

Ambler

Primary School and Children's Centre

Safeguarding and Child Protection policy

October 2017



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1. Maria Galster (Inclusion Leader)

The DSL Deputies are:

1. Juliet Benis (Headteacher)
2. Helen Ryan (Deputy Headteacher)
3. Kym Julien (Extended day Co-ordinator)

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Safety, Service and Communications Committee when the Headteacher will report on its operation and effectiveness.

Next review with the Safety, Service and Communications Committee: October 2018

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1. Introduction

All children have the right to be safe from harm and abuse

This school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 places a duty upon the school to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Safeguarding is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

Our school will fulfil local and national responsibilities in line with the following:

- (a) Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 :
- (b) Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016. All staff should read Part One.
- (c) 5th Edition London Child Protection Procedures 2015:
[London Safeguarding Children Board: Child Protection Procedures](#)
- (d) What to do if you're Worried a Child is being Abused
- (e) Information Sharing
- (f) Mental Health & Behaviour In Schools

[Mental health and behaviour in schools - Publications - GOV.UK](#)

All of the above are available to staff either in hard copy or electronically.

All school staff are knowledgeable about what constitutes abuse and know the signs and symptoms of abuse.

The school is committed to providing an environment where children can play, learn, develop and achieve and where they are safeguarded and are enabled to tell or communicate if they are being harmed in some way. We are committed to ensuring that all staff are sensitive to issues of race, culture, gender and diversity but these issues should never be a barrier to sharing and reporting concerns about children.

All staff including teaching and non teaching staff, temporary and supply staff, clerical and domestic staff, volunteers and staff working on site employed by other services and agencies and those working with children and families in the community, have a statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and must be aware of and fully conversant with this policy. All staff must have access to the policy and follow the school's procedures and guidance at all times. For the purposes of this document, the term 'staff' will apply to those listed above.

Because of their day to day contact with children, staff in this school are well placed to observe possible signs of abuse in children.

It is neither the role nor responsibility of those working with children in the school to assess, diagnose or investigate whether a child is at risk of or suffering harm or abuse. It is the responsibility of all staff to be aware of the need to report any concerns about a child to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as a matter of priority or to one of the deputy Designated Members of Staff in his/her absence.

2. Overall Aims

The purpose of our Child Protection Policy is to:

- Raise the awareness of all staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying concerns and reporting them as a matter of priority;
- Provide a framework to support staff in identifying concerns that a child may be suffering harm or abuse thereby enabling them to report those concerns without delay;
- Maintain an environment where children feel secure and are listened to and contribute to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust ethos in the school, built on mutual respect and shared values;
- Identify and protect the most vulnerable, identify individual needs where possible and developing plans to meet those needs;
- Ensure that the school has sufficient Designated Safeguarding Leads to enable one of them to be available or contactable at all times during the school day;
- Develop and promote effective working relationships with pupils, parents and with partner agencies;
- Provide a systematic means of monitoring children who are thought be at risk of harm or who are subject to child protection plans;
- Provide structured procedures within the school which will be followed by all staff when there are concerns about a child;
- Ensure that all adults working with children in the school community have undergone appropriate checks as to their suitability to work with children in line with the Department of Education, the Disclosure & Barring Service and Islington Council.
- Ensure that procedures are followed where an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer in accordance with the Department of Education Keeping Children Safe in Education, Part 4, with the involvement of the Safeguarding Lead in Education, Soola Georgiou, on 020 7527 5845/3747 and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Jo Moses, Safeguarding & Quality Assurance, Children's Social Care on 020 7527 8066/8101.

3. The Categories of Abuse and Signs and Indicators

There are four categories of abuse. The definition of each category is set out below with a non exhaustive list of possible signs and symptoms:

Physical

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

Recognising Physical Abuse

1. Unexplained injuries or burns, particularly if they are recurrent
2. Refusal to discuss injuries/refusal to discuss injuries
3. Improbable explanations for injuries/parent undisturbed by accident/injury
4. Untreated injuries or lingering illness not attended to
5. Admission of punishment which appears excessive
6. Shrinking from physical contact
7. Fear of returning home or of parents being contacted
8. Fear of undressing
9. Fear of medical help
10. Aggression/bullying
11. Over compliant behaviour or a 'watchful attitude'
12. Running away
13. Significant changes in behaviour without explanation
14. Deterioration in work
15. Unexplained pattern of absences which may serve to hide bruises or other physical injuries

Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising but the following must be considered as indicators of harm, unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided. Only a paediatric view around such explanations will be sufficient to dispel concerns listed:

1. Any bruising to a pre-crawling or pre-walking baby;

2. Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding;
3. Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead (rarely accidental, although a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive);
4. Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally;
5. Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times;
6. The outline of an object used (eg belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush)
7. Bruising or tears around, or behind the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting;
8. Bruising around the face;
9. Grasp marks on small children;

Bite marks

Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. If they are over 3cm in diameter, they are more likely to be made by an adult or older child;

Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, experienced medical opinion is required. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious eg:

1. Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns along the protuberance of the spine);
2. Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements;
3. Burns of uniform depth over a large area;
4. Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water of its own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks);
5. Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation
6. Scalds to the buttocks of a small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into hot liquid or bath

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint, and loss of function in the limb 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.

Emotional

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate.

It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Recognising emotional abuse

- Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical.
- The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse. Professionals should therefore be aware that emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.
- The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:
 - Developmental delay;
 - Abnormal attachment between a child and parent (e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or no attachment);
 - Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach;
 - Aggressive behaviour towards others;
 - Appeasing 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.
- Continual self-deprecation
- Fear of new situations
- Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- Self-harm or mutilation
- Compulsive stealing/scrounging
- Drug/solvent abuse
- 'Neurotic' behaviour – obsessive rocking, thumb sucking, and so on
- Air of detachment – 'don't care' attitude
- Social Isolation – does not join in and has few friends
- Desperate attention-seeking behaviour
- Eating problems, including overeating and lack of appetite
- Depression, withdrawal

Sexual abuse and exploitation (see page 30)

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing.

They may 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.

Recognising sexual abuse

- Sexual abuse can be very difficult to recognise and reporting sexual abuse can be an extremely traumatic experience for a child. Therefore both identification and disclosure rates are deceptively low.

- Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and / or fear. According to a recent study¹ three-quarters (72%) of sexually abused children did not tell anyone about the abuse at the time. Twenty-seven percent of the children told someone later, and around a third (31%) still had not told anyone about their experience/s by early adulthood.
- If a child makes an allegation of sexual abuse, it is very important that they are taken seriously. Allegations can often initially be indirect as the child tests the professional's response. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional / behavioural.

Behavioural indicators which may help professionals identify child sexual abuse include:

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

Physical indicators associated with child sexual abuse include:

- Pain or itching of genital area. Scratches, abrasions or persistent infections in the anal or genital regions
- Bruises, scratches, burns or bite marks on the body
- Blood on underclothes;
- Pregnancy in a child;
- 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.

Other signs of sexual abuse

- Pregnancy – particularly in the case of young adolescents who are evasive concerning the identity of the father
- Sexual awareness inappropriate to the child's age – shown, for example, in drawings, vocabulary, games, and so on

¹ Cawson et al's 2000 study for the NSPCC

- Frequent public masturbation
- Attempts to teach other children about sexual activity
- Refusing to stay with certain people or go to certain places
- Aggressiveness, anger anxiety, tearfulness
- Withdrawal from friends
- Frequent vaginal infections, discharge or odours
- Sexually transmitted diseases

Possible signs in older children

- Promiscuity, prostitution, provocative sexual behaviour
- Self-injury, self-destructive behaviour, suicide attempts
- Eating disorders
- Tiredness, lethargy, listlessness
- Over-compliant behaviour
- Sleep disturbances
- Unexplained gifts of money
- Depression
- Changes in behaviour
- Non attendance at school
- Talking about a new 'special' friend

Sex offenders have no common profile, and it is important for professionals to avoid attaching any significance to stereotypes around their background or behaviour. While media interest often focuses on 'stranger danger', research indicates that as much as 80 per cent of sexual offending occurs in the context of a known relationship, either family, acquaintance or colleague².

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic, emotional needs.

Recognising Neglect

It is rare that an isolated incident will lead to agencies becoming involved with a neglectful family. Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time. Professionals should therefore compile a chronology and discuss concerns with any other agencies which may be involved with the family, to establish whether seemingly minor incidents are in fact part of a wider pattern of neglectful parenting.

