Littledean Church of England Primary School and Pre-School

Offer of Early Help

Reviewed – September 2027
Head Teacher Approved – ratified by Full Governing Board – 14/10/2026
Next Review – September 2027

Aspiration - Resilience - Community

Early help is about getting timely, effective support to children, young people and families who need it.

Our Early Help Offer identifies the need to help our children and families as soon as difficulties or potential problems start to emerge, or when there is a strong likelihood that problems will develop in the future.

Early help is an approach not an action. It includes prevention education as well as intervention where necessary or appropriate. In some cases, immediate urgent action might be necessary if a child or young person is at risk of immediate harm (see our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy for more information).

Safeguarding at Littledean C of E Primary School
Our school has a range of robust safeguarding procedures in place which put the safety and protection of children at the heart of any decisions. The Safeguarding Leads at the school have received comprehensive training that is relevant to their role and this is updated regularly. Designated Safeguarding Lead: Mrs Hayley McGoldrick Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads: Miss Laura May & Mrs Suzanne Webb Safeguarding Governor: Lauan Brittain All staff take part in safeguarding training and know how to seek support from the Safeguarding Leads at any time should a concern arise.
Littledean C of E Primary School support for children and families
We have an 'open door policy' at Littledean and staff are available to speak to parents at the start and end of the school day. We aim to build positive relationships with parents and families and provide opportunities for the children to express their worries and concerns. We provide a supportive, caring ethos where children are treated as individuals and their difficulties treated sensitively. Parents can either talk directly with staff or the Head Teacher or Family Support Worker. Contact the school office on: 01594 822171 or admin@littledean.gloucs.sch.uk
Curriculum
Through our curriculum the children are taught Personal, Social, Health and Citizenship Education (PSHCE), Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) and Spiritual, Moral, Social and Social Development (SMSC) through use of the following resources: Values for Life, The Pink Curriculum from Gloucestershire Healthy Living and Learning (GHLL), SCARF and the National Curriculum 2014. Children in Year 5 and 6 have formal sex education lessons – focusing on puberty, changes and personal hygiene. Along with lessons in Year 6 regarding reproduction and birth. Gender, identity and tolerance: preventing homophobic and transphobic bullying; preventing bullying of children from different types of family e.g. same sex parents; avoiding anti-gay derogatory language. Understanding and acceptance of others different than us, including those with different religions and beliefs. Through our PHSCE curriculum we address issues such as alcohol, smoking and illegal drugs. Keeping Safe – we have a specific unit of work for each year group which focuses on online safety, as well as regular 'top ups' from our TEACH Computing curriculum. We have a regular visit from the NSPCC to teach the children about personal safety. Year 4 children attend an annual performance of 'In the Net' – about online safety. Year 5 children make an annual visit to Skill Zone to learn about ways to keep safe on a bus, in the home and when out and about.

Emotional well-being – where to go for help if you, your friend or family member is struggling with emotional well-being/mental health difficulties? What are the signs that someone is struggling? What makes you feel good? How to look after your own emotional well-being. Developing self-esteem and being happy.

Relationships – How to make and maintain friendships; family relationships; different types of family.

Healthy Living – taking responsibility for managing your own health; importance of sleep; the main components of a healthy lifestyle (diet, exercise and well-being).

The children also complete the Online Pupil Survey, through GHLL, which is then analysed and then action taken as a response to arising needs.

Online Safety

As a school we have a specific unit of work for each year group which focuses on online safety, through our Kapow Computing curriculum.. We also encourage outside visitors to come in and talk to the children about issues related to online safety, such as Darren Peters Cyber Harm Reduction Officer and the NSPCC. The children also attend 'In the Net' in Year 4 and visit the internet café at Skill Zone in Year 6.

Information for parents can be found at https://ivisontrust.org.uk (Ivision Trust) https://www.ceopeducation.co.uk (CEOP Education) and www.nspcc.org.uk (National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children).

