provide opportunities that enable our children to take and make decisions for themselves. Children will always be taken seriously and listened to if they seek help from a member of staff. Our schools encourage all pupils to share any worries or concerns with any adult in the school at any time.

Children's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect individual children through ensuring there are systems in place for children to express their views and give feedback. Staff members do not promise confidentiality and always act in the best interests of the child.

Vulnerable children are closely monitored by our Family Support Workers, as well as teaching staff. Regular 1:1 sessions are timetabled to enable the pupil's voice.

Section 13:

Children and Young People in Care, Children and Young People Previously in Care, Designated Teacher and Liaison with the Virtual School Head Teacher

Our Designated Teacher for Children and Young People in Care and Children and Young People Previously in Care is Mrs Jody Dingley.

Our Designated Teacher will undertake any relevant training to update their skills, understanding and knowledge to enable them to keep our Children and Young People in Care, Children and Young People Previously in Care safe. Our Designated Teacher will promote the educational, physical, social and emotional welfare of Children and Young People in Care, Children and Young People Previously in Care,.

Children and Young People Previously in Care are children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

Our Designated Teacher will ensure:

- They are aware of the legal status (interim care order, full care order, voluntary arrangements of any Children and Young People in Care at Whitgreave Primary School;
- They obtain information regarding, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility;
- They obtain information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him or her;
- They obtain the name of the child's Social Worker;
- They obtain the name and contact details of the Virtual Head in the Local Authority that looks after the child; and
- They liaise with the Virtual School Head to discuss how the funding for that child can be best used to support the child's need outlined in the Personal Education Plan (PEP).

Section 14:

Care Leavers

Local Authorities have on-going responsibilities to young people who cease to be looked after and become care leavers. That includes keeping in touch with them, preparing an assessment of their needs and appointing a personal advisor who develops a pathway plan with the young person. This plan describes how the Local Authority will support the care leaver to participate in education or training. Our DSL or DDSL should be given details of the Local Authority personal advisor appointed to guide and support the care leaver, our DSL or DDSL will liaise with the personal advisor as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the care leaver.

Section 15:

Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

At Whitgreave Primary School we are aware that children with SEND may face additional safeguarding challenges. Barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children.

These can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- Children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children; and
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

We will ensure we have appropriate mechanisms in place to assist these children. For example:

- Suitably qualified professionals (Inclusion Manager/ SENCO)
- Suitable training
- Referrals to specialist agencies
- Use of communication packages
- Use of signs and symbols
- One to one support for communication
- Appropriate IT aides

Section 16:

Safeguarding Training

Induction

All staff members will undergo Safeguarding and Child Protection training at Induction. The training will be regularly updated. Induction and training provided will be in line with advice from the WSCB. Upon appointment and starting the new post, new staff, students and volunteers will be issued with an induction pack, which includes: Safeguarding Policy, Keeping Children Safe in Education -Part 1, Annex A and Annex B, Whistleblowing Policy, Management of Allegations Policy, Code of Conduct, Acceptable use of IT Policy, Behaviour Policy, our school's Children Missing in Education procedures and other relevant Safeguarding information e.g. the name of the DSL and DDSLs . They will sign to say that they have received it, read and understood it. A meeting will be arranged on appointment to clarify and check understanding and to respond to any questions.

Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputies

- Undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training will be updated at least every two years.

- The DSL and DDSLs will undertake Prevent Awareness training.
- In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role.
- Understand the assessment process for providing Early Help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and Local Authority Children's Social Care referral arrangements.
- Have a working knowledge of how Local Authorities conduct a Child Protection Case Conference and a Child Protection Review 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 and Procedures, especially new and part time staff.
- Are alert to the specific needs of Children in Need, those with Special Educational Needs and Young Carers.
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within school and with the three Safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- Can keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Understand and support the school with regards to the requirements of the Prevent Duty and can provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Can understand the unique risks associated with Online Safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school.
- Can recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school may put in place to protect them.

Staff Training

All staff members will receive regular Safeguarding and Child Protection updates including Online Safety (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Our Governing Board recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking Safeguarding training and managing Safeguarding concerns on a daily basis. Opportunity will therefore be provided for staff to contribute to and shape Safeguarding arrangements and Child Protection Policy.

Governor Training

All governors are invited and encouraged to attend Safeguarding training.

Safer Recruitment Training

Our school will ensure that at least one member of any recruitment panel has received Safer Recruitment training.

Section 17:

Safer Working Practices

Our school has a Staff Handbook/Code of Conduct; all staff, supply staff and volunteers are issued with this at induction.

You should seek to keep your personal contact with children under review and seek to minimise the risk of any situation arising in which misunderstandings can occur. The following sensible precautions can be taken when working alone with children:

- Work in a room where there is a glass panel in the door or leave the door open;
- Make sure that other adults visit the room occasionally;
- Avoid working in isolation with children unless thought has been given to safeguards;
- Must not give out personal mobile phone numbers or private e-mail addresses;
- Must not give children lifts home in your cars;
- Must not arrange to meet them outside of school hours; and
- Must not chat to children on the social websites.

Under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 it is a criminal offence for anyone working in an education setting to have a sexual relationship with a pupil even when the pupil is over the age of consent.

Any use of physical force or restraint of pupils will be carried out and documented in accordance with the relevant Positive Handling Policy. If it is necessary to use physical action to prevent a child from injury to themselves or others, parents will be informed.

Section 18:

Safer Recruitment (Please refer to our Safer Recruitment Policy for further information)

To create a safe environment for our children, our school will adopt the Safer Recruitment procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might abuse children, outlined in Part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

Our school will ensure that at least one member of any recruitment panel has received Safer Recruitment training.

Our school adheres to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, making decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised.

We expect all staff to have a responsibility to maintain public confidence in their ability to safeguard the welfare and best interests of children. They should adopt high standards of personal conduct in order to maintain confidence and respect of the general public and those with whom they work.

There may be times where an individual's actions in their personal life come under scrutiny from the community, the media or public authorities, including with regard to their own children, or children or adults in the community. Staff should be aware that their behaviour, either in or out of the workplace, could compromise their position within the work setting in relation to the protection of children, loss of trust and confidence, or bringing the employer into disrepute. Such behaviour may also result in prohibition from teaching by the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) a bar from engaging in regulated activity, or action by another relevant regulatory body.

The Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2018 set out grounds for disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 where the person meets certain criteria set out in the Regulations. For example, an individual will be disqualified where they have committed a relevant offence against a child; been subject to a specified order relating to the care of a child; committed certain serious sexual or physical offences against an adult; been included on the DBS children's barred list; been made subject to a disqualification order by the court; previously been refused registration as a childcare provider or provider or manager of a children's home or had such registration cancelled. A disqualified person is prohibited from providing relevant early or later years childcare as defined in the Childcare Act 2006 or being directly concerned in the management of such childcare.

