

Stoke Park School

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Date of Last Review:	January 2017 (to reflect staff changes only)
Reviewed by:	Caroline Kirk (January 2017)
Agreed by Governors:	Last review November 2016 (To Update)
Shared with all Staff:	January 2017
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Deputy Designated Lead Person for Child Protection:	Melanie Parrott (Pastoral Manager)
Named Governor for Safeguarding & Child Protection:	Tom Duffy
LAC Designated Person:	Caroline Kirk (Assistant Head)
E-Safety Lead: (name and contact details)	Caroline Kirk (Assistant Head)
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1 Purpose and Aims

- 1.1 Stoke Park fully recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding children (child protection).
- 1.2 Our policy applies to all staff, volunteers, governors and visitors in the school.
- 1.3 There are five main elements to our policy:
 - Ensuring we practice safe recruitment in line with national legislation by using at least one suitably trained recruiter on all interview panels and by checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children and ensuring any unsuitable behaviour is reported and managed using the Allegations Management procedures
 - Raising awareness of child protection issues and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe
 - Developing and then implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of abuse
 - Supporting pupils who have been abused in accordance with his/her agreed child protection plan
 - Establishing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop.
- 1.4 We recognise that because of the day to day contact with children, school staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse. The school will therefore:
 - 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
 - Include opportunities across the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse.

2 Statutory Framework

- 2.1 In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, we will act in accordance with the following legislation and statutory guidance:
 - The Children Act 1989 & 2004
 - The Education Act 2002 (Section 175 for Maintained Schools, Section 157 for Independent Schools, Academies and Free Schools.)
 - The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
 - Dealing with Allegations of Abuse Against Teachers and Other Staff (DfE, 2011)
 - Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2015)
 - Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016), which is available at www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526153/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_guidance_from_5_September_2016.pdf
 - Procedures set out by the Coventry Safeguarding Children Board.

3 The Role of the Governing Body

- 3.1 Part 2 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2016) sets out the responsibilities of governing bodies. As part of these overarching responsibilities the Governing Body will:
- 3.1.1 Through the Headteacher, remedy without delay any deficiencies or weaknesses in regard to child protection arrangements that are brought to the attention of the school management or Governing Body
 - 3.1.2 Ensure that a senior member of staff of the school's leadership team is identified to take the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead as defined in *Keeping Children Safe in Education*, and given in Appendix 1 of this document. A second member of staff, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, will fulfil this role when the DSL is unavailable.
 - 3.1.3 Ensure that the school has a nominated governor responsible for child protection, to take lead responsibility in the Governing Body for Safeguarding and Child Protection, and to provide support and challenge to the DSL to ensure that the work of the school conforms to this policy.
 - 3.1.4 Ensure that on arrival at school all visitors (including contractors) are provided with a leaflet making them aware of their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and their responsibility for referring any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or his/her Deputy, and the names of the Designated Safeguarding Leads and his/her Deputy.
 - 3.1.5 Make this policy available to parents and carers through the school website and ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibility placed on the school and staff for child protection by setting out its obligations in the school prospectus.
 - 3.1.6 Ensure that children and young people are taught about keeping themselves safe, in a way that is appropriate to their age. This will include raising their awareness of the types of abuse and neglect, and specific safeguarding issues (eg Child Sexual Exploitation), set out in Appendix 1.
 - 3.1.7 Ensure that the school contributes to inter-agency working in line with statutory guidance *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (DfE 2015). This includes providing a co-ordinated offer of early help¹ when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support to children subject to child protection plans. This covers a range of work such as:
 - Working with the named CAF Co-ordinator in Children & Family First regarding resistant families
 - Working to help identify children and young people who are privately fostered
 - Working with the Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Team
 - Working to help protect children from extremist and violent views through multi-agency work on the PREVENT agenda.
 - 3.1.8 Ensure that the school develops effective links with relevant agencies and co-operate as required with their enquiries regarding child protection matters, including:
 - Attendance at case conferences
 - Notifying Social Care immediately (on the first day of absence) if there is an unexplained absence of a child on a **Child Protection Plan**
 - Contacting the child's social worker directly if there is an unexplained absence of a child who is **Looked After**. This will then trigger actions identified in the 'Joint Police and Social Care Protocol for Dealing with Children Missing from Care'.
 - 3.1.9 Ensure that the school's Child Protection procedures are in accordance with Local Authority guidance and inter-agency procedures agreed through the Coventry Safeguarding Children Board.
 - 3.1.10 Ensure there is a staff behaviour (code of conduct) policy, which links to this Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and which is shared with all current staff and forms part of the induction training for new staff.

¹ Inspected by Ofsted under leadership and management of safeguarding (Inspecting Safeguarding, Ofsted, April 2014. Paragraph 17)
Adapted by Rebecca Jessup Education Safeguarding Compliance Officer

- 3.1.11 Ensure that² any member of staff found not suitable to work with children will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for consideration for barring, following resignation, dismissal or when we cease to use their service as a result of a substantiated allegation, in the case of a volunteer³.
- 3.1.12 Review this Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and its effectiveness, annually (no later than the date of next review given on the front cover).

4. The Role of the Headteacher

- 4.1 The Headteacher, supported by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, must ensure that this policy and associated procedures are followed by all staff.
- 4.2 Ensure that the school is alert to possible private fostering arrangements, and that in the school admission process, the parents/carers resident with each child or young person indicate whether they are parent, other relative (to be specified), friend of the family, or other (to be specified).

5. The Role of the Safeguarding Lead

- 5.1 The broad areas of responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead involve managing referrals/cases and raising awareness of safeguarding and child protection amongst staff. Appendix 2 of this document, drawn from *Keeping Children Safe in Education*, provides more detailed information on these areas of responsibility.
- 5.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post including committing resources and, where appropriate, supporting and directing other staff.
- 5.3 In making decisions on whether to refer child protection concerns/disclosures to Children's Social Care the Designated Safeguarding Lead must use Coventry's Children's Social Care Thresholds and Practice Standards, available at: <http://coventryscb.proceduresonline.com/>
The DSL will consult with the Referral and Assessment Service if still unsure on whether to refer.