Family Support Worker/Mental Health and Wellbeing Lead (FSW/MHWL)

Our Family Support Worker is Mrs Suzanne Webb and she is readily available to support children and family on a needs basis. She has safeguarding training, is a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead and has completed Mental Health First Aid Training, along with a variety of other relevant courses. She can work specifically with families or sign post families to further services if further support is needed.

Our FSW is qualified to carry out a range of therapeutic work with children such as: drawing and talking therapy, Lego therapy, therapeutic sand play and sand play in education. She works with children in small groups and on a 1:1 basis to address issues such as low self-esteem, developing emotional literacy, bereavement, loss, anxiety and much more.

Through our FSW we are also able to signpost parent to relevant parenting courses such as Triple P and the Solihull Approach to Parenting.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Our SENDCO is readily available to support children and families on a needs basis. They work closely with outside agencies and will signpost families to further services if additional support is required.

SENDCO: Mrs Natalie Warry senco@littledean.gloucs.sch.uk

Universal source of help for all families in Gloucestershire:

Family Information Service (FIS)

The Family Information Service (FIS) advisors give impartial information regarding childcare, finances, parenting and education. FIS can be accessed by both parents and professionals. They support families, children and young people aged 0-19 years of age (25 for young people with additional needs) and professionals working with these families. They can help link parents up with other organisations that might be able to help them. They can be contacted the following ways:

familyinfo@gloucestershire.gov.uk

0800 542 0202 or 01452 427362

FIS also have a website with a wealth of information www.glosfamiliesdirectory.org.uk

Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership

Important information for parents and professionals across Gloucestershire in relation to keeping children safe and avenues for support, including early help options.

https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp

Bullying (including Cyber-Bullying)

Bullying is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level bullying, can have a disastrous effect on a child's wellbeing. All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying will be recorded and reported and will be managed through our behaviour and tackling bullying procedures. A range of information regarding bullying and where to access support can be found at www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk . Other sources of help and advice can be found from Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership.

www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/

There may be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

Children and the Court System

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes that they have witnessed. There is an age appropriate guide to support children 5-11 years old – 'Going to Court' Young witness booklet for 5 to 11 year olds - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) .

Children and Young People with Multiple Needs (Vulnerable) or Complex Needs (Complex) - - requiring multi-agency input or assessment

The Families First Team is one of a range of teams within the Early Help Partnership providing support for children and families Families First - Gloucestershire County Council .

The team can provide the following advice and support:

- Support the coordination and development of local partnerships
- Provide advice, guidance and support through Community Social Workers and Early Help Coordinators
- Provide targeted support – a range of family support interventions including whole family intensive work, parenting groups and specific interventions linked to an assessment of need

Advice line for Forest of Dean: 01452 328048 / 328076

County Lines – 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, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines activity are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purposes of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered: https://www.ecpat.org.uk/national-referral-mechanism .

Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person, male or female, under the age of 18 years;
- cab 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 of adults;
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age might 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.

Children Missing Education (CME)

Children Missing Education refers to 'any child of compulsory school age who is not registered at any formally approved education activity e.g. school, alternative provision, elective home education, and has been out of education provision for at least 4 weeks'. CME also refers to those children who are missing (family whereabouts unknown), and are usually children who are registered on a school roll/alternative provision. This might be a child who is not at their last known address and either:

- has not taken up an allocated school place as expected, or
- has 10 days or more of continuous absence from school without explanation, or
- left the school suddenly and the destination is unknown.

It is the responsibility of the Education Performance and Inclusion Team (based Gloucester County Council) on behalf of the Local Authority, to:

- collate information on all reported cases of CME of statutory school aged children in Gloucestershire maintained schools, academies, free schools, alternative provision academies and alternative provision schools (APS);
- liaise with partner agencies and other local authorities across Britain to track children who may be missing education;
- ensure each child missing education is offered full time education within 2 weeks of the date the LA was informed

Anyone concerned about a child missing education can make a referral to the Education Performance and Inclusion Team (EPI) at Gloucestershire County Council:

Education Performance and inclusion Team

Shire Hall Westgate Street Gloucester GL1 2TP
Tel: 01452 328033 / 427800 missingpupils@gloucestersire.gov.uk

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Chid Sexual Exploitation involves situations where a child, male or female, receives something from an adult as a result of engaging in sexual activity. This can be seemingly 'consensual' relationships to serous organised crime gangs. There will be an imbalance of power where the perpetrator holds power over the victim. The prevalence and availability of technology provides a further medium where abusers can exploit children. It is illegal to take, possess or share 'indecent images' of anyone under 18 even if you are the person in the picture. The term 'indecent' applies to images of a naked person, a topless girl or if genitals or sex acts (including masturbation) are displayed.