At Whitgreave Primary School we understand that schools are also prohibited from employing a disqualified person in respect of relevant early or later years childcare.

At Whitgreave Primary School all staff must inform the Head Teacher during the recruitment process of anything that affects their suitability for employment, including any relevant cautions, convictions or relevant orders that they are aware of, or they may have accrued during their employment, and/or they are charged with a criminal offence that would render them disqualified from working with children.

Any offer of appointment made to a successful candidate, including one who has lived or worked abroad will be conditional on satisfactory completion of the necessary pre-employment checks and satisfactory references. Upon appointment of new staff our school will:

- Verify a candidate's identity;
- Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate (including barred list information, for those who will be engaging in regulated activity);
- Obtain a separate barred list check if an individual will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available;
- Verify the candidate's mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities. A job applicant can be asked relevant questions about disability and health in order to establish whether they have the physical and mental capacity for the specific role;
- Verify the person's right to work in the UK. If there is uncertainty about whether an individual needs permission to work in the UK, we will follow advice on the GOV.UK website;
- If the person has lived or worked outside the UK, make any further overseas checks the school consider appropriate including the EEA check;
- Verify professional qualifications, as appropriate; we will use The Teacher Services' system to verify any award of qualified teacher status (QTS) and the completion of teacher induction and probation;
- Check that a person taking up a management position is not subject to a section 128 direction made by the Secretary of State.
- Check that the candidate is not disqualified under the Childcare Act 2006 (2018 regulations) where relevant

Our school understands that it is a criminal offence to allow any individual who is barred to carry out any form of regulated activity. Our school will comply with the legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult; where the harm test is satisfied in respect of that individual; where the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence, or if there is reason to believe that individual has committed a listed relevant offence; and that individual has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left.

Our school makes decisions about the suitability of any prospective employees based on checks and evidence including; criminal record checks (DBS), barred list checks and prohibition checks together with references and interview information.

Consideration is given to the regulated activity prospective employees will be engaged in. In summary, a person will be considered to be engaging in regulated activity if as a result of their work they:

- Will be responsible, on a regular basis in a school, for teaching, caring for or supervising children;
- Will carry out paid or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; and
- Engage in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once.

For all other staff who have opportunity for regular contact with children who are not engaging in regulated activity, the school requires an enhanced DBS certificate, which does not include a barred list check.

For anyone appointed to carry out teaching work, an additional check will be undertaken to ensure they are not prohibited from teaching (including directions, sanctions and restrictions) .

A European Economic Area (EEA) check will also be completed if required to check for information about any teacher sanction or restriction that an EEA professional regulating authority has imposed.

Our school keeps a Single Central Record that complies with all the requirements. It is monitored by the Head Teacher and Chair of Governors at regular intervals.

The Single Central Record covers the following people:

- All staff (including supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes) who work at the school: in colleges, this means those providing education to children;
- Volunteers;
- Governors; and
- Agency, third-party staff and contractors.

The following information will be recorded on the Single Central Record:

- An identity check;
- A barred list check;
- An enhanced DBS check/certificate;
- Prohibition, directions, sanctions and restrictions checks;
- A section 128 check;
- Further checks on people who have lived or worked outside the UK; this would include an EEA check teacher sanctions and restrictions;
- A check of professional qualifications;
- A check to establish the person's right to work in the United Kingdom; and
- The date upon which the current and original DBS certificate was seen (applicable for employees appointed after 1/9/16).

Our school will obtain written confirmation that the employment business supplying staff has carried out the relevant checks and obtained the appropriate certificates. Our school will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made (Identity check).

We will obtain written confirmation from alternative providers we use to confirm they have undertaken the relevant pre-employment and DBS checks for their staff.

All applicants **MUST** show their current original DBS certificate to the school as soon as they take up post.

Section 19:

Management of Allegations (Please refer to our Management of Allegations Policy for further information)

Our school has adopted the Connect-Ed Managing Allegations Policy.

Our policy complies with the guidance set out in Part Four of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

All allegations of abuse of children carried out by any staff member or volunteer will be taken seriously. If an allegation is made regarding a member of staff, supply staff or volunteer, the following will be considered:

Has the member of staff, supply staff or volunteer;

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

If an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer the Head Teacher must be informed immediately or as soon as possible within 1 working day and she must contact the Designated Officer immediately to discuss the allegation to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action.

If our school must consider an allegation against an individual not directly employed by us, where our disciplinary procedures do not fully apply, for example, supply teachers provided by an employment agency or business. Whilst our school is not the employer of supply teachers, we will ensure allegations are dealt with properly. In no circumstances will our school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to determine a suitable outcome. Our Governing Board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out their investigation. Our school will comply with all aspects of the guidance in Part 4 of KCSiE.

If an allegation is made against the Head Teacher, the member of staff who has the concern must contact the Chair of Governors (Mrs Jayne Pownall), who must then contact the Designated Officer immediately or as soon as possible within 1 working day to discuss the allegation to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action.

Our procedures and approach to dealing with allegations will be applied with sensitivity and common sense. Our school will exercise its duty of care to employees, we will act appropriately to manage and minimise the stress inherent in the allegation process. Our school will make every effort to maintain

confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

At Whitgreave Primary School we understand that there is a legal requirement for employers to make a referral to the DBS where we think that an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child. If the accused person resigns, or ceases to provide their services, this will not prevent an allegation being followed up and a referral to the DBS *must* be made, if the criteria are met (outlined in KCSiE).

To contact the Wolverhampton LADO call 01902 550661 or email lado@wolverhampton.gov.uk.

Section 20:

Whistleblowing (Please refer to our Whistleblowing Policy for further information)

All staff, volunteers and parents at Whitgreave Primary School should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in our Safeguarding regime and such concerns will be taken seriously by our Head Teacher, Governing Board and Senior Leadership Team. Our school has adopted the Connect-Ed Whistleblowing Policy and appropriate whistleblowing procedures, which are suitably reflected in staff training and staff behaviour policies, are in place for such concerns to be raised with our Head Teacher, Governing Board or Senior Leadership Team.

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with our Head Teacher, Governing Board or Senior Leadership Team or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels are open to them, for example:

The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline - What you can do to report abuse - is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding Child Protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 - line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Section 21:

Curriculum and E-safety

Child safety issues and Child Protection will be addressed through the curriculum where appropriate, especially through PSHE, Computing and E-Safety, Citizenship, Relationship and Sex Education (RSE), Health Education and British Values.

