

Grangefield School Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Mrs Karen Lewis Headteacher
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead – Mrs Hannah Gilroy Deputy Headteacher
Child Protection Governor - Mr John Coopey (Chair of Community Committee)

“Safer Working Practice Document” and “Keeping Children Safe in Education” - ALL STAFF are required to read this document and to sign a declaration to state that they have done so.

The [DSL Handbook link](#) is attached to the Safeguarding board outside the hall. All advice is readily available in the booklet online (GSCB Website) should you have concern about a child or wish to advise yourself on procedures.

Safeguarding Children Service	01452 583636
Safeguarding Children Development Officer (education)	01452 426994
Local Authority Designated Officer for Allegations	01452 426994

Grangefield School fully recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding children (child protection). This policy is reviewed annually and in response to Local or National recommendations.

This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004; the Education Act 2002, and in line with government publications: ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’ 2013, Revised Safeguarding Statutory Guidance 2 ‘Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families’ 2000, ‘What to do if You are Worried a Child is Being Abused’ 2003. The guidance reflects, ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ 2014.

The Governing body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.

Safeguarding children from all risks of harm is an important part of a school’s work and protecting them from radicalisation and extremism is one aspect of that. The Prevent Duty Guidance (2015) have been taken in to account when developing this policy.

Our policy applies to all staff, including temporary staff, governors and volunteers working in the school.

Aims of policy

- Ensuring we practice safe recruitment in line with Government guidance by using at least one NCSL accredited recruiter on all interview panels and by checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children and ensuring any unsuitable behaviour is reported and managed using the Allegations Management procedures. This check includes verification of their identity, qualifications for members of staff, prohibition checks and a satisfactory DBS check (according to guidance)¹, and a central record is kept for audit.
- Raising awareness of child protection issues with staff and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe.
- Developing and then implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of abuse by referring to the Children’s Helpdesk.

- Supporting pupils who have been abused in accordance with his/her agreed child protection plan.
- Establishing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop.
- To provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the school, contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those children.
- To emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff.
- To develop a structured procedure within the school which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.

We recognise that because of the day to day contact with children, school staff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse. The school will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to.
- Ensure children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried.
- Include opportunities in the PSHE curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse.

We will follow the procedures set out by the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Board and take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education to ensure that all members of the governing body understand and fulfil their responsibilities, namely to ensure that:

- there is a Child Protection policy together with a staff behaviour (code of conduct) policy
- the school operates safer recruitment procedures by ensuring that there is at least one person on every recruitment panel that has completed Safer Recruitment training
- the school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers and to make a referral to the DBS if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have had they not resigned
- a senior leader has Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsibility
- on appointment, the DSLs undertake interagency training and also undertake DSL 'new to role' and an 'update' course every 2 years
- the DSL and members of the SLT will undertake associated Safeguarding training as appropriate
- all other staff have Safeguarding training updated as appropriate and Child Protection training every 3 years
- any weaknesses in Child Protection are remedied immediately
- a member of the Governing Body, usually the Chair or Vice Chair, is nominated to liaise with the LA on Child Protection issues and in the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Headteacher
- Child Protection policies and procedures are reviewed annually and that the Child Protection policy is available on the school website
- the Governing Body considers how children may be taught about safeguarding. This may be part of a broad and balanced curriculum covering relevant issues through personal social health and economic education (PSHE) and/or for maintained schools through sex and relationship education (SRE)

- the DSL, Mrs Karen Lewis, is a member of the Senior Leadership Team. The Deputy DSL, Mrs Hannah Gilroy, is a member of the Senior Leadership Team. These Officers have undertaken the relevant training and any new officer, upon appointment, will undertake 'DSL new to role' training followed by biannual updates
- the DSL's who are involved in recruitment and at least one member of the governing body will also complete safer recruitment training (on-line or as a half day course) to be renewed every 5 years
- all members of staff and volunteers are provided with child protection awareness information at induction, including in their arrival pack, the school safeguarding policy so that they know who to discuss a concern with
- all members of staff are trained in and receive regular updates in e-safety and reporting concerns
- all members of staff have had awareness training in the Prevent Duty and are given the Department of Education Departmental Guidance for schools and childcare providers
- all other staff and governors, have child protection awareness training, updated by the DSL as appropriate, to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse
- all members of staff, volunteers, and governors know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse
- all parents/carers are made aware of the responsibilities of staff members with regard to child protection procedures through publication of the school's Child Protection Policy
- our lettings policy will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time
- community users organising activities for children are aware of the school's child protection guidelines and procedures
- we will ensure that child protection type concerns or allegations against adults working in the school are referred to the LADO² for advice, and that any member of staff found not suitable to work with children will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)³ for consideration for barring, following resignation, dismissal, or when we cease to use their service as a result of a substantiated allegation, in the case of a volunteer.
- our procedures will be regularly reviewed and up-dated.
- the name of the designated members of staff for Child Protection, the Designated Child Protection Officers, will be clearly advertised in the school, with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse.
- all new members of staff will be given a copy of our safeguarding statement, and child protection policy, with the DSLs' names clearly displayed, as part of their induction into the school.