6. The Role & Responsibilities of all Staff within School

- 6.1 All staff and volunteers must read this policy and Part One of *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (Appendix 1) and ensure they are aware of their responsibilities for safeguarding and child protection in being alert to the signs of abuse and of their responsibility to report and record any concerns or disclosures.
- 6.2 All staff and volunteers must act in accordance with this policy if a child he/she presents with indicators of abuse (see Appendix 1 for details). Procedures for reporting concerns are given in sections 5 and procedures for dealing with a disclosure are given in section 6 of this document.
- 6.3 If concerns or allegations regarding a member of staff or the Headteacher then the processes outlined in **section 15** of this document must be followed.

7 Safeguarding Training

- 7.1 The Headteacher must undertake training on child protection at least once every three years (statutory requirement), at LSCB level 1 or above. If the Headteacher is the Designated Safeguarding Lead then he/she shall meet the training requirements set out in 7.2 below.

² Following guidance from the LADO

³ Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2015) states "If an organisation removes an individual (paid worker or unpaid volunteer) from work such as looking after children (or would have, had the person not left first) because the person poses a risk of harm to children, the organisation must make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service. It is an offence to fail to make a referral without good reason."

Adapted by Rebecca Jessup Education Safeguarding Compliance Officer

- 7.2 In addition to basic child protection training the Designated Safeguarding Lead must attend the LSCB's Level 2 *Working Together to Safeguard Children* training, and then undertake DSL refresher safeguarding training at least annually.
- 7.3 or LSCB Level 3 at least every two years (statutory requirement). – ****schools to check with LSCB if they still run this?**
- 7.4 The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead must meet the training requirements in section 7.2.
- 7.5 Any newly appointed Designated Safeguarding Lead must attend the LSCB's Level 2 *Working Together to Safeguard Children* training before taking lead responsibility for safeguarding. The deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead will take a leading role on safeguarding for the short time that the Designated Safeguarding Lead is waiting to receive training.
- 7.6 All other staff, who work with children, will undertake safeguarding and child protection training at Level 1 (this should be carried out by the Designated Safeguarding Lead in School) to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for child protection effectively. This must be kept up to date by refresher training at three yearly intervals, and temporary staff and volunteers who work with children must be made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities.
- 7.7 All new members of staff will receive child protection training as indicated in 7.5 above as part of their induction programme
- 7.8 Briefings and updates on child protection and safeguarding procedures (including the signs of abuse and procedures for reporting concerns and disclosures) will be provided on a regular basis, at least annually, but more frequently when necessary, to ensure that all members of staff are familiar with any changes to the school policy as they occur
- 7.9 At least one member of every appointments panel will have gained accreditation through Safer Recruitment training. The school will ensure that there are always sufficient numbers of suitably trained staff or governors in post.

8 Promoting Children and Young People's Well-being

- 8.1 The school will teach children about safeguarding and ensure that the school contributes to inter-agency working in line with statutory guidance *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (DfE 2015). This includes providing a co-ordinated offer of early help⁴ when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support to children subject to child protection plans.
- 8.2 The model sets out a single assessment, planning and review pathway for all children and young people, ensuring that needs are identified earlier and addressed on a multi-agency basis, the Common Assessment Framework (CAF)
- 8.3 Child Protection procedures shall be seen within the context of this broader framework as a response when there is a perceived need to protect a child or young person who is at risk of significant harm

9 Dealing with concerns or disclosures regarding a child or young person

- 9.1 All staff and volunteers must be aware that the main categories of abuse are:
 - Physical abuse
 - Emotional abuse
 - Sexual abuse
 - Neglect

These categories are described in more detail in Appendix 3 and signs indicating the possibility of abuse are described in Appendix 4. The abuse may be instigated by one or more adults, and/or other children and young people.

- 9.2 If any member of staff has a concern that a child in their care has suffered any of these forms of abuse, they must report their concerns to, and seek advice from the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in his/her absence, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, as soon as possible, and never later than the end of the working day. If there is concern as to whether it is safe to allow the child to go home that day, then all effort must be made to inform the designated safeguarding lead immediately so that the Referral and Assessment Service can be informed and the necessary protective measures implemented.
- 9.3 A child may disclose sensitive information at any time of the day, and in particular this may occur outside of normal lesson time, e.g. break periods or during before/after school club sessions. It is therefore imperative that **all** the staff is aware of the signs and behaviour which **may** indicate abuse, as noted in 9.1.
- 9.4 All staff must:
 - Recognise that a disclosure may come directly from the child, or from a third party, e.g. friend, neighbour, other family member. Alternatively, it may be through the suspicion of staff based on a variety of symptoms and knowledge of possible indicators of abuse
 - Take seriously any disclosures made to them and provide reassurance to the discloser through their responses and behaviour.
- 9.5 When receiving a disclosure from a child that he/she has been abused in some way the member of staff must:

⁴ Inspected by Ofsted under leadership and management of safeguarding (Inspecting Safeguarding, Ofsted, April 2014. Paragraph 17)
Adapted by Rebecca Jessup Education Safeguarding Compliance Officer

- Find time and, if necessary, a suitable place to listen to the child, when information about possible abuse comes to light.
- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief.
- Not make false promises which may not be able to be fulfilled and do not promise confidentiality. If the child asks that information is kept secret, it is important that you tell the child in a manner appropriate to the child's age/stage in development that you cannot promise complete confidentiality – instead you must explain that you may need to pass information to other professionals to help keep the child, or other children, safe.
- Allow the child to talk freely. Do not cross examine, interview, probe or ask to see any injury that is not visible. Listen, only asking questions when necessary to clarify.
- Not criticise the alleged perpetrator.
- Reassure the child that what has happened is not his or her fault.
- Stress that it was the right thing to tell.
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told.
- Find out just enough to be sure of the need to refer, and keep any questions open rather than closed. Education is a referrer, not an investigative agency for child protection matters. An incident may eventually end up as a court case and children's evidence can all too easily be compromised by leading questions or repeated recital.
- Make records that are factual, accurate and relevant and avoid subjective judgements. It is not the school's responsibility to 'check out' what any child tells nor should any abuser be questioned.
- Sign and date the record of the disclosure.

9.6 The member of staff who has the concern or received the disclosure must report the concern/disclosure to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in his/her absence, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, immediately. The member of staff must provide the DSL with a signed, dated **written** record of the concern/disclosure, using the agreed school pro forma.

9.7 The same approach to receiving a disclosure must be taken if the discloser is not the allegedly abused child but another child or an adult.

9.8 The Designated Safeguarding Lead must place the concern on the school's safeguarding file for the child (creating one if necessary).