When working in areas where poverty and deprivation are commonplace professionals may become desensitised to some of the indicators of neglect. These include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet essential physical needs (e.g. adequate or appropriate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical or dental care);
- Failure by parents or carers to meet essential emotional needs (e.g. to feel loved and valued, to live in a safe, predictable home environment);
- 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 inappropriate carers (e.g. too young, complete strangers);
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent;
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods.

Disabled children and young people can be particularly vulnerable to neglect due to the increased level of care they may require.

Although neglect can be perpetrated consciously as an abusive act by a parent, it is rarely an act of deliberate cruelty. Neglect is usually defined as an omission of care by the child's parent, often due to one or more unmet needs of their own. These could include domestic violence, mental health issues, learning disabilities, substance misuse, or social isolation / exclusion, this list is not exhaustive.

While offering support and services to these parents, it is crucial that professionals maintain a clear focus on the needs of the child.

Possible signs of neglect

- Constant hunger

- Poor personal hygiene
- Inappropriate clothing
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
- Untreated medical problems
- Low self-esteem
- Poor social relationships
- Compulsive stealing or scrounging
- Constant tiredness

Signs to Watch Out For

Signs of low self-esteem

- Repeated talk of failure
- Deliberately seeking failure
- Denial or destruction of anything good
- Rejection of praise
- Pleasure in criticism
- Clowning, acting big, telling tall stories

Verbal signs of distress

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| • Self-denigration | – Worthlessness |
| • Pessimism | – Hopelessness |
| • Morbid thinking | – Suicidal thoughts |
| • Pathological thinking | – Self-blame |

Non-verbal signs of distress

- Loss of interest and withdrawal
- Irritability and tearfulness
- Tiredness and change in weight
- Poor concentration and deterioration of work
- Destructive behaviour*

- Morbid art work and writing*
- Lack of self-care (deliberate)*
- Deliberate failure*
- Self-harming*
- Suicide attempts*
- Arson*

**Particularly significant and should never be ignored.*

4. Referrals

If you have a concern that a child is being abused or is at risk of being abused, it is vitally important that you share the information with your Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately. You should record the information and include the date you received information or had concerns, the nature of the concern including any physical marks seen or anything that the child or someone else has told you. Please see Section 6 on Recording, and Section 5 Dealing with Disclosures. If you cannot find one of the designated safeguarding leads, you must promptly report your concerns to Children's Social Care yourself on 0207 527 7400 and follow up in writing CSCReferrals@islington.gov.uk.

Out of hours referrals (after 5 pm and weekends) should be made to 020 7226 0992.

Any child, in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "it could happen here".

Staff may also share information directly with Children's Social Care, the Police or the NSPCC if:

- The situation is an emergency and the designated safeguarding lead, their deputy, the headteacher and the chair of governors are all unavailable;
- They are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure a child's safety;
- For any other reason they make a judgement that direct referral is in the best interests of the child.

Key Points for Taking Action

- In an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example call 999;
- Report your concern to the DSL immediately ;
- Do not start your own investigation;
- Share information on a need to know basis only – do not discuss with colleagues, friends or family;
- Complete a record of concern;

- Seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

5. Dealing with Disclosures

Receive

- Listen to what is being said, without displaying shock or disbelief.
- Accept what is said.
- Make a note of what has been said as soon as practicable.

Reassure

- Reassure the pupil, but only so far as is honest and reliable. For example, don't make promises you may not be able to keep eg 'I'll stay with you' or 'everything will be alright now'.
- Do reassure and alleviate guilt, if the pupil refers to it. For example, you could say:
 - I believe you.
 - I am glad you came to me.
 - I am sorry this has happened.
- You're not to blame. You are not alone, you are not the only one this sort of thing has happened to.
- We are going to do something together to get help.

Do not promise to keep it a secret as your professional responsibilities may require you to report the matter. If you make this promise to a child and then break it, you confirm to the child yet again that adults are not to be trusted.

React

- React to the pupil only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer this matter, but do not interrogate for full details.
- Do not ask 'leading' questions, for example '*what did he do next?*' (this assumes he did!), or '*did he touch your private parts?*' Such questions may invalidate your evidence (and the child's) in any later prosecution in court.
- Do not criticise the alleged perpetrator; the pupil may care about him/her, and reconciliation may be possible.
- Do not ask the pupil to repeat it all for another member of staff. Explain what you have to do next and whom you have to talk to. Reassure the pupil that it will be a senior member of staff (the head teacher). Try to see the matter through yourself and keep in contact with the pupil. Ensure that if a Social Services interview is to follow, that the pupil has a support person present if the pupil wishes it (possibly yourself).

Record

- Make some very brief notes at the time on any paper which comes to hand, and write them up as soon as possible.
- Do not destroy your original notes in case they are required by a court.

- Record the date, time, place, persons present and noticeable non-verbal behaviour, and the words used by the child. If the child uses sexual 'pet' words, record the actual words used, rather than translating them into 'proper' words.
- Draw a diagram or complete a body map to indicate the position of any bruising.
- Record statements and observable things, rather than your 'interpretations' or 'assumptions'.

Remember

- To follow your school's child protection policy and procedures and share your concerns with your designated child protection teachers. Consult with your designated child protection members of staff as appropriate.
- Refer to Children's Social Care and/or Police if relevant.
- Support the child: listen, comfort, and be available.

Complete confidentiality is essential. ***Share your knowledge only with appropriate professional colleagues.***

- Try to get some support for yourself if you need it.

CHILDREN CAN ONLY BE INTERVIEWED ONCE AND THIS INTERVIEW MUST BE CONDUCTED BY A TRAINED POLICE OFFICER AND SOCIAL WORKER UNDER HOME OFFICE "ACHIEVING BEST EVIDENCE GUIDANCE. IF A CHILD HAS ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED, IT MEANS THAT THE POLICE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PURSUE THE MATTER.

6. Recording

Recording is a tool of professional accountability and is central to safeguarding and protecting children. The school should keep a record of staff child protection training.

It is not always possible to know whether a small or vague concern held today may increase as the days or weeks pass and later form the substance of a child protection referral. For this reason it is vital that concerns are recorded comprehensively and accurately so that they can be monitored and emerging patterns noticed.

Concerns about children should be recorded on the school's concern tracking sheet which will detail the concerns about a child, discussion with the DSL or Deputy DSL and, if appropriate, parents/carers – see Tracking Sheet at **Appendix 1**. All advice and agreed actions should be dated and signed and a record made of whom the concern has been shared with. Tracking sheets/referrals to Children's Social Care and Child Protection meeting minutes will be held confidentially and separately from a child's main school/education records. Records should be kept in chronological order. School actions agreed in child protection conferences/strategy discussions must be implemented and recorded.

Internal sharing of information will be limited to sharing information with staff where it will demonstrably benefit a child and will generally be on a need to know basis. Sharing information and contact or attempted contact with other agencies should be logged – see Chronology at **Appendix 2**.

A record will be kept of all children who transfer to another school or who leave the school with or without a known destination. Where the school is unable to make contact with the pupil's family and are concerned that the pupil may be missing or at risk, the LA will be

notified via the Missing Pupil Alert – see **Appendix 3**. When the school removes a pupil from the school roll an Off Rolling Form should be completed and sent to the Local Authority (pupilservices@islington.gov.uk) – see LA Off-Rolling Notification Form at **Appendix 4**. The school will log onto the Department of Education’s secure access system <https://sa.education.gov.uk/idp/Authn/UserPassword> to record details of the pupil.

Where children leave the school or college the designated safeguarding lead will ensure child protection files are copied for any new school or college as soon as possible but transferred separately from the main pupil file. It is good practice to check that the transferring school or college has received the file and that a discussion takes place about the child.

7. Responsibilities of the Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that the child protection policy and procedures adopted by the Governing Body are fully implemented and followed by all staff.

It is the Headteacher’s responsibility to allocate sufficient resources and time to enable the responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection to be discharged fully and to ensure that staff are able to attend conferences, strategy discussions and child protection conferences and other inter-agency meetings and to contribute fully to the assessment of children including writing reports for conferences on the multi agency conference report template and sending to S&QA@islington.gov.uk at least three days before the meeting – See **Appendix 5**.

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice regarding children, and that concerns will be addressed sensitively and in a timely manner in accordance with the school’s whistle blowing policy. We recognise that it is not the responsibility of children to raise concerns. It is the responsibility of all staff to share concerns about the actions or attitudes of colleagues with the Headteacher who will deal with the concerns appropriately.

