



## **Marazion School Prevent Policy**

**Reviewed by Headteacher; Assistant Headteacher; Chair of Governors: May 2023**

**Approved by FGB: May 2023**

### **Appendix:**

Appendix 1: Fundamental Values

Appendix 2: Dealing with Referrals

Appendix 3: *When To Call The Police* guidance

### **This policy should be read with the following policies and guidance:**

- Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Marazion Fundamental Values
- Keeping Children Safe in Education, Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy
- Equality Statement
- Behaviour Curriculum Policy
- General Code of Conduct
- Online Safety Policy
- PREVENT Strategy & Duty Guidance HM Gov
- Promoting fundamental British values as part of SMSC in schools DfE Nov 2014
- The Prevent duty DfE June 2015

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

Marazion School is fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. Every member of staff recognises that safeguarding against radicalisation and extremism is no different to safeguarding against any other vulnerability in today's society. The Tackling Extremism and Radicalisation Policy sets out our beliefs, strategies and procedures to protect vulnerable individuals from being radicalised or exposed to extremist views, by identifying who they are and promptly providing them with support.

### **AIMS AND PRINCIPLES**

- The Marazion School Prevent Policy is intended to provide a framework for dealing with issues relating to vulnerability, radicalisation and exposure to extreme views. We recognise that we are well placed to be able to identify safeguarding issues and this policy clearly sets out how the school will deal with such incidents and identifies how the curriculum and ethos underpins our actions.
- The objectives are that:

- Governors and staff will have an understanding of what radicalisation and extremism are and why we need to be vigilant in school
- Governors and staff will know what the school policy is on tackling extremism and radicalisation and will follow the policy guidance swiftly when issues arise
- Pupils will understand the dangers of radicalisation and exposure to extremist views; building resilience against these and knowing what to do if they experience them
- Parents/carers and pupils will know that the school has policies in place to keep pupils safe from harm and that the school regularly reviews its systems to ensure they are appropriate and effective.
- The main aims of this policy are to ensure that staff are fully engaged in being vigilant about radicalisation; that they overcome professional disbelief that such issues will not happen here and ensure that we work alongside other professional bodies and agencies to ensure that our pupils are safe from harm.

## **DEFINITIONS AND INDICATORS**

- Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of making a person more radical or favouring of extreme or fundamental changes in political, economic or social conditions, institutions or habits of the mind
- Extremism is defined as the holding of extreme political or religious views
- There are a number of behaviours which may indicate a child/adult is at risk of being radicalised or exposed to extreme views. These include:
  - Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
  - Changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group
  - Day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred on an extremist ideology, group or cause
  - Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause
  - Possession of materials or symbols associated with an extremist cause
  - Attempts to recruit others to the group/cause
  - Communications with others that suggests identification with a group, cause or ideology
  - Using insulting to derogatory names for another group
  - Increase in prejudice-related incidents committed by that person – these may include
    - physical or verbal assault
    - provocative behaviour
    - damage to property
    - derogatory name calling
    - possession of prejudice-related materials
    - prejudice related ridicule or name calling
    - inappropriate forms of address
    - refusal to co-operate
    - attempts to recruit to prejudice-related organisations

- condoning or supporting violence towards others.

## **PROCEDURES FOR REFERRALS**

It is important for us to be constantly vigilant and remain fully informed about the issues which affect the local area, city and society in which we teach. Staff are reminded to suspend any 'professional disbelief' that instances of radicalisation 'could not happen here' and to be 'professionally inquisitive' where concerns arise, referring any concerns through the appropriate channels. (See Appendix 1 – Dealing with referrals)

We believe that it is possible to intervene to protect people who are vulnerable. **Early intervention is vital** and staff must be aware of the established processes for front line professionals to refer concerns about individuals and/or groups. We must have the confidence to challenge, the confidence to intervene and ensure that we have strong safeguarding practices based on the most up-to-date guidance and best practise.

