



SAFEGUARDING POLICY

ADOPTED :

N/A

DATE OF LAST REVIEW :

September 2019

REVIEWED BY :

Governing Body

DATE OF NEXT REVIEW :

September 2020

SAFEGUARDING POLICY

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	6
What is the difference between Safeguarding and Child Protection?	6
SCHOOL COMMITMENT	6
DUTIES	7
RESPONSIBILITIES	8
THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENIOR DESIGNATED PERSON AND THE DEPUTY DESIGNATED PERSON	8
Referrals.....	9
Raising Awareness	9
Training	9
Roles and responsibilities of the Headteacher.....	10
Roles and responsibilities of the governing body.....	11
IDENTIFYING CONCERNS	11
CONFIDENTIALITY	12
RECORDS AND MONITORING	12
SUPPORTING CHILDREN	13
CHILD ON CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT	13
Victims and alleged perpetrators	13
The evidence.....	14
Sexual violence	14
Sexual harassment.....	15
Harmful sexual behaviour	15
RADICALISATION AND EXTREMISM	16
Response.....	17
FORCED MARRIAGE (FM).....	17
Characteristics that may indicate forced marriage	17
HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE	17
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)	18
THE TOXIC TRIO	19
DOMESTIC ABUSE	19

PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH.....	19
PARENTAL SUBSTANCE MISUSE	20
MISSING, EXPLOITED AND TRAFFICKED CHILDREN	20
Children Missing from Education	20
Children Missing from Home or Care	21
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	22
Trafficked Children	22
RECRUITMENT	23
VOLUNTEERS.....	24
SAFE STAFF	24
CONDUCT OF STAFF.....	24
SUPPORTING STAFF	25
ONLINE SAFETY/SOCIAL MEDIA.....	25
Cyberbullying.....	26
Sexting	26
Gaming.....	27
Online reputation	27
Grooming.....	27
Images of Children and Young People.....	27
BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND CONTRACTED SERVICES	28
LINKS TO OTHER SCHOOL POLICIES	28
APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN – KEY POINTS.....	29
APPENDIX 2 - FLOW CHART FOR RAISING SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD	30
APPENDIX 3 - RECOGNISING SIGNS OF CHILD ABUSE	31
APPENDIX 4 - INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION.....	38
APPENDIX 5 - ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST STAFF.....	40
APPENDIX 6 - IF A PUPIL MAKES AN ALLEGATION OF ABUSE AGAINST ANOTHER PUPIL	44

Gorse Ride School recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding children and protecting them from harm. This policy is based on the model Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) Policy and will be reviewed annually by the Full Governing Body or in response to changes in guidance and legislation.

Role	Name	Contact Details	Training
Designated Governor Safeguarding	Phil Stickells Safeguarding Governor	admin@gorseride-jun.wokingham.sch.uk 0118 973 4880 0118 973 2666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wokingham Borough Council Safeguarding Forum – 17/01/2018 Metropolitan Police Service Safeguarding Training – 22/01/2018
Senior Designated Person for Safeguarding	Eileen Rogers Executive Head Teacher	head@gorseride-jun.wokingham.sch.uk 0118 973 4880 0118 973 2666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Designated Person's Refresher Training 31st October 2018 PREVENT Training- September 2015 NSPCC Safer Recruitment Training -April 2016 WBC Child Sexual Exploitation Training - February 2016 TEAM TEACHH training 2/2/18 WBA Domestic Abuse Awareness Training- December 2018 Safer Recruitment Training 27/11/19 Booked
Deputy Designated Persons for Safeguarding	Becca Dreesden Infant Deputy Head	rdreesden@gorseride-inf.wokingham.sch.uk 0118 973 4880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Course for Designated Person's Refresher Training 31st October 2018 PREVENT Training- September 2015 NSPCC Safer Recruitment Training -April 2016
	Laura Hodgson EYFS Leader Acting Deputy Head Infants	lhodgson@gorseride-inf.wokingham.sch.uk 0118 973 4880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of the Lead Safeguarding Practitioner March 2019 PREVENT Training- September 2015
	Kathryn Dewey Inclusion Manager	kdewey@gorseride-jun.wokingham.sch.uk 0118 973 4880 0118 973 2666	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Course for Designated Teachers New to Role-26th March 2019 Safer Recruitment Training 27/11/19 Booked
WBC Safeguarding Contact	WBC LADO	LADO@wokingham.gov.uk 0118 974 6141	

Wokingham Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB)	Wokingham Safeguarding Children Board Development Manager	www.wokinghamlscb.org.uk wscb@wokingham.gov.uk	
ARC Information and Counselling Service		www.arcweb.org.uk 35 Reading Road Wokingham Berkshire RG41 1EG	

All parents are made aware of the school's responsibilities in regard to safeguarding procedures through publication of the school's safeguarding policy on the school's website. Reference is also made to the policy on our website, the newsletter and the school prospectus. The Safeguarding and Child Protection page also includes a range of information for parents and hyperlinks to guidance on a range of topics on keeping children safe.

INTRODUCTION

What is the difference between Safeguarding and Child Protection?

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children's and learners' health or development
- ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care

Child Protection is a part of Safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm. Effective child protection is essential as part of wider work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. However, all agencies and individuals should aim to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of children so that the need for action to protect children from harm is reduced.

There are six main elements to our policy:

- Ensuring we practise safe recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children;
- Raising awareness of safeguarding children and child protection;
- Equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe;
- Developing and implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases of abuse;
- Supporting pupils who have been abused in accordance with his/her child protection plan;
- Establishing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop.

SCHOOL COMMITMENT

Our School is committed to creating and maintaining a safe learning environment for children and young people, identifying where there are welfare concerns and taking action to address them, in partnership with other agencies. This policy reflects the policies of the Wokingham Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB) who are responsible for developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority, including policies and procedures in relation to:

- training of persons who work with children or in services affecting the safety and welfare of children;
- the action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention;
- safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered;
- recruitment and supervision of persons who work with children
- investigation of allegations concerning persons who work with children;
- co-operation with neighbouring children's services authorities and their Board partners.

The School will contribute, through the curriculum, to developing children's understanding and awareness and promoting their resilience, by providing a safe and secure environment within the school.

To create this safe environment the school has certain statutory duties and responsibilities set out within:

- The Education Act, 2002, HM Guidance;
- Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2015;
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 – follow link

- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/830121/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_060919.pdf
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inspecting-safeguarding-in-early-years-education-and-skills-from-september-2015>

DUTIES

To provide a safe environment the Governing Body, Head teacher and Senior Leaders will:

- Ensure that everyone from the Designated Safeguarding Governor to the Senior Designated Person for Safeguarding and all members of the school community have appropriate safeguards and supports in place should they choose to raise safeguarding issues, however surprising these may be;
- Cultivate an ethos within the school community where all adults feel confident, competent, comfortable and supported to draw safeguarding issues to the attention of the Headteacher, the Senior Designated Person for safeguarding or the Designated Safeguarding Governor and are able to pose safeguarding questions with “respectful uncertainty” as part of their shared responsibility to safeguard children;
- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to;
- Ensure children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried;
- Ensure that every effort is made to establish effective working relationships with parents and colleagues from other agencies;
- Ensure all adults working with children are aware of the role of the WSCB;
- Include opportunities in the Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse;
- Take all reasonable measures to ensure risks of harm to children’s welfare are minimised;
- Take all appropriate actions to address concerns about the welfare of a child, working to local policies and procedures in full working partnership with agencies;
- Ensure robust safeguarding arrangements are in place and embedded in the daily life and practice of the school;
- Promote pupil health and safety;
- Promote safe practice and challenge unsafe practice;
- Ensure that procedures are in place to deal with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers – as per the following: Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 part 4 - Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff (also set out within the Local Interagency Procedures)
- Put in place and promote robust anti-bullying, including cyber bullying, strategies;
- Meet the health needs of children with medical conditions;
- Provide first aid;
- Maximise school security;
- Tackle drugs and substance misuse;
- Provide support and planning for young people in custody and their resettlement back into the community;
- Work with all agencies with regard to missing children, anti-social behaviour/gang activity and violence/knife crime in the community.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The school will identify any risks of harm and maintain safety by:

- Everybody having a duty to safeguard children inside and outside the school environment including school trips, extended schools, activities and vocational placements;
- Involving parents and providing advice/guidance regarding safeguarding;
- Maintaining a child focus and listening to children;
- Recognising signs of concern, especially with children who may be vulnerable;
- Documenting and collating information on individual children to support early identification, referral and actions to safeguard;
- Taking appropriate actions to address concerns about a child's welfare in partnership with other organisations and safeguarding agencies;
- Informing all staff and volunteers who the Senior and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officers are in school.
- Providing PSHE including raising awareness with children in what are and are not acceptable behaviours.