CSE is a serious crime. The CSE guidance and screening tool can be located in the GSCP website:

https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/professional-resources/child-criminal-and-sexual-exploitation/ This should be completed if CSE is suspected. Clear information about the warning signs, the screening tool and Gloucestershire's multi-agency protocol for safeguarding children at risk of CSE are at www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/ . Referrals should be made to Gloucestershire social care 01452 426565 and a referral made through the Liquid Logic Portal.

Further information regarding CSE can be found though the National Working Group (Network tackling Child Sexual Exploitation) Welcome to the NWG Network and PACE UK (Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation) www.paceuk.info .

Children with Family Members in Prison

NICCO (National Information Centre on Children of Offenders) www.nicco.org.uk provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Children who Run Away (missing persons/missing children)

Gloucestershire's protocol in partnership working when children and young people run away and go missing from home or care can be found at: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/ .

If you are worried about a relative or friend who has gone missing, contact the police. You can do this by:

- visiting your local police station;
- phoning Gloucestershire Police by dialling 999 emergencies and 101 for non-emergencies.

A police officer will take a report from you about the missing person and will enter all of the details onto a national computer. Police forces across the world can use this information to find missing people. All missing people under 18 years of age are treated as a priority and the police will start looking for them as soon as possible. It is very important to tell a trusted adult and the police if your friend has run away. Do not hide any information if you know anything about where there are or may have gone, you must tell someone. Your friend is likely to be at risk of serious harm.

County Lines Criminal Activity

County Lies Criminal Activity refers to drug networks or gangs grooming and exploiting children. Indicators that a child may be involved in county lines activity includes the following:

- Persistently going missing or being found out of their usual area
- Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones
- Excessive receipt of text or phone calls
- Relationships with older or controlling individuals or groups
- Leaving home without explanation
- Evidence of physical injury or assault that cannot be explained
- Carrying weapons
- Sudden decline in school results
- Becoming isolated from peers or social networks
- Self-harm or significant changes in mental state
- Parental report of concern

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is any incident or pattern of incidents involving controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 years or older 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
- emotional

The GSCP (Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Board) have produced a Domestic Abuse Pathway for educational settings which is on the GSCP website: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/ . If a child or young person is suspected of living in a home with a domestically abusive parent or if a young person has domestic abuse in their own relationship then the usual procedures should be followed and a referral made to the children's helpdesk: 01452 426565. The response will vary according to the age of the young person so that appropriate agencies are involved. Other avenues of support any advice can be found through Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service (GDASS) www.gdass.org.uk.

MARAC Gloucestershire Constabulary: Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC's) prioritise the safety of victims who have been risk assessed as at high or very high risk of harm. The MARAC is an integral part of the Specialist Domestic Violence Court Programme, and information will be shared between the MARAC and the Courts, in high and very high-risk cases, as part of the process of risk management. Relevant schools are aware of any MARAC's through Health and the MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub).

Gloucestershire Unborn Baby Protocol: Research indicates that young babies are particularly vulnerable to abuse but that work carried out in the antenatal period can help to minimise harm if there is an early assessment, intervention and support. Professionals should read and act upon the Unborn Baby Protocol if there is suspected domestic violence and pregnancy. The protocol can be found at www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/gscp/.