There is a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) in school: **Jenny Rainbow** and a Deputy DSL (DDSL): **Sara Oliver**. There is also a Single Point of Contact for Prevent: **Jenny Rainbow**. The DSL/Cover DSL or SPOC will deal swiftly with any referrals made by staff or with concerns reported by staff. Senior Leaders (including the DSL and DDSL) will discuss the most appropriate course of action on a case-by-case basis and will decide when a referral to external agencies is needed (see Appendix 2 – Dealing with referrals)

As with any child protection referral, staff must be made aware that if they do not agree with a decision not to refer, they can make the referral themselves. Details of how to do this are available on the 'Staying Safe in School' board in the staffroom.

## **6. GOVERNORS, LEADERS AND STAFF**

The Head Teacher and all members of the SLT are the leaders for referrals relating to extremism and radicalisation. In the unlikely event that SLT members and the Head Teacher are not available, all staff know the channels by which to make referrals via the 'Safety in School' board in the staffroom.

Staff will be fully briefed about what to do if they are concerned about the possibility of radicalisation relating to a pupil, or if they need to discuss specific children whom they consider to be vulnerable to radicalisation or extremist views. The SLT will work in conjunction with the Head Teacher and external agencies to decide the best course of action to address concerns, which arise. Prejudicial behaviour can be a factor in radicalisation and extremism and this is not tolerated at any time (see Behaviour Curriculum Policy/ Anti-Bullying Policy and General Code of Conduct.)

## **7. THE ROLE OF THE CURRICULUM**

Our curriculum is broad and balanced, promoting respect, tolerance and diversity. Children are encouraged to share their views and recognise that they are entitled to have their own different beliefs which should not be used to influence others. Our PSHE provision is embedded across the curriculum. It directs our assemblies and underpins the ethos of the school. It is recognised that children with low aspirations are more vulnerable to radicalisation and therefore we strive to equip our pupils with

confidence, self-belief, respect and tolerance as well as setting high standards and expectations for themselves – see Marazion School Vision and Aims. Children are regularly taught about how to stay safe when they are online and are encouraged to recognise that people are not always who they say they are online. They are taught to seek adult help if they are upset or concerned about anything they read or see on the internet.

## **8. STAFF TRAINING**

Through INSET opportunities in school, we will ensure that our staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation; are aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early on and are aware of how we can provide support as a school to ensure that our children are resilient and able to resist involvement in radical or extreme activities. Staff training is recorded and monitored using a Training Spreadsheet, which is organised and managed by the Business Manager and the Headteacher. There is a termly Prevent Focus, which is included in the Leadership Report and displayed on the 'Safety in School' board.

