

Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary School



Whole School Safeguarding Policy Keeping Children in Education Safe

Date: August 2016

Review date: August 2017

School Safeguarding Policy Framework

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

(Keeping Children Safe in Education July 2016)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526153/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_guidance_from_5_September_2016.pdf

Introduction

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm. For our school it includes such things as pupil safety and protecting our pupils from, bullying, racist abuse and harassment, children missing education and online abuse etc. The witnessing of abuse can have a damaging affect on those who are party to it, as well as the child subjected to the actual abuse, and in itself will have a significant impact on the health and emotional well-being of the child.

Abuse can take place in any family, institution or community setting, by telephone or on the internet. Abuse can often be difficult to recognise as children may behave differently or seem unhappy for many reasons, as they move through the stages of childhood or their family circumstances change. However, it is important to know the indicators of abuse and to be alert to the need to consult further.

All school 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.

The following policy has been adapted from Suffolk County Council's (SCC) safeguarding model policy framework for school settings and links to other relevant policies such as online safety, whistle-blowing, anti-bullying, our staff code of conduct and other relevant guidance to staff, such as our 'Prevent' duty.

The Ofsted inspection framework (September 2015) sets out what it expects to see for safeguarding within schools, early years and other educational settings to be considered effective.

This includes evidence to support that:

- Children and learners being protected from harm and feeling safe.
- Children know how to raise issues/worries and understand the process for doing so.
- Adults who work with them are able to give a strong and proactive response to any concerns raised with them.
- Adults also know and understand the indicators that may suggest a child, young person or young adult is suffering or at risk of abuse, neglect or harm.
- Adults take appropriate action in line with local procedures and statutory guidance.

It is a statutory expectation that our school has a safeguarding policy and that this will be reviewed at least **annually** in discussion with the schools' Governing Body. The policy will also make links to the Local Safeguarding Children and Adult Board requirements.

Our safeguarding arrangements are reported on a termly basis to our governing body and our safeguarding policy is reviewed annually, in order to keep it updated in line with local and national guidance/legislation. We will include a summary of our safeguarding policy to parents on our school website and will post copies of our policy throughout the school. We are also able to arrange for our policy to be made available to parents whose first language is not English on request.

ILKETSHALL ST LAWRENCE PRIMARY SCHOOL SAFEGUARDING POLICY

The purpose of Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school safeguarding policy is to provide a secure framework for all adults working or volunteering in the school in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of those pupils or students who attend our school.

The policy aims to ensure that:

- All our pupils are safe and protected from harm.
- Other elements of provision and policies are in place to enable pupils to feel safe and adopt safe practices;
- Staff, pupils, governors', visitors, volunteers and parents are aware of the expected behaviours' and the school's legal responsibilities in relation to its pupils and/or students.

Ethos

Safeguarding in Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school is considered everyone's responsibility and as such our school aims to create the safest environment within which every pupil has the opportunity to achieve their outcomes.

Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary School recognises the contribution it can make in ensuring that all pupils registered or who use our school, feel that they will be listened to and have appropriate action taken to any concerns they may raise. Children at our school will be able to talk freely to any member of staff or regular visitor to our school if they are worried or concerned about something. All staff and regular visitors will, either through training or induction know how to recognise a disclosure from a child and will know how to manage this. We will not make promises to any child and we will not keep secrets. Every child will know what their chosen adult will have to do with whatever they have been told.

The school will endeavour to provide activities and opportunities in the personal, social and health education (PHSE) curriculum that will equip our children with the skills they need to stay safe. This will also be extended to include material that will encourage our children to develop essential life skills. We will do this by endeavouring to work in partnership with other agencies and seek to establish effective working relationships with parents and carers.

Responsibilities and expectations

Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school has a governing body whose legal responsibility it is to make sure that the school has an effective safeguarding policy and procedures in place and to monitor that the school complies with them. The governing body should also ensure that the policy is made available to parents and carers by publishing this on our website or in writing if requested. It is also the responsibility of our governing body to ensure that our staff and volunteers are properly vetted to make sure they are safe to work with the pupils who attend our school and that the school has procedures for appropriately managing allegations of abuse made against members of staff (including the headteacher and volunteer helpers). Our governing body will ensure that there is a Named Governor and a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who has lead responsibility for dealing with all safeguarding issues in our school.

