



LEIGH ST PETER'S CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Together with God, we challenge minds, recognise talents and build dreams.

SAFEGUARDING, CHILD PROTECTION AND EARLY HELP POLICY

Date of Policy: April 2021
Review Date: April 2022
Responsibility: Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)



SAFEGUARDING TEAM:



Mrs Lauren Gardner: lgardner@lspps.org.uk

DSL / Inclusion, SEND and KS2 Departmental Lead - Responsible for implementing policies & procedures, allocating resources to the safeguarding team & addressing staff safeguarding concerns.



Mrs Sarah Arnold: sarnold@lspps.org.uk

DDSL / Pastoral Mentor: - Safeguarding and Early Help Lead. Multi-agency link. Supporting parents, carers and pupils in removing barriers to learning.



Mrs Wendy Cathie: headteacher@admin.leighsaintpeters.wigan.sch.uk

DDSL / Head Teacher



Miss Kerry Newton: knewton@lspps.org.uk

DDSL / Deputy Headteacher. Teaching, learning and curriculum and KS1 Departmental Lead



Mr Kevin Robinson: krobinson@lspps.org.uk

DDSL / Assessment and intervention, ICT, NQT, ITT, E-safety co-ordinator, CLA Designated Teacher and Early Years Departmental Lead.

Key Contacts

Table of identified persons with specific lead responsibilities in relation to Safeguarding and other key agencies.

Role	Name	Telephone	Email
Head teacher	Wendy Cathie	01942 671 442	headteacher@admin.leighsaintpeters.wigan.sch.uk
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Lauren Gardner	01942 671442 07738 266896	lgardner@lspps.org.uk
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)	Sarah Arnold	01942 671442 07738 266898	sarnold@lspps.org.uk
Nominated Governor/Trustee	Gary Shepherd	N/A	
Chair of Governors/Trustees	Margaret Hughes	N/A	
Designated Teacher for Looked After Children	Kevin Robinson	01942 671 442	krobinson@lspps.org.uk
The key safeguarding responsibilities within each of the roles above are set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) and the Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework for Early Years providers			
Agency Contact Details			
Designated Officer (DO, formerly known as LADO)	Sue Wharton	01942 486042	lado@wigan.gov.uk
Children's Social Care referrals	MAST Team	01942 828300	https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Resident/Health-Social-Care/Children-and-young-people/ProfessionalReferralForm.aspx
Early Help Hub (All Early Help queries now go through MAST Team)	Start Well	01942 828300	EHH@wigan.gov.uk
Wigan Safeguarding Partnership		01942 486025	wscb@wigan.gov.uk
Link Social Worker			
CAMHS Link Worker	Paula Derbyshire	01942 775400 mobile: 07919304613	p.derbyshire@nhs.net
School Nursing/ Health Visiting service		01942 483558	

SDF Huddle Manager	Lin Hogan		
Housing	Wigan & Leigh	01942 404128	propertyshop@walh.co.uk
Channel Anti-terrorism: Manchester Police:	Jane Wilcock	Mobile: 07469024982	jane.wilcock@gmp.police.uk
NSPCC	N/A	0800 028 3550	
If you believe a child or young person is at immediate risk of significant harm or injury, contact the Police on 999			

Introduction:

This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by

- The Children Act 1989 (as amended).
- The Children and Social Work Act 2017.
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.

In addition to the revised documents;

- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 (statutory from 03/09/2018)
- Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework

Other key documents are noted, which have prompted changes to safeguarding requirements over time. This policy references these throughout where relevant:

- GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018.
- Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners 2018.
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges (guidance document) 2018.
- Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018.
- Childcare Act 2006 (as amended in 2018).

This policy should also be read in conjunction with Wigan's Threshold of Need ¹Document / Procedure and Wigan's Resolution Policy².

Safeguarding is defined as:

- ensuring that children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances
- preventing impairment of children's health or development and
- protecting children from maltreatment.

The term 'safeguarding children' covers a range of measures including child protection procedures. It encompasses a preventative approach to keeping children safe that incorporates pupil health and safety; school behaviour and preventing bullying; supporting pupils with medical conditions; personal, health, social economic education; providing first aid and site security. Consequently, this policy is consistent with all other policies adopted by the governors and should be read alongside the following policies relevant to the safety and welfare of our pupils:

- Relationship & Behaviour
- Equality Statement
- Relationships and Sex education
- Code of conduct
- Whistleblowing policy
- Health and Safety
- Teaching and Learning policy
- SEND policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy

¹ <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/WSCB/Thresholds-of-Need-booklet.pdf>

² Escalation policy recently update to Resolution Policy

The aim of this policy is to ensure:

- All of our pupil's / students are safe and protected from harm
- Safeguarding procedures are in place to help pupils and students to feel safe and learn to stay safe
- Adults in the education setting community are aware of the expected behaviours and the legal responsibilities in relation to safeguarding and child protection.
- All agencies are providing appropriate support to children and young people through adoption of the early help framework

This will be achieved by:

- Supporting the child's / young person's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence.
- Providing a high quality, safe and stimulating environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, feel confident, and are able to enjoy, learn and grow in confidence. Have positive relationships with the adults caring for them and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties, believing they will be effectively listened to.
- Raising the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and young people, of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse (reference appendices 1 and 2) and preventing and intervening earlier to address support and social needs of young people through the early help framework
- Providing a systematic means of monitoring children / young people known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, Leigh St Peter's CE Primary School, contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those pupils/students.
- Emphasising the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff.
- Developing a structured procedure within the education setting which will be followed by all members of the education setting community in cases of suspected abuse. Also, that staff have had access to specific training and awareness raising concerning:
 - Code of Conduct
 - D/DSL training
 - KCSIE Part 1
 - Looked After Children (CLA)
 - Online safety training for staff
 - Preventing Radicalisation
 - Staff training
 - Whistleblowing
- Developing and promoting effective working relationships with other agencies, especially the Police, Health and Social Care.
- Ensuring that all staff working within our education setting who have substantial access to children and young people have been checked as to their suitability, including verification of their identity, qualifications, and a satisfactory DBS check ³(according to guidance) and a central record is kept for audit
- Curriculum – teaching about safeguarding: Our pupils access a broad and balanced curriculum that promotes their spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development, and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life. We provide opportunities for pupils to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being. The PSHE and citizenship curriculum specifically includes the following objectives:
 - Developing pupil self-esteem and communication skills
 - Developing strategies for self-protection including online safety
 - Developing a sense of the boundaries between appropriate and inappropriate behaviour in adults and within peer relationships (positive relationships and consent)

³ [Guidance regarding DBS checks](#) was updated by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

Scope:

As outlined above, the term 'safeguarding children' covers a range of measures including child protection procedures. It encompasses a preventative approach through the early help framework to keeping children safe that incorporates pupil health and safety; school behaviour and preventing bullying; supporting pupils with medical conditions; personal, health, social economic education; providing first aid and site security.

All staff are aware of the categories of abuse, which are:

- Physical abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect
- Sexual abuse

The definitions of which can be found in the glossary, and signs and symptoms of the four categories of abuse can be found in *Appendix one and two*.

This policy assumes that any of the categories of abuse could be disclosed within the Borough of Wigan, and gives further information relating to individual types of abuse within this document in line with advice and guidance within Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020.

Expectations:

All staff are:

- Familiar with this safeguarding policy and have an opportunity to contribute to its review.
- Alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse. Early Years: outlined in 3.6 of the Early Years foundation stage statutory Framework
- Able to record and report concerns as set out in this policy.
- Able to deal with a disclosure of abuse from a pupil.
- Involved in the implementation of individual education programmes, integrated support plans, child in need plans and interagency child protection plans as required.

In addition, all staff have read and understood Part 1 of the latest version of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE 2020). All staff working directly with children have also read Annex A.

We recognise that all adults, including temporary staff⁴, volunteers and governors, have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils / students from harm, and that the child's / young person's welfare is our paramount concern.

All staff believe that our education setting should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child or young person.

We recognise that a child / young person who is neglected, abused or witnesses violence may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame themselves, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of worth.

We recognise that the education setting may provide the only stability in the lives of children and young people who have been abused or are at risk of harm.

⁴ Wherever the word "staff" is used, it covers ALL staff on site, including ancillary supply and self-employed staff, contractors, volunteers working with children etc, and governors

We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn.

We recognise that the early help framework provides opportunities to intervene early and prevent safeguarding issues developing, as well providing a framework for appropriate support to be wrapped around the child / young person and their family.

Responding to concerns / disclosures of abuse

Staff adhere to the following Dos and Don'ts when concerned about abuse or when responding to a disclosure of abuse.

Do:

- Create a safe environment by offering the child a private and safe place if possible.
- Stay calm and reassure the child and stress that he/she is not to blame.
- Tell the child that you know how difficult it must have been to confide in you.
- Listen carefully and tell the child what you are going to do next.
- Use the 'tell me', 'explain', 'describe' and/or mirroring strategy.
- Tell only the Designated or Deputy Safeguarding Lead.
- Record in detail using the Welfare Concern Record without delay, using the child's own words where possible.

Don't:

Take photographs of any injuries or copy any images from a child's phone onto your own device which could be classed as illegal content or an indecent image of a child.

- Postpone or delay the opportunity for the pupil to talk.
- Take notes while the pupil is speaking or ask the pupil to write an account.
- Try to investigate the allegation yourself.
- Promise confidentiality, eg. Say you will keep 'the secret'.
- Approach or inform the alleged abuser.

All staff record any concern about or disclosure by a pupil of abuse or neglect and report this to the D/DSL using the standard form. It is the responsibility of each adult in school to ensure that the D/DSL receives the record of concern without delay. In the absence of the D/DSL, staff will seek advice direct from Children's Social Care.

In some circumstances, the D/DSL or member of staff seeks advice by ringing Children's Social Care.

During term time, the DSL and/or a DDSL is always available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

The voice of the child is central to our safeguarding practice and pupils are encouraged to express and have their views given due weight in all matters affecting them.

We are committed to work in partnership with parents and carers. In most situations, we will discuss initial concerns with them. However, the D/DSL will not share information where there are concerns that if so doing would:

- place a child at increased risk of significant harm
- place an adult at increased risk of serious harm
- prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime
- lead to unjustified delay in making enquiries about allegations of significant harm to a child, or serious harm to an adult.

When we become aware that a pupil is being privately fostered, we remind the carer/parent of their legal duty to notify Wigan Children's Social Care. We follow this up by contacting Children's Social Care directly.

