

CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY AND PROCEDURES



HARROW
INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL
哈罗国际学校
SHANGHAI 上海

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INTRODUCTION

This document is one of two which aim to help us safeguard the pupils at **Harrow International School Shanghai**. The other document is the Staff Code of **Conduct and Behaviour**. Both are statutory requirements.

The aims of this Policy are:

- To provide staff with the framework to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children and in so doing ensure they meet their statutory responsibilities.
- To ensure consistent good practice across the school.
- To demonstrate our commitment to protecting children.

This Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy outlines the actions that will be taken to ensure that all students are properly safeguarded in school and at home. Our policy supports the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It is further based on the UK's Department for Education documents, Prevent Duty Guidance (2015) Keeping

Children Safe in Education (2020) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) to (2018). For this document children includes everyone under the age of 19.

As part of this document all possible contacts, supports and routes of investigations have been mapped out, please refer to Appendix 1 for more details.

We recognise the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China's laws, please refer to Appendix 2 for more details. We recognise that depending on the situation there might be various outcomes.

This policy emphasises the need for good levels of communication between all members of the School community and those with designated responsibility for child safeguarding. **Safeguarding our students is more than just child protection.** Therefore, we recognise that the safety of all students is of paramount importance and that all staff and members of the school community, including volunteers, have a full and active part to play in protecting our students from any form of harm.

As communication is paramount, parents should ensure that the School has at least two emergency contacts for their child(ren).

We believe that the School should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment which promotes all students' social, physical, emotional and moral development. Ultimately, effective safeguarding of children can only be achieved by putting children at the centre of the system, and by every individual and agency playing their full part, working together to meet the needs of all our students.

This policy has been approved by the Board of Governors of Harrow Shanghai, is addressed to all members of staff and volunteers, is available to parents on request and is published on the School website. It applies to all adults, including volunteers, working with pupils in or on behalf of Harrow Shanghai even when this is away from the school, for example at an activity centre or on an educational visit.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance 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

Safeguarding includes the establishment and implementation of procedures to protect children from deliberate harm, however, safeguarding also encompasses all aspects of pupils' mental and physical health, safety and well-being.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Harrow Shanghai is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its students and will take appropriate action. The School is committed to working in partnership with parents, Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office and, if needed, the Police. We continuously look to develop and improve the safeguarding culture within our School. Each student's welfare is of paramount importance. We are all responsible for creating a safe community and environment, in which the understanding and awareness of risk is embedded within the culture.

We need to be pro-actively alert to the possibility of abuse (physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect) and other risk factors (Children Missing from Education, Child Sexual Exploitation, Child Criminal Exploitation, so-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage, Radicalisation, online safety issues, peer-on-peer abuse) being caused to the students in our care.

In situations where child abuse is suspected, our paramount responsibility is to the child.

We recognise that some students *may* be especially vulnerable to abuse e.g. those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, or those living in adverse circumstances. We recognise that children who are abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and to view the world in a positive way. Whilst at school their behaviour may be challenging. We recognise that some children who have experienced abuse may harm others. We will always take a considered and sensitive approach, and ask for advice as needed, in order that we can support all of our students as required by their individual needs.

These aims will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that all Harrow staff will undergo certificated NSPCC online Basic awareness training every 3 years.
- Continuing to develop awareness in all staff of the need for Safeguarding Children and Child Protection and their responsibilities in identifying abuse.
- Ensuring that all staff are made aware of the referral procedures within the School.
- New staff induction to include Child Protection and Safeguarding Training.
- Regular staff training.
- Staff receive updates via email to keep skills and knowledge up to date.
- Senior staff training - at least two members of staff will have completed the Designated Safeguarding Lead Level 2 or 3 training.
- Recruitment panel training - at least one member of each recruitment panel will have completed appropriate 'Safer Recruitment in Education' training.
- Monitoring any students who have been identified as being 'at risk'.
- Ensuring that outside agencies are involved where appropriate.
- Maintaining good links with local Chinese agencies, such as the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office.
- Ensuring that key concepts of Child Protection and Safeguarding are integrated within the curriculum, especially via Personal Social Health Education (PSHE).
- Creating an environment where children feel secure, have their viewpoints valued, are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Regular prefect and peer support training via Student Councils
- Clear documentation that is reviewed annually.
- Clear policies and procedures that are reviewed annually.

School staff due to their day-to-day contact with individual children during school time are particularly well placed to observe outward signs of abuse, changes in behaviour or failure to develop. However, all those who come into contact with children and families in their everyday work, including staff who do not have a specific role in relation to safeguarding children, have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. In particular, all Harrow staff should be aware of the procedures to be followed for reporting concerns about a particular child.

TABLE OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND TRAINING

Dates of Staff Training and details of course title and training provider:

Whole School	<p><i>Rolling programme of training for all staff on induction, and every 3 years thereafter staff completing NSPCC online course.</i></p> <p>Full Staff Training Session – August 2020. Annual in-house Chinese training – run by DSL and Chinese DSL - September. 2020.</p>	
DSL and Deputy Head Peter Thackrey	Safeguarding Children Level 3 Designated Lead	
Chinese Deputy DSL Linda Sun	Comprehensive Child Protection (COBIS) - Level 3	
Deputy DSL and Head of Prep Sian Evans	Safeguarding Children Level 3 Designated Lead	
Deputy DSL and Head of Early Years Clair Wain		NSPCC Online course Level
Head Master Charles Ellison	Child Protection Basic Awareness - NYSCB	Safer Recruitment in Education – NSPCC
Deputy DSL and Head of Lower School Steve Morris		
Nominated Governor Eric Leung	Comprehensive Child Protection Level 3	
Head of HR Cherry Cao	Child Protection Basic Awareness	
School Nurses Julia Zhang	Child Protection Basic Awareness	
Director of Sport Gary Willis	Child Protection Basic Awareness	NSPCC Online course Level

SECTION 1

PROVIDING A SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT

1.1 SAFER RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Harrow Shanghai pays full regard to DfE guidance, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2020; the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012; the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009; the 'Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage' 2014; the 'Education (Independent School Standards) (England) (Amendment) Regulations' 2014 and the ISI Handbook for the Inspection of Schools - Commentary on the regulatory requirements - January 2017.

Please see the School's **Safe Recruitment Policy** for guidance and for more details.

We ensure that all appropriate measures are applied in relation to everyone who works in or on behalf of Harrow (including staff employed by another organisation) or who is likely to be perceived by the children as a safe and trustworthy adult (including, for example, volunteers, governors and staff employed by external contractors) and follow relevant guidance on checking contractors, host families for educational visits and work experience providers.

Safer recruitment practice includes scrutinising applicants, verifying identity, right to work in China and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job. It also includes undertaking formal interviews, taking up references, and recording all relevant details of checks carried out on the School's Single Central Record (SCR).

The International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) is the School's favoured method of checking for criminal records for UK nationals, or non-UK nationals who have previously lived in the UK. The joint initiative, the National Crime Agency's Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command (NCA-CEOP) and ACRO have developed the International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) to help protect children from offenders who travel overseas to abuse vulnerable children through employment, volunteering and charity work.

The ICPC is a criminal records check against police and intelligence databases in the UK. The ICPC is similar to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check (formerly CRB check) that is required for anyone working professionally with children in the UK.

Harrow Shanghai will undertake Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks at an Enhanced Level (to include Children's Barred List and Adult's Barred List checks) and Teacher Prohibition checks, for all staff, volunteers and other adults who have unsupervised contact with pupils and students. Governors, the Head Master, SLT, Heads of Department and Heads of Phase will also be checked against the Management Prohibition list (section 128 direction), in line with current guidance for Independent Schools.

For non-UK nationals/residents, the equivalent check from the adult's country of origin should be obtained. For Chinese nationals, this will be undertaking a police check at their local police station.

Statutory regulations require that:

- Harrow keeps a Single Central Record (SCR) detailing a range of checks carried out on their staff (including supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes) who work at the School. As well as all members of the governing body (these are all held by Head of HR)
- An International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) (or similar document from their country of origin) is obtained for all new paid appointments to the Harrow Shanghai's workforce.
- An International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) (or similar document from their country of origin) is obtained for volunteers, further to a risk assessment considering the regularity, frequency, duration and nature of contact with children and the level of supervision of the volunteer by another person engaging in regulated activity.
- Harrow will ensure that any contracted staff have an International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) (or similar documentation from their country of origin) is checked where appropriate.
- A check of any Teacher Prohibitions, including interim orders, on all teachers.
- A check of Management Prohibitions under section 128 direction, of all Governors, The Head Master, SLT and Heads of Department or equivalent position.
- All new appointments to the School's workforce who have lived outside the UK are subject to additional checks as appropriate.
- Harrow will ascertain that all agency, supply and third-party staff have undergone the necessary safeguarding checks as stated above.
- Identity checks must be carried out on all appointments to the School's workforce before the appointment is made.
- If there is a delay in receiving an International Child Protection Certificate (ICPC) or DBS disclosure or local or overseas checks the Head Master has discretion to allow an individual to begin work pending the receipt of the disclosure/clearance. This will only be allowed if all other checks including a check of the UK's Adult's Barred List and UK's Teacher Prohibition List have been completed (or equivalent check in their adult's country of origin), and once appropriate supervision has been put in place and a risk assessment has been carried out. All other checks must be complete.

In addition to the above, at least one member of each recruitment panel for Harrow staff will have completed appropriate 'Safer Recruitment' training. When conducting interviews, Harrow has regard to the principles of 'Value Based Interviewing' www.nspcc.org.uk

In addition, Harrow will do everything in its power to obtain confirmation that appropriate child protection checks and procedures apply to any staff employed by another organisation and working with the school's pupils on another site. (For example, on overseas exchange visits, or when pupils are off-site on educational trips and visits.)

All Harrow staff are made aware that they are required to disclose any convictions or cautions received during their employment at Harrow Shanghai. In addition, staff are made aware that they are expected to disclose any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands

and warnings which may affect their suitability to work with children (whether received before or during their employment at Harrow) or any circumstances which could lead to consideration of disqualification.

Visitors

All visitors to Harrow Shanghai must sign in at the main gate and wear a visitor's badge. They are given clear guidelines on safeguarding issues whilst on their visit to the School. Visitors should not move freely about the premises without an escort.

Staff and pupils are asked to be vigilant and inform the main reception (ext. number 111) of any unaccompanied visitors.

1.2 SAFER WORKING PRACTICE

Harrow Shanghai undertakes DSL led 'Safe Practice' training on an annual basis to ensure that all staff are safe, and aware of behaviours which should be avoided. This includes training based on KCSiE. Staff should also refer to the **Staff Code of Conduct** and **Acceptable Use Policy** and to ensure best practice.

Copies of these documents, along with other relevant items, are displayed in the Staff Common Room and are available in the 'Child Safeguarding' Folder on SharePoint 365.

https://harrow.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/HarrowDocuments/EvWppoO0rUtljD_WZxV4ht0BYlqUOzvGWQku2PDtgyVsbQ?e=cGFYkE

Safe working practice ensures that students are safe and that all staff:

- Are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and should avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions.
- Work in an open and transparent way.
- Discuss and/or take advice from Harrow Shanghai / HIMs leadership over any incident which may give rise to concern.
- Record any incidents or decisions made.
- Apply the same professional standards regardless of gender or sexuality.
- Are aware that breaches of the law and other professional guidelines could result in criminal or disciplinary action being taken against them.