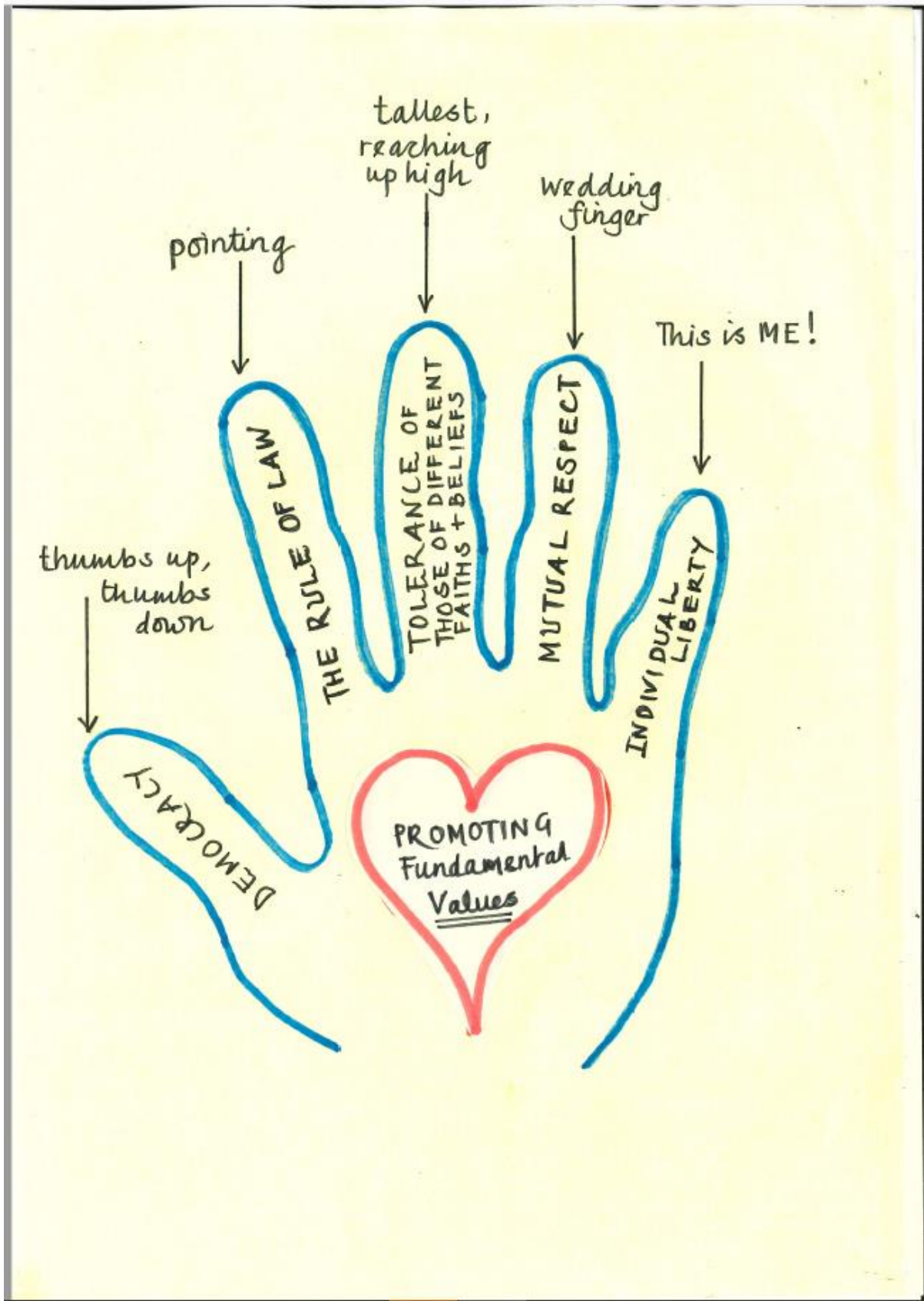
## **9. VISITORS AND THE USE OF SCHOOL PREMISES**

If any member of staff wishes to invite a visitor in the school, they must make sure that they know the content of any presentations as well as supervising the visitors when they are talking to the children. Visitors into school may be subject to safeguarding checks including DBS checks. All visitors are signed in electronically with photo ID.

Child protection and safeguarding information (Tier 1 leaflet) is available at the sign in desk for all visitors and must be read before entering the school.

If any agreement is made to allow non-school groups or organisations to use the premises, appropriate checks will be made before agreeing the contract. Usage will be monitored and in the event of any behaviour not in-keeping with the Tackling Extremism and Radicalisation Policy, the school will contact the police and terminate the contract.

# Appendix 1 – Fundamental Values



## **Appendix 2 – Dealing with referrals**

We are aware of the potential indicating factors that a child is vulnerable to being radicalised or exposed to extreme views, including peer pressure, influence from other people or the internet, bullying, crime and anti-social behaviour, family tensions, race/hate crime, lack of self-esteem or identity, prejudicial behaviour and personal or political grievances.