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme – Clare's Law: This scheme will enable members of the public to have 'right to ask' the police if their current partner poses a risk to them in terms of their history of domestic abuse. It also enables professionals to raise a 'right to know' request through the police where we feel a person may at risk of domestic abuse by an individual whose criminal history is unknown to the partner, but where we have some reasonable concern/knowledge about the individuals past. A request can also be made by a third person e.g. a parent/relative/friend who is concerned. In these cases, if a disclosure is to be made, it will only be made to the person who needs to know i.e. the victim.

Drug and Alcohol Concerns

The experience of children living with, and affected by, parental substance misuse has become widely known as 'hidden harm', following the UK Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs in 2003. The phrase 'hidden harm' encapsulates the two key features of that experience: the children are often not known to services; and they suffer harm in a number of ways through physical and emotional neglect, exposure to harm and poor parenting (Aberlour, 2006). 'Bottling it up' (2006) exposed similar concerns with children whose parents misuse alcohol and that insufficient attention was being paid to this group of children despite increased concern being raised by agencies. The children of substance misusing parents are not 'at risk' or 'in need' solely by virtue of parental substance misuse. Unfortunately, substance misuse by parents can be a contributing factor in the abuse or neglect of their child.

Young Gloucestershire provides individual targeted support around drugs and emotional health issues, development of personal and social skills and information and support around substance misuse:

https://www.youngglos.org.uk/

www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk – advice on drug/alcohol misuse

https://www.talktofrank.com/ - advice on drug misuse

Mental Health Concerns

If you have concerns about the mental health of a child or young person the following actions may be appropriate:

- Referral to school nurse
- Referral to CAHMS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service) – referral could be made through GP

For children/young people or adults with existing mental health difficulties concerns should be discussed with existing medical professionals (consultant psychiatrists). In an emergency dial 999 or 111.

As a school we liaise with CAHMS to help out children and families who have mental health concerns. Further advice and support can be found at www.onyourmindglos.nhs.uk and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service - CAMHS > Glos Health & Care NHS Foundation Trust (ghc.nhs.uk)

Fabricated and Induced Illness (FII)

There are three main ways of a parent or carer fabricating or inducing illness in a child. These are not mutually exclusive and include:

- Fabrication of past medical history

- Fabrication of signs and symptoms
- Falsification of hospital charts and records and specimens of bodily fluids, including falsification of letters and documents.

Further information regarding this can be found at Overview - Fabricated or induced illness - NHS (www.nhs.uk) .

Any professionals suspecting FII must involve the Police, Social Services and follow school safeguarding procedures.

Faith Abuse

There is a 'National action plan to tackle child abuse linked to faith or belief'. It is intended to help raise awareness of the issue of child abuse linked to faith or belief and to encourage practical steps to be taken to prevent such abuse. It has been developed through partnerships on the National Working Group between central government and local statutory partners, faith leaders, voluntary sector organisations and the Metropolitan Police.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-action-plan-to-tackle-child-abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief .

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

This is illegal and is a form of child abuse. It involves a procedure to remove all of some of the female genitalia or any other injury to these organs. Staff will be aware of the signs and indicators of this and their legal duty to report known cases to the police.

What is FGM?

It involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. There are four types of procedure:

- Clitoridectomy /Sunna circumcision – partial/total removal of clitoris
- Excision – partial/total removal of the clitoris and labia minora and majora
- Infibulation – entrance of the vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia
- Angurya and Gishri/other harmful procedures – procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping of the genital and anal area.

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

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

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is illegal in many countries including the UK. It is important that staff are aware of the circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM being planned or happening:

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM – Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani,

Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan; however, we are aware that this can happen to any child from any background
- Knowledge that a sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate that a child has already undergone FGM could include:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour changes on return for a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the legs
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity
- Repeated urinary tract infection
- Disclosure

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that schools, settings and colleges take action without delay. As of 25th October 2015, mandatory reporting of FGM commences and as such any concerns will be reported immediately to the police. Further information can be found at:

www.nhs.uk/Conditions/female-genital-mutilation

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage is illegal and a form of child abuse. It is a marriage entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties, where violence, threats or coercion is used. This is an entirely separate issue to arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by change in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. Further advice is available through social care helpdesk 01452 426565, UK Forced Marriage Unit fmu@fco.gov.uk, 020 7008 0151, www.gov.uk/stop-forced-marriage . Call 999 (police) in an emergency.