9.9 When the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in his/her absence, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, has been informed, he/she shall make the decision whether or not to refer the concern to Social Care. On the question of how to decide whether to refer to Social Care, the Coventry Safeguarding Children Board's document 'Children's Social Care Thresholds and Practice Standards' states:

“Professionals in all agencies have a responsibility to refer a child to Children's Social Care when it is believed or suspected that the child:

- **Has suffered significant harm; or**
- **Is likely to suffer significant harm.**

All referrals to Children's Social Care must be made in writing using the Multi-Agency Referral Form or CAF assessment where one has been completed. A history of key events is useful when communicating concerns so that any emerging patterns are recognised." (Section 8, p.6)

The full Children's Social Care Thresholds and Practice document is available at:

<http://coventryscb.proceduresonline.com/>

The Referral and Assessment Service will be consulted when there is uncertainty about whether to refer.

- 9.10 Referrals must be made as soon as possible and the appropriate forms completed and sent at the same time. Referrals to Children's Social Care must be made to the citywide Referral and Assessment Service at

Children's Social Care Referral and Assessment Service
4th Floor Broadgate House,
Broadgate,
Coventry,
CV1 1NG.

Telephone: 024 7678 8555 (the same telephone number as previously)

Send online referrals to: RAS@coventry.gcsx.gov.uk

- 9.11 Additional referral guidance is provided in Appendix 5.

10 Confidentiality

- 10.1 Safeguarding information should be treated as confidential and only shared as part of the agreed school and Coventry Safeguarding Children Board protocols
- 10.2 All staff/volunteers in school have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with other professionals.
- 10.3 Staff / volunteers who receive information about children and their families in the course of their work shall only share that information only within appropriate contexts.

11 Communication with Parents / Carers

11.1 Parents and carers will be made aware of the school/service policy through published information and in initial meetings with parent and carers of new children. Parents and carers will be informed that in certain circumstances there may be a need to contact other agencies without first notifying them. This decision will be made in partnership between Education Services and Social Care Services. It will be made clear that this is a legal obligation and not a personal decision.

12 Recording Keeping

12.1 The completed forms/records will be kept for the duration of the child's school career and where a child changes school the forms/records will be copied to the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the receiving school. The school will retain a receipt for the records signed by the receiving school.

12.2 The information contained will be regarded as confidential. Any request for access to the information by non-Coventry Safeguarding Children Board Agencies (e.g. Solicitor, investigating agent) will be referred to the Head teacher/Child Protection Designated Senior Person who is advised to seek legal advice before acting.

13 Safer Recruitment

13.1 The School will comply with the guidance set out in Part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

13.2 Although not a statutory requirement, at least one member of every appointments panel will have gained accreditation through Safer Recruitment training.

14 Dealing with concerns regarding school staff or volunteers (See Appendix 7 for Professional Abuse Flow Chart)

14.1 To reduce the risk of inappropriate or unprofessional behaviour towards children, all staff and volunteers must be aware of safer working practice and must be familiar with the Government document '*Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings*'.

14.2 A concern, sometimes referred to as an allegation, is any information which indicates that a member of staff/volunteer may have failed to meet the requirements set out in the staff behaviour (code of conduct) policy, or may have:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children⁵.

14.3 This applies to any child the member of staff/volunteer has contact with in their personal, professional or community life.

14.4 All members of staff/volunteers must report any such concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or in his/her absence to the Deputy DSL), unless the concern relates to these members of staff (in which case they should report directly to the Headteacher). Failure to report it in accordance with procedures is a potential disciplinary matter.

14.5 The person to whom a concern or allegation is reported must take the matter seriously, keep an open mind, and must:

- Find time and, if necessary, a suitable place to listen to the person's concerns or allegations.

⁵ These 3 points, drawn from *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (DfE 2016), represent the LSCB threshold for position of trust strategy meetings

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief.
- Not make false promises which may not be able to be fulfilled and do not promise confidentiality. If the person asks that information is kept secret, it is important that you tell the person that you cannot promise complete confidentiality.
- Allow the person to talk freely. Do not cross examine, interview, or probe. Listen, only asking questions when necessary to clarify.
- Not criticise the alleged perpetrator.
- Stress that it was the right thing to share the concerns.
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told.
- Make records that are factual, accurate and relevant and avoid subjective judgements. It is not the school's responsibility to 'check out' what any child tells nor should any abuser be questioned.
- Sign and date the record of the disclosure.

14.6 The member of staff must provide the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or in his/her absence, his/her deputy) with a signed, dated **written** record of their concerns, using the agreed school concern pro forma, without delay.

14.7 The DSL or Deputy DSL receiving the concern/allegation must not unilaterally determine its validity, and must report the concern/allegation to the Headteacher immediately.

14.8 The Headteacher will not investigate the concern itself, or take written or detailed statements, but will assess whether the concern meets any of the three criteria set out in **section 14.2** above. If any of the criteria are met then the Headteacher **must contact the LADO within one working day**⁶, and provide the LADO with **written** confirmation of the concern. The name and contact telephone of the LADO are given on the front cover of this policy.

14.9 The Headteacher shall, as soon as possible, **following briefing** from the LADO inform the subject of the concern.

14.10 If concern is raised regarding the Headteacher, then the Chair of Governors will be contacted, whose name and contact telephone number are given on the front cover of this policy.

In the absence of the Chair of Governors, the Vice Chair will be contacted, whose name and contact telephone are given on the front cover.

14.11 In the event concern regarding the Headteacher the Chair of Governors (or the Vice Chair) shall contact the LADO (within one working day), whose contact details are given on the front cover of this policy.

⁶ Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)
Adapted by Rebecca Jessup Education Safeguarding Compliance Officer

15 Special Circumstances

(to be included as appropriate for your school)

15.1 Children who are looked after

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse or neglect. The school ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep looked after children safe and ensures that appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child. The designated teacher for looked after children and the DSL hold details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the Local Authority's virtual head for children who are looked after.

15.2 Work experience

The school has detailed procedures to safeguard pupils undertaking work experience, including arrangements for checking people who provide placements and supervising pupils on work experience which are in accordance with the guidance in *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016*. **(Specify where the procedures are kept and who holds responsibility for them)**

15.3 Children staying with host families

The school may make arrangements for pupils to stay with a host family during a foreign exchange trip or sports tour. In such circumstances the school follows the guidance in *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016*, **Annex E** to ensure that hosting arrangements are as safe as possible.