In the event of prejudicial behaviour the following system will be followed:

- All incidents of prejudicial behaviour will be reported directly to the DSL, SLT or the Head Teacher
- All incidents will be fully investigated and recorded in line with the Behaviour Curriculum Policy and records will be kept in line with procedures for any other safeguarding incident
- Parents/carers will be contacted and the incident discussed in detail, aiming to identify motivating factors, any changes in circumstances at home, parental views of the incident and to assess whether the incident is serious enough to warrant a further referral. A note of this meeting is kept alongside the initial referral in the Safeguarding folder
- The SLT follow-up any referrals for a period of four weeks after the incident to assess whether there is a change in behaviour and/or attitude. A further meeting with parents would be held if there is not a significant positive change in behaviour
- If deemed necessary, serious incidents will be discussed and referred to the Cornwall MARU 0300 1231 116 and the Cornwall Prevent Team 01392 452 555
- In the event of a referral relating to serious and immediate concerns about potential radicalisation or extremism, the school will also contact Devon and Cornwall Police Prevent Team

Channel is a multi agency safeguarding process and early intervention strategy aimed at identifying and supporting individuals (including children) vulnerable to the recruitment of violent extremism. It must be noted this includes all forms of extremism. It is a mechanism for ensuring that these individuals are assessed and supported by professionals using statutory safeguarding frameworks and multi-agency partnership working.

If you wish to know more about Channel please contact the Regional Prevent/ Channel lead (South) DI Sam Norman on 01392 452555 or Steve Rowell 01736 336587. Alternatively send any questions to

[prevent@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk) or [prevent@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:prevent@cornwall.gov.uk)

## Appendix 4 – When To Call The Police



# WHEN TO CALL THE POLICE

Guidance for schools & colleges



## INTRODUCTION



### Who is this for?

This advice is for school and college staff with responsibility for behaviour management, including designated safeguarding leads (DSLs), their deputies, head teachers and senior leadership teams in schools and colleges in England.

### What does this advice cover?

This advice covers incidents on school and college premises where students have potentially committed a crime. It provides guidance on what schools and colleges should bear in mind when considering contacting the police. This advice covers the following situations:

- Assault
- Criminal damage
- Cyber crime
- Drugs
- Harassment
- Sexual offences
- Theft
- Weapons

This advice aims to support schools and college to make defensible decisions when considering whether to involve the police.

### Safeguarding incidents

This advice does not cover safeguarding incidents. Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately. Referrals should follow the local referral process.

Chapter 1 of working together to safeguard children explains that the safeguarding partners should publish a threshold document that should include the criteria, including the level of need, for when a case should be referred to local authority children's social care for assessment and for statutory services under section 17 and 47 of the Children's Act 1989.

Local authorities, with their partners, should develop and publish local protocols for assessment. A local protocol should set out clear arrangements for how cases will be managed once a child is referred into local authority children's social care.

### Sexual offences

In the case of incidents involving sexual offences, schools and colleges should refer to local safeguarding protocols, alongside [Keeping children safe in education and Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges guidance](#).

In cases involving youth produced sexual imagery – often called 'sexting' – schools and college may refer to the non-statutory [UKCCIS sexting in schools and colleges guidance](#).

### What is the status of this advice?

This advice has been produced by the National Police Chiefs' Council working alongside the Department for Education, Home Office and the PSHE Association.

This advice is non-statutory and should be read alongside the Department for Education's (DfE) [keeping children safe in education statutory guidance](#) and non-statutory [searching, Screening and Confiscation advice for schools](#).

### Police assistance is required

All other non-emergency incidents should be reported using 101 or online reporting methods, or through existing arrangements, for example, to a safer schools officer. The call will be logged by an operator and depending on the nature of the incident the appropriate response made.

Contact with police should ideally be made by a single point of contact from the school. This may be the headteacher or the designated safeguarding lead. Every school and college should have a designated safeguarding lead who will provide support to staff to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) are most likely to have a complete picture of safeguarding and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns.