PSHE input will provide opportunities for children and young people to learn how to keep themselves safe, for example, by:

- The availability of advice and support in their local area and online;
- Recognising and managing risks in different situations, including on the internet;
- Judging what kind of physical contact is acceptable and unacceptable;
- Recognising when pressure from others, including people they know, threatens their personal safety and well-being (re: Prevent, Safer internet use, CSE, FM & FGM)
- Developing effective ways of resisting pressure;
- Developing healthy relationships, including awareness of unhealthy relationships where domestic violence, bullying and abuse occur;
- Emphasising their personal safety and highlighting the risks of running away.

THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENIOR DESIGNATED PERSON AND THE DEPUTY DESIGNATED PERSON

Members of the School's Leadership Team have been assigned to the roles of Senior Designated Person and Deputy Designated Persons for Safeguarding children.

Miss Eileen Rogers, Executive Head Teacher, is the Senior Designated Person.

Mrs Becca Dreesden Infant Deputy Head, Mrs Laura Hodgson EYFS Lead & interim Infant Deputy Head, Mrs Kathryn Dewey- Inclusion Manager are the Deputy Designated Persons.

They have received appropriate training and support for the roles.

The Deputy will provide additional support to ensure the responsibilities for Safeguarding children are fully embedded within the school ethos and that specific duties are discharged. This will entail supporting the Senior Designated Person in dealing with referrals, attending Case Conferences and supporting the child/children.

We acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils. The Designated Person will ensure a structured procedure within the school, which will be followed in cases of suspected abuse.

Alert forms to record any concerns that you may have are available in the Safeguarding area of the staff room. These should be completed and discussed with either the Senior or Deputy designated person as soon as possible.

The Senior Designated Person and the Deputy Designated Person are responsible for the following:

Referrals

- Referring cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies; Concerns about a child not involving allegations of abuse by a member of staff should be referred to the WBC Referral and Assessment Team at WBC Social Care-see page 2 for contact details.
- The Deputy Designated Person is not responsible for dealing with allegations made against members of staff. This is the responsibility of the Headteacher who will inform the LA Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- Acting as a source of support, advice and expertise within the school when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies;
- Ensuring that a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, is in place and that the school contributes to assessments of need and supports multi agency plans for those children.

Raising Awareness

- Working with the governing body to ensure that the School's Safeguarding Policy is updated and reviewed annually;
- Ensuring that, in order to avoid conflict later, parents are aware that referrals may be made and of the role of the School;
- Ensuring that when children leave the school, their Child Protection File is discussed as soon as possible with the Senior Designated Person at the new school;
- Making sure that the Child Protection File is transferred separately from the main pupil file. It should be posted recorded delivery to the Senior Designated Person at the new school, unless the child is leaving year 11 to go to a further education setting, in which case the file should be retained by the current school for a period stipulated in current statutory guidance;
- Where the new school is not known, alerting the Education Welfare Officer at WBC so that the child's name can be included on the data base for missing pupils;
- Cascading safeguarding advice and guidance issued by the WSCB which can be found at: <http://www.wokinghamlscb.org.uk/> .

Training

The Senior Designated Person and the Deputy Designated Person will attend appropriate training within the timeframes as noted in Keeping Children Safe in Education and other relevant guidance, currently initial two-day Child Protection training and a **one-day refresher every 2 years**, in order to:

- Recognise how to identify signs of abuse and when it is appropriate to make a referral;
- Have a working knowledge of the WSCB - Levels of Need and Intervention Thresholds Document;
- Know how to make a referral to WBC Referral and Assessment Team and what to include;
- Understand how a child protection case conference is conducted, how to provide a report and be able to contribute effectively to these when required to do so;
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate and secure written records of referrals/concerns.

The Senior and Deputy Designated Persons will ensure staff receive appropriate Safeguarding training, if necessary from an external provider. Safeguarding is a regular agenda item on all staff meetings to ensure that up to date information with regard to strategies such as Prevent are shared and discussed in open forums. On line training is also used to further enhance knowledge and understanding.

Free on line training can be accessed at:

- PREVENT <http://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/>
<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/preventreferrals>
<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/channelawareness>
- CSE <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/resources/keep-them-safe/>
- FGM <https://www.virtual-college.co.uk/resources/free-courses/recognising-and-preventing-fgm>

All staff will be expected to undergo induction training on Safeguarding and refresher **training every 3 years**, to enable them to fulfil their safeguarding responsibilities effectively:

All staff and volunteers, especially new or part-time staff who may work with different educational settings, will receive basic safeguarding information in accordance with “What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused” document:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf

and a copy of part 1- Keeping Children safe in Education 2019:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/828587/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_part_one.pdf

Induction training will ensure that staff:

- have an overview of the organisation;
- understand its purpose, values, services and structure;
- are able to recognise/identify signs of abuse which may include:
 - significant changes in children’s behaviour;
 - deterioration in children’s general well-being;
 - unexplained bruising, marks or signs of possible abuse or neglect;
 - children’s comments which give cause for concern;
 - any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child’s home;

and / or:

- inappropriate behaviour displayed by other members of staff, or any other person working with the children. For example, inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images.
- know that they must report any concerns immediately they arise; understand confidentiality issues. (See Confidentiality Policy)

Roles and responsibilities of the Executive Head Teacher

The EHT will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body are fully implemented, and followed by all staff so that everyone knows what to do if concerned about a child;
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Senior and Deputy Designated Persons and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in strategy discussions and other inter-agency meetings, and contributing to the assessment of children;
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing policies;
- They personally and other senior leaders undertake safer recruitment training in order to comply with the statutory requirement to have a trained person on every recruitment panel.
- Allegations against a member of staff are investigated and referred to the LADO if appropriate.

Roles and responsibilities of the Governing Body

The Governing Body is collectively responsible for the school's safeguarding arrangements. The Designated Safeguarding Governor, Mr Phil Stickells, has undertaken Safeguarding training and refresher training every 3 years. All governors will undertake appropriate Safeguarding training.

Allegations of abuse made against the Head teacher are reported to the Chair or Vice Chair of Governors, and referred to the LADO.

The Governing Body will ensure that:

- Safeguarding arrangements are fully embedded within the school's ethos and reflected in the school's day to day safeguarding practices;
- Sufficient governors are trained in safer recruitment practices that appointments to the senior leadership team can be adequately supported;
- The school has effective policies and procedures in place in accordance with this policy, and school's compliance with them is monitored;
- There are policies and procedures in place for dealing with complaints and/or allegations against staff and any subsequent staff disciplinary hearings.
- There is a Designated Safeguarding Governor to champion safeguarding issues within the school, to liaise with the Headteacher, and to provide information and reports to the Governing Body;
- All staff who work with children, will undertake a one-day Safeguarding training course as a minimum and a refresher course every three years;
- The Senior and Deputy Designated Persons are trained and attend a one-day refresher course every two years
- Temporary staff, volunteers and other regular visitors to the school who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for safeguarding and their responsibilities.