Safe Setting, Safe Staff:

Our health and safety policy, set out in a separate document, reflects the consideration we give to the protection of our children and young people both physically within the education setting environment and, for example, in relation to internet use, and when away from the education setting, undertaking off site trips and visits.

School security guidance has been compiled to support the senior management of educational settings in the discharge of their responsibilities by ensuring the development and implementation of suitable procedures. In particular, maintaining the security of the premises in response to potential threats to the staff and pupils / students of the setting. **Appendix Four**

Leigh St Peter's CE Primary school will ensure that:

1. 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 / at risk of suffering abuse and neglect.

As key strategic decision makers and vision setters for the school, the governors will make sure that our policies and procedures are in line with national and local safeguarding requirements. Governors will work with the senior leaders to make sure the key actions set out in Safe Setting Safe Staff are in place.

- There is a safeguarding, child protection and early help policy together with a staff behaviour (code of conduct) policy
- The education setting operates safer recruitment procedures by ensuring that there is at least one person on every recruitment panel that has completed Safer Recruitment training.⁵
- The education setting 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.
- Disqualification by Association is no longer allowed within school settings, although Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006, still applies to staff themselves⁶
- A senior leader has Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsibility
- On appointment, the DSL undertakes interagency training and also undertakes DSL "new to role" training and an "update" course every 2 years
- All other staff have access to safeguarding training as appropriate
- Any weaknesses in Child Protection processes and procedures are remedied immediately
- A member of the governing body, usually the Chair, is nominated to liaise with the LA on safeguarding issues and in the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Headteacher / Head of School
- Safeguarding and Child Protection policies and procedures are reviewed annually and that the Safeguarding, Child Protection and Early Help (Thresholds of Needs) policy is available on the education settings website or by other means
- The Governing body consider 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 relationship and sex education (RSE).

⁵ [Safer recruitment training can be accessed through Wigan Safeguarding Children's Board](#)

- Other specific topics will include:
 - Online Safety
 - Equal opportunities
 - That enhanced DBS checks are in place for Chairs of Governors
 - The nominated governor (NG) for safeguarding liaises with the headteacher and the D/DSL to complete an annual Section 175 safeguarding audit to return to the local authority.
2. Keeping Children Safe in Education is statutory guidance that education settings in England must have regard to it when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children applying to.
 - Governing bodies of maintained schools (including maintained nursery schools) and colleges;
 - Proprietors of independent schools (including academies, free schools and alternative provision academies) and non-maintained special schools. In the case of academies, free schools and alternative provision academies, the proprietor will be the academy trust; and
 - Management committees of pupil referral units (PRUs)
 3. The lead DSL is a member of the Senior Leadership team who has; along with the deputy designated safeguarding lead(s), undertaken the relevant training, and, upon appointment will undertake DSL new to role training followed by biannual updates.
 4. The DSL's who are involved in recruitment and at least one member of the governing body / trustees will also complete safer recruitment training to be renewed every 3 years
 5. The name of the designated members of staff for child protection (DSL's and DDSL's) will be clearly visible in the school, with a statement explaining the education setting's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse.
 6. All members of staff are trained in, and receive, regular updates in e-safety and reporting concerns
 7. All new members of staff will be given a copy of our safeguarding statement and safeguarding, child protection and early help (thresholds of need) policy, with the DSL's names clearly displayed, as part of their induction.
 8. All other staff, volunteers and governors, have child protection awareness training, updated by the DSL as appropriate, to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse.
 9. Child protection and safeguarding concerns or allegations against adults working in the school are referred to the DO (previously LADO) ⁶ for advice and that any member of staff found not suitable to work with children or young people will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) 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.
 10. All parents/carers are made aware of the responsibilities of staff members with regard to safeguarding and child protection procedures through publication of the education settings Safeguarding, Child protection and Early Help policy, and reference to it in the school or setting's Parent's Handbook
 11. The Policy is made public either on the education settings website or by other means. Parents / Carer's are made aware of this policy and their entitlement to have a copy of it via the website / newsletter.
 12. All visitors complete a sign in / out form, wear a school ID badge and are provided with safeguarding information including the contact details of safeguarding personnel.

⁶ DO – Designated Officer (previously LADO - Local Authority Designated Officer) for allegations against staff. [DO threshold document](#) can be found on the WSCB Website

13. Visitors of a professional role are asked to provide evidence of their role and employment details (usually an identity badge) upon arrival at the education setting. Supporting letter in relation to DBS checks of visitors holding professional ID badges can be found in (Appendix three)
14. Community users organising activities for children are aware of the school's child protection guidelines and procedures.
15. Our lettings policy, for community use of the premises, will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on the school site at any time.
16. Our procedures will be annually (as a minimum) reviewed and updated.

Responsibilities:

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection and are responsible for:

1. Referring a child if there are any concerns about possible abuse, to the Local Authority, and acting as a focal point for staff to discuss these concerns. Referrals should be made by calling the Child in Need duty team.
2. Keeping written records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral.
3. Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially, securely stored and are separate from pupil / students record, are transferred securely and held by the setting where the pupils / students attend until their 25th birthday. In the instance of an early help intervention, consideration will be given to the welfare of the child / young person and consult with the family for appropriate transfer of information.
4. Ensuring that an indication of the existence of the additional file outlined above is clearly marked on the pupils' records.
5. Ensuring that all records are kept and retained in line with the "Record retention" policy, Children looked after records are retained for 99 years, and a record is kept and witnessed of the disposal of individual's record.
6. Making sure when a pupil / student leaves, any information regarding safeguarding (current or historic) as well as the child protection file, where applicable, is transferred to the new education setting as soon as possible. All records will be transferred electronically via CPOMS software. In the event of this not being possible, records will be hand delivered separately from the main pupil record and a receipt obtained.
7. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEND in colleges, are aware as required.
8. Ensuring that they, or the staff member attending case conferences, core groups, early help meetings or other multi-agency planning meetings, contribute to assessments and provide a report which has been shared with the parents.
9. Ensuring that any pupil or student 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.

10. Organising child protection induction and update training every 3 years for all school staff.
11. Providing, with the head of school, an annual report for the governing body/trustees, 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 a number of children on the child protection register (anonymised)
12. Liaising with other agencies and professionals

Supporting Children and Young People

The education setting will consider the need for an Early Help assessment when it is identified that there are low level concerns or emerging needs. Detailed information on Early Help can be found in Chapter 1 of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

It is the responsibility of the education setting to initiate Early Help to identify what the family's strengths and needs are. This will inform whether the setting can support the family or whether a referral to another agency is needed.

This process provides a way of recording support and interventions that have been provided by the school to the child / young person and also supports a referral for additional support that may be needed from more targeted services where a single agency has been unable to meet that need.

A team around the child meeting (TAC) can be arranged to ensure that a multi-agency action plan can be developed. It is important that the child and parents voice is captured as part of this assessment and that they take ownership of the plan. This plan should be regularly reviewed up to 4 to 6 weeks until outcomes are achieved.

If at any point during the EH process, the risk increases and the education setting becomes concerned that the child or young person is, or is likely to suffer significant harm, then a referral will be made to children's social care.

In all cases the educational setting will consider the statutory guidance for schools and colleges, Keeping Children Safe in Education, published by the DfE September 2020, with particular reference to Part 1: Information for all schools and colleges.

Our education setting will support all children and young people by:

- Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness through the curriculum, as well as our relationships, whilst not condoning aggression or bullying.
- Healthy relationships
- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the school.
- Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.
- Notifying Social Care as soon as there is a significant concern.
- Providing continuing support to a child or young person, about whom there have been concerns, who leaves the school by ensuring that appropriate information is copied under confidential cover to the pupils new setting and ensuring the school medical records are forwarded as a matter of priority.

If at any point the education setting becomes concerned that a child or young person is at serious risk of harm they should respond appropriately. If the school is concerned that a child is at immediate or imminent risk then they should contact Greater Manchester Police on either 111 or 999. If however the school is concerned that a child is, or is likely to suffer serious harm but it is not imminent they should call Wigan Children's Social Care Referral Team on 01942 828300.

Children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

The education setting will use the same considerations for children and young people with SEND, as detailed above. However, the setting must also take into consideration that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children and young people. These can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's SEND or disability without further exploration (the setting must consider the child first and foremost, rather than the child's SEND);
- A higher risk of vulnerability due to factors such as a learning disability, lack of awareness, social isolation, which may contribute to risks such as online vulnerability
- Being more prone to peer group isolation than other children
- The potential for children with SEND and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

Children and young people with SEND and disabilities can face a number of challenges to disclosure, which must be recognised and taken into account, including prejudice, negative responses and low expectations.

Information sharing:

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential⁷ and information is handled in line with the education settings management policy.

The Government has issued Information Sharing for Safeguarding Practitioners Guidance that included 7 'Golden Rules' of Information Sharing in safeguarding :

The Government guidance (described by the NSPCC, 2018) is:

1. Remember that the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Data Protection Act 2018 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
4. Share with informed consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is good reason to do so, such as where safety may be at risk.
5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.

⁷ [Information sharing Advice for Practitioners Government Guidance](#)

7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose

All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information in order to safeguard children and cannot assume that someone else will pass on the information.

Sharing of information will be necessary for the purpose for which it's being shared, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely

Key organisations who have a duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children are:

- The local authority
 - NHS England
 - Clinical commissioning groups
 - NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts
 - The local policing body
 - British Transport Police Authority
 - Prisons
 - National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies;4
 - Youth offending teams; and
- Bodies within the education and /or voluntary sectors, and any individual to the extent that they are providing services in pursuance of section 74 of the Education and Skills Act 2008.

We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child or young person to Social Care with their parent's / carers unless to do so could put the child or young person at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation.

As data controllers who process personal information we are registered with the Information Commissioner's Office *NB* The Data Protection Act requires every data controller who is processing personal information to register with the Information Commissioner's Office, unless they are exempt. Check if you are required to register: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/data-protection-fee/self-assessment/>

Supporting Staff:

Leigh St Peter's CE Primary School will work with partners in the safeguarding partnership to ensure positive outcomes for children and young people.

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 as appropriate.

Designated Safeguarding Leads should make use of support available by the Local Authority and the partnerships Safeguarding Team

DSLs will have oversight of Early Help and Child Protection plans with appropriate structure in place to monitor progress and outcomes in partnership with Children's Social Care and other stakeholders (check levels)

Service level agreement with external services will ensure that data is shared as and when is necessary to ensure the safeguarding of all children.

