



BROMSGROVE SCHOOL

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN POLICY (including Child Protection)

Author:	Safeguarding Co-ordinator
Reviewed:	August 2019 for implementation on 2 nd September 2019; interim reviews January 2020 (updated DSL names; updates to sections 6 and 10)
Ratified:	31 st August 2019 and 20 th January 2020 by the Chair of the Safeguarding and Welfare Committee of the Governing Body
Next Review Due:	August 2020
Scope:	All Schools

SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN POLICY

School Details:	Bromsgrove School
Headmaster:	Mr Peter Clague
Safeguarding Governor:	Mr Paul West (Chairman of Safeguarding and Welfare Committee and with responsibility for Prevent). He is supported by Dr C Lidbury, Lt Col M Ballard and Dr N Venning
Designated Safeguarding Lead, SPOC and CSE Lead:	Bromsgrove Senior School: Mr A McClure (Deputy Head) Bromsgrove Prep School: Mr M Marie (Deputy Head) Bromsgrove Pre-Prep School: Mr B ETTY-LEAL (Deputy Head) Winterfold School: Mr R Mitchell (Deputy Head)
Safeguarding Co-ordinator:	Mrs E Mullan
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads:	Mrs R Gilbert (Health Centre) Mr H Bell (Senior School) Mr S Matthews (Senior School) Mrs Z Leech (Senior School) Mrs J Boonnak (Senior School/Summer School) Mrs J Deval-Reed (Bromsgrove Prep & Pre-Prep: Headmistress) Mrs K Western (Pre-Prep: Deputy Head) Miss K Banks (Pre-Prep: Pre-School and Holiday Club) Mrs M Southall (Pre-Prep: Pre-School and Holiday Club) Mrs D Toms (Winterfold: Headmistress, Lead Deputy DSL) Mr R Cotterill (Winterfold: Prep) Mrs P Thackery (Winterfold: Pre-Prep) Mrs S Parker (Winterfold: Nursery) Miss R Truswell (Winterfold: Holiday Club)
Early Years Designated Safeguarding Lead:	Mr B ETTY-LEAL (Bromsgrove Pre-Prep: Deputy Head) Mr R Mitchell (Winterfold: Deputy Head)
Designated Person for Looked After Children:	Mrs E Mullan

All DSLs and DDSLs, including the Safeguarding Coordinator, are fully DSL trained.

This policy will be made available to parents on request and is available on the School website. This policy applies to all staff, governors and volunteers working in the School, including those in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) provision. It also applies to all pupils at the School.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

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

Child Protection is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and anyone can make a referral to external agencies.

The School recognises that boarders and boarding arrangements can present particular issues. We adhere to the Boarding Schools National Minimum Standards and the policies and principles, which we apply specifically in the boarding context, are set out in section 39.

EXTERNAL CONTACTS

Worcestershire Safeguarding Adviser	Denise Hannibal 01905 844436
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (Worcestershire County Council)	01905 846221
Family Front Door (Worcestershire County Council)	01905 822666 (Mon–Fri 8.30am – 5.00pm) 01905 768020 (evenings and weekends) childrensteam@worcestershire.gov.uk
Out of Hours Emergency Duty Team (Worcestershire County Council)	01905 768020
Police Public Protection Unit: 24hrs non-emergency Emergency	101 999
NSPCC Helpline	0808 800 5000
Channel/Prevent contacts: Local Authority Lead Ruth Pawsey West Mercia Police DS Phil Colley DC Gary Shephard DC Jemma Greenhow	01905 766475 / 07584 204412 01386 591835 / 07736 084701 01386 591816 / 07772 904013 01386 591825 / 07890 746662 prevent@warwickshireandwestmercia.pnn.police.uk

To submit an online Cause for Concern notification visit: www.worcestershire.gov.uk/ and http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20641/are_you_a_professional_and_worried_about_child.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	4
2. Procedures	5
3. Training.....	7
4. Responsibilities	8
5. Procedures for Managing Concerns.....	10
6. Specific Safeguarding Issues	11
7. Racist Incidents.....	14
8. Anti-Bullying.....	15
9. E-Safety.....	15
10. Looked After Children and previously looked after children	15
11. Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND).....	16
12. Staff Obligations	16
13. Information Sharing and Confidentiality.....	16
14. Communication with Parents	17
15. Record Keeping.....	17
16. Supporting Children	17
17. Supporting and Supervision of Staff.....	18
18. Safer Recruitment and Selection of Staff	18
19. Allegations against staff	20
20. Whistleblowing.....	21
21. Complaints or Concerns expressed by Pupils, Parents, Staff or Volunteers.....	21
22. Positive Physical Intervention and the Use of Reasonable Force.....	22
23. Abuse of Position of Trust	22
24. Photography and use of images (including mobile devices).....	22
25. Staff/pupil relationships.....	23
26. Health and Safety	24
27. Safe Environment	24
28. Private fostering arrangements	24
29. Homelessness.....	24
30. Challenge and Escalation.....	25
31. Monitoring and Evaluation	25
32. Definition, Recognition and Identification of Abuse and Neglect.	25
33. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).....	32
34. Effects of domestic abuse on children and young people	33
35. Forced Marriage – a form of Domestic Abuse and a crime in England and Wales.....	36
36. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – a form of Human Rights Abuse	38
37. Breast Ironing.....	41
38. Sexting.....	42
39. Guidelines For Staff In Relation To Pupils’ Boarding Houses	45
APPENDIX: Forms 1 and 2	48

1. INTRODUCTION

Bromsgrove School fully recognises its moral and statutory responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

The School's duty is to ensure that safeguarding permeates all activity and functions. This policy therefore adheres to the statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (Department for Education, current version September 2019), and complements and supports other policies and documents including:

- Staff Codes of Conduct
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Concerns and Complaints Policy
- Supervision of Pupils Policy and associated procedures
- Pupil Conduct and Behaviour Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policies
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy
- Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy
- Physical Intervention Policy
- Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Policy
- Educational Visits Policy
- First Aid Policy
- Administration of Medicines Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Relationships and Sex Education Policies
- Photography and Video Policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Acceptable Use of IT and e-safety documents
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Intimate Care Policy

The above list is not exhaustive. When undertaking development or planning of any kind the School will need to consider safeguarding matters.

This policy has regard to the following legislation:

- Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, which places a duty on schools and local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils
- Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2019
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education-2>
- The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009, which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least one person on a school interview/appointment panel to be trained in safer recruitment techniques
- Part 3 of the schedule to the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014, which places a duty on academies and independent schools to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils at the school
- The Children Acts 1989 and 2004, which provide a framework for the care and protection of children
- Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18
- [Statutory guidance on FGM](#), which sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM
- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children

- Schedule 4 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, which defines what ‘regulated activity’ is in relation to children
- Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty, which explains schools’ duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism
- West Mercia Consortium inter-agency procedures and the WSCP [Levels of Need Guidance](#).
- The DfE statutory guidance ‘Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education’ (June 2019) by including opportunities in the curriculum, specifically through PSHE and ICT, for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse and to know who they should turn to for help.
- the Teachers’ Standards 2011
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

This policy applies to all staff, governors and volunteers working in the School.

There are five main elements to our policy:

- Ensuring we practice safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children;
- Raising awareness of child protection issues and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe, i.e. teaching them when to recognise when they are at risk and how to get help when they need it;
- Developing and then implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of abuse;
- Supporting pupils who have been identified as in need of early help or at risk of harm in accordance with his/her agreed Child Protection, Child in Need or Early Help plan;
- Establishing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop.

We recognise that because of the day-to-day contact with children, School staff are well placed to identify concerns early and to observe the outward signs of abuse. The School will therefore:

- establish and maintain an environment where children feel safe, secure, valued and respected and are encouraged to talk, believing they will be listened to;
- ensure children know that there are adults in the School whom they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty;
- include in the curriculum activities and opportunities, specifically through PSHEE and ICT, which equip children with the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse (including online) and to know whom they should turn to for help.
- Operate safer recruitment procedures and make sure that all appropriate checks are carried out on new staff and volunteers who will work with children including identity, right to work, enhanced DBS criminal record and barred list (and overseas where needed), references and prohibition from teaching or managing in schools (s. 128).

We seek to ensure that the child’s wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect children from harm. To this end, we will:

- ensure there are systems in place for children to express their views and give feedback e.g. through School/class councils, safety questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying and e-safety events
- ensure that the child’s thoughts/wishes and feelings are sought and recorded on all referrals.

2. PROCEDURES

We adhere to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through the Safeguarding Worcestershire <https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk> and take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education (DfE). The Worcestershire Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB) was replaced by the Worcestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership (WSCP) on 30th September 2019,

since when the School has followed guidance and procedures from the WSCP. Plans for the new partnership arrangements are available at <https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Worcestershire-Safeguarding-Children-Partnership-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

The School will:

- ensure there is a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) in each School, who will undertake regular and appropriate training and support for this role;
- ensure there is a designated member of staff with responsibility for safeguarding children within the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS);
- ensure there are suitably trained members of staff who will act in the absence of the DSL;
- ensure it has a nominated governor who will take leadership responsibility for the School's safeguarding arrangements; (names of the individuals referred to above are listed on page 1 of this policy)
- ensure every member of staff (including temporary and supply staff and volunteers) and the governing body knows the name of the DSL and any deputies and understands their role;
- ensure that the DSL and/or a deputy DSL is always available to speak to during School hours and has made adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term time activities;
- ensure all staff and volunteers are alert to the potential need for early help and aware of those children whose vulnerabilities may indicate a greater need and are aware of the role they may play in supporting other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment;
- ensure all staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and neglect, including the specific issues of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Children Missing Education (CME) and Radicalisation and Extremism (Prevent) and Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment, and maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here';
- ensure all staff and volunteers understand their responsibility for referring any concerns to the DSL or Headmaster or Headmistress of the Preparatory School, or Headmistress of Winterfold School, or other members of the senior leadership team, in a timely manner and are aware that they may raise concerns directly with Children's Social Care Services if they believe their concerns have not been listened to or acted upon;
- report immediately to Children's Social Care Services any children who have suffered or are likely to suffer significant harm. The School will work with external agencies in line with procedures set out by the Worcestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership (WSCP) and take account of guidance issued by the Department of Education (DfE) to support children who are in need of additional support. The School will act to promote the welfare of a child in need of additional support, even if they are not suffering harm or are not at immediate risk;
- 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 and publishing its policy on the School website;
- notify Worcestershire Children's Services Family Front Door if there is an unexplained absence of more than two days of a pupil who is subject to a child protection plan;
- operate a lettings policy which ensures the suitability of adults working with children on School sites at any time;
- ensure that community users organising activities for children are aware of, and understand the need for compliance with the School's child protection guidelines and procedures;
- develop effective links with relevant agencies and co-operate as required with their enquiries regarding safeguarding matters including attendance at strategy meetings, initial case conference, core groups and child in need review meetings;
- ensure that the duty of care towards its pupils and staff is promoted by raising awareness of illegal, unsafe and unwise behaviour and assist staff to monitor their own standards and practice;
- ensure that all staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and are aware of whistleblowing procedures and helplines;
- keep written records of concerns about children, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately;
- ensure all child protection records are kept securely, separate from the main pupil file, and in locked locations;

- ensure that all child protection files are transferred in a safe and timely manner when a child moves schools;
- be aware of and follow procedures set out by the DfE and the WSCP where an allegation of abuse is made against a member of staff or volunteer, including making a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO);
- ensure that a referral is made to the DBS and/or the Teaching Regulation Agency if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or suspended or removed from regulated activity where the harm criteria is met, or would have been had they not resigned;
- operate safer recruitment practice, ensuring that at least one member on every recruitment panel has completed safer recruitment training;
- ensure that the appropriate training in Safeguarding is provided to the Governing Body and appropriate members of staff within all four Schools;
- ensure that the Governing Body undertake an annual review of the School's child protection policies and procedures and of the efficiency with which the related duties have been discharged in accordance with current legislation;
- ensure that procedures will be reviewed and updated at least annually, unless an incident, new legislation or guidance requires the need for an interim review. We recognise the expertise our staff builds by undertaking safeguarding training and managing safeguarding concerns on a daily basis. We therefore invite staff to contribute to and shape this policy and associated safeguarding arrangements.

3. TRAINING

When staff join Bromsgrove School they will be informed of the safeguarding children arrangements in place. They will be given a copy of this policy including its appendix and the School's safeguarding response to children who go missing from education, the Pupil Conduct and Behaviour Policy, part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (and Annex A for School leaders and those who work directly with children), and the School's staff codes of conduct. They will be told who the DSL is, who acts in their absence and what this role includes.

The School uses My Onstream, an electronic portal for dissemination of documentation such as KCSIE. Staff complete each module and this is tracked and collated centrally.