IDENTIFYING CONCERNS

KCSIE 2019 states: "No single practitioner can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

All members of staff, volunteers and governors must know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, and they must be familiar with procedures to be followed. See Appendix 1.

Where a child discloses abuse, they must be familiar with procedures to be followed as below:

If a child chooses to tell someone in school about alleged abuse, that person will support the child as follows:

- Establish the key facts in language that the child understands, using the child's words;
- Clarify that no promises will be made to the child e.g. to keep secrets and inform the child that this information will now have to be passed on;
- Stay calm and be available to listen with the utmost care to what the child is saying;
- Question normally, without pressurising, using only open questions. Leading questions should be avoided. Particularly if it is believed a crime may have been committed any questioning should be limited to establishing whether immediate protection is required and the next course of action to be taken.
- Avoid putting words into the child's mouth but note the main points carefully;
- Re-assure the child that they were right to inform you;
- Write a full record – signed, dated, timed - of what the child did, said etc. (proformas are kept in the Staffroom)

- Immediately inform the Senior or Deputy Designated Person unless the disclosure has been made to them, following agreed procedures and referrals as appropriate.

CONFIDENTIALITY

While it is recognised that all matters relating to safeguarding individual children are confidential, a member of staff, governor or volunteer, if confided in by a pupil, must never guarantee confidentiality to that pupil.

Where there is a Child Protection concern it will be passed immediately to the Senior Designated Person who will contact the LADO if appropriate- see page 2 for contact details.

The parents of the child should be informed immediately unless it is felt that this would not be in the best interests of the child, would place them at further risk or where it is believed a crime may have been committed.

The Headteacher or Senior or Deputy Designated Person will disclose personal information about a pupil, including the level of involvement of other agencies, to other members of staff only on a 'need to know' basis.

All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children. (See Confidentiality Policy)

RECORDS AND MONITORING

Any concerns about a child will be recorded in writing within 24 hours. All records must provide a factual, evidence-based account. Accurate recording of actions should be made. Records will be signed, dated and where appropriate witnessed.

Hard copies of records or reports relating to Child Protection concerns will be kept in a separate, confidential file, securely stored away from the main pupil file in the Executive Head Teacher's office. Our Schools hold some electronic records, for example, the multi-agency referral forms or a central list of those pupils who have a child protection plan in place. Authorisation to access these electronic records will be controlled by the Senior Designated Officer.

The school will keep written records of concerns about children, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately. These records will be kept within the separate confidential file. Records will be kept up to date and reviewed regularly. Original notes will be retained as evidence if there are criminal proceedings arising from current or historical allegations of abuse or neglect.

Timely and accurate recording will take place when there are any issues regarding a child. A record of each and every episode/incident/concern/activity regarding that child, including telephone calls to other professionals, needs to be recorded in chronological order and kept within the confidential file for that child. Support and advice will be sought from Social Care or the Local Area Designated Officer, whenever necessary.

If the child moves to another setting the Child Protection file should be sent, by registered post immediately to the Senior Designated Person at the new setting, making sure that the Child Protection file is transferred separately from the main pupil file. There must be liaison between the two Senior Designated Persons in order to ensure a smooth and safe transition for the child.

Where the new school is not known the Educational Welfare Officer at WBC should be informed so that the child can be included on the data base for missing pupils.

The school processes any personal data collected during the safeguarding process in accordance with its data protection policy. Further details can be found in the Privacy Notice on the school's website. Any data collected is held securely and accessed by, and disclosed to, individuals only for the purposes of completing the safeguarding procedure.

SUPPORTING CHILDREN

We recognise that the school plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children by providing good lines of communication with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection. We recognise that children who are abused or witness violence may feel helplessness, humiliation and some sense of blame and that their behaviour may be challenging or defiant, or they may be withdrawn. We appreciate that school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk.

We will endeavour to support our pupils through:

- Working to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to;
- Ensuring that all pupils know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty;
- 1:1 nurture work with Learning Mentors and the opportunity to talk to an adult of their choice at any time;
- Regular consultation with children e.g. through questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying assemblies and presentations, the completion of bi annual self-esteem questionnaire, monitor playground incidents;
- Including safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE, opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular, this will include anti-bullying work, e-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training. Also focussed work in Year 6 to prepare for transition to Secondary school and more personal safety/independent travel;
- Liaison with other agencies that support the pupil, such as Social Services, Foundry College and Education Psychology Service;
- Ensuring all staff are aware of school guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.
- Implementation of the school Positive Behaviour Policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils. The school will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but they are nonetheless valued and are not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred;
- Ensuring that, where a pupil subject to a child protection plan leaves, their information is transferred to the new school immediately and that the child's social worker is informed.

CHILD ON CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT

Victims and alleged perpetrators

There are many different ways to describe children who have been subjected to sexual violence and/or sexual harassment and many ways to describe those who are alleged to have carried out any form of abuse.

For the purposes of this advice, we use the term 'victim'. It is a widely recognised and understood term. It is important that staff recognise that not everyone who has been subjected to sexual violence and/or sexual harassment considers themselves a victim or would want to be described in this way. Staff should be conscious of this when managing any incident and be prepared to use any term with which the individual child is most comfortable.

We use the term 'alleged perpetrator' and where appropriate 'perpetrator'. These are widely used and recognised terms and the most appropriate to aid effective record keeping, but may be modified on a case-by-case basis.

The Evidence

Whilst any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment should be taken seriously, staff should be aware it is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys.

What staff should be aware of

Staff should be aware of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”;
- challenging behaviour (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia and flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them; and
- understanding that all of the above can be driven by wider societal factors beyond the school, such as everyday sexist stereotypes and everyday sexist language.

Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) are three times more likely to be abused than their peers. Additional barriers can sometimes exist when recognising abuse in SEND 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;
 - the potential for children with SEND being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying and harassment, without outwardly showing any signs; and
 - communication barriers and difficulties overcoming these barriers.
- Any reports of abuse involving children with SEND will therefore require close liaison with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy) and often include discussion with the LADO and/or Wokingham Borough Council help centre.

Children who are lesbian, gay, bi, or trans (LGBT) can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, a child who is perceived by their peers to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

Whilst not the focus of this advice, it is important to be aware that staff can be victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment. We encourage all staff to speak to someone they are comfortable speaking to who will provide advice and support. Staff must make reference to the Whistle Blowing Policy in these cases.

Sexual violence

It is important that staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence, we do so in the context of child on child sexual violence.

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.

What is consent?

Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. A child under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity. The age of consent is 16. Sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so 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, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm; it is now a criminal offence.
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

It may include:

- non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos. (UKCCIS sexting www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis provides detailed advice for schools and colleges)
- sexualised online bullying;
- unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and
- sexual exploitation; coercion and threats.
-

It is important that staff consider sexual harassment in broad terms. Sexual harassment (as set out above) creates an atmosphere that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence.

Harmful sexual behaviour

Children's sexual behaviour exists on a wide continuum, from normal and developmentally expected to inappropriate, problematic, abusive and violent. Problematic, abusive and violent sexual behaviour is developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage. A useful umbrella term is "harmful sexual behaviour". The term has been widely adopted in child protection and is used in this policy. Harmful sexual behaviour can occur online and/or offline and can also occur simultaneously between the two. Harmful sexual behaviour should be considered in a child protection context. When considering harmful sexual behaviour, ages and the stages of development of the children are critical factors to consider. Sexual behaviour between children can be considered harmful if one of the

children is much older, particularly if there is more than two years' difference or if one of the children is pre-pubescent and the other is not. However, a younger child can abuse an older child, particularly if they are smaller in stature, have power over them, for example, if the older child is disabled or smaller in stature. Harmful sexual behaviour can, in some cases, progress on a continuum. Addressing inappropriate behaviour can be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future. Children displaying harmful sexual behaviour have often experienced their own abuse and trauma. It is important that they are offered appropriate support.