Raise Awareness of the PREVENT duties

The school recognises its duty to protect our pupils from indoctrination into any form of extreme ideology which may lead to the harm of self or others. This is particularly important because of the open access to electronic information through the internet. The schools aims to safeguard young people through educating them on the appropriate use of social media and the dangers of downloading and sharing inappropriate material which is illegal under the Counter-Terrorism Act.

The school vets all visitors carefully and will take firm action if any individual or group is perceived to be attempting to influence members of our school community, either physically or electronically.

Our definition of radical or extreme ideology is 'a set of ideas which could justify vilification or violence against individuals, groups or self.' Staff are trained to be vigilant for spotting signs of extremist view and behaviours and to always report anything which may suggest a student is expressing opinions which may cause concern. Our core mission of diversity permeates all we do. We place a strong emphasis on the common values that all communities share such as self-respect, tolerance and the sanctity of life. We work hard to broaden our students' experience, to prepare them for life and work in contemporary Britain. We teach them to respect and value the diversity around them as well as understanding how to make safe, well-considered decisions.

The **Designated Safeguarding Lead** is: Mrs Sarah Winter – Headteacher,

If they are not available then

The **DSL Alternates** are: Mrs Amanda Puxley and Ms Clare McMeekin (These people can also be contacted with any safeguarding concerns).

The **named safeguarding governor** is: Mrs Suzanne Taylor

The **Chair of Governors** is: Mrs Pam Fenner

The **schools e-Safety lead** is: Mr Christopher Stone

The designated teacher for 'Looked After Children' (LAC) is: Ms Clare McMeekin

The Corporate Director for Children and Adults, have identified dedicated staff to undertake the role of Local Authority Designated Officers (LADO). LADOs can be contacted via email on LADOCentral@suffolk.gcsx.gov.uk or by using the LADO central telephone number: **0300 123 2044** for allegations against all staff and volunteers.

It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure that all safeguarding issues raised in school are effectively responded to, recorded and referred to the appropriate agency. They are also responsible for arranging safeguarding training for all staff and volunteers who regularly and frequently work with children and young people in our school and that this training takes place at least every three years.

Our DSL can deliver safeguarding training within schools provided they are linked into the support and quality assurance process offered by the Local Authority and the LSCB. This includes attendance at both statutorily required and locally agreed training and engagement in the quality assurance process. Our DSL is required to attend or ensure that a senior member of our staff who has the relevant training and access to appropriate supervision, attends where appropriate, all conferences, core groups or meetings where it

concerns a child at our school and to contribute to multi-agency discussions and assessments to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.

Our DSL is also required to complete a safeguarding self-review assessment annually which demonstrates that the safeguarding arrangements in our school are being met. If the self-assessment highlights any areas for improvement, this will be detailed in an action plan which will be signed off and monitored by the named governor for safeguarding on behalf of the governing body of the school, to ensure these improvements are implemented. The self-review assessment is to be shared annually with the Local Authority, who will have a quality assurance role in ensuring the school is meeting its safeguarding requirements under the Education Act 2002 for maintained, academies and free schools.

Independent schools also have a statutory responsibility to complete the self-assessment but are only invited to share this with the Local Authority if they choose to do so. However, the Corporate Director for Children and Adults has identified designated staff responsible for the safeguarding of all children and young people in all schools and education settings and whose role it is, to satisfy the Local Authority (LA) that these arrangements are robust. The Professional Advisor for Safeguarding in Education can be contacted via email on StrategicSupport-EducationandLearning@gcsx.gov.uk or by using the telephone number 01473 263942 to discuss any safeguarding issue of concern.

All child protection (CP) concerns need to be acted on immediately. If school staff are concerned that a child may be at risk or is actually suffering abuse, they should report this to the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

All adults, including the Designated Safeguarding Lead, have a duty to refer all known or suspected cases of abuse to children's social care or the police. Where a disclosure is made to a visiting staff member from a different agency, e.g. centrally contracted staff or School Nurse, it is the responsibility of that agency staff to formally report the referral to the Designated Safeguarding Lead on school site, in the first instance. Where the disclosure is made by a child attending a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or alternative provision, the referral should be recorded and referred to the on-site Designated Safeguarding Lead and a formal notification made to the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead, where the child is on roll for information, or to agree the appropriate action to be taken. Any records made should be kept securely on the child's main school/child Protection file.

A referral should not be delayed in order to discuss with the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead, if it is felt/identified that a child is at immediate risk and the Designated Safeguarding Lead is unavailable. If you remain concerned for a child's **immediate** welfare, refer to children's social care via Customer First using the number **0808 800 4005 or call 999**.