Some overseas pupils may reside with host families during school terms and we will work with the Local Authority to check that such arrangements are safe and suitable.

15.4 Boarding Schools and Children's Homes

Research has shown that children can be particularly vulnerable in residential settings. All boarding schools and residential special schools comply with the National Minimum Standards for their particular setting and are appropriately inspected **(specify with further relevant information if you provide accommodation to pupils)**

APPENDIX 1: Part One of *Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016)*

For information only. Guidance will commence on 5 September 2016

Part one: Safeguarding information for all staff

What school and college staff should know and do

A child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding

1. Schools and colleges and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance Working together to safeguard children.

2. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child.

3. No single professional 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.

4. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

5. Children include everyone under the age of 18.

The role of school and college staff

6. School and college staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating.

7. **All** school and college staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

8. Each school and college should have a designated safeguarding lead who will provide support to staff members to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care.

9. **All** school and college staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help.³ Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. In the first instance staff should discuss early help requirements with the designated safeguarding lead. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment.

³ Detailed information on early help can be found in Chapter 1 of Working together to safeguard children <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

For information only. Guidance will commence on 5 September 2016

10. **Any staff member** who has a concern about a child's welfare should follow the referral processes set out in paragraphs 21-27. Staff may be required to support social workers and other agencies following any referral.

11. The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers, including headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.⁴

What school and college staff need to know

12. **All** staff members should be aware of systems within their school or college which support safeguarding and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction. This should include:

- the child protection policy;
- the staff behaviour policy (sometimes called a code of conduct); and
- the role of the designated safeguarding lead.

Copies of policies and a copy of Part one of this document (Keeping children safe in education) should be provided to staff at induction.

13. **All** staff members should receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated. In addition all staff members should receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

14. **All** staff should be aware of the early help process, and understand their role in it. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the designated safeguarding lead, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment.

15. **All** staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989⁵ that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.⁶

⁴ The Teachers' Standards <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teachers-standards> apply to: trainees working towards QTS; all teachers completing their statutory induction period (newly qualified teachers [NQTs]); and teachers in maintained schools, including maintained special schools, who are subject to the Education (School Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012.

⁵ Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need in their area for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Local authorities undertake assessments of the needs of individual children to determine which services to provide and what action to take. This can include:

Section 17- A child in need is defined under section 17(10) of the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health or development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled.

Section 47- If the local authority have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm they have a duty to make enquires under section 47 to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. This duty also applies if a child is subject to an emergency protection order (under section 44 of the Children Act 1989) or in police protective custody under section 46 of the Children Act 1989.

⁶ Detailed information on statutory assessments can be found in Chapter 1 of Working together to safeguard children <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

For information only. Guidance will commence on 5 September 2016

16. **All** staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality whilst at the same time liaising with relevant professionals such as the designated safeguarding lead and children's social care. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about an allegation- as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

What school and college staff should look out for

17. **All** school and college staff members should be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection. Types of abuse and neglect, and examples of safeguarding issues are described in paragraphs 35-44 of this guidance.

18. Departmental advice: What to do if you are worried a child is being abused- Advice for practitioners provides more information on understanding and identifying abuse and neglect. Examples of potential signs of abuse and neglect are highlighted throughout the advice and will be particularly helpful for school and college staff. The NSPCC website also provides useful additional information on types of abuse and what to look out for.

19. Staff members working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the **best** interests of the child.

20. Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. If staff members are unsure they should always speak to the designated safeguarding lead.

What school and college staff should do if they have concerns about a child?

21. If staff members have any **concerns** about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger - see paragraph 28) they will need to decide what action to take. Where possible, there should be a conversation with the designated safeguarding lead to agree a course of action, although any staff member can make a referral to children's social care. Other options could include referral to specialist services or early help services and should be made in accordance with the referral threshold set by the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

22. If anyone other than the designated safeguarding lead makes the referral they should inform the designated safeguarding lead, as soon as possible. The local authority should make a decision within one working day of a referral being made about what course of action they are taking and should let the referrer know the outcome. Staff should follow up on a referral should that information not be forthcoming. The online tool

Reporting child abuse to your local council <https://www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse-to-local-council> directs you to your local children's social care contact number.

23. See page 10 for a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child.

24. If after a referral the child's situation does not appear to be improving the designated safeguarding lead (or the person that made the referral) should press for re-consideration to ensure their concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

25. If early help is appropriate the designated safeguarding lead should support the staff member in liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.

26. If early help and or other support is appropriate the case should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care if the child's situation doesn't appear to be improving.

For information only. Guidance will commence on 5 September 2016

27. If a **teacher**⁷, in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of Female Genital Mutilation appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18 the **teacher** must report this to the police. **See Annex A for further details.**

What school and college staff should do if a child is in danger or at risk of harm

28. **If, a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.** Anyone can make a referral. Where referrals are not made by the designated safeguarding lead the designated safeguarding lead should be informed, as soon as possible, that a referral has been made. Reporting child abuse to your local council directs you to your local children's social care contact number.

Record keeping

29. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in **writing**. If in doubt about recording requirements staff should discuss with the designated safeguarding lead.

Why is all of this important?

30. It is important for children to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. Research and Serious Case Reviews have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take effective action. Poor practice includes: failing to act on and refer the early signs of abuse and neglect, poor record keeping, failing to listen to the views of the child, failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve, sharing information too slowly and a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be taking action.⁸

What school and college staff should do if they have concerns about another staff member?

31. If staff members have concerns about another staff member then this should be referred to the headteacher or principal. Where there are concerns about the headteacher or principal this should be referred to the chair of governors, chair of the management committee or proprietor of an independent school as appropriate. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the headteacher, **where the headteacher is also the sole proprietor of an independent school, allegations should be reported directly to the Designated Officer(s) at the local authority.** Staff may consider discussing any concerns with the school's designated safeguarding lead and make any referral via them. Full details can be found in Part four of this guidance.

⁷ Section 5B(11) of the FGM Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) provides the definition for the term 'teacher': "teacher" means – (a) in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

⁸ New learning from serious case reviews: a two year report for 2009-2011 (**We will update with new evidence if it is available before September**)

For information only. Guidance will commence on 5 September 2016

What school or college staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school or college

32. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school or college's safeguarding regime and that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.