We use a variety of resources and approaches to teach the children how to keep themselves safe, build their resilience and manage risks.

The curriculum, in particular, the personal, social and health education development strand of the curriculum, includes an emphasis on relationships (relationships and sex education), building confidence and resilience in children and in developing preventative strategies to ensure their own protection and that of others. Opportunities are provided for children to develop the skills and strategies they need to stay safe from abuse, including age appropriate discussions about healthy relationships, their bodies and being able to say no to requests that they do not want to carry out. Clear advice and guidance is built into the curriculum to ensure that pupils understand that there is a range of contacts they can turn to for advice and support and that they know where and how to report abuse.

Our school teaches the children how to keep themselves safe through:

- Swimming lessons
- Educational Visits
- PCSO - Talks on Bullying, Cyber-bullying, Stranger Danger, Firework and Park Safety

- People Who Help Us Topics
- PSHE/ Assemblies
- SRE/ School Nurses
- British Values/ Virtues and Values
- NSPCC workshops
- Health and Safety Reps

Through the school's curriculum the children have the opportunity to go on school trips and residential visits to enhance their learning. All off site visits are recorded. Permission slips and medical forms are collected and kept with the office and the lead member of staff. Risk assessments are completed and filed within the 'Educational visits folder.' (See Educational Visits Policy for further information).

Children are taught about safeguarding, including Online Safety, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through Relationship Education and Health Education, personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE), citizenship and British Values.

E-Safety Curriculum and Computing, Use of Mobile Technology (See separate policies for further information)

The E-Safety leads are Mrs Nichola Parker.

The growth of different electronic media in everyday life and an ever-developing variety of devices including PC's, laptops, mobile phones, webcams etc. place an additional risk on our children. Internet chat rooms, discussion forums, social networks and the ability to live stream can all be used as a means of contacting children and young people with a view of grooming them for inappropriate or abusive relationships. The anonymity of the internet allows adults, often pretending to be children, to have conversations with children and in some cases, arrange to meet them.

Access to abusive images is not a 'victimless' act as it has already involved the abuse of children. The internet has become a significant tool in the distribution of indecent photographs of children and should be a concern to all those working with children at our school.

Children can engage in or be a target of Cyber-bullying using a range of methods including text, sexting and instant messaging to reach their target. Mobile phones are also used to capture violent assaults and inappropriate images or other children for circulation (e.g. happy slapping/sexting).

The best protection is to make children aware of the dangers through age appropriate curriculum teaching particularly Computing and IT lessons, PSHE and RSE.

At Whitgreave Primary School:

- Software (filters, firewalls and monitoring) are in place to minimise access and to highlight any person or child accessing inappropriate sites or information;
- Pupils will be encouraged to discuss openly their use of technology and anything which makes them feel uncomfortable. (if this results in Child Protection concerns the school's DSL will be informed immediately);
- Pupils are taught not give out personal details, phone numbers, schools, home address, computer passwords etc;
- Pupils should adhere to the school policy on mobile phones, social media/live streaming/apps;

- Staff receive e-safety and online training.

The police will be involved and advice will be sought from CEOP if required if there is any criminal element to misuse of the internet, phones or any other form of electronic media.

Use of mobile phones, cameras and other devices (See separate policies for further information)

Unauthorised or secret use of a mobile phone or other electronic device, to record voice, pictures or video is forbidden. Unauthorised publishing of such materials on a website which causes distress to the person(s) concerned will be considered a breach of school Code of Conduct, whether intentional or unintentional. The person responsible for the material will be expected to remove this immediately upon request and appropriate procedures will be followed. Where any crime may have been committed, the police will be informed.

We recognise that many aspects of the curriculum can be enhanced using multi-media and that there are now a wide and growing range of devices on which this can be accomplished. Digital images, video and sound recording are only taken with the permission of participants; images and video are of appropriate activities and are only taken of children wearing appropriate dress. Full names of participants are not used either within the resource itself, within the file-name or in accompanying text online.

All parents and visitors are asked not to use mobile phones when visiting our school and to take any calls or texts outside of the building. All staff must be vigilant and remind any parents/visitors who forget.

We ask all parents/carers to sign an agreement about taking and publishing photographs and video of their children and this list is checked whenever an activity is being photographed or filmed.

For their own protection staff or other visitors to school never use a personal device (mobile phone, digital camera or digital video recorder) to take photographs of children.

School mobile phones or similar devices with communications facilities used for curriculum activities are set up appropriately for the activity. Children are taught to use them responsibly.

Section 22:

Attendance

Parents are expected to contact school on the first day of their child's absence. If this action is not taken, the school will contact the parent once the registers have been closed. Each school has an Attendance Officer who will follow up absences and report causes of concern to the Local Authority Educational Welfare Officer (EWO). Positive measures are in place to encourage children to attend regularly and punctually and the schools will exercise their rights to take legal action against parents who do not ensure good attendance and punctuality. Social Care will be informed if there is a child on the Child Protection register who has been absent for more than one day.

Section 23:

Contextual Safeguarding

At Whitgreave Primary we know that Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside our school and/or can occur between children outside our school. All staff, but especially the DSL (or DDSL) will consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as Contextual Safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children will consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Our DSL/deputy DSLs will consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations

outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence. Children's Social Care assessments should consider such factors so our school will provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. This will allow any assessment to consider all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse.

Section 24:

Types and Signs of Abuse

All staff and volunteers are familiar with the types and signs of abuse, they are aware that abuse, neglect and Safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another.

All staff are expected to be vigilant at all times, taking account of the following:

Abuse: A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Physical Abuse: A form of abuse which 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.

Some signs:

- Bruising of various ages
- Bite marks
- Burns and scalds
- Fractures in non-mobile children
- Injuries in unusual areas or with well - defined edges
- Old injuries or scars
- Refusal to discuss injuries
- Inconsistent explanations
- Talk of punishment which seems excessive
- Arms and legs kept covered in hot weather
- Reluctance to remove clothing for PE or swimming

Emotional Abuse: The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. 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 a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber-bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Some signs:

- Physical, mental or emotional development delay
- Abnormal attachment to parents/carer
- Low self-esteem
- Lack of confidence
- Over-reaction to making mistakes
- Fear of new situations
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Self-harm

Sexual abuse: This 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, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Some signs:

- Aggression
- Withdrawn
- Self-harming, including eating disorders
- Distrust of familiar adult
- Wetting or soiling day and night
- Fear of undressing for sport or swimming
- Sleep disturbances or nightmares
- Apparent secrecy about social activities or special friends
- Inappropriate sexualized conduct
- Drawings of sexual behaviours
- Sexually explicit behaviour

Neglect: 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.