Training

All members of staff and volunteers have read, signed and understood the school's Staff Behaviour Policy (for safer working practice).

We ensure training attended meets the minimum standards set out by WSCB in the document 'WSCB recommended minimum standards for child protection training'.

Induction

The welfare of all our pupils is of paramount importance. All staff including volunteers are informed of our safeguarding procedures including online safety, at induction. Our induction also includes:

- Plan of support for individuals appropriate to the role for which they have been hired
- Confirmation of the conduct expected of staff within the school – our Staff Behaviour Policy
- Opportunities for a new member of staff to discuss any issues or concerns about their role or responsibilities
- Confirmation of the line management / mentor process whereby any general concerns or issues about the person's ability or suitability will be addressed.

Safeguarding training

This training is for all staff and is updated every 3 years as a minimum to ensure staff understand their role in safeguarding. Any member of staff who is not present at this whole school session will receive this statutory training requirement on their return.

In addition, all staff members receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as necessary and at least annually. All staff also receive training in online safety and this is updated as necessary.

Advanced training

The D/DSL has additional training which is updated every two years as a minimum. The D/DSL also attends multi-agency courses relevant to school needs. Their knowledge and skills are refreshed at least annually e.g. via e-bulletins or safeguarding networking events with other D/DSLs.

Safer Recruitment

At least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken Safer Recruitment Training. This training is updated every five years as a minimum.

Preventing Radicalisation

All staff undertakes Prevent training.

Staff support

Due to the demanding, often distressing nature of child protection work, we support staff by providing an opportunity to talk through the challenges of this aspect of their role with a senior leader and to seek further support as appropriate.

Governors

Governors undertake the school's Induction programme. They may choose to complete face to face training for governors provided by Wigan Council. In addition, governors may choose to attend whole school safeguarding and child protection training.

Allegations against staff:

All Education setting and Early Years staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child.

All staff should be expected to have awareness and knowledge of the school's Relationship and Behaviour Policy and this will be part of induction for all new staff or volunteers.

Guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones by staff and volunteers, will be given at induction, alongside information on Safer Working Practices.

We understand that a pupil or student may make an allegation against a member of staff.

If such an allegation is made, or information is received which suggests that a person may be unsuitable to work with children / young people, the member of staff receiving the allegation or aware of the information, will immediately inform the Headteacher / Head of School

The Head teacher / Head of school, on all such occasions, will discuss the content of the allegation with the Designated Officer (DO).⁸

If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Headteacher / Head of School, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Governors / Trustees who will consult DO, without notifying the Headteacher first.

The school will follow Wigan's procedures for managing allegations against staff. Under no circumstances will we send a child / young person home pending such an investigation, unless this advice is given exceptionally, as a result of a consultation with the DO.

Suspension of the member of staff, excluding the Headteacher, against whom an allegation has been made, needs careful consideration, and the Headteacher will seek the advice of Human Resources / Legal in order to make that decision and informing the DO at the earliest opportunity.

In the event of an allegation against the Headteacher, the decision to suspend will be made by the Chair of Governors / Trustees with advice as outlined above.

We have a procedure for managing the suspension of a contract for a community user in the event of an allegation arising in that context.

Disagreements, Escalation and Resolution:

Effective working together depends on an open approach and honest relationships between colleagues and between agencies.

Staff must be confident and able to professionally disagree and challenge decision-making as an entirely legitimate activity; a part of our professional responsibility to promote the best safeguarding practice. Staff are encouraged to press for re-consideration if they believe a decision to act / not act in response to a concern raised about a child is wrong. In such cases the WSCB Case Resolution Protocol (formerly escalation policy) is used if necessary.⁹ If we are on the receiving end of a professional challenge, we see this as an opportunity to reflect on our decision making.

⁸ [Designated Officer \(formally LADO- Local Authority Designated Officer\) process](#) can be found on the WSCB website

⁹ [Wigan Safeguarding Partnership Resolution Protocol](#) can be found on the WSCB website

Whistleblowing:

All staff can raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the education settings safeguarding regime. Our whistleblowing procedures, which are reflected in staff training and our Code of Conduct, are in place for such concerns to be raised with Mrs Wendy Cathie – Headteacher

If a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with Mrs Wendy Cathie or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels are open to them:

- The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline - Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 from 08:00 to 20:00, Monday to Friday, or email help@nspcc.org.uk.
- A member of the governing body Mrs Margaret Hughes – Chair

We recognise that children and young people cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fails to do so.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the management of child protection, which may include the attitudes or actions of colleagues. If it becomes necessary to consult outside the school, they should speak in the first instance, to the Area Education Officer / DO following the whistleblowing policy.

Whistleblowing regarding the Headteacher should be made to the Chair of the Governing Body whose contact details are readily available to staff (as pertained to setting).

It's acknowledged that Whistle blowers have the right to remain anonymous, however identifying yourself may assist with any further investigations.

Physical Intervention and use of reasonable force

We acknowledge that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, when a child or young person is endangering him / herself or others.

The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children / young people. "Reasonable" in these circumstances means using no more force than necessary and staff should refer to the section on "use of reasonable force" within the behaviour policy.

Such events should be recorded by completing a serious incident log and signed by a witness.

Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention or reasonable force will be appropriately trained in an accredited positive handling technique.

We understand that physical intervention of a nature which causes injury or distress to a child or young person may be considered under child protection or disciplinary procedures.

We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children and young people, and all staff are aware of the safer working practice guidance¹⁰ to ensure they are clear about their professional boundary.

¹⁰ [Safer working practice guidance](#) available to view on the WSCB website

Early Years providers, including childminders, must keep a record of any occasions where physical intervention is used, and parents/ carers should be informed on the same day, or as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Prevention

We recognise that the education setting plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children and young people by providing them with good lines of communication with trusted adults.

If early help is appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) will contact the early help hub MAST Team to ensure there is no current intervention and will generally lead on liaising with other agencies, setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later.

Any such cases should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care for assessment for statutory services if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

The education settings community will:

- Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to.
- Include regular consultation with children and young people e.g. through safety questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying week, asking children and young people to report whether they have had happy / sad lunchtimes / playtimes / breaks
- Ensure that all pupils and students know there is a trusted adult in the education setting whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
- Include safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE, opportunities to equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know whom they should turn to for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, e-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training. Also focused work in year 6 to prepare for transition to secondary school and more personal safety / independent travel.
- Ensure all staff are aware of school guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.

The thematic curriculum is bespoke to Leigh St Peter's CE Primary School and has been developed to meet the needs of our children.

Domestic Abuse:

We recognise the significant impact domestic abuse can have on children and young people, therefore we operate in partnership with Operation Encompass, a system which facilitates the sharing of information relating to domestic incidents where children live or frequently reside.

Any incidents of domestic violence reported to the police will be notified to the education setting to effectively support the child(ren) / young person. The Operation Encompass helpline and further resources can be found in Appendix 6.

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment including Peer on Peer

The education setting recognises that allegations of sexual violence and sexual harassment are likely to be complex and require difficult professional decisions to be made.

Decisions will be made on a case by case basis with the DSL taking a leading role, supported by other agencies such as Children's Social Care and the Police as required¹¹.

Peer on Peer abuse

All children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. All peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. Staff recognise that while both boys and girls can abuse their peers, it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators of such abuse. Peer on peer abuse is not tolerated, passed off as "banter" or seen as "part of growing up". It is likely to include, but not limited to:

- bullying (including cyber bullying)
- gender based violence / sexual assaults
- sexting or
- Initiation / hazing type violence and rituals.

Consequently, peer on peer abuse is dealt with as a safeguarding concern, recorded as such and not managed through the systems set out in the school behaviour policy.

Victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by peer on peer abuse will be supported through the school's pastoral system and the support will be regularly reviewed.

We minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse by providing:

- A relevant curriculum, that helps children to develop their understanding of acceptable behaviours, healthy relationships and keeping themselves safe.
- Established / publicised systems for children to raise concerns with staff, knowing they will be listened to, supported and valued, and that the issues they raise will be taken seriously.

The DSL liaises with other professionals to develop robust risk assessments and appropriate specialist targeted work for children that are identified as posing a potential risk to other children.

Our school policy on Anti-Bullying Policy is set out in a separate document and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. This includes all forms, e.g. Cyber, racist, homophobic and gender related bullying.

All staff are aware that children with SEND and / or differences / perceived differences are more susceptible to being bullied / victims of child abuse.

Our policy on racist incidents is set out separately and acknowledges that repeated racist incidents or a single serious incident may lead to consideration under child protection procedures.

Records are kept of racist incidents in line with the Anti-Racism Policy.

Preventing Radicalisation:

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, education settings should be alert to changes in children's and young person's behaviour that could indicate that they are in need of protection.

¹¹ [Sexual Violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges Government Guidance](#)

Staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children and young people who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include making a referral to the Channel programme.

Our school safeguarding policy will therefore be written to comply with the schools duty under Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 in accordance with the Department of Education advice for schools [specific guidance for schools](#)

Our school safeguarding policy will be aligned with and reflect the processes described in the Wigan's Prevent Policy and Procedure.

Exploitation- CSE, Criminal, Human Trafficking, Modern Day Slavery, County Lines

Our education setting will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other key staff are trained in spotting the possible signs of exploitation outlined in Appendix one and two (this is not an exhaustive or definitive list)

Female Genital Mutilation

The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 was amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015 where the law was extended to:

- A non- UK national who is 'habitually resident' in the UK and commits such an offence abroad can now face a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment. It is also an offence to assist a non-UK resident to carry out FGM overseas on a girl who is habitually, rather than pertinently, resident in the UK. This follows a number of cases where victims were unable to get justice as FGM was committed by those not permanently residing in the UK.
- A new offence is created of failing to protect a girl from the risk of FGM. Anyone convicted can face imprisonment for up to seven years and / or and unlimited fine.
- Anonymity for the victims of FGM. Anyone identifying a victim can be subject to an unlimited fine.

The school recognises and adheres to its mandatory duty to report any suspected or known cases of FGM about a female under 18 years old to the police.

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead will maintain up to date knowledge of the Greater Manchester Safeguarding Partnership Protocol to Female Genital Mutilation.

Children Missing from Education

Responsibilities for Children Missing from Education (CME):

Although early years education attendance is not mandatory, Leigh St Peter's CE Primary School will work with families to outline the benefits of good attendance and will log and monitor absences to promote the children's education and safety.