All staff, volunteers and Governors will receive induction in Safeguarding Children. The induction programme will include basic safeguarding information relating to signs and symptoms of abuse, how to manage a disclosure from a child, when and how to record a concern about the welfare of a child, advice on safe working practice, the School's Safeguarding Policy, the Staff Codes of Conduct, the identity of the DSL and a copy of Part 1 (including Annex A) of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

All volunteers, supply staff and regular visitors to the School will be told where this policy is kept, given the name of the DSL and deputies, and informed of the School's procedures in reporting concerns.

All staff will receive training in child protection and safe working practice, updated at least every three years, in line with the WSCP training strategy. Training will include signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as CSE, FGM, Prevent, on-line safety and peer on peer abuse, including sexting and sexual violence and sexual harassment. Training will also include how to record and report abuse both within School and to Children's Social Care.

In addition, staff will receive safeguarding and child protection updates from the DSL as required, but at least annually.

Staff with specific responsibility for safeguarding children i.e. all DSLs and Deputy DSLs, will undertake both single and inter-agency training at a level suitable to their role and responsibility, updated every two years. In addition to formal training the DSL and deputies will update their knowledge and skills via WSCP newsletters, briefings, network meetings and seminars, at regular intervals, at least annually.

Staff with leadership responsibilities will undertake further relevant training in safeguarding related issues such as CSE, Radicalisation (WRAP Training), Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, Management of Allegations of Abuse and cascade the learning from this training to the rest of the staff.

Senior Pupils

Senior Pupils, as detailed below, need to be aware of the need to report allegations or suspicions of child abuse to the DSL. Children often tell other young people, rather than staff or adults, about abuse. All School Monitors and Mentors in the Senior School are briefed on safeguarding procedures.

House Staff ensure that senior young people know these points (e.g. Monitors, Heads of Houses, Cadet NCOs, young people leading activities for others at the Senior School – the DSL arranges Child Protection training as necessary).

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governing Body and Headmaster

The Governing Body will nominate a member to take leadership responsibility for safeguarding children who will liaise with the DSL and/or Headmaster in matters relating to safeguarding. It will ensure that:

- the DSL takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection and does not delegate this responsibility;
- the DSL and deputy DSL role is explicit in the role holders' job descriptions;
- safeguarding policies and procedures are in place, available to parents on the School website or by other means and reviewed at least annually;
- safeguarding responses are put in place in cases where children go missing from education;
- mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education;
- termly reports on the effectiveness of the School's safeguarding procedures are presented to the governing body;
- any returns requested by the LA/WSCP (e.g. s 175/157 audit, CSE audit) are completed in a timely manner to enable the WSCP to meet its statutory duties;
- any weaknesses brought to its attention relating to safeguarding are remedied without delay;
- it complies with all legislative duties, including the duty to report suspected or known cases of FGM and the duty to prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism. In conjunction with the Headmaster and DSL, they will assess the level of risk with the School and put actions in place to reduce that risk.

The Headmaster

The Headmaster will ensure that:

- the Safeguarding policies and procedures are fully implemented and followed by all staff;
- sufficient funding, support, time and resources are allocated to enable the DSL and other staff to discharge their responsibilities with regard to child protection;
- all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that these are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistleblowing procedures. The NSPCC whistle blowing helpline number is also available (0800 028 0285).
- all allegations of abuse against staff are reported to the LADO in a timely manner.
- all staff are made aware that they have an individual responsibility to pass on safeguarding concerns and if all else fails, to report these directly to Children's Social Care (Children's Services) or the Police.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads

The DSLs will co-ordinate action on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children within their own School setting. The DSL will be a member of the School's senior leadership team or hold an equivalent position of status and authority. The DSLs are responsible for:

- organising child protection induction training for all newly appointed staff and Governors and whole staff training, refreshed at least every 3 years with annual updates as required;
- providing a mechanism to ensure that all staff understand and are able to discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education;
- undertaking, in conjunction with the Head, Safeguarding Governor and Safeguarding Co-ordinator an annual audit of safeguarding procedures, using the County s175/157 audit or similar;
- making use of the [Levels of Need guidance](#) when making a decision about whether or not the threshold for Early Help or Children's Social Care intervention is met. Informal advice on borderline cases and as required will be sought from an adviser at the Family Front Door;
- referring a child to the Family Front Door when there are concerns about possible abuse and neglect. The DSL will contact the Police in the case of serious harm;
- referring a child to the Channel Panel promptly when there are concerns about possible radicalisation or involvement in extremist groups;
- liaising with the Headmaster/Headmistress to ensure he/she is informed of all child protection issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- liaising with other staff (for example pastoral support staff, School nurses or counsellors, IT technicians, Digital Guides and teachers of ICT, Heads of Curriculum Support [SEND] and the Looked After Children Co-ordinator) on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies;
- keeping written records of concerns about children, including the use of body maps, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately. Note staff must only view parts of a child's body which are normally visible;
- ensuring all child protection records are kept securely, separate from the main pupil file, and in locked/password protected locations;
- ensuring that all child protection files are transferred in a safe and timely manner when a child moves settings, both between and across phases, within and out of county and that a receipt of transfer is obtained;
- notifying the key worker if there is an unexplained absence of more than two days of a pupil who is subject to a child protection plan;
- monitoring unauthorised absence, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions, reporting concerns in-line with the Schools' Missing Child Policies;
- developing effective links with relevant agencies and other professionals and co-operate as required with their enquiries regarding safeguarding matters including co-operation with serious case reviews, attendance at strategy meetings, initial and review child protection conferences, core group and child in need review meetings;
- contributing to assessments and providing a report to initial and review conferences which has been shared with parents first, whenever possible;
- co-ordinating a programme of safety, health and well-being through the curriculum, including issues of protective behaviours, healthy relationships, staying safe on-line, and the active promotion of fundamental British values;
- act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff;
- ensuring any returns requested by the LA/WSCP (eg s 175/157 audit, CSE audit) are completed in a timely manner to enable the WSCP to meet its statutory duties.

The Safeguarding Co-ordinator

The Safeguarding Co-ordinator will co-ordinate action on safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children across all the Schools. They will work with the individual DSLs and the safeguarding team and help coordinate any returns requested by the LA/WSCP (eg s 175/157 audit, CSE audit) ensuring they are completed in a timely manner to enable the WSCP to meet its statutory duties.

5. PROCEDURES FOR MANAGING CONCERNS

a) Teachers and other staff in schools are in a unique position to observe children's behaviour over time and often develop close and trusting relationships with pupils. If a child discloses directly to a member of staff, the following advice to staff will be followed:

- Listen carefully to what is said;
- Do not promise confidentiality;
- Ask only open questions such as:
 - "Could you tell me what happened?"
 - "Please explain what you mean when you say...?"
 - "Can you describe the person?" or "Can you describe the place?"
- Do not ask questions which may be considered to suggest what might have happened, or who has perpetrated the abuse, e.g. 'Did your Dad hit you?'
- Do not force the child to repeat what he/she said in front of another person.

b) Do not begin an investigation – for example by asking the child to record what happened in writing or taking a photograph of any injuries. Concerns should be recorded on Form 1 (see appendix) with visible injuries noted on a body map (available on NETconsent under Safeguarding). Photographs of bruising or injuries should not be taken.

c) Bromsgrove School adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through the Safeguarding Worcestershire <https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/>. Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with [West Midlands Safeguarding Procedures](#) and the WSCP [Levels of Need Guidance](#).

d) Every member of staff, including volunteers working with children at our School, is 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 interests of the child and have a responsibility to take action as outlined in this policy. They should not assume a colleague or another professional will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. This advice includes the seven golden rules for sharing information and considerations with regard to the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). If in any doubt about sharing information, staff should speak to the DSL or a deputy. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of children.

e) All staff are encouraged to report any concerns that they have and not see these as insignificant. On occasions, a referral is justified by a single incident such as an injury or disclosure of abuse. More often however, concerns accumulate over a period of time and are evidenced by building up a picture of harm over time; this is particularly true in cases of emotional abuse and neglect. In these circumstances, it is crucial that staff record and pass on concerns in accordance with this policy to allow the DSL to build up a picture and access support for the child at the earliest opportunity. A reliance on memory without accurate and contemporaneous records of concern could lead to a failure to protect.

f) It is not the responsibility of School staff to investigate welfare concerns or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation. All staff, however, have a duty to recognise concerns and pass the information on in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy.

g) The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be used as a first point of contact for concerns and queries regarding any safeguarding concern in our School. Any member of staff or visitor to the School who receives a disclosure of abuse or suspects that a child is at risk of harm must report it immediately to the DSL or, if unavailable, to the deputy designated lead. In the absence of either of the above, the matter should be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff or Children's Social Care.

h) All concerns about a child or young person should be reported without delay and recorded in writing using the School template (see Appendix for form 1).

- i) Following receipt of any information raising concern, the DSL will consider what action to take and seek advice from Children's Services as required. All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented.
- j) All referrals will be made in line with [local procedures](#) as detailed on the [Worcestershire website](#).
- k) If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child a referral should be made to Children's Services immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration by raising concerns again with the DSL and/or the Head. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point.
- l) If a child would benefit from early help, each section of the School will use its own early help provisions in conjunction with the Worcestershire early help offer that highlights services available. The [multi-agency Levels of Need Guidance for Worcestershire](#) was updated in May 2019. The early help pathway details the approach professionals in Worcestershire use to respond to the emerging needs of the children, young people and families they are working with.
- m) Staff should always follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy in the first instance. At all stages, staff should keep the child's circumstances under review (involving the DSL, or deputies, as required) and re-refer if appropriate, to ensure the child's circumstances improve – the child's best interest must always come first. However, they may also share information directly with Children's Services, or the police if:
- the situation is an emergency and the designated senior person, their deputy and the Head are all unavailable;
 - they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil's safety.
- n) Any member of staff who does not feel that concerns about a child have been responded to appropriately and in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy should raise their concerns with the Head or the Chair of Governors. If any member of staff does not feel the situation has been addressed appropriately at this point they should contact Children's Services directly with their concerns. Staff should do everything they can to support social workers.
- o) Parental consent is not required to make a referral.

6. SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

The School aims to consider wider environmental factors in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and/or welfare, known as contextual safeguarding [as referred to in Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018) and Keeping Children Safe in Education].

Contextual Safeguarding

Safeguarding incidents and behaviours can be associated with factors outside the School and can occur between children outside the School. All staff, especially the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and deputies), will consider the context within which such incidents and behaviours occur.

Children Missing Education (CME)

We recognise that a child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation or could be linked to trafficking.

Our procedures for dealing with children that go missing from education are based on the [Local Authority](#) and [West Midlands Safeguarding Children procedures](#). Staff are made aware of these procedures at induction and through the Supervision of Pupils Policy. We will make every attempt to obtain more than one emergency contact number for each child registered at the School to ensure we are able to make contact with a responsible adult when a child missing education is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.

We will ensure that we inform the local authority when removing a child from the School role at standard and non-standard transition points in line with the [DfE guidance on Children Missing Education](#)

We will ensure that we follow these procedures for dealing with children that go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future.

We will ensure that we monitor unauthorised absences and take appropriate action. We will ensure that we report children missing education to the LA CME officer, in line with statutory requirements.

Peer-On-Peer Abuse (Including Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment)

We recognise that children are also vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional abuse by their peers or siblings. This is most likely to include, but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexual violence and sexual harassment (including upskirting); sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery); and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals. Abuse perpetrated by children can be just as harmful as that perpetrated by an adult, so it is important to remember the impact on the victim of the abuse as well as to focus on the support for the child or young person exhibiting the harmful behaviour. Such abuse will always be taken as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult and the same [safeguarding children procedures](#) will apply in respect of any child who is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. Staff must never tolerate or dismiss concerns relating to peer-on-peer abuse, must not pass it off as 'banter', 'just having a laugh' or 'part of growing up'.

We will ensure, through training, that staff, volunteers and governors will have an understanding of the range of peer-on-peer abuse, including sexual violence and sexual harassment, and will be made aware of how to recognise and manage such issues. Staff will be given the skills to identify and manage harmful sexual behaviour using resources such as the [Brook Traffic Light Tool](#). Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk, for example girls, children with SEND and LGBT children.

Staff should be aware that such incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the School and can occur between children outside the School. Staff, and particularly the DSL, should always consider the context in which such incidents and/or behaviours occur.

Where the abuse is physical, verbal, bullying or cyber-bullying, recording of such incidents and sanctions will be applied in line with our Behaviour and Anti-Bullying policies. Where a child discloses safeguarding allegations of a sexual nature against another pupil in the same setting, the DSL should refer to the West Midlands Safeguarding Children procedures website (section 3.3) and seek advice from the Family Front Door or Community Social Worker before commencing its own investigation or contacting parents. This may mean, on occasions, that the School is unable to conduct its own investigation into such incidents. All such incidents will be recorded using our child protection recording forms. Reports of incidents of sexual violence or sexual harassment will be responded to in line with Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and the DfE guidance '[Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#)'.