8. The Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

It is the role of the DSL to act as a source of support and guidance on all matters of child protection and safeguarding within the school. The Headteacher retains overall responsibility for and oversight of child protection. In the absence of the DSL, staff should report any concerns to one of the Deputy DSL who will act in accordance with this policy and statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children, Keeping Children Safe in Education and the London Child Protection Procedures and report back to the DSL.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all staff receive appropriate and regular child protection training and ensure that they are up to date with current legislation, policy and practice and that all staff new to the school receive the child protection policy in their induction pack to enable them to adhere to the school’s policy. Because children will often talk to non teaching staff about their concerns and what is happening to them, it is important that **all** staff receive training to enable them to respond sensitively and appropriately to what children tell them;
- Maintaining and up-dating child protection and safeguarding policies and procedures annually and ensuring that they are disseminated and adhered to by all staff;
- Ensuring that there is a system for monitoring and recording concerns about children at an early stage which is implemented across the school and adhered to by all staff;

- Managing child protection concerns and making referrals to Children’s Social Care for the borough in which the child is resident when it is appropriate to do so and seeking advice and guidance on these matters when appropriate;
- Attending and providing reports on the multi-agency conference report template to child protection conferences and core group meetings and contributing to child protection plans;
- Monitoring the attendance and progress of children who are the subject of child protection plans and implementing the school’s part of the plan;
- Informing Children’s Social Care of any proposed change of school of a child who is subject to a protection plan and alerting them if a child who is subject to a protection plan is absent from school without reasonable justification;
- Ensuring that relevant information about children is shared with staff on a ‘need to know basis’;
- Maintaining accurate and comprehensive child protection records which are held securely and confidentially;
- Ensuring that all staff are aware of the need to record concerns about children and enabling them to do this as part of a school-wide process;
- Ensuring that complete and accurate records are forwarded to receiving schools whether that be at 11+ or for in year admissions/transfers and checking that they are received by the new school; discussing children with CP Plans/CIN Plans with Designated Safeguarding Leads in transferring schools; we will record where and to whom the records have been sent and that date sent/received.
- Ensuring that parents and carers have access to the school’s child protection policy and that a hard copy is made available on request, so that they are aware of the school’s statutory duty to refer child protection concerns and that this is referred to in the school’s website/brochure/prospectus/newsletters for parents and carers;
- Having a working knowledge of the role and function of the Islington Safeguarding Children Board.
- When the DSL resigns or leaves their post, there should be a full face to face handover/exchange of information with the new post holder.

9. The Governing Body

The Governing Body holds responsibility for ensuring that the safety of the children in this school is at all times of paramount importance. The governing body will ensure that:

- The school has a safeguarding and child protection policy;
- The school operates safer recruitment procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out on all new staff and volunteers;
- There is a senior member of staff acting as a Designated Safeguarding Lead and supported by deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads;
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead attends appropriate refresher training every two years at a minimum;
- All other staff undertake training at three yearly intervals at a minimum;

- Temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their witnesses
- The school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay
- The school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff/volunteers.
- A member of the governing body is nominated to be responsible for liaising with the LA in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the headteacher.

The Governing Body is responsible for ensuring that any deficiencies or weaknesses in the school's arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children are addressed and remedied without delay. The Governing Body will seek advice from and work in partnership appropriately with Islington Council in fulfilling its safeguarding and child protection responsibilities.

Whilst the Governing Body holds overall responsibility for the child protection and safeguarding functions of the school, the day to day operational responsibility rests with the Headteacher.

The Governing Body must review its policies annually.

The designated safeguarding governor is responsible for

- (1) liaising with the headteacher and Designated Safeguarding Lead regarding child protection issues. This is a strategic role rather than operational – they will not be involved in concerns about individual pupils.
- (2) Liaising with the headteacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead to produce an annual report for governors and the local authority.

10. Safer Recruitment

Safe recruitment and selection practice is vital in safeguarding and protecting children. The Governing Body recognises and takes seriously its responsibility to adopt practice which minimises risk to the children in this school by ensuring that measures are in place through this practice to deter, reject or identify people who might abuse children or who are unsuitable to work with them. The Governing Body is committed to evidencing this practice in relation to all staff working with children in the school.

The safety and wellbeing of children is borne in mind at all times throughout the recruitment and selection process. The school follows guidance issued by Islington Council Schools' HR Service and that contained in the guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2015. The school has adopted the Schools HR Safer Recruitment Guidance which includes guidance on the disqualification declaration requirement for early and later years' staff.

In accordance with this, the school makes sure that appropriate checks are carried out on new staff, volunteers and parent helpers and bears in mind the safety of children when drawing up job descriptions and person specifications, advertising posts, calling for and scrutinising references and picking up on gaps in employment history through to the interview process and carrying out enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and professional checks and verifications of qualifications and identity. The school also ensures that at least one member of any interview panel has attended Safer Recruitment Training and that this is refreshed two yearly. The school holds information on a Single Central Register which includes information such as identity checks, DBS disclosure dates,

qualifications, a declaration regarding the disqualification by association requirement and the right to work in the UK .

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's Staff Code of Conduct, the child protection policy and identification of their child protection training needs. All staff are to confirm they have received and read a copy of the child protection policy. The school obtains written confirmation from supply agencies that agency staff have been appropriately checked.

Volunteers

Volunteers including governors will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the school and contact with pupils.

Supervised Volunteers

Volunteers who work only in a supervised capacity and are not in regulated activity will undergo safe recruitment checks appropriate to their role, in accordance with the school's risk assessment process and statutory guidance.

Contractors

The school checks the identity of all contractors working on site and requests DBS checks where appropriate.

Site Security

Visitors to the school, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given a badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the school's safeguarding health and safety regulations to ensure children in school are kept safe. The headteacher will exercise professional judgement in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site.

11. Extended Services and Activities

The Governing Body of the school is responsible for controlling the use of school premises both during and outside school hours, except where a trust deed allows a person other than the Governing Body to control the use of the premises, or a transfer of control agreement has been made.

Where services are provided directly under the supervision and management of the school, the school's child protection policy and procedures will apply.

Where activities and services are provided separately, the Governing Body will seek assurances that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place and that there are agreed arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. Evidence of appropriate policies and procedures must be provided to the Governing Body.

The Governing Body will only work with providers that can demonstrate that they have effective child protection policies and procedures in place, provide appropriate training and that the vetting arrangements for their staff are compatible with those of Islington Council and government guidance. The Governing Body will enter into a formal letting contract with the provider once these conditions are met but reserve the right to withdraw permission for any letting at any time.

Services Provided by the Extended School

There will be at any one time, a number of professionals delivering services to children and families on behalf of the school in the community as well as on the school site. These professionals may be employed by partner agencies such as Children's Social Care, Health, or other agencies.

All staff providing services to children whether in school or in the community on behalf of the school, must adhere to the school's child protection policy.

Staff from partner agencies working with children in the community will follow the referral procedures of their own agency and will inform the DSL that they have made a child protection referral as a matter of priority.

Shared Sites

Where children attend other school sites it is the responsibility of the DSL for that site to manage any concerns about those children appropriately, ensuring that there is good communication, liaison and information sharing with the DSL for the school on which the child is on roll or at which the child is based.

A concern about a child should be raised and discussed with the DSL for the child's school immediately. Should a child make a disclosure to a member of staff whilst not on their own school site, the DSL for the school site on which the disclosure is made will refer the matter to Children's Social Care but will inform the DSL for the child's 'parent' school that they are doing so and will copy them into the referral form and ensure that they are aware of any action to be taken by Children's Social Care so that they can play their part in the process and contribute appropriate and necessary information.

12. Supporting Children

We recognise that a child who is abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self worth. We recognise that children may feel helpless and humiliated and may blame themselves for what has or is happening to them. Our school may provide a vital source of stability in the lives of children who have been abused or are at risk of harm. We recognise that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be 'normal' to aggressive or withdrawn.

We aim to support the children in our school by:

- Encouraging a sense of self worth and assertiveness whilst not condoning bullying and aggression. Bullying in itself may result in the threshold of significant harm being met and we take seriously our responsibility to challenge bullying behaviours in accordance with our anti-bullying policy;
- Promoting a caring and safe environment within the school and
- Providing opportunities through the Foundation Stage and PHSE curricula for children to learn strategies to protect themselves, ask for help and support and gain confidence in standing up for their rights and valuing and respecting others.
- Working in partnership with other services involved in safeguarding children and notifying Children's Social Care as soon as there are significant concerns about a child

13. Bullying

Bullying can also be a category of abuse. Bullying is the abuse and/or intimidation by a person, people or organisation against another or others. It may be a specific act or it may be institutional. It is an abuse of a perceived power relationship. Children can also bully other children. Bullying may include verbal abuse and intimidation, acts of physical or sexual abuse and coercion, e-bullying, through texting, filming on mobiles and posting on social networks. Whatever its form, it is unacceptable. It must be challenged and appropriately addressed.