Recognising concerns - signs and indicators of abuse.

Abuse is defined as a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting 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.

The following indicators listed under the categories of abuse are not an exhaustive list.

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.

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.

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.

The Sexual Offences Act 2003 provides a clear, modern framework to protect the public from sexual crimes.

Protecting the public from sexual crime, and the fear of sexual crime, has a profound and damaging effect on the lives of individuals and communities. The Sexual Offences Act is a major piece of law reform, designed to protect the public from sexual crime. The Act is the result of careful consultation and vigorous debate. Many organisations working with victims of sexual crime, and with people who are vulnerable to abuse, contributed to the consultation process. The Act provides a comprehensive new legislative framework for sexual offences. It covers offences against adults (including people with mental disorders), offences against children, and familial sexual offences. It also makes amendments to the laws governing the sex offenders register. The Sexual Offences Act puts victims first. It reflects the reality of life in the 21st century and sets out clear boundaries about what is, and is not, acceptable. It ensures that men, women and people of all sexual orientations are equally protected from sexual crime. It sets out strong penalties for offenders, and gives the courts and police the clarity they need to do their job and help protect the public from sexual crime. It also sets clear new parameters for people working with children, and with people with mental disorders.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/notes/division/3>

Sexual Contact with Children and Curriculum Issues i. It is a criminal offence for any adult in a position of trust to engage in any form of sexual activity with a young person under 18, even with their consent (Sexual Offences Act 2003). This also includes non-contact activities such as causing children to engage in or watch sexual activity. ii. There may be occasions when, as part of the curriculum, a teacher has to raise subject matter that is sexually explicit (ie: Sex and relationships education). In such situations, any lesson plan should highlight the areas of risk and sensitivity. Staff should respond to questions with careful judgement and avoid entering into inappropriate or offensive discussions about sexual activity. In this regard, staff should not: Use their status and standing to form or promote relationships with children, which are of a sexual nature; Pursue sexual relationships with children and young people either in or out of school; Enter into or encourage inappropriate or offensive discussion about sexual activity; Make sexual remarks to a pupil (including email, text messages, phone or letter), or use any communication which could be interpreted as sexually suggestive or provocative; Discuss their own sexual relationships with, or in the presence of pupils; Discuss a pupil's sexual relationships in inappropriate settings or contexts. Confer special attention and favour upon a child which might be misconstrued as being part of a 'grooming' process.

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.

(Source Keeping Children Safe in Education July 2016)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526153/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_guidance_from_5_September_2016.pdf

Procedures for staff and volunteers

What to do if you are concerned.

If a child makes an allegation or disclosure of abuse against an adult or other child or young person, it is important that you:

- Do stay calm and listen carefully.
- Do reassure them that they have done the right thing in telling you.
- Do not investigate or ask leading questions. (However, you may be asked to gather enough information to contribute to good decision-making and an assessment of risk).
- Do let them know that you will need to tell someone else.
- Do not promise to keep what they have told you a secret.
- Do inform your Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible.
- Do make a written record of the allegation, disclosure or incident which you must sign, date and record your position.
- Do not include your opinion without stating it is your opinion.
- Do refer without delay.

Managing Allegations

We are aware of the possibility of allegations being made against members of staff or volunteers that are working or may come into contact with children and young people whilst in our school. Allegations can be made by children and young people or other concerned adults and are made for a variety of reasons.

If an allegation is made against an adult in a position of trust whether they be members of staff or volunteers this should be brought to the immediate attention of the Headteacher. In the case of the allegation being made against the Headteacher this will be brought to the immediate attention of the Chair of Governors and the LADO on the same day. The Headteacher/Chair of Governors must discuss with the LADO the nature of the allegations, in order for the appropriate action to be taken. In Suffolk this role is undertaken by dedicated LADOs who cover the county. This will constitute an initial evaluation meeting or strategy discussion involving the LADO and the Police or appropriate multi-agency partners. Dependent on the allegation being made, Headteachers will need to:

- Refer to the LADO immediately and follow up in writing within 48 hours. In Suffolk, schools should also notify the Strategic Lead Resolution Officers in the appropriate area.
- Consider safeguarding arrangements of the child or young person to ensure they are away from the alleged abuser.
- Contact the parents or carers of the child/young person if advised to do so by the LADO.
- Consider the rights of the staff member for a fair and equal process of investigation.
- Act on any decision(s) made in any strategy meeting or evaluation meeting.

