

THE PREVENT DUTY

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act places a duty on educational establishments to have **'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'**.

At the heart of Prevent is safeguarding children and adults and providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorism activity.

If you have any concerns, please contact one of the Safeguarding Team. The following sources may also be useful for further information: HM Government Prevent duty guidance: www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

WHAT TO DO IF A STUDENT DISCLOSES

Firstly **listen** carefully without judging them and ask open ended questions to clarify, but **do not investigate**.

Do not promise confidentiality; explain that you will need to tell the School's Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

Note down **who, what, where and when** so that you can relay this information to the School. Try to keep to the student's own words as best as possible.

FOR ADVICE CONTACT

In all cases of Child Protection disclosures and suspicions concerning a child, the first point of contact is the:

Designated Safeguarding Lead or Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

who should be **informed within one hour** of any issues.

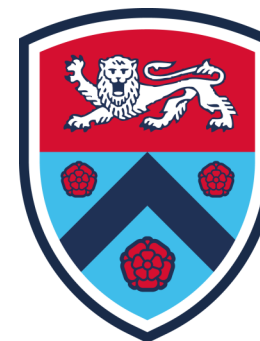
However, if you feel a child or young person is in immediate harm then ring 999.

School DSL contacts are:

J. Fox, T. Reeves & K. Rigby

they can be contacted on:

Tel: 01524 732424



Carnforth
High School

Employer's Guide to SAFEGUARDING ON WORK EXPERIENCE



WHAT IS SAFEGUARDING?

SAFEGUARDING IS THE ACTION THAT IS TAKEN TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE ADULTS AND PROTECT THEM FROM HARM.

Safeguarding means:

- Protecting children from abuse and maltreatment
- Preventing harm to children's health or development
- Ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best outcomes

Effective child protection is essential as part of wider work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children so that the need for action to protect children from harm is reduced.

SAFEGUARDING STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR WORK EXPERIENCE PLACEMENT PROVIDERS

WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS AN EMPLOYER?

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

For adults working with young people (i.e., persons under 18 years old) it is important to feel comfortable in the relationship but at the same time be aware of potential problems that may arise. The following statement of principles has been written to help employers provide a secure and productive work experience placement for students and employers alike.

SUPERVISION

Good supervision is an effective way of enabling the placement to be successful and reduce the risk of problems arising. Those placed immediately in charge of a young person should be confident in dealing with young people, be mature, yet capable of putting them at ease.

BEHAVIOUR AND RELATIONSHIPS

It is important that young people are reassured and helped to feel comfortable and confident in their new surroundings. However, relationships should remain professional and avoid becoming too familiar. Never permit 'horseplay' which may cause embarrassment or fear.

PHYSICAL CONTACT

This should be kept to a minimum and be clearly used in a manner that is appropriate to the situation.

ENVIRONMENT

Where possible, avoid being alone in an isolated or closed environment with a young person. If one to one contact is used (e.g. review meetings) either do this in a public area or in a room with the door open so you are visible from outside.

TRAVEL

Ensure that there is a known destination and check in time with a third party when a young person is travelling with an adult during the placement. It is a good idea to make available a mobile phone in the event of a break down or emergency.

DISQUALIFICATION

You are reminded that you are required by law to protect children from harm and that employees are required under the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act to declare that they are disqualified from working with children. In addition, under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, an employer must not knowingly engage a "banned person" in regulated activity.