SERIOUS VIOLENCE

All staff should be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are 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 a significant change in wellbeing, 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. Advice for schools and colleges is provided in the Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement and its Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance.

Child criminal exploitation: county lines

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity, drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns.

Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered. 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.

RADICALISATION AND EXTREMISM

Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

Our School values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs / ideology as fundamental rights underpinning society's values. Both pupils and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. The School is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern and seeks to protect children against the messages of all violent extremism.

Response

When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak to the Headteacher or to the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officers who will follow safeguarding procedures in the Prevent Policy. If the matter is urgent then Thames Valley Police must be contacted by dialling 999. In non-urgent cases where police advice is sought then contact should be via 101. The Department of Education has also set up a dedicated telephone helpline for staff and governors to raise concerns around Prevent (020 7340 7264).

Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason, the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues.

FORCED MARRIAGE (FM)

This is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. Always call either the Contact Centre or the Forced Marriage Unit 020 7008 0151.

Characteristics that may indicate forced marriage

While individual cases of forced marriage, and attempted forced marriage, are often very particular, they are likely to share a number of common and important characteristics, including:

- an extended absence from school including truancy;
- a drop in performance or sudden signs of low motivation;
- excessive parental restriction and control of movements;
- a history of siblings leaving education to marry early;
- poor performance, parental control of income and students being allowed only limited career choices;
- evidence of self-harm, treatment for depression, attempted suicide, social isolation, eating disorders or substance abuse; and/or
- evidence of family disputes/conflict, domestic violence/abuse or running away from home.

On their own, these characteristics may not indicate forced marriage. However, it is important to be satisfied that where these behaviours occur, they are not linked to forced marriage. It is also important to avoid making assumptions about an individual pupil's circumstances or act on the basis of stereotyping. For example, an extended holiday may be taken for entirely legitimate reasons and may not necessarily represent a pretext for forced marriage.

HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE

Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.

It is often linked to family or community members who believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with their unwritten rule of conduct. For example, honour based violence might be committed against people who:

- become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion
- want to get out of an arranged marriage
- want to get out of a forced marriage
- wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture
- convert to a different faith from the family

Women and girls are the most common victims of honour based violence however it can also affect men and boys. Crimes of 'honour' do not always include violence. Crimes committed in the name of 'honour' might include:

- domestic abuse
- threats of violence
- sexual or psychological abuse
- forced marriage
- being held against your will or taken somewhere you don't want to go
- assault

If staff believe that a pupil is at risk from honour based violence the DSL will follow the usual safeguarding referral process, however, if it is clear that a crime has been committed or the pupil is at immediate risk the police will be contacted in the first place. It is important that if honour based violence is known or suspected that communities and family members are NOT spoken to prior to referral to the police or social care as this could increase risk to the child.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is illegal in England and Wales under the FGM Act (2003). It is a form of child abuse and violence against women. From 31 October 2015 a mandatory reporting duty requires teachers to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s, which are identified in the course of their professional work, to the police.

The duty applies to all persons employed or engaged to carry out 'teaching work' in the school, whether or not they have qualified teacher status. Please refer to the Home Office and Department for Education's procedural information for full details: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information>

If a teacher is informed by a pupil that an act of FGM has been carried out on her or a teacher observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out the teacher should call 101 and make a report to the police force in which the girl resides.

The duty applies to the individual who becomes aware of the case to make a report. It should not be transferred to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, however the DSL should be informed and a report to the police should be made by the close of the next working day.

Where there is a risk to life or likelihood of serious immediate harm the teacher should report the case immediately to the police, including dialling 999 if appropriate.

There are no circumstances in which a teacher or other member of staff should examine a girl.

THE TOXIC TRIO

The term 'Toxic Trio' has been used to describe the issues of domestic violence, mental ill-health and substance misuse which have been identified as common features of families where harm to women and children has occurred.

They are viewed as indicators of increased risk of harm to children and young people. In a review of Serious Cases Reviews undertaken by Ofsted in 2011, they found that in nearly 75% of these cases two or more of the issues were present.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse represents one quarter of all violent crime. It is actual or threatened physical, emotional, psychological or sexual abuse. It involves the use of power and control by one person over another. It occurs regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, class, sexuality, age, religion, mental or physical ability. Domestic abuse can also involve other types of abuse. We use the term domestic abuse to reflect that a number of abusive and controlling behaviours are involvement beyond violence.

Slapping, punching, kicking, bruising, rape, ridicule, constant criticism, threats, manipulation, sleep deprivation, social isolation, and other controlling behaviours all count as abuse.

If a member of staff is concerned that a pupil is the subject of or witness to domestic abuse then this should be reported to the Headteacher or Deputy Designated Officer.

PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-mental-health-strategy-for-england>

The term "mental ill health" is used to cover a wide range of conditions, from eating disorders, mild depression and anxiety to psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Parental mental illness does not necessarily have an adverse impact on a child's developmental needs, but it is essential to always assess its implications for each child in the family. It is essential that the diagnosis of a parent/carer's mental health is not seen as defining the level of risk. Similarly, the absence of a diagnosis does not equate to there being little or no risk.

For children the impact of parental mental health can include:

- The parent / carer's needs or illnesses taking precedence over the child's needs
- Child's physical and emotional needs neglected
- A child acting as a young carer for a parent or a sibling
- Child having restricted social and recreational activities
- Child finds it difficult to concentrate- impacting on educational achievement
- A child missing school regularly as (s)he is being kept home as a companion for a parent / carer
- Adopt paranoid or suspicious behaviour as they believe their parent's delusions.
- Witnessing self-harming behaviour and suicide attempts (including attempts that involve the child)
- Obsessional compulsive behaviours involving the child

If staff become aware of any of the above indicators, or others that suggest a child is suffering due to parental mental health, the information will be shared with the DSL to consider a referral to children's social care.

PARENTAL SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Substance misuse applies to the misuse of alcohol as well as 'problem drug use', defined by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs as drug use which has: 'serious negative consequences of a physical, psychological, social and interpersonal, financial or legal nature for users and those around them.

Parental substance misuse of drugs or alcohol becomes relevant to child protection when substance misuse and personal circumstances indicate that their parenting capacity is likely to be seriously impaired or that undue caring responsibilities are likely to be falling on a child in the family.

For children the impact of parental substance misuse can include:

Inadequate food, heat and clothing for children (family finances used to fund adult's dependency)

- Lack of engagement or interest from parents in their development, education or wellbeing
- Behavioural difficulties- inappropriate display of sexual and/or aggressive behaviour
- Bullying (including due to poor physical appearance)
- Isolation – finding it hard to socialise, make friends or invite them home
- Tiredness or lack of concentration
- Child talking of or bringing into school drugs or related paraphernalia
- Injuries /accidents (due to inadequate adult supervision)
- Taking on a caring role
- Continued poor academic performance including difficulties completing homework on time
- Poor attendance or late arrival

These behaviours themselves do not indicate that a child's parent is misusing substances, but should be considered as indicators that this may be the case.

If staff believe that a child is living with parental substance misuse, this will be reported to the designated safeguarding lead for referral to be considered for children's social care.

MISSING, EXPLOITED AND TRAFFICKED CHILDREN

Children Missing from Education

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-attendance>

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/395138/Children_missing_from_education_Statutory_guidance_for_local_authorities.pdf

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect, and such children are at risk of being victims of harm, exploitation or radicalisation.

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

Are at risk of harm or neglect

- Come from Gypsy, Roma, or Traveller families
- Come from the families of service personnel
- Go missing or run away from home or care
- Are supervised by the youth justice system
- Cease to attend a school
- Come from new migrant families
-

Patterns of children missing education can be an indicator of either abuse or safeguarding risks. A relatively short length of time a child is missing does not reduce risk of harm to that child, and all absence or non-attendance should be considered with other known factors or concerns.