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. The school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. When at school their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may be withdrawn. The school will endeavour to support the pupil through:

- The content of the curriculum.
- The school ethos which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and gives pupils a sense of being valued.

² LADO Local Authority Designated Officer for allegations against staff. AEO Area Education Officer
³ Contact the LADO for guidance in any case

- The school behaviour policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils in the school. The school will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but they are valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred.
- The school employs a Children and Families support worker who can provide pastoral support for vulnerable families.
- Liaison with other agencies that support the pupil such as social care, Child and Adult Mental Health Service, education welfare service and educational psychology service.
- Ensuring that, where a pupil who has a child protection plan leaves, their information is transferred to the new school immediately and that the child's social worker is informed.

Refer to Appendix One for an explanation of what is child abuse and neglect.

Refer to Appendix Two for an explanation of Honour Based Violence, Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation and Child Exploitation.

Refer to Appendix Three for an explanation of Extremism and Radicalisation, including recognising extremism and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation.

Allegations Management.

Procedures for dealing with allegations against any staff working/volunteering with children are laid out in the Gloucestershire Child Protection Procedures which may be found at http://www.swcpp.org.uk/swcpp/swcpp_procedures.htm

Allegations against staff are referred to the Headteacher who in turn contacts the LADO.

Allegations about the Headteacher are referred to the Chair of Governors who in turn contacts the LADO.

Roles and Responsibilities of the DSL

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (working with the Headteacher where appropriate) has responsibility for the following:

Referring a child if there are concerns about possible abuse, to the *GSCB*, and acting as a focal point for staff to discuss concerns. Referrals should be made in writing, following a telephone call using the Multi Agency Referral Form (MARF)⁴

- Keeping written records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral.
- Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records, until the child's 25th birthday, and are copied on to the child's next school or college.
- Ensuring that an indication of the existence of the additional file above is marked on the pupil records.
- Liaising with other agencies and professionals.
- Ensuring that either they or the staff member attend case conferences, core groups, or other multi-agency planning meetings, contribute to assessments, and provide a report which has been shared with the parents.
- Ensuring that any pupil currently with a child protection plan who is absent in the educational setting without explanation for two days is referred to their key worker's Social Care Team.
- Organising child protection induction, and update training every 3 years, for all school staff.

⁴ Check with your LA for local alternatives

- Providing an annual report for the governing body, detailing any changes to the policy and procedures; training undertaken by the DSL, and by all staff and governors; number and type of incidents/cases, and number of children on the child protection register (anonymised)

The referral process

Professional has concerns

If a Professional has a concern about the wellbeing of a child (or unborn baby), then that professional should:-

- **Consultation with supervisor**

share their concerns with their supervisor/line manager/designated teacher or named professional to help clarify the nature of their concerns

- **Completion of written record**

complete a written record of the nature and circumstances surrounding the concern including any previous concerns held

- **Contact social workers for advice**

in those cases where you have a concern but are unsure about how to proceed contact the **Children's Help Desk Tel: 01452 426 565** and ask to speak to a social work practitioner

- **Contact the children's helpdesk**

In those cases where you are clear a social work assessment is required make a referral to the: **Children's Help Desk Tel: 01452 426 565** within 24 hours (immediately if the concerns are about physical injury or sexual abuse). The CYPD social care section will then take responsibility for managing any subsequent enquiries. The referrer should confirm the details of the concern to CYPD, in writing, within 48 hours

- **Resolving professional Difference (escalation policy)**

Remember to use the 'resolution of professional difficulties (escalation) procedures if you are left feeling that the response from social care has not addressed your concerns for the child. Advice about procedural issues including using the resolving professional differences procedures can be obtained through the **Safeguarding Children Service on 01452 58 3629**

For out of hours social work advice please contact the **Emergency Duty Team on 01452 614 194**

Safer Recruitment

The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) advised that from the 1st January 2010 one person on each interview panel must be accredited in Safer Recruitment by the National College of School Leadership (NCSL)/Childrens Workforce Development Council (CWDC), or from 1st April 2012 the Department for Education.