Support for the victims of abuse will be in line with support outlined in the School's Behaviour and Anti-Bullying policies. For victims of sexual abuse, the School should follow advice given by Children's Social Care and consider using external agencies, such as Early Help or [West Mercia Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre](#) to support any strategies that they may be able to provide within School.

Depending on the nature of abuse, the School may need to consider providing measures to protect and support the victim, the alleged perpetrator and other pupils and/or staff in the School by means of a risk assessment. The risk assessment should be recorded and kept under review.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment (including peer-on-peer abuse and upskirting) are addressed in the School's separate Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

We recognise that CSE is a form of child sexual abuse involving criminal behaviours against children and young people which can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a child's physical and emotional health.

Sexual exploitation involves an individual or group of adults taking advantage of the vulnerability of an individual or groups of children or young people. Victims can be boys or girls. Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual exploitation through the offer of friendship and care, gifts, drugs and alcohol, and sometimes accommodation. It may also be linked to child trafficking.

The School addresses the risks of sexual exploitation in the PSHEE and SRE curriculum. A common feature of sexual exploitation is that the child often does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim. The child may initially resent what they perceive as interference by staff, but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.

CSE is covered in more detail in section 33 of this document.

Child Criminal Exploitation – County Lines

‘County Lines’ is where children and young people are being exploited and drawn into drug related activity by criminal gangs, groups or individuals. Typically, the gang exploits young or vulnerable people to store and/or supply drugs, move cash and to secure the use of homes belonging to vulnerable adults. There is a cross over between CSE and County Lines and young people are sometimes required to offer sex in order to pay off perceived debts. Concerns about young people being possibly involved should be passed to the DSL who will refer to Police and the Family Front Door.

Staff should understand the possible impact of exploitation on criminal behaviour (i.e. that this behaviour may not be consensual). They should be careful in their use of language when discussing pupils, being aware not to assume or imply that such behaviour is consensual.

The Home Office have published a [‘Child exploitation toolkit’](#) which is aimed at staff working to safeguard children and young people under the age of 18 from sexual and criminal exploitation.

Domestic Abuse

We recognise that exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships as well as in the context of their home life.

We will ensure that our pupils are educated to ensure they understand what a healthy relationship looks like, for example by using resources from the [WCC Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence website](#).

All concerns regarding Domestic Abuse will be reported to the DSL, who will ensure that appropriate support is available to the young people and make referrals to the Family Front Door where the threshold for social care intervention is met.

Domestic Violence is covered in more detail in section 34 of this document.

‘Honour Based’ Violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Breast Ironing and Forced Marriage

We recognise that our staff are well placed to identify concerns and take action to prevent children from becoming victims of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and other forms of so-called ‘honour-based’ violence (HBV) and provide guidance on these issues through our safeguarding training. If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV they should inform the DSL who will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multiagency liaison with police and children’s social care.

Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work). Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers in England and Wales, to personally report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. Staff may discuss any disclosure with the DSL unless there is a good reason not to. This mandatory reporting duty does not apply to at risk/suspected cases, and in these circumstances, teachers should follow normal school procedures. We will provide guidance and support to our teachers on this requirement and further information on when

and how to make a report can be found in the following Home Office guidance '[Mandatory Reporting of Female Genital Mutilation – procedural information](#)' (October 2015).

FGM and breast ironing are covered in more detail in sections 36 and 37 of this document respectively.

So-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses incidents or crimes, which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of these dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such.

Modern Slavery

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a new statutory duty on public authorities, including schools, to notify the National Crime Agency (NCA) (section 52 of the Act) on observing signs or receiving intelligence relating to modern slavery. The public authority (including schools) bears this obligation where it has 'reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of modern slavery or human trafficking'. Staff need to be aware of this duty and inform the DSL should they suspect or receive information that either parents or their children may be victims of modern slavery. The DSL will then contact the NCA.

Extremism and Radicalisation

The Prevent Duty for England and Wales (2015) under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on education and other children's services to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. We recognise that children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation.

Extremism is defined as 'vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs'. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas. We recognise that safeguarding against extremism and radicalisation is no different to safeguarding against any other vulnerability in today's society.

We will ensure that:

- through training, staff, volunteers and governors have an understanding of what extremism and radicalisation are, why we need to be vigilant in School and how to respond when concerns arise
- there are systems in place for keeping pupils safe from extremist material when accessing the internet in our School by using effective filtering and usage policies
- the DSL has received Prevent training and will act as the point of contact within our School for any concerns relating to extremism and radicalisation
- The DSL will make referrals in accordance with West Midlands child protection procedures and will represent our School at Channel meetings as required
- Through our curriculum, we will promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils. We encourage pupils to respect the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- We will use relevant information, tools and resources to help our staff and parents recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people, for example the Educate Against hate website.

Extremism and radicalisation are addressed in the School's separate Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy.

7. RACIST INCIDENTS

Racist incidents are dealt with according to the School's Pupil Conduct and Behaviour Policy and associated procedures, and the Anti-Bullying Policies. The School acknowledges that repeated racist

incidents or a single serious incident may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. We maintain a log of racist incidents in School.

8. ANTI-BULLYING

Our position on anti-bullying is set out in separate policies for each School and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. All incidents of bullying, including cyber-bullying, sexting, racist, homophobic and gender-related bullying, will be dealt with in accordance with our anti-bullying policy. We recognise that children with special needs and/or disabilities are more susceptible to being bullied. We maintain a log of bullying incidents in School.

We recognise that there will be occasions when bullying incidents will fall within child protection procedures or may be deemed criminal activity and that it may be necessary to report the concerns to the Family Front Door or to the Police.

9. E-SAFETY

The DSLs understand the unique risks associated with online safety and have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at School.

The DSLs are able to recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities face online, for example from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and has the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online.

All members of staff are trained in and receive regular updates in e-safety and recognising and reporting concerns.

We recognise that internet safety is a whole school responsibility (staff, pupils, governors and parents).

Children and young people may expose themselves to danger, whether knowingly or unknowingly, when using the internet and other technologies. Additionally, some young people may find themselves involved in activities which are inappropriate or possibly illegal. Pupils are expected to use their own mobile devices responsibly with due regard to safeguarding matters whilst in School.

We therefore recognise our responsibility to educate our pupils, teaching them the appropriate behaviours and critical thinking skills to enable them to remain both safe and legal when using the internet and related technologies.

We will ensure that filters are in place to prevent access to unsuitable sites and we will monitor the use of the School network and internet to ensure that any pupil or staff member attempting to access inappropriate, abusive or harmful material is appropriately advised and/or supported.

10. LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND PREVIOUSLY LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

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, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe. Appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents, or subject to an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. They also have information about the child's 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 have details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the Local Authority's Virtual Head for children in care and previously looked after children.

We recognise that a previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable and therefore ensure that all staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe.

The designated teacher for looked after children and previously looked after children will receive updated training for working with this group of children.

The DSL will obtain details of the local authority designated person appointed to guide and support each care leaver and will liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the care leaver.

11. SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITY (SEND)

We recognise that children with special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges and these are discussed in staff training. These additional barriers can include:

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

We will always consider extra pastoral support for children with SEND to address these additional challenges.

12. STAFF OBLIGATIONS

All staff, including full time, part time, temporary and permanent members of staff, and volunteers, must adhere to the School's relevant staff code of conduct. Copies of these documents are available on NETconsent. Staff are obliged to keep the School informed of any reason why they should not work with children.

Staff should be mindful of the need to consider safeguarding arrangements where children are engaged in close one to one teaching, particularly in performing arts and sports activities. Specific guidance can be provided on a case-by-case basis by consulting with the DSL or Head as required.

13. INFORMATION SHARING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Information sharing is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse.

All personal information will be processed fairly and lawfully in line with our duties under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR and will be held safely and securely. However, we recognise that this is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm. The School is aware of the updated Government non-statutory guidance [Information Sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services](#) (DfE, July 2018).

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential.

The DSL and other senior staff will disclose any information about a pupil to other members of staff on a need to know basis only.

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

All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or well-being.

When a child about whom concerns have been raised and recorded leaves the School, the DSL will consider if it would be appropriate to share information with the new school in advance of the child leaving to ensure that support is in place for when the child arrives.

14. COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS

- We recognise that good communication with parents is crucial in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children effectively.
- We will always undertake appropriate discussion with parents prior to involvement of another agency unless to do so would place the child or an adult at further risk of harm or would impede a criminal investigation.
- We will ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibilities placed on the School and staff to safeguard children and their duty to co-operate with other agencies in this respect.
- Parental consent is not required to make a referral.

15. RECORD KEEPING

- Any member of staff receiving a disclosure of abuse from a child or young person, or noticing signs or symptoms of possible abuse, will make notes as soon as possible (within the hour, if possible) writing down exactly what was said, using the child's own words as far as possible. All notes should be timed, dated and signed, with name printed alongside the signature. Concerns will be recorded using the School's safeguarding children recording system, i.e. Form 1 in the Appendix to this document.
- All records of a child protection nature will be passed to the DSL including case conference or core group minutes, child protection plans and written records of any concerns. Child protection records are kept securely under lock and key or password protected, with only appropriate persons having access to them.
- Any referrals made to other agencies, including referrals to Children's Social Care, will be copied prior to sending, and stored in the child's child protection file.
- The DSL will maintain and regularly audit the School's child protection records, ensuring that each stand-alone file includes a chronology of significant events and that information and contact details are accurate and up-to-date.
- The DSL will transfer the child protection record in a safe and timely manner when a child moves school, ensuring receipt of transfer is obtained.
- The DSL may copy child protection records generated by the School prior to transfer and retain for as long as is necessary (normally date of birth plus 25 years), where there is justification for believing that the records may be required as evidence of the School's involvement with the child for statutory purposes (e.g. court cases or serious case reviews). When the records are no longer required, they will be securely disposed of.

16. SUPPORTING CHILDREN

There is a School Counsellor who is based at the Health Centre, as well as Youth Support Workers. Sessions are organised for pupils as required. The School Counsellor and Youth Support Workers receive school based safeguarding training.

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

The School will endeavour to support all children by:

- encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness through the curriculum, as well as promoting respectful relationships, challenging bullying and humiliating behaviour
- promoting a positive, supportive and secure environment giving pupils a sense of being valued

- a consistently applied School behaviour policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils. The School will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but that they are valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred
- liaising with other agencies that support the pupil such as Children's Social Care Services, Child and Adult Mental Health Service (CAMHS), Educational Psychology Service and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children
- the use of Early Help Services, through the Family Front Door, when appropriate
- notifying Children's Social Care Services immediately there is a significant concern
- providing continuing support to a child about whom there have been concerns who leaves the School by ensuring that appropriate information is forwarded under confidential cover to the child's new setting.

17. SUPPORTING AND SUPERVISION OF STAFF

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

We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the DSL and to seek further support such as counselling or regular supervision, as appropriate.

We will enable supervision for the DSL through network meetings, direct consultation with the Safeguarding in Education Adviser or Consultant Social Workers in order to promote best practice and challenge unsatisfactory or poor practice.

In order to reduce the risk of allegations being made against staff, and ensure that staff are competent, confident and safe to work with children, they will be made aware of safer working practice guidance and will be given opportunities in training to develop their understanding of what constitutes safe and unsafe behaviour.

18. SAFER RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION OF STAFF

The School has a written recruitment and selection policy statement and procedures linking explicitly to this policy. The statement is included in all job advertisements, publicity material, recruitment websites, and candidate information packs.

The recruitment process is robust in seeking to establish the commitment of candidates to support the School's measures to safeguard children and to identify, deter or reject people who might pose a risk of harm to children or are otherwise unsuited to work with them.

Regulated activity means a person who will be:

- responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children
- carrying out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children
- engaging in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once and regardless of whether they are supervised or not.

Any member of staff working in regulated activity prior to receipt of a satisfactory DBS check will not be left unsupervised and will be subject to a risk assessment.

Staff who provide early years or later years childcare and any managers of such childcare are covered by the disqualification regulations of the Childcare Act 2006 and are required to declare relevant information - see statutory guidance: Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (as amended August 2018).

Appointing new staff

When appointing new staff, we will:

- verify their identity
- obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate, including barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity (see definition below). We will not keep a copy of this for longer than 6 months
- obtain a separate barred list check if they will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available
- verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
- verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff's employment and retain it according to the School's Information and Records Retention Policy
- verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate
- ensure they are not subject to a prohibition order if they are employed to be a teacher
- carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK, including (where relevant) any teacher sanctions or restrictions imposed by a European Economic Area professional regulating authority, and criminal records checks or their equivalent
- check that candidates taking up a management position are not subject to a prohibition from management (section 128) direction made by the Secretary of State
- ask for written information about previous employment history and check that information is not contradictory or incomplete.