Schools must enter pupils on the admission register at the beginning of the first day on which the setting has agreed, or been notified, that the pupil will attend. If a pupil fails to attend on the agreed or notified date, the education setting should undertake reasonable enquiries to establish the child's whereabouts and consider notifying the local authority at the earliest opportunity

Schools must monitor pupils' attendance through their daily register. Settings should agree with their local authority the intervals at which they will inform local authorities of the details of pupils who fail to attend regularly or have missed ten school days or more without permission. Education settings should monitor attendance closely and address poor or irregular attendance.

- Schools must also arrange full-time education for excluded pupils from the sixth school day of a fixed period exclusion. This information can be found in the Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England statutory guidance.
- Maintained schools have a safeguarding duty in respect of their pupils, and as part of this should investigate any unexplained absences. Academies and independent schools have a similar safeguarding duty for their pupils. Further information about schools' safeguarding responsibilities can be found in the Keeping Children Safe in Education.

Making reasonable enquiries for Children Missing Education:

- The term 'reasonable enquiries' grants education settings and local authorities a degree of flexibility in decision-making, particularly as the steps that need to be taken in a given case will vary. The term 'reasonable' also makes clear that there is a limit to what the school and local authority is expected to do.
- In line with the duty under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, the expectation is that the education setting and the local authority will have in place procedures designed to carry out reasonable enquiries. The type of procedures may include the appropriate person checking with relatives, neighbours, landlords – private or social housing providers – and other local stakeholders who are involved. They should also record that they have completed these procedures. If there is reason to believe a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral should be made to children's social care (and the police if appropriate).

Staff report immediately to the D/DSL if they know of any child who may be:

- Missing – whereabouts unknown and unable to make contact (as a result of making reasonable enquiries)
- Missing education – (compulsory school age (5-16) with no school place and not electively home educated)

The Local Authority requires Education Settings to complete the 'Children Missing Education' referral form. (Appendix Five) This form should be completed once the setting has completed reasonable enquires but failed to locate the child following 10 days of absence. The first part should be completed by school and submitted to the MAST Team CINdutyteam@wigan.gov.uk

Children Missing from Education should be referred into the MAST Team (CINdutyteam@wigan.gov.uk). The MAST Team will then forward the referral onto the Children Missing from Education Team, who will then complete further checks to ensure all lines of enquiry have been exhausted before it is agreed the child is removed from roll.

Making these enquiries may not always lead to establishing the location of the child, but will provide a steer on what action should be taken next, for example, to contact the police, children's social care and, in cases where there may be concerns for the safety of a child who has travelled abroad, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Where a pupil has not returned to school for ten days after an authorised absence, or is absent from school without authorisation for twenty consecutive school days they can only be removed from the admission register under regulation 8(1), sub-paragraph (f)(iii) or (h)(iii) if the school and the local authority have failed to establish the pupil's whereabouts after jointly making reasonable enquiries.

Local authorities and education settings should agree roles and responsibilities locally in relation to making joint enquiries. This only applies if the setting does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend because of sickness or unavoidable cause.

The designated teacher for CLA and care leavers to discuss any unauthorised / unexplained absence of a Looked After Children with the Virtual School Team, when required.

Children who do not attend school regularly can be at increased risk of abuse and neglect. Where there is unauthorised / unexplained absence, and after reasonable attempts have been made to contact the family, the DSL follows the WSCB procedure and refers to Children's Services as appropriate.

Where there are no known welfare concerns about a pupil, follow procedures for recording school absence in line with DfE School attendance; Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools & local authorities -September 2018.

Should a pupil's attendance become a cause for concern it is advisable to intervene early to prevent entrenched non-school attendance. School should make contact with the Early Help Hub (EHH) to initiate an Early Help, if appropriate. This will evidence and identify the barriers impacting on the pupil's engagement with school.

Young Carers

A young carer is someone under 18 who helps look after someone in their family, or a friend, who is ill, disabled or misuses drugs or alcohol.

Our school recognises the impact that being a Young Carer can have on pupils, and the importance of identifying those young people so that appropriate support can be provided.

Wigan Safeguarding Children Board coordinates our local Young Carers Strategy.

As a school we are working towards the Young Carers in school award

Where a pupil / student at our school is identified as having additional support needs due to being a young carer, or where a multi-agency approach may be required, our school uses the Early Help Framework and routes into the Start Well Service.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Our child protection policy and procedures will be monitored and updated by:

- Governing Body visits to the education setting
- SLT drop ins and discussions with children, young people and staff
- Pupil / student surveys and questionnaires
- Scrutiny of exclusion and attendance data
- Scrutiny of GB minutes
- Logs of bullying / racist / behaviour incidents for SLT and GB to monitor
- Review of parental concerns and parent / carer questionnaires
- Review of the use of intervention strategies such as nurture room and isolation room.

This policy should be read in alongside the following policies relevant to the safety and welfare of our pupils:

Relationship and Behaviour
Staff behaviour/Code of conduct
Whistleblowing
Anti-Bullying
Health and safety
Allegations against staff
Parental Concerns
Attendance
Curriculum
PSHE
Teaching and Learning
Administration of medicines
Drug Education
Sex and Relationships Education
Positive handling
E - Safety, including staff use of mobile phones
Risk Assessment
Recruitment and Selection
Child Sexual Exploitation
Intimate Care
Resolution

Glossary

A Child	A person who has not yet reached their 18 th birthday.
Abuse	A form 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 who know them or, more rarely by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.
Bullying & Cyberbullying	Behaviour that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated • intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally • often aimed at certain groups, for example because of race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation
Child Protection	Activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.
Child sexual exploitation (CSE)	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.
Children with Special Educational Needs and/or disabilities	SEN - a child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her. Disability - a physical or mental impairment which has a long-term and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
County Lines	Criminal exploitation is also known as 'county lines' and is when gangs and organised crime networks exploit children to sell drugs. Often these children are made to travel across counties, and they use dedicated mobile phone 'lines' to supply drugs
Contextual Safeguarding	Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse.
Criminal Exploitation	Involves young people under the age of 18 in exploitative situations, relationships or contexts, where they may be manipulated or coerced into committing crime on behalf of an individual or gang in return for gifts, these may include: friendship or peer acceptance, but also cigarettes, drugs, alcohol or even food and accommodation.

Domestic Abuse	<p>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 partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional
Early Help	<p>Intervening early and as soon as possible to tackle problems emerging for children, young people and families with a population most at risk of developing problems. Effective intervention may occur at any point in a child or young person's life.</p>
Emotional Abuse	<p>The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.</p> <p>It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.</p>
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	<p>Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but where there's no medical reason for this to be done.</p>
Gangs & Youth Violence	<p>Defining a gang is difficult. They tend to fall into three categories; peer groups, street gangs and organised crime groups. It can be common for groups of children and young people to gather together in public places to socialise, and although some peer group gatherings can lead to increased antisocial behaviour and low level youth offending, these activities should not be confused with the serious violence of a Street Gang.</p> <p>A Street Gang can be described as a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of children who see themselves (and are seen by</p>

	<p>others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity.</p> <p>An organised criminal group is a group of individuals normally led by adults for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise).</p>
Hate	<p>Hostility or prejudice based on one of the following things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disability • race • religion • transgender identity • sexual orientation.
Honour-based violence	<p>Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.</p>
Neglect	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger. • Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers). • Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. • It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.
Peer on Peer Abuse	<p>Peer on peer abuse occurs when a young person is exploited, bullied and / or harmed by their peers who are the same or similar age; everyone directly involved in peer on peer abuse is under the age of 18.</p>
Physical Abuse	<p>A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.</p>
Private Fostering	<p>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.)</p>
Radicalisation & Extremism	<p>Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.</p>

	Extremism is 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.
Relationship Abuse	Teen relationship abuse consists of the same patterns of coercive and controlling behaviour as domestic abuse. These patterns might include some or all of the following: sexual abuse, physical abuse, financial abuse, emotional abuse and psychological abuse.
Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting children from maltreatment • preventing impairment of children’s health or development • ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and • taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.
Sexting	<p>Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others or sends sexually explicit messages.</p> <p>They can be sent using mobiles, tablets, smartphones, and laptops - any device that allows you to share media and messages.</p>
Sexual Abuse	<p>Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children</p>
Trafficking	<p>Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or removal of organs.</p>

Appendix one

Recognising signs of child abuse

Signs of Abuse in Children:

The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong:

- Significant change in behaviour
- Extreme anger or sadness
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behaviour
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations
- Lack of self-esteem
- Self-injury
- Depression
- Age inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Child Sexual Exploitation.

Risk Indicators

The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse. Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but:

- Must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm
- Justifies the need for careful assessment and discussion with designated / named / lead person, manager, (or in the absence of all those individuals, an experienced colleague)
- May require consultation with and / or referral to Children's Services

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups)

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses
- Have unrealistic expectations of the child
- Frequently complain about/to the child and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment)
- Be absent or misusing substances
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits
- Be involved in domestic abuse

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

Recognising Physical Abuse

The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for an injury
- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a "cry for help" and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury)
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries

Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence, or an adequate explanation provided:

- Any bruising to a pre-crawling or pre-walking baby
- Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks on small children
- Bruising on the arms, buttocks and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse

Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth. Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child.

A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.:

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine)
- Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements
- Burns of uniform depth over a large area
- Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water is his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks)

- Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation

Scalds to the buttocks of a small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint.

Non-mobile children rarely sustain fractures.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent with the fracture type
- There are associated old fractures
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement
- There is an unexplained fracture in the first year of life

Scars

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, may suggest abuse.

Recognising Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. The manifestations of emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse.

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or not attachment
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach
- Aggressive behaviour towards others
- Scapegoated within the family
- Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children
- Low self- esteem and lack of confidence
- Withdrawn or seen as a "loner" – difficulty relating to others

Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/family.

Recognition can be difficult unless the child discloses and is believed. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Inappropriate sexualised conduct
- Sexually explicit behaviour, play or conversation, inappropriate to the child's age
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation
- Self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation and suicide attempts
- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties)

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area
- Blood on underclothes
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

Sexual Abuse by Young People

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 of 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 included 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.

Recognising Neglect

Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical care
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and unresponsive with no apparent medical cause
- Failure of child to grow within normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss
- Child thrives away from home environment
- Child frequently absent from school
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods

Child Sexual Exploitation

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual exploitation.