In addition, staff are advised and given guidance to ensure that their behaviour and actions do not place pupils or themselves at risk of harm, or of allegations of harm, to a student (for example, in one-to-one tuition outside of school, individual sports coaching, conveying a student by car, engaging in inappropriate electronic communication with a pupil, use of social networking sites, and so on.). This also forms part of the **Staff Code of Conduct**.

Online Safety Policy and Procedure

As schools increasingly work online, it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. We currently have the Chinese Government regulations and a firewall application, which is an all-in-one single solution. This protects our school network and its users against threats both internal and external. This device is approved by the Chinese Government. This solution also provides real-time anti-malware protection, HTTPS inspection, Proxy detection, blocking and intrusion detection and on device filtering.

The above solution applies to all devices connected to the LAN, WAN and VLAN networks throughout the School. The Director of ICT Services receives direct notifications of inappropriate activity and responds on a case by case basis. If there are any flagged up issues, then these will go to the DSL or the safeguarding team.

We recognise that students also have access to the internet via 4G/5G devices and that this use is not covered by our firewall systems. This is why education of students in terms of appropriate use of technology is paramount. The PSHE programme and ICT lessons are used to ensure that issues of online safety are raised and discussed and that students understand how to be safe in their use of ICT. If inappropriate use of 4G or 5G technology is suspected this should be reported to the DSL who will follow the guidelines set out by the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) Education Group. Action will be taken in accordance with the severity of misuse, ranging from confiscation of the device (for a specified period) to reporting a crime to the Police.

1.3 SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

Harrow Shanghai is committed to ensuring that pupils are aware of behaviour towards them that is not acceptable and how they can keep themselves safe and how to complain. All pupils know that we have a Safeguarding Team with responsibility for child protection and know who these people are and where to find them. We inform pupils of whom they might talk to, both in and out of school, of their right to be listened to and heard and of what steps can be taken to protect them from harm.

Harrow Shanghai is committed to ensuring there are opportunities in the school curriculum, for example through the Personal, Social, Health Education (PSHE) curriculum and by providing an age-related, comprehensive curriculum, for pupils to be taught about aspects of safeguarding in order to develop the knowledge and skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse, including online safety.

We do this by:

- developing healthy relationships and awareness of domestic violence, bullying, child sexual exploitation, sexual orientation, gender-based violence, hate, relationship abuse, faith abuse and other forms of abuse;
- recognising and managing risks including online, including cyberbullying, online grooming for sexual exploitation and radicalisation, and running away;
- enabling pupils to become safe and responsible users of new technologies and the impact of new technologies on sexual behaviour for example, sexting and accessing pornography;

- enabling pupils to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes consistent with the promotion of the global values of democracy, the rule of law in China and beyond, individual liberty, mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith;
- recognising how pressure from others can affect their behaviour, including the risks of radicalisation to extremist behaviour;
- ensuring pupils have the opportunity to discuss controversial issues and develop tolerance and respect for others;
- raising awareness of child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse, so called 'honour-based' violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage, upskirting, peer-on-peer abuse, initiation and hazing type violence and rituals;
- making available appropriate local and online advice.

Additional aspects of safeguarding included in the curriculum are risks associated with:

- substance misuse
- knives, gangs and youth violence
- mental health
- water, fire, roads and railways

The School has updated the curriculum to include aspects of policies related to Child Protection and Safeguarding. This includes the School's **Online Safety, Anti-Bullying policies and Sex Education Guidelines**.

Harrow Shanghai recognises the importance of using age appropriate curriculum resources and ensuring that there is a safe climate for learning which includes the setting of ground rules. Parents are welcome to view any resources and discuss any concerns they have over any curriculum content within our PSHE curriculum provision.

Training needs of staff are regularly reviewed to ensure that staff who are delivering safeguarding aspects of PSHE or online safety have the appropriate knowledge and skills.

The school monitors and evaluates the impact of the safeguarding taught curriculum provision through our school based monitoring and evaluation processes which include lesson observation, work scrutiny and feedback from pupils, staff and parents.

Information about the School Counsellor is made available to pupils if required see appendix 1 for more details of how to contact the School Counsellor.

The Office of the Children's Commissioner (www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/) Kidscape (www.kidscape.org.uk) offers excellent advice on making friends, changing schools, protecting yourself, what to do if you feel you are being bullied etc.

Harrow Shanghai's arrangements for consulting with and listening to pupils are provided via class teachers, Learning Support Assistants (LSAs) and Childcare Assistants (CAs), the School Councils and the School Counsellor. We make pupils aware of these arrangements by posters and messages in assemblies.

1.4 PARTNERSHIP WITH PARENTS

Harrow Shanghai shares a purpose with parents to keep children safe from harm and to have their welfare promoted.

Parents may wish to consult the following for more information on UK Safeguarding:

www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk and
www.ceop.gov.uk

We are committed to working with parents positively, openly and honestly. We ensure that all parents are treated with respect, dignity and courtesy. We respect parents' rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission, or it is necessary to do so in order to protect a child. Harrow Shanghai will share with parents any concerns we may have about their child, unless to do so may place a child at risk of harm. (see Section 3: 3 Action by Designated Safeguarding Lead).

We encourage parents to discuss any concerns they may have with Class Teachers, House Tutors, Housemasters/Housemistresses or Heads of Phase in the first instance. These colleagues are then able to pass the concerns on to a senior member of staff if necessary.

We make parents aware of our policy via the prospectus pack, Harrow Shanghai website and through workshops, which contain a specific mention after the annual update has taken place and the new policy has been added to Harrow Shanghai website. Parents are also made aware that they can view or obtain a paper copy of the policy on request.

1.5 PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Harrow Shanghai recognises that it is essential to establish positive and effective working relationships. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children sometimes requires a multi-agency approach. There may be times when informal guidance will be requested on a particular issue. There will also be occasions when more formal contact is necessary - such as when an outside referral is made.

In our context this will often be Counsellors or the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office.

1.6 SCHOOL TRAINING AND STAFF INDUCTION

The School Governors are responsible for ensuring that their staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and creating an environment where staff feel able and are supported in their safeguarding role.

Initial new staff induction will cover the School's own Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, the identity of the DSL and their deputies, see KCSIE (part one and Annex A). Induction will

also cover **Staff Code of Conduct & Behaviour Policy, Missing Child Policy, Behaviour Policy, Acceptable Use Policy and the Speaking-Up Policy** and related procedures.

All staff (including temporary staff, volunteers and School Governors) are provided with access to the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and informed of the School's child protection arrangements. All Harrow Shanghai staff, including Governors and volunteers, will be made aware of any revisions and updates to the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy on an annual basis. All staff will be asked to confirm that they have read the policy and are aware of any changes to the previous version. These records will be held by the HR Department.

In addition, to this, at least one member of each recruitment panel will complete appropriate 'Safer Recruitment in Education' training, and this training will be renewed every four years.

Copies of the completion certificates from all online training courses are handed to the HR department and kept in staff files. Similarly registers are taken and logged for whole staff safeguarding INSET sessions. Once a year, the DSL is responsible for checking that the HR Department has evidence that all Harrow Shanghai staff are up-to-date with Child Protection and Safeguarding training. The DSL check HR is also following up in cases where staff are found not to be up-to-date.

Child Protection and Safeguarding Whole School training must ensure staff are able to:

- understand the policy and procedures;
- understand individual staff responsibilities to ensure that concerns for the safety of a child are effectively addressed;
- identify signs of possible abuse and neglect at the earliest opportunity;
- respond in a timely and appropriate way including appropriate communication with children
- understand the role of the DSL;
- be aware of external avenues for notifying concerns including the use of escalation and whistle-blowing procedures;
- comply with record-keeping requirements;
- recognise grooming behaviour by adults including inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention or inappropriate sharing of images;
- recognise normal and concerning sexual behaviours of children;
- have up to date knowledge of safeguarding issues.

All staff should read and understand this policy as it includes information put in to our school's context from the UK's *Keeping Children Safe in Education* DfE September 2020 Part One and Annex A.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

All Harrow Shanghai staff and Governors will be asked to sign to say that they have read and understood this policy. These records will be held by the HR Department.

1.7 ROUTINE SCHOOL PROCEDURES TO PREVENT ABUSE FROM STAFF.

All members of the teaching staff and relevant members, having unsupervised access to children, are vetted through the relevant authorities. This is to check whether there is anything in their past which would militate against them being employed at Harrow Shanghai.

All members of staff, both teaching and non-teaching, are professionally obligated to refer any fear or allegation of abuse directly to the DSL or the Head Master. If the concern is about the Headmaster, then the Chairman of Governors must be contacted.

All staff have a professional obligation to inform the DSL, the Head Master or their relevant Line Manager if they have any concerns regarding the behaviour and conduct of any other member of staff. All information passed on in this way will be treated seriously and responded to professionally and sensitively. Harrow Shanghai is committed to supporting all colleagues who forward their concerns.

All staff have immunity from retribution and disciplinary action for 'speaking-up' in good faith. Please see the School's **Speaking-Up Policy** for further details.

In the event that the allegation or rumour concerns a member of staff the Head Master and DSL together will decide rapidly whether there may be substance to it.

The member of staff may be immediately suspended and escorted from school property pending further investigations, if such actions are deemed necessary. In the event that a member of staff is suspended pending an investigation, a senior colleague will keep in close contact with the member of staff to offer support and information regarding the progress of the investigation.

1.8 SUPERVISION, SUPPORT, ADVICE AND GUIDANCE FOR STAFF

- Staff will be supported by the Designated Safeguarding Lead (See Appendix 1 for details), and the other members of the Senior Management Team.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will be supported by the Governor responsible for child protection and safeguarding matters (See Appendix 1 for details).
- Child protection and safeguarding advice is available from Tim Gerrish (See Appendix 1 for details).

At Harrow Shanghai, supervision provides support, coaching and training for staff and promotes the interests of children and fosters a culture of mutual support, teamwork and continuous improvement which encourages the confidential discussion of sensitive issues.

Supervision provides opportunities for staff to:

- discuss any issues – particularly concerning children's development or well-being;
- identify solutions to address issues as they arise; and
- receive coaching to improve their personal effectiveness.

Regular staff appraisals are carried out to review their practice to ensure they improve; identify any training needs and secure opportunities for continued professional development for staff.

1.9 RELATED HARROW SHANGHAI POLICIES

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm (child protection). It includes:

- 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
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

and It relates to aspects of care and education, including:

- equal opportunities
- promoting positive behaviour
- children's/learners' health and safety and well-being including their mental health
- meeting the needs of children who have special educational needs and/or disabilities
- the use of reasonable force
- meeting the needs of children and learners with medical conditions
- providing first aid
- educational visits and work experience
- intimate care and emotional well-being
- online safety and associated issues
- appropriate arrangements to ensure children's and learners' security, taking into account the local context.
- children not collected from school
- lost children
- pupils' health and safety
- rigour with which absence is followed up
- decision-making process involved in taking pupils off roll
- care taken to ensure that pupils placed in alternative provision are safe at all times

Safeguarding can involve a range of potential issues such as:

- neglect
- physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse
- bullying, including online / cyberbullying (by text message, on social networking sites, and so on) and prejudice-based bullying
- racist, disability and homophobic or transphobic abuse
- gender-based violence / violence against women and girls
- radicalisation and/or extremist behaviour
- child sexual exploitation and trafficking
- child criminal exploitation
- the impact of new technologies on sexual behavior, for example sexting and accessing pornography
- teenage relationship abuse

- peer-on-peer abuse
- substance / drug misuse
- issues which may be specific to a local area or population, e.g. gang activity and youth violence
- domestic violence and abuse
- sexual exploitation
- female genital mutilation (FGM)
- forced marriage
- faith abuse
- so-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV)
- hate
- fabricated or induced illness (FII)
- mental health issues
- poor parenting (particularly in relation to babies and young children)
- going missing from education
- going missing from home or care
- upskirting
- Initiation / hazing type violence and rituals
- Other issues not listed here but that pose a risk to children

It relates to other policies including:

- Complaints
- Admissions
- Safer Recruitment
- Teaching and Learning
- Partnership with Parents
- Medical inc. Administering Medication
- Intimate Care
- Disciplinary Procedures
- Speaking-Up
- Acceptable Use of ICT

These main Harrow Shanghai policies relating to Safeguarding other policies such as Safer Recruitment, Behaviour, Online-Safety (Acceptable Use Policy), Staff Code of Conduct, Educational Visits etc. are available on request from the Head Master's PA.