DSLs and staff should consider:

Missing lessons: Are there patterns in the lessons that are being missed? Is this more than avoidance of a subject or a teacher? Does the child remain on the school site or are they absent from the site?

- Is the child being sexually exploited during this time?
- Are they late because of a caring responsibility?
- Have they been directly or indirectly affected by substance misuse?
- Are other pupils routinely missing the same lessons, and does this raise other risks or concerns?
- Is the lesson being missed one that would cause bruising or injuries to become visible?

Single missing days: Is there a pattern in the day missed? Is it before or after the weekend suggesting the child is away from the area? Are there specific lessons or members of staff on these days? Is the parent informing the school of the absence on the day? Are missing days reported back to parents to confirm their awareness?

- Is the child being sexually exploited during this day?
- Do the parents appear to be aware?
- Are the pupil's peers making comments or suggestions as to where the pupil is at?

Continuous missing days: Has the school been able to make contact with the parent? Is medical evidence being provided? Are siblings attending school (either our or local schools)?

- Did we have any concerns about radicalisation, FGM, forced marriage, honour based violence, sexual exploitation
- Have we had any concerns about physical or sexual abuse?

The school will view absence as both a safeguarding issue and an educational outcomes issue. The school may take steps that could result in legal action for attendance, or a referral to children's social care, or both.

Children Missing from Home or Care

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-who-run-away-or-go-missing-from-home-or-care>

<http://www.childrensociety.org.uk/what-we-do/policy-and-lobbying/children-risk/runaways>

Children who run away from home or from care, provide a clear behavioural indication that they are either unhappy or do not feel safe in the place that they are living.

Research shows that children run away from conflict or problems at home or school, neglect or abuse, or because children are being groomed by predatory individuals who seek to exploit them. Many run away on numerous occasions.

The association of chief police officers has provided the following definitions and guidance.

“Missing person is: ‘Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be the subject of crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another.’

An absent person is: ‘A person not at a place where they are expected or required to be.’

All cases classified as ‘missing’ by the police will receive an active police response – such as deployment of police officers to locate a child. Cases where the child was classified as ‘absent’ will be recorded by the police and risk assessed regularly but no active response will be deployed.

The absent case will be resolved when a young person returns or new information comes to light suggesting that he/she is at risk. In the latter instance, the case is upgraded to ‘missing’.

Within any case of children who are missing both push and pull factors will need to be considered.

Push factors include:

- Conflict with parents/carers
- Feeling powerless
- Being bullied/abused
- Being unhappy/not being listened to
- The Toxic Trio

Pull factors include:

- Wanting to be with family/friends
- Drugs, money and any exchangeable item
- Peer pressure
- For those who have been trafficked into the United Kingdom as unaccompanied asylum seeking children there will be pressure to make contact with their trafficker

As a school we will inform all parents of children who are absent (unless the parent has informed us). If the parent is also unaware of the location of their child, and the definition of missing is met, we will either support the parent to/directly contact the police to inform them.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the young person (or third person/s) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterized by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice, as a result of their social, economic or emotional vulnerability.

A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation.

If a member of staff is concerned that a pupil is the subject of CSE then this should be reported to the Headteacher or Deputy Designated Officer.

Trafficked Children

Human trafficking is defined by the UNHCR in respect of children as a process that is a combination of :

- Movement (including within the UK);
- For the purpose of exploitation

Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim.

There is significant evidence that children (both of UK and other citizenship) are being trafficked internally within the UK and this is regarded as a more common form of trafficking in the UK.

There are a number of indicators which suggest that a child may have been trafficked into the UK, and may still be controlled by the traffickers or receiving adults. These are as follows:

- Shows signs of physical or sexual abuse, and/or has contracted a sexually transmitted infection or has an unwanted pregnancy;

- Has a history with missing links and unexplained moves;
- Is required to earn a minimum amount of money every day;
- Works in various locations;
- Has limited freedom of movement;
- Appears to be missing for periods;
- Is known to beg for money;
- Is being cared for by adult/s who are not their parents and the quality of the relationship between the child and their adult carers is not good;
- Is one among a number of unrelated children found at one address;
- Has not been registered with or attended a GP practice;
- Is excessively afraid of being deported.

For those children who are internally trafficked within the UK indicators include:

- Physical symptoms (bruising indicating either physical or sexual assault);
- Prevalence of a sexually transmitted infection or unwanted pregnancy;
- Reports from reliable sources suggesting the likelihood of involvement in sexual exploitation / the child has been seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation
- Evidence of drug, alcohol or substance misuse;
- Being in the community in clothing unusual for a child i.e. inappropriate for age, or borrowing clothing from older people
- Relationship with a significantly older partner;
- Accounts of social activities, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding;
- Persistently missing, staying out overnight or returning late with no plausible explanation;
- Returning after having been missing, looking well cared for despite having not been at home;
- Having keys to premises other than those known about;
- Low self- image, low self-esteem, self-harming behaviour including cutting, overdosing, eating disorder, promiscuity;
- Truancy / disengagement with education;
- Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults;
- Going missing and being found in areas where the child or young person has no known links; and/or
- Possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming on-line relationships, particularly with adults.

These behaviours themselves do not indicate that a child is being trafficked, but should be considered as indicators that this may be the case.

If staff believe that a child is being trafficked, this will be reported to the designated safeguarding lead for referral to be considered to children's social care.

SAFER RECRUITMENT

In order to ensure that children are protected whilst at this school, we will ensure that staff and volunteers are carefully selected, screened, trained and supervised.

Management/Governance of schools- Secretary of State Section 128 direction

A section 128 direction prohibits or restricts a person from taking part in the management of an independent school, including academies and free schools. A person who is prohibited is unable to participate in any management of an independent school such as:

- a management position in an independent school, academy or free school as an employee;
- a trustee of an academy or free school trust; a governor or member of a proprietor body for an independent school; or
- a governor on any governing body in an independent school, academy or free school that retains or has been delegated any management responsibilities.

A section 128 direction disqualifies a person from holding or continuing to hold office as a governor of a maintained school.

Our Governors are required to have an enhanced criminal records certificate from the DBS. It is the responsibility of the governing body to apply for the certificate for any of their governors who do not already have one.

Our schools carry out a section 128 check for school governors, because a person subject to one is disqualified from being a governor. Using the free Employer Secure Access sign-in portal via the Teaching Regulation Agency's (TRA) Teacher Services' web page, we can easily check if a person they propose to recruit as a governor is barred as a result of being subject to a section 128 direction.

VOLUNTEERS

We understand that some people otherwise unsuitable for working with children may use volunteering to gain access to children; for this reason, any volunteers in the school, in whatever capacity, are expected to follow the policies and procedures in the same way *as paid staff*.

Where a parent or other volunteer helps on a one-off basis, he/she will only work under the direct supervision of a member of staff, and at no time have one to one contact with children. However, if a parent or other volunteer is to be in school regularly or over a longer period then they will be checked to ensure their suitability to work with children and a DBS check completed every 3 years. Please refer to the school's Volunteer Policy.

SAFE STAFF

Checks will be undertaken corresponding to Safer Recruitment procedures on all adults working in the school to establish their suitability to work with children. Records of these checks are kept in accordance with Part 3 – Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019.

All school staff will take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted with or in view of other adults.

If an allegation is made against another member of staff, the member of staff receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Headteacher or the most senior teacher if the Headteacher is not present. The Headteacher or most senior teacher will then consult with the Local Area Designated Officer.

Allegations against the Headteacher are reported to the Chair or Vice Chair of Governors, and referred to the LADO.

CONDUCT OF STAFF

The school has a duty to ensure that professional behaviour applies to relationships between staff and children, and that all members of staff are clear about what constitutes appropriate behaviour and professional boundaries. Please refer to the School's Staff Code of Conduct.

At all times, members of staff are required to work in a professional way with children. All staff should be aware of the expectations, inherent risks and possible consequences 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 pupils outside school hours or school duties;
- Making inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one to one attention beyond the normal requirements of the role; or inappropriate sharing of images.

