## **Bounds Green School**



# Managing allegations against other children Policy

Staff Leads	WW/HCB/MR
Governor Responsible	Martin Tait
Status	Recommended
Ratified on	
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Signed	

Bounds Green Rd, London N11 2QG <u>Tel no:</u> 020-8888-8824 <u>Fax no:</u> 020-8365-7986 www.boundsgreenschool.co.uk

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#### 1. Introduction

At Bounds Green 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.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following;

- Safeguarding and child protection policy
- Behaviour policy
- Keeping Children safe in education 2016

#### 2. Safeguarding allegations

Occasionally, allegations may be made against students 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 pupil 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 student
- indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this student

#### Examples of safeguarding issues against a student 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 engage in inappropriate sexualised

In areas where gangs are prevalent, older students may attempt to recruit younger pupils using any or all of the above methods.

### 3. Minimising the risk of safeguarding concerns towards pupils from other children

On occasion, some students will present a safeguarding risk to other children. These students may need a Pastoral Support 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.

#### 4. What to do if an allegation is made

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

A factual record should be made of the allegation, but the DSL must carefully consider whether they should attempt at this stage to investigate the circumstances. The DSL may need to contact children's services – single point of access to discuss the case. It is possible that social services may already be 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, the discussion and any outcome and keep a copy in the files of both pupils' 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 child 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, normally in the form of a Pastoral Support Plan.

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