All practitioners must be aware that they may only have one chance to speak to a potential victim and thus they may only have one chance to save a life. This means that all practitioners working within statutory agencies need to be aware of their responsibilities and obligations when they come across cases of forced marriage.

Prevention Freedom Charity – Aneeta Prem book 'But it's not fair' – a book for teenagers looking at forced marriage from the point of view of school friends of the girl who went to India and didn't come back. The Freedom Charity have a helpline, text facility and app which can be downloaded to help to provide support and protection for victims of abuse, FGM or forced marriage. They can be contacted through Home - Freedom Charity and 0845 607 0133.

Gender Based Violence /Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Violence against women is a violation of a woman's fundamental human rights:

- The right not to be treated in an inhuman and degrading way
- The right to respect for private and family life (including the right to physical and psychological integrity)
- The right to life

VAWG includes:

- Domestic violence

- Forced marriage
- Honour-based violence
- Female genital mutilation
- Rape and sexual offences
- Prostitution
- Trafficking
- Child abuse
- Pornography

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.
- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational establishments and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.
- Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/tackling-violence-against-women-and-girls/

Further help and support can be found at:

Hope House (SARC) Gloucestershire Royal Hospital 01452 754390. Out of hours 0845 090 1234.

Gloucestershire Rape and Sexual Abuse Centre (GRASAC) 01452 526770

The support workers are all women, who are specially trained to work with survivors of sexual violence. They will work with you at your own pace, explaining your options and your rights – most importantly of all, they will always listen to you and believe you. Or contact Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.

Homelessness

Concerns about homelessness need to be raised as early as possible. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include the following:

- Household debt
- Rent arrears
- Domestic abuse
- Anti-social behaviour
- Amy mention of a family moving home because 'they have to'

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or is at risk of harm. For 16-17 years olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to CSCS will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

Honour Based Violence (HBV)

The police have made it a high priority to help communities fight back to tackle both HBV and hate crime. Karma Nirvana offers support to victims of Forced Marriage and HBV at www.karmanirvana.org.uk . Advice can also be sought from 'The Honour Network' helpline: 0800 5999 247.

Child on Child Abuse

This will always be taken seriously and acted upon, 'abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter', 'just having a laugh' or 'part of growing up''. Forms of child on child abuse include:

- Sexual violence and sexual harassment

- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- Sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery)
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

These issues will be part of PHSCE lessons and discussions. Victims will be supported through the school's pastoral support provision. Any hate crime/incident will be reported through local reporting mechanisms.

Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism/Hate (Prevent Duty)

If you are concerned about extremism in a school or organisation that works with children, or if you think a child might be at risk of extremism, contact the Home Office helpline. Open Monday-Friday from 9.00-6.00 (excluding bank holidays. Contact details are: counter.extremism@education.gov.uk Telephone: 020 7340 7264 and Home Office Helpline: 0843 557 3417.

The Prevent Duty covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including the extreme right, violent Islamic groups and other causes. This is part of our wider safeguarding duty. We will intervene where possible to prevent vulnerable children being radicalised. The internet has become a major feature in the radicalisation and recruitment of children.

As with all other forms of abuse, staff should be confident in identifying children at risk and act proportionately. We will work with other partners including the Channel Panel. The DSL is appropriately trained and can offer advice, support and information to other staff. We ensure that efficient internet filters are in place and ensure that our children are educated in online safety. All of our teaching and support staff have completed Prevent training.

Key terms to be aware of:

- Extremism – vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.
- Ideology – a set of beliefs.
- Terrorism – a violent action against people or property, designed to create fear and advance a political, religious or ideological cause.
- Radicalisation – the process by which an individual or a group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social or religious ideals and aspirations. Radicalisation can be both violent and non-violent, although most academic literature focuses on radicalisation into violent extremism.

There is a new GSCP Prevent referral pathway at www.educateagainsthate.com .