If any member of staff has reasonable suspicion that a child is suffering harm, and fails to act in accordance with this policy and WSCB procedures, this will be viewed as misconduct, and appropriate action will be taken.

SUPPORTING STAFF

We recognise that staff working in the school who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm, or who appears likely to suffer harm, may find this situation stressful and upsetting.

We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through anxieties with the Senior Designated Persons or Head teacher and to seek further support, if necessary.

The Senior and Deputy Designated Persons can seek personal support through ARC counselling services or other appropriate counselling services.

Staff will have access to <http://www.saferrecruitmentconsortium.org/GSWP%20Oct%202015.pdf>

This provides advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and the circumstances that should be avoided in order to limit complaints against staff of the abuse of trust and/or allegations of abuse.

ONLINE SAFETY/SOCIAL MEDIA

<https://www.childnet.com/resources/supporting-young-people-online>

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/Teachers/>

<http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/>

With the current speed of on-line change, some parents and carers have only a limited understanding of online risks and issues. Parents may underestimate how often their children come across potentially harmful and inappropriate material on the internet and may be unsure about how to respond. Some of the risks could be:

- unwanted contact
- grooming
- online bullying including sexting
- digital footprint

•
The school will therefore seek to provide information and awareness to both pupils and their parents through:

- Acceptable use agreements for children, teachers, parents/carers and governors
- Curriculum activities involving raising awareness around staying safe online
- Information included in letters, newsletters, web site, VLE
- Parents evenings / sessions
- High profile events / campaigns e.g. Safer Internet Day

Cyberbullying

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374850/Cyberbullying_Advice_for_Headteachers_and_School_Staff_121114.pdf

Central to the School's anti-bullying policy is the principle that '*bullying is always unacceptable*' and that '*all pupils have a right not to be bullied*'.

The school recognises that it must take note of bullying perpetrated outside school which spills over into the school and so we will respond to any cyber-bullying we become aware of carried out by pupils when they are away from the site.

Cyber-bullying is defined as "an aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or individual using electronic forms of contact repeatedly over time against a victim who cannot easily defend himself/herself."

By cyber-bullying, we mean bullying by electronic media:

- Bullying by texts or messages or calls on mobile phones
- The use of mobile phone cameras to cause distress, fear or humiliation
- Posting threatening, abusive, defamatory or humiliating material on websites, to include blogs, personal websites, social networking sites
- Using e-mail to message others
- Hijacking/cloning e-mail accounts
- Making threatening, abusive, defamatory or humiliating remarks in on-line forums

Cyber-bullying may be at a level where it is criminal in character.

It is unlawful to disseminate defamatory information in any media including internet sites.

Section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 makes it an offence to send, by public means of a public electronic communications network, a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or one of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 makes it an offence to knowingly pursue any course of conduct amounting to harassment.

If we become aware of any incidents of cyberbullying, we will need to consider each case individually as to any criminal act that may have been committed. The school will pass on information to the police if it feels that it is appropriate or are required to do so.

Sexting

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/Teachers/Resources/>

<https://www.ceop.police.uk/Media-Centre/Press-releases/2009/What-does-sexting-mean/>

<https://www.childnet.com/parents-and-carers/hot-topics/sexting>

'Sexting' often refers to the sharing of naked or 'nude' pictures or video through mobile phones and the internet. It also includes underwear shots, sexual poses and explicit text messaging.

While sexting often takes place in a consensual relationship between two young people, the use of Sexted images in revenge following a relationship breakdown is becoming more commonplace.

Sexting can also be used as a form of sexual exploitation and take place between strangers.

As the average age of first smartphone or camera enabled tablet is 6 years old, sexting is an issue that requires awareness raising across all ages.

The school will use age appropriate educational material to raise awareness, to promote safety and deal with pressure. Parents should be aware that they can come to the school for advice.

Gaming

<http://www.childnet.com/search-results/?keywords=gaming>

<https://www.childnet.com/parents-and-carers/hot-topics/gaming>

Online gaming is an activity that the majority of children and many adults get involved in. The school will raise awareness:

- By talking to parents and carers about the games their children play and help them identify whether they are appropriate.
- By talking to parents about setting boundaries and time limits when games are played.
- By highlighting relevant resources.

Online reputation

<http://www.childnet.com/resources/online-reputation-checklist>

Online reputation is the opinion others get of a person when they encounter them online. It is formed by posts, photos that have been uploaded and comments made by others on people's profiles. It is important that children and staff are aware that anything that is posted could influence their future professional reputation. The majority of organisations and work establishments now check digital footprint before considering applications for positions or places on courses.

Grooming

<http://www.childnet.com/search-results/?keywords=grooming>

<http://www.internetmatters.org/issues/online-grooming/>

Online grooming is the process by which one person with an inappropriate sexual interest in children will approach a child online, with the intention of developing a relationship with that child, to be able to meet them in person and intentionally cause harm.

The school will build awareness amongst children and parents about ensuring that the child:

- Only has friends online that they know in real life
- Is aware that if they communicate with somebody that they have met online, that relationship should stay online

That parents should:

- Recognise the signs of grooming
- Have regular conversations with their children about online activity and how to stay safe online

The school will raise awareness by:

- Running sessions for parents
- Include awareness around grooming as part of their curriculum
- Identifying with both parents and children how they can be safeguarded against grooming

Images of Children and Young People

The use of digital images in schools is a complex area and it is recommended that schools have a detailed policy and guidelines that set out what is acceptable in their setting. The text below is a brief summary of the key points extracted from the Wokingham Borough Council Children's Services 'All in One E-Safety Guidelines', available at this link: <http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/learning-and-teaching/ict-computing-and-online-safety/e-safety/online-safety-school-guidance-for-senior-leaders/>

- **School Policy** – The school has a clear and sufficiently detailed policy (the eSafety policy) which covers the taking and use of digital images and video of pupils and takes steps to ensure that it

is understood and enforced. Particular care will be taken when images of pupils may pass beyond the direct control of the school and into the public domain, e.g. on the school website and on social networking. Guidance includes reference to the storage and deletion of images of pupils, including the policy on the use of devices with a facility to store or transfer data to other locations (e.g. 'cloud' storage) to ensure the school is in line with ICO (Information Commissioner's Office) guidance.

- **Acceptable Use Agreements** – Staff and pupils sign ICT Acceptable Use Agreements. This includes a section on the use of digital images and clarifies that personal mobile devices e.g. phones /cameras must not be used for taking pictures of children at school. Volunteers are expected to also sign an acceptable use agreement and abide by its conditions.
- **Parental Permission** – The eSafety policy sets out that written permission must be obtained by parents before any photographs or videos are taken. Where parental permission has not been obtained, or it is known that a pupil should not be photographed or filmed, every reasonable effort should be made to ensure that a pupil's image is not recorded.
- **Parents taking photographs or video** – We understand that parents like to take photos of or video record their children in the school production, or at sports day, or school presentations. This is a normal part of family life, and we will not discourage parents from celebrating their child's successes. These photos and videos are only for personal use and can only be shared with immediate family and friends. Images must not be shared on social networking sites or other websites that are accessible by the general public. Parents are informed before performances and other activities that this is the school policy and told to make sure that images are not shared. Written notice is also given in programmes and ticketing information.
- **Events/Activities involving multiple schools** – The school make reasonable efforts to safeguard the digital images of pupils in events that take place outside the school. We ask that the organisers of such events include a statement asking for people not to share digital images or videos in their programmes. Both the Wokingham Area School Music Association and the District Primary Athletics Association do this. However neither organisation can guarantee that digital images are not taken and shared.

To ensure that parents are aware of this limitation, the letter inviting children to such events includes a clause notifying parents that we cannot control the distribution of images and if they would like to discuss this they should talk to the Head teacher.