1.10 CONFIDENTIALITY, DATA PROTECTION & INFORMATION SHARING

When sharing confidential information about a member of staff or pupil, the School has regard to its responsibilities. The School has an expectation that individuals process personal information fairly and lawfully, it is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm. Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children. **At least 2 emergency contact phone numbers are held for each pupil in line with best practice advice.**

Harrow Shanghai ensures that the child's wishes or feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect individual children through ensuring that there are systems in place for children to express their views and give feedback. **Harrow ensures that staff members do not promise confidentiality to the child and always act in the interests of the child.**

Information must be shared with the Police and the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office where the child/young person is/ may be at risk of significant harm.

Where there is a concern that the child may be suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm, the child's safety and welfare must be the overriding consideration.

The Seven Golden Rules of Information Sharing:

1. Ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.
4. Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case.
5. Consider safety and well-being. Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure. Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.
7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it - whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

In the case of a Missing Child Policy full details can be found in the Harrow Shanghai 'Missing Child Policy'.

1.11 STUDENT INFORMATION

In order to keep children safe and provide appropriate care for them, Harrow Shanghai requires accurate and up to date information regarding:

- Names (including any previous names), address and date of birth of child.
- Names/contact details of persons with whom the child normally lives.
- Names/contact details of all persons with parental responsibility (if different from above).
- Emergency contact details (if different from above).
- Details of any persons authorised to collect the child (if different from above).

- Any relevant court orders in place including those which affect any person's access to the child (e.g. Contact Order, Care Order, Guardianship Order, Injunctions etc.).
- If the child is or has been subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- Names and contact details of key persons in other agencies, including doctors.
- Any other factors which may impact on the safety and welfare of the child.

Harrow will collate and store this information to which access will be via the Head Master and the Head Master's PA.

1.12 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

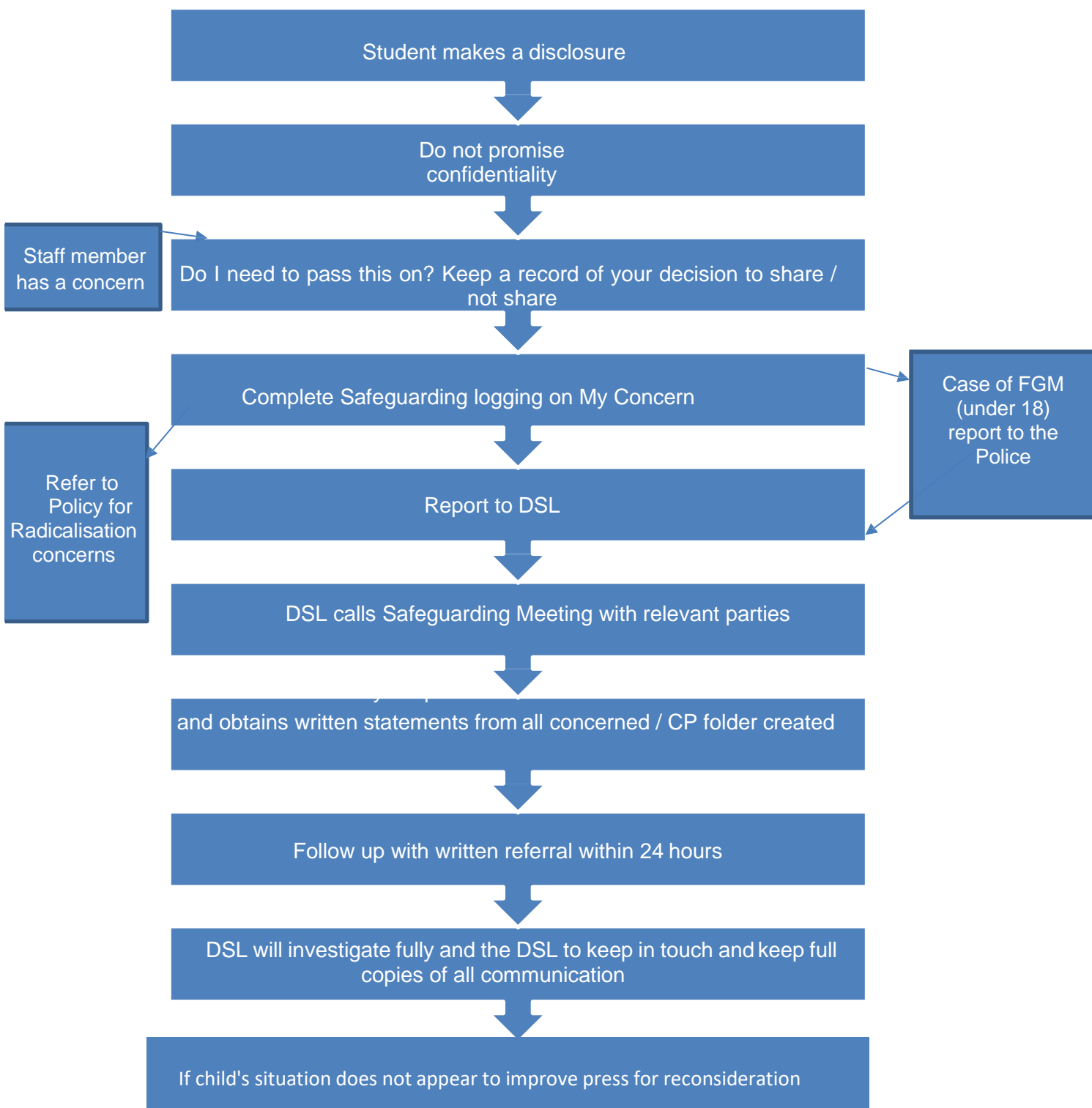
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

Harrow Shanghai has appointed a senior member of staff with the necessary status and authority to be the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). They are responsible for matters relating to child protection and welfare.

In the absence of the DSL, or if the DSL is him/herself the subject of a complaint, one of the designated Deputy DSLs will take responsibility for child protection and safeguarding issues within Harrow Shanghai, and carry out all the related duties of the DSL. The DSL and the Head Master must ensure that there is always cover for this role including arrangements during school holidays (usually the Chinese Deputy DSL will be available during this time).

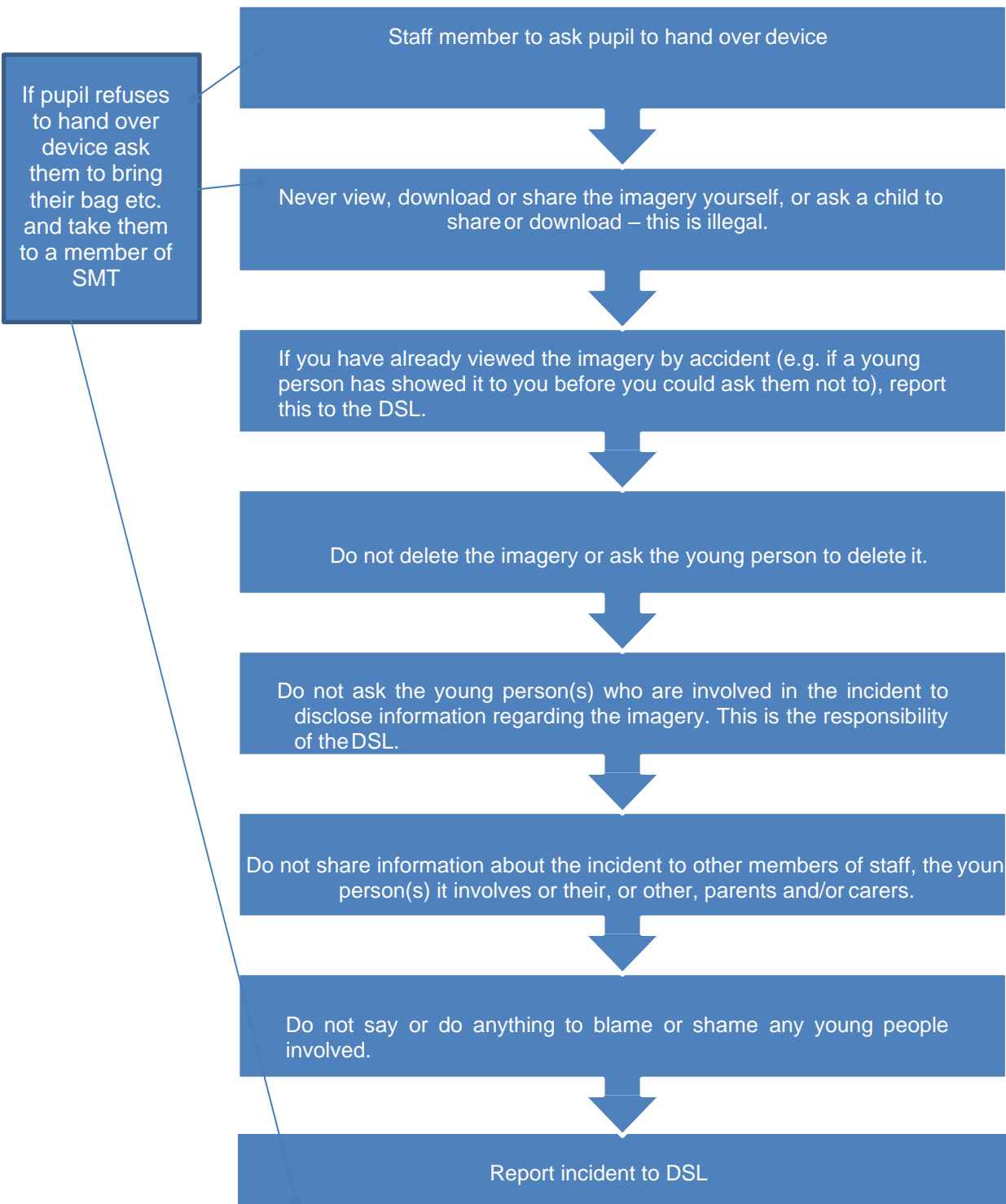
If someone in the Harrow Shanghai community has a concern regarding a child then they should speak to the DSL. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point. The following flow charts outline the procedure once a concern is raised:

I have a concern about a student.....