Having a single point of contact between a school or college and the police helps increase consistency in referrals.

### Contacting the police

In an emergency dial 999. This should be used if:

- There is a danger to life or
- Risk of serious injury or
- A serious crime is in progress or about to happen.

Any member of staff witnessing such an incident should be empowered to dial 999 as they will be able to give the most accurate account of the incident.

## Making a decision to involve the police

When an incident occurs in which a crime has or may have been committed, the school or college need to consider whether to involve the police. Many incidents can be dealt with and resolved internally. The school or college behaviour policy will give guidance on how to deal with and record such incidents.

This guidance document outlines the factors which school or college leaders should consider when deciding to involve the police. These considerations would inform whether the police would expect and need to be involved.

All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

### Things to consider

In making a decision to involve the police it is important that the school or college ensure a balance is struck between the needs of the students involved and the needs of other students and the wider school or college community.

It is not always clear initially who is involved in an incident and in what capacity. The victim in any incident should be supported and protected as a priority. Those suspected of being the offender will also need to be supported. There will often be significant circumstances in a young person's life that are contributing factors to an incident and it is important that they are taken into consideration.

The seriousness of the incident will be a judgement call for the school or college. In making this decision the level of harm and the circumstances leading to the incident would need to be carefully considered.

Any aggravating factors which contribute to making the incident and subsequent level of harm more serious would be relevant in making a decision on whether or not to involve the police.

Ideally the decision as to whether the school or college deal with an incident internally or pass it over to the police needs to be made at the initial stage, by gathering only enough information to establish the facts of the case.

The school or college should be aware that they may not be aware of all circumstances leading to or connected to the incident i.e. students behaviour or involvement outside school or within their family. Contacting the police or other agencies may allow a further picture to be obtained, which assists in making informed decisions.

When the decision is made that the school or college will deal with the incident internally, it remains the responsibility of the school or college to investigate and resolve it in accordance with their behaviour policy. Parental cooperation should be maintained throughout and the incident and actions recorded.

The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should be leading the schools or college's response and should be aware of the local process for referrals to children's social care and making referrals to the police.

Schools and colleges should be aware that if a referral is made to children's social care, this may result in a subsequent referral to the police.

Many schools and colleges have close relationships with their local police force and many police forces have a permanent or semi-permanent police presence in schools and colleges. The designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) should be liaising closely with the local police when an incident in which a crime may have been committed occurs.

## Vulnerable young people



All staff should be prepared to identify children and young people who may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a young person's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

Some areas of vulnerability are highlighted below, but should not be seen as a comprehensive list. It's important to note that most children and young people with vulnerabilities do not commit offences.

However, the challenges that children and young people with vulnerabilities are facing can sometimes contribute to behaviour which may lead them to unwittingly commit offences.

All school and college staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child or young person who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan)
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- has returned home to their family from care
- is a privately fostered child
- is a child in care
- has experienced recent trauma ie bereavement

## Crimes reported to the police

When the decision is made to report an incident to the police for investigation, due to the seriousness of the incident or for other aggravating circumstances, the school or college should cease their own investigation, having asked only enough questions to establish the basic facts of the incident. Every effort should be made by the school or college to preserve any relevant evidence.

Initial enquiries undertaken by the school or college should be fully documented as they may be required if the matter goes to court. This includes recording questions asked to young people and their replies.

Where a crime is reported to the police, it will be recorded as a crime and an investigation will commence.

Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten, if the alleged perpetrator of a crime is under ten, it may still be necessary to involve the police. The police will take a welfare approach in these cases rather than a criminal justice approach.

### Arresting on school or college premises

Arresting on school or college premises should be avoided unless the seriousness and urgency of an incident deems the arrest absolutely necessary. The head teacher should always be made aware of the situation and the arrest should be conducted as discreetly as possible.