- Ensure that the appropriate disciplinary procedures are followed including whether to suspend a member of staff from work until the outcome of any investigation is deemed necessary.
- Advise the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) where a member of staff has been dismissed or removed or would have been, had they not resigned, due to safeguarding concerns. **This is a legal duty and failure to report to the DBS where the criteria have been met, is a criminal offence.**

If you are concerned that a member of staff or adult in a position of trust poses a risk of harm to a child or young person or that they might already have harmed a child or young person, you should report your concerns to the Headteacher. Where those concerns relate to the Headteacher however, this should be reported to the Chair of Governors using the schools' Whistle blowing policy.

Allegations against a teacher or member of staff who is no longer teaching or works at the school should be referred to the police. Historical allegations of abuse should also be referred to the police.

As a whistleblower you're protected by law - you shouldn't be [treated unfairly or lose your job](#) because you 'blow the whistle'.

Complaints that count as whistleblowing

You're protected by law if you report any of the following:

- a criminal offence, eg fraud
- someone's health and safety is in danger
- risk or actual damage to the environment
- a miscarriage of justice
- the company is breaking the law, eg doesn't have the right insurance
- you believe someone is covering up wrongdoing
-

Complaints that don't count as whistleblowing

Personal grievances (eg bullying, harassment, discrimination) aren't covered by whistleblowing law, unless your particular case is in the public interest.

Report these under your [employer's grievance policy](#).

<https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing/what-is-a-whistleblower>

More guidance on managing allegations can we found at the following links: [Suffolk Safeguarding Children Board Protocol: Allegations Against Persons who Work with Children](#)

Source: Keeping Children Safe in Education (July 2016:40-50) Part four.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526153/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_guidance_from_5_September_2016.pdf

Social Contact

Staff should not establish or seek to establish social contact with pupils to secure or strengthen a friendship. This includes giving any personal details to a pupil such as a home/mobile phone number, home or email address. Only in exceptional circumstances can this be with the prior approval of a senior member of staff. Do not give out personal details such as home/mobile numbers, home address or e-mail address to pupils. Staff should always approve any planned social contact with pupils with senior colleagues, for example, when it is part of a reward scheme or pastoral care programme; Staff should advise senior

management of any regular social contact they have with a pupil, where it is apparent that it may give rise to a concern.

PREVENT duties.

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. All staff are trained every 3 years to meet the PREVENT duties, which include awareness of the following -

Behaviours of concern:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and/or spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause
- Possessing or accessing extremist materials or symbols including through social networking sites
- Using extremist narratives/language
- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause
- Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause
- Using insulting or derogatory names for another group
- Involvement in prejudice-related incidents

Vulnerabilities:

- Bullying
- Impact of a traumatic global, national or personal nature
- Access to inappropriate Internet & social media content
- Personal Crisis or identity crisis
- Poverty, disadvantage or social exclusion
- Unmet aspirations or under achievement
- Substance & alcohol misuse
- Experiences of criminality
- Peer pressure
- Victim of, or witness to, Hate Crime
- Conflict with or rejection by peer, faith, social group or family.

Suffolk PREVENT referral Process:

All concerns to be recorded on the schools safeguarding recording form (*Yellow form*) as all safeguarding concerns. The DSL will then follow the Suffolk referral process as appropriate:

- Use the Vulnerable to Radicalisation VTR referral form on LSCB website and email to the MASH: MASH@suffolk.pnn.police.uk**
- Phone Customer First if you also have any imminent safeguarding concerns: 0808 800 4005**

- ☐ VTR referral sent to Special Branch Single Point of Entry (SPOE) where deconfliction checks completed
- ☐ Channel Practitioner then determines referral is not malicious, misinformed or involves illegality
- ☐ MASH complete full agency checks and send updated VTR referral to Channel Practitioner.
- ☐ Suitability assessment made with Head of Safeguarding (Channel Panel Chair)
- ☐ Channel Panel held to determine suitability for Channel programme
- ☐ Collective assessment of support needs based on risk and suitability
- ☐ Action plan put in place to deliver support package

Managing Allegations

We are aware of the possibility of allegations being made against members of staff or volunteers that are working or may come into contact with children and young people whilst in our school. Allegations can be made by children and young people or other concerned adults and are made for a variety of reasons.