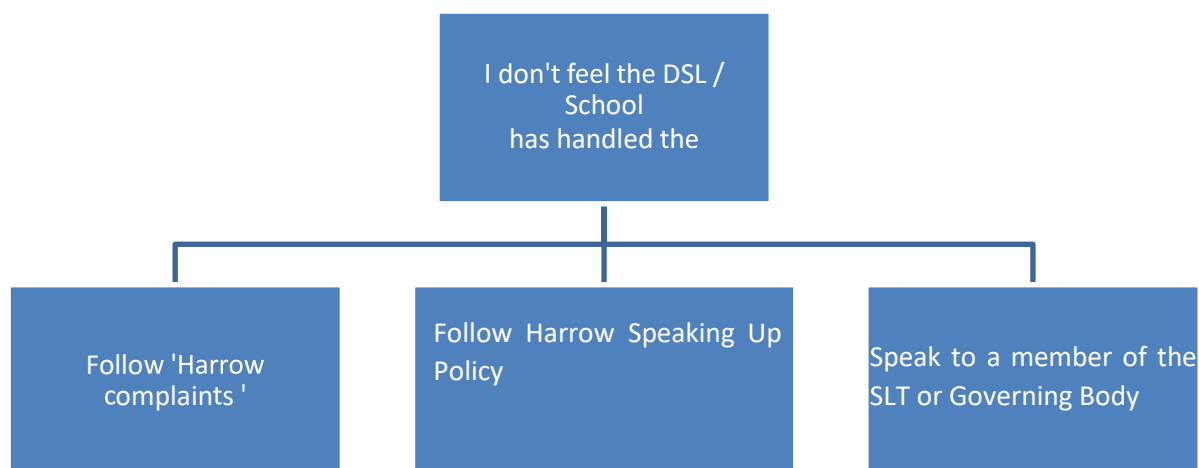
NB: If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm anyone can make a referral to the Head Master or DSL as soon as possible.

I have a concern about a sexting incident.....



The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) has recently published sexting advice for schools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis>

I don't feel the school has handled the concern effectively.....



Speaking-Up

Please also see the School's separate 'Speaking-Up Policy' for further details.

All staff are required to report any concerns or allegations about Harrow Shanghai practices or the behaviour of colleagues which are likely to put pupils at risk of abuse or other serious harm. Such reports are made to the Head Master or the DSL.

It is essential for the School to keep a record of all incidents and concerns arising in connection with members of staff in order that historical patterns can be detected.

Whilst it is important to protect staff against malicious allegations, all concerns and complaints need to be treated with 'respectful uncertainty', and all evidence carefully recorded.

Child Protection and Safeguarding training for Harrow staff aims to raise awareness of 'grooming behaviour' and ensure that external advice is sought in any case causing concern.

In the event that a Child Protection or Safeguarding concern is raised with the DSL and/or the Head Master, and you believe that Harrow has not handled it effectively, please either follow the School's '**Complaints Policy**'.

There will be no retribution or disciplinary action taken against a member of staff for making such a report provided that it is done in good faith.

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other Speaking-Up channels may be open to them. General guidance can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing>

SECTION 2

IDENTIFYING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE SUFFERING OR LIKELY TO SUFFER SIGNIFICANT HARM

Some children are in need because they are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. The Children Act 1989 introduced the concept of significant harm as the threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children. The School is under a duty to make enquiries, or cause enquiries to be made, where it has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. Decisions about significant harm are complex and should be informed by careful assessment of the child's circumstances, and discussion between the statutory agencies and with the child and family. Staff should in particular look out for students who are:

- Disabled or have specific additional needs
- Have special educational needs
- Young carers
- Showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour
- Frequently going missing from home
- At risk of trafficking, exploitation or modern slavery
- At risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- In a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse.
- Misusing drugs themselves
- Returning home after being in care
- Being privately fostered.

Teachers and other adults in schools are well placed to observe any physical, emotional or behavioural signs which indicate that a child may be suffering significant harm. The relationships between staff, students, parents and the public which foster respect, confidence and trust can lead to disclosures of abuse, and/or School staff being alerted to concerns.

It is the duty of all staff to be vigilant and observant when dealing with pupils in their care and to have no hesitation in passing on concerns that they may have regarding the physical and emotional wellbeing of any child in the school.

Staff and volunteers should understand that they are not making a diagnosis, only receiving concerns. None of the signs and symptoms listed in the following pages may actually prove that a child is being abused, and these indications should not be taken as proof. They may be indicators which, when put in to context, provide justification for action.

There may be occasions when a pattern of relatively minor incidents or events may indicate a larger problem. In order to monitor this staff need to 'Log a Concern' on My Concern (See Appendix 3) if they observe anything that is a cause for concern, or a child discloses something to them.

In the Upper School these forms should be passed on to Deputy Head and DSL (Peter Thackrey, also Head of Senior School), the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Sian Evans, Head of Prep School). In the Lower School these should be passed on to the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Steve Morris, Head of Lower School) or Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Clair Wain, Head of Early Years). If any concern involves the non-teaching staff, whether to alert to a concern or as a concern forms should be passed to the Chinese Designated Safeguarding Lead (Linda Sun, Head of Operations). Patterns can then be monitored, and further action taken as needed.

2.1 WELFARE FILES AND CHILD SAFEGUARDING FILES

The DSL holds 'Welfare Files' for all students where staff have expressed concerns or recorded incidents on a 'Logging a Concern' form. This will include, but is not limited to, observations, diagrams of injuries, reports and disclosures. All documentation is stored in the DSL's office in a safe within a locked cupboard.

In the event that the DSL contacts outside agencies for guidance, advice or to make a formal referral, or should the DSL be contacted by an outside agency to pass on information about a pupil, then the DSL will create a formal 'Child Protection File'. In such cases a notation will be made on the iSams (the School's MIS) by the DSL so that the existence of such a file is known.

In the event that a pupil has a 'Welfare File' and then the situation progresses to become a Child Safeguarding matter, the contents of the 'Welfare File' will be transferred to the '**Child Safeguarding File**'.

All Welfare and Child Safeguarding Files will be retained for at least 75 years in line with current good practice guidance.

2.2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this policy a child is a person 19 years or younger unless national law defines a person to be an adult at an earlier age.

Harm means ill-treatment or impairment of health and development, including, for example, impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. Development means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development. Health includes physical and mental health. Ill-treatment includes sexual abuse and other forms of ill-treatment which are not physical.

Abuse and Neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (for example via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Where allegations concern serious harm by one or more pupils against another pupil, the matter should be reported to the DSL. In such cases the pupil against whom an allegation of abuse has been made may be suspended from the School and the School's Behaviour Policy and sanctions will apply. The School will take steps to ensure the safety and welfare of all the pupils involved, including the pupil or pupils accused of abuse.

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at the risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that we as staff communicate so that we can be aware of how these experiences can impact on the child's mental health, behaviour and education.

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

Signs and symptoms of physical abuse could include:

- Unexplained injuries, bite marks or burns which could be recurrent
- Bruises in places where you would not normally expect to find them, in soft tissue, for example, rather than on the bony prominence
- Bruises with a distinctive shape or pattern, like hand prints, grasp or finger marks, or belt marks
- Bruises in or around the mouth
- Burns or scalds with clear outlines
- Improbable excuses to explain injuries
- Refusal to discuss injuries
- Untreated injuries
- Admission of punishments that appear excessive
- Bald patches
- Withdrawal of physical contact
- Arms and legs covered during hot weather
- Fear of returning home
- Fear of medical help
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Aggression towards others

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.

Signs and symptoms of sexual abuse could include:

- Sudden changes in behaviour or performance
- Displays of affection in a sexual way inappropriate to age
- Exhibits sexually explicit behaviour
- Tendency to cling and need reassurance
- Tendency to cry easily
- Regression to younger behavioural traits
- Complaints of genital itching or pain
- Distrust of a familiar adult, or anxiety about being left with a relative or baby-sitter
- Unexplained gifts of money
- Depression and withdrawal
- Apparent secrecy
- Wetting day or night
- Sleep disturbances or nightmares
- Chronic illnesses, especially throat infections and venereal disease
- Anorexia or bulimia
- Unexplained pregnancy
- Fear of undressing for games
- Phobias and panic attacks
- Self-inflicted injuries
- Attempted suicide
- Repeatedly runs away from home

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 and 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.

Signs and symptoms of emotional abuse could include:

- Physical and emotional development lags
- Admission of punishment which appears excessive
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Continual self-depreciation
- Sudden speech disorders

- Weight loss or weight gain
- Fear of new situations
- Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- Neurotic behaviour
- Self-mutilation
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Depressed and withdrawn
- Excessively clingy and tearful
- Drug/solvent abuse
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging
- Reluctance to go to school and/or go home
- Running away
- Excessive fear of parents / carers

Neglect is a form of maltreatment. A person may neglect a child by failing to act to prevent harm. 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);
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. Signs and symptoms of neglect could include:

- Constant hunger, greedy, stealing food
- Poor personal hygiene - is smelly, scruffy and dirty
- Constant tiredness
- Poor state of clothing
- Emaciation
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
- Untreated medical problems
- Low self-esteem
- Neurotic behaviour
- No social relationships
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging
- Lingering illnesses which have not been treated
- Is often inadequately dressed for weather conditions
- Suffers repeated accidents, suggesting a lack of proper supervision
- Does not respond when given attention *OR* craves attention and affection from any adult

SO-CALLED 'HONOUR BASED' VIOLENCE (HBV):

So-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of so-called HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the DSL.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM):

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. There is a range of potential indicators that a girl may be at risk of FGM.

If you have a concern that a girl or young woman is at risk of FGM, or has already undergone the procedure, you should contact the School's Designated Safeguarding Lead.

BASIC FGM AWARENESS: <http://www.fgmelearning.co.uk/>

FORCED MARRIAGE AWARENESS:

<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/resources/awareness-of-forced-marriage-register-for-training/>

DOMESTIC ABUSE BASIC AWARENESS:

www.idas.org.uk/training/index.asp

CHILDREN MISSING FROM EDUCATION (CME):

All staff must inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE):

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual exploitation can take many forms. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. It is important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse. The child often believes they are in control of the situation. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. It is also important to recognise that CSE can be perpetrated by children and not only by adults e.g. a 15 year old girl may be exploited by a 17 year old boy.

"Like all forms of child sex abuse, child sexual exploitation can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;

- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and noncontact sexual activity;

- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one- off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources”.

Children with Harmful Sexual Behaviour - Research suggests that up to 40 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18. The management of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and the school must work towards maintaining the safety of the whole school community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves; the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator. Staff who become concerned about a pupil's sexual behaviour should speak to a Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible.

Contextual Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside the school. All staff, but especially the Designated Safeguarding Lead should be considering the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding and is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts. <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/>

Child Criminal Exploitation: Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years;
- can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years;
- can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance

can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Domestic Abuse - This does not have to include violence to be classed as abuse.

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional. 1:4 women and 1:6 men will experience Domestic abuse at some time in their lifetime. We will be mindful of how this affects children and that our staff may themselves be victims.

Fabricated Illness - Fabricated or induced illness (FII) is a rare form of child abuse. It occurs when a parent or carer, usually the child's biological mother, exaggerates or deliberately causes symptoms of illness in the child. Advice on identifying children who are affected by fabricated illness and how they can be helped is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-in-whom-illness-is-fabricated-or-induced> and <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/fabricated-or-induced-illness/>

Private Fostering - A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. (*Close family relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.) The school will follow the legal requirements of reporting as set out by the law of China.

RADICALISATION - It is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences. See the Radicalisation Policy for more details.

Extremism goes beyond terrorism and is defined as vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Calls for the death of members of the armed forces is also classed as extremism. Extremists often target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow divisions between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justifying discrimination towards women and girls; seeking to persuade others that minorities are inferior; or arguing against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society.

Schools can build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental global values and perspectives, thus enabling them to challenge extremist views. This should not stop pupils debating controversial issues. On the contrary, the School should provide a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand the risks associated

with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.