In any incident where a crime may have occurred schools and colleges should consider:

- The seriousness of the incident. Whether an incident is 'serious' will be a matter of judgement and will depend on the type of incident.
- Whether there are any aggravating factors. These factors increase the level of risk, or highlight the need for a wider investigation and the need for the involvement of a range of agencies as well as the police
- Whether the young people involved have any vulnerabilities.
- Whether this could be part of a pattern of behaviour also occurring in the community, in which case the police will want to be involved.

The context of the offence is really important and the school or college are in the best position to gather together all the relevant information prior to making a decision whether or not to report to the police. The decision and the rationale behind it should both be recorded.

### What are hate or prejudice based incidents?

Hate incidents and hate crimes are acts of violence or hostility directed at people because of who they are or who someone perceives them to be. The police and Crown Prosecution Service have agreed a common definition of hate incidents.

An incident is considered a hate incident when the victim or anyone else believes that the incident was motivated by hostility or prejudice based on one of the following things:

- disability
- race
- religion
- transgender identity
- sexual orientation

If you believe something is a hate or prejudiced based incident it should be recorded as such by the person you are reporting it to. All police forces record hate incidents based on these five personal characteristics.

### When is a hate or prejudice incident also a hate crime?

When hate incidents become criminal offences they are known as hate crimes. Any criminal offence is a hate crime if it is motivated by hostility or prejudice based on disability, race, religion, transgender identity or sexual orientation.



# GUIDANCE



The following guide outlines questions schools or colleges should ask for different types of incidents and possible aggravating offence factors to be considered. The context of the offence should always be taken into consideration and the vulnerabilities previously outlined taken into account.

## Assault – see flowchart

An act which intentionally or recklessly causes violence to another.

The school or college should first establish:

### Are there any injuries?

If there are any suspected broken bones or significant injuries then seek medical help first, then call the police on 101.

If no significant injuries are apparent consider:

- What has happened?
- Who is involved?
- Is there any history between the individuals involved?
- Are there any safeguarding concerns? If YES – Refer to Keeping children safe in education and follow local safeguarding protocols

### Are there any aggravating factors?

- Is there a significant age gap between the individuals involved, ie more than a year apart?
- Is there any evidence of injuries?
- Is there evidence of escalating behaviour? Or previous incidents of a similar nature?
- What is the impact on the victim?
- What are the victim's wishes?
- Are there any hate elements?
- Is the assault gang-related?
- Were weapons involved? (see weapons flow chart for the definition of a weapon)

## Criminal damage including arson – see flowchart

To destroy or damage property belonging to another either intending to do so or being reckless as to whether damage is caused.

The school or college should be able to deal with most incidents of criminal damage.

What has happened and who is involved?  
Are there any aggravating factors?

Schools or colleges will need to decide whether to involve the police by establishing:

- Is the damage of a high value? (What constitutes high value is a professional judgement call for the school)
- Is there evidence of escalating behaviour? Or previous incidents of a similar nature?
- Have any threats or violence been used in the course of the damage?
- What is the impact on the victim?
- What are the victim's wishes?
- Is there a hate element?

Schools or colleges may decide that the presence of aggravating factors requires the police to be involved.

## Cybercrime – see flowchart

Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It can involve malicious attacks on computer software, including:

- Breaking IT rules
- Unauthorised access to computers
- Denial of Service or other computer interference and impairment

- Acts causing serious damage to or loss of data
- 'Hacking'
- Cheating at online gaming

This guidance has a focus on offences committed by young people rather than external cybercrime and cyber security. Further guidance can be found at [www.ncsc.gov.uk](http://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

The school or college should first establish:

- What has happened?
- Who is involved?
- Is this part of a pattern of behaviour?
- Are there any safeguarding concerns? If YES – Refer to Keeping children safe in education – (link) and follow local safeguarding protocols