Some signs:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- Neglect of or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs
- Under weight for age
- Hungry
- Tired

- Poor state of clothing for the child's size, weather or time of year
- Persistently dirty with a body odour
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging
- Poor health and untreated medical problems
- Lack of immunisations
- Frequently missed medical appointments

The list of signs is not an exhaustive list.

If staff recognise any of these signs they should not presume that the child is being abused, but **MUST** report their concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

Specific Safeguarding Issues

Section 25:

Mental Health

All staff at Whitgreave Primary School are aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. We understand only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Our staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one. Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. Our staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education. If any staff member has a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action will be taken, following our child protection policy and they will speak to the DSL or a DDSL immediately.

Section 26:

Children Missing from Education

All children, regardless of their circumstances, are entitled to a full-time education which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude and any Special Educational Needs they may have. Effective information sharing between parents, settings, schools/colleges and the local authority is critical to ensure that all children are safe and receiving suitable education.

Staff at Whitgreave Primary School are aware that a child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of Safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying Safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of children going missing in future.

Our staff are aware of and adhere to the school's procedures for unauthorised absence and children missing from education.

Our school has appropriate Safeguarding Policies, procedures and responses for children who go missing from education.

Our school has an admission register and an attendance register. All children are placed on these registers at the beginning of the first day on which the school has agreed, or been notified, that the child will attend our school. If the child fails to attend on the agreed or notified date, our school will notify the Local Authority at the earliest possible opportunity to prevent the child from going missing.

Our attendance and admission registers are kept up to date. We actively encourage our parents and carers to inform us of any changes whenever they occur.

Our school monitors attendance regularly and we address any issues that may cause concern and where attendance fails to meet the expected level.

Our school will notify the Local Authority of any child who fails to attend school regularly or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or, more at such intervals as are agreed by the school and the Local Authority.

Where a parent notifies our school that a child will live at another address, our school will record in the admission register:

- The full name of the parent with whom the child will live;
- The new address; and
- The date from when it is expected the child will live at this address.

Where a parent of a child notifies our school that the child is registered at another school or will be attending a different school in future, our school will record in the admission register:

- The name of the new school; and
- The date on which the child first attended or is due to start attending that school.

Our school will notify the Local Authority within five days when a child's name is added to the admission register. We will provide the Local Authority with all the information held within the admission register about the child.

Our school will also notify the Local Authority when a child's name is to be deleted from the admission register under any of the fifteen grounds set out in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended, as soon as the ground for deletion is met and no later than the time at which the child's name is deleted from the register.

Our school will only delete a child's name from the admission register under Regulation 8(1), sub-paragraph (f)(iii) or (h)(iii) if our school and the Local Authority have failed to establish the child's whereabouts after jointly making reasonable enquiries.

When our school notifies the Local Authority that a child's name is to be deleted from the admission register, our school will provide the Local Authority with:

- The full name of the child;
- The full name and address of any parent with whom the child lives;
- At least one telephone number of the parent with whom the child lives;
- The full name and address of the parent with whom the child is going to live, and the date the child is expected to start living there, if applicable;

- The name of child's destination school and the child's expected start date there, if applicable; and
- The ground in Regulation 8 under which the child's name is to be deleted from the admission register.

Our school will work with the Local Authority to agree on methods of making returns. When making returns, we will highlight to the Local Authority where we have been unable to obtain the necessary information from the parent, for example, in cases where the child's destination school or address is unknown. We will also consider whether it is appropriate to highlight any contextual information of a vulnerable child who is missing education, such as any Safeguarding concerns.

It is essential that schools comply with these duties, so that Local Authorities can, as part of their duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing education, follow up with any child who might be at risk of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of being harmed, exploited or radicalised.

Our school uses a secure internet system - school2school - we use this to transfer pupil information to another school when the child moves.

As a maintained school, we are required, when a pupil ceases to be registered at our school and becomes a registered pupil at another school in England or Wales, to send a Common Transfer File (CTF) to the new school. Our school complies with this requirement.

If a child arrives at our school and the previous school is unknown, we will contact the Local Authority for assistance.

Section 27:

Private Fostering Arrangements

A Private Fostering Arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of the Local Authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18 if disabled) who is cared for by someone who is not their parent or a 'close relative'. This is a private arrangement made between a parent and a carer; for 28 days or more. Close relatives are defined as step parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts, (whether of full blood, half blood, or marriage/ affinity.)

School staff will notify the DSL or DDSL when they become aware of Private Fostering Arrangements. The DSL or DDSL will speak to the family of the child involved to check that they are aware of their duty to inform the Local Authority. Our school is aware that we need to report any private fostering arrangements that we become aware of to the Local Authority.

On admission to the school, we will take steps to verify the relationship of the adults to the child who is being registered and where reasonably possible we will obtain more than one emergency contact number.

Section 28:

Sexting (Youth Produced Sexual Imagery)

At Whitgreave Primary School we know and understand that sharing photos and videos online is part of daily life for many children, enabling them to share their experiences, connect with friends and record their lives. Photos and videos can be shared as text messages, email, posted on social media or increasingly via mobile messaging apps, such as, Snapchat, WhatsApp or Facebook Messenger, etc.

The increase in the speed and ease of sharing imagery has brought concerns about children producing and sharing sexual imagery of themselves. This can expose them to risks, particularly if the imagery is shared further, including: embarrassment, bullying and increased vulnerability to sexual exploitation.

Although the production of such imagery will likely take place outside of our school, these issues often manifest in schools and organisations working with children and young people. Our school will respond swiftly and confidently to ensure that children are safeguarded, supported and educated. Producing and sharing sexual images of under-18s is also illegal.

Our school will deal with all incidents of Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting) as a Safeguarding concern. We will be guided by the principle of proportionality and our primary concern will be the welfare and protection of the child(ren) involved. Our school may respond to incidents without involving the Police in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UKCCIS- Sexting in Schools and Colleges: Responding to Incidents and Safeguarding Young People.

Our school will adopt the recommended procedures regarding the law and handling incidents outlined in the above document and DfE guidance: Searching, Screening and Confiscation - January 2018.

Whilst dealing with an incident our school will:

- Respond immediately to disclosures or incidents in line with our school's Safeguarding procedures, staff will notify the DSL (Mrs Jody Dingley) immediately of any concern, incident or disclosure.
- Handle devices and imagery according to DfE advice (Searching, Screening and Confiscation - January 2018).
- Risk-assess situations.
- Involve other agencies, including escalation to the Police and Children's Social Care.
- Record incidents.
- Involve parents.
- Seek to support children.
- Support children to report Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting) online.
- Provide preventative education.