Some possible signs of bullying:

- Reluctance to attend activities previously enjoyed.
- Tearfulness, depression, erratic emotions, loss of concentration.
- Stomach aches, headaches, difficulty in sleeping, bed-wetting, bruising, cuts scratches, damaged clothing, bingeing on food, alcohol or cigarettes.
- Shortage of money, frequent loss of possessions.
- Asks for money or starts stealing (to pay bully/ies)
- Drop in performance.

All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice based bullying should be reported and will be managed through our anti bullying procedures. All pupils and parents receive a copy of the procedures on joining the school and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in PSHE education. If the bullying is particularly serious, or the tackling bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the headteacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will consider implementing child protection procedures.

Helping Children to keep themselves Safe

Children are taught to understand and manage risk through our personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education lessons and through all aspects of school life. Our approach is designed to help children to think about risks they may encounter and with staff work out how those risks might be overcome. Discussions about risk are empowering and enabling for all children and promote sensible behaviour rather than fear or anxiety. Children are taught how to conduct themselves and how to behave in a responsible manner. Children are also reminded regularly about e-safety and tackling bullying procedures. The school continually promotes an ethos of respect for children, and they are encouraged to speak to a member of staff in confidence about any worries they may have.

14. The Prevent Duty

From 1st July 2015 all schools are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”, known as the Prevent duty. The school recognises that protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school’s wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms, whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

The school has regard to the statutory Prevent Duty Guidance, specifically paragraphs 57-76 of the guidance, concerned specifically with schools.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417943/Prevent_Duty_Guidance_England_Wales.pdf

The school ensures that pupils are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by establishing appropriate levels of filtering.

Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are included at **Appendix 6**.

All staff are expected to complete the online general awareness training module on Channel, a programme focusing on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The training is available here http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/01/index.html

The school is committed to building pupils' resilience to radicalisation by providing a safe environment for debating controversial issues and helping them to understand how they can influence and participate in decision making. Our school will promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils and fundamental British values through PHSE and encourages pupils to develop positive character traits such as resilience, determination, self-esteem and confidence.

Where a member of staff has a concern about a particular pupil they should follow normal safeguarding procedures, discussing with the DSL and where necessary with children's social care. The Department of Education has a dedicated telephone line 020 7340 7264 and email counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk available for staff and governors to raise concerns directly about extremism. These contact details are not for emergency situations, normal emergency procedures should be followed if a child is at immediate risk of harm.

Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues.

15. Looked After Children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse or neglect. The school ensures that appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after status and care arrangements. The designated teacher for looked after children and the DSL have details of the child's social worker and contact details of the Headteacher of the Virtual School: 0207 7527 7708.

16. Work Experience

The school has detailed procedures to safeguard pupils undertaking work experience, including arrangements for checking people who provide placements and supervise pupils on work experience which are in accordance with the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education.

The responsible member of staff for coordinating work experience placements is

17. Host Families

The school may make arrangements for pupils to stay with a host family during a foreign exchange trip or sports tour. In such circumstances the school follows the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education, Annex C, to ensure that hosting arrangements are as safe as possible.

Some overseas pupils may reside with host families during school terms and we will work with the local authority to check that such arrangements are safe and suitable.

18. Common Assessment Framework (CAF)

The school uses the CAF to identify a child's or young person's needs early, assess those needs holistically, deliver coordinated services and review progress. The CAF is designed to be used when:

- There are concerns about how well a child or young person is progressing (e.g. concerns about their health, development, welfare, behaviour, progress in learning or any other aspect of their wellbeing)
- a child or young person, or their parent/carer, raises a concern
- a child's or young person's needs are unclear

The CAF process is entirely voluntary and informed consent is mandatory, so families do not have to engage and if they do they can choose what information they want to share. Children and families should not feel stigmatised by the CAF; indeed they can ask for a CAF to be initiated.

The CAF process is not a 'referral' process but a 'request for services' with assessment and planning being at the focus.

The CAF should be offered to children who have additional needs to those being met by universal services. Unless a child is presenting a need, it is unlikely the CAF will be offered.. The CAF is not a risk assessment but an assessment tool.

If a child or young person reveals they are at risk, school staff should follow child protection procedures immediately

19. Team Around the Child (TAC)

After gaining consent from the child/family to share information gathered from discussions, relevant professionals will be invited to come together in a TAC to assess the child's needs and decide with the child/family a course of action to provide the services needed.

A TAC is a multi-disciplinary team of practitioners established on a case-by-case basis to support a child, young person or family.

TAC supports particular elements of good professional practice in joined-up working, information sharing and early intervention. The TAC is a model of service delivery that involves

- a joined-up assessment, usually a Common Assessment Framework (CAF).
- a lead professional (LP) to coordinate the work
- the child / young person and family at the centre of the process
- a virtual or flexible multi-agency team that will change as needs change
- coordination at the point of delivery
- a TAC support plan to meet the needs of the child / young person
- regular meetings to which the child / young person and families are invited to attend.

20. Confidentiality

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil and staff involved but also to ensure that being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

All matters relating to child protection are strictly confidential. We respect the right of families to have information about them dealt with sensitively and confidentially in line with statute and guidance. Child Protection information regarding children in our school will be shared with staff on a strictly need to know basis. A member of staff will 'need to know' information when it is demonstrably to benefit the child. All staff are expected to conform to the school's standards of good professional practice and maintain confidentiality appropriately at all times.

All staff must be aware of their responsibility to share information with the Headteacher and with other agencies in order to protect and safeguard children. However, following a number of cases where senior leaders in school had failed to act upon concerns raised by staff, Keeping Children Safe in Education emphasises that ANY member of staff can contact children's social care if they are concerned about a child.

Advice can be sought where necessary from The Children's Services Contact Team on 020 7527 7400 csctreferrals@islington.gov.uk, the Safeguarding Lead in Education in Pupil Services 020 7527 5845/3747 or via pupilservices@islington.gov.uk for her attention.

Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals. Every effort will be made to prevent unauthorised access and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers, which by the nature of their portability, could be lost or stolen. If it is necessary to do so, they should be kept in locked storage. Child protection information will be stored separately from the pupil's school file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.

No one in the school may guarantee confidentiality to a parent or carer. The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

No one in the school may guarantee to a child that they will keep a secret and must always make it clear to children in language that is appropriate to the age and understanding of the child, that any information which leads an adult to be concerned that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering harm will be shared with the DSL in order to take measures to safeguard the child or other children at risk. Advice on Dealing with Disclosures is on pages 15 and 16 of this policy.

21. Supporting Staff

We recognise that child protection is a difficult and sometimes upsetting subject for those who work with children. Working with a child who has suffered harm or is at risk of harm may be stressful and distressing. We are committed to supporting such staff by providing opportunities for them to talk through their experiences and anxieties with the DSL or Deputy DSL and to seek further support as appropriate. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice, such concerns will be addressed sensitively and effectively in accordance with agreed whistle blowing procedures. A copy of 'What to do if you're Worried a Child is Being Abused 2015' should be made available to every member of staff. The Council's Employee Assistance Programme can provide emotional support and counselling, both at home and in their personal lives – 0800 243458.

We believe that working within a school that has clear child protection policies and procedures also helps to support staff in carrying out their duties and responsibilities effectively.

If you have concerns about a Colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a child are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. Staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's whistleblowing policy enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the headteacher. Complaints about the headteacher should be reported to the chair of governors.

Staff may also report their concerns directly to children's social care or the police if they believe reporting directly is necessary to secure action.

22. Children with Additional Needs and/or Disabilities

Any child with a disability is by definition a "child in need" under s17 of the Children's Act 1989.

Research suggests that children with special educational needs or disabilities are more vulnerable to abuse. The risks to disabled children may be increased by their need for practical assistance and physical dependency including intimate care which may be delivered by a number of different carers, by possible communication difficulties and lack of access to strategies to keep themselves safe or by the increased risk that they may be socially isolated. Further information on safeguarding disabled children is available in the government guidance 'Safeguarding Disabled Children, Practice Guidance'.