If an allegation is made against an adult in a position of trust whether they be members of staff or volunteers this should be brought to the immediate attention of the DSL who will advise the Headteacher. In the case of the allegation being made against the Headteacher this will be brought to the immediate attention of the Chair of Governors and the Area Education Manager. The Headteacher/Chair of Governors must discuss with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) the nature of the allegations in order for the appropriate action to be taken. In Suffolk this role is undertaken by the Area Safeguarding Manager. This will constitute an initial evaluation meeting or strategy discussion involving the LADO. Dependant on the allegation being made, Head teachers will need to:

- Refer to the LADO immediately and follow up in writing within 48 hours. In Suffolk schools should refer in the first instance to the Area Education Manager. (in the case of PREVENT duties, also use the Vulnerable to Radicalisation VTR referral form on LSCB website and email to the MASH: MASH@suffolk.pnn.police.uk)
- Consider safeguarding arrangements of the child or young person to ensure they are away from the alleged abuser.
- Contact the parents or carers of the child/young person if advised to do so by the LADO (or MASH, in the case of PREVENT duties).
- Consider the rights of the staff member for a fair and equal process of investigation.
- Ensure that the appropriate disciplinary procedures are followed including whether suspending a member of staff from work until the outcome of any investigation is deemed necessary.
- Act on any decision made in any strategy meeting or evaluation meeting.
- Advise the Independent Safeguarding Authority where a member of staff has been disciplined or dismissed as a result of the allegations being founded.

Training

All members of staff and volunteers will have regular access to safeguarding training. We will also, as part of your induction, issue safeguarding update information on a regular basis, in relation to our staff code of conduct/handbook, safeguarding policy and any policies related to safeguarding and promoting our children/young people's welfare to all newly appointed staff and volunteers.

Our DSL and Alternate DSL will undertake further safeguarding training in addition to the whole school safeguarding training. This will be undertaken at least every two years which updates their awareness and understanding of the impact of the wider agenda of safeguarding issues. This will support both the DSL /Alternate to be able to better undertake their role and support the school in ensuring our safeguarding

arrangements are robust and achieve better outcomes for the pupils in our school. This includes taking part in multi-agency training and how we contribute to the assessment of children and early help offer.

Our Governing body will have access to safeguarding training. Our Chair of Governor's and named governor for safeguarding will also undertake additional training at least every two years to support their employers' role in handling allegations against adults who work with children and young people, including our staff and volunteers.

To book safeguarding training, please speak to the DSL who will help you to identify the most appropriate training

Useful Contacts:

Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Professional Helpline: 03456 061 499

Customer First (Professional Referral Line): 03456 066 167

Customer First: 0808 800 4005

Police (emergency): 999

Suffolk Police Cybercrime Unit: 101

Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board www.suffolkscb.org.uk

Suffolk County Council: www.suffolk.gov.uk/community-and-safety/staying-safe-online/e-safer-suffolk/

Current Safeguarding Issues

The following safeguarding concerns, actual or suspected, should be referred immediately to Children's Social Care. The concerns featured below are linked to guidance and local procedures, which where available, can be found on the Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board website at: www.suffolkscb.org.uk. Schools and colleges can also access broad government guidance on the issues listed below via the GOV.UK website

- child sexual exploitation (CSE) – see also below
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic violence – see also below
- drugs
- fabricated or induced illness
- faith abuse – see also below
- female genital mutilation (FGM) – see also below
- forced marriage – see also below

- gangs and youth violence - see below
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health
- private fostering – see also below
- preventing radicalisation – see also below
- hate
- sexting – see below
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking – see below
- children missing from home or care
- children missing education – see below
- children and adult missing strategy

Child Sexual Exploitation

Children and young people can be exploited by their associations and through gang activity. They may suffer exploitation through their use of modern technology such as the internet, mobile phones and social networking sites. In order to minimize the risks to our children and young people at Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school we will ensure that we have in place appropriate measures such as security filtering, and an acceptable use policy linked to our 'e-Safety' policy. We will ensure that staff are aware of how not to compromise their position of trust in or outside of the school and are aware of the dangers associated with the internet and other mobile technology.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

A new government definition of domestic violence (DV) has been developed and came into force in March 2013. It changed the definition to one of *domestic violence and abuse* (DVA). The new definition now includes 16 and 17 year olds, recognising that they are the largest group to experience domestic abuse and violence. It is now defined as:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional'.