Section 29:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The definition of child sexual exploitation is as follows:

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

Like all forms of child sexual abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation:

- Can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex.
- Can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual.
- Can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity; can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both.
- Can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

- May occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (through others copying videos or images they have created and posting on social media, for example).
- Can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.
- Is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is never the victim's fault, even if there is some form of exchange: all children and young people under the age of 18 have a right to be safe and should be protected from harm.

At Whitgreave Primary School we understand that any child in any community may be vulnerable to child exploitation, we will be alert to the fact that CSE is complex and rarely presents in isolation of other needs and risks of harm (although this may not always be the case, particularly in relation to online abuse). CSE may be linked to other crimes and we will be mindful that a child who may present as being involved in criminal activity is actually being exploited.

At Whitgreave Primary School we are aware that the following vulnerabilities are examples of the types of things children can experience that might make them more susceptible to CSE:

- Having a prior experience of neglect, physical and/or sexual abuse.
- Lack of a safe/stable home environment, now or in the past (domestic violence or parental substance misuse, mental health issues or criminality, for example).
- Recent bereavement or loss.
- Social isolation or social difficulties.
- Absence of a safe environment to explore sexuality.
- Economic vulnerability.
- Homelessness or insecure accommodation status.
- Connections with other children and young people who are being sexually exploited.
- Family members or other connections involved in adult sex work.
- Having a physical or learning disability.
- Being in care (particularly those in residential care and those with interrupted care histories).
- Sexual identity.

We understand that not all children and young people with these vulnerabilities will experience CSE. CSE can also occur without any of these vulnerabilities being present.

Children rarely self-report CSE so we understand it is vitally important that all staff at Whitgreave Primary School are aware that some of the following signs may be indicators of CSE, children who:

- Appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions.
- Associate with other young people involved in exploitation.
- Have older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.
- Suffer from changes in emotional well-being.
- Misuse drugs and alcohol.
- Go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late.
- Regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

We will remain open to the fact that CSE can occur without any of these risk indicators being obviously present and be alert to the potential signs of abuse and neglect and to understand the procedures set out by Local Multi-Agency Safeguarding arrangements.

At Whitgreave Primary School we will provide information and raise awareness of CSE including the signs, vulnerabilities and reporting procedures in line with WSCB guidelines.

Our staff will report any concerns regarding children at risk of CSE to the DSL or DDSL, who will then make a referral and liaise with other relevant statutory agencies, for example, Social Care, Police and Health Professionals, as required.

Wolverhampton CSE Co-ordinator is Sandeep Gill.

Section 30:

'Honour Based Abuse' (HBA)

So-called 'Honour-Based' Abuse (HBA) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage, and practices such as Breast Ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "Honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. Our staff will be aware of this dynamic and the additional risk factors when deciding what form of Safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such.

If our staff have any concerns regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA they will speak to the DSL or DDSL. As appropriate, the DSL or DDSL will activate the Local Safeguarding Procedures by contacting the Police and/or Social Care.

Section 31:

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – Appendix E FGM Fact Sheet

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

ALL staff will speak to the DSL or DDSL with regard to any concerns about FGM.

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated Health and Social Care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the Police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18.

Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions.

It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils, but the same definition of what is meant by "To discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out," is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies.

Teachers must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should also still consider and

discuss any such case with our school's DSL or DDSL and involve Children's Social Care, as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers will follow Local Safeguarding Procedures.

At Whitgreave Primary School teachers must also report their concerns and share the information with the DSL or DDSL following the school's procedures for recording and reporting. The teacher will be supported by the DSL to fulfil their duty to report FGM cases to the Police and Social Care.

Some warning signs:

- Difficulty walking, sitting or standing.
- Unusual behaviour after an absence from school.
- Age of the young girl (0-15 years).
- A young girl may visit the bathroom more frequently or spend more time than usual in the bathroom.
- A young girl may have frequent, urinary, menstrual or stomach problems.
- Prolonged or repeated absence from school.
- A young girl may try to avoid PE lessons.
- Travel to a country known to practise FGM (School holiday times).
- An elder family member visiting from a country known to practise FGM.
- Over hearing conversations related to FGM.
- A young girl may disclose, ask questions or ask for advice.
- Reluctance to undergo normal medical examination.
- Girls that are withdrawn from PSHE or RSE.

Section 32:

Forced Marriage (FM)

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit has published Multi-agency guidelines, with pages 35-36 focusing on the role of schools and colleges. School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information. Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email: fmu@fco.gov.uk.

Section 33:

Breast Ironing/Flattening

Breast flattening, also known as breast ironing, is the process during which young pubescent girls' breasts are ironed, massaged, flattened and/or pounded down over a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to years) in order for the breasts to disappear or delay the development of the breasts entirely. In some families, large stones, a hammer or spatula that have been heated over hot coals can be used to compress the breast tissue. Other families may opt to use an elastic belt or binder to press the breasts to prevent them from growing. Breast flattening usually starts with the first signs of puberty, it is usually carried out by female relatives.

It should also be acknowledged that some adolescent girls and boys may choose to bind their breast using constrictive material due to gender transformation or questioning their identity, and this may also cause health problems.

Health Implications

Due to the type of instruments that may be used, the type of force and the lack of aftercare, significant health and developmental issue may occur, such as:

- Severe Pain
- Fever
- Dissymmetry or disappearance of breast/s
- Itching
- Tissue damage
- Infection
- Discharge of milk
- Breast cancer
- Abscesses or cysts
- There may also be an impact on the child's social and psychological well-being

Justifications

In many cases, the abuser thinks they are doing something good for the girl by delaying the effects of puberty and the practice is designed to:

- prevent pregnancy and rape
- make teenage girls look less "womanly" and no-longer sexually attractive to men.
- enable the girl to continue her education
- prevent dishonour being brought upon the family if the girl begins sexual relations outside of marriage
- prevent early marriage
- deter unwanted attention

Prevalence

There has not been extensive research done on breast flattening and the few studies that have been carried out indicate that the practice occurs predominantly in Cameroon. Other countries include: Togo, Chad, Kenya, Guinea Bissau, South Africa, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin and Zimbabwe.

Signs that a girl could be at risk

- A girl is embarrassed about her body
- A girl is born to a woman who has undergone breast flattening
- A girl has an older sibling or cousin who has undergone breast flattening
- References to breast flattening in conversation, for example a girl may tell other children about it
- A girl may request help from a teacher or another adult if she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk
- A girl from an affected community is withdrawn from PSHE and/or Sex and Relationship Education as her parents wish to keep her uninformed about her rights and her body
- One of both parents or elder family members consider breast flattening integral to their cultural identity
- The family indicate that there are strong levels of influence held by elders who are involved in bringing up female children and support breast flattening.

