



Severnbanks Primary School Offer of Early Help

Severnbanks Primary School are part of the Early Help Partnership. Early help is about children, young people and families getting the right help at the right time.

All children receive Universal Services however some children will need extra support in order to be healthy, safe and to achieve their full potential.

Early help is about identifying the right support for children, young people and their families as soon as problems emerge. It is also about identifying support at all stages of a child's life; pre-birth, childhood and or adolescence. The purpose of early help is to prevent issues and problems becoming serious and harmful to the child and their respective family and community.

Severnbanks Primary School recognises the importance of identifying and providing Early Help to parents, carers or family members who are concerned about their child.

For parents the school is easily accessible which creates a convenient starting point if anyone has concerns to share about their child. We work alongside and in partnership with other agencies including the Advisory Teaching Service, Educational Psychologist, School Nursing Team, CYPS, Children's Centres, Nurseries, Young Carer's, Families First Plus, Police and Social Care.

Our School operates an open door policy where parents and carers are encouraged to approach the school at the earliest opportunity for support and advice.

All staff are available in a pastoral capacity should parents/carers have a concern.

Parents can either talk directly to their child's Class Teacher or seek advice by requesting a telephone call or appointment with the Head Teacher, SENDCo or the Pastoral Support Worker.

Appointments can be made by contacting the School Office - 01594 842789.

When children and families need additional support, a timely, coordinated and multi-agency approach is usually best. The school can organise meetings which are sometimes referred to as a Team Around the Family meeting (TAF).

Central to this approach would be an early assessment into a family's circumstances and to nominate a Lead Professional. This person can be chosen by the family or be appointed as the person with the greatest knowledge of the family. They work closely with the child, family and other professionals to deliver and co-ordinate support.

Graduated early help and support involves; identification; assessment; planning; providing services and reviewing the needs of the child. The SENDCo, Class Teacher and Pastoral Worker work closely together to ensure that school meets the needs of all pupils' particularly young people and their families with additional needs, including those with SEN and Disabilities.

The implementation of the My Plan, My Assessment, My Plan+ and the Education, Health and Care Plan will provide a holistic approach to support families and young people with additional needs.

Universal source of help for all families in Gloucestershire: Family Information Service (FIS)

Gloucestershire Family Information Service (FIS) advisors give impartial information on childcare, finances, parenting and education. FIS are a useful source of information for parents and professionals. They support families, children and young people aged 0-19 years of age (25 for young people with additional needs) and professionals working with these families. They can help link parents up with other organisations that might be able to help or provide the information themselves e.g. parents could ask them about holiday clubs for your children across Gloucestershire.

Contact the FIS by emailing: familyinfo@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Or telephone: (0800) 542 0202 or (01452) 427362. FIS also have a website which has a wealth of information to support many issues such as childcare and support for children with disabilities. <https://www.glosfamiliesdirectory.org.uk/kb5/gloucs/glosfamilies/home.page> through the Local Offer.

GSCP Gloucestershire Safeguarding Partnership website.

www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp. Important information for parents and professionals across Gloucestershire in relation to keeping children safe and avenues of support including early help options.

Severnbanks support for all pupils and families.

All staff are available in a pastoral capacity should parents have a concern about anything at all. Staff may not have the answer but will try to find out the answer or sign-post parents/other professionals in the right direction. Parents can either talk directly with the staff or telephone the Head. Staff are available within office hours (8:30am - 4:30pm on weekdays during term-time).

General office number: 01594 842789 (to contact all staff).

Curriculum

Pupils are taught Personal Social Health & Citizenship Education, Sex & Relationships Education, Spiritual, Moral, Social, Cultural Development through our Learning for Living program. We also use resources provided through Jigsaw programme/ Scheme and The Pink Curriculum from Gloucestershire Healthy Living and Learning to supplement if needed. Positive behaviour, manners, friendship not bullying.

Sex education: Children in Y5 and 6 have formal Separate Sex education - discussing puberty, changes, personal hygiene. (Gloucestershire Health Living and Learning team (GHLL) resource).