Roles and responsibilities:

- Preventing radicalisation in school is all our responsibility. The DSL understands the expectations and key priorities to prevent radicalisation. This is embedded within the safeguarding procedures and processes in the School.
- The senior leadership team and governors are aware of the **Radicalisation Policy** and its objectives.
- The Harrow family do not give a platform for extremist speakers and events.
- Harrow Shanghai provides a broad and balanced curriculum that helps protect pupils against extremism and promotes community cohesion.
- Harrow Shanghai has IT filtering systems to keep children safe when accessing the internet at school.
- Harrow Shanghai follows the '**Visiting Speakers' policy** in order to safeguard students by ensuring appropriate background checks are made and appropriate supervision is in place when guest speakers are invited into the College. Please see 'Visiting Speakers' policy for more details.

Acknowledgement of the policy within Staff Safeguarding Training is vital. This is so that staff, understand the risk of radicalisation and extremism. They know how to recognise and refer children who may be vulnerable.

A UK programme of anti-radicalisation called PREVENT which offers training and consultancy is available to all staff: Preventing Violent Extremism online course: http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/

See Annex A of KCSiE (Sept 2020) for further details and guidance on PREVENT, HBV,CME&CSE.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550511/Keeping_c_hildren_safe_in_education.pdf#

PEER ON PEER ABUSE:

All staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to, physical abuse (hitting, kicking, hair pulling, biting), bullying (including cyberbullying), gender based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. This abuse may take place entirely online or online abuse may facilitate offline abuse.

Different gender issues can also be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse. This could, for example, include girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence.

The School's House/pastoral structure, and the **Anti-Bullying Policy and Behaviour Policy** aim to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse. Awareness is also raised through

House Periods and PSHE lessons. Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “BANTER” or “part of growing up”. Victims of peer on peer abuse will be supported in Harrow Shanghai by peer mentors, pastoral staff and parents.

Allegations of peer on peer abuse must be investigated and dealt with by the relevant Head of Phase on a case by case basis. This will involve interviewing those pupils involved and if necessary, meeting with parents to elicit support. Where possible, a ‘restorative meeting’ between both parties will be held and pupils will make a positive commitment to move forward, enlisting the support of peer/teacher mentors where required. This will be monitored by tutors/class teachers and Head of Phase. Should further incidences arise then parents will be called in to discuss the next course of action.

As a School we are clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up. We will not tolerate or dismiss sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”. We will challenge behaviour (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia and flicking bras and lifting up skirts as dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them. Upskirting is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence in the UK. Anyone of any gender can be a victim. We understand that all of the above can be driven by wider societal factors beyond the school and college, such as everyday sexist stereotypes and everyday sexist language and this is why a whole school/Harrow approach through our PSHE programme is utilised to raise awareness and challenge ill- informed viewpoints.

If the abuse constitutes peer on peer ‘Harmful sexual behaviour’ either in person or online the allegations will be treated seriously, and the victim will be supported and kept safe. Staff should ensure that they do not promise confidentiality at this initial stage as it is very likely a concern will have to be shared further (for example, with the designated safeguarding lead) to discuss next steps. Ideally two members of staff should be present to speak to the victim, but this may not always be possible. Staff should only share the report with those people who are necessary in order to progress it. It is important that the victim understands what the next steps will be and who will be involved. Following a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguarding lead will make an immediate risk and needs assessment, considering: the victim, the alleged perpetrator, all other children (and if appropriate adult students and staff). Risk assessments will be recorded, shared with the Head and kept under review. The designated safeguarding lead will ensure they are engaging with children’s social care and specialist services as required. Written records of all conversations should be kept and passed to the DSL to be kept on file. Harrow Shanghai will consider safeguarding issues around the victim and alleged perpetrator sharing classes and sharing space at school or Harrow Shanghai and put appropriate measures in place. We will also be mindful of supporting both parties in terms of ensuring ongoing education and safeguarding support.

GANGS: The vast majority of students at Harrow Shanghai will not be affected by serious violence or gangs. However, where these problems do occur there will almost certainly be a significant impact. The School is committed to ensuring that pupils:

- feel safe at school all the time;
- understand very clearly what unsafe situations are; and be highly aware of how to keep themselves and others safe.

Strategies to ensure this include:

- develop skills and knowledge to resolve conflict as part of the curriculum;
- challenge aggressive behaviour in ways that prevent the recurrence of such behaviour;
- understand risks for specific groups, including those that are gender-based, and target interventions;
- safeguard, and specifically organise child protection, when needed;
- be aware of the destructive nature of knife crime

For more information the UK's "Preventing youth violence and gang involvement. Practical advice for schools" 2nd August 2013.

SEXTING

What is 'sexting'? In the latest advice for UK schools (UKCCIS, 2016), sexting is defined as the production and/or sharing of sexual photos and videos of and by young people who are under the age of 18. It includes nude or nearly nude images and/or sexual acts. It is also referred to as 'youth produced sexual imagery'. 'Sexting' issues may require matters to be referred to the police. 'Sexting' does not include the sharing of sexual photos and videos of under-18 year olds with or by adults. This is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police.

Sexting must be dealt with robustly. The member of staff should confiscate electronic devices and refer the matter immediately to the DSL.

What to do if an incident involving sexting comes to your attention?

Report it to the DSL immediately.

- Never view, download or share the imagery yourself, or ask a child to share or download – this is illegal in the UK.
- If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has showed it to you before you could ask them not to), report this to the DSL.
- Do not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.
- Do not ask the young person(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery. This is the responsibility of the DSL.
- Do not share information about the incident to other members of staff, the young person(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.
- Do not say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.
- Do explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) has published sexting advice for schools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis>

VULNERABLE CHILDREN:

All staff are asked to be particularly sensitive to signs that may indicate possible safeguarding concerns and follow appropriate guidance.

Poor or irregular attendance and persistent lateness and non-communication with the School should be a cause for concern. “Wealthy Neglect” does exist in most top international schools.

SECTION 3

TAKING ACTION TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN ARE SAFE AT HARROW SHANGHAI AND AT HOME

All staff and volunteers are aware that in order to find up to date and practical child protection procedures and guidance they can use this policy. They can also use websites such as www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk

3.1 EARLY HELP

All Harrow Shanghai staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. In the first instance, staff should discuss early help requirements with the DSL. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment. Any staff member who has a concern about a child's welfare should follow the referral processes. Staff may be required to support other outside agencies following any referral.

If staff members have any concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger) they will need to decide what action to take. Where possible, there should be a conversation with the DSL to agree a course of action, although any staff member can make a referral to children's social care. Other options could include referral to specialist services e.g. School Counsellor.

Any child may benefit from early help, but all school and Harrow Shanghai staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- is a young carer;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or home;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol;

- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse; and/or
- has been adopted to a family from the care system.

NSPCC briefing update 2020

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/2019/keeping-children-safe-in-education-caspar-briefing>

3.2 ACTION FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE, ALLEGATION CONCERN OR OBSERVATION

It is not the responsibility of Harrow Shanghai staff to investigate or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation of abuse. All staff, however, have a duty to recognise concerns and maintain an open mind.

Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges. It must not be assumed that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to a child's disability without further exploration. Staff must remain alert to the fact that children with SEND can be more prone to peer group isolation and disproportionately impacted by things like bullying - without outwardly showing any signs or they may find it more difficult to communicate concerns. The learning support department will liaise with form tutors and class teachers where there is a cause for concern.

Accordingly, all concerns indicating possible abuse or neglect will be recorded and discussed with the DSL (or in their absence the Deputy DSL or the Head Master) prior to any discussion with parents.

3.3 ALL STAFF MUST IMMEDIATELY REPORT:

- Any suspicion that a child is injured, marked, or bruised in a way which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes received in play.
- Any explanation given which appears inconsistent or suspicious.
- Any behaviours which give rise to suspicions that a child may have suffered harm (e.g. significant changes in behaviour, worrying drawings, writings or play).
- Any concerns that a child may be suffering from inadequate care, ill treatment, or emotional maltreatment.
- Any concerns that a child is presenting signs or symptoms of abuse or neglect.
- Any significant changes in a child's presentation, including non-attendance.
- Any hint or disclosure of abuse or neglect received from the child, or from any other person, including disclosures of abuse or neglect perpetrated by adults outside of the family or by other children or young people.
- Any concerns regarding person(s) who may pose a risk to children (e.g. staff in school or persons living in a household with children present) including inappropriate behaviour, e.g. inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images.

There may be occasions when a pattern of relatively minor incidents or events may indicate a larger problem. In order to monitor this staff are asked to log any concerns on My Concern if they observe anything that is a cause for concern, or a child discloses something to them.

If a child is in IMMEDIATE DANGER OR IS AT RISK OF HARM, a referral should be made to the police and Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office immediately. Anyone can make a referral. Where referrals are not made by the DSL, the DSL should be informed as soon as possible that a referral has been made. In emergencies, or when a crime may have been committed, it will be necessary to contact the police directly. In such circumstances the DSL and/or Head Master must be notified at the earliest possible opportunity.

3.4 RESPONDING TO DISCLOSURE

It is important that all staff are aware of the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and that they create a climate in which children can feel able to talk about their feelings, concerns and their worries and feel confident to come forward to disclose abuse if it arises. They must know it will be taken seriously, treated with sensitivity and respect and have their wishes and feelings taken fully into account.

Disclosures or information may be received from pupils, parents or other members of the public. Harrow Shanghai recognises that those who disclose such information may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Accordingly, all staff will handle disclosures with sensitivity. Pupils with communication difficulties will be enabled to express themselves to a member of staff with appropriate skills, based on individual circumstances.

Such information cannot remain confidential and staff will immediately communicate what they have been told to the designated person. A detailed, contemporaneous, written record, (which must be signed and dated) must be made by staff of any allegation, however unpalatable, and presented to the DSL or Head Master immediately. If in doubt about recording requirements staff should discuss this with the DSL.

The special position of the School Nurses and School Counsellor is recognised, but there is a statutory responsibility on all staff to report any allegations immediately.

Principles:

Staff will not investigate but will, wherever possible, elicit enough information to pass on to the Designated Safeguarding Lead in order that s/he can make an informed decision of what to do next.

Alleged victims or perpetrators should not be interviewed by school staff to elicit further information.

Every complaint or suspicion of abuse from within or outside Harrow will be taken seriously and followed up and, as set out in this policy, will be referred to an external authority such as the Pudong Education Bureau. This includes allegations of historic abuse.

In the case of those working in a school, the guidance is specific, namely that you need to report any staff to the DSL or Head Master who have:

- 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; or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she would pose a risk of harm or is unsuitable to work with children.

Staff will:

- Listen to and take seriously any disclosure or information that a child may be at risk of harm.
- Keep an open mind - staff should not take a decision as to whether or not abuse has taken place.
- Try to ensure that the person disclosing does not have to speak to another member of Harrow Shanghai staff.
- Clarify the information.
- Listen, but not press for information or ask leading questions.
- Try to keep questions to a minimum and of an 'open' nature e.g. 'Can you tell me what happened?' rather than 'Did xxx hit you?'
- Try not to show signs of shock, horror or surprise. The child needs to feel that you are in control of a situation that is beyond their control.
- Not express feelings or judgements regarding any person alleged to have harmed the child.
- Explain sensitively to the person that they have a responsibility to refer the information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will ensure that correct action is taken.
- Reassure and support the person as far as possible.
- Explain that only those who 'need to know' will be told - but not give a guarantee of absolute confidentiality.
- Explain to the person what will happen next and that they will be involved as appropriate and be informed of what action is to be taken.
- Make notes as soon as possible after the meeting. (It may be possible to do this during the meeting, circumstances permitting.) Give details of the conversation and any observable behaviour (e.g. was shaking, continued to cry, constantly moved around the room etc. - document but DO NOT interpret these features). Try to record the actual words used by the child wherever possible.
- Write up these notes in full. This record should include the date, time, place of the conversation and the essence of what was said, by whom, and in whose presence. The record should be signed by the person making it, and use names, not initials. The record must be kept securely and handed to the DSL.
- Preserve evidence. All evidence (for example any scribbled notes, mobile phones containing text messages, clothing, computers etc.) must be safeguarded and preserved.