Signs that breast flattening has occurred

As well as keeping in mind the signs that indicate a girl may be at risk of breast flattening, professionals and others should be mindful that:

- A girl may disclose to a teacher, social worker, GP or another medical professional
- Some girls may ask for help, perhaps talk about pain or discomfort in their chest area, but may not be explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear
- A girl may display reluctance to undergo medical examination
- A girl may be fearful of changing for physical activities due to scars showing or bandages being visible

Law in the UK

CPS legal guidance makes clear to police and prosecutors that breast-ironing is a crime that can be caught under existing law, even if it is said that the victim has consented.

The offences to be considered by prosecutors include child cruelty and causing or allowing a child to suffer serious harm. Both crimes are punishable by up to ten years in prison. Assault charges would also be available to prosecutors

What to do if you suspect a girl is at risk of/undergoing breast flattening

If any member of staff is concerned that a girl is at risk of breast flattening, they must speak to the DSL/DDSL immediately. The DSL /DDSL will contact the MASH and make a referral.

Section 34:

Up-Skirting

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

Section 35:

Serious Violence

All staff should be aware of indicators which may signal that children are at risk from or involved with serious violent crime. These may include: increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or significant change in well-being, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs. All staff should be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these (more information can be in Home Office guidance).

Section 36:

Preventing Radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and Radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk will be a part of our school's Safeguarding approach.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including the Rule of Law, Individual Liberty and the Mutual Respect and Tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

We understand that there is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, Radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet). However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of being radicalised. As with other Safeguarding risks, our staff will be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff will use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of Radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the DSL (or DDSL) making a Prevent referral to the Channel Programme.

From 1 July 2015, specified authorities, including all schools (and since 18 September 2015 all colleges) as defined in the summary of this guidance, are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ("the CTSA 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. Bodies to which the duty applies must have regard to statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the CTSA 2015. Paragraphs 57-76 of the statutory "Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales" (for schools) summarises the requirements on schools in terms of four general themes.

At Whitgreave Primary School we will:

- Assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology.
- Work in partnership with parents, children, families and statutory agencies.
- Assess the risk in our local area and as a minimum our DSL will undertake Prevent Awareness Training to provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of Radicalisation.
- Ensure that suitable filtering and monitoring is in place. Our pupils are taught to stay safe on-line. Our E-Safety is integral to the school's ICT curriculum.

Early indicators of Radicalisation or extremism may include:

- Showing sympathy for extremist causes.
- Glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures.
- Making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school.
- Evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature.
- Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups.

- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent).
- Secretive behaviour.
- Online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles.
- Intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality.
- Graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes.
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others.
- Verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views.
- Advocating violence towards others.

At Whitgreave Primary School we aim to build the children's resilience to Radicalisation by providing a safe environment and through particular aspects of the curriculum including SMSC, British Values, PSHE, RSE and Citizenship.

Training on Prevent will be delivered to all staff. Our school will use the e-learning links outlined in KCSiE if required. Our school will utilise The Department for Education advice for schools on the Prevent Duty and other links and guidance outlined in KCSiE.

Channel

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from our school, if required, will attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Our staff understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel programme. Channel guidance is available at: [Channel Guidance](#).

Our staff will co-operate with local Channel panel as required.

Our school will contact the Wolverhampton Community Safety Team at: safer@wolverhampton.gov.uk or call 01902 551214.

Section 37:

Peer on Peer Abuse

At Whitgreave Primary School we believe that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm by adults in the school and other children. We recognise that some children will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under the school's Behaviour Policy.

ALL staff recognise that children can abuse their peers.

ALL allegations will be taken seriously. At Whitgreave Primary School we understand that 'abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up"'. (KCSiE) ALL allegations will be carefully considered and all decisions will be made on a case by case basis

in consultations with social care. Referrals under safeguarding arrangements may be necessary, key specific considerations will include:

- The age, maturity and understanding of the children.
- Any disability or special needs of the children.

Allegations Against Other Children Which are Safeguarding Issues

Some allegations may be of such a serious nature that they may raise Safeguarding concerns. These allegations may include Physical Abuse, Emotional Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Violence and Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Sexting.

We understand the gendered nature of Peer on Peer Abuse (it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys will be perpetrators) but all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Other gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse could, for example, include girls being sexually touched or assaulted or boys being subject to initiation or hazing type violence. It is also likely that incidents may involve older students and their behaviour towards younger students or those who are vulnerable.

It is likely that, to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a child, some of the following features will be found.

If the allegation:

- Is made against an older child and refers to their behaviour towards a younger child or a more vulnerable child.
- Is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence.
- Raises risk factors for other children in the school.
- Indicates that other children may have been affected by this child.
- Indicates that young children outside the school may be affected by this child.

Examples of Safeguarding issues against a child could include:

Physical Abuse

- Violence: particularly pre-planned.
- Forcing others to use drugs or alcohol.
- Initiation and hazing violence.

Emotional Abuse

- Blackmail or extortion.
- Threats and intimidation.
- Bullying and Cyber-Bullying.

Sexual Abuse: Including Sexting and Gender-Based Violence

- Indecent exposure, indecent and inappropriate touching or serious sexual assaults.
- Forcing others to watch pornography or take part in Sexting.
- Initiation and hazing violence.

Sexual Exploitation, Violence and Harassment

- Encouraging other children to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour (For example - having an older boyfriend/girlfriend, associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children, staying out overnight).
- Photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts.

Prevention, Assessing and Minimising the Risks

At Whitgreave Primary School we will minimise the risk of allegations against other children by:

- Providing a developmentally age appropriate PSHE, RSE, British Values curriculum which develops children's understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Having systems in place for any child to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued.
- Delivering targeted work on assertiveness, protective behaviours and keeping safe those children identified as being at risk.
- Developing robust risk assessments & providing targeted work for children identified as being a potential risk to other children.
- Training and awareness sessions will be provided for staff.

Procedure to Manage and Record Peer on Peer Allegations

- When an allegation is made by a child against another child, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a Safeguarding concern. If there is a Safeguarding concern the DSL or DDSL will be informed.
- A factual record will be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances.
- The DSL or DDSL will contact Social Care Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) to discuss the allegation and seek advice.
- The DSL or DDSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a referral where appropriate.
- If the allegation indicates that a potential criminal offence has taken place, this will be referred to the MASH where the Police will become involved.
- Following advice from Social Care and/or the Police, parents of both the child being complained about and the alleged victim, should be informed and kept updated on the progress of the referral.
- The DSL and DDSL will make a record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome and keep a copy in the files of both children's files.
- It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time according to the school's Behaviour Policy and procedures.
- Where neither Social Care nor the Police accept the complaint, a thorough school investigation should take place into the matter using the school's usual behaviour procedures.
- In situations where the school considers a Safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan; and
- The plan should be monitored and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.