Gender, identity and tolerance: preventing homophobic and transphobic bullying; preventing bullying of pupils from different types of families (e.g. same sex parents); avoiding anti-gay derogatory language; Gender identity - there isn't such thing as a typical girl or a typical boy. Understanding and acceptance of others different than us, including those with different religions.

Drugs: Alcohol, Smoking and illegal drugs.

Keeping Safe: E-safety, Cyber-Bullying; personal safety (out and about)

IN THE NET production - annually Y4

Emotional well-being: Where to go for help if you, your friend or family member is struggling with emotional well-being/mental health problems? What are the signs someone is struggling? What makes you feel good; How to look after you own emotional well-being; Personal strength and self-esteem; Being happy!

Relationships: How to make and maintain friendship; family relationships; different types of families;
Healthy Living: Taking responsibility for managing your own health; Importance of sleep; The main components of healthy living (diet, exercise and wellbeing); Focus on breakfast; Managing health and wellbeing when you are unwell (making sure you take your medicine when you should) have the right perspective, doing what you can do within the limitations of your health condition.

Online Pupil Survey completed and analysed.

Home-school support

All of our Early Help is offered in partnership with parents / carers.

E-safety

E-safety is a key part of the ongoing (PSHCE/SMSC/SRE) curriculum.

PACE (parents against child exploitation) UK is a useful website to engage parents with e-safety issues.

www.paceuk.info/ Think u know www.thinkuknow.co.uk/

NSPCC www.nspc.org.uk Safety Net Kids www.safetynetkids.org.uk

Pastoral Behaviour Support Worker

Our PBSW is readily available to support children and families on a needs basis. She has safeguarding training, is a DDSL and has received training through (GHLL). She will sign post families to further services if further support is required. There are many local charities and support services available eg food bank and local church support for food and clothing.

The PBSW and Head teacher / Deputy Head teacher are in the playground at the start of the day, the office is manned from 8:30 and teachers are available at the end of the day to discuss any concerns you may have.

Bullying (Including Cyber-bullying).

All Gloucestershire Schools including Severnbanks Primary School are committed to tackling bullying. It is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying can have a disastrous effect on a child's wellbeing and in very rare cases has been a feature in the suicide of some young people.

All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying will be recorded and reported and will be managed through our behaviour and tackling-bullying procedures.

www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk is a Gloucestershire website which provides a range of information, including bullying and signposts where to go for help.

Staff are aware of the two types of cybercrime - Cyber enabled and Cyber dependent.

Cyber enabled - crimes which are carried out online, but could be committed without the use of the internet, such as sexual grooming, stalking or harassment, bullying, and financial or romance fraud, are called cyber-enabled crimes.

Cyber Dependent - are offences that can only be committed using a computer, computer networks or other form of information communications technology (ICT).

There may be occasions when a pupil's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

In serious cases of bullying parents should contact the police; particularly if there are threats involved. Other sources of help and advice are available from Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Executive / Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Partnership at www.gscp.org.

Children and the Court System

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There is an age appropriate guide to support children 5-11-years old - 'Going to Court' www.gov.uk and then add details to search facility.

Children and young people with multiple needs (vulnerable) or multiple needs (complex) requiring multi-agency input or assessment.

Early Help and Targeted Support is one of a range of teams within the Early Help Partnership providing support for children and families. <https://www.families-first.org/>

The role of Families First Plus Teams:

Support the coordination and development of local partnerships.

Provide Advice, Guidance and Support through Community Social Workers and Early Help Coordinators.

Provide Targeted Support - a range of family support interventions including whole family intensive

work, parenting groups, specific interventions linked to an assessment of need.

FOD: forestofdeanearlyhelp@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Advice line for Forest of Dean: 01452 328048 / 3280765

Child Sexual Exploitation

CSE guidance and screening tool can be located on the GSCP website: <https://www.gscp.org.uk/i-workwith-children-young-people-and-parents/issues-affecting-childrenand-young-people/child-sexualexploitation-and-missing-children/>

This should be completed if CSE suspected. Clear information about Warning signs, the screening tool and Gloucestershire's multi-agency protocol for safeguarding children at risk of CSE are at www.gscb.org. Referrals should be made to Gloucestershire social care 01452 426565 and a referral through the Liquid Logic Portal.

