

Federation of St John's & St Paul's Whitechapel CE Primary Schools

MANAGING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OTHER PUPILS

Introduction

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 and other children in the school. 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.

Prevention

As a school we will minimise the risk of allegations against other pupils by:

- Providing a developmentally appropriate PSHE syllabus which develops students understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe
- Having systems in place for any child to raise concerns, including Place2be, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued
- Delivering targeted work on assertiveness and keeping safe to those pupils identified as being at risk

Developing robust risk assessments & providing targeted work for pupils identified as being a potential risk to other pupils.

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.

Allegations against other pupils which are safeguarding issues

Occasionally, allegations may be made by children against other children 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, e.g. violence, particularly pre-planned;
- Emotional Abuse, e.g. threats and intimidation;
- Sexual Abuse, e.g. indecent exposure, indecent touching;
- Sexual Exploitation, e.g. encouraging other children to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour.

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

Procedure

Important decisions should be made on a case by case basis, focusing on an assessment of the children's best interests. Referral under safeguarding arrangements may be necessary, guided by an assessment of the extent to which a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Key specific considerations will include:

- The age, maturity and understanding of the children;
- Any disability or special needs of the children;

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- Their social and family circumstance;
- Any evidence in the behaviour or presentation of the children that might suggest they have been harmed;
- Any evidence of pressure to engage in sexual activity;
- Any indication of sexual exploitation.

There are also contextual factors. Gender, sexuality, race and levels of sexual knowledge can all be used to exert power. A sexual predator may sometimes be a woman or girl and the victim a boy.

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 the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed.

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 the multi-agency support hub 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 referral where appropriate.

Parents, of both the student being complained about and the alleged victim, should be informed and kept updated on the progress of the referral.

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.

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, an investigation into the incident should take place using the school's usual disciplinary procedures.

Where the school considers there is a safeguarding risk, 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.

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