Staff who work with children in any capacity must be particularly aware of and sensitive to how the effects of abuse or harm may present, and be able to pick up on any changes in behaviour or presentation that might indicate a concern. Staff should have a detailed knowledge of pupils' individual care needs as well as their academic needs and take these into account when working with them and their families. Concerns should be shared immediately with the DSL or in his/her absence one of the Deputy DSL.

The staff in this school will have important information about individual children's presentation, their levels of understanding and how best to communicate with them.

All staff working with children with special educational needs or disabilities will receive appropriate training to enable them to meet the needs of these children appropriately and to recognise and report any concerns.

When working with children with disabilities, staff are aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

- A bruise that might not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, might not be of concern on a non-mobile child;
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment;
- Poor toileting arrangements;
- Lack of stimulation;

- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint;
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification such as deprivation of medication, food or clothing;
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication;
- Ill-fitting equipment, for example callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting;
- Misappropriation of a child's finances;
- Inappropriate invasive procedures.

23. Working in Partnership with Parents and Carers

The Governing Body and staff of the school are committed to creating and maintaining a culture of openness and honesty and strive at all times to work in partnership with parents and carers. We believe that this is in the best interests of children and their families. Only by developing co-operative working relationships within which parents and carers feel respected will we be able to work holistically with children.

Parents and carers will be given access to our child protection policy and a summary of it will be included in the literature given to those whose children are new to the school. We believe it is important that parents and carers are aware of our statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and that we will where necessary share concerns about children with Children's Social Care.

Wherever possible we will aim to discuss concerns about children with their parents or carers and inform them if we intend to make a referral to the Children's Services Contact Team.

There may be rare instances however, when we judge that it is not appropriate to speak to a parent or carer before contacting the Children's Services Contact Team. This would happen when the DSL or a Deputy DSL in her absence, judges that to do so would increase the risk to the child.

24. Restraint and Reasonable Force

Section 93 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 gives school staff (including support staff, non teaching staff and voluntary staff) the legal power to use force. Reasonable force can be used in many situations:

1. To prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, from damaging property or from causing disorder.
2. To control pupils or to restrain them.
3. The decision on whether or not to physically intervene is down to the professional judgement of the staff member concerned and should always depend on the individual circumstances.

This includes occasions when the pupil is not on school premises eg on school visits.

Section 45 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 gives headteachers and authorised staff the right to search pupils for weapons without their consent, where they have reasonable cause to suspect they are carrying a weapon. If resistance is expected schools **MUST** call the Police. Further guidance is in the Department for Education's Guidance, 'Use of Reasonable Force - Advice for Headteachers, Staff and Governing Bodies':

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools> . Guidance should be given to staff on appropriate behaviour including the use of physical restraint. Further guidance to staff can be found in the school's Behaviour Management Policy. There should be a rigorous recording system and procedures in school. Parents/carers should be informed when restraint has been used and protocols agreed with parents/carers if use of restraint is thought likely. It is good practice for the member of staff with responsibility for child protection to check the record and to give the member of staff involved in the incident a copy.

Pupils displaying extreme behaviour in relation to a learning disability, autistic spectrum disorders, behavioural, emotional and social difficulties or pupils with severe behavioural difficulties should be handled according to the 'Guidance on the Use of Restrictive Physical Interventions for Pupils with Severe Behavioural Difficulties'

<http://media.education.gov.uk/assets/files/pdf/g/guidance%20on%20the%20use%20of%20restrictive%20physical%20interventions%20for%20pupils%20with%20severe%20behavioural%20difficulties.pdf>

S548 Education Act 1996 states that the use of force as a punishment is unlawful.

25. Promoting the Well-being of Pupils

The School will promote the well being of all its pupils as per the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Well-being is defined in the Children Act 2004 in terms of :-

- physical and mental health and emotional well-being;
- protection from harm and neglect;
- education, training and recreation;
- the contribution children make to society;
- social and economic well-being.

The school believes in involving children and young people in this process. It will support pupils' mental health by

- establishing a culture that values all pupils, allows them to feel a sense of belonging and enables them to talk about problems in a non-stigmatised way.
- Offering CPD for staff that informs them about the early signs of mental health problems and what to do if they have concerns
- Working with other agencies to provide interventions for pupils with mental health problems (e.g. CAMHS, child integrative psychotherapist)

26. Attendance, the School Roll and Missing Pupils

The school can lawfully delete a pupil from the admission register on the grounds prescribed in Regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 for the following reasons:

1. Removed from school by parents and being educated at home.
2. Has ceased to attend school and no longer lives within reasonable distance of the school at which they are registered.
3. Has a medical condition certified by the school medical officer that the pupil is unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school
4. Is in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order
5. Has been permanently excluded
6. Is registered at another school and written confirmation has been received from the proprietor of the other school
7. Is required to attend another school named on a court order.

8. Has died
9. Ceases to be of compulsory school age.

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The DSL will monitor unauthorised absence, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions. The school will follow up any absences, investigate and address the reasons and use every effort to improve attendance. If the school has exhausted all its efforts to improve attendance, a referral will be made to the Access & Engagement Service requesting statutory action via pupilservices@islington.gov.uk 020 7527 3747. The school must inform the LA within five days of adding a pupil to the admission register when this is not at a usual transition point. The school must also inform the LA where pupils are persistently absent or have been absent for more than 10 days without the school's permission.

If a pupil leaves the school without notice being given by the parent or without the school being advised of the new address and/or school the pupil is to attend, the school will notify the Access & Engagement Service so that missing pupil procedures can be initiated.

If there are child protection concerns, the appropriate referral will be made to the Children's Services Contact Team and/or the Police Child Abuse Investigation Team.

27. Private Fostering

Privately fostered children are cared for by someone other than a parent or close relative (eg step-parents, siblings, siblings of a parent and grandparents) for 28 days or more. School staff have a statutory duty to make a referral to the Children's Services Contact Team (020 7527 7400) if, in relation to a child up to the age of sixteen, where:

- They become aware of a private fostering arrangement which is not likely to be notified to the local authority
- They have doubts about whether a child's carers are actually their parents, and there is evidence to support these doubts, which may or may not include concerns about the child's welfare

Further information about private fostering arrangements can be found at <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/safeguarding/safeguardingchildren/a0068804/private-fostering> and <http://www.baaf.org.uk/>.

28. Trafficked and Exploited Children

A trafficked child is coerced or deceived by the adult who brings them into the country. Trafficked children are denied their human rights and are forced into exploitation eg domestic servitude, forced marriage, criminal activity, begging, benefit fraud, acting as a drug mule, sweatshop or restaurant work. Children may appear to submit willingly through fear for themselves or their family, because their parents have agreed to the situation or because of bribes. Recognition of trafficked and exploited children will normally rely on a combination of general signs of abuse and neglect and issues concerned with the child's immigration status. These children may not be in possession of their own travel documents, be excessively afraid of being deported, be in possession of false papers, being cared for by an adult who is not their parent, presenting with a history of missing links and unexplained moves. School staff should make a referral to Children's Social Care if they suspect a child has been trafficked. Further information is available in 'Safeguarding Children who may have been Trafficked' :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-who-may-have-been-trafficked-practice-guidance>”

Signs include:

- A history with missing links and unexplained moves
- Indications of physical or sexual abuse.

29. Harmful Traditional Practices

The school recognises the abuse that children can be subject to as a result of harmful traditional practices. These can be based on tradition, culture, custom and practice, religion and/or superstition and can include abuse linked to a belief in spirit possession, breast ironing and force feeding as well as forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honour based violence and honour murders.

Staff recognise that these practices can have a detrimental effect on the physical, mental and emotional health of the child and can involve bias against groups of children, particularly girls and children with disabilities. Many involve physical abuse and pain, leading in some cases intentionally, to death or serious injury. Others involve mental abuse.

If a member of staff suspects a child may be at risk of abuse through a harmful traditional practice, they should follow usual child protection procedures by alerting the DSL promptly.

Further guidance is available on the safeguarding board website
<http://www.islingtonscb.org.uk/key-practice-guidance/Pages/Harmful-Practices.aspx>

30. Child Sexual Exploitation

The key indicators of child sexual exploitation can include:

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

Staff are aware that victims of sexual exploitation often do not recognise themselves as such.