• Further information: National Working Group (Network tackling Child Sexual Exploitation) www.nwgnetwork.org and PACE UK (Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation) www.paceuk.info

Children with family members in prison

NICCO (National Information Centre on children of offenders) www.nicco.org.uk provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Children who run away (missing persons/missing children)

GSCP Missing Children Protocol <http://www.gscp.org.uk>

Gloucestershire's protocol on partnership working when children and young people run away and go missing from home or care.

If you're worried about a relative or a friend who has gone missing, contact the police. You can do this by:

Visiting your nearest police station phoning Gloucestershire Police by dialling 999 emergencies 101 non-emergency.

A police officer will take a report from you about the missing person and will enter all the details onto a national computer. Police forces across the world can use this information to find missing people. All missing people under 18 years old are treated as a priority and the police will start looking for them as soon as possible.

It is very important to tell a trusted adult and the police if your friend has run away. Do not hide any information if you know anything about where they are or may have gone you must tell someone. Your friend is likely to be at risk of serious harm.

Domestic violence

Domestic Violence is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate with partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

The GSCP (Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Partnership) have published a Domestic Abuse pathway for educational settings which is on the GSCP website.

If a child or young person is suspected of living at home with a domestically abusive parent or if a young person has domestic abuse in their own relationship, then the usual procedures should be followed and a referral made to the children's helpdesk (tel: 01452 426565). The response will vary according to the age of the young person so that the appropriate agencies are involved. In addition, the Domestic Abuse Bill 2021 was passed and one of the rulings states that "Children are victims in their own right."

"Current statistics show that 1 in 5 children will have experienced/witnessed Domestic Abuse."

Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service (GDASS) www.gdass.org.uk www.glostakeastand.com

MARAC Gloucestershire Constabulary: Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) prioritise the safety of victims who have been risk assessed at high or very high risk of harm. The MARAC is an integral part of the Specialist Domestic Violence Court Programme, and information will be shared between the MARAC and the Courts, in high and very high risk cases, as part of the process of risk management. MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub) was established in June 2014 to protect children and vulnerable adults.

Gloucestershire Unborn Baby Protocol:

Research indicates that young babies are particularly vulnerable to abuse but that work carried out in the antenatal period can help minimise harm if there is an early assessment, intervention and support.

'Working Together to Safeguard Children'

Professionals should read and act upon the unborn baby protocol if there is suspected domestic violence and a pregnancy. The unborn baby protocol can be found at www.gscp.org.uk

Domestic Violence - Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme - Clare's Law

This scheme will enable members of the public to have 'Right to ask' police if their current partner poses a risk to them in terms of their history of domestic abuse.

It also enables professionals to raise a 'Right to know' request through the police where we feel a person may be at risk of domestic abuse by an individual whose criminal history is unknown to the partner, but where we have some reasonable concern / knowledge about the individuals past.

A request can also be made by a third person-e.g., a parent/relative/friend who is concerned. In these cases, if a disclosure is to be made, it will only be made to the person who needs to know i.e., the victim.

Operation Encompass- operates in the majority of police forces in England. It helps the police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident the police will inform the key adult (usually the DSL in school) through a secure email, this should arrive before the children/child arrives for school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and enable support to be given to the child according to their needs.

Drug concerns

Parental Substance Misuse and the Impact on Children and Young People

The experience of children living with, and affected by, parental substance use has become widely known as „Hidden Harm“, following the report by the UK Advisory Council on Misuse of Drugs in 2003. The phrase "Hidden Harm" encapsulates the 2 key features of that experience: the children are often not known to services; and they suffer harm in a number of ways through physical and emotional neglect, exposure to harm and poor parenting (Aberlour, 2006). Bottling It Up (2006) exposed similar concerns with children whose parents misuse alcohol and that insufficient attention was being paid to this group of children despite increased concern being raised by agencies.

The children of substance misusing parents are 'not at risk' or 'in need' solely by virtue of parental substance misuse. Unfortunately, substance misuse by parents can be a contributing factor in the abuse or neglect of their child.