Accredited persons at Grangefield School;

Mrs Karen Lewis (17/3/14)	Mr Phil Johnson (13/10/15)
Mrs Hannah Gilroy (23/1/15)	Mr Andrew Moss (13/10/15)
Mr Colin Peacey (16/9/14)	Mr Simon Edwards (23/1/15)

Safer Working Practice

All staff are required to read the document “Safer Working Practice” as part of their Safeguarding and Child Protection Induction. Staff sign to say they are aware of the document and know how to access it for future referral. We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children, and all staff have been given ‘Safe Practice’ guidance to ensure they are clear about their professional boundary.

Whistle Blowing

All staff have copies of our school Whistle Blowing Policy and this document is revisited annually during our Child Protection Refresher Training. A copy is also available for reference in the staff room.

Anti-Bullying

Grangefield School takes bullying very seriously and appreciates the misery that comes from young people being bullied. Our Anti Bullying Policy is available on the school website and in staff handbooks for reference.

Domestic Abuse

If professionals become aware that a child or young person is witnessing domestic abuse they should always follow their child protection process. The definition of harm (Children Act 1989) was amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002 to include impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. Domestic Abuse falls into this category.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements - MAPPA

Occasionally an educational setting may need to be involved in the assessment and management of a high risk offender e.g. where there are concerns about a sex offender having an association of some kind with the setting or where there are serious concerns about violence against a child/young person. The multi-agency public protection arrangements ensure the assessment and management of offenders who are required to register as convicted sex offenders, violent offenders who receive a prison sentence of 12 months or more, and other offenders who are assessed as posing a high risk of serious harm. The assessment of serious harm includes risk to: children, known adults, public, staff, self.

The police, probation and prison service are the lead agencies, with other agencies including CYPD/Education settings, having a statutory duty to cooperate.

Multi-agency meetings are convened to share relevant information and produce a plan on how the identified risks can be managed. These meetings are similar in format to child protection conferences, however, the offender will not always be aware that the meetings are taking place and will not be invited to attend.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference - MARAC

MARAC meetings are held to discuss high level incidences of domestic abuse.

The purpose of MARACs are ‘to share information to increase the safety, health and well-being of victims - adults and their children, to construct jointly and implement a risk management’

The School adheres to the Gloucestershire Child Protection Procedures. The Manual is available online and the live version should be used. These procedures will be discussed annually in September.

Preventing radicalisation and Violent Extremism

- The school values the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, expression of beliefs and ideology and tolerance of others which are the core values of our democratic society. However, all rights come with responsibilities and free speech or beliefs designed to manipulate the vulnerable or which advocate harm or hatred towards others will not be tolerated.
- The School seeks to protect its pupils and staff from all messages and forms of violent extremism and ideologies including those linked to, but not restricted, to the following: Far Right/Neo Nazi, White Supremacist ideology, extremist Islamic ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups and extremist Animal Rights groups.
- The school is clear that exploitation and radicalisation will be viewed as a safeguarding concern and will be referred to the appropriate safeguarding agencies.
- The duty to prevent children and young people being radicalised is set out in the following documents.

STATUTORY GUIDANCE

Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015)

Keeping Children Safe in Education (2015)

Prevent Duty Guidance (2015)

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)

NON-STATUTORY GUIDANCE

Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools: Departmental advice for maintained schools (DfE 2014)

Monitoring and Evaluation

Our Child Protection Policy and Procedures will be monitored and evaluated by:

- Governing Body visits to the school
- SLT ‘drop ins’ and discussions with children and staff
- Pupil surveys and questionnaires
- Scrutiny of Attendance data
- Scrutiny of GB minutes
- Safeguarding Governor termly visits
- Headteacher reports to the Governors

- Logs of bullying/racist/behaviour incidents for SLT and GB to monitor
- Review of parental concerns and parent questionnaires

This policy also links to our policies on:

Staff Behaviour Policy / Code of Conduct

Whistleblowing,

Allegations against staff

Recruitment and Selection

Health & Safety

Esafety, including staff use of mobile phones

Behaviour

Social Media

Anti-bullying

Attendance,

Teaching and Learning

PSHE

Drug Education

Sex and Relationships Education

Administration of medicines

Intimate Care Plans

Appendix One

What is child abuse and neglect?