Signs include:

- underage sexual activity
- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex
- repeat sexually transmitted infections
- in girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
- receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources
- having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile
- having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)

- changes in the way they dress
- going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- seen at known places of concern
- moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are
- getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- contact with known perpetrators
- involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers
- associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- recruiting other young people to exploitative situations
- truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress
- self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders
- drug or alcohol misuse
- getting involved in crime
- police involvement, police records
- involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership
- injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

Criminal Exploitation / County Lines

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive, but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of Criminal Exploitation / County Lines

- Returning home late, staying out all night or going missing
- Being found in areas away from home
- Increasing drug use, or being found to have large amounts of drugs on them
- Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going
- Unexplained absences from school, college, training or work
- Unexplained money, phone(s), clothes or jewellery
- Increasingly disruptive or aggressive behaviour
- Using sexual, drug-related or violent language you wouldn't expect them to know
- Coming home with injuries or looking particularly dishevelled
- Having hotel cards or keys to unknown places.

Appendix Two

Forced Marriage (FM)

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.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM.

4 types of procedure:

- Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris
- Type 2 Excision – partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora
- Type 3 Infibulation - entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia
- Type 4 all other procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping the genital area.

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage
- Preserves a girl's virginity
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage
- Upholds family honour
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Fulfils a religious requirement
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the 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 urinal tract infection
- Disclosure

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.

To: All Schools and Academies

Our reference: HRESC
Your reference:
Please ask for: HR Employment Service Centre
Extension: 2333
Direct line: 01942 827333
Date: 8th May 2017

Dear Colleague

DBS Checks for School Visitors

I have been asked to confirm the situation regarding schools asking visitors to provide copies of their DBS certificate or DBS number. It is unlikely that visitors will carry their certificate with them and in many cases it will not be necessary for them to do so.

I can confirm that any visitor who is employed by Wigan Council will have had their post assessed for eligibility for a DBS Check, including an assessment of the work they do in schools. They would not have been employed without an acceptable clearance being received. Therefore, if your visitor is a current Wigan Council employee, you can be assured that they have received satisfactory clearance and you do not need to see it. You should of course check their Wigan Council badge to confirm their identity.

Further guidance on DBS checks for other visitors to school will follow.

I hope you find this advice useful. If you have any questions or wish to clarify any areas, please contact me. As lead counter signatory, I am available to provide advice on any DBS issue you may have.

Yours sincerely

Claire O'Sullivan
Lead Counter Signatory

Bridgewater Community Healthcare



NHS Foundation Trust

Human Resources

Bevan House
Beecham Court
Smithy Brook Road
Wigan
WN3 6PR

Wigan Borough Head Teachers
9th February 2017

Tel: 01942 482965

Dear Head Teacher

RE: DBS Checks

Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust operates a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Policy based on the requirements of the Police Act 1997 and the mandatory pre-employment checking procedure requirements of the Department of Health. The Policy ensures that enhanced DBS checks are mandatory for every staff member who has access to children or vulnerable adults as part of their normal duties or standard DBS checks for staff who have access to health care records. New staff are not allowed to start in post until their DBS and all other relevant pre-employment checks have been completed. Such checks must be satisfactory and in line with national NHS safe recruitment standards.

In line with the requirements of this Policy, all staff working with children or vulnerable adults are subject to enhanced DBS checks prior to being offered a contract of employment.

All Trust staff are required to display their identification badges on their person at all times to confirm to Schools and other providers that they are subject to this safeguarding process.

Where a DBS disclosure provides information about allegations and/or convictions relating to children or an allegation is made about an existing member of staff, the nominated Senior Officer will share that information with the Local Authority Designated Officer in accordance with the requirements of Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Trust's Human Resources Department via the contact details detailed at the top of this letter.

We are more than happy to work with you and members of your Team to confirm/validate our staff members' identification when they present at your premises.

Yours sincerely

Paula Woods
Assistant Director Workforce

School Security Guidance (Schools)

Document history

School/Academy :	All schools
Date adopted by Governing Body:	
Signed (Chair):	
Signed (Headteacher):	

Produced by:	Human Resources & Organisational Development Services, Resources Directorate
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October 2020

Introduction.

During 2016 and in 2017 a number of callus acts were carried out in the name of terrorism on innocent people of all ages, both in Europe and the United Kingdom.

Terrorism is a worldwide threat to the way we live. Increasingly such individuals and groups look for easy targets that are not well protected, but provide major media coverage, which they would hope will influence how we go about our daily lives. This does not mean we have to stay at home, not go to work or that you cannot plan and take part in educational visits at home or abroad.

The reality is that across the UK the chance of being caught up in such events is still a Low Risk, but we still need to be prepared to minimise the potential for injury to people and damage to property. To put this into context you are still more likely to be involved in a road traffic accident or be confronted by an over excited parent attending the school.

Purpose.

The following guidance has been compiled to support the senior management of schools in the discharge of their responsibilities by ensuring the development and implementation of suitable procedures. In particular, maintaining the security of the premises in response to potential threats to the staff and pupils of the school. School plans should reflect the range of emergency situations that may occur, including potential situations such as;

- Major Intrusion onto the premises during the school day by unknown person(s).
- Before and after the school day and summer clubs
- A bomb threat to cause damage or disrupt the running of the school
- School visits and journeys.
- Events immediately outside of the school gates
- Events within the local community that initially are not within your control but may disrupt the normal running of the school.

School Premises Security.

The starting point for the management of security within a school environment is to carry out a Security Survey/Assessment. The assessment tool in "Appendix 1" enables a balanced view to be taken of those measures that you need to consider for the safety of your staff and pupils. The aim of this guidance is to protect staff, pupils and visitors whilst promoting your working environment as a welcoming and safe place of learning.

Good security can be viewed in three distinct layers. Each providing an obstacle to the intruder;

External Perimeter:

The first line of defence;

- Site Boundary fence to be constructed of Close metal Weldmesh or Diamex with a height of at least 1.8m. This type of fencing is visually aesthetic and allows the inner area to be overlooked by residents but for an intruder it is difficult to climb.
- Gates as part of their design to be fitted with secured hinges and a blanking plate to the outside to eliminate climbing points using the gate furniture.

- A mixture of manual and PIR lighting units positioned to illuminate car parks, footpaths and access points into the building so that it is visible as a deterrent.
- Waste Bins. – To reduce the fire risk to the building, wheelie bins & skips to have lockable lids and be located 8m away from the building, secured within a lockable compound. Refuse to be collected weekly.
- Ground foliage such as prickly plants (Hawthorn/Blackthorn) can blend into the surrounding environment and break up the lower areas of the fence as well as providing a barrier for the intruder to cross on their escape.
- CCTV coverage which has a 28 day recordable storage can provide evidence of intrusion/vandalism or assist in identifying intruders.

Inner Circulation Areas, Gates and Fencing:

The second line of defence;

- Designed to control movement and provide secure play/activity areas for the pupils. Again the use of weldmesh or Diamex fencing is pleasing and reliable.
- All inner gates to be lockable using a quality padlock based on the Best-Lock key system. Keys to be restricted to named members of staff only.
- All external areas, fixtures and fittings to be inspected regularly and maintained.
- Regularly inspect and maintain all gates, fences and security systems.
- Identify a single access point for visitors with clearly displayed directional signs.
- Eliminate all climbing points such as drainpipes which can be enclosed with a guard and low walls and window sills to be sloped at a 45° angle to eliminate a foot step.

Internal Building security:

This is your last line of defence but in some ways easiest to control;

- All visitors after the start of the school day to sign in / out at the office and if in contact with the pupil's, to be accompanied around the school.
- During close down periods such as after school, weekends and holidays internal doors can be secured using Mag-Lock technology linked to the fire alarm to prevent unauthorised access through the school. Doors will fail to safe on activation of the alarm. (Note: The areas of the building being occupied must maintain a safe fire exit route to a final fire exit.)
- Relocate the "Alarm Activation Point! (Red Break-Glass) from the visitors holding area to the corridor side of the inner door.
- Additional locks on secured storage, Offices, Caretakers rooms, etc.
- Intruder alarm to be installed linked to a 24/7 monitoring station.
- For the safety of lone working staff and/or as protection against an intruder, install a panic alarm in isolated areas of the building(s)
- Maintain good housekeeping and put away all attractive items when not in use.
- Use of CCTV to monitor movement and behaviour of pupils and visitors.

Intruder.

- Situations relating to an intrusion onto the school premises or access by tailgating into the building can vary widely. This may be a lost or confused member of the public, an excited parent or a determined intruder focused on causing disruption, damage or assault on staff or pupils. It may not be terrorism related. If you have any concerns, particularly if the person(s) are not cooperating follow the procedure at "Appendix 2" and implement your emergency procedure for a Lock-Down of the premises.

Lockdown.

The Lock-Down procedure is designed to withdraw all pupils and staff working outside back into the building and those working or moving internally around the school to return to a place of safety and secure the entrances and internal doors to the rooms in use. Guidance to follow is at "Appendix 3.1" and "3.2"

Suspect Package and Bomb Threats.

The easiest way to disrupt the school's routine and spread anxiety and confusion is to make a malicious threat of a bomb or leave a suspect package on the premises.

Assessing the credibility of bomb threats

Evaluating the credibility of a threat is a critical task, particularly if the attack being threatened is imminent. This is a tactic used to place additional pressure on decision makers. Police will assess the threat at the earliest opportunity. When specific intelligence is known to police, advice will be issued accordingly; however, in the absence of detailed information, it will be necessary for senior management to consider a number of factors:

- is the threat part of a series? If so, what has happened elsewhere or previously?
- can the location of the claimed bomb(s) be known with precision? If so, is a bomb or suspicious package visible at the location identified? If a suspect device or package is visible, dial 999 and then proceed with implementation of evacuation procedures in cooperation with emergency services and police.
- considering a hoaxer's desire to influence behavior, is there any reason to believe their words?
- if the threat is imprecise, could an **external** evacuation inadvertently move people closer to the hazard? In this case, a dynamic assessment of the situation is needed to determine the most appropriate course of action. Your response will be based on the facts known to you at that time as the incident occurs.

In the event of a suspect package being found see the advice at "Appendix 4"

Actions to consider

Responsibility for the initial decision making remains with the senior management of the school being threatened. Do not delay your decision-making process waiting for the arrival of police. Police will assess the credibility of the threat at the earliest opportunity. All bomb threats should be reported to the police and their subsequent advice followed accordingly. It is essential that appropriate plans are in place, plans should be **event** and **location** specific.

The decision to evacuate the building or stay within the building should be based on the initial threat information. The general rule is that if the device is within the building you should evacuate, but if the device is outside of the building it may be safer to stay inside.