### Are there any aggravating factors?

- Did this incident cause any disruption to the school? eg. loss of access to website and online learning platforms or school communication networks disrupted.
- Did the school suffer a loss of data or corruption of files?
- Did the school suffer loss of teaching time resulting on an impact on other students?
- Is there a hate element?
- Have they expressed any ideological motivation or reason for their actions?
- Is there evidence of escalating behaviour? Or previous incidents of a similar nature?
- Is the behaviour related to gang activity or an Organised Crime Group?
- Do the young people involved have any additional relevant vulnerabilities? This could include:
  - Neurodiversity including Autistic Spectrum Disorder
  - Mental health concerns
  - Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household or one in which their skills are not likely to be fostered at home
  - In a household with inappropriate ideological influences

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- Gang or Organised Crime Group associations
- Socially isolated

## Cyber Choices Program

Wherever possible, students should be referred into the Cyber Choices Program. This initiative is aimed at 12-18 year olds supported by the National Crime Agency and the Home Office, together with regional and local police force cyber specialists.

The objective of the program is to encourage students to use their cyber skills positively by highlighting alternative opportunities, along with providing victim awareness and deterrents, such as the potential penalties for continuing along the cybercriminal pathway.

## Drugs – see flowchart

**Possession:** It is an offence for any person to unlawfully have a controlled drug in their possession.

**Supply:** It is an offence to either supply, be concerned in the supply, offer to supply or be concerned in making an offer to supply a controlled drug.

The school or college should first establish:

### What has happened?

- Have drugs been found?
- Who is involved?
- Are there suspicions of drug dealing?

### If drugs are found

- Is it on school or college premises?
- Seize the substance – it is legal to possess an illegal substance in order to prevent an offence being committed and then destroy it, or hand it to the police.

- If the substance needs to be kept pending police collection, then it should be securely stored in the school safe.
- Schools and colleges are allowed to dispose of substances. If this action is taken, a witness must be present and the action recorded.

### If a student is under the influence of a substance

- If a student is suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol on their premises, the school or college must prioritise the safety of the young person and those around them. If necessary it should be dealt with as a medical emergency, administering first aid and summoning appropriate support. Depending on the circumstances, parents or the police may need to be contacted.
- If the student is seen to be at risk the school or college's safeguarding policy will come into effect and social services may need to be contacted.
- If the student is taken to hospital in an ambulance or receives medical attention at a hospital, parents and carers and the police must be informed. As the student has been placed at significant risk or harm, the police will need to investigate potential offences in relation to the misuse or illegal taking of substances.

### A student suspected to be in possession of drugs

- Ask the student to turn out their pockets and bags. Given the circumstance, the designated member of staff is permitted to use reasonable force when conducting a search. However, if a pupil is not compliant or a more personal search is required, consider calling the police to conduct the search.
- The student should be supervised at all times to ensure they have no opportunity to dispose of any substance.
- Ensure that a second adult witness is present throughout and that any action taken is recorded.
- If a substance is found – seize substance – it is legal to possess an illegal substance in order to prevent an offence being committed and then destroy it or hand it to the

police. If the substance needs to be kept pending police collection, it should be stored in the school or college safe. Seal the sample in a plastic bag and include details of the date and time of the seizure/find and witness present.

- Schools and colleges are allowed to dispose of substances. If this action is taken, a witness must be present and the action recorded.
- If a small quantity is found, a school or college can manage the incident in line with their drug policy – consider a referral to a local young person drug service for support and intervention.

The law does not require a school or college to divulge to the police the name of the pupil from whom the drugs were taken but it is advisable to do so;

- Record full details of the incident, including the police incident reference number;
- inform parents/carers, unless this is not in the best interests of the student;
- identify any safeguarding concerns and develop a support and disciplinary response.

### Are there any aggravating factors?

- What age are the students involved?
- Is there a large amount or the substance prepared for dealing?
- Are there signs and symptoms of problematic drug use e.g. change of appearance/behaviour?
- Is there any indication of links to gangs or county lines?