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 a stranger, for example via the internet. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

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.

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 the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

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

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 or 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 the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include the neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Compromised Care

Sometimes children need to be safeguarded due to the impact of factors which reduce their parent or carer's ability to care for them. This can have severe consequences for the child if it is not identified or no action is taken.

Compromised care may arise due to:

- **Domestic abuse**

Domestic abuse is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of sexuality (Department of Health 2005). It occurs across the whole of society regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, social class, age, income and where a person lives. Increasingly we are also identifying domestic abuse between young people in their relationships, or perpetrated by a young person where their parent/carer is the victim. All staff who work with children and families should be:

- Alert to the relationship between domestic abuse and the abuse and neglect of children
- Aware that witnessing domestic abuse constitutes harm to a child or young person.

There is clear evidence that domestic abuse increases the risk of harm to children.

- **Mental illness of parent or carer**

If a parent or carer has a mental illness, it is important not to make assumptions or generalise. However, assessment is important as there may be times that due to the effects of the illness on the parent or carer's behaviour or the effects of medication, there is a possibility that some children may be adversely affected or be at risk of harm. In a small number of cases, children may even be at risk of very serious harm or death.

- **Drug or alcohol misuse of parent or carer**

If a parent or carer misuses drugs or alcohol, this may impact on their parenting capacity but it is important not to generalise or make assumptions in this respect. Some substances may induce behaviour that increases the risk of harm or neglect to the child. The child's safety may also be compromised in other ways. There is evidence that substance misuse in pregnancy can have a serious effect on the unborn child.

- **Learning disability of parent or carer**

If a parent or carer has a learning disability, it is important not to make assumptions or generalise. Specialist assessment is recommended and Adult Learning Disability Services should provide valuable input in to assessments relating to any child. Children may be particularly vulnerable where both parents/carers have a learning disability, as the parents may need support to develop the understanding, resources, skills and experience to meet the needs of their children. Also, there is recognition of an increased risk of sexual abuse by men who target mothers with learning disabilities.

- **Persistent offending behaviour of parent or carer**

If a parent or carer is involved in persistent offending behaviour the child's safety may be compromised. For example, the child's home may be targeted or there may be an 'open house' where it is unclear who is providing care for the child, and where individuals who pose a risk of harm may have access to the child.

Appendix Two

Procedure where Honour Based Violence, Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation is suspected/alleged

Honour based Violence is a collection of practices used to control behaviour within families to protect perceived cultural or religious beliefs and honour. Violence can occur when offenders perceive that a relative has shamed the family or community by breaking their 'code of honour'. Honour Based Violence cuts across all cultures and communities: Turkish, Kurdish, Afghani, South Asian, African, Middle Eastern, South and Eastern European for example. This is not an exhaustive list. Where a culture is heavily male dominated, HBV may exist.

'A **forced marriage** is a marriage in which one or both spouses do not (or, in the case of some vulnerable adults, cannot) consent to the marriage and duress is involved. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure.'

For more information see;

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/forced-marriage/>

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/forced-marriage/case-studies/safer-schools-partnership>

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

Female Genital Mutilation is the partial or complete removal, or modification of, the female genitalia for cultural or religious reasons. In most cases, FGM can be seen as an attempt to prevent female infidelity and sexual independence by reducing a woman's sex drive.

For more information see; <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/fgm/>

If you suspect or it is alleged that any of the above has happened or there is an immediate risk to a child, please follow the same procedure under 'Procedure where abuse is suspected/alleged'.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly 'consensual' relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power in the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming. However, it also important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse. If you suspect or it is alleged that any of the above has happened or there is an immediate risk to a child, please follow the same procedure under 'Procedure where abuse is suspected/alleged'.

Appendix Three

Prevent Duty

Definitions

Extremism is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

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

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

Recognising Extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent.)
- secretive behaviour
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others

Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation

- Pupil is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experience.
- Pupil demonstrates discomfort about their place in society.
- Pupil may be experiencing family tensions at home.
- Low self-esteem and sense of isolation.
- Pupil has distanced self from existing friendship groups and become involved with a different group of friends.
- Pupil may be searching for questions about their identity, faith and belonging.
- Pupil may have perceptions of injustice and rejects civic life.
- Pupil is accessing extremist websites and is in contact with extremist recruiters.
- Pupil justifies violence to solve societal issues.
- Significant changes in behaviour and/or appearance.
- Pupil uses extremist narratives and global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.