In addition, staff are advised to:

- Find a quiet place to talk, one where you will not be interrupted, but which is not remote. Assure the child that you have time to talk.
- Stay calm and be reassuring. It may take several hours/days/months before a child will fully divulge information. They often confide in only one adult.
- Say that you will do your very best to help and support the child. Promise to do your best for them, but, right from the start, never give them a blanket promise to keep a secret. Make it clear that you will keep the child informed about what you are doing and what is happening at each stage.
- Believe what you are being told. Informed people state clearly that children rarely, if ever, make up stories. So do not cast doubt because it has taken courage to speak to you. Remember, it is for the police, to determine the truth behind allegations, not you. To do so could prejudice a possible police prosecution.
- Keep a record of statements and aim to quote the child verbatim. At the end of the conversation take a few moments to double-check and clarify the facts that have been recorded.
- Say that you are glad that the child told you and reassure them that they are right to have done so. If they have chosen you to divulge to it says something about the quality of their relationship with you. Praise them for being brave enough to tell you and for surviving the incident. Assure them of their status as children – they are not responsible for what has happened to them.

3.5 ACTION BY THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

(In the event of the absence of the DSL, one of the deputy DSLs will act as the DSL).

The following actions will be taken where there are concerns about significant harm to any child:

Following any information raising concern, the DSL will consider:

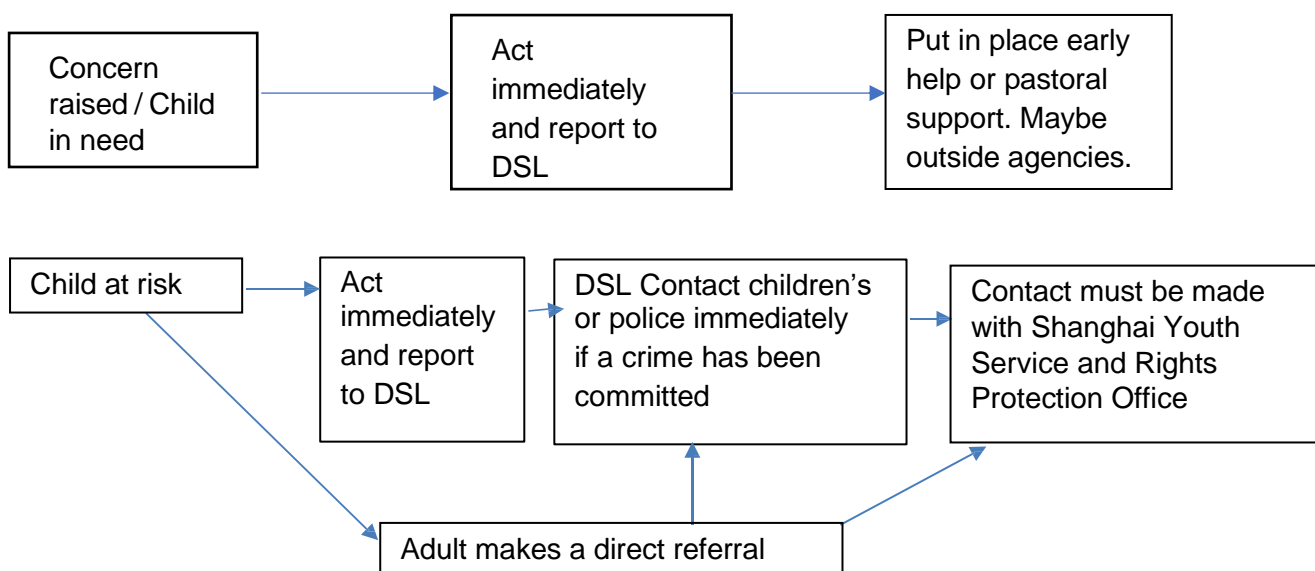
- Any urgent medical needs of the child - the child's interests are paramount.
- Discussing the matter with other agencies involved with the family.
- Consulting with appropriate persons e.g. School Counsellor, nurse
- The child's wishes and any fears or concerns they may have.

Then decide:

- Wherever possible, to talk to parents, unless to do so may place a child at risk of significant harm, impede any police investigation and/or place the member of staff or others at risk.
- Whether to make a child protection referral to the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office or a given Embassy
- If further monitoring is necessary.
- If it would be appropriate to undertake an assessment (similar to the Common Assessment Framework - CAF) and/or make a referral to outside agencies.

All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented. All will be accompanied by My Concern a standard referral form. (See Appendix 3 for link to referral form)

Summary of responses:



3.6 ACTIONS FOLLOWING A CHILD SAFEGUARDING REFERRAL

It is the responsibility of all staff to safeguard children. It is the role of the DSL (or Deputy DSLs) to attend meetings and provide reports for these. Other staff in the School, however, may also be asked to contribute.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (or, in their absence, one of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads) will:

- Contribute to the strategy discussions and all assessments.
- Provide a report for, attend and contribute to any subsequent Child Protection Conference.
- If the child or children has a Child Protection Plan, contribute to the Child Protection Plan and attend Core Group Meetings and Review Child Protection Conferences, and support the child and their family.
- Where possible, share all reports with parents prior to meetings.
- Where in disagreement with a decision made, for example, not to apply Child Protection Procedures or not to convene a Child Protection Conference, then take guidance.

OR

Tim Gerrish, The HIMs Safeguarding Consultant

- Where there is significant information in respect of a child subject to a Child Protection Plan, immediately inform the key member of staff/carer e.g. any significant changes or concerns, departures from the Child Protection Plan, child moves/goes missing/is removed from school or fails to attend school.

3.7 RECORDING AND MONITORING

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will review all monitoring arrangements in the timescale and manner determined by circumstances. These details will then be recorded and clearly understood by all parties concerned in the particular case. My Concern is where all records are collected and monitored.

Harrow Shanghai will record:

- Information about the child: name (plus any other names the child is known by), address, date of birth, those with parental responsibility, primary carers, emergency contacts, names of persons authorised to collect from school, any court orders, if a child is or has been subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- Key contacts in other agencies including medical details.
- Any disclosures/accounts from child or others, including parents (and keep original notes).
- Significant contacts with carers / other agencies / professionals.
- All concerns, discussions, decisions, agreements made and actions taken (dated, timed and signed, to include the name and agency/title of the person responsible/spoken to), the plan to protect the child and arrangements for monitoring/review.

All records should be objective and include:

- Statements, facts and observable things (what was seen/heard).
- Diagram indicating position, size and colour of any injuries (not photograph). See appendix 2 for a possible diagram to be used.
- Words child uses, (not translated into 'proper' words).
- Non-verbal behaviours.

Harrow Shanghai will monitor any cause for concern including where there could be serious child welfare concerns:

- Injuries / marks
- Attendance
- Changes e.g. mood / academic functioning
- Relationships
- Language
- Behaviour

- Demeanour and appearance
- Statements, comments
- Medicals
- Stories, 'news', drawings
- Response to P.E. / Sport
- Family circumstances
- Parental behaviour / care of child

All Child Protection documents will be retained on My Concern. All staff can record concerns on My Concern, but only the DSL Team have access to view and take action. These records will be copied and transferred as soon as possible to any school or setting the child moves to, clearly marked 'Child Protection, Confidential, for attention of DSL.' The file will be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and obtaining confirmation of receipt. Along with the CP File, a record will be kept of when and to which establishment the copy CP file was sent. The final school will retain the CP File until at least the child's 25th birthday.

If the child goes missing from education or is removed from roll to be educated at home, then a copy of any Child Protection file will be sent to the Pudong Education Bureau.

The DSL will retain all original copies of Child Protection files until at least the child's 25th birthday at which time they will be amalgamated in to the general pupil files and transferred to archive storage.

In accordance with the terms of reference of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse all schools are required to retain information which relates to allegations (substantiated or not) of organisations and individuals who may have been involved in, or have knowledge of, child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation; 50 years from the date of birth of the pupil involved should be a sufficient period of retention but this should be kept under review . All other records of allegations are to be retained at least until the accused has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

When sharing confidential information about a member of staff or pupil, the school has regard to its responsibilities under Chinese Law. The HIMs legal team may need to be consulted.

3.8 SUPPORTING THE CHILD AND PARTNERSHIP WITH PARENTS

- Harrow recognises that the child's welfare is paramount, however good child protection practice and outcome relies on a positive, open and honest working partnership with parents.
- Whilst we may, on occasion, need to make referrals without consultation with parents, we will make every effort to maintain a positive and supportive working relationship with them whilst fulfilling our duties to protect any child.
- We will provide a secure, caring, supportive and protective relationship for the child.

- Children will be given a proper explanation (appropriate to age & understanding) of what action is being taken on their behalf and why.
- We will endeavour always to preserve the privacy, dignity and right to confidentiality of the child and parents. The DSL will determine which members of staff “need to know” personal information and what they “need to know” for the purpose of supporting and protecting the children.

3.9 HISTORIC ABUSE

In the event that a case of ‘historic abuse’ is reported, it will be treated with the same level of care and concern as a current Child Protection case. Therefore, the guidance given to staff in Section 3.2 ‘Responding to Disclosure’ and Section 4 ‘Allegations regarding person(s) working in or on behalf of the School still applies.

The Head Master and DSL should be informed at the earliest possible opportunity, and they will check the school archives to determine if the case had previously been investigated, and then decide whether the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office, Embassies and/or the police should be contacted for guidance or a new referral made.

Any member of staff or volunteer at Harrow Shanghai has an obligation to report to the Head Master or the Chairman of Governors any matters of concern relating to safeguarding that are brought to their attention, no matter when these occurred.

SECTION 4

Allegations regarding person(s) working in or on behalf of Harrow Shanghai (including volunteers)

Where an allegation is made against any person working in or on behalf of Harrow Shanghai (including where that person is no longer working in or on behalf of Harrow and/or the allegation is historical) that he or she has:

- a. Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child
- b. Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child or
- c. Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates s/he would pose a risk of harm or is unsuitable to work with children.

We will apply the same principles as in the rest of this document. Harrow Shanghai is advised by the School **Disciplinary Policy**.

Detailed and accurate records will be made to include decisions, actions taken, and reasons for these. Records of all incidents and concerns about staff will be kept in order that historical patterns can be detected. All records will be retained securely by the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or the Head Master.

Whilst we acknowledge such allegations, (as all others), may be false, malicious or displaced, we also acknowledge they may be founded. It is, therefore, essential that all allegations are investigated properly and in line with agreed procedures. Harrow Shanghai will operate procedures which, so far as possible, ensure that teachers and others who are innocent are not prejudiced by false allegations. If an allegation against a member of staff is found to have been malicious it will be removed from personnel records. If an allegation is not substantiated, is unfounded or malicious, it will not be referred to in any employment reference.