Children may suffer both directly and indirectly if they live in households where there is domestic violence. Domestic abuse is likely to have a damaging effect on the health, development and welfare of children, and

it will often be appropriate for such children to be regarded as Children in Need under the Children Act 1989.

Where there is evidence of domestic violence we will report our concerns to the appropriate agency including children's social care and the police in order to prevent the likelihood of any further abuse taking place.

Online safety including sexting, cyberbullying and exploitation

Our 'e-Safety' policy clearly states that mobile phone or electronic communications with a student at our school is not acceptable other than for approved school business e.g. coursework, mentoring. Where it is suspected that a child is at risk from internet abuse including sexting or cyber bullying we will report our concerns to the appropriate agency.

Gangs and youth violence

At Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school we will endeavour to protect our children and young people from exposure to gang activity and exploitation by having robust attendance and behaviour policies and to act on relevant information or allegations. We will take all reports seriously and will share this information appropriately with other agencies to safeguard our pupils from harm.

The above list is not exhaustive and as new policy guidance and legislation develops within the remit of Safeguarding we will review and update our policy as appropriate and in line with the Local Safeguarding Children Board and Local Authority to ensure Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school is a safe place to learn and work.

Private Fostering

Private fostering is an arrangement made between the parent and the private foster carer, who then becomes responsible for caring for the child in such a way as to safeguard and promote his/her welfare. A privately fostered child means a child under the age of 16 (18 if a disabled child) who is cared for and provided with accommodation by someone other than a:

- parent
- person who is not a parent but has parental responsibility
- close relative
- Local Authority for more than 28 days and where the care is intended to continue. It is a statutory duty for us at Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school to inform the Local Authority where we are made aware of a child or young person who may be subject to private fostering arrangements.

Trafficked Children

Child trafficking involves moving children across or within national or international borders for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation includes children being used for sex work, domestic work, restaurant/sweatshop, drug dealing, shoplifting and benefit fraud. Where Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary School is made aware of a child is suspected of or actually being trafficked/exploited we will report our concerns to the appropriate agency.

Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism

It is essential that our staff are able to identify pupils/students who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified. Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school sees protecting our pupils/students from the risk of radicalisation as part of our wider safeguarding duties, and that it is similar to protecting pupils/students from other risks (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences. All staff will have access to a general Prevent awareness programme to be able to understand and identify any risks to pupils at risk of radicalisation and report their concerns to our Designated Safeguarding Lead and when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel panel. Channel is a panel which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Some members of our communities hold beliefs that may be common within particular cultures but which are against the law of England. Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school does not condone practices that are illegal and which are harmful to children. Examples of particular practices are:

Faith abuse

Some faiths believe that spirits and demons can possess people (including children). What should never be considered is the use of any physical or psychological violence to get rid of the possessing spirit. This is abusive and will result in a criminal conviction of those using this form of abuse even if the intention is to help the child.

Female Genital Mutilation

This is against the law yet, for some communities, it is considered a religious act and cultural requirement. It is illegal for someone to arrange for a child to go abroad with the intention of having her circumcised. If any of the above areas of concern is brought to your attention, you should report those concerns to the appropriate agency in order to prevent this form of abuse taking place. This is now a mandatory duty, placed on all school staff, to report to the police, any suspected case of FGM where they discover that this act has been carried out on a child under the age of 18 years. You are not required to examine a child, even though it will be rare that visual evidence of FGM will be seen, but where there is a direct or indirect disclosure that the act of FGM has been carried out, the usual child protection procedure of the school should be followed.

Forced Marriage

Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school does not support the idea of forcing someone to marry without their consent and will follow LSCB procedures to refer any child and young person immediately to Children's social care.

Honour Based Violence

Honour Based Violence is a crime or incident, which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community'. It is important to be alert to signs of distress and indications such as self-harm, absence from school and truancy, infections resulting from female genital mutilation, isolation from peers, being monitored by family, not participating in school activities, unreasonable

restrictions at home or forced marriage. Where it is suspected that a child/young person is at risk from Honour Based Violence at Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school, we will report those concerns to the appropriate agency in order to prevent this form of abuse taking place.

Peer on peer abuse

Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is likely that to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a pupil, some of the following features will be found.

The allegation:

- is made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger pupil or a more vulnerable pupil
- is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence
- raises risk factors for other pupils in the school
- indicates that other pupils may have been affected by this student
- indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this student.