As trafficking is closely related to child sexual exploitation, there is further guidance “Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-from-sexual-exploitation-supplementary-guidance>

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse. Essentially it involves children and young people receiving something – for example accommodation, drugs, gifts or affection – as a result of them performing sexual activities, or having others perform sexual activities on

them. It can occur without physical contact, when children are groomed to post sexual images of themselves on the internet. The three broad categories are (1) inappropriate relationships (2) 'boyfriend' model of exploitation and peer exploitation; and (3) organised/networked sexual exploitation or trafficking. If you suspect a child has been sexually exploited or is at risk of sexual exploitation you must share the information with the DSL/headteacher without delay. The DfE's guidance "What to do if you suspect a child is being sexually exploited" is here :[What to do if you suspect a child is being sexually exploited - Publications - GOV.UK](#)

31. Children with Sexually Harmful Behaviour

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's anti bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures. Research indicates that up to 30% of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 16.

The management of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and the school will work with other relevant agencies to maintain the safety of the whole school community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves and the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator. Staff who become concerned about a pupil's sexualised behaviour should speak to the designated safeguarding lead as soon as possible.

32. Forced Marriage/Honour Violence/Killings

Guidance on dealing with concerns regarding forced marriage is contained in the Multi Agency Practice Guidelines 'Handling Cases of Forced Marriage'
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/when-things-go-wrong/forced-marriage/publications>

A 'forced' marriage is distinct from a consensual 'arranged' marriage because it is without the valid consent of both parties and duress is a factor. A child who is forced into marriage is at risk of significant harm through physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Information about a forced marriage may come from the child themselves, of the child's peer group, a relative or member of the child's local community or from another professional. Forced marriage may also become apparent when other family issues are addressed, eg domestic violence, self-harm, child abuse or neglect, family/young person conflict, a child absent from school or a missing child/runaway. Forced marriage may involve the child being taken out of the country for the ceremony, is likely to involve non-consensual/under-age sex and refusal to go through with a forced marriage has often been linked to 'honour killing' or violence.

Honour based violence is an ancient cultural tradition that encourages violence towards family members who are considered to have dishonoured their family. It is rooted in domestic violence and is often a conspiracy of family members and associates meaning victims are a risk from their parents and families.

School staff should respond to suspicions of a forced marriage or honour based violence by making a referral to the Children's Services Contact Team on 0207 527 7400 and if the risk is acute, to the Police Child Abuse Investigation Team 020 7527 8102 . School staff should not treat any allegations of forced marriage or honour based violence as a domestic issue and send the child back to the family home. It is not unusual for families to deny that forced marriage is intended, and once aware of professional concern, they may move the child and bring forward both travel arrangements and the marriage. **For this reason, staff should not**

approach the family or family friends, or attempt to mediate between the child and family, as this will alert them to agency involvement.

Further information and advice can be obtained from the Forced Marriage Unit <https://www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage> 020 7008 0151 and the Karma Nirvana Honour Network Helpline 0800 5999 247.

33. Female Genital Mutilation

Also known as “female circumcision” FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is illegal in the UK to subject a child to female genital mutilation (FGM) or to take a child abroad to undergo the procedure – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.

- Difficulty walking, sitting or standing and may even look uncomfortable
- Spending longer than normal in the toilet due to difficulties urinating
- Long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems.
- Frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems.
- There may be prolonged or repeated absences from school.
- A prolonged absence from school with noticeable behaviour changes (e.g. withdrawal or depression) on the girl’s return could be an indication that a girl has recently undergone FGM.
- A girl may be particularly reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations.
- A girl may confide in a professional.
- A girl may ask for help, but may not be explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.
- A girl may talk about pain or discomfort between her legs.
- Staff may become aware of a student because she appears anxious, depressed and emotionally withdrawn. They may be presented with a sudden decline in her performance, aspirations or motivation.

Female genital mutilation is a form of child abuse common to some African, Asian and Middle Eastern communities in the UK. This illegal and life-threatening initiation ritual leaves victims in agony and with physical and psychological problems that can continue into adulthood. Carried out in secret and often without anaesthetic it involves the partial or total removal of the external female genital organs.

Staff should be alert to the signs of potential abuse particularly during the summer holidays.

If staff are concerned that FGM may have been carried out on a child, they should activate safeguarding procedures.

Under a statutory duty introduced in October 2015, teachers and healthcare professionals must report cases of FGM in girls under 18 to the police.

Risk factors include:

- Coming from a community where FGM is practised.
- Parents stating that they or a relative will take the child out of the country for a long period.
- A girl talking about a long holiday to a country where FGM is prevalent.
- Parents seeking to withdraw their children from learning about FGM, or PSHE.

34. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or 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. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.”

- This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called ‘honour’ based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

The harm caused to children can be significant – through emotional and physical abuse and/or neglect. From 2002 the definition of significant harm was amended to include “the harm that children suffer by seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another, particularly in the home”. Therefore if staff are aware that a child is witnessing or hearing domestic violence, they should inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who should in turn refer the matter to the Children’s Services Contact Team on 020 7527 7400.

35. Young Carers

Guidance is contained in ‘Improving Support for Young Carers’

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/182291/DFE-RR084.pdf

In many families, children contribute to family care and well-being as part of normal family life. A young carer is a child who is responsible for caring on a regular basis for an adult or a sibling who has illness or disability. Caring responsibilities can significantly impact upon a child’s health and development. The school will refer to the Children’s Services Contact Team on 020 7 527 7400 where a young carer is:

- Unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development because of their caring responsibilities
- At serious risk of harm through abuse or neglect
- Providing intimate body care.

36. Young Runaways

Statutory guidance for children who run away and go missing from home or care is available https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307867/Statutory_Guidance_-_Missing_from_care_3.pdf

A Young Runaway's Action Plan is also available <http://education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/RUNAWAYS08>.

The school recognises that repeatedly going missing should not be viewed as a normal pattern of behaviour. For example, repeat episodes of a child going missing can indicate sexual exploitation.

Some young people are pushed away from their home by factors that make an environment difficult to live in, such as problems at home, difficult relationships, family breakdown and maltreatment or abuse, problems at school including bullying and personal problems including mental health issues. Other young people are pulled away to be near friends and family or following grooming by adults for sexual exploitation or trafficking.

The school will educate young people about the dangers of running away and encourage them to seek support rather than run away; some children run away because they feel there is no other option. Children and young people need to know where they can access help if they are thinking of running away and what alternatives are open to them. As a school, we are well placed to advise young people about the dangers of running away and to point them to available support.

If school staff become aware of a young runaway, they should ensure they inform the DAL who will alert the school's Police Liaison Officer and parents/carers.

37. Gangs and Youth Violence

Gangs are defined as a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who:

- See themselves and are seen by others as a discernible group
- Engage in criminal activity and violence
- Lay claim over territory
- Have some form of identifiable structural feature
- Are in conflict with other, similar gangs.

Early warning signs are:

- Truancy
- Aggression
- Substance use

The school's PHSE curriculum includes teaching of the dangers of belonging to gangs.

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

Violence against women and girls is a term that covers a number of offences including domestic violence, stalking, forced marriage and FGM.

The school promotes equality in its PSHE curriculum and educates children about healthy relationships and consent so that they can recognise abuse and know they can seek help. **If there is a risk of significant harm, a referral to children's social care should be made immediately.**

39. Faith Abuse

Certain kinds of child abuse are linked to faith or belief. These include belief in witchcraft, spirit possession, demons or the devil and use of fear to make children comply with being trafficked for domestic slavery or sexual exploitation.

Child safeguarding procedures apply where abuse or neglect is suspected and if there is a risk of significant harm, a referral to children's social care should be made immediately.

40. Fabricated or induced illness

A rare form of child abuse, which may include parents or carers fabricating signs and symptoms of illness, falsifying medical records, letters or documents or inducing illness.

41. Drugs

"Drugs" includes alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, medicines, new psychoactive substances ("legal highs") and volatile substances.

Pupils affected by their own or others' drug misuse should have early access to support. The school teaches drug education in a supportive environment in PSHE lessons and has a drugs policy.

42. Sexting

Sexting is sharing images or videos of a sexual or indecent nature that are:

- Of children (anyone under 18), or
- Generated by children
- It is against the law to take, make, share or possess such images.
- Sexting can be a form of peer-on-peer abuse.

Sexting disclosures should be referred immediately.

Staff should:

- Confiscate and secure the device involved

- Inform the safeguarding lead/SLT before searching a device (searches should be conducted by the headteacher or other authorised person of the same sex)
- Record the incident and consider making a referral
- Consider whether to inform the police where illegal images are found.