County Lines criminal activity refers to drug networks or gangs grooming and exploiting children.

Indicators that a pupil may be involved in county lines active include the following:

- Persistently going missing or being found out of their usual area
- Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones
- Excessive receipt of texts or phone calls
- Relationships with controlling or older individuals or groups
- Leaving home without explanation
- Evidence of physical injury or assault that cannot be explained
- Carrying weapons
- Sudden decline in school results
- Becoming isolated from peers or social networks
- Self-harm or significant changes in mental state
- Parental reports of concern

Drug concerns www.infobuzz.co.uk/ Info Buzz provides individual targeted support around drugs & emotional health issues, development of personal & social skills, and information & support around substance misuse. Drugs education is covered in the school curriculum. www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk - advice on drug/alcohol misuse.

'Talk to Frank' website

Mental health concerns Please note that the support is from CAMHS

www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk is a website by Gloucestershire as part of the Future in Mind Programme. This website is good for young people, parents and professionals in terms of help with mental health issues and where to go for help.

Referral to school nurses may be appropriate.

Referral to CAMHS (Gloucestershire's mental health services) via your own GP.

For children/young people/adults with existing mental health difficulties concerns should be discussed with the existing medical professionals (consultant psychiatrists).

In an emergency call 999 or 111.

We liaise with CAMHS to help our pupils and families who have mental health concerns.

<http://www.2gether.nhs.uk/>

TIC+ www.ticplus.org.uk

Fabricated and induced illness (FII)

Fabricated, Induced Illness and Abuse of Medication

There are three main ways of the carer fabricating or inducing illness in a child. These are not mutually exclusive and include:

- fabrication of signs and symptoms. This may include fabrication of past medical history; • fabrication of signs and symptoms and falsification of hospital charts and records, and specimens of bodily fluids. This may also include falsification of letters and documents; induction of illness by a variety of measures [http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Fabricated-or-](http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Fabricated-or-induced-illness)

[induced-illness](http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Fabricated-or-induced-illness) for information on behaviours and motivation behind FII. Any professionals suspecting FII must involve the Police, Social Services and follow the child protection procedures outlined in this policy.

Faith abuse

'National action plan to tackle child abuse linked to faith or belief'

This action plan is intended to help raise awareness of the issue of child abuse linked to faith or belief and to encourage practical steps to be taken to prevent such abuse. It has been developed through partnership on the National Working Group between central government and local statutory partners, faith leaders, voluntary sector organisations and the Metropolitan Police.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-action-plan-to-tackle-child-abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation FGM

This is illegal and a form of child abuse. It involves a procedure to remove all or some of the female genitalia or any other injury to these organs. Staff will be aware of the signs and indicators of this and their legal duty to report known cases to the police.

www.glostakeastand.com

The 'One Chance' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings /schools/colleges take action without delay. Any concerns will be reported immediately to the police.

FGM is illegal in the UK and as of October 2015 mandatory reporting commenced. If education staff or other professionals discovers that an act FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 years old there is a statutory duty for them PERSONALLY to report it to the police.

<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/female-genital-mutilation>

for NHS information and signs of FGM. Any suspicion of FGM should be referred to the Police and social care.

Forced Marriage

Is illegal and a form of child abuse. A marriage entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties, where violence threats or coercion is used. This is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party.

Further advice available through www.glostakeastand.com and social services helpdesk 01452 426565 UK Forced Marriage Unit fmu@fco.gov.uk Telephone: 020 7008 0151 Call 999 (police) in an emergency. www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage for information on Forced Marriage.

All practitioners must be aware of this, that is they may only have one chance to speak to a potential victim and thus they may only have one chance to save a life. This means that all practitioners working within statutory agencies need to be aware of their responsibilities and obligations when they come

across forced marriage cases. If the victim is allowed to walk out of the door without support being offered, that one chance might be wasted.

Prevention Freedom Charity- Aneeta Prem 'But it's not fair' book. A book for teenagers looking at forced marriage from the point of view of school friends of the girl who went to India and didn't come back.