Although the school will make reasonable efforts to safeguard the digital images of pupils, parents are made aware that at some types of event it is not always realistic to strictly enforce image guidelines. The school cannot therefore be held accountable for the use of images taken by parents or members of the public at events.

BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND CONTRACTED SERVICES

Where the Governing Body transfers control or otherwise allows the use of school premises to external bodies (such as sports clubs) or service providers during or out of school hours, we will ensure that these bodies or providers have appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures, and that there are arrangements in place to co-ordinate with the school on such matters. Such considerations will be made explicit in any contract or service level agreement with the bodies or providers.

LINKS TO OTHER SCHOOL POLICIES

This Policy will be read in conjunction with other policies regarding the safety and welfare of children. These together make up the suite of policies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in this school.

Policies to refer to include:

- Prevent Radicalisation

- Positive Behaviour
- Anti-bullying
- Code of Conduct
- Disability Equality
- ICT Acceptable use
- E-Safety
- Equal Opportunities
- Whistleblowing
- Volunteers in school
- Safer Recruitment
- Complaints
- Family Care
- Health and Safety
- Data Protection
- Induction

Listed below are links to some Model Policies.

Prevent

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/prevent/>

WBC Model Code of Conduct Policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/code-of-conduct-policy/>

Preventing Bullying policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/preventing-bullying/>

WBC Model Children Missing in Education policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/children-missing-in-educ/>

WBC Model Equal Opportunities Policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/equal-opportunities/>

Model ICT Acceptable Use Policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/ict-aup/>

WBC Model Whistleblowing Policy:

<http://wsh.wokingham.gov.uk/leadership/policies/whistleblowing/>

Berkshire Child Protection Procedures

<http://www.proceduresonline.com/berks/wokingham/index.html>

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN – KEY POINTS

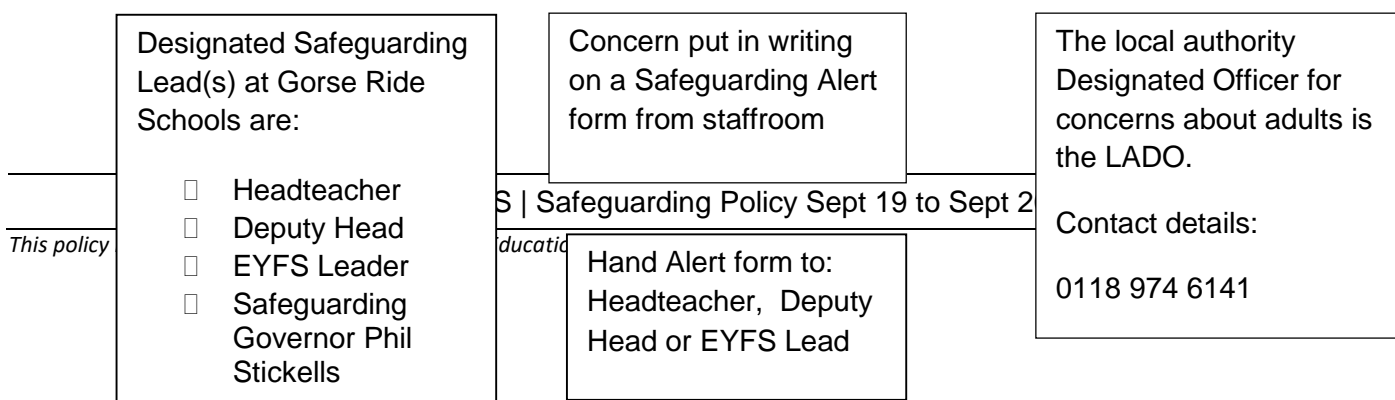
Staff and volunteers in charge of children or young people should know what to do if they suspect that someone is being physically, emotionally or sexually abused, or if someone tells them that this is happening. Ensure that you are familiar with the Safeguarding policy; copies of which are located in the staffroom and on the school's web-site. On request you will be provided with a printed copy. In addition, the following key points give you a guide on what to do and not to do.

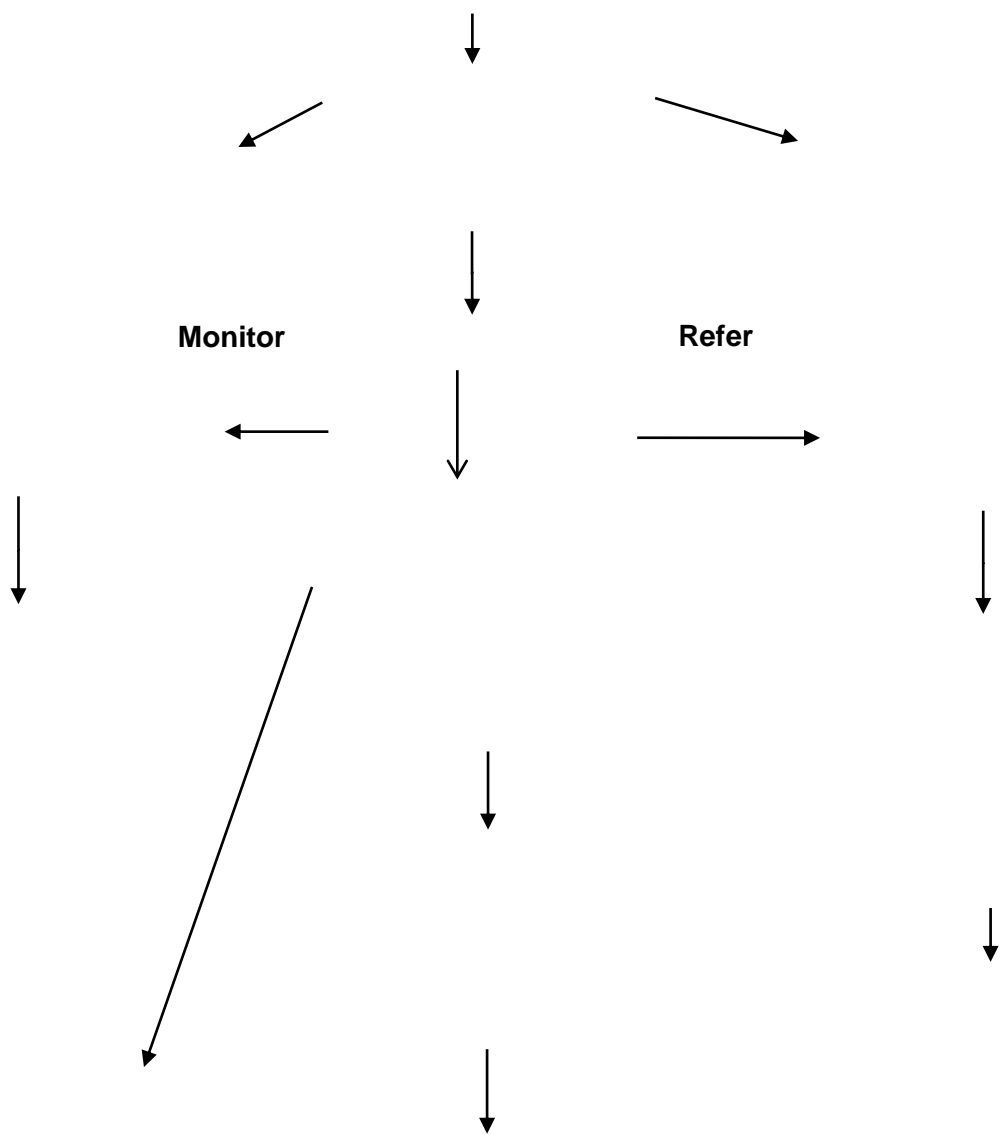
1. Always stop and listen straight away to someone who wants to tell you about incidents or suspicions of abuse.