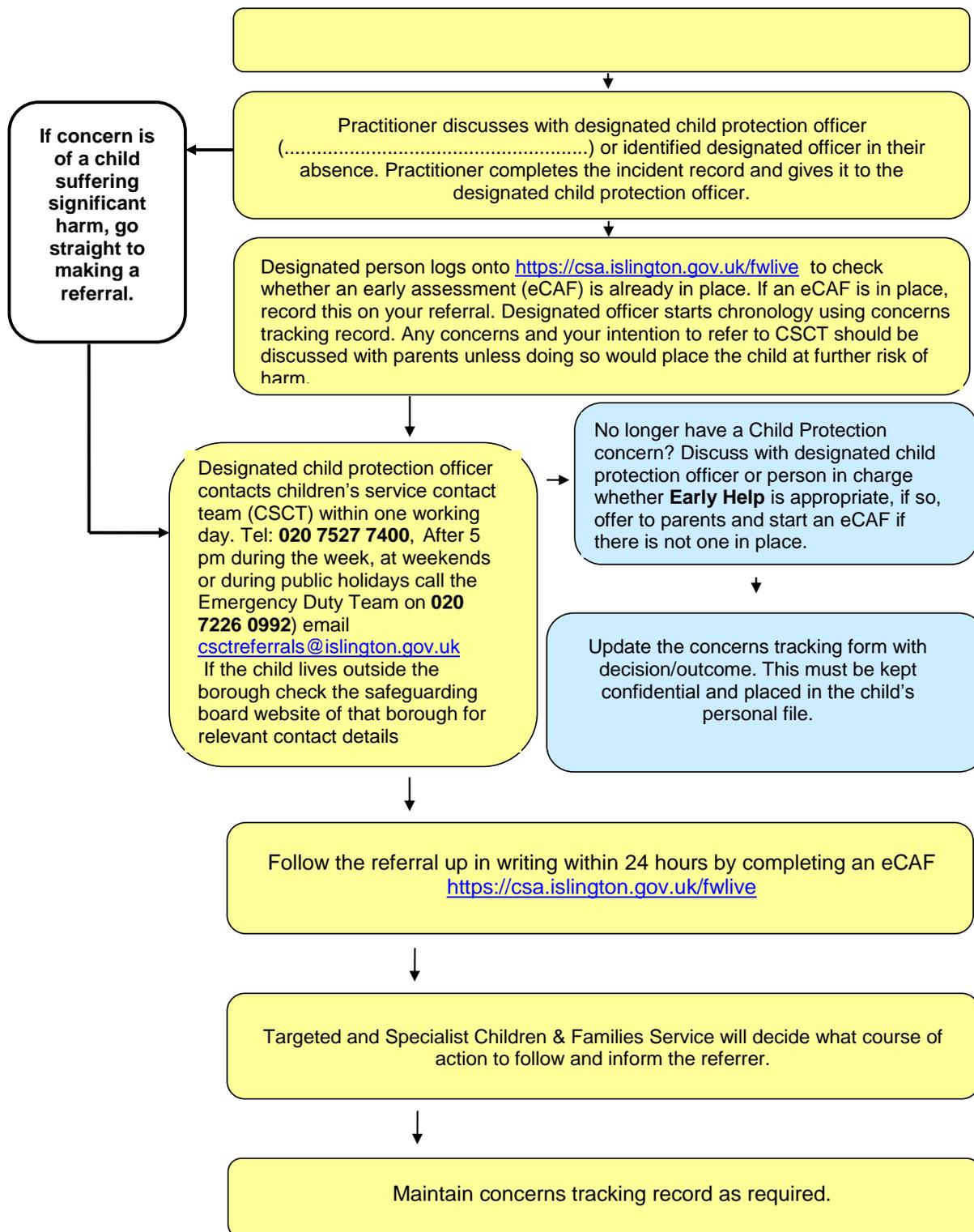
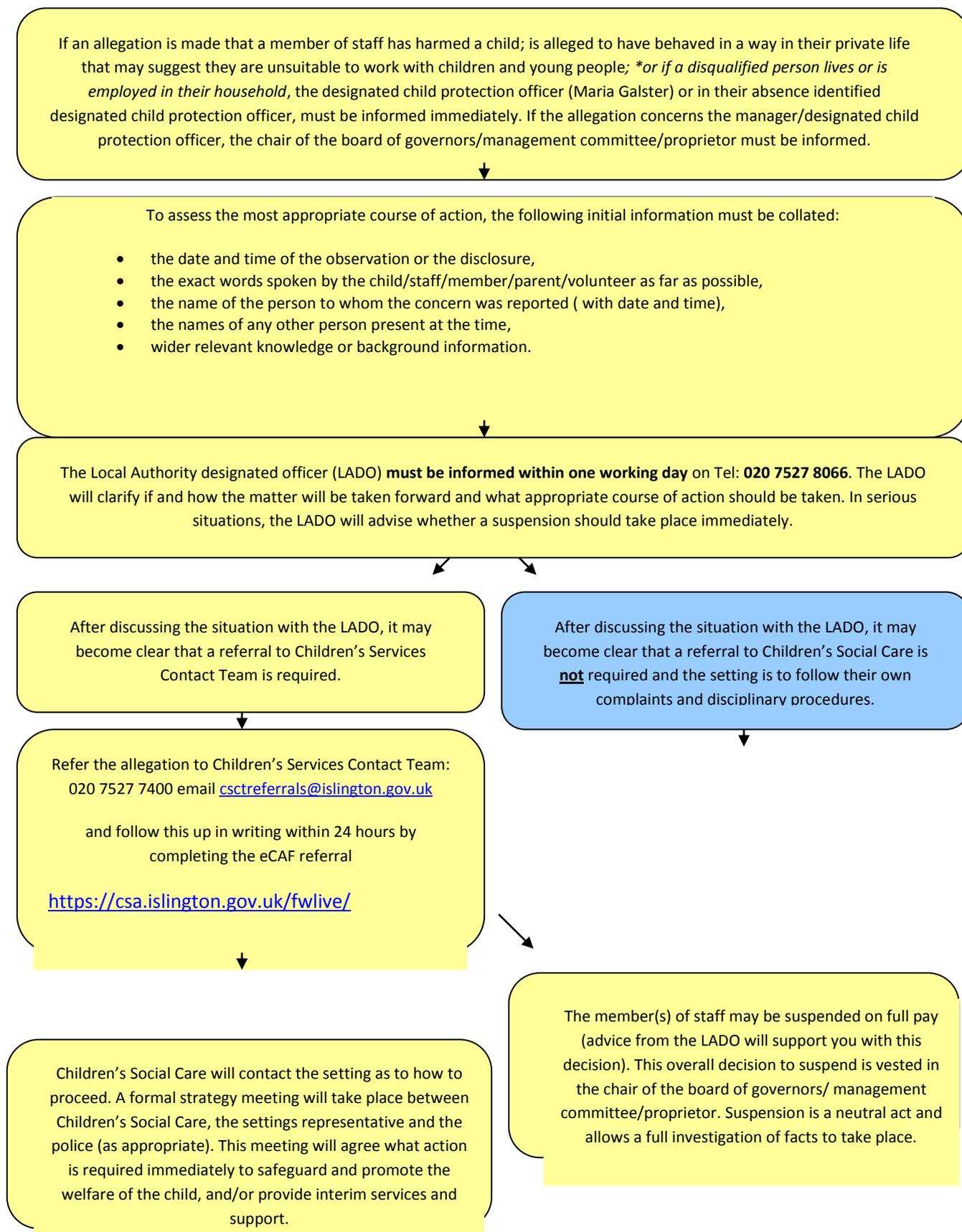


Figure 1

Flowchart: Allegations Made Against A Member of Staff.



Allegations against school staff and volunteers

The Local Authority Designated Officer is Jo Moses, Safeguarding & Quality Assurance, Children's Social Care, 020 7527 8066 jo.moses@islington.gov.uk □

The Safeguarding Lead in Education is Soola Georgiou, Access & Engagement Service, 020 7527 5845/3747 anastasia.georgiou@islington.gov.uk

Headteachers have a duty to report to the LADO if it is alleged that a teacher, other member of staff, or volunteer in an establishment providing education for children under 18 has:

If it appears that a member of staff has

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates that he or she is unsuitable to work with children

the allegation must be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer within 24 hours and a set procedure must be followed. The allegation will be dealt with according to the process laid out in Part 4 of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' / Appendix 5 of Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2015. The headteacher or the Chair of the governing body (if it is an allegation about the headteacher) will work with the Safeguarding Lead in Education (SLIE)(020 7527 5845/3747) and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (020 7527 8066) to confirm the details of individual cases and to reach a decision on the way forward in each case, in conjunction with Children's Social Care and the Police Child Abuse Investigation Team.