Support and Care

At Whitgreave Primary School we recognise and understand that Peer on Peer Allegations will be very distressing situations for all concerned - the victim, perpetrator, other children, family members and staff. We will seek to provide any support required and make any necessary referrals for counselling and support services.

Section 38:

Sexual Violence (SV) and Sexual Harassment (SH) Between Children

If an incident of Sexual Violence (SV) or Sexual Harassment (SH) occurs our school will follow the guidance set out in Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education and we will use the DfE guidance Sexual Violence and Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges (May 2018).

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, likely, adversely affect their educational attainment. SV and SH exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable.

At Whitgreave Primary School all victims will be taken seriously and offered appropriate support. We know that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk.

Staff are aware and know the importance of:

- Making clear that SV and SH is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up.
- Not tolerating or dismissing SV or SH as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys".
- Challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

Sexual Violence

Our staff are aware of SV and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Harassment (SH)

Sexual Harassment means 'Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature,' that can occur online and offline. For this policy, reference to sexual harassment, is in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

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

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

Our School Response to a Report of Sexual Violence or Sexual Harassment

Our school will follow the guidance set out in part 5 Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2018) and the DfE guidance: Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (May 2018):

- Any decisions made upon receipt of a concern will be made on a case-by-case basis by the DSL or DDSL who will liaise with Social Care and/or the Police, if necessary.
- All staff who have a concern regarding SV or SH will speak with and report their concern to the DSL or DDSL, immediately.
- All victims will be reassured that they are being taken seriously and they will be supported.
- All staff will act in the best interests of the child.
- Our staff will be supportive and respectful of the child.
- Our staff will listen carefully to the child, they will be non-judgemental and will not ask leading questions.
- Our staff will not promise confidentiality and will explain that the information will be shared with those people who will be able to help and progress the report.
- A record of the report will be made. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report and immediately write up a thorough summary. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report however staff must remain engaged with the child, listen very carefully and not be distracted by note taking.
- The record will only include the facts as the child presents them. We understand that the notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker and we are aware that the notes could become part of a statutory assessment by Social Care or part of a criminal investigation.
- Where the concern includes an On-line element, we know we should not view or forward any images unless there is a valid reason to do so and we will follow the DfE guidance set out in Screening, Searching and Confiscation (January 2018) advice.
- Where possible we will try to manage and record an initial report with two members of staff present, preferably one of them being the DSL or DDSL.
- If the DSL or DDSL is not involved in the initial report the staff member will speak to the DSL or DDSL, immediately.

Risk Assessment

If we receive a report of SV or SH, the DSL or DDSL will make an immediate 'Risk and Needs Assessment'. This will be considered on a case-by case basis

Our Risk and Needs Assessment will consider:

- The victim, especially their protection and support.
- The alleged perpetrator; and
- All the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at our school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them.

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

Our DSL or DDSL will engage with Children's Social Care and specialist services as required. Where there has been a report of SV, it is likely that professional risk assessments by social workers and or SV specialists will be required. Any such professional assessments should be used to inform the school's approach to supporting and protecting our children and will be used to update our own Risk Assessment.

Actions to Consider Following a Report of Sexual Violence and/or Sexual Harassment

Following a report of Sexual Violence and/or Sexual Harassment we will consider:

- The wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed (in an age appropriate way). (This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims will be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered).
- The nature of the alleged incident(s), including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour.
- The ages of the children involved.
- The developmental stages of the children involved.
- Any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse.
- Are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children or school staff; and
- Other related issues and wider context e.g. contextual safeguarding.

Managing a Report

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

Our school will consider four likely scenarios when managing any reports of Sexual Violence and/or Sexual Harassment.

We will either manage the report:

1. Internally
2. Consider Early Help
3. Refer to Social Care
4. Report to the Police

Considering Bail Conditions

Our school will have due regard for the information available in KCSiE part 5 and the DfE Sexual Violence and Harassment Guidance regarding bail conditions.

- When there is a criminal investigation, without bail conditions, our school will work with Children's Social Care and the Police to support the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children involved (especially potential witnesses). Where required, we will seek advice from the Police to help our school manage our Safeguarding responsibilities.
- The term 'Released Under Investigation' or 'RUI' will replace those previously on bail for offences in circumstances that do not warrant the application of bail to either re-attend on a particular date or to include conditions preventing activity or in some cases ensuring compliance with an administrative process.
- Where bail is deemed proportionate and necessary, our school will work with Children's Social Care and the Police to manage any implications and Safeguard our children. An important consideration will be to ensure that the victim can continue in their normal routine, including continuing to receive a suitable education.

Managing Any Delays in the Criminal Process

There may be delays in any case that is being progressed through the criminal justice system. Our school will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of a Police investigation before protecting the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children in the school. We will use a risk assessment to help inform any decision.

- Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator, our DSL or DDSL will work closely with the Police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions our school take do not jeopardise the Police investigation.
- If our school has questions about the investigation, we will ask the Police.

The End of the Criminal Process

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

We will ensure both the victim and alleged perpetrator remain protected, especially from any Bullying or Harassment (including Online).

Where cases are classified as "no further action" (NFA'd) by the police or Crown Prosecution Service, or where there is a not guilty verdict, we will continue to offer support to the victim and the alleged perpetrator for as long as is necessary. A not guilty verdict or a decision not to progress with their case will likely be traumatic for the victim. The fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. We will discuss any decisions with the victim in this light and continue to offer support. The alleged perpetrator is also likely to require ongoing support for what will have likely been a difficult experience.

Safeguarding and Supporting the Victim

The following principles are based on effective Safeguarding practice and will help shape any decisions regarding Safeguarding and supporting the victim.

- The age and the developmental stage of the victim.
- The needs and wishes of the victim will be paramount (along with protecting the child) in any response. It is important they feel in as much control of the process as is reasonably possible. (Wherever possible, the victim, if they wish, should be able to continue in their normal routine. Overall, the priority will be to make the victim's daily experience as normal as possible, so that our school is a safe space for them).
- The victim should never be made to feel they are the problem for making a report or made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- Consider the proportionality of the response. Support should be tailored on a case-by-case basis. The support required regarding a one-off incident of sexualised name-calling is likely to be vastly different from that for a report of rape. Support can include: Children and Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ChISVAs), Rape Crisis, The Survivors Trust, CAMHS, Rape Crisis centres and the Internet Watch Foundation.