Risk factors against children could include:

1. Physical Abuse
 - violence, particularly pre-planned
 - forcing others to use drugs or alcohol
 2. Emotional Abuse
 - blackmail or extortion
 - threats and intimidation
 3. Sexual Abuse
 - indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults
 - forcing others to watch pornography, sexting, revenge-porn
 4. Child Sexual Exploitation
 - encouraging other children to attend inappropriate parties
 - photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts
 5. Gang and relationship abuse
- In areas where gangs are prevalent, older pupils may attempt to recruit younger pupils using any or all of the above methods. Young people suffering from sexual exploitation themselves may be forced to recruit other young people under threat of violence.

When an allegation is made by a pupil against another pupil, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a safeguarding concern. If there is a safeguarding concern the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed. A factual record should be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances. The DSL should contact children's social care or the LADO to discuss the case. It is possible that children's social care are already aware of safeguarding concerns around this young person. The DSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a social services referral where appropriate. The DSL will make a record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome and keep a copy in the files of both pupils' files.

If the allegation indicates a potential criminal offence has taken place and the allegation is found to not be malicious rumour, the police should be contacted at the earliest opportunity and parents informed (of both the pupil being complained about and the alleged victim).

It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time according to the school's behaviour policy and procedures. The school should be informed that the young person raises safeguarding concerns, for example, they are coming back into school following a period in custody or they have experienced serious abuse themselves. These pupils will need an individual risk assessment plan to

ensure that other pupils are kept safe and they themselves are not laid open to malicious allegations. The school, in these cases, also has a duty to protect the privacy rights of any pupils for whom the allegation is made against or to.

Where neither children's social care nor the police accept the complaint, a thorough school investigation should take place into the matter using the school's usual disciplinary procedures.

In situations where the school considers a safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan. The plan should be monitored and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.

Children Missing Education

The law requires that all schools have to have an admission register and, with the exception of schools where all pupils are boarders, an attendance register. All pupils must be placed on both registers.

Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school must inform the local authority if any of our pupils is going to be removed from the admission register where they:

- have been taken out of school by their parents and the school has received written notification from the parent they are being educated outside the school system e.g. home education;
- have ceased to attend school and no longer live within reasonable distance of the school at which they are registered;
- have been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither he/she nor his/her parent has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age;
- are in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the proprietor does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period; or,
- have been permanently excluded.

All schools including Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary must inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the school and the local authority. If a child's whereabouts is unknown by school and/or parents then police should be contacted via 101. Even if this is only for a short period of time as it helps to build a pattern and the history can be useful for future missing episodes.

Safer Staff

Safer recruitment and selection

It is a requirement for all agencies to ensure that all staff recruited to work with children and young people are properly selected and checked.

At Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary school we will ensure that we have a member on every recruitment panel who has received the appropriate recruitment and selection training. We will ensure that all of our staff are appropriately qualified and have the relevant employment history, references and vetting checks to ensure that they are safe to work with children in compliance with the Key Safeguarding Employment Standards, the disqualification by association and a prohibited order check for teaching staff.

There will be occasion when some form of physical contact is inevitable, for example if a child has an accident or is hurt or is in a situation of danger to themselves or others around them. However, at all times the agreed policy for physical intervention and safe restraint must be adhered to. If staff, visitors, volunteers are working with children alone they will, wherever possible, be visible to other members of

staff. They will be expected to inform another member of staff of their whereabouts in school, who they are with and for how long and what they are doing. Doors, ideally, should have a clear glass panel in them and be left open / unobscured. All staff will have access to and be expected to know our school's policy for physical intervention and safe restraint.

All adults that come into regular contact with children at our school, will be recorded on our Single Central Record.

See staff handbook/code of conduct policy for more details.

Safer Children Records and monitoring

If we are concerned about the welfare or safety of any child, we will record our concern on the agreed report form and give this to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Blank copies of these yellow forms can be found in the staffroom or are available from the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Any information recorded will be kept securely in a locked filing cabinet. Children with active cases / involvement of other agencies and services shall have separate files kept. These files are the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and information will only be shared within school on a need to know basis for the protection of the child.

Any safeguarding information will be kept in these files. Copies of referrals, invitations to child protection conferences or multi-agency discussions and meetings, core groups and reports will also be stored here.

Reports of a concern to the Designated Safeguarding Lead must be made in writing and signed and dated by the person with the concern.