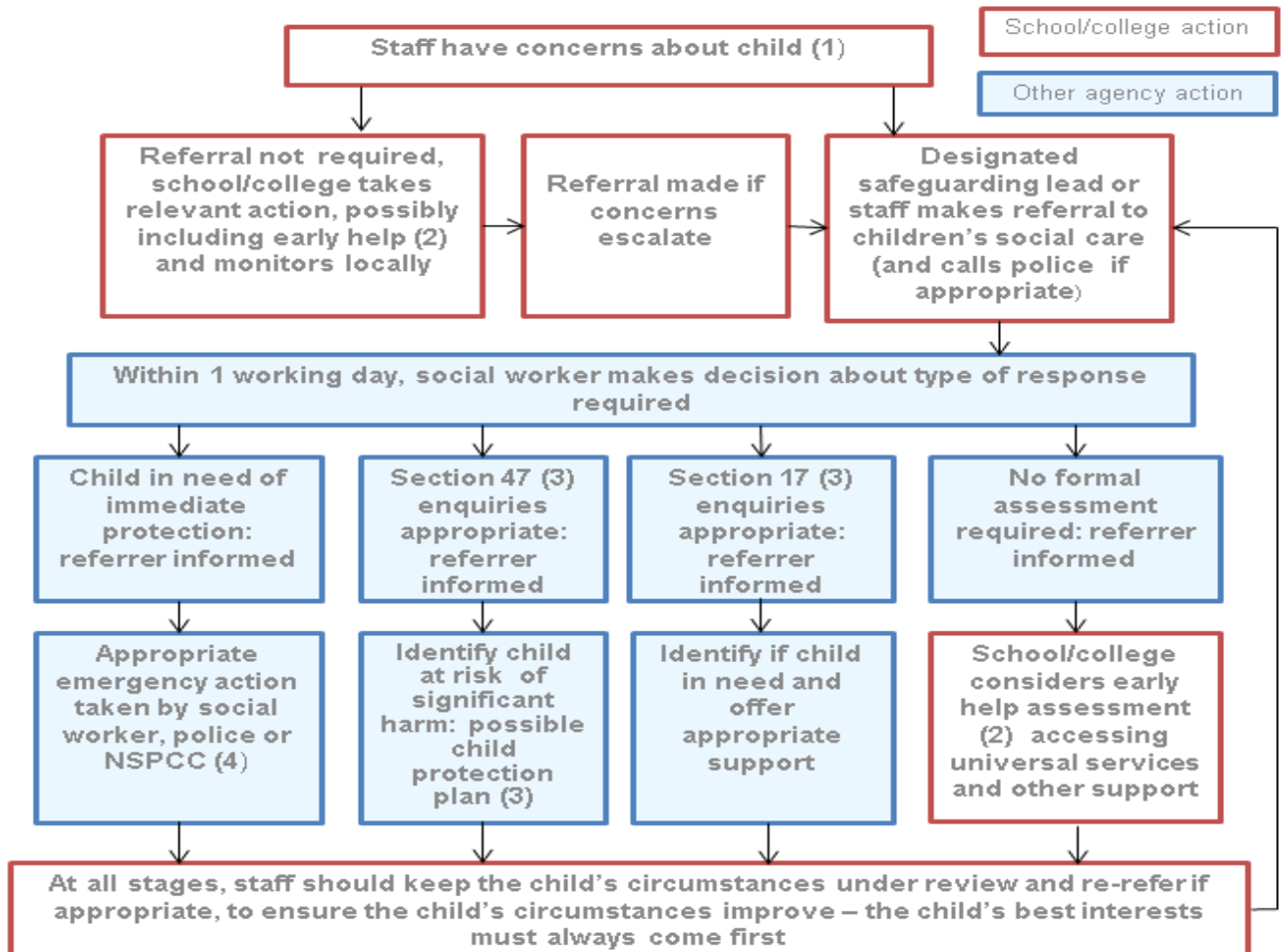
33. Appropriate whistleblowing procedures, which are suitably reflected in staff training and staff behaviour policies, should be in place for such concerns to be raised with the school or college's senior leadership team.

34. Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them:

- General guidance can be found at- Advice on whistleblowing
- The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk ⁹

⁹ Alternatively, staff can write to: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), Weston House, 42 Curtain, Road, London EC2A 3NH.

Actions where there are concerns about a child



1. In cases which also involve an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part four of this guidance.
2. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of Working together to safeguard children <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-secure-childrens-future> provides detailed guidance on the early help process.
3. Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. This can include s17 assessments of children in need and s47 assessments of children at risk of significant harm. Full details are in Chapter one of Working together to safeguard children. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-secure-childrens-future>
4. This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).

APPENDIX 2: Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

Part two of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016) defines the role in the following terms.

‘Governing bodies and proprietors should appoint an appropriate **senior member** of staff, from the school or college **leadership team**, to the role of designated safeguarding lead. The designated safeguarding lead should take **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection. **This should be explicit in the role-holder’s job description** (see Annex B which describes the broad areas of responsibility and activities related to the role).

It is a matter for individual schools and colleges as to whether they choose to have one or more deputy designated safeguarding lead(s). Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the designated safeguarding lead.

Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the **ultimate lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection, as set out above, remains with the designated safeguarding lead. **This responsibility should not be delegated.**

The designated safeguarding lead and any deputies should liaise with the local authority and work with other agencies in line with Working together to safeguard children.

During term time the designated safeguarding lead and or a deputy **should always be available (during school or college hours)** for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. **It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.**

The designated safeguarding lead and any deputies should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training should be updated every two years.

In addition to their formal training, as set out above, their knowledge and skills should be updated, (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, but at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.’

Governing bodies, proprietors and management committees should appoint an appropriate **senior member** of staff, from the school or college **leadership team**, to the role of designated safeguarding lead. The designated safeguarding lead should take **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection. **This should be explicit in the role-holder’s job description. This person should have the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post. They should be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings – and/or to support other staff to do so – and to contribute to the assessment of children.**

Deputy designated safeguarding leads

It is a matter for individual schools and colleges as to whether they choose to have one or more deputy designated safeguarding lead(s). Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the designated safeguarding lead.

Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate **lead responsibility** for child protection, as set out above, remains with the designated safeguarding lead; this **lead responsibility should not be delegated.**

Manage referrals

The designated safeguarding lead is expected to:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children’s social care as required;

- Support staff who make referrals to local authority children’s social care;
- Refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- Support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- Refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required.

