



# Ashleigh Primary School

## Allegations Against Children Policy

Reviewed: July 2022

Staff: July 2022

Approved by Governors: Autumn 2022

Review date: July 2024



### **British Values**

Through its curriculum, extra-curricular activities, teaching and learning this school will promote British values. By doing so, we will ensure that all learners understand the values that have traditionally underpinned British society. The teaching of these values will promote cohesiveness within our school and community. We will prepare pupils for life in England where the population has an increasingly rich diversity of backgrounds, origins, beliefs and cultures by promoting the values on which our society has been built. By teaching pupils these values we will help all to become good citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

At Ashleigh Primary School we believe that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm by adults in the school and other students.

We recognise that some students will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under the school's Behaviour Policy.

### **Race Equality and Racial Harassment**

Implicit in all our policies is a belief in race equality and everything will be done to promote this. We do not tolerate racial harassment. (Refer to School's Race Equality and Racial Harassment Policies).

### **Safeguarding allegations**

Occasionally, allegations may be made against pupils by others in the school, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is likely that to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a pupil, some of the following features will be found.

The allegation:

- is made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger child or a more vulnerable pupil
- is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence
- raises risk factors for other pupils in the school
- indicates that other pupils may have been affected by this child
- indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this child

### **Examples of safeguarding issues against a child could include:**

#### **Physical Abuse**

- violence, particularly pre-planned
- forcing others to use drugs or alcohol

#### **Emotional Abuse**

- blackmail or extortion
- threats and intimidation

#### **Sexual Abuse**

- indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults
- forcing others to watch pornography or take part in sexting

#### **Sexual Exploitation**

- encouraging other children to attend inappropriate parties
- photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts



In areas where gangs are prevalent, older children may attempt to recruit younger pupils using any or all of the above methods. Young people suffering from sexual exploitation themselves may be forced to recruit other young people under threat of violence.

### **Minimising the risk of safeguarding concerns towards pupils from other students**

On occasion, some students will present a safeguarding risk to other students. The school should be informed that the young person raises safeguarding concerns, for example, they are coming back into school following a period in custody or they have experienced serious abuse themselves.

These students will need an individual risk management plan to ensure that other pupils are kept safe and they themselves are not laid open to malicious allegations. There is a need to balance the tension between privacy and safeguarding.

### **What to do**

When an allegation is made by a pupil against another child, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a safeguarding concern. If there is a safeguarding concern the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed and a CPOMS entry made.

A factual record should be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances.

The DSL should contact social services to discuss the case. It is possible that social services are already aware of safeguarding concerns around this young person. The DSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a social services referral where appropriate.

The DSL will make a record of the concern (CPOSM), the discussion and any outcome and keep a copy in the files of both pupils' electronic files.

If the allegation indicates a potential criminal offence has taken place, the police should be contacted at the earliest opportunity and parents informed (of both the student being complained about and the alleged victim).

It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time according to the school's behaviour policy and procedures.

Where neither social services nor the police accept the complaint, a thorough school investigation should take place into the matter using the school's usual disciplinary procedures.

In situations where the school considers a safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be prepared along with a preventative, supervision plan.

The plan should be monitored and a date set for a follow-up evaluation with everyone concerned.