Initial Action

- The person who has received an allegation or suspicion of abuse, or witnessed an event, **MUST** immediately inform the Head Master and make a record and have regard to the previously mentioned Speaking-Up policy and procedures.
- In the event that an allegation is made against the DSL the matter must be reported to the Head Master.
- In the event that an allegation is made against the Head Master the matter must be reported to the Chairman of Governors who will proceed as the 'Head Master'. (The Head Master should not be informed.)
- The Head Master will take steps, where necessary, to secure the immediate safety of children and any urgent medical needs.
- The member of staff will not be approached at this stage unless it is necessary to address the immediate safety of children.
- The Head Master may need to clarify any information regarding the allegation; however no person will be formally interviewed or asked to write a formal statement at this stage.
- The Head Master can consult with HIMs, if there needs to be a referral to Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office, Embassies and/or the police for investigation.
- Consideration will be given throughout to the support and information needs of pupils, parents and staff.
- The Head Master will inform the Chairman of Governors and HIMs of any allegation.
- Following guidance, the member of staff *may* be immediately suspended and escorted from school property pending further investigations. In the event of such a suspension all Harrow Shanghai ID cards held by the member of staff must be handed to the Head or Operations. It may also be necessary to change codes on doors as a result of such a suspension.
- A senior colleague will keep in close contact with any member of staff who is suspended to offer support and information regarding the progress of the investigation.
- Colleagues who find themselves in this situation are strongly advised to seek legal advice at the earliest possible opportunity.

Any allegations made against volunteer workers, contractors or other persons connected with the School would follow the procedure for employees.

We ensure that where Harrow Shanghai ceases to use the services of any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or student) because that person has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child or if they otherwise pose a risk of harm to a child,

a detailed report is made to the ICPC, ACRO and DBS (or equivalent national organisations) as soon as possible and in any event within one month; ceasing to use a person's services includes dismissal; non-renewal of a fixed-term contract; no longer engaging/refusing to engage a supply teacher provided by an employment agency; terminating the placement of a student teacher or other trainee; no longer using staff employed by contractors; no longer using volunteers; resignation, and voluntary withdrawal from supply teaching, contract working, a course of initial teacher training, or volunteering.

In addition, if the person being referred is a teacher Harrow Shanghai will also consider referring the case to the to the ICPC, ACRO, DBS and Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) in the UK. Or similar organisations and bodies in the teacher's country of nationality. The TRA and similar bodies are responsible for the regulation of teachers in respect of serious misconduct.

Appendix 1 – MAPPING AND CONTACTS

Designated Safeguarding Lead Whole School and Senior School	Peter Thackrey	Internal extension: 302 Mobile: 131661109759
Head Master	Charles Ellison	Internal extension: 007 Mobile: 13482743343
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Chinese)	Linda Sun	Internal extension: 231 Mobile: 13764533836
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Prep School)	Sian Evans	Internal extension: 301 Mobile: 07989 655 573
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Lower School)	Steve Morris	Internal extension: 201 Mobile: 13162100740
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Early Years School)	Clair Wain	Internal extension: 101 Mobile: 07846 407 394
School Nurses	Julia Zhang	Internal extension: 121 Mobile: TBC
Nominated Governor	Eric Leung	Work email: eleung@aisl-edu.com

Mapping Information

Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office:

Shanghai (021) 61690130

Youth online youth service hotline:

(021) 12355

The Youth Protection Officer may consult with the counsellor on an appropriate referral to an outside professional. This may include family, self-harm, addictions, clinical depression etc.

110 Police (Emergency – Chinese Speaking Only)

Counsellor Linked to the School:

Mr. Martin Haibo <martinhaibo@126.com> office located on the 5th Floor.

Phone: Contact via Shanghai United Family Pudong Hospital (21) 38862999

EXTERNAL CONTACTS:		
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Tim Gerrish OBE	International Child Protection Advisor	tim@icpa.co.uk
Council of International Schools: Safeguarding		info@cois.org
SRE in Schools		susie.march@live.com
Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office		58503757 or 17717838150
School Bus Accidents		58503631/18930872572
Police (Emergency)		110
National Embassies in Shanghai		As appropriate via websites
Save the Children (Shanghai)		ShanghaiOffice.China@savethechildren.org
NSPCC (UK)		+44 (0)800 800 500
Olivia's Place (Elliott's Corner)	SEND Issues	Tel: +86 (0)10 6461 6283

DISCLOSURE AND BARRING SERVICE
DBS Helpline

PO Box 181, Darlington. DL1 9FA
03000 200 190

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>

Other Useful Websites

Safeguarding Children Board

www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk (CP Procedures/Training)

CAPE (Child Protection in Education)

www.cape.org.uk

Keeping Children Safe Sexual abuse

www.parentsprotect.co.uk

Cyberbullying

www.digizen.org

KS2/3

www.dotcomcf.org

Bullying & child abuse

www.kidscape.org.uk www.childline.org.uk; www.nspcc.org.uk

Domestic Violence

www.idas.org.uk

Internet Safety

www.ceop.gov.uk ; www.childnet.com

Key Stage 2/3 Resources

www.kidsmart.org.uk

Documents

DCSF/DfE Documents www.education.gov.uk/schools

Training Materials

Online Basic Awareness Training www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk

Appendix 2 – CHILD SAFEGUARDING REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING TO LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A Child Safeguarding Policy is important in schools for prevention, intervention and healing. This includes educating parents and teachers, providing information and resources. It is also our obligation, in loco parentis, to protect children as the Current Law of The People's Republic of China on the Protection of Children states:

Article 10 - Domestic protection from abuse and violence:

Prohibition of domestic violence against children, prohibition of abuse and abandonment of children.

Article 21 - School protection from abuse and violence:

Schools, kindergartens, nursery staff should respect the personal dignity of children, shall not be corporal punishment of children, disguised corporal punishment or other acts of humiliating human dignity.

Article 41 - Sexual Abuse:

Prohibition of sexual abuse of children.

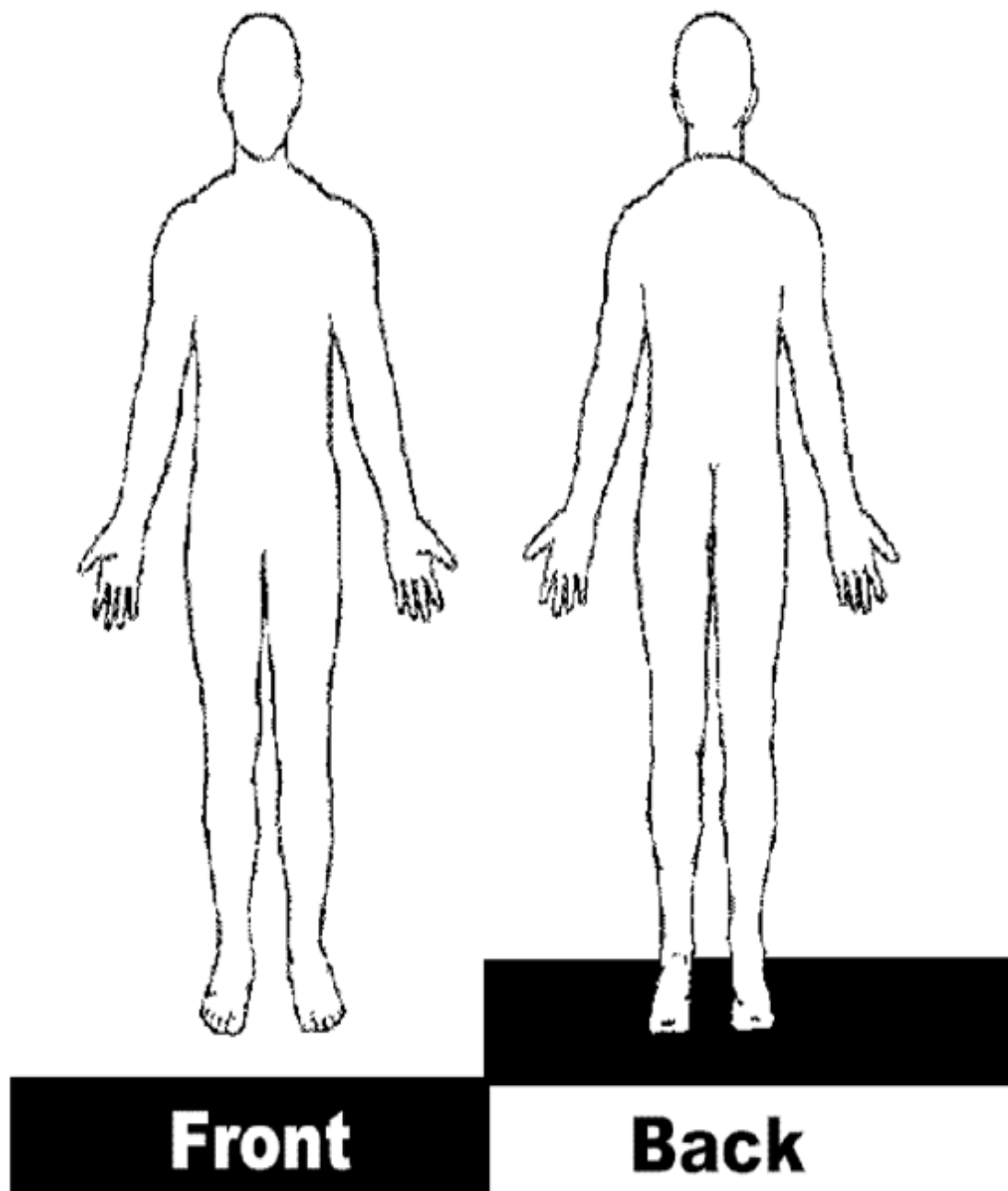
Ref: Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Children

Appendix 3 – LOGGING CONCERNS

Logging Concerns Documents

All concerns are logged and recorded on My Concerns. Staff are trained on how to use My Concern. Any paper notes or drawings can be uploaded to My Concern.

The diagrams below only need to be filled in if helpful to the concern/s. This can also be done via My Concern or this could be uploaded to My Concern. The purpose of this page is to accurately locate physical contact or a mark/bruise/wound on the body.



Appendix 4 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governing Body should ensure that:

- Harrow Shanghai complies with Chinese Law and upholds HIMs levels of expected safeguarding. As well as other relevant partners and organisations who are engaged in activities relating to children.
- Harrow Shanghai acknowledges the guidance in Working Together to Safeguard Children. However, we must always be aware that we need to put this in context; both as an international school with a global outlook and a school governed by Chinese law.
- There is a clear accountability for the commissioning and/or provision of services designed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- They appoint a named Governor with specific responsibility for Child Protection, who will undergo Child Protection Training and refresher training at three-yearly intervals, to take leadership responsibility for the school's safeguarding arrangements.
- The members of the board with specific responsibility for staff recruitment and child protection and safeguarding receive appropriate and up-to-date child protection and safer recruitment training, and that refresher training takes place every four years.
- Harrow Shanghai has a child protection and safeguarding policy and procedures in place which are provided to and read by all staff – including temporary staff and volunteers – on induction. These are in accordance with UK guidance, and refer to locally agreed procedures put in place by, they are updated annually, and available publicly either via Harrow Shanghai website or by other means.
- All staff and governors read this policy and sign that they have read and understood the policy and procedures.
- Mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in this policy and procedures.
- All staff undertake appropriate child protection training annually.
- A senior member of the school's leadership team is designated to take lead responsibility for child protection (Designated Safeguarding Lead). The DSL's job description is similar in standard to the one outlined in Annex B of KCSIE 2020, and the need for a Deputy DSL is reviewed.
- The DSL has the appropriate authority and the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings – and/or to support other staff to do so – and to contribute to the assessment of children.
- Information regarding the role of the DSL is provided to all staff and volunteers on induction.
- Staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe.
- Appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status.
- Harrow Shanghai's Staff Code of Conduct, amongst other things, includes staff/pupil relationships and communications including the use of social media. This should be provided to all staff – including temporary staff and volunteers – on induction.
- Harrow Shanghai operates safe recruitment procedures and has written recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place, to prevent those who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensures volunteers are appropriately supervised.
- At least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.