Victims may not disclose the whole picture immediately. They may be more comfortable providing information on a piecemeal basis. It is essential that dialogue is kept open and encouraged. When ongoing support will be required, we will ask the victim if they would find it helpful to have a designated trusted adult (for example, their class teacher or DSL) to talk to about their needs. The choice of any such adult should be the victim's. We will respect and support this choice.

We understand that a victim of SV is likely to be traumatised and, in some cases, may struggle in a normal classroom environment. While we will avoid any action that would have the effect of isolating the victim, in particular from supportive peer groups. There may be times when the victim finds it difficult to maintain a full-time timetable and may express a wish to withdraw from lessons and activities. This should be because the victim wants to, not because it makes it easier to manage the situation. If required, we will provide a physical space for victims to withdraw.

We will do everything we reasonably can to protect the victim from bullying and harassment as a result of any report they have made.

Whilst the victim will be given all the necessary support to remain in our school, if the trauma results in the victim being unable to do this, alternative provision or a move to another school should be considered to enable them to continue to receive suitable education. This should only be at the request of the victim (and following discussion with their parents or carers).

If the victim does move to another educational institution (for any reason), the new educational institution will be made aware of any ongoing support needs. The DSL will take responsibility to ensure this happens (and should discuss with the victim and their parents or carers as to the most suitable way of doing this) as well as transferring the Child Protection file.

Safeguarding and Supporting the Alleged Perpetrator

The following principles are based on effective Safeguarding practice and will help shape any decisions regarding Safeguarding and supporting the alleged perpetrator:

The age and the developmental stage of the alleged perpetrator and nature of the allegations will be considered. Any child will likely experience stress as a result of being the subject of allegations and/or negative reactions by their peers to the allegations against them.

Consider the proportionality of the response. Support (and sanctions) will be considered on a case-by-case basis. An alleged perpetrator may potentially have unmet needs (in some cases these may be considerable) as well as potentially posing a risk of harm to other children. Harmful sexual behaviours in young children may be (and often are) a symptom of either their own abuse or exposure to abusive practices and/or materials. We will seek advice, as appropriate, from Children's Social Care, specialist Sexual Violence services and the Police.

It is important that if the alleged perpetrator does move to another educational institution (for any reason), that the new educational institution is made aware of any on-going support needs and where appropriate, potential risks to other children and staff. The DSL will take responsibility to ensure this happens as well as transferring the Child Protection file.

Section 39:

Child Criminal Exploitation: County Lines

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity:

- (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or
- (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or
- (c) through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines) forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people. Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

County Lines

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

their families) if they attempt to leave the County Lines network. One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in County Lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in County Lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of County Lines exploitation.

Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, County Lines exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years;
- can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years;
- can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Section 40:

Children and the Court System

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. Our school will use the age appropriate guides to support children, 5-11-year olds. Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. Our school will use the Ministry of Justice On-line Child Arrangements Information Tool to support this process and will make this information available to parents and carers if they require our assistance.

Section 41:

Children with Family Members in Prison

Some children who attend our school may have a parent who has been sent to prison. Our school will utilise the information NICCO provides designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Section 42:

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Violence and Abuse is:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

Exposure to Domestic Abuse and/or Domestic Violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have

had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic Abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.

Our school will make use of the advice and links available in Keeping Children Safe in Education (Annex A) to identify and support children who are affected by Domestic Abuse and how they can be helped.

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass operates in the majority of police forces across England. It helps Police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when Police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the Police will inform the key adult (usually the DSL) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable support to be given to the child according to their needs.

Section 43:

Homelessness

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

Our school staff will consider homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis.

Other types of abuse to be aware of include:

- Bullying including Cyber-Bullying
- Children missing from home or care
- Drugs
- Fabricated and Induced Illness
- Faith abuse
- Gangs and youth violence
- Gender based violence/violence against women and girls
- Hate
- Mental Health
- Relationship Abuse
- Sexting
- Trafficking
- Modern slavery
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

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

Section 44:

First Aid

We have First Aid Kits which are located in prominent positions around the school. A number of staff are qualified to give first aid. When a child is unwell or has suffered an accident the following steps are taken:

- A trained first aider is immediately called to provide assistance.
- The incident is logged.
- The parent is notified of the incident as soon as necessary.
- The Local Authority and Health and Safety Executive are notified, where there is statutory duty to do so.

For further details, please refer to the First Aid Policy.

Section 45:

Health & Safety

The school has a Health & Safety Policy which follows the guidelines set out by Wolverhampton Local Authority. The Site Manager and Assistant Site Manager oversee day to day health and safety issues and carry out termly checks. A member of the Federated Governing Board carries out an annual check with the Head Teacher/Site Manager/Assistant Site Manager/School Business Manager to ensure the buildings are safe and risk assessments have been carried out. The governor will also check that Child Protection and other Safeguarding procedures are being followed. This is then reported to the Governing Board. Each term there is a fire drill that practices efficient evacuation from the buildings. The school conducts an annual risk assessment. All staff are aware that Health and Safety is everyone's responsibility. For further information, refer to the Health and Safety Policy.

Section 46:

School Trips

We have a trained Events Visits Co-ordinator who will carry out risk assessments and ensure all trips have relevant staffing levels. All trips are authorised by the Head Teacher, in cases of residential visits, these are also approved by the Governing Board and Local Authority.

Through the school's curriculum the children have the opportunity to go on school trips to enhance their learning. All off site visits are recorded through the Evolve System. Permission slips and medical forms are collected and kept with the office and the lead member of staff. Risk assessments are completed and filed within the 'Visits Folders.'

(See Educational Visits Policy for further information)

Section 47:

Site Security

We aim to provide a safe, secure site, but recognise that the site is only as secure as the people who use it. Therefore, all people on the site have to adhere to the rules, which govern it. It is recognised that laxity can cause potential problems to safeguarding. Therefore, the schools ensure that:

- Side gates are locked, except at the start and end of each day.
- Doors are kept closed to prevent intrusion.
- Visitors and volunteers only enter through the main entrance.
- All visitors must sign in and ID / DBS will be checked where appropriate.
- Children are only allowed home with adults/carers with parental responsibility or confirmed permission has been received in advance.

- Empty classrooms have closed windows.
- Children are not allowed to leave school alone during school working hours and if collected by an adult, must be signed out.

Section 48:

Monitoring Policy and Practice

Our Safeguarding Policy and procedures will be reviewed annually or sooner if required. All staff and stakeholders may contribute to the development of our policies and procedures.

Our Safeguarding Policy will be published on our website and paper copies are available upon request.