References are requested and scrutinised for all candidates prior to interview and any discrepancies or concerns are raised and discussed during interview, including for any volunteers and internal candidates. References are always requested directly from the referee and verified as being from a senior person with appropriate authority; electronic references are checked to ensure they originate from a legitimate source. Where specific questions have not been answered satisfactorily or insufficient information is provided, the referee will be contacted directly for further clarification. Where references are not forthcoming, despite reminders, the candidate will be asked to provide an alternative referee.

Existing staff

All staff working within the School who have substantial access to children have been checked as to their suitability, including verification of their identity, qualifications and a satisfactory barred list check, enhanced DBS check and a right to work in the UK.

All teachers working within the School have been checked using the [Teacher Services website](#) to ensure they have been awarded QTS, they have completed their teacher induction and that there are no prohibitions, sanctions or restrictions in place that might prevent them from taking part in certain activities or working in specific positions e.g. management posts.

If we have concerns about an existing member of staff's suitability to work with children, we will carry out all the relevant checks as if the individual was a new member of staff. We will also do this if an individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is.

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult:

- where the 'harm test' is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e. that no action or inaction occurred but the present risk that it could was significant)
- where the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence
- if there is reason to believe that the individual has committed a listed relevant offence, under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009
- if the individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left.

Agency and third-party staff

We will obtain written notification from any agency or third-party organisation that it has carried out the necessary safer recruitment checks that we would otherwise perform. We will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.

Contractors

We obtain written confirmation from contractors which includes details of the DBS checks of the contractor and their employees due to work at the School, and confirmation of their other recruitment checks. This will be:

- an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity
- an enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the School.

Trainee/student teachers

Where applicants for initial teacher training are salaried by us, we will ensure that all necessary checks are carried out.

Where trainee teachers are fee-funded, we will obtain written confirmation from the training provider that necessary checks have been carried out and that the trainee has been judged by the provider to be suitable to work with children.

Volunteers

We will:

- never leave an unchecked volunteer unsupervised or allow them to work in regulated activity
- obtain an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity
- obtain an enhanced DBS check without barred list information for all volunteers who are not in regulated activity, but who have an opportunity to come into contact with children on a regular basis, for example, supervised volunteers
- carry out a risk assessment when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check for any volunteers not engaging in regulated activity

Governance

Members of the Governing Body are subject to an enhanced DBS check without barred list check and are checked to ensure they are not disqualified from holding office under a section 128 direction. They will have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information if working in regulated activity.

Single Central Register

The School maintains a single central record of recruitment checks for audit purposes and this is checked and updated regularly and records all the recruitment checks undertaken by the School. Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals' personnel files. Copies of DBS certificates are not retained for more than six months. The SCR will be monitored and checked by the Headmaster and Safeguarding Governor on a regular basis.

19. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF

We acknowledge that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer.

If such an allegation is made, which meets the criteria as identified in Part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education, the member of staff receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Headmaster, unless the allegation concerns the Headmaster, in which case the Chair of Governors will be informed immediately. In such circumstances, the Headmaster would not be informed.

The Headmaster (or Chair of Governors) on all such occasions, other than an allegation against the Headmaster, will discuss the content of the allegation with LADO, prior to undertaking any investigation.

The School will follow the DfE, [West Midlands Safeguarding Children](#) and [LA procedures](#) for managing allegations against staff.

The case manager will be guided by the LADO in all matters relating to the case, including suspension, sharing of information and any follow up investigation.

With regard to the registered EYFS setting at Winterfold, Ofsted should be informed of allegations against people living or working at the premises, or of any other abuse alleged to have taken place on the premises, as soon as practicable and within 14 days at the latest.

Referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and/or Teaching Regulation Agency:

If the allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the school ceases to use the person's services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his or her services, the LADO should discuss with the school and its HR Adviser whether a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for consideration of inclusion on the barred lists or to the Teaching Regulation Agency is required.

There is a legal requirement for employers to make a referral to the DBS where they think that an individual has engaged in conduct (including inappropriate sexual conduct) that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child. In such circumstances, the duty to refer an individual to the DBS arises where an employer has removed the individual from relevant work with children or the person has chosen to cease relevant work in circumstances where they would have been removed had they not done so. Professional misconduct cases should be referred to the relevant regulatory body. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person from working in regulated activity, which will include work in schools and other educational establishments. Local authorities, schools, academies and other bodies all have a statutory duty to make reports, and to provide relevant information to the DBS. Referrals should be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the member of staff involved and within one month of ceasing to use the person's services. This is from the date of dismissal not the date of the appeal hearing.

20. WHISTLEBLOWING

The School has a Whistleblowing Policy (confidential reporting policy) to which staff should refer. We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so. Thus, all staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of others. Any member of staff may make a referral to external agencies. Staff should report concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the School's safeguarding regime. Such concerns can be raised directly with the Head, Bursar or Chair of Governors.

Whistleblowing concerns about any Head should be immediately reported to the Chairman of Governors directly or via the Bursar.

Staff will be made aware that if they feel unable to raise a child protection failure internally, they can contact the [NSPCC whistleblowing helpline](#).

21. COMPLAINTS OR CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY PUPILS, PARENTS, STAFF OR VOLUNTEERS

We recognise that listening to children is an important and essential part of safeguarding them against abuse and neglect. To this end, any expression of dissatisfaction or disquiet in relation to an individual child will be listened to and acted upon in order to safeguard his/her welfare.

We will also seek to ensure that the child or adult who makes a complaint is informed about not only the action the School will take, but also the length of time that will be required to resolve the complaint. The School will also endeavour to keep the child or adult regularly informed as to the progress of his/her complaint. The School's complaints procedures are readily available.

22. POSITIVE PHYSICAL INTERVENTION AND THE USE OF REASONABLE FORCE

The School's Physical Intervention Policy acknowledges that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, and that at all times it must be the minimal force necessary to prevent injury or damage to property (refer to the Physical Intervention Policy on NETconsent). The School understands that physical intervention of a nature that causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under safeguarding children or disciplinary procedures.

We acknowledge that when applying reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving children with SEN or disabilities or with medical conditions, it is important to recognise their additional vulnerability and make every effort to reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force.

A record of all incidents of physical intervention that occur in the Senior School will be maintained by the DSL. A record of all incidents of physical intervention that occur at the Preparatory and Pre-Preparatory School, and Winterfold School, will be maintained by the respective DSLs.

The School recognises that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children and all staff are given 'safe working practice guidance' to ensure that they are clear about their professional boundaries.

We recognise that the adoption of a 'no contact' policy could leave staff unable to fully support and protect our pupils.

23. ABUSE OF POSITION OF TRUST

We recognise that as adults working in Bromsgrove School, we are in a relationship of trust with pupils in our care and acknowledge that it could be considered a criminal offence to abuse that trust.

We acknowledge that the principle of equality embedded in the legislation of the Sexual Offenders Act 2003 applies irrespective of sexual orientation: neither homosexual nor heterosexual relationships are acceptable within a position of trust.

We recognise that the legislation is intended to protect young people in education who are over the age of consent but under 18 years of age.

24. PHOTOGRAPHY AND USE OF IMAGES (INCLUDING MOBILE DEVICES)

In compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and The Data Protection Act 2018, parents who accept a place for their child at the School are invited to indicate agreement and give consent to the School using images of their child/children as set out in this policy by signing the Acceptance Form. However, parents should be aware that certain uses of their child's images may be necessary or unavoidable (for example, our use of CCTV for security purposes and identification of pupils for internal administrative purposes).

The welfare and protection of children is paramount and consideration should always be given to whether the use of photography will place children at risk. Images may be used to harm children, for example as a preliminary to 'grooming' or by displaying them inappropriately on the internet, particularly social networking sites. Many pupils own, or have access to, hand held devices and parents are encouraged to consider measures to keep their children safe when using the internet and social media at home and in the community.

Staff must be mindful of safeguarding issues when taking and using photographs and videos.

Consent for photographs to be taken

- Below Year 7, we would not use images of children for whom parents have not given permission. In the case of group activities where one child is not allowed to have their image used, we would use Photoshop to alter the image accordingly.

- From Year 7, we would always check that the pupils themselves give consent for their photo to be taken and used. However, in the case of any pupils whose parents had previously not given consent, we would make contact with the parents and seek written consent.
- Consent will always be sought for the public use of images of looked after children of any age. Consent should be sought from those with parental responsibility, which, in the case of looked after children, may include the local authority.
- A list of all children who are not allowed to have their images used is stored on our pupil database and our marketing department keep an up to date list.
- We would ask for specific consent and record this consent if we were to want to use a photograph with a pupil's full name whether on the website or a news story/publication and if we were to do a feature on a named individual pupil in an advertising campaign.
- Formal consent would be sought if we were to consider using a photograph on a billboard, banner etc.

EYFS

Photographs are regularly taken by staff during indoor and outdoor play to form part of each child's "Classroom Monitor" digital record and may also be displayed on walls or within other development records for children and parents to look through in order to evident learning and development. Photographs taken of the children should be part of planned activities.

- The use of mobile phones and cameras are prohibited in all areas of the EYFS, including all toilet and nappy changing areas.
- Visitors, volunteers and students are not permitted to use their own mobile phones or digital devices to take or record any images of EYFS pupils at any time.

When photographs may be taken by parents as part of planned performances:

- Parents are asked not to take photographs of other pupils, except incidentally as part of a group shot, without the prior agreement of that pupil's parents.
- Parents are reminded that such images are for personal use only. Images which may identify other pupils should not be made accessible to others via the internet (for example on Facebook), or published in any other way.

Staff receive full training on appropriate use of the School's and their own photographic equipment and the storage of images. Full details can be found in the Photography and Video Policy.

Winterfold School:

As Winterfold School is a registered EYFS setting, all allegations of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working, or looking after children in the school must be reported to Ofsted (whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere). Ofsted will also be notified of the action taken in respect of the allegations. These notifications will be made as soon as is reasonably practicable, but at the latest within 14 days of the allegation being made.

25. STAFF/PUPIL RELATIONSHIPS

Further guidance for staff is given in the Staff Code of Professional Conduct and the Support Staff Code of Conduct, which should be read in conjunction with this Safeguarding Policy.

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

26. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Our Health and Safety policy reflects the consideration we give to the safeguarding of our children both within the school environment and when away from the School, for example when undertaking School trips and visits.

Risk Assessments are undertaken and reviewed regularly, in respect of site security, risk of children being drawn into terrorism or exposed to extremist behaviour, risk to and from children displaying harmful behaviour.

27. SAFE ENVIRONMENT

The School undertakes appropriate risk assessments and checks in respect of all equipment and of the building and grounds in line with local and national guidance and regulations concerning health and safety.

The School has adequate security arrangements in place in respect of the use of its grounds and buildings by visitors both in and out of school hours.

Visitors to the School, for example visiting speakers, theatre groups or curriculum specialists, will be appropriately checked and vetted to ensure they are not linked to extremist groups or promoting extremist or other harmful material.

28. PRIVATE FOSTERING ARRANGEMENTS

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or a close relative cares for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16, or aged under 18 if the child is disabled. Children who are looked after by the local authority or who are placed in a residential school, children's home or hospital are not considered to be privately fostered.

Private fostering occurs in all cultures, including British culture and children may be privately fostered at any age.

Most privately fostered children remain safe and well but safeguarding concerns have been raised in some cases so it is important that the School is alert to possible safeguarding issues, including the possibility that a child has been trafficked into the country.

By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify Children's Services as soon as possible. If we become aware of a private fostering arrangement, we will check that Children's Services have been informed.

29. HOMELESSNESS

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The DSL, (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise or progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Whilst referrals and discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

30. CHALLENGE AND ESCALATION

We recognise that professional disagreements may arise between any agencies and resolving problems is an integral part of co-operation and joint working to safeguard children. As part of our responsibility for safeguarding children, we acknowledge that we must be prepared to challenge each other if we feel that responses to concerns, assessments or the way in which plans are implemented are not safeguarding the child and promoting their welfare.