- Harrow Shanghai has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers that comply with guidance from the local authority and locally agreed inter-agency procedures.
- Where services or activities are provided on Harrow Shanghai premises by another body, that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place in regard to safeguarding children and child protection and liaises with Harrow Shanghai on these matters where appropriate.
- There are procedures in place to make a referral to the ICPC, ACRO and DBS or local equivalent, if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have been had they not resigned.
- Children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through personal, social health and economic education (PSHE), and/or through sex and relationship education (SRE).
- Children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.
- Appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place so children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material being careful that “over blocking” does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.
- There are procedures in place to handle allegations that a child has harmed another child (peer on peer abuse) and these are followed by all staff.
- Harrow Shanghai has due regard in particular to the duty to prevent radicalisation and extremism. To stop young people from being drawn in to terrorism; to report known cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and to follow procedures when a child goes missing from education.
- Appropriate safeguarding responses are in place to children who go missing from education including the statutory duty to notify the Chinese authorities, Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office or relevant Embassy, as appropriate, when a pupil’s name is about to be deleted from the school admission register.
- Where services or activities are provided, on the School premises by another body, the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place in regard to safeguarding children and child protection and liaises with the school on these matters where appropriate.
- They undertake review of Harrow Shanghai policies and procedures relating to safeguarding and the efficiency with which the related duties have been discharged. Therefore, an annual ‘Safeguarding Audit’ should be carried out, usually by Tim Gerrish.
- They remedy, without delay, any deficiencies or weaknesses regarding child protection and safeguarding arrangements.

The Head Master should ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are fully implemented, and followed by all staff.
- S/he liaises with the Chinese Authorities, including the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office and/or partner agencies e.g. Embassies in the event of allegations of abuse being made against a member of staff or volunteer.

- S/he receives appropriate child protection and safeguarding training which is regularly updated.
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the designated person and other staff to discharge their responsibilities.
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle blowing policies.
- A report is sent to the ICPC, ACRO and DBS (within one month of them leaving the School) regarding any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or a student) whose services are no longer used because he or she is considered unsuitable to work with children. For full details and to download a copy of the referral form see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>
- In addition, if the person is a teacher, Harrow will also consider referring the case to the National College for Teaching and Leadership. The National College is responsible for the regulation of teachers in respect of serious misconduct. This may happen where a teacher is dismissed (or would have been dismissed had s/he not resigned) and a prohibition order may be appropriate, because of 'unacceptable professional conduct', 'conduct that may bring the profession in to disrepute', or a 'conviction at any time for a relevant offence'. For full details and to download a copy of the referral form see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/teacher-misconduct>

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

Harrow Shanghai has appointed a senior member of staff with the necessary status and authority - the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) - to be responsible for matters relating to Child Protection and Welfare.

In the absence of the DSL, or if the DSL is him/herself the subject of a complaint, the designated Deputy DSL will take responsibility for Child Protection issues within Harrow Shanghai and carry out all the related duties of the DSL. The DSL and the Head Master must ensure that there is always cover for this role including arrangements during school holidays.

The main responsibilities of the DSL are:

- To be the first point of contact for parents, pupils, teaching and non-teaching staff and external agencies in all matters of child protection.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- To be fully conversant with the local Chinese law and Harrow Shanghai's Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy and Procedures.
- To be available to all staff in Harrow community for consultation on Child Protection and Safeguarding issues, and act as a source of support, advice and expertise within the College.
- Liaise with staff (especially the pastoral team, medical centre team, IT technicians and SENCO) on matters of safety and safeguarding (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral.

- To coordinate the Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures within the School.
- To monitor the keeping, confidentiality and storage of records in relation to Child Protection and Safeguarding, including monitoring and updating records of pupils in Harrow Shanghai who are subject to a Child Protection Plan as notification is received.
- To ensure that appropriate action is taken in Harrow Shanghai and that procedures are followed in actual or suspected cases of abuse.
- To inform the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office, or relevant Embassy in writing when a child who is subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- When a child who is subject to a Child Protection Plan moves to another school, and to inform the new school of the child's status.
- To take part in strategy meetings, initial child protection conferences or reviews, and core groups as required. In the event that the DSL cannot attend, the DSL should ensure that a key member of staff attends. Where this is not possible, the DSL must provide a written report to the conference / meeting / group as required. (It is acknowledged that this should only occur rarely as the involvement of Harrow staff is vital given the close involvement with the child.)
- Carry out an annual review of the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and Procedures, assess how the duties have been discharged, and report on these findings to the Governing body via the Designated Governor and/or Chairman.
- Ensure that the DSL, Deputy DSLs and other relevant staff have undertaken child protection training and training in inter-agency working, and will attend refresher training at two-yearly intervals.

Referrals

The DSL will:

- Advise and act upon all suspicion, belief and evidence of abuse reported to him / her.
- Refer cases of suspected abuse to the local Chinese authority, including the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office or the children's respective Embassy.
- Formally refer cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies within 24 hours of the disclosure or suspicion of abuse.
- If after a referral the child's situation does not appear to be improving the DSL (or the person that made the referral) should press for re-consideration to ensure their concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves;
- Refer to guidance from the UK's Channel programme for information where radicalisation concern as required;
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- Refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Chinese Police as required.

Working with others:

- Liaise with the Head Master to inform them of issues and actions taken, and ensure there is always cover for this role. (Unless the Head Master is the subject of the complaint - in this situation the DSL will liaise directly with the Chairman of Governors.)
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.

Training:

- Undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years.
- Refresh their knowledge and skills (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:
- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments;
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;
- Are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- Understand and support the school or Harrow with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty, including online safety and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses;
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or Harrow may put in place to protect them.

The DSL will:

- Maintain an ongoing training programme for all Harrow Shanghai employees, and ensure that this training is current and relevant.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- Ensure that all staff have initial induction training in Child Protection.
- Check annually with the HR Department that all Harrow Shanghai staff are up-to-date with Child Protection training and follow up in cases where staff are found not to be up-to-date with training. (Refresher training must be completed every 3 years.)
- Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of any incidents and concerns.
- Ensure that the curriculum offers opportunities for raising student awareness of child protection issues and developing strategies for ensuring their own protection, for example through the PSHE programme.
- To make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding. For example, UK links can be accessed through Tim Gerrish or websites like the ones listed in Appendix 5

In order to ensure that the School's policies are known, understood and used appropriately, the DSL will:

- Ensure that the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with the governing body regarding this.
- Ensure the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of Harrow Shanghai in this, with the aim of avoiding later conflict.
- To ensure that all staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest policies on safeguarding for example, the offer of the School to provide training on NSPCC Safeguarding in Schools Online course.

Child Protection File:

- When a child leaves the School, the DSL ensures the child protection file is copied and transferred to the new school as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt.
- Harrow Shanghai will retain the original CP file until at least the child's 25th birthday (if we are the final school) along with a record of when and to which establishment the copy was sent (if appropriate).
- Harrow Shanghai must have regard to any other requirement requiring longer retention period: The current requirement under IICSA (Independent Inquiry into Child Sex Abuse) is that records of child sex abuse should be retained for the period of the inquiry. For recommendations please see : <https://www.iicsa.org.uk/letter-to-local-authority-ceos>
- Ensure that, if a child goes missing or leaves to be educated at home, then a copy of that child's protection file should be sent to the Shanghai Youth Service and Rights Protection Office for further investigation or notification.

Availability:

- During term time always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school or Harrow Shanghai to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking the DSL (or deputies) would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools, working with the DSL, to define what "available" means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or other such mediums is acceptable.
- It is a matter for individual schools and the DSL to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities
- It is a matter for individual schools and colleges as to whether they choose to have one or more deputy DSL(s). Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the DSL.
- Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, as set out above, remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated.

All staff and volunteers should:

- Fully comply with the School's policies and procedures.
- Attend appropriate training.
- Inform the designated person of any concerns.

- Read and understand at least the School Child protection and Safeguarding Policy. *Therefore they have a duty to:*
- Have due regard to radicalisation, and help ensure students are not drawn into terrorism. They should report known cases of female genital mutilation (FGM), and follow procedures when a child goes missing from education.
- Report concerns about another staff member, refer these concerns to the Head Master.
- Report concerns about the Head Master, refer these concerns to the Chair of Governors.
- Raise concerns about poor or unsafe practices and potential failures in the school's safeguarding regime via the Speaking-Up Policy and its procedures.
- Be aware of systems within the Harrow Group supports safeguarding and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction. This includes: the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding policy; the School's staff Code of Conduct; and the identity and role of the DSL.
- Receive appropriate child protection training which is regularly updated.
- Receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
- Be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the best interests of the child.
- Where there are concerns about a child, raise these with the DSL
- Understand that anyone can make a referral.

Appendix 5 - REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This policy updates and replaces the policy issued in August 2018 and is in line with/has regard to the following:

- 1 Sections 175 and 157 of the Education Act 2002, implemented 2004, and associated regulations.
- 2 Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014.
- 3 The NYSCB Child Protection Procedures www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk.
- 4 Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE) DfE September 2020
- 5 Working Together to Safeguard Children – March 2018
- 6 What to Do If You Are Worried A Child is Being Abused – March 2015.
- 7 Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009.
- 8 The Children Act 2004 – including duty to cooperate with other organisations and agencies.
- 9 Human Rights Act 1998.

- 10 Sexual Offences Act 2003.
- 11 Early Years Foundation Stage Section 3 – The Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements – September 2014.
- 12 ‘Guidance for Safer Working Practice’ –
<http://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=15232>
- 13 Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.
- 14 Recommendations from national and local Serious Case Reviews.
- 15 The Prevent Duty Department advice for schools and childcare providers (June 2015)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf
- 16 Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (May 2018)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-violence-and-sexual-harassment-between-children-in-schools-and-colleges>
- 17 ***Ref: Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Children – See appendix 2***

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example, information for schools and colleges can be found on the [TES](#), [MindEd](#) and the [NSPCC](#) websites. School staff can access UK government guidance as required on the issues listed below via links in paragraph 43 and Annex A of KCSiE 2018, GOV.UK and other government websites:

- Female Genital Mutilation <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/fgm>
- Online training is available @ <http://www.fgmelearning.co.uk/>
- Forced Marriage <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/news-free-e-learning>
<https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage>
- Children who self-harm <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/pink-book>
- Child Sexual Exploitation/Grooming
<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/grooming/>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-to-do-if-you-suspect-a-child-is-being-sexually-exploited>
- <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/cse>
- Online training available @ <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/news-free-e-learning>
- Children who are Bullied <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preventing-and-tackling-bullying>
- Children who are victims of sexting
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/551575/6.2_439_KG_NCA_Sexting_in_Schools_WEB_1_.PDF
- Children who Sexually Harm
<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/YPWSH>
- Children Privately fostered
<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/professionals/private-fostering>
- Radicalisation to extremist behaviour PREVENT Guidance
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

- DfE Safeguarding advice for schools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-safeguarding-advice-for-schools-and-childcare-providers>
- DfE and Home Office Social media guide: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-use-of-social-media-for-online-radicalisation>
- Online training <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/news-free-e-learning>
- Children with Risk-taking behaviours <https://kidshelpline.com.au/parents/issues/risk-taking-and-teens>