Work with others

- Liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- As required, liaise with the “case manager” (as per Part four) and the Designated Officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member); and
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.

Undertake training

The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years. The designated safeguarding lead **should undertake** Prevent awareness training.

In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments;
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school’s or college’s child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;⁸⁰
- Are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- Understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses; and
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

⁸⁰ Section 17(10) Children Act 1989: those unlikely to achieve a reasonable standard of health and development without local authority services, those whose health and development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services, or disabled children.

Raise Awareness

- The designated safeguarding lead should ensure the school or college's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
- Ensure the school or college's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this;
- Ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this; and
- Link with the local LSCB to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.

Child protection file

- **Where children leave the school or college ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.**

Availability

- During term time the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) **should always be available (during school or college hours)** for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools and colleges, working with the designated safeguarding lead, to define what "**available**" means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or Skype or other such mediums is acceptable.
- It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

APPENDIX 3 - Types of abuse and neglect

35. **All school and college staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another.**

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

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

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

39. **Sexual abuse:** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

40. **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Specific safeguarding issues

41. All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues- some of which are listed below. Staff should be aware that behaviours linked to the likes of drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger.

42. All staff should be aware safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), gender based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Staff should be clear as to the school or college's policy and procedures with regards to peer on peer abuse.

43. Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example information for schools and colleges can be found on the TES, <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resources> MindEd <https://www.minded.org.uk/course/view.php?id=402> and the NSPCC <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/> websites. School and college staff can access government guidance as required on the issues listed below via GOV.UK and other government websites:

- bullying including cyberbullying <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preventing-and-tackling-bullying>
- children missing education – and Annex A <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-missing-education>
- child missing from home or care <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-who-run-away-or-go-missing-from-home-or-care>
- child sexual exploitation (CSE) – and Annex A <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-to-do-if-you-suspect-a-child-is-being-sexually-exploited>
- domestic violence <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse>
- drugs <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-advice-for-schools>
- fabricated or induced illness <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-in-whom-illness-is-fabricated-or-induced>
- faith abuse <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-action-plan-to-tackle-child-abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief>
- female genital mutilation (FGM) – and Annex A <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-statutory-guidance-on-female-genital-mutilation>
- forced marriage- and Annex A <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>
- gangs and youth violence <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/advice-to-schools-and-colleges-on-gangs-and-youth-violence>
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG) <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/violence-against-women-and-girls>
- hate <http://educateagainsthate.com/>
- mental health <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools--2>

- missing children and adults strategy <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/missing-children-and-adults-strategy>
- private fostering <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-act-1989-private-fostering>
- preventing radicalisation – and Annex A <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>
- relationship abuse <https://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk/relationship-abuse/what-is-relationship-abuse/>
- sexting <https://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk/sexting/what-is-sexting/>
 - trafficking <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-who-may-have-been-trafficked-practice-guidance>

44. Annex A contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues. School leaders and those staff that work directly with children should read the Annex.

APPENDIX 4: Indicators of Abuse

NB. This guidance is provided as a useful reminder of the indicators of abuse but should be always be considered within the context of a comprehensive training programme and not as a substitute for more in depth consideration

There are four categories of abuse, which may result in a child being placed on the Child Protection Register. They are:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect

Indicators of Physical Abuse

Some of these indicators would clearly suggest child abuse, whilst others, when combined, may suggest that a child is being abused:

- Unexplained injuries including burns, particularly if they are recurrent
- Improbably excuses given to explain injuries
- Refusal to discuss injuries
- Untreated injuries
- Admission of punishment which seems excessive
- Bald patches
- Withdrawal from physical contact
- Arms and legs covered, even in hot weather
- Fear of returning home
- Fear of medical help
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Aggression towards others
- Running away

Indicators of Emotional Abuse

Some of these indicators would clearly suggest child abuse, whilst others, when combined, may suggest that a child is being abused:

- Physical and/or mental and/or emotional development lags
- Admission of punishment that appears excessive
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Continual self-deprecation
- Sudden speech disorders
- Fear of new situations
- Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- Neurotic behaviour eg. thumb sucking, hair twisting, rocking
- Self-mutilation
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Drug/solvent abuse
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging.

Indicators of Sexual Abuse

Some of these indicators would clearly suggest child abuse, whilst others, when combined, may suggest that a child is being abused:

- Sudden changes in behaviour or in school performance
- Displays of affection in a sexual way, inappropriate to age
- Tendency to cling or need reassurance
- Regression to younger behaviour eg. thumb sucking, acting like a baby, playing with discarded toys
- Complaints of genital itching or pain, or anal pain
- Distrust of a familiar adult, or anxiety about being left with a relative, babysitter or lodger
- Unexplained gifts or money
- Depression and withdrawal
- Apparent secrecy
- Bedwetting, daytime wetting and/or soiling
- Sleep disturbances, nightmares
- Chronic illness, eg. throat infection, venereal disease or other STD
- Anorexia, bulimia
- Unexplained pregnancy
- Fear of undressing, eg. for sport
- Phobias or panic attacks

Indicators of Neglect

Some of these indicators would clearly suggest child abuse, whilst others, when combined, may suggest that a child is being abused.

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness
- Poor state of clothing
- Emaciation
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
- Untreated medical problems
- Destructive tendencies
- Low self esteem
- Neurotic behaviour
- No social relationships
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging.

APPENDIX 5: REFERRAL GUIDANCE

REASONS WHY SOME PEOPLE HESITATE TO REPORT ABUSE

The following list contains a range of reasons why people commonly hesitate to report abuse. It is provided for information, but be aware that none of these reasons is a justification for failing to report a child protection concern or disclosure.