This book promotes discussion. www.freedomcharity.org.uk

The Freedom Charity (UK charity) have a helpline, text facility and app which can be downloaded to help to provide support and protection for victims of abuse, FGM or forced marriage. They can be contacted on tel: 0845 607 0133

Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)

Violence Against Women and Girls

VAWG is an equality and human rights issue.

Violence against women is a violation of women's fundamental human rights:

- The right not to be treated in an inhuman and degrading way
- The right to respect for private and family life (including the right to physical and psychological integrity)
- The right to life VAWG includes:
 - domestic violence;
 - forced marriage;
 - honour-based violence;
 - female genital mutilation;
 - rape and sexual offences;
 - prostitution;
 - trafficking;
 - child abuse; and
 - pornography

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

(b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution

(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

www.gov.uk - home office policy document, 'Ending violence against women and girls in the UK' (June 2014).

FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) is violence against women and girls.

Hope House (SARC) Gloucestershire Royal Hospital 01452 754390 out of hours 0845 090 1234

Gloucestershire Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre: 01452 526770

The support workers are all women, who are specially trained to work with survivors of sexual violence.

They will work with you at your own pace, explaining your options and your rights - and most importantly of all, they will always listen to you and believe you. GRASAC also have really helpful booklets: a

selfhelp guide, a guide for families or loved ones and a guide if you have learning needs. You can access them on the www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk for 'I've been raped or sexually assaulted' information. Or

contact Crime stoppers on 0800 555 111.

SARC

Hope House SARC is a 'Sexual Assault Referral Centre' (SARC). We offer medical care, emotional and psychological support, and practical help to anyone who has been raped or sexually assaulted. We also offer information and advice to friends and family if someone you care about has been affected by sexual assault.

Our team of crisis workers offer services to anyone who has been raped or sexually assaulted. We will listen to your experience and help you to get the support you choose.

Hope House SARC is based in the grounds of Gloucestershire Royal Hospital.

You can find us at the Western Entrance, Great Western Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 3NN

Tel 0300 421 8400

Homelessness

Concerns over homelessness need to be raised as early as possible.

Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include the following:

- Household debt • Rent arrears
- Domestic abuse
- Anti-social behaviour
- Any mention of a family moving home because "they have to"

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

For 16- and 17-year-olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to CSCS will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

Honour based violence (HBV)

The police have made it a high priority to help communities fight back to tackle both honour based violence and hate crime. Karma Nirvana offers support to victims of Forced Marriage and honour Based Violence. www.karmanirvana.org.uk

The 'Honour Network Help line': 0800 5999 247

Peer on Peer Abuse (see separate policy)

This will always be taken seriously and acted upon, 'abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up.

We are aware that this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it. We have a zero tolerance to any form of peer on peer abuse. At school we have a 'it could happen here' ethos. Forms of peer on peer abuse:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
 - abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
 - physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse);
 - sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence);
 - sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
 - causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party;
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nude's images and or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery);
 - up skirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm; and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).

These issues will be part of PSHCE lessons and discussions. Victims will be supported through the school's pastoral system. Any hate crime/incident will be reported through local reporting mechanisms.

Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism/HATE (PREVENT duty)

If you are concerned about extremism in a school or organisation that works with children, or if you think a child might be at risk of extremism, contact the Home Office helpline. Open Monday to Friday from 9am to 6pm (excluding bank holidays).

Preventing extremism in schools and children's services

Email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk

Telephone 020 7340 7264

Home Office Helpline 0843 557 3417

The Prevent Duty covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right, violent Islamist groups and other causes. This is part of our wider safeguarding duty. We will intervene where possible to prevent vulnerable children being radicalised. The internet has become a major factor in radicalisation and recruitment.

As with all other forms of abuse, staff should be confident in identifying pupils at risk and act proportionately.

We will work with other partners including the Channel Panel.

The DSL is appropriately trained and be able to offer advice, support and information to other staff.

We will ensure safe internet filters are in place and ensure our pupils are educated in online safety.

Importantly, we can provide a safe place for pupils to discuss these issues so that they better understand how to protect themselves. Key Terms

Extremism - vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

Ideology - a set of beliefs

Terrorism - a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause.