### If there are rumours of drug use within the school or college

School and college staff are best placed to decide on the most appropriate response to tackling drugs within their school. This is most effective when:

- It is supported by the whole school or college community; with a current schools drugs and alcohol policy in place

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- Drug education is part of a well-planned programme of PSHE education delivered in a supportive environment, where students are aware of the school or college rules, feel able to engage in open discussion and feel confident about asking for help if necessary;
- Staff have access to high quality training and support

#### Involving the police

It is essential to work in partnership with local officers for support and advice and where required, operational intervention.

#### Drug Dogs and Drug Testing

The National Police Chief's Council does not recommend that drug dogs and drug testing should be used for searches where there is no evidence of the presence of drugs on school or college premises.

#### Prevention

Schools and colleges should ensure that students have access to and knowledge of up-to-date information on sources of help. This includes local and national helplines (including FRANK for drugs, NHS Smoking Services for tobacco and Drinkline for alcohol), youth and community services and drug services. These sources can be used as part of, or in addition to, the school or college's own drug and alcohol education.

When evaluating the behaviour and safety of students under the Ofsted inspection framework, inspectors will consider student's ability to assess and manage risk appropriately and to keep themselves safe. In supplementary PSHE guidance for subject survey visits, students awareness of the dangers of substance misuse is included in the criteria for inspectors when grading the quality of PSHE delivery.

#### Behaviour Management

Any response to drug-related incidents must balance the needs of the individual students with the wider school and college

community. In deciding what action to take, schools and colleges should follow their own disciplinary procedures.

Exclusion should not be the automatic response to a drug incident and permanent exclusion should only be used in serious cases. More detail on excluding students can be found in the [DFE exclusion guidance](#).

Drug use can be a symptom of other problems and schools and colleges should be ready to involve or refer students to other services when needed. It is important that schools and colleges are aware of the relevant youth and family support services available in their local area.

Sources of advice and local services should be listed in the school or college drug policy for reference. The senior member of staff responsible for drugs should have established relationships with local agencies to understand what support is available.

Schools and colleges can have a key role in identifying students at risk of drug misuse. The process of identifying needs should aim to distinguish between students who require general information and education, those who could benefit from targeted prevention, and those who require a detailed needs assessment and more intensive support.

#### Harassment – see flowchart

Causing alarm or distress to another on more than one occasion, which they either know or should have known would amount to harassment of the other.

Harassment can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a victim in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

- What has happened?
- Who is involved?
- What is the nature of previous incidents?

- Are there any safeguarding concerns? If YES – Refer to [Keeping children safe in education](#) and follow local safeguarding protocols

#### Are there any aggravating factors?

- Is there evidence of escalating behaviour?
- Are there any on line elements?
- Is it sexual harassment? If YES – refer to [Sexual harassment guidance](#)
- Are there any hate elements?
- What is the impact on the victim?
- What are the victims' wishes?

#### Theft – see flowchart

A person is guilty of theft if they dishonestly appropriate property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.

Schools and colleges should take steps to establish what has happened and who is involved. The school or college would normally deal with such an incident internally unless there were aggravating factors present.

The following questions will support the school or college in the decision making process.

#### Are there any aggravating factors?

- Is the stolen goods of a high value? The definition of high value here is a professional judgment call to be made by the school
- Is there evidence of escalating behaviour? Or previous incidents of a similar nature?
- Have any threats or violence been used in the course of the theft?
  - What is the impact on the victim?
  - What are the victim's wishes?
  - Is there a hate element?



#### Weapons – see flowchart

An offensive weapon is any article which is made, intended or adapted to cause injury. Offensive weapon can be broken down into two categories:

- Those that are made as an offensive weapon (e.g. knuckleduster, dagger, gun) or adapted (e.g. broken bottle) for use for causing injury to the person; and
- Weapons not made or adapted as an offensive weapon (e.g. kitchen knife, spanner, hammer) but intended by the person having