If a child leaves our school we will ensure that our Designated Safeguarding Lead makes contact with the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the following school and the file will be forwarded under confidential cover. Acknowledgement of receipt will be sought from the receiving professional.

Child Protection Conferences/Multi-agency planning meetings

A child protection conference will be convened if a referral has been made and, following an investigation, the findings have considered the child to be at risk of harm or if the child is already subject to a child protection plan. A review conference is held to monitor the safety of the child and the required reduction in risk. Child protection conferences can be upsetting for parents. We recognise that we are likely to have more contact with parents than other professionals involved. We will work in an open and honest way with any parent whose child has been referred to Children's Social Care services or whose child is subject to a child protection plan. Our responsibility is to promote the protection and welfare of all children and our aim is to achieve this in partnership with our parents.

Staff may be required to attend child protection conferences or core group meetings to represent the school. The person attending will need to have as much relevant up to date information about the child as possible. This is most likely to be available from a class teacher. All reports for child protection conferences will be prepared in advance using the required county report format. The information contained in the report will be shared with parents at least one day before the initial child protection conference and at least 48 hours before the review conference and should be prepared using the county report format for conference.

For further advice on anything in relation to this policy speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or visit the LSCB website at www.suffolkscb.org.uk.

Information sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers.

Many professionals are wary about sharing information and are concerned about breaching the Data Protection Act. This document is quite clear about sharing information and encourages practitioners to balance the risk of sharing with the risk of not sharing. It also contains a useful flow chart outlining when and how to share information.

Everyone working with children must know the signs and symptoms of abuse and understand under what circumstances they are allowed to share information. Lord Laming emphasised that the safety and welfare of children is of paramount importance and highlighted the importance of practitioners feeling confident about when and how information can be legally shared.

Seven golden rules to sharing information

- 1.** Remember that the Data Protection Act 1998 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
- 2.** Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
- 3.** Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
- 4.** Share with informed consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is good reason to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be certain of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where you have consent, be mindful that an individual might not expect information to be shared.
- 5.** Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.
- 6.** Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely (see principles).
- 7.** Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

**Ilketshall St Lawrence Primary School Recording Form
for Safeguarding Concerns**
(Must be hand-written)



Name of student/ person making the disclosure or that you are concerned about	Childs date of birth	Class	Your name (and position in school)

Nature of Concern/Disclosure

(Remember to only record fact DO NOT add your own opinion)

Was there an injury?	Yes	No	Did you see it?	Yes	No
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Describe the injury:

Have you filled in a body plan to show where the injury is and its approximate size?	Yes	No
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Was anyone else with you?	Yes	No	Who?	
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Where were you?

Has this happened before?	Yes	No	
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Did you report the previous incident?	Yes	No	To Whom?
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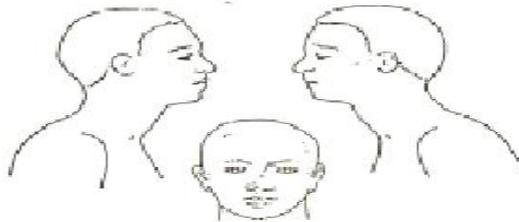
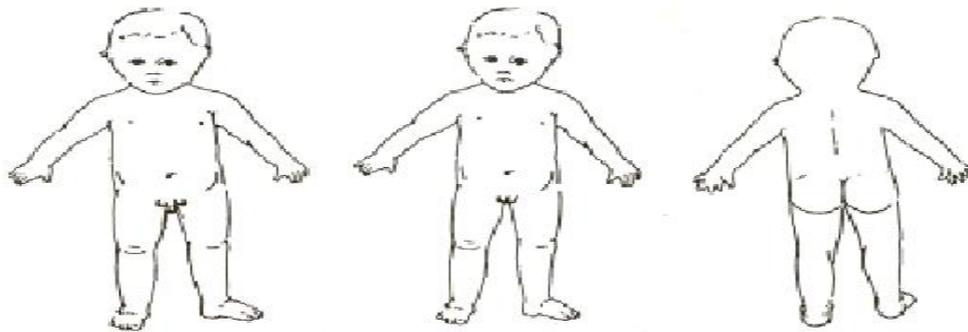
Who are you passing this information on to?	
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Your Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

<i>For use by DSL only:</i> Summary of Action Taken:	<i>Date and Time received:</i>
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Example body map: Age 5 and under



**Example body map:
Age 5 and over**