Options to manage the risk include:

External evacuation

Evacuation will be appropriate when directed by police and/or it is reasonable to assume the threat is credible, and when evacuation will move people towards a safer location.

It is important to appoint people, familiar with the evacuation and assembly points, to act as marshals and assist with this procedure where possible. At least two assembly points should be identified in opposing directions, and at least 500 metres from the suspicious item, incident or location. Where possible the assembly point should **not** be a car park. You may wish to seek specialist advice to help identify suitable assembly points and alternative options as part of your planning. It is essential that evacuation plans exist; they should be event and location specific. The police will establish cordons depending upon the size of an identified suspect device. Always follow police directions and avoid assembly close to a police cordon.

Internal or inwards evacuation ('invacuation'):

There are occasions when it is safer to remain inside a building. Staying in your school and moving people away from external windows/walls on the effective face of the building (if known) is relevant when it is known that a bomb is not within or immediately adjacent to your building.

If the suspect device is outside your school, people may be exposed to greater danger if the evacuation route inadvertently takes them past the device. A safer alternative may be the use of internal protected spaces but this type of inwards evacuation needs significant pre-planning and will require expert structural advice to help identify an internal safe area within your building. These locations should be included in your plans. If the location of the device threatened is unknown, evacuation represents a credible and justifiable course of action.

Decision not to evacuate or to inwardly evacuate

This will be reasonable and proportionate if, after an evaluation by the senior management, the threat is deemed implausible (e.g. a deliberate hoax). In such circumstances police may provide additional advice and guidance relating to other risk management options. It may be considered reasonable to ask staff familiar with the premises, for example, fire wardens, to check their immediate surroundings to identify anything out of place.

Checking your building(s) for suspicious items - Search Considerations

Regular searches of your establishment, proportionate to the risks faced, will enhance a good security culture and reduce the risk of a suspicious item being placed or remaining unnoticed for long periods. Additionally, if you receive a bomb threat and depending upon how credible it is, you may decide to conduct a 'visible search'.

To that end:

- ensure plans are in place to carry out an effective search in response to a bomb threat
- senior management will need to identify the most appropriate person(s) to coordinate and take responsibility for conducting searches
- initiate a search using communications by the most appropriate practicable means, for example, over a public address system (coded messages avoid unnecessary disruption and alarm), by text message, radio, telephone cascade or IT systems.
- divide your venue into areas of a manageable size for 1 or 2 searchers; ideally staff should follow a search plan and search in pairs to ensure nothing is missed (fire sweep procedures might be used to capture all areas)
- ensure those conducting searches are familiar with their areas of responsibility. Those who regularly work in an area are best placed to spot unusual or suspicious items; consider fire wardens for their own respective sweep areas
- focus on areas that are open to the public; enclosed areas (e.g. meeting rooms, cloakrooms, stairs, corridors, lifts etc.) evacuation routes and assembly points, car parks, other external areas such as sports facilities.
- develop appropriate techniques for staff to be able to routinely search public areas without alarming any pupils or visitors present
- **under no circumstances should any suspicious item be touched or moved in any way. Immediately start evacuation and dial 999**
- ensure all visitors and staff know who to report a suspicious item to and have the confidence to report suspicious behaviour; consider signage that outlines instruction for unattended items.

Pupils Under Test / Exam Conditions.

Schools throughout the year will carry out formal tests and exams as part of the curriculum. At such times the stress on both pupils and staff can be increased with a major concern in regards what action to take whilst the exam is in progress. Guidance to assist you in reaching a decision is at "Appendix 6"

Instruction and training

All staff and pupils must be provided with suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training in respect of emergency arrangements for dealing with an intrusion, suspect package or bomb threats.

It is vital that regular training which is age appropriate is carried out in support of the emergency to ensure all are familiar with the procedures, evacuation arrangements and assembly points. Disabled staff and pupils should already have a personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs) and be individually briefed on their evacuation procedures. Similarly all visitors should be briefed to remain with the member of staff they are visiting and follow their instructions.

Familiarising through testing and exercising will increase the likelihood of an effective response to an evacuation and aid the decision- making process, i.e., when not to evacuate/invacuate.

Communication and Media

During or after a security incident all staff must not discuss the situation or the schools response with any medial request or on face-book, etc. Communications will be via a senior manager only. Following the actual threat or event that results in an evacuation of a building, a management de-brief would be completed.

All staff must avoid revealing details about specific incidents to the media or through social media. Do not provide details of the threat, the decision- making process relating to evacuation (internal or external) or why a decision not to evacuate was taken.

Releasing details of the circumstances may:

- be an objective of the hoaxer and provide them with a perceived credibility
- cause unnecessary alarm to others
- be used by those planning to target other venues
- elicit copycat incidents
- may adversely affect a subsequent police investigation

The Threat from Terrorism on School Trips.

Government advice is often limited in regards school visits. However the following principles should be implemented when taking part in any visit or activity away from your school.

- In planning your visit, consider where and when what else is happening that day. You may want to consider an alternative venue or the date of the visit.
- Have a "Plan B" and make it known to staff.
- Check with the hotel and/or venues emergence procedure and inform all staff who are supporting the pupils prior to the visit

- During the visit remain vigilant and stay together as a group
- If you suspect anything is amiss or suspicious, inform the local security guard or the police
- Follow the instructions given by the emergency services and move quickly under control to the designated safe area
- Remember during the visit, if you have any concerns, withdraw and go onto the next activity or venue
- If you are split into small groups, ensure all staff have access to a mobile phone and the numbers of both your school, the Council's Central Watch (01942 404040) and other group members.

In reality, the UK is a large area with many public venues of interest providing both social and educational activities and places of interest. To put it into perspective, the overall risk to you as an individual being caught up in an incident is small, but not impossible. You are however at a greater risk of being involved in a RTA when travelling to or from the venue.

The final choice whether to go on a planned visit remains with the Senior Management and Governors of the school. The LA can assist in monitoring all visits and offer advice and information to assist you in making an informed decision. The most effective way we can support you before and during the visit, is by all visits being recorded on the EVOLVE system (This is an on-line system for the planning, approval and management of educational visits and curriculum activities) to notify heads and the EVC's of any advice released via the Government.

Further Information.

You can watch a YouTube video about 'Run, Hide and Tell' at the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gkj8AQrKLD4>

More information can be found on the National Police Chief's Council at www.npcc.police.uk <<http://www.npcc.police.uk>>

National Counter Terrorism Security Office
www.nactso.gov.uk

PREMISES SECURITY PROCEDURE.

Premises		Inspection date	
Address		Inspector by	
Low Risk 1 2 3 4 5 High Risk			
Part 1 : Incidence of Crime in the Last 12 months			
1	Trespass		
	No cases of trespass onto school grounds	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Trespassers commonly present in school grounds
2	Vandalism		
	No cases of vandalism reported	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent vandalism to school buildings/grounds
3	Theft/Burglary		
	No cases of theft or burglary	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent theft or burglary
4	Fire		
	No arson attacks in the locality	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Schools in the locality have suffered from arson attacks
5	Safety Attacks on Staff or Pupils		
	No attacks or threats reported	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Attacks inside school or in the vicinity of the school
6	Drug/Solvent Abuse		
	No problems reported	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	School or locality experience drug or solvent abuse
Part 2: Environment and Buildings			
1	Incidence of Crime in Surrounding Area		
	Locality has a low crime rate	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Locality has a high crime rate as reported to the Police.
2	School Overlooked from Roads and /or Housing		
	Grounds clearly visible to the public passing by the school.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Areas Unobserved.
3	Boundaries Fencing and Gates		
	Boundaries are well defined with fences and gates to limit intrusion	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No fences or gates preventing unauthorised access
4	Public Footpaths/Rights of Way Through School Grounds		
	No footpath and grounds not used by the Community	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Footpath passing through the school grounds & open fields policy
5	Clearly Defined Entrances		
	Entrance with signage directing visitors to the Reception Office	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No clear entrance or signage
6	Well Organised Reception Holding Area and Visitors Control		
	Pass system in operation with badges issued to visitors	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No system of recording visitors
7	Car Parking		
	Car Parks well-lit and overlooked	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No safe place to park, Car parks unlit and not overlooked
8	Condition and Appearance of Buildings		
	Buildings maintained in good repair, No graffiti/vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Buildings in a state of disrepair and vandalism present
9	Detached and Temporary Buildings		

	No building detached from main block	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Detached buildings including Temporary mobiles
10	Recesses and Internal Courtyards		
	No place for intruders to hide and/or break-in unobserved	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Places for intruders to hide unobserved
11	Secure Exit Doors		
	Exit door other than final fire exits secured	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Doors easily forced, Inadequate locks fitted
12	Secure Windows and Roof-lights		
	Windows and roof-lights protected against intrusion	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Windows and roof-lights have easy access
13	Valuable Equipment that is Secured		
	Computers/TV's equipment stored in a secure store	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment left unsecured
14	Community Ethos and Support for the School		
	Strong community & parental support	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant community & parent involvement
15	Out of Hours Use of School Facilities		
	No reported problems and/or security issues for clubs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Security issues due to out of hours use. Community facility
Part 3: Security Measures			
1	School Watch Scheme		
	System established for reporting suspicious incidents	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No scheme in operation
2	Pupil Involvement		
	Successful youth action group or school Council	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No involvement in Security
3	Security Lighting		
	Floodlighting of all entrances, footpaths and building facades	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	None or ineffective lighting
4	Intruder Alarm		
	Full protection and level 1 police response	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No system installed
5	Fire Detection / Sprinkler System		
	Full automatic fire detection linked to a Central Watch station	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No Automatic detection
6	Property Marking		
	All valuable property marked and kept in a secure store.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No marking of property
7	Internal Fencing & Gates to control Movement		
	Movement restricted around the site.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No restriction on movement
8	Internal doors are able to be secured		
	Internal doors secured when not in use.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Free access throughout the school building(s)
9	Cash Handling/Safekeeping		
	Secure methods in operation	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Procedures lacking and/or enforced
10	CCTV		
	Total surveillance & monitoring in place	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No CCTV or monitoring of the premises
Security Risk			
	Part 1 – Crime	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(0 – 36)

	Part 2 – Environment/Buildings		(0 – 90)	
	Part 3 – Security Measures		(0 – 60)	
	Grand Total		(0 – 186)	Risk
Risk Response				
Low = 1 – 51		Monitor		
Medium – 52 – 105		Implement action plan within resources available		
High = 106 - 155		Immediate action required		
General Observations/Comments				
Recommendations/Improvements				
Conclusions				
Name			Date	

INTRUDER THREAT PROCEDURE

Actions of School Staff in the event of a Serious Intruder Threat.