We are aware of the [WSCP escalation procedures](#) for raising concerns in respect of poor practice and recognise our responsibility to utilise these as and when necessary, in the interests of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

31. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The School monitors and evaluates its Child Protection policy and procedures through the following activities:

- Governors visits to the School, including termly meetings of the Governors' Safeguarding and Welfare Committee
- Completion of the annual safeguarding audit and return to the LA/WSCP, when requested, of the annual safeguarding report to the Governing Body
- Through pupil forums and pupil discussions with staff
- Scrutiny of data and risk assessments
- Regular review of parental concerns and parental questionnaires
- Regular review of pupil-specific leisure/common rooms
- Scrutiny of the School's single central record of recruitment checks
- Monitoring of logs of bullying/racist behaviour incidents
- Case file audits undertaken by the DSL and WCSP
- Scrutiny of Governing Body minutes
- Supervision of staff involved in child protection, which includes the DSL providing the Governor with responsibility for Safeguarding with regular updates as required.

This Safeguarding Policy and procedures are formally reviewed and are subsequently presented to and adopted by the Board of Governors on an annual basis. In the interim, any weaknesses or deficiencies identified in the School's child protection arrangements will be remedied without delay.

32. DEFINITION, RECOGNITION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Definitions are taken from [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#), Appendix A, (DfE).

What is abuse?

Abuse and neglect are forms 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. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Indicators of Abuse

Caution should be used when referring to lists of signs and symptoms of abuse. Although the signs and symptoms listed below may be indicative of abuse there may be alternative explanations. In assessing the circumstances of any child, any of these indicators should be viewed within the overall context of the child's individual situation including any disability.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

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

Emotional abuse is difficult to:

- define
- identify/recognise
- prove.

Emotional abuse is chronic and cumulative and has a long-term impact. Indicators may include:

- physical, mental and emotional development lags
- sudden speech disorders
- continual self-depreciation ('I'm stupid, ugly, worthless, etc.')
- overreaction to mistakes
- extreme fear of any new situation
- inappropriate response to pain ('I deserve this')
- unusual physical behaviour (rocking, hair twisting, self-mutilation) – consider within the context of any form of disability such as autism
- extremes of passivity or aggression
- children suffering from emotional abuse may be withdrawn and emotionally flat. One reaction is for the child to seek attention constantly or to be over-familiar. Lack of self-esteem and developmental delay are again likely to be present
- babies – feeding difficulties, crying, poor sleep patterns, delayed development, irritable, non-cuddly, apathetic, non-demanding
- toddler/pre-school – head banging, rocking, bad temper, 'violent', clingy. From overactive to apathetic, noisy to quiet. Developmental delay – especially language and social skills
- school age – wetting and soiling, relationship difficulties, poor performance at school, non-attendance, antisocial behaviour. Feels worthless, unloved, inadequate, frightened, isolated, corrupted and terrorised
- adolescent – depression, self-harm, substance abuse, eating disorder, poor self-esteem, oppositional, aggressive and delinquent behaviour
- child may be underweight and/or stunted
- child may fail to achieve milestones, fail to thrive, experience academic failure or under achievement

It is also necessary to consider a child's difficulties in expressing their emotions and what they are experiencing and whether this has been impacted on by factors such as age, language barriers or disability.

NEGLECT

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment), failing

to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger, failure to ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers) or failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

There are occasions when nearly all parents find it difficult to cope with the many demands of caring for children. But this does not mean that their children are being neglected. Neglect involves ongoing failure to meet a child's needs.

Neglect can often fit into six forms which are:

- Medical – the withholding of medical care including health and dental
- Emotional – lack of emotional warmth, touch and nurture
- Nutritional – either through lack of access to a proper diet which can affect in their development
- Educational – failing to ensure regular school attendance that prevents the child reaching their full potential academically
- Physical – failure to meet the child's physical needs
- Lack of supervision and guidance – meaning the child is in dangerous situations without the ability to risk assess the danger.¹

Common Concerns

With regard to the child, some of the regular concerns are:

- The child's development in all areas including educational attainment
- Cleanliness
- Health
- Children left at home alone and accidents related to this
- Taking on unreasonable care for others
- Young carers.

Neglect can often be an indicator of further maltreatment and is often identified as an issue in serious case reviews as being present in the lead up to the death of the child or young person. It is important to recognise that the most frequent issues and concerns regarding the family in relation to neglect relate to parental capability. This can be a consequence of:

- Poor health, including mental health or mental illness
- Disability, including learning difficulties
- Substance misuse and addiction
- Domestic violence

School staff need to consider both acts of commission (where a parent/carer deliberately neglects the child) and acts of omission (where a parent's failure to act is causing the neglect). This is a key consideration with regard to school attendance where parents are not ensuring their child attend school regularly.

Many of the signs of neglect are visible. However, School staff may not instinctively know how to recognise signs of neglect or know how to respond effectively when they suspect a pupil is being neglected. Children spend considerable time in school so staff have opportunities to identify patterns over time and recognise and respond to concerns about their safety and welfare. All concerns should be recorded and reflected upon, not simply placed in a file.

Here are some signs of possible neglect:

Physical signs

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness

¹ Horwath, J (2007): Child neglect: identification and assessment: Palgrave Macmillan

- Emaciation
- Untreated medical problems
- The child seems underweight and is very small for their age
- The child is poorly clothed, with inadequate protection from the weather
- Neglect can lead to failure to thrive, manifest by a fall away from initial centile lines in weight, height and head circumference. Repeated growth measurements are crucially important
- Signs of malnutrition include wasted muscles and poor condition of skin and hair. It is important not to miss an organic cause of failure to thrive; if this is suspected, further investigations will be required
- Infants and children with neglect often show rapid growth catch-up and improved emotional response in a hospital environment
- Failure to thrive through lack of understanding of dietary needs of a child or inability to provide an appropriate diet; or may present with obesity through inadequate attention to the child's diet
- Being too hot or too cold – red, swollen and cold hands and feet or they may be dressed in inappropriate clothing
- Consequences arising from situations of danger – accidents, assaults, poisoning
- Unusually severe but preventable physical conditions owing to lack of awareness of preventative health care or failure to treat minor conditions
- Health problems associated with lack of basic facilities such as heating
- Neglect can also include failure to care for the individual needs of the child including any additional support the child may need as a result of any disability

Behavioural signs

- No social relationships
- Compulsive scavenging
- Destructive tendencies
- If they are often absent from school for no apparent reason
- If they are regularly left alone, or in charge of younger brothers or sisters
- Lack of stimulation can result in developmental delay, for example, speech delay, and this may be picked up opportunistically or at formal development checks
- Craving attention or ambivalent towards adults, or may be very withdrawn
- Delayed development and failing at school (poor stimulation and opportunity to learn)
- Difficult or challenging behaviour

PHYSICAL ABUSE

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

When dealing with concerns regarding physical abuse, refer any suspected non-accidental injury to the Designated Safeguarding Lead without delay so that they are able to seek appropriate guidance from the police and/or Children's Services in order to safeguard the child.

Staff must be alert to:

- Unexplained recurrent injuries or burns; improbable excuses or refusal to explain injuries
- Injuries that are not consistent with the story: too many, too severe, wrong place or pattern, child too young for the activity described.

Physical signs

- Bald patches
- Bruises, black eyes and broken
- Untreated or inadequately treated injuries
- Injuries to parts of the body where accidents are unlikely, such as thighs, back, abdomen
- Scalds and burns
- General appearance and behaviour of the child may include:

- Concurrent failure to thrive: measure height, weight and, in the younger child, head circumference
- Frozen watchfulness: impassive facial appearance of the abused child who carefully tracks the examiner with his eyes.
- Bruising:
 - Bruising patterns can suggest gripping (finger marks), slapping or beating with an object.
 - Bruising on the cheeks, head or around the ear and black eyes can be the result of non-accidental injury.
- Other injuries:
 - Bite marks may be evident from an impression of teeth
 - Small circular burns on the skin suggest cigarette burns
 - Scalding inflicted by immersion in hot water often affects buttocks or feet and legs symmetrically
 - Red lines occur with ligature injuries
 - Retinal haemorrhages can occur with head injury and vigorous shaking of the baby
 - Tearing of the frenulum of the upper lip can occur with force-feeding. However, any injury of this type must be assessed in the context of the explanation given, the child's developmental stage, a full examination and other relevant investigations as appropriate
 - Fractured ribs: rib fractures in a young child are suggestive of non-accidental injury
 - Other fractures: spiral fractures of the long bones are suggestive of non-accidental injury

Behavioural signs:

- Wearing clothes to cover injuries, even in hot weather
- Refusal to undress for gym
- Chronic running away
- Fear of medical help or examination
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Fear of physical contact - shrinking back if touched
- Admitting that they are punished, but the punishment is excessive (such as a child being beaten every night to 'make him study')
- Fear of suspected abuser being contacted
- Injuries that the child cannot explain or explains unconvincingly
- Become sad, withdrawn or depressed
- Having trouble sleeping
- Behaving aggressively or be disruptive
- Showing fear of certain adults
- Having a lack of confidence and low self-esteem
- Using drugs or alcohol
- Repetitive pattern of attendance: recurrent visits, repeated injuries
- Excessive compliance
- Hyper-vigilance

SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual Abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may 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. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also

commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education.

Sexual abuse is usually perpetrated by people who are known to and trusted by the child – e.g. relatives, family friends, neighbours, people working with the child in school or through other activities.

Characteristics of child sexual abuse

- It is usually planned and systematic – people do not sexually abuse children by accident, though sexual abuse can be opportunistic
- Grooming the child – people who abuse children take care to choose a vulnerable child and often spend time making them dependent. This can be done in person or via the internet through chat-rooms and social networking sites
- Grooming the child's environment – abusers try to ensure that potential adult protectors (parents and other carers especially) are not suspicious of their motives. Again, this can be done in person or via the internet through chat-rooms and social networking sites.

In young children behavioural changes may include

- Regressing to younger behaviour patterns such as thumb sucking or bringing out discarded cuddly toys
- Being overly affectionate – desiring high levels of physical contact and signs of affection such as hugs and kisses
- Lack of trust or fear of someone they know well, such as not wanting to be alone with a babysitter or child minder
- They may start using sexually explicit behaviour or language, particularly if the behaviour or language is not appropriate for their age
- Starting to wet again, day or night/nightmares

In older children behavioural changes may include

- Extreme reactions, such as depression, self-mutilation, suicide attempts, running away, overdoses, anorexia
- Personality changes such as becoming insecure or clinging
- Sudden loss of appetite or compulsive eating
- Being isolated or withdrawn
- Inability to concentrate
- Become worried about clothing being removed
- Suddenly drawing sexually explicit pictures
- Trying to be 'ultra-good' or perfect; overreacting to criticism
- Genital discharge or urinary tract infections
- Marked changes in the child's general behaviour. For example, they may become unusually quiet and withdrawn, or unusually aggressive. Or they may start suffering from what may seem to be physical ailments, but which can't be explained medically
- The child may refuse to attend school or start to have difficulty concentrating so that their schoolwork is affected
- They may show unexpected fear or distrust of a particular adult or refuse to continue with their usual social activities
- The child may describe receiving special attention from a particular adult, or refer to a new, "secret" friendship with an adult or young person
- Children who have been sexually abused may demonstrate inappropriate sexualised knowledge and behaviour
- Low self-esteem, depression and self-harm are all associated with sexual abuse

Physical signs and symptoms for any age child could be

- Medical problems such as chronic itching, pain in the genitals, venereal diseases
- Stomach pains or discomfort walking or sitting
- Sexually transmitted infections

- Any features that suggest interference with the genitalia. These may include bruising, swelling, abrasions or tears
- Soreness, itching or unexplained bleeding from penis, vagina or anus
- Sexual abuse may lead to secondary enuresis or faecal soiling and retention
- Symptoms of a sexually transmitted disease such as vaginal discharge or genital warts, or pregnancy in adolescent girls

Sexual Abuse by Young People (including Peer-on-Peer Abuse)

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment

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

- Equality – consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies
- Consent – agreement including all the following:
 - Understanding that is proposed based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience
 - Knowledge of society’s standards for what is being proposed
 - Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives
 - Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally
 - Voluntary decision
 - Mental competence
- Coercion – the young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

33. CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of abuse which involves children (male and female, of different ethnic origins and of different ages) receiving something in exchange for sexual activity.

‘Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.’ (DfE – February 2017)

The definition and further guidelines can be found in the DfE document [Child sexual exploitation - Definition and a guide for practitioners](#).

Who is at risk?

Child sexual exploitation can happen to any young person from any background. Although the research suggests that the females are more vulnerable to CSE, boys and young men are also victims of this type of abuse.

The characteristics common to all victims of CSE are not those of age, ethnicity or gender, rather their powerlessness and vulnerability. Victims often do not recognise that they are being exploited because they will have been groomed by their abuser(s). As a result, victims do not make informed choices to enter into, or remain involved in, sexually exploitative situations but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or fear. Sexual exploitation can happen face to face and it can happen online. It can also occur between young people.

In all its forms, CSE is child abuse and should be treated as a child protection issue.