- The child asks you to keep silent – keep a secret
- Fear of breaking up the family
- Fear of exposing the child to further abuse
- Fear of breaking a trusting relationship with child/family
- Painful memories of your own abusive experiences
- Fear of reprisals to yourself/your children/family
- Fear of presenting evidence in court
- Afraid of misinterpreting or overreacting to the situation
- Assuming another agency is dealing with the problem
- The 'rule of optimism' – everything will work out OK
- Assuming one parent/carer will protect
- Believing the child is fantasising/lying
- Being persuaded by the child's retraction
- Allowing a temporary improvement in the child's situation to distract you from the reality of continuing abuse
- Being unable to comprehend the unbelievable nature of the disclosure
- Not understanding procedures

WHY CHILDREN CAN'T TELL ABOUT ABUSE

- Threats from abuse – withdrawal of 'favours' or physical threats – may be implicit derived from abuse of power
- Threats from peers also involved in abuse
- May think s/he is to blame and fear arrest
- Fear the loss of the child's world – family, school etc.
- May be emotionally dependent on abuser
- May have compartmentalised abuse
- Thinks won't be believed
- Low sense of self-esteem makes disclosure difficult
- May not realise sexual abuse is a crime – thinks its normal
- May not wish to betray abuser
- May fear exposure and particularly public exposure
- May be ambivalent about sexual identity or feel guilt about taking part in abuse
- Lack of faith in justice system particularly for children with disabilities and from ethnic minorities
- Hasn't got adult permission to tell
- Lack of appropriate language skills

WHY REFER?

- Children have the right to be safe
- Adults have a responsibility to protect children
- Abuse is damaging
- Child abuse exists in a world of secrecy and silence – the cycle of abuse has to be broken
- You only have one small piece of a jigsaw
- Children rarely lie about abuse

- An abuser may well abuse many other children who also have a right to protection

For guidance and support, contact the Children's Social Care Referral and Assessment Service Telephone: 024 7678 8555.

MAKING A DECISION

Further guidance on making a decision is provided in the Children's Social Care, Thresholds and Practice Standards, available at:

<http://coventryscb.proceduresonline.com/>

**APPENDIX 6 - Proforma for Report form Child Protection Conference
(one form per child)
To be used when writing a report for a CP conference.**

Full Name of Pupil:		DOB:	Class/Form:	Additional needs:
Gender:		Ethnicity:		
Home Address:			Telephone:	
			E mail:	
	What are you worried about?	What is working well?	What needs to happen?	
Presentation of Child (appropriate uniform/shoes/cleanliness/hair/general health)				
Eating (appetite, FSM, breakfast club, toileting, etc.)				
Education/Attainment				
Attendance				
Child's Voice				
Child interaction in school				
Parent/Carer interaction with school				
Child/Parent-Carer interaction				
Parent engagement (bringing/collecting from school/attending meetings, parents evenings, etc.)				
Peer Relationships				
SEND				
Any additional concerns/changes in behaviour? Any patterns of the day/time/month?				

APPENDIX 7 –

Professional Abuse Flow Chart

An allegation may relate to a person who works with children who has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015

It is your duty to report concerns to the Manager or Safeguarding Officer. If you feel that your concern has not been dealt with appropriately you have a duty to report your concern directly.

If an allegation is made against any adult who comes into contact with children in either a paid or unpaid capacity in the setting, the child minder or any person in the child minder setting

Childcare provider contacts the
1. LADO 024 76833443
2. Ofsted 0300 123 1231

LADO to be consulted on initial planning and whether the member of staff/person concerned is to be informed of the allegation; the LADO will ask you to complete a referral form to be returned to the secure GSCX email address LADO@coventry.gcsx.gov.uk . If there is an offence or on-going risk to the child you must make a referral to Social Care 024 76788555 or contact the Emergency Duty Team - Out of Hours 76832222 and or the Police)

Position of Trust (PoT) meeting may be convened to consider allegation and plan any further enquiries/investigation – this is a multi-agency meeting which may include the Police and Ofsted and is chaired by the LADO to exchange information and to decide on formal investigation processes. There are occasions when investigations are in process before a PoT is convened these are usually when the allegation has been made directly to the Police

REMEMBER!

Is the child safe?

Document everything

Do not investigate

Allegation is unfounded setting/CQRA to support member of staff/child minder returning to work

Allegation is founded, disciplinary procedures apply and any potential criminal proceedings.

Manager/Senior Officer to make a referral to DBS. In the event of Child minder settings Ofsted will withdraw registration and will liaise on the referral to the DBS - 01325953795

APPENDIX 8

CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL REPORT FORM

Child's Name:

Date of Birth:

What is the concern?

This should be in as much detail as possible including how the child behaved (ie body language)

Name of person reporting the incident:

Date:

This form must be passed to the Designated Person for Safeguarding (or deputy) without delay

Time of report:

The following section to be completed by the Designated Person for Safeguarding

Planned action, in addition to placing this record of concern on the child's safeguarding file:

Signature (Designated Senior Person for Safeguarding making decision on planned action):

Date:

Feedback to Referrer:-

APPENDIX 9



Department
for Education

The Prevent duty

Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers

June 2015

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Summary

About this departmental advice

This is departmental advice from the Department for Education. This advice is non-statutory, and has been produced to help recipients understand the implications of the Prevent duty. The Prevent duty is the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Expiry or review date

This advice will next be reviewed before September 2016.

Who is this advice for?

This advice is for:

- Governing bodies, school leaders and school staff in maintained schools (including nursery schools), non-maintained special schools, proprietors of independent schools (including academies and free schools), alternative provision academies and 16-19 academies
- Management committees and staff in pupil referral units
- Proprietors and managers and staff in registered childcare settings

It will be of particular interest to safeguarding leads.

Main points

The main points of this advice are to:

- explain what the Prevent duty means for schools and childcare providers;
- make clear what schools and childcare providers should do to demonstrate compliance with the duty; and
- inform schools and childcare providers about other sources of information, advice and support.

Introduction

From 1 July 2015 all schools⁷, registered early years childcare providers⁸ and registered later years childcare providers⁹ (referred to in this advice as ‘childcare providers’) are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the Prevent duty. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies. Bodies to which the duty applies [must have regard to the statutory guidance](#). Paragraphs 57-76 of the guidance are concerned specifically with schools and childcare providers.

This advice complements the statutory guidance and refers to other relevant guidance and advice. It is intended to help schools and childcare providers think about what they can do to protect children from the risk of radicalisation¹⁰ and suggests how they can access support to do this. It reflects actions that many schools and childcare providers will already be taking to protect children from this risk.

⁷ Including early years and later years childcare provision in schools that is exempt from registration under the Childcare Act 2006.

⁸ Those registered under Chapter 2 or 2A of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006, including childminders.

⁹ Those registered under Chapter 3 or 3A of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006, including childminders.

¹⁰ “Radicalisation” refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism. During that process it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being drawn into terrorist-related activity.