In the event of an armed intruder threat, always follow these three steps:

- **Run**
- **Hide**
- **Tell**

DO NOT activate the fire alarm for an armed intruder threat. Activation would result in staff evacuating via designated escape routes and potentially into harm, depending on the location of the intruder(s).

RUN

- Run to a place of safety. This is a far better option than to surrender or negotiate:
- Escape if you can – If possible use emergency (fire) exit doors
- Consider the safest options
- Is there a safe route? RUN if not HIDE
- Can you get there without exposing yourself to greater danger?
- Insist others leave with you
- Leave belongings behind

HIDE

- It's better to hide, if possible, than to confront. If you cannot RUN then HIDE:
- Find cover from gunfire, or other threat
- If you can see the attacker, they may be able to see you
- Cover from view does not mean you are safe, bullets go through glass, brick, wood and metal
- Find cover from gunfire e.g. substantial brickwork or heavy reinforced walls
- Be aware of your exits
- Try not to get trapped
- Be quiet, silence your phone and turn off vibrate
- Lock and barricade yourself in
- Move away from the door – Sit or lie down on the floor

TELL

- When safe to do so, call 999 - What do the police need to know? If you cannot speak or make a noise, listen to the instructions given to you by the police:
- Location - Where are the suspects?
- Direction - Where did you last see the suspects?

- Descriptions – Describe the attacker, numbers, features, clothing, weapons etc.
- Further information – Casualties, type of injury, building information, entrances, exits, hostages etc.
- Stop other people entering the building if it is safe to do so

ARMED POLICE RESPONSE

- Follow officers instructions
- Remain calm
- Can you move to a safer area?
- Avoid sudden movements that may be considered a threat
- Keep your hands in view

ARMED OFFICERS MAY

- Point guns at you
- Treat you firmly
- Question you
- Be unable to distinguish you from the attacker
- Officers will evacuate you when it is safe to do so

REMEMBER to take precautionary steps to help reduce the risk of an attack: Every day

- Be alert to what is going on around you
- Report anything suspicious at the earliest opportunity - tell your manager but don't delay in reporting to either the police on 999 or to the Anti-Terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321
- Ensure that your social media security settings are set to private and be mindful of what information you are sharing.

While you're at work

- Always wear your work pass when you're in an official building and be mindful of anyone not wearing theirs - get comfortable asking them for proof of their permission to be there.
- Be mindful of tailgating. If somebody attempts to follow you through a secure door or gate which requires a pass or code to gain access, whether on foot or in a vehicle, always ensure that person is authorised to access the area.

You must STAY SAFE:

- What are your plans? Think about what you would do if there was an incident.
- Consider local arrangements, including personal emergency evacuation plans; are there people that might need assistance with escape?

Leigh St Peter's CE Primary school

Emergency Lock-Down Procedures.

(Please read as part of our school safety and security policy)

The lock down procedures could be triggered by a number of situations including:

- A stray animal on site.
- An incident in the local community.
- An unauthorised person on site.
- An instruction given by the Emergency Services in the response to a local situation.

If one of these instances occurs it is prudent to ask staff and children to stay in the room where they are until a senior member of staff can ascertain the level of risk, if any. As such, we will action the lock down procedures below. We will ensure we remain as calm as possible to ensure the children are emotionally supported.

Alert Sound: The below prompts will indicate the lock down procedures should be actioned immediately.

(Change to own procedures) e.g. A senior member of staff **ONLY** will activate the school bell sounding 3 short blasts of two seconds each a five second pause and again 3 short blasts.

If possible the school office and senior management to have known to them all mobile phone numbers to staff and insert them into the fast-dial facility of their phones.

Action: The action below must be implemented once the Lock-Down alert has been activated.

- All pupils and staff should with immediate effect remain in their classroom and lock both the classroom entrance and close the fire exit (If provided) door.
- Any staff or children out of their room should return to their relevant classroom or the nearest safe room.
- All window blinds to be closed and lights turned off.
- **STAY CALM. Pupils can continue with the lesson or other activity**
- Staff in offices should remain in the office which they are based.
- All authorised visitors working within the building to make their way to the staff room and await further instructions.
- If it is safe to do so - A named person to lock the front entrance door and inner door to the building reception holding area
- (Change as required) e.g. A senior manager to evaluate the incident, to ascertain the next actions required.
- (Change as required) e.g. Kitchen staff to lock the outer kitchen door then await further instructions from a senior manager.

- **Call 999** and ask for police assistance, stating your school name and address.
 - (School Name:)
 - (Address:.....)
 - (Contact Number:)
 - **Provide a brief description of the situation**
- Follow the instruction given by the Police.
- If it is safe to do so, inform the LA’s Director of Children’s Services of your situation
- The Director or a nominated person will inform the Civil Contingencies of the incident.

End of Incident:

(Change to own procedures) e.g. Once the situation is resolved, a senior member of staff **ONLY** will activate the school bell sounding 3 short blasts of two seconds each a five second pause and again 3 short blasts to notify staff that the lock down has been released.

- On completion of the incident inform the LA’s Director of Children’s Services of the situation and request any further support you may require. Tel: 01942 486000.

Debrief:

The senior manager to debrief all staff on the incident and inform all parents what had occurred, providing reassurance for the safety of all children and staff.

- Ofsted to be informed, if the situation relates to a safeguarding issue.
- Intruder/Lock-down procedure will be reviewed.
- Review any Personal Evacuation Plans for staff/pupils requiring assistance.

Date approved:	
Review Date:	
Headteacher’s Signature :	

Further Guidance

In planning and evaluating your procedure, look at the building from an intruders view point. Windows, doors, access controls, etc.

To instigate a lock-down, you must **not** use the building fire alarm as this will result in confusion and possibly lead to staff and pupils exiting the building and putting themselves at risk. If you do not have an electrical bell you could use one of the following methods.

- Manual operated rotary fire bell.
- Intercom, if phones or speakers are located throughout the school building.
- Manual operated Air Horn.

- School Whistle, as you would in a playground.
- If your IT server can be programmed, use a pop-up alert.

In place of sounding an alarm (Bell) you may wish to consider using a known phrase as part of a message to staff. This should not alert the intruder and may assist in the children remaining calm during the initial stages of a lock-down.

If you need to evacuate the building do so only under the instructions of the emergency services and all pupils and staff of the class to stay together.

On completion of your school procedure, bring it to the attention of all staff and complete a practice drill to evaluate the suitability of the procedure. You should also record such practice drills to demonstrate your management preparedness for the safeguarding of both the pupils and staff under your control.

SUSPECT PACKAGE PROCEDURE

Actions of school staff on discovery of suspect parcels, packages and other suspect unattended items.

On finding a suspect package or an object that cannot be accounted for in any way:

STAFF SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO TOUCH OR MOVE THE SUSPECT ITEM

SUSPECT PACKAGES OR ITEMS DISCOVERED IN A BUILDING

- Do not use a mobile phone or similar communication device within close vicinity of the package
- Contact the school office without delay (Land Line) Tel: 01942 and tell them you have found a suspect item.
- Provide detail of the item including a description and the exact location found
- The Receptionist will escalate your call immediately through notification to the relevant senior manager and the police

POSTAL PACKAGES

- Can be received in many forms that include envelopes, parcels, padded 'Jiffy' bags, etc.
- Can be delivered by post or by hand.
- Might be designed to explode when opened.

The following signs should alert you to the possibility that the package contains an explosive device:

- Grease marks on envelope or wrapping.
- An unusual odour such as marzipan or oil.
- Visible wiring or tin foil, especially if the package is damaged.
- Envelopes may feel very heavy for size.
- Uneven weight distribution.
- Contents may be rigid in a flexible envelope.
- Delivery by hand from an unknown source or posted from an unusual place.
- Excessive wrapping.
- Poor handwriting, spelling or typing.
- Might be incorrectly addressed.
- Includes too many stamps for the weight of the package.

If one or more of the above is evident in an envelope or package, put it down gently and walk away.

- Treat all suspect packages as a potential threat
- Do not place the item into anything (including water) and do not attempt to contain the item, do not put anything on top of it
- Establish if anyone is expecting the envelope or package
- Follow the procedure above for 'discovery of a suspect package or item' and be prepared to evacuate the immediate area
- If possible attempt to contact the sender of the suspect envelope or package
- It is most likely that the majority of packages are safe but it is always best to act on the side of caution.

In all cases, report any suspect item, either received by delivery or found left unattended, to a senior manager ASAP.

As time allows, contact the Director of Children's Services / LA, Tel; 01942 486000 and provide a summary of the incident and action taken.

BOMB THREAT PROCEDURE

Actions of school staff on receiving bomb threat communications.

If you receive a telephone threat you should:

- **do not** activate the 'fire alarm', this is extremely important
- stay calm and listen carefully to the caller
- use the attached bomb threat checklist for key information that should be recorded
- if practical, keep the caller talking and alert a colleague to dial 999
- if displayed on your phone, note the number of the caller, otherwise, dial 1471 to obtain the number once the call has ended
- if the threat is a recorded message write down as much detail as possible
- If the threat is received via text message do not reply to, forward or delete the message. Note the number of the sender and follow police advice
- contact a member of the Senior Management Team without delay and tell them you have received a bomb threat
- the school office staff will escalate the threat immediately through notification to the relevant senior manager

If the threat is delivered face-to-face:

- try to remember as many distinguishing characteristics of the threat-maker as possible.

If discovered in a written note, letter or as graffiti:

- treat as police evidence and stop other people touching the item

If the threat is received via email or social media application:

- **do not** reply to, forward or delete the message
- note the sender's email address or username/user ID for social media applications
- **do not** delete anything; preserve all web log files to help the police investigation

REMEMBER **Dial 999** and follow police advice.

In all cases, report any bomb threat to the Director of Children's Services as soon as possible, Tel: 01942 486000.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON RECEIPT OF A BOMB THREAT.

