

Preventing Radicalisation The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act, which received Royal Assent on 12 February 2015, places a duty on specified authorities, including schools to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism ("the Prevent duty").

Channel panels at local level will assess the extent to which identified individuals are being drawn into terrorism, following a referral from the police, and will arrange for support to be provided to those individuals. Schools are partners in the panel.

If you have concerns about a child outside of school hours you can contact:

The NSPCC free helpline service to speak to an NSPCC counsellor. They are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Wiltshire Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) 0300 456 0108 (8.45 a.m. to 5pm Mon—Thur) and (8.45 a.m.—4pm) Friday.

Emergency Duty Service 0845 607 0888 (5pm—8.45 a.m.)

If a child is in immediate danger or left alone, you should contact the police or call an ambulance immediately on 999.



**All Cannings CE Primary School,
Chandlers Lane,
All Cannings,
Devizes,
Wilts. SN10 3PG**

**Email: admin@allcannings.wilts.sch.uk
Tel: 01380 860676**



All Cannings CE Primary School

SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES

**An information leaflet
for
volunteers and visitors
to the school**

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Richard Borman
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead: Carolyn Kelly
Safeguarding & Child Protection Governor : Karen Stroud

Reviewed June 2024

SAFEGUARDING PROCEDURES

As a visitor to our school, either as a volunteer helper, supply teacher, or someone who has come to work with our children in any other capacity, it is important that you are aware of our Safeguarding procedures.

As required, we have a Designated Safeguarding Lead, Richard Borman, Headteacher. In his absence, any concerns should be addressed to the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, Carolyn Kelly, Deputy Headteacher.

There are four main categories of abuse:

- **Physical abuse**
- **Sexual abuse**
- **Emotional abuse**
- **Neglect**

Specific safeguarding issues: the school recognises other safeguarding issues: Child Sexual Exploitation, Female Genital Mutilation, bullying (including cyber bullying), domestic violence, drugs, fabricated or induced illnesses, faith abuse, forced marriage, gangs and youth violence, gender-based violence/violence against women and girls, mental health, radicalisation, sexting, teenage relationship abuse, trafficking, homophobic and transphobic bullying

For more information, including definitions, indicators and other safeguarding issues, please refer to the appendix.

It may be that you are approached by a child who wants to talk to you about something that has happened, or is happening to them. They will tend to choose someone that they trust, or know well and this will not always be their own class teacher. It may be someone that reads with them regularly and with whom they have formed a good relationship.

There may, however, be occasions when you have cause for concern either about marks, or bruises, on a child, about something they say, or the condition that they are in at school e.g. dirty, smelly or hungry.

Disclosure of abuse by a child

If you are approached by a child wanting to talk, you should listen positively and reassure the child. If you can, try and ensure a degree of privacy, but this may not always be possible.

Whilst this can be an alarming situation to find yourself in, it is important not to let the moment pass, for every child that does finally disclose information, evidence shows that they have actually tried up to 12 times before.

Appendix

Bullying At All Cannings we define bullying as “behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally”. Bullying can take many forms, e.g. cyber bullying via text messages or the internet, and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, homophobic, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between persons, or perceived differences.

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. This may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter; protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision; or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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 is also important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse.

Key indicators of children being sexually exploited include:

- going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late; ☐
- regularly missing school or education or not taking part in education;
- appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions; ☐
- associating with other young people involved in exploitation; ☐ having older boy-friends or girlfriends; ☐
- suffering from sexually transmitted infections; ☐
- mood swings or changes in emotional wellbeing; ☐
- drug and alcohol misuse;
- and displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): professionals and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. There is a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM, which individually may not indicate risk but if there are two or more indicators present this could signal a risk to the child or young person. Victims of FGM are likely to come from a community that is known to practise FGM. Professionals should note that girls at risk of FGM may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so sensitivity should always be shown when approaching the subject. Staff will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care.

This policy should be read in conjunction with:
Equa Whistleblowing Policy
Equa Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
All Cannings Safer Recruitment Policy
Equa Code of Conduct for Staff and Volunteers
'Keeping Children Safe in Education'

These are all available on the school's website, Equa's website, or from the office.



SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS

We all have a collective responsibility to safeguard ALL children. If you have any concerns about a child at school, through what you have seen or heard, please report immediately to one of these members of staff:

MR RICHARD BORMAN DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD HEADTEACHER head@allcannings.wilts.sch.uk	
MRS CAROLYN KELLY DEPUTY DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD DEPUTY HEADTEACHER ckelly@allcannings.wilts.sch.uk	
MRS KAREN STROUD SAFEGUARDING GOVERNOR k.stroud@allcannings.wilts.sch.uk	

If you are not able to contact one of the above, or if you have concerns about a child in the wider community, you can contact the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub directly on: **0300 456 0108**

Out of hours Emergency Duty Service (5.00pm-9.00pm, Weekdays and 4.00pm Friday—9.00am Monday morning): **0300 456 0100**

If a child is immediate risk dial **999** and ask for police assistance.

What to do if you are worried a child is being abused or neglected

Be alert to signs of abuse and question unusual behaviours.
Any concerns, however trivial, whether with regard to pupils or staff should be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or their Deputy



Where a child discloses abuse or neglect:

- Listen; take their allegation seriously; reassure that you will take action to keep them safe
- Inform them what you are going to do next
- Do not promise confidentiality
- Do not question further, or approach/inform the alleged abuser



Discuss your concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or their Deputy and also put them in writing.

It is important to remember that details and names must remain confidential, so please do not discuss any aspect of your concerns with other members of staff.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will consider further actions required and make contact with the necessary agencies.

Helping the child when abuse is disclosed:

- Be prepared to listen and comfort
- Do not show revulsion or distress, however distasteful the events are
- Stay calm and controlled
- **Do not make false promises, i.e. that you will keep the abuse a secret, or that the police will not be involved. Do not promise confidentiality**
- Let the child know at once that it was not his/her fault and keep restating this
- Be aware of your own feelings about abuse and find someone you can share those feelings with once the procedures have been completed,
- Reassure the child that they were right to tell, even though the abuse may have happened a long time ago,
- Reassure the child,
- As soon as possible write a first hand account of what was said and done,
- Make them aware that their disclosure will be reported only to those who need to know and can help,
- **Do not question a child; try to limit your involvement to listening. A child can be interviewed only once.**
- It is important to remember that any details, or names, of children remain confidential, so you should only discuss your concerns with the Designated Child Protection Lead, or their Deputy and no other member of staff.

It is also important to remember that it is not your responsibility to investigate suspected cases of abuse, only to report them to the Designated Child Protection teacher. If you have concerns about a child's welfare:

- It may be that you might have concerns about a child's well-being, but they have not actually said anything to you. If such a situation arises, you should speak to the Headteacher,
- Abuse, or neglect, can have a damaging effect on a child's health, educational attainment and emotional well-being. If you have worked with a group of children over many weeks, you may see changes in behaviour. Such changes may not necessarily indicate that a child is suffering abuse, or neglect. In some cases those changes may be the symptoms of a hidden disability, or undiagnosed medical condition, and the need to distinguish those cases reinforces the need for a careful and thorough assessment of the child and his/her needs when concerns are passed on.

For further information on disclosure please see Equa's Whistleblowing Policy.

It is important that you do not feel afraid about passing on their concerns. The information may be a small piece in a bigger jigsaw and help to get a better understanding of a child's predicament. Any concerns, however seemingly trivial, should be passed on to the designated child protection officer.

Once again, you should put your concerns in writing as well as talking to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Guidance for recording information

You should record your concerns as soon as possible via CPOMS if you are a member of staff and using the yellow concern sheets if you are a volunteer. Any note should include the following:

- The nature of your concern;
- The evidence leading to the concern;
- What the child said (if a discussion has taken place);
- What you did or said in response (if a discussion has taken place)

It may be that you have a concern which feels very vague and would simply like to discuss your concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or their Deputy. Please feel free to do so. Similarly, if you have any concerns about a member of staff these should be reported to the Headteacher or the Chair of Governors.

Your Own Well-Being

Dealing with issues of child abuse can be distressing for the adult to whom the abuse is disclosed or who has concerns. It is terribly important that you talk about your feelings after the event. However, it is also very important to remember that children's details and names must remain confidential and any discussion that you feel you need to undertake does not allow the child to be identified to anyone else.

If you have any queries regarding the information contained in this leaflet, or require clarification on any points, please do not hesitate to contact either Richard Borman or Carolyn Kelly.