2. If you can, write brief notes of what they are telling you while they are speaking. These may help later if you have to remember exactly what was said. Keep your original notes, however rough and even if you wrote on the back of something else. It's what you wrote at the time that may be important later, not a tidier and improved version you wrote up afterwards! If you don't have the means to write at the time, make notes of what was said or observed as soon as possible afterwards.
3. Never make a promise that you will keep what is said confidential or secret. If you are told about abuse you have a responsibility to tell the right people to get something done about it. If asked, explain that if you are going to be told something very important that needs to be sorted out, you will need to tell the people who can sort it out, but that you will only tell the people who absolutely have to know.
4. Do not ask leading questions that might give your own ideas of what might have happened, e.g. "did he do X to you?" Just ask, "what do you want to tell me?" or "Is there anything else you want to say?"
5. Immediately tell the senior designated person for safeguarding, currently this is the Headteacher, unless they are the subject of the accusation. Don't tell other adults or young people what you have been told. If someone has made an accusation to you about the Headteacher, you should report your concerns to the Chair of Governors.
6. Never attempt to carry out an investigation of suspected or alleged abuse by interviewing people etc. The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) or the Referral and Assessment team, WBC Social Care and police officers are the people trained to do this. You could cause more damage and endanger possible criminal proceedings.
It is your duty to refer concerns on, not investigate.
7. As soon as possible (and certainly the same day) the senior designated person for safeguarding or the Chair of Governors where the allegation is against the Headteacher, should refer the matter to the LADO or the Referral and Assessment Team WBC Social Care (helped by your notes). Follow their instructions about what to do next. They will set up any necessary investigations. That is their statutory job.
8. Never think abuse is impossible in your organisation or that an accusation against someone you know well and trust is bound to be wrong.
9. Children and young people often tell other young people, rather than staff or other adults about abuse. Therefore you may hear an allegation from another child

APPENDIX 2 - FLOW CHART FOR RAISING SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

(A concern could be about physical/ emotional/ sexual abuse or neglect- see Appendix 3 for more information)





APPENDIX 3 - RECOGNISING SIGNS OF CHILD ABUSE

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children:

The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong:

- Significant change in behaviour

- Extreme anger or sadness
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behaviour
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations
- Lack of self-esteem
- Self-injury
- Depression
- Age inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Child Sexual Exploitation

Risk Indicators

The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse. Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but:

- Must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm
- Justifies the need for careful assessment and discussion with designated / named / lead person, manager, (or in the absence of all those individuals, an experienced colleague)
- May require consultation with and / or referral to Children's Services
-

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups)

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses
- Have unrealistic expectations of the child
- Frequently complain about/to the child and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment)
- Be absent or misusing substances
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits
- Be involved in domestic abuse

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

Recognising Physical Abuse

The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for an injury
- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a "cry for help" and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury)
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries

Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Any bruising to a pre-crawling or pre-walking baby
- Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks on small children
- Bruising on the arms, buttocks and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse

Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth. Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child. A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.:

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine)
- Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements
- Burns of uniform depth over a large area
- Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water is his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks)
- Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation

Scalds to the buttocks of a small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint. Non-mobile children rarely sustain fractures.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent with the fracture type
- There are associated old fractures
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement
- There is an unexplained fracture in the first year of life

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, may suggest abuse.

Recognising Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. The manifestations of emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse.

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or not attachment
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach
- Aggressive behaviour towards others
- Scape-goated within the family
- Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children
- Low self-esteem and lack of confidence
- Withdrawn or seen as a “loner” – difficulty relating to others

Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/family.

Recognition can be difficult, unless the child discloses and is believed. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Inappropriate sexualised conduct
- Sexually explicit behaviour, play or conversation, inappropriate to the child’s age
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation
- Self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation and suicide attempts
- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties)

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area
- Blood on underclothes
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

Sexual Abuse by Young People

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment

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

Equality – consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies

Consent – agreement including all the following:

- Understanding that is proposed based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience;
- Knowledge of society's standards for what is being proposed;
- Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives;
- Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally;
- Voluntary decision;
- Mental competence.

Coercion

The young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide. Further advice is available from the Referral and Assessment Team.

Recognising Neglect

Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical care
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and irresponsible with no apparent medical cause. Failure of child to grow within normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss
- Child thrives away from home environment
- Child frequently absent from school
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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

Signs include:

- underage sexual activity;

- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour;
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex;
- repeat sexually transmitted infections;
- in girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage;
- receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources;
- having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile;
- having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs);
- changes in the way they dress;
- going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends;
- seen at known places of concern;
- moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are;
- getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults;
- having older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- contact with known perpetrators;
- involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations;
- hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers;
- associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation;
- recruiting other young people to exploitative situations;
- truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether;
- unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual);
- mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress;
- self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders;
- drug or alcohol misuse;
- getting involved in crime;
- police involvement, police records;
- involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership;
- injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

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

What is FGM?

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

4 types of procedure:

Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris

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

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

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

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage;
- Preserves a girl's virginity;
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage;
- Upholds family honour;
- Cleanses and purifies the girl;

- Gives a sense of belonging to the community;
- Fulfils a religious requirement;
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition;
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic;
- Is cosmetically desirable;
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier.

Is FGM legal?

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

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening are:

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

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities;
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued;
- Bladder or menstrual problems;
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable;
- Complaining about pain between the legs;
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about;
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group;
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity;
- Repeated urinal tract infection;
- Disclosure.



Domestic Abuse

How does it affect children?

Children can be traumatised by seeing and hearing violence and abuse. They may also be directly targeted by the abuser or take on a protective role and get caught in the middle. In the long term this can lead to mental health issues such as depression, self-harm and anxiety.

What are the signs to look out for?

Children affected by domestic abuse reflect their distress in a variety of ways. They may change their usual behaviour and become withdrawn, tired, start to wet the bed and have behavioural difficulties. They may not want to leave their house or may become reluctant to return. Others will excel, using their time in your care as a way to escape from their home life. None of these signs are exclusive to domestic abuse so when you are considering changes in behaviours and concerns about a child, think about whether domestic abuse may be a factor.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and if there are concerns regarding a child then contact:

- The Senior Designated Person for Safeguarding or one of the Deputy Designated Persons;
- **999 if you believe a child is in immediate danger;**

- Early Help Hub (Children’s Safeguarding and Social Care Team) Telephone 0118 908 8002 or email: triage@wokingham.gcsx.gov.uk;
- Emergency Duty Team - out of office hours: telephone: 01344 786 543;
- Thames Valley Police: telephone: 101 non emergencies;
- NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) 24 Hour Helpline: 0808 800 5000.

APPENDIX 4 - INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as the demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
- Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
- Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
- Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.

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

5. Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.

6. Indicators of vulnerability include:

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

7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.

8. More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
- Significant changes to appearance and / or behaviour;
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.

The Department of Education guidance The Prevent Duty can be accessed via this link. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

APPENDIX 5 - ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST STAFF

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

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, or
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children

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

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

Suspension

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

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

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

□

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

- **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive
- **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)

Procedure for dealing with allegations

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

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

applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice

- Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case and the outcome, where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process (in confidence)
- Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

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

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

Timescales

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

Specific actions

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

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

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the case manager and the school's personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

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

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

Unsubstantiated or malicious allegations

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

Confidentiality

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

The case manager will take advice from the local authority's designated officer, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

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

Record-keeping

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

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

If an allegation or concern is not found to have been malicious, the school will retain the records of the case on the individual's confidential personnel file, and provide a copy to the individual. We will retain these records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

The records of any allegation that is found to be malicious will be deleted from the individual's personnel file.

References

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

Learning lessons

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

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

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

APPENDIX 6 - IF A PUPIL MAKES AN ALLEGATION OF ABUSE AGAINST ANOTHER PUPIL

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

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

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

- Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or behaviour
- Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensuring our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensuring pupils know they can talk to staff confidentially by making them aware through assemblies and Circle Time sessions
- Ensuring staff are trained to understand that a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
-
-