Warning signs and vulnerabilities checklist

The evidence available points to several factors that can increase a child’s vulnerability to being sexually exploited. The following are typical **vulnerabilities in children prior to abuse**:

- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality)
- History of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of ‘honour’-based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect)
- Recent bereavement or loss
- Gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships (in cases of gang-associated CSE only)
- Attending school with young people who are sexually exploited
- Learning disabilities
- Unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families
- Friends with young people who are sexually exploited
- Homeless
- Lacking friends from the same age group
- Living in a gang neighbourhood
- Living in residential care
- Living in hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or a foyer
- Low self-esteem or self-confidence
- Young carer

The following signs and behaviour are generally seen in children who are **already being sexually exploited**:

- Missing from home or care
- Physical injuries
- Drug or alcohol misuse

- Involvement in offending
- Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations
- Absent from school
- Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social networking sites
- Estranged from their family
- Receipt of gifts from unknown sources
- Recruiting others into exploitative situations
- Poor mental health
- Self-harm
- Thoughts of or attempts at suicide

Evidence shows that any child displaying several vulnerabilities from the above lists should be considered to be at high risk of sexual exploitation.

All Schools should ensure that there is a dedicated lead person with responsibility for implementing local guidance in respect of child sexual exploitation. This would normally be the DSL.

The DSL must ensure that all staff are aware of signs and symptoms of CSE and know that these must be reported and recorded as child protection concerns. The DSL must follow the [Worcestershire Pathway](#) for dealing with issues of CSE. This includes completion of the WSCP's CSE Screening Tool, on all occasions when there is a concern that a child is being or is at risk of being sexually exploited or where indicators have been observed that are consistent with a child who is being or who is at risk of being, sexually exploited.

All staff, volunteers and governors are made aware of the indicators of sexual exploitation, the fact that the victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual and that it does not always involve physical contact but can occur through the use of technology. All concerns of child sexual exploitation are reported immediately to the DSL.

34. EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE ON CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The impact of domestic abuse on the quality of a child's or young person's life is very significant. Children and young people who live with domestic abuse are at increased risk of behavioural problems, emotional trauma, and mental health difficulties in adult life.

The impact of domestic abuse on children and young people can be wide-ranging and may include effects in any or all of the following areas:

Physical

Children and young people can be hurt either by trying to intervene and stopping the violence or by being injured themselves by the abuser. They may develop self-harming behaviour, or eating disorders. Their health could be affected, as they may not be being cared for appropriately. They may have suicidal thoughts or try to escape or blank out the abuse by using drugs, alcohol or by running away.

Sexual

There is a high risk that children and young people will be abused themselves where there is domestic abuse. In homes where living in fear is the norm, and situations are not discussed, an atmosphere of secrecy develops and this creates a climate in which sexual abuse could occur. In addition to this, children and young people may sometimes be forced to watch the sexual abuse of their mother/carer. This can have long-lasting effects on the sexual and emotional development of the child/young person.

Economic

The parent or carer of the child or young person may have limited control over the family finances. Therefore, there might be little or no money available for extra-curricular activities, clothing or even food, impacting on their health and development.

Emotional

Children and young people will often be very confused about their feelings – for example, loving both parents/carers but not wanting the abuse to continue. They may be given negative messages about their own worth, which may lead to them developing low self-esteem. Many children and young people feel guilty, believing that the abuse is their fault. They are often pessimistic about their basic needs being met and can develop suicidal thoughts. Some children and young people may internalise feelings and appear passive and withdrawn or externalise their feelings in a disruptive manner.

Isolation

Children and young people may become withdrawn and isolated; they may not be allowed out to play; and if there is abuse in the home they are less likely to invite their friends round. Schooling may be disrupted in many ways, and this may contribute to their growing isolation. They may frequently be absent from School as they may be too scared to leave their mother alone. They may have to move away from existing friends and family – e.g. into a refuge or other safe or temporary accommodation.

Threats

Children and young people are likely to have heard threats to harm their mother/father. They may have been directly threatened with harm or heard threats to harm their pet. They also live under the constant and unpredictable threat of violence, resulting in feelings of intimidation, fear and vulnerability, which can lead to high anxiety, tension, confusion and stress.

This clearly highlights that living with domestic abuse has a significant impact on a child's ability to achieve the five outcomes as outlined in the *Every Child Matters* agenda:

- be healthy
- stay safe
- enjoy and achieve
- make a positive contribution
- achieve economic well-being.

WHAT YOU MIGHT SEE IN SCHOOL

- Unexplained absences or lateness – either from staying at home to protect their parent or hide their injuries, or because they are prevented from attending school
- Children and young people attending school when ill rather than staying at home
- Children and young people not completing their homework, or making constant excuses, because of what is happening at home
- Children and young people who are constantly tired, on edge and unable to concentrate through disturbed sleep or worrying about what is happening at home
- Children and young people displaying difficulties in their cognitive and school performance
- Children and young people whose behaviour and personality changes dramatically
- Children and young people who become quiet and withdrawn and have difficulty in developing positive peer relations
- Children and young people displaying disruptive behaviour or acting out violent thoughts with little empathy for victims
- Children and young people who are no trouble at all.

This list is not exhaustive – this is intended to give you an idea of some of the types of behaviour that could be presented.

WHAT SCHOOLS CAN DO

Schools can create an environment which both promotes their belief and commitment that domestic abuse is not acceptable, and that they are willing to discuss and challenge it.

For many victims, the school might be the one place that they visit without their abusive partner.

Contact details for useful agencies are:

- NSPCC: 0808 800 5000
- ChildLine: 0800 1111
- Parentline: 0808 800 2222
- Worcestershire's Forum Against Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (WFADSA) [website](#)
- West Mercia Women's Aid 24 hr. helpline: 0800 980 3331.

Research shows that the repeated use of physical, sexual, psychological and financial abuse is one of the ways in which male power is used to control women. The underlying attitudes which legitimate and perpetuate violence against women should be challenged by schools as part of the whole school ethos.

Schools can support individual children and young people by:

- Introducing a whole-school philosophy that domestic abuse is unacceptable;
- Responding to disclosures and potential child protection concerns; recognising that domestic abuse and forced marriage may be a child protection concern; policies and procedures must include domestic abuse;
- Giving emotional support – the child or young person might need referral to a more specialist service or need additional support to complete coursework, exams etc.;
- Facilitating a peer support network – children and young people can become isolated but often welcome talking to friends about their problems;
- Offering practical support – if children or young people are new to the School they may not yet have a uniform, they may also need financial help with extra-curricular activities, or they may be unfamiliar with the syllabus, the area, where to hang out, etc.;
- Providing somewhere safe and quiet to do their homework or just to sit and think;
- Improving the self-esteem and confidence of children and young people by:
 - offering them opportunities to take on new roles and responsibilities;
 - offering tasks which are achievable and giving praise and encouragement;
 - monitoring their behaviour and setting clear limits;
 - criticising the action, not the person;
 - helping them to feel a sense of control in their school lives;
 - involving them in decision making;
 - helping them to be more assertive;
 - respecting them as individuals;
 - encouraging involvement in extra-curricular activities.

ADVICE FOR SCHOOLS ON RECEIVING NOTIFICATION OF A DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENT²

Background

Following a call to a domestic abuse incident where children are involved, Police notify Social Care and Health. A domestic abuse triage meeting takes place each day within the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) where the notifications are sorted into low, medium and high risk, depending on the perceived level of risk to the children. For those cases that are classified medium or high, the School DSL will receive an e-mail via their secure communications system on the Children's Services Portal, from the Family Front Door informing them that an incident has taken place and giving them a copy of the Police log. For high risk cases, they will also be contacted by telephone and asked whether they have any concerns about the children at school. Social Care will also inform parents that the notification has been received and shared with other agencies and that the information will be treated confidentially.

School action

On receiving this information, the DSL should:

- ensure the Safeguarding Education Adviser has up to date contact information;

² From The Expect Respect Education Toolkit – Women's Aid

- log the information and keep the record alongside other information/concerns that the School has on this child/family, with all other confidential CP records in a secure place. This will allow the School to recognise any pattern and/or frequency of notifications and take appropriate action. Please note that School may receive further communication about this same incident, once further assessment of the situation has been undertaken by Police – be careful not to log this as a separate incident;
- inform any staff of notification on a ‘need to know’ only basis – e.g. class teacher/form tutor;
- alert all staff who teach pupil/student with minimum of information – e.g. ‘This pupil/student may need extra support / may need extra time to complete homework’;
- monitor pupil/student behaviour in school (including attendance) and should concerns arise which may be attributed to the impact of the incident, consult with Social Care through the Family Front Door as the concerns may be significant and lead to new safeguarding action, or to seek advice on how to proceed;
- provide appropriate support for child, if required – do not question pupil/student about the incident. Respect the child's decision on whether or not they wish to discuss the situation;
- provide appropriate support for adult, if asked – e.g. helpline number (0800 980 3331) or [website](#).

Bear in mind:

- the victim of the incident may be anxious that the information will be shared inappropriately;
- a notification may not give details as to which parent is the perpetrator/victim – any disclosure to the ‘wrong’ parent could heighten risk;
- there is a need to be aware who is ‘connected’ to the child – e.g. TA/lunchtime supervisor may be child’s relative/friend of the family;
- inappropriate sharing of information could heighten the risk for the victim and/or the child.

If in doubt, consult with the Family Front Door (01905 822666)

In addition, Operation Encompass is a police and education early information sharing partnership enabling schools to offer immediate support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse. Information is shared by the police with a school's trained Key Adult (DSL) prior to the start of the next school day after officers have attended a domestic abuse incident thus enabling appropriate support to be given, dependent upon the needs and wishes of the child.

35. FORCED MARRIAGE – A FORM OF DOMESTIC ABUSE AND A CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Forced Marriage should be recognised as a human rights abuse – and should always invoke child protection procedures within the School.

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

A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage – in an arranged marriage the families take a leading role in choosing the marriage partner. The marriage is entered into freely by both people.

Warning signs

Warning signs can include a sudden drop in performance, truancy from lessons and conflicts with parents over continuation of the student's education.

There may be excessive parental restrictions and control, a history of domestic abuse within the family, or extended absence through sickness or overseas commitments. Students may also show signs of depression or self-harming, and there may be a history of older siblings leaving education early to get married.

The justifications

Most cases of forced marriage in the UK involve South Asian families. This is partially a reflection of the fact that there is a large established South Asian population in the UK. It is clear, however, that forced marriage is not a solely South Asian phenomenon – there have been cases involving families from East Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

Some forced marriages take place in the UK with no overseas element, while others involve a partner coming from overseas, or a British citizen being sent abroad. Parents who force their children to marry often justify it as protecting them, building stronger families and preserving cultural or religious traditions. They may not see it as wrong.

Forced marriage can never be justified on religious grounds: every major faith condemns it and freely given consent is a pre-requisite of Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh marriage.

Culture

Often parents believe that they are upholding the cultural traditions of their home countries, when in fact practices and values there have changed. Some parents come under significant pressure from their extended families to get their children married.

The law

Sexual intercourse without consent is rape, regardless of whether this occurs within the confines of a marriage. A girl who is forced into marriage is likely to be raped and may be raped until she becomes pregnant.

In addition, the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act (2007) makes provision for protecting children, young people and adults from being forced into marriage without their full and free consent through Forced Marriage Protection Orders. Breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order is a criminal offence.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence, with effect from 16th June 2014, to force someone to marry. This includes:

- Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the marriage takes place);
- Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they are pressured into it or not).

What to do if a student seeks help

- The student should be seen immediately in a private place, where the conversation cannot be overheard.
- The student should be seen on her own, even if she attends with others.
- Develop a safety plan in case the student is seen i.e. prepare another reason why you are meeting.
- Explain all options to the student and recognise and respect her wishes. If the student does not want to be referred to Children's Services, you will need to consider whether to respect the student's wishes – or whether the student's safety requires further action to be taken. If you take action against the student's wishes you must inform the student.
- Establish whether there is a family history of forced marriage – i.e. siblings forced to marry.
- Advise the student not to travel overseas and discuss the difficulties she may face.
- Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit.
- Concerns should be referred, via normal school procedures to the DSL or to the Police and Children's Services directly, to establish if any incidents concerning the family have been reported.
- Refer to the local Police Child Protection Unit if there is any suspicion that there has been a crime or that one may be committed.
- Refer the student with her consent to the appropriate local and national support groups, and counselling services.

What to do if the student is going abroad imminently

The Forced Marriage Unit advises education professionals to gather the following information if at all possible – it will help the unit to locate the student and to repatriate her:

- a photocopy of the student's passport for retention – encourage her to keep details of her passport number and the place and date of issue
- as much information as possible about the family (this may need to be gathered discretely)
- full name and date of birth of student under threat
- student's father's name
- any addresses where the student may be staying overseas
- potential spouse's name
- date of the proposed wedding
- the name of the potential spouse's father if known
- addresses of the extended family in the UK and overseas

It is also useful to take specific information that only the student would know, as this may be helpful during any interview at an embassy or British High Commission – in case another person of the same age is produced pretending to be the student.