The Headteacher/Chair of Governors should not investigate the incident by interviewing either those directly involved or any witnesses as this is likely to jeopardise any subsequent criminal investigation unless this has been agreed after consultation with the SLIE/LADO.

Allegations against staff should be reported to the headteacher. Allegations against the headteacher should be reported to the chair of governors. Staff may also report their concerns directly to police or children's social care if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action.

Staff, parents and governors are reminded that publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law. Publication includes verbal conversations or writing, including content placed on social media sites.

The headteacher/Chair of Governors will establish and share with the SLIE/LADO :

- An allegation has been made
- The general nature of the allegation eg whether child sustained injury/mark
- When and where the alleged incident occurred
- Who was involved and whether any other persons were present
- What the view of the parents is
- Background information on the member of staff and child/children

The information will be shared with Children's Social Care who will liaise with the Police Child Abuse Investigation Team in relevant cases, and a decision will be made as to whether a strategy meeting will take place.

Multi Agency Strategy Meetings

This meeting will be chaired by the LADO or a senior member of Children's Social Care and will also be attended by the SLIE, a representative from Human Resources and the headteacher/Chair of Governors. The Police Child Abuse Investigation Team will be consulted and may attend if they consider a crime may have been committed. The purpose of the meeting is to share information and the discussion will include the following:

- Whether the allegation triggers a S47 investigation by the Police and/or Children's Social Care
- What plans need to be made to safeguard the child
- Whether the child is in need of services
- Whether the school should conduct its own disciplinary investigation
- What support can be offered to the member of school staff against whom the allegation is made
- Whether a referral needs to be made to the Disclosure & Barring Service that a person may be unsuitable to work with children

At the strategy meeting a decision will be made as to whether the allegation is

- (a) Substantiated – actions to be agreed on next course of action eg S47 investigation, Police investigation, referral to DBS. Any referral to the CPS must be reviewed after 4 weeks. Referral to DBS to be made within one month of subject leaving.
- (b) Unsubstantiated – Not enough evidence to support the allegation.
- (c) Malicious - No record to be made on subject's personnel file. Referral to CSC as child in need.
- (d) False – there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation.

The subject of the allegation can be dealt with internally by the school through the school disciplinary process. Formal disciplinary action must take place within 15 days and informal action within 3 days.

43. Statutory Guidance:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015
- London Child Protection Procedures 5th Edition 2015
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Education Act 2011
- Children Act 1989 & 2004
- S175/157 Education Act 2002

44. Useful Contacts

Police	999
Islington Children's Services Contact Team	020 7527 7400
Children's Social Care Out of hours (after 5pm and weekends)	020 7226 0992
Islington Child Protection Advisors	020 7527 8102

Safeguarding Lead in Education	0207 527 5845/3747
Local Authority Designated Officer	020 7527 8066
Islington Police Child Abuse Investigation Team	020 8733 4286
Islington Safeguarding Children Board	020 7527 4209/4234
Islington Women's Aid (Solace)	0808 802 5565
Domestic Violence National Helpline	0808 200247
Forced Marriage Unit	020 7008 0151
Karma Nirvana Honour Network Helpline	0800 5999 247
NSPCC	0800 800 500
Childline	0800 1111

Appendix 1 Recording and Tracking Sheet

School

CHILDD.O.B.....

Date	Concern	Discussed with	Action Agreed / Taken	Other persons present	Recorded by (print name)	Sign

Appendix 2 Chronology

Date & Time	Nature of Contact (include names)	Key issues discussed and actions agreed or taken in response	Signature and role

Appendix 3 – Missing Pupil Alert

Missing Pupil Alert

Current school	
Child Name	
DOB	
UPN	
Date of last attendance	
Parent/Carer Name/s	
Address	
Telephone numbers	Mobile Home Work
Other known contacts (name, relationship, telephone number, email)	
PLEASE COMPLETE THE RISK ASSESSMENT OVERLEAF	
DECLARATION	
I confirm the pupil remains on the school roll in line with Islington's procedure for Missing Pupils	Head teacher's signature

Please send completed form by secure email to: PupilServices@islington.gov.uk

Missing Child Risk Assessment Record

Name of child missing	
Date child went missing	
Date of child's last attendance	
Has the child been seen since this date? (E.g. outside the school in the local area)	
Address from which the child is missing	Same as overleaf
If different, please provide relevant address	
POTENTIAL RISKS	
Factor	Tick all that apply and provide additional details where applicable
1. 10 years old or under	
2. 11 to 14 years of age	
3. 15 up to 18 years of age	
4. Has a Child Protection Plan	
5. Needs essential medication or treatment (e.g. asthma inhaler, insulin etc.)	
6. May not have the physical ability to interact safely with others or in an unknown environment (e.g. visually impaired history of abuse or inappropriate adult/stranger relationships, SEN etc.)	
7. Lacks reasonable awareness of the risks associated with running away (e.g. learning difficulty)	
8. Known to associate with adults or children who present a risk of harm e.g. Sexual Offenders, Offenders against children	
9. Mental illness or psychological disorder that may increase risk of harm to themselves or others	
10. Drugs and/or alcohol dependency	
11. Suspicion of abduction	
12. Suspected suicide or self-harm	
13. Involved in violent and/or racial incident or confrontation immediately prior to disappearance	
14. Concerns about state of mind e.g. unusual behaviour prior to disappearance or disappeared with no prior indication, or seemed troubled etc.	

15. Inclement weather conditions where exposure would seriously increase risk to health	
16. Family/relationship problems or recent history of family conflict/abuse	
17. Family employment problems	
18. Family financial problems	
19. School or college problems	
20. Ongoing victim of bullying, harassment, or exploitation e.g. racial, sexual etc.	
21. Previously disappeared and suffered or was exposed to harm whilst missing	
22. Victim or potential victim, of forced marriage, FGM or trafficking, incl. for sexual exploitation	

SUMMARY	
<p>Other risks</p> <p>Please comment on any other risks not covered above</p>	
<p>Summary of actions taken</p> <p>Include attempts to talk to child on mobile phone and attempts to contact friends & family</p>	
<p>Completed by (full name)</p>	
<p>Signature</p>	
<p>Date</p>	

Appendix 4 Off-Rolling Notification Form

GOLDEN RULES Please send completed form by secure email to: PupilServices@islington.gov.uk

- ❖ Do obtain a named school destination
- ❖ Do not use vague destinations (e.g. gone to Scotland/Birmingham/moved abroad)
- ❖ Do confirm with the new school that the pupil is attending *before* off-rolling
- ❖ Please complete all fields on this form
- ❖ Ensure this form is signed by the head teacher.

PUPIL DETAILS

Current school			
Child's name			
Child's DoB			
UPN			
Parent/Carer name/s			
Address			
Telephone numbers	Mobile	Home	
	Work		
Forwarding address, contact number, (even if international), email			

NEW SCHOOL DETAILS

Name of new school			
New school contact details			
Start date at new school			
Have you confirmed the pupil is attending?	YES/NO	Has the pupil's CTF (Common Transfer File) been uploaded to s2s?	YES/NO
Has the new school requested the pupil file?	YES/NO	Has the new school been added to SIMS (School History – Tab 11)	YES/NO
Are there any safeguarding concerns?	YES/NO	If yes, what actions have you taken?	

REASON FOR LEAVING

Reason code/grounds for off-rolling (please see guidance overleaf)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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DECLARATION I confirm that this pupil has been removed from the school's roll in line with statutory regulations (The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 Head's Signature

Appendix 5 – Multi Agency Conference Report

This report template can be used by all agencies presenting at a Child Protection Conference in Islington. Please advise the Chair in advance if there is information in this report that should not be shared with certain members at conference.

London Borough of Islington Multi-Agency Child Protection Conference Report

Appendix 6 – Indicators of Vulnerability to Radicalisation

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:
Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:
The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:
 - Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
 - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
 - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
 - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.
5. Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.
6. This list of indicators of vulnerability is not exhaustive nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the below are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism:
 - Identity Crisis – the student / pupil is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;
 - Personal Crisis – the student / pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;
 - Personal Circumstances – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student / pupil’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
 - Unmet Aspirations – the student / pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;
 - Experiences of Criminality – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement / reintegration;
 - Special Educational Needs – students / pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.
8. More critical risk factors could include:
 - Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
 - Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;

- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
- Significant changes to appearance and / or behaviour;
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.