1. Remain calm and talk to the caller.
2. Note the callers number if displayed on your phone.
3. If the threat has been sent via email or social media, see appropriate section below.
4. If you are able to record the call, do so...
5. Write down the exact wording of the threat:

(When. Where. What. How. Why. Time)

ASK THOSE QUESTIONS & RECORD ANSWERS AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE:

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | Where exactly is the bomb right now? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 2. | When is it going to explode? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 3. | What does it look like? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 4. | What does the bomb contain? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 5. | How will it be detonated? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 6. | Did you place the bomb?
If not you, who did? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 7. | What is your name? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 8. | What is your address? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 9. | What is your phone number? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |
| 10. | Do you represent a group or are you acting alone? | <input style="width: 100%; height: 25px;" type="text"/> |

11. Why have you placed the bomb?

Record time and call completed:

INFORM BUILDING SECURITY/COORDINATING MANAGER

Name and telephone number of person informed:

DIAL 999 AND INFORM POLICE

Time Informed

This part should be completed once the caller has hung up and the police / building security / coordinating manager have been informed.

Date and time of call:

Duration of call:

The telephone number that received the call

ABOUT THE CALLER:

Male	Female	Nationality	Age
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

TRHREAT LANGUAGE:

Well-spoken	Irrational	Taped	Foul	Incoherent
<input type="checkbox"/>				

CALLER'S VOICE:

Calm	Crying	Clearing Throat	Angary	Nasal		
<input type="checkbox"/>						
Slurred	Excited	Stutter	Disguised	Slow	Lisp	Accent*
<input type="checkbox"/>						
Rapid	Deep	Familiar**	Laughter	Hoarse	Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>					

What Accent

If the voice sounded familiar, who did it sound like?

Street Noises	House Noised	Animal Noises	Crockery	Motor
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Clear	Voice	Static	PA System	Booth	Music
<input type="checkbox"/>					
Factory Machinery	Office Machinery		Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="text"/>		

REMARKS:

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Signature:		Print Name:		Date :	
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ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON RECEIPT OF A BOMB THREAT SENT VIA EMAIL OR SOCIAL MEDIA

1. **DO NOT** reply to, forward or delete the message
2. If sent via email, note the senders address.
3. If sent via social media, what application has been used and what is the username / ID
4. **Dial 999** and follow police guidance
5. Preserve all school web log files to assist with the police investigation. (As a guide – from seven (7) days prior to the threat message and for 48 hours after.)

Signature:		Print Name:		Date :	
-------------------	--	--------------------	--	------------------	--

GUIDANCE DURING TEST / EXAM CONDITIONS

- All candidates must be informed of the evacuation procedure before the exam starts.
- The attendance register for each room must be completed prior to the exam starting.
- In the event of the fire alarm sounding the exam must be stopped immediately.
- Candidates are to be kept under normal exam conditions in the gym/theatre/unit and await further instruction from or in his/her absence..... Contact will be made with the invigilator in the exam room via the radio.
- If candidates are in a separate exam room they must be brought to a designated place by the invigilator.
- Should an evacuation be necessary the assembly point will be given to all present. All candidates must remain together during the evacuation.
- All exam stationary and personal belongings must be left in the exam room.
- Exam rooms to be made safe by the senior invigilator or designated member of staff.
- Complete security must be adhered to at all times.
- Once evacuated the candidates must not communicate with each other or by mobile phone.
- If evacuation is necessary there should be one invigilator nominated to a group of 30 candidates.
- Once allowed back into the exam room, the candidates should be reminded of rules and regulations and a line should be drawn on the answer sheet to show at what point the fire alarm sounded. A full report will be made to the exam board by a senior member of the school staff.
- If it is impossible for the exam to continue a senior member of staff will seek advice from the exam board.

SCHOOL OFF SITE VISITS

The UK terrorist threat is set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre and the Security Forces.

Due to the nature of terrorist acts the available advice published by the government is limited in regards to security information for tourism or school visits. I have therefore used the existing guidance published by the police as the general advice relevant to school visits.

There are no restrictions on where or when to visit places of interest or attractions in the UK. However, given the number and type of incidents that may occur it is good practice to regularly review your schools emergency response procedure.

When Visiting Attractions/Venues

- Ensure you have available a fully charged mobile phone for emergency use.
- Be alert to what is going on around you.
- Report anything suspicious at the earliest opportunity - tell your Group Leader but don't delay in reporting to either to police on 999 or to the Anti-Terrorist - Hotline on 0800 789 321.
- Be mindful of what information you are discussing in regards your itinerary.
- Be mindful of tailgating. If somebody attempts to follow you through a secure door or gate which requires a pass to gain access.

In the event of a firearms or weapons attack, always follow these three steps:

- **Run**
- Stay together and run to a place of safety. This is a far better option than to surrender or negotiate. If there's nowhere to go then...
- **Hide**
 - It's better to hide, if possible, than to confront. Remember to turn your phone to silent and turn off vibrate. Barricade yourself in if you can. Then finally and only when it's safe to do so...
- **Tell**
 - Tell the police by calling 999 or for non-emergencies 101

Follow the instructions given by the Emergency Services.

Keep your school management informed of any incidents and the action you have taken. The school management to inform and keep updated the Director of Children's Services to enable any additional support to be made available.

October 2020

USEFUL CONTACT NUMBERS

In aid of the school management and staff to respond to an emergency or concern, the following contact numbers relating to the information contained in this procedure are provided:

..... School.		
School Emergency Response Team.		
School Address.		
.....		
.....		
Tel: 01942		
School Staff	Name	Telephone No's
Headteacher		
Deputy Headteacher		
School Business Manager		
School Site Manager		
Other		
Other		
Chair of Governor		
Vice Chair of Governors		
Local Authority		
Dir of Children's Services		01942 486000
A-Dir Children's Services		01942 486000
Central Watch		01942 404040
Civil Contingencies		01942 486775
Public Relations Manager		01942 827116
External		
Emergency Services	Fire/Police/Ambulance	999
Non-Emergencies	Police	101
Anti-Terrorist Hot Line	Report a concern	0800 789 321

Appendix Five

CHILDREN MISSING EDUCATION CHECKLIST June 2018 v 2

As outlined in the statutory guidance for Local Authorities Children missing education are children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school.

Where a pupil has not returned to school for ten days without authorisation the school and the local authority have a responsibility to jointly make reasonable enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the child. The appropriate completion of this checklist ensures that the Local Authority and school have fulfilled this responsibility.

It is school's responsibility to follow up all unexplained and unexpected absences in a timely manner and every effort should be made to establish the reason for a pupil's absence. If you require advice and guidance please contact the Early Help Hub on

It is important that one checklist is completed for each child within the family, please do not include all children on one.

During the first 10 days of absence (reason unknown), school must complete section 1. If, having completed the checklist the child's whereabouts remains unknown, please make a referral to the Children's Duty Team cindutyteam@wigan.gov.uk within 5 days or earlier if section 1 is completed. KCSIE 2020

At any point if you feel a child is at risk of significant harm, FGM, human trafficking or sexual exploitation refer immediately to social care please contact 01942 828300

Child Missing from Education (CME) Form

Information requested	Response
Child's name:	
DOB:	
Child's address:	
Previous Address (if known):	
School:	
Parent/carer's name:	
Parent/carer's address:	
Contact names and numbers (including all emergency contacts and relationship to child):	

<p>Reason for CME checks:</p> <p>Other agencies involved:</p> <p>Known vulnerabilities/risk factors:</p> <p>Consider following areas in relation to both adults in the home and the child (this is not an exhaustive list): SEND, Child protection concerns, Missing from Home episodes, CSE, offending, alcohol and substance misuse, poor mental or physical health</p> <p>Date:</p>	
--	--

All boxes must be completed, if not relevant please enter N/A

Section 1

SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY	Date(s) Time	Outcome	Name and Team
<p>1. School to attempt to contact parent within 1 working day</p> <p>Truancy Call, First Day calling, Text, Email, all emergency contacts. Please detail all contact methods - whether a message was left, if the phone is working, is there an international dialling tone.</p>			
<p>2. School to check possible whereabouts with staff and pupils?</p> <p>This should include checking with family friends, all staff members, the child's friends, social media</p>			
<p>4. Visit to address(es) by school.</p> <p>Leave card if no answer Does the property look empty? Is someone at home but not answering the door? NB if school policy does not permit home visit a police welfare check to be requested</p>			
<p>5. Contact made with involved agencies within 5 working days (Social Care, EMAS team, School Nurse etc)</p>			

6. Contact made with agencies to understand when they last had contact/saw the child (no consent needed) - Social care - school nurse (when did health have any contact with the child)			
NB – Has the child actually been seen? State when & by whom If not seen, what further action has been taken? (Refer to CME Policy Doc for advice)			

All boxes must be completed, if not relevant please enter N/A
Please note that if the child is located (other than out of borough) they are not a CME and policies in relation to school attendance should be followed

Section 2

Local Authority checks (contact numbers in appendix)	Date(s) Time	Outcome	Name and Team
Allocated worker to make contact with the referrer for an update to confirm the child is still missing			
Early Help module check to understand Early Help and social care activity. If other agencies are identified on EHM contact them			
Home visit (to confirm resident status). Speak to neighbours for any further information Leave card if no answer Does the property look empty? Is someone at home but not answering the door?			
Housing check Wigan and Leigh Homes Serco Supported housing			
Check agencies – Probation Police GP Targeted Services Adults (Mosaic) Health - complete proforma and send to named nurse for safeguarding (access to local and national GP database)			

Benefits Check- including Child Benefit- If suspected benefit fraud email multi.agency.tco@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk			
Council Tax Check			
Contact any other authority identified where a child may have gone to /send information/ request form securely(refer to CME contact list) and request that the new LA confirm contact with the child Request written confirmation that the child is being tracked through the Local Authority's CME process and/or admissions			
Check with UKBA (use enquiry form) if concerned that child has left the UK If suspected human trafficking, contact traffickingandslavery@gmp.police.uk Contact Prevent/Channel			
Contact Pupil Inclusion for message to be sent via S2S lost pupils database			
All data including contacts, referrals etc to be uploaded to student folder on AGMA			
Quality Assurance Check (to be signed by Manager)		Manager's signature and date	

Outcomes:	Choose one option from below:
	Located: no longer CME (on roll in borough)
	Located- not on roll CME
	Moved out of borough- located confirmed CME
	EHE
	Not Located
Manager's recommendations:	
To be taken to the next CME panel and for a decision to be made, either to close or make dormant.	

Outcome of CME panel decision:	

Appendix Six

Operation Encompass Teachers' Helpline

Details of the Operation Encompass Helpline can be found here –
<https://www.operationencompass.org/>

If you wish to speak to an educational/child psychologist following an Encompass referral you are now able to contact the Operation Encompass Teachers' National Helpline, 8.00am to 11.00am, Monday to Friday on 0845 646 0890

[Operation Encompass Online Key Adult Training](#)