Professionals should also take details of any travel plans and people likely to accompany the student. Note also the names and addresses of any close relatives remaining in the UK and a safe means to contact the student – a secret mobile telephone, for example, that will function abroad.

Forced marriage: what educators should NOT do

- treat such allegations merely as domestic issues and send the student back to the family home
- ignore what the student has told you or dismiss the need for immediate protection
- approach the student's family or those with influence within the community, without the express consent of the student, as this will alert them to your concern and may place the student in danger
- contact the family in advance of any enquires by the Police, Children's Services or the Forced Marriage Unit, either by telephone or letter
- share information outside child protection information sharing protocols without the express consent of the student
- breach confidentiality except where necessary in order to ensure the student's safety
- attempt to be a mediator

Further guidance

Further guidance is available from The Forced Marriage Unit:

Tel: (+44) (0)20 7008 0151 between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
 Emergency Duty Officer (out of hours): (+44) (0)20 7008 1500
 E-mail: fmu@fco.gov.uk Website: www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Publications:

- 'Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage', The Forced Marriage Unit, June 09
- 'The Right to Choose – Multi-Agency Guidance in relation to Forced Marriage' Government Office - November 2008.
- WSCP regional procedures [Forced Marriage](#)

36. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM) – A FORM OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

What is FGM?

FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

There are four known types of FGM, all of which have been found in the UK:

- Type 1 – clitoridectomy: partial or total removal of the clitoris and, in very rare cases, only the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris)

- Type 2 – excision: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (the labia are the ‘lips’ that surround the vagina)
- Type 3 – infibulation: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner, or outer, labia, with or without removal of the clitoris
- Type 4 – other: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g., pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising the genital area.

FGM is sometimes known as ‘female genital cutting’ or ‘female circumcision’. Communities tend to use local names for this practice, including ‘sunna’.

Why is FGM carried out?

It is believed that:

- it brings status and respect to the girl and that it gives a girl social acceptance, especially for marriage
- it preserves a girl’s virginity/chastity
- it is part of being a woman as a rite of passage
- it upholds the family honour
- it cleanses and purifies the girl
- it gives the girl and her family a sense of belonging to the community
- it fulfills a religious requirement believed to exist
- it perpetuates a custom/tradition
- it helps girls and women to be clean and hygienic
- it is cosmetically desirable
- it is mistakenly believed to make childbirth safer for the infant

Religion is sometimes given as a justification for FGM. For example, some people from Muslim communities argue that the Sunna (traditions or practices undertaken or approved by the prophet Mohammed) recommends that women undergo FGM, and some women have been told that having FGM will make them ‘a better Muslim’. However, senior Muslim clerics at an international conference on FGM in Egypt in 2006 pronounced that FGM is not Islamic, and the London Central Mosque has spoken out against FGM on the grounds that it constitutes doing harm to oneself or to others, which is forbidden by Islam.

Within which communities is FGM known to be practised?

According to the Home Office it is estimated that up to 24,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM.

UK communities that are most at risk of FGM include Kenyan, Somali, Sudanese, Sierra Leone, Egyptian, Nigerian and Eritrean, as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdish, Indonesian and Pakistani.

Obviously, this not to say that all families from the communities listed above practise FGM, and many parents will refuse to have their daughters subjected to this procedure. However, in some communities a great deal of pressure can be put on parents to follow what is seen as a cultural or religious practice.

Is FGM harmful?

FGM is extremely harmful and is often described as brutal because of the way it is carried out, and its short and long term effects on physical and psychological health.

FGM is carried out on children between the ages of 0 and 15, depending on the community in which they live. It is often carried out without any form of sedation and without sterile conditions. The girl or young woman is held down while the procedure of cutting takes place and survivors describe extreme pain, fear and feelings of abandonment.

Where the vagina is cut and then sewn up, only a very small opening may be left. This is often seen as a way to ensure that when the girl enters marriage, she is a virgin. In some communities the mother of the future husband and the girl's own mother will take the girl to be cut open before the wedding night.

Repeat urinary tract infections are a common problem for women who have undergone FGM, and for some, infections come from menstruation being restricted. Many women have problems during pregnancy and childbirth. The removal of the clitoris denies women physical pleasure during sexual activity and some groups will practise complete removal to ensure chastity.

Is it illegal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of the human rights of girls and women, and is illegal in most countries – including the UK. The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 came into force in 2004. The act makes it illegal to:

- practise FGM in the UK
- take girls who are British nationals or permanent residents of the UK abroad for FGM, whether or not it is lawful in that country
- aid and abet, counsel or procure the carrying out of FGM abroad.

The offence carries a penalty of up to 14 years in prison, and/or a fine.

Signs, symptoms and indicators

The following list of possible signs and indicators are not diagnostic, but are offered as a guide as to what kind of things should alert professionals to the possibility of FGM.

Things that may point to FGM happening:

- a child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- a family arranging a long break abroad
- a child's family being from one of the 'at-risk' communities for FGM (see above)
- knowledge that an older sibling has undergone FGM
- a young person talks of going abroad to be 'cut', or get ready for marriage.

Things that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- prolonged absence from school or other activities
- behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as the child being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- bladder or menstrual problems
- finding it difficult to sit still, and looking uncomfortable
- complaining about pain between their legs
- mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- reluctance to take part in physical activity
- repeated urinary tract infection
- disclosure.

What should schools do?

Where schools have a concern about a child, they should contact Children's Social Care Services. If the concerns are based on more concrete indicators – i.e., the young person says this is going to happen to them, or disclosure that it has happened to them or to an older sister – schools should make a child protection referral and inform the Police as required by the mandatory reporting duty. Staff may discuss any disclosure with the DSL unless there is a good reason not to. There are no circumstances in which a teacher or other member of staff should examine a girl.

This mandatory reporting duty does not apply to at risk/suspected cases, and in these circumstances, teachers should follow normal school procedures. Schools should not:

- contact the parents before seeking advice from children's social care;
- make any attempt to mediate between the child/young person and parents.

It is important to keep in mind that the parents may not see FGM as a form of abuse; however, they may be under a great deal of pressure from their community and or family to subject their daughters to it. Some parents from identified communities may seek advice and support as to how to resist and prevent FGM for their daughters, and education about the harmful effects of FGM may help to make parents feel stronger in resisting the pressure of others in the community. Remember that religious teaching does not support FGM.

The 'one chance' rule

In the same way that we talk about the 'one chance rule' in respect of young people coming forward with fears that they may be forced into marriage, young people disclosing fears that they are going to be sent abroad for FGM are taking the 'one chance' of seeking help.

It is essential that we take such concerns seriously and act without delay. Never underestimate the determination of parents who have decided that it is right for their daughter to undergo FGM. Attempts to mediate may place the child/young person at greater risk, and the family may feel so threatened at the news of their child's disclosure that they bring forward their plans or take action to silence her.

Mandatory Reporting Duty

Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers. Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers in England and Wales, to personally report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. Further information on when and how to make a report can be found in the following Home Office guidance: [Mandatory Reporting of Female Genital Mutilation - procedural information](#) (October 2015).

37. BREAST IRONING

What is breast ironing?

Breast Ironing is practiced in some African countries, notably Cameroon. Girls aged between 9 and 15 have hot pestles, stones or other implements rubbed on their developing breast to stop them growing further. In the vast majority of cases breast ironing is carried out by mothers or grandmothers and the men in the family are unaware. Estimates range between 25% and 50% of girls in Cameroon are affected by breast ironing, affecting up to 3.8 million women across Africa.

Why does breast ironing happen?

The practice of breast ironing is seen as a protection to girls by making them seem 'child-like' for longer and reduce the likelihood of pregnancy. Once girls' breasts have developed, they are at risk of sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage and kidnapping; consequently, breast ironing is more prevalent in cities. Cameroon has one of the highest rates of literacy in Africa and ensuring that girls remain in education is seen as an important outcome of breast ironing.

Breast ironing is physical abuse

Breast ironing is a form of physical abuse that has been condemned by the United Nations and identified as Gender-based Violence. Although, countries where breast ironing is prevalent have ratified the African Charter on Human Rights to prevent harmful traditional practices, it is not against the law.

Breast ironing does not stop the breasts from growing, but development can be slowed down. Damage caused by the 'ironing' can leave women with malformed breasts, difficulty breastfeeding or producing milk, severe chest pains, infections and abscesses. In some cases, it may be related to the onset of breast cancer.

Breast Ironing in the UK

Concerns have been raised that breast ironing is also to be found amongst African communities in the UK, with as many as 1000 girls at risk. Keeping Children Safe in Education (2019) mentions breast ironing as part of the section on so-called 'honour-based' violence. Staff worried about the risk of breast ironing in their school should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible. Schools need to know the risk level within their communities and tackle the risk as appropriate.

What should schools do?

Where schools have a concern about a child, they should contact Children's Social Care Services. If the concerns are based on more concrete indicators – i.e., the young person says this is going to happen to them, or disclosure that it has happened to them or to an older sister – schools should make a child protection referral and inform the Police as required by the mandatory reporting duty. Schools should not:

- Contact the parents before seeking advice from children's social care;
- Make any attempt to mediate between the child/young person and parents.

It is important to keep in mind that the parents may not see breast ironing as a form of abuse; however, they may be under a great deal of pressure from their community and or family to subject their daughters to it. Some parents from identified communities may seek advice and support as to how to resist and prevent breast ironing for their daughters, and education about the harmful effects of breast ironing may help to make parents feel stronger in resisting the pressure of others in the community. Remember that religious teaching does not support breast ironing.

The 'one chance' rule

In the same way that we talk about the 'one chance rule' in respect of young people coming forward with fears that they may be forced into marriage, young people disclosing fears that they are going to be sent abroad for breast ironing are taking the 'one chance', of seeking help.

It is essential that we take such concerns seriously and act without delay. Never underestimate the determination of parents who have decided that it is right for their daughter to undergo breast ironing. Attempts to mediate may place the child/young person at greater risk, and the family may feel so threatened at the news of their child's disclosure that they bring forward their plans or take action to silence her.

38. SEXTING

What is sexting?

Sexting is the exchange of self-generated sexually explicit images, through mobile picture messages or webcams over the internet. It is also known as youth produced sexual imagery.

Sexting is often seen as flirting by children and young people who think that it is part of normal life.

Often, incidents of sexting are not clear-cut or isolated; schools may encounter a variety of scenarios. Sexting incidents can be divided into two categories – aggravated and experimental.

- **Aggravated incidents of sexting** involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation of an image. These include further elements, adult involvement or criminal or abusive behaviour by minors such as sexual abuse, extortion, threats, malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts, or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a minor who is pictured.
- **Experimental incidents of sexting** involve youths taking pictures of themselves to share with established boy or girlfriends, to create romantic interest in other youth, or for reasons such as attention seeking. There is no criminal element (and certainly no criminal intent) beyond the creation and sending of the images and no apparent malice or lack of willing participation.

The consequences of sexting can be devastating for young people. In extreme cases it can result in suicide or a criminal record, isolation and vulnerability. Young people can end up being criminalised for sharing an apparently innocently image which may have, in fact, been created for exploitative reasons.

Because of the prevalence of sexting, young people are not always aware that their actions are illegal. In fact, sexting as a term is not something that is recognised by young people and the 'cultural norms' for adults can be somewhat different. Some celebrities have made comments which appear to endorse sexting – 'it's okay, as long as you hide your face' - giving the impression that sexting is normal and acceptable. However, in the context of the law it is an illegal activity and young people must be made aware of this.

The Law

Much of the complexity in responding to youth produced sexual imagery is due to its legal status. Making, possessing and distributing any imagery of someone under 18 which is 'indecent' is illegal. This includes imagery of yourself if you are under 18. 'Indecent' is not defined in legislation. For most purposes, if imagery contains a naked young person, a topless girl, and/or displays genitals or sex acts, including masturbation, then it will be considered indecent. Indecent images may also include overtly sexual images of young people in their underwear.

The law criminalising indecent images of children was created long before mass adoption of the internet, mobiles and digital photography. It was also created to protect children and young people from adults seeking to sexually abuse them or gain pleasure from their sexual abuse. It was not intended to criminalise children. Despite this, young people who share sexual imagery of themselves, or peers, are breaking the law.