The National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) website enables you to report suspicious behaviour 0800 789 321.

At Littledean we teach traditional British values through our PHSCE curriculum: democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Online safety is an important aspect of the curriculum to keep children safe from radicalisation. Children need to understand that radicalisation can be a form of grooming on line and understand the notion of propaganda. They need to be taught to be discerning about what they read on the internet as well as the dangers of speaking to strangers online.

While it remains very rare for school age children to become involved in extremist activity to the point of committing criminal acts, young children can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views, including via the internet, from an early age. As with other forms of criminality or risk of harm, early intervention is always preferable.

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (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. A 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 or great grandparents or cousins. The school will follow the legal requirements as set out by the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children's Board. It is a legal requirement for families looking after someone else's child for more than 28 days to notify the Gloucestershire Children and Families Helpdesk on 01452 426565 or childrenshelpdesk@gloucestershire.gov.uk .

Serious Violence

Through training, all staff will be made aware of the indicators which may signal a child is at risk from, or involved with, serious violent crime. These indicators include, but are not limited to:

- Increased absence from school
- A change in friendships
- New relationships with older individuals or groups
- A significant decline in academic performance
- Signs of self-harm
- A significant change in wellbeing
- Signs of assault
- Unexplained injuries
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions

Staff will be made aware of some of the most significant risk factors that could increase s child's vulnerability to becoming involved in serious violent crime. These risk factors include, but are not limited to:

- A history of committing offences
- Substance abuse
- Anti-social behaviour
- Truancy
- Peers involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour

Staff who suspect that a child may be vulnerable to, or involved in serious violent crime will immediately report their concern to the DSL.

Parents who are concerned about their child can access support and information from the Young Minds Parents Helpline, which can be found at:

https://www.youngminds.org.uk/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=100441065&gclid=CjwKCAjwtp7VBhBjEiwAJfpV-6mcQ5pc4L1Yet00kYyy34o8ZdpXrL9TEcgR-SyK6YcLugSS5moKyxoC8_sQAvD_BwE

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between 2 children of any age and any sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or a group of children. Children who are the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk. Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- Making it clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up.

- Not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as 'banter', 'part of growing up', 'just having a laugh' or 'boys being boys'.
- Challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to violate child's dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and create a sexualised, hostile or offensive environment. Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- Sexual 'jokes' or taunting;
- Physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering whether any of this crosses the line into sexual violence – it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- Online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
- Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
- Sexualised online bullying;
- Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media; and
- Sexual exploitation, coercion and threats.

Sexting (also known as Youth Produced Sexual Imagery)

A young person is breaking the law if they:

- Take an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend
- Share an explicit image or video of a child, even if it is shared between children of the same age
- Possess, download or store and explicit image or video of a child, even if the child gave their permission for it to be created.

In January 2016 in England and Wales, if a young person is found creating or sharing images, the police can choose to record that a crime has been committed but that taking formal action isn't in the public interest.

Preventative and supportive information can be found through the following websites:

Sexting: advice for professionals | NSPCC Learning

https://swgfl.org.uk/resources/so-you-got-naked-online/

Teenage Relationship Abuse

All violence or suspected violence should be reported to the police and/or social care as appropriate. Further advice and support can be found at Teenage Relationship Abuse: A Teacher's Guide to Violence and Abuse in Teenage Relationships | Equation 'Teachers guide to violence and abuse in teenage relationships'. GDASS (Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Service) can be referred to for support. Other agencies include:

www.holliegazzard.org - The Holly Gazzard Trust – local charity

Please see the Domestic Violence section for further information about the Domestic Abuse Pathway.

Trafficking

Trafficking can include a young person being moved across the same street to a different address for the purpose of exploitation. It doesn't have to include people children or young people being moved great

distances. Trafficking is a serious crime which must be reported to the Gloucestershire LADO and Gloucestershire Police.
Upskirting
Upskirting is an offence under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019 and will not be tolerated by the school. Any incidents of upskirting will be reported to the DSL who will decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.