Adapted by Rebecca Jessup Education Safeguarding Compliance Officer

The Prevent duty: what it means for schools and childcare providers

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

Schools and childcare providers can also build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist¹¹ views. It is important to emphasise that the Prevent duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues. On the contrary, schools should provide a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments. For early years childcare providers, the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage sets standards for learning, development and care for children from 0-5, thereby assisting their personal, social and emotional development and understanding of the world.

The Prevent duty is entirely consistent with schools' and childcare providers' existing responsibilities and should not be burdensome. Ofsted's revised common inspection framework for education, skills and early years, which comes into effect from 1 September 2015, makes specific reference to the need to have safeguarding arrangements to promote pupils' welfare and prevent radicalisation and extremism. The associated handbooks for inspectors set out the expectations for different settings. The common inspection framework and handbooks are available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

The statutory guidance on the Prevent duty summarises the requirements on schools and childcare providers in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training and IT policies. This advice focuses on those four themes.

Risk assessment

The statutory guidance makes clear that schools and childcare providers are expected to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This means being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people in the area and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them.

¹¹ "Extremism" is 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. Terrorist groups very often draw on extremist ideas developed by extremist organisations.

The general risks affecting children and young people may vary from area to area, and according to their age. Schools and childcare providers are in an important position to identify risks within a given local context. It is important that schools and childcare providers understand these risks so that they can respond in an appropriate and proportionate way. At the same time schools and childcare providers should be aware of the increased risk of online radicalisation, as terrorist organisations such as ISIL seek to radicalise young people through the use of social media and the internet. The local authority and local police will be able to provide contextual information to help schools and childcare providers understand the risks in their areas.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Children at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views. School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately.

Even very young children may be vulnerable to radicalisation by others, whether in the family or outside, and display concerning behaviour. The Prevent duty does not require teachers or childcare providers to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life but as with any other safeguarding risk, they must take action when they observe behaviour of concern.

Schools and childcare providers should have clear procedures in place for protecting children at risk of radicalisation. These procedures may be set out in existing safeguarding policies. It is not necessary for schools and childcare settings to have distinct policies on implementing the Prevent duty. General safeguarding principles apply to keeping children safe from the risk of radicalisation as set out in the relevant statutory guidance, [Working together to safeguard children](#) and [Keeping children safe in education](#).

School staff and childcare providers should understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel programme. Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. [Detailed guidance on Channel is available.](#)

An [online general awareness training module on Channel is available](#). The module is suitable for school staff and other front-line workers. It provides an introduction to the topics covered by this advice, including how to identify factors that can make people vulnerable to radicalisation, and case studies illustrating the types of intervention that may be appropriate, in addition to Channel.

Working in partnership

The Prevent duty builds on existing local partnership arrangements. Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) are responsible for co-ordinating what is done by local agencies for the purposes of

safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in their local area. Safeguarding arrangements should already take into account the policies and procedures of the LSCB. For example, LSCBs publish threshold guidance indicating when a child or young person might be referred for support.

Local authorities are vital to all aspects of Prevent work. In some priority local authority areas, Home Office fund dedicated Prevent co-ordinators to work with communities and organisations, including schools. Other partners, in particular the police and also civil society organisations, may be able to provide advice and support to schools on implementing the duty.

Effective engagement with parents / the family is also important as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. It is important to assist and advise families who raise concerns and be able to point them to the right support mechanisms.

Staff training

The statutory guidance refers to the importance of Prevent awareness training to equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. The Home Office has developed a core training product for this purpose – Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP). There are a number of professionals – particularly in safeguarding roles - working within Local Authorities, the Police, Health and Higher and Further Education who are accredited WRAP trained facilitators. We are working to build capacity within the system to deliver training.

Individual schools and childcare providers are best placed to assess their training needs in the light of their assessment of the risk. As a minimum, however, schools should ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead undertakes Prevent awareness training and is able to provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation. We recognise that it can be more difficult for many childcare providers, such as childminders, to attend training and we are considering other ways in which they can increase their awareness and be able to demonstrate that. This advice is one way of raising childcare providers' awareness.

IT policies

The statutory guidance makes clear the need for schools to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools. Schools should ensure that suitable filtering is in place.

More generally, schools have an important role to play in equipping children and young people to stay safe online, both in school and outside. Internet safety will usually be integral to a school's ICT curriculum and can also be embedded in PSHE and SRE. General advice and resources for schools on internet safety are available on the [UK Safer Internet Centre website](#).

As with other online risks of harm, every teacher needs to be aware of the risks posed by the online activity of extremist and terrorist groups.

Building children's resilience to radicalisation

As explained above, schools can build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by providing a safe environment for debating controversial issues and helping them to understand how they can influence and participate in decision-making. Schools are already expected to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils and, within this, fundamental British values. [Advice on promoting fundamental British values in schools is available.](#)

Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) can be an effective way of providing pupils with time to explore sensitive or controversial issues, and equipping them with the knowledge and skills to understand and manage difficult situations. The subject can be used to teach pupils to recognise and manage risk, make safer choices, and recognise when pressure from others threatens their personal safety and wellbeing. They can also develop effective ways of resisting pressures, including knowing when, where and how to get help. Schools can encourage pupils to develop positive character traits through PSHE, such as resilience, determination, self-esteem, and confidence.

Citizenship helps to provide pupils with the knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to play a full and active part in society. It should equip pupils to explore political and social issues critically, to weigh evidence, to debate, and to make reasoned arguments. In Citizenship, pupils learn about democracy, government and how laws are made and upheld. Pupils are also taught about the diverse national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom and the need for mutual respect and understanding. A number of resources are available to support schools in this work. These include products aimed at giving teachers the confidence to manage debates about contentious issues and to help them develop their pupils' critical thinking skills. Local authorities and the local police may be able to advise on the resources which are available. In some cases these resources may be charged for, particularly where they are delivered by external facilitators. As with any other resources for use in the classroom, schools should satisfy themselves that they are suitable for pupils (for example in terms of their age appropriateness) and that staff have the knowledge and confidence to use the resources effectively. For childcare providers our strategic partner, 4Children, have published the following [good practice examples demonstrating what promoting fundamental British Values means in the early years.](#)

The Department will be providing further advice on resources for schools.

What to do if you have a concern

As explained above, if a member of staff in a school has a concern about a particular pupil they should follow the school's normal safeguarding procedures, including discussing with the school's designated safeguarding lead, and where deemed necessary, with children's social care. In Prevent priority areas, the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support.

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

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



Department
for Education

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