Radicalisation - the process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations. Radicalisation can be both violent and nonviolent, although most academic literature focuses on radicalisation into violent extremism (RVE).

At Severnbanks Primary School we are committed to working in partnership to support vulnerable pupils and their families. Through our curriculum we help pupils to become positive, happy members of society also contribute to the Prevent strategy.

PREVENT = NOTICE + CHECK + SHARE

www.educateagainsthate.com

Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Board have published a PREVENT pathway for professionals to refer to.

All of our staff have completed PREVENT training.

The National Counter Terrorism Security Office NaCTSO website enables you to report suspicious behaviour bot through online or phone. 0800 789 321

The 'Advice on the Prevent duty' written by the Department for Education explains what governors and staff can do if they have any concerns relating to extremism.

Prevention: We teach traditional British values through the Wellbeing Curriculum: democracy, rule of law, respect for others, liberty, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and promotion of 'Britishness'. E-safety is an important aspect of the curriculum to keep pupils safe from radicalisation. Pupils need to understand that radicalisation can be a form of grooming online and understand the notion of propaganda. They need to be taught to be discerning about what they read on the internet as the dangers of speaking to strangers online. We seek to equip parents with the knowledge of how to safeguard their children from radicalisation.

While it remains very rare for school age children to become involved in extremist activity to the point of committing criminal acts, young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views, including via the internet, from an early age. As with other forms of criminality or risk of harm, early intervention is always preferable. Schools, working with other local partners, families and communities, can help support pupils who may be vulnerable as part of wider safeguarding responsibilities.

Private fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. (*Close family relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.)

The school will follow the legal requirements of reporting as set out by Gloucestershire Safeguarding

Children's Board. It is a legal requirement for families looking after someone else's child for more than 28 days to notify Gloucestershire Children and Families Helpdesk on 01452 426565 or childrenshelpdesk@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are reassured and are taken seriously, will be supported and kept safe and offered appropriate support. A victim should never be given the impression they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or harassment. Nor should a victim be made to feel ashamed for making a report. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk. Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys"; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts.
- Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

It may include:

- non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
- sexualised online bullying;
- unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and sexual exploitation; coercion and threats

School will provide the alleged perpetrator (s) with an education, safe guarding support where appropriate, and implement any disciplinary sanctions. Staff are aware that a child abusing another

child may be a sign they have been abused themselves or a sign of wider issues that require addressing within a culture of the school.

Sexting (consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)

<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/sexting> (NSPCC website).

School will liaise with police and follow updated guidance.

Prevention:

'So you got naked online' (sexting information leaflet produced for pupils by south west grid for learning) included in the Wellbeing (PSHE/SMSC) curriculum.

What the law says...

A young person is breaking the law if they:

- take an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend
- share an explicit image or video of a child, even if it's shared between children of the same age
- possess, download or store an explicit image or video of a child, even if the child gave their permission for it to be created.

However, as of January 2016 in England and Wales, if a young person is found creating or sharing images, the police can choose to record that a crime has been committed but that taking formal action isn't in the public interest.

Teenage relationship abuse

Please see comment about the Domestic abuse pathway for educational settings above (in domestic violence section).

www.gov.uk - home office 'teachers guide to violence and abuse in teenage relationships.' All violence or suspected violence should be reported the police and/or social care as appropriate. GDASS (Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service) can be referred to for support. Professionals can complete a DASH form. These can be found on the GDASS website. There are forms for Young People and a separate form for adults. These forms are then risk indicator scored (standard, medium and high risk). STREET can be accessed for children over the age of 13.

- Young person's GDASS leaflet.
- Lead GHLL Teacher for advice and support with curriculum resources (tel: 01452 427208) www.ghll.org.uk/
- Gloucestershire Take a Stand - www.glostakeastand.com
- Hollie Gazzard Trust (local charity) - www.holliegazzard.org

Trafficking

Serious crime which must be reported to Gloucestershire LADO and the Gloucestershire Police.

Trafficking can include a young person being moved across the same street to a different address for the purpose of exploitation. It doesn't have to include people; children or young people being moved great distances.