The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) has made clear that incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery should primarily be treated as safeguarding issues. Schools may respond to incidents without involving the police. Where the police are notified of incidents of youth produced sexual imagery they are obliged, under the Home Office Counting rules and National Crime Recording Standards, to record the incident on their crime systems. The incident will be listed as a 'crime' and the young person involved will be listed as a 'suspect.' **This is not the same as having a criminal record.**

Every 'crime' recorded on police systems has to be assigned an outcome from a predefined list of outcome codes. As of January 2016 the Home Office launched a new outcome code (outcome 21) to help formalise the discretion available to the police when handling crimes such as youth produced sexual imagery. This means that even though a young person has broken the law and the police could provide evidence that they have done so, the police can record that they chose not to take further action as it was not in the public interest.

ACTION TO TAKE IN THE CASE OF AN INCIDENT OF SEXTING

Step 1 – Disclosure by a student

Sexting disclosures should follow the normal safeguarding practices and protocols. A student is likely to be very distressed especially if the image has been circulated widely and if they don't know who has shared it, seen it or where it has ended up. They will need pastoral support during the disclosure and after the event. They may even need immediate protection or a referral to Social Care.

The following questions will help decide upon the best course of action:

- Is the student disclosing about themselves receiving an image, sending an image or sharing an image?
- What sort of image is it? Is it potentially illegal or is it inappropriate?
- Are the School child protection and safeguarding policies and practices being followed? For example, has the DSL been consulted and is their advice and support available?
- How widely has the image been shared and is the device in their possession?
- Is it a school device or a personal device?
- Does the student need immediate support and or protection?
- Are there other students and or young people involved?

- Do they know where the image has ended up?

This situation will need to be handled very sensitively. Whatever the nature of the incident, ensure School safeguarding and child protection policies and practices are adhered to.

Step 2 – Searching a device

It is highly likely that the image will have been created and potentially shared through mobile devices. The image may not be on one single device, but may be on a website or on a multitude of devices; it may be on either a school-owned or personal device. It is important to establish the location of the image but be aware that this may be distressing for the young person involved, so be conscious of the support they may need.

When searching a mobile device the following conditions should apply:

- The action is in accordance with the School’s child protection and safeguarding policies.
- The search is conducted by the head teacher or a person authorised by them.
- A member of the safeguarding team is present.
- The search is conducted by a member of the same sex.

If any illegal images of a child are found you should consider whether to inform the police. As a general rule it will almost always be proportionate to refer any incident involving “aggravated” sharing of images to the police, whereas purely “experimental” conduct may proportionately be dealt with without such referral, most particularly if it involves the child sharing images of themselves.

Any conduct involving, or possibly involving, the knowledge or participation of adults should always be referred to the police.

If an “experimental” incident is not referred to the police the reasons for this should be recorded in writing.

Always put the child first. Do not search the device if this will cause additional stress to the student/person whose image has been distributed.

If there is an indecent image of a child on a website or a social networking site then you should report the image to the site hosting it. In the case of a sexting incident involving a child or young person, where you feel that they may be at risk of abuse, then you should report the incident directly to CEOP www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/, so that law enforcement can make an assessment, expedite the case with the relevant provider and ensure that appropriate action is taken to safeguard the child.

Step 3 – What to do and not do with the image

If the image has been shared across a personal mobile device:

- Confiscate and secure the device;
- Don't view the image unless there is a clear reason to do so;
- Don't send, share or save the image anywhere;
- Don't allow students to view images or send, share or save them anywhere.

If the image has been shared across a school network, a website or social network:

- Block the network to all users and isolate the image;
- Don't send or print the image;
- Don't move the material from one place to another;
- Don't view the image outside of the protocols of your safeguarding policies and procedures.

Step 4 – Who should deal with the incident?

Whoever the initial disclosure is made to must act in accordance with the School safeguarding policy, ensuring that the DSL or a senior member of staff is involved in dealing with the incident.

The DSL should always record the incident. Senior management should also always be informed. There may be instances where the image needs to be viewed and this should be done in accordance with

protocols. The best interests of the child should always come first; if viewing the image is likely to cause additional stress, staff should make a judgement about whether or not it is appropriate to do so.

Step 5 - Deciding on a response

There may be a multitude of reasons why a student has engaged in sexting – it may be a romantic/sexual exploration scenario or it may be due to coercion.

It is important to remember that it won't always be appropriate to inform the police; this will depend on the nature of the incident. However, as a school it is important that incidents are consistently recorded. It may also be necessary to assist the young person in removing the image from a website or elsewhere.

If indecent images of a child are found:

- Act in accordance with your child protection and safeguarding policy, e.g. notify DSL.
- Store the device securely.
- Carry out a risk assessment in relation to the young person (see Appendix B of the Safeguarding Children in Education Guidance for a Sexting Risk Assessment pro-forma and flow chart).
- Make a referral if needed.
- Contact the police (if appropriate).
- Put the necessary safeguards in place for the student, e.g. they may need counselling support or immediate protection. Parents must also be informed.
- Inform parents and/or carers about the incident and how it is being managed.

Step 6 – Contacting other agencies (making a referral)

If the nature of the incident is high-risk, consider contacting Children's Social Care. Depending on the nature of the incident and the response you may also consider contacting local police or referring the incident to CEOP.

Understanding the nature of the incident, whether experimental or aggravated, will help to determine the appropriate course of action.

Step 7 – Containing the incident and managing pupil reaction

Sadly, there are cases in which victims of sexting have had to leave or change schools because of the impact the incident has had on them. The student will be anxious about who has seen the image and where it has ended up. They will seek reassurance regarding its removal from the platform on which it was shared. They are likely to need support from the School, their parents and their friends. Education programmes can reinforce to all students the impact and severe consequences that this behaviour can have. Consider engaging with your local police and asking them to talk to the students.

Other staff may need to be informed of incidents and should be prepared to act if the issue is continued or referred to by other students. The School, its students and parents should be on high alert, challenging behaviour and ensuring that the victim is well cared for and protected. The students' parents should usually be told what has happened so that they can keep a watchful eye over their child, especially when they are online at home.

Creating a supportive environment for students in relation to the incident is very important.

Step 8 – Reviewing outcomes and procedures to prevent further incidences

As with all incidents, a review process ensures that the matter has been managed effectively and that the School has the capacity to learn and improve its handling procedures. Incidents of sexting can be daunting for a school to manage, especially if the image has been widely shared between pupils in school.

Further information is available from the [NSPCC](#).

39. GUIDELINES FOR STAFF IN RELATION TO PUPILS' BOARDING HOUSES

Given the understandable public sensitivity to the issue of relationships between teachers and pupils, it is important that our staff should have the security of agreed guidelines, especially in the carrying out of

boarding duties. As a co-educational boarding school, we must exercise close and appropriate control of the boys and girls under our charge, and this includes supervision of dormitory areas. On the other hand, we must be aware of the virtue of sound relationships, sensible practices and of the possibility of misunderstanding and even of malicious allegations.

The following guidelines are offered as a help to finding the required balance in this difficult but important area of our work.

When not a specific duty

Male and female members of staff are free to enter boarding Houses at any time (to leave a message, give prep etc.) and should do so if they hear a disturbance or have any other misgivings. However, members of staff should communicate directly with the Houseparent or duty tutor about any matters of concern.

In the normal course of events, male members of staff should not enter girls' Houses. If they are concerned about possible disorder, they should notify a female member of staff or a girl monitor as soon as possible. Only if there is clear evidence that a boy has entered a girls' House or if there is an obvious crisis, should a male member of staff intrude, and then he should if at all possible, be accompanied by a female member of staff or House monitor.

For female members of staff, the above guidelines also apply in reverse.

It is acknowledged that some male members of staff tutor in girls' Houses and vice-versa. Houseparents should offer clear guidance on access to pupils and pupil areas, in accordance with this policy.

Housemothers – by the nature of their role during the daytime – will need to visit pupils who are unwell and confined to bed.

Guidelines for 'Opposite Sex' Tutors

It is perfectly reasonable to expect 'opposite sex' tutors to be present in boarders' areas at certain times; indeed it is a necessary part of fulfilling our duty of care. However, this is a potentially sensitive area and it is essential that we follow appropriate, sensible guidelines to protect boarders and staff. What follows is therefore good practice.

At the beginning of the year the Houseparent must address the House on this matter. Boarders must be informed that there will be times when a tutor of the opposite sex needs to visit their rooms. This will certainly happen during prep times and various times during a weekend duty. However, this would not happen once pupils were getting ready for bed except in an emergency.

In the Prep School Boarding House the Houseparent and all resident staff will, at times, need access to areas occupied by the opposite sex pupils, e.g. during wake-up, bedtime, changing etc.

Boarders must be told of the procedures published below, that it is their responsibility to respond accordingly and always to be dressed appropriately during prep time in order to avoid embarrassment.

If a member of staff is at all unhappy with the conduct of a pupil with regard to this policy, they should report it immediately to the Houseparent and record it.

Procedure

- Boarders will be informed of the member of staff on duty (weekdays and weekends.)
- When visiting a room, the tutor must knock and wait for a response. If there is no response, the tutor knocks a second time. If there is still no response, the tutor should open the door and announce their presence before entering.
- The tutor must never enter a room and close the door behind them. Common practice must be to stand in the doorway. If a tutor needs a longer conversation, this could take place in a communal area or the tutor's office with the door open.
- Staff should be particularly mindful of these procedures at weekends when fewer pupils may be in the House and there is a more relaxed atmosphere.

- It is incumbent on Houseparents to ensure that protocols are in place so that tutors on duty are aware of any pupils who may be ill in bed.
- Please also note that these procedures should apply generally when duty staff visit rooms irrespective of 'opposite sex' or 'same sex'.
- Tutors are also reminded of the whole school policy which is as follows.

When on duty

There are two particular situations which might give rise to concern:

- One to one encounters between staff and single pupils should, if possible, take place on neutral territory (a public room or area in a boarding House). Pressure of room space may occasionally necessitate such encounters in staff/study bedrooms, but when this occurs, an open door policy prevents misunderstandings. Such encounters should be brief.
- A member of staff of one sex should never be in an area where members of the opposite sex are changing for games or other activities, washing, showering and visiting the washrooms and lavatories, or preparing for bed or having gone to bed. There will be times when this is necessary in the Prep School boarding House.

Staff should only visit dormitories of the other sex during prep and for specific duties, but before bedtime and then only those dormitory areas which include prep work places. These visits should be regular and well publicised.

If a boarder has gone to bed early, e.g. because of sickness, this information must be available for the tutor on duty so that discretion may be exercised by both parties.

Public areas within Houses and House Common Rooms may be visited freely by tutors of either sex when on duty.

Washing/showering and lavatory areas in female boarding Houses should only be visited in direct emergency by a male member of staff or Houseparent and only then with another colleague, if at all possible (and vice versa).

In girls' Houses, where a husband and wife team may operate in 'loco parentis', or where the husband of the Housemistress may be in residence, it is impossible to give an undertaking that they will never be in a girls boarding section of the House or even in the study/dormitory area. However, in order to ensure privacy for the girls, the husband of the husband and wife team should not enter the dormitory areas when the girls are present, other than in dire emergency. In the Senior School, the dormitory area should be the sole concern of the Housemistress (and/or resident female tutor); there will be staff of the opposite sex working in the dormitories in the Prep School House. Tutoring of girls by male teachers should take place in a room set aside for the purpose, or in a common room, which of course must never be locked.

House Monitors

It is incumbent on Houseparents to offer clear instructions as to the role of House Monitors in relationship to House Duties especially with regard to bedtimes and good order at those times.

Finally, staff should act sensibly and responsibly in order to protect themselves from misunderstandings and also in case, as sometimes happens, a pupil develops a dangerous enthusiasm for a member of staff. It is appreciated that the layout of Houses does differ but principles remain the same. The above guidance is offered as a framework in which relationships can be handled in a way consonant with the friendly, intimate and relaxed style of the School.

APPENDIX: FORM 1

Logging a Concern about a Child's Safety and Welfare – all staff and visitors

Pupil's name:	Date of birth	Year group
Date:	Time:	
Name:	
Print	Signature	
Position:		
Note the reason(s) for recording the incident.		
Details of concern/incident - record the who/what/where/when factually (continue on reverse of sheet if necessary):		
Any other relevant information (witnesses, immediate action taken)		
Action taken		
Reporting staff signature Date		
DSL - Response/outcome		
DSL signature Date		

Check to make sure your report is clear now and will also be clear to a stranger reading it next year.

PLEASE PASS THIS FORM TO YOUR DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

APPENDIX: FORM 2

Continuation Log

Date of event	Time of event (Time if known and when event was reported to have occurred)	Name of professional involved in episode	Job role and Organisation	Who was seen/ who was involved (e.g. mother/father child/ any other people – known or unknown- in house or at location)	Episode or event of concern (to include location seen)	Professional comment/ Outcome/ Action (Inform of any action taken in response to event, include comments about significant change in level of engagement, positive change, strengths (e.g. SOPOs) any emerging patterns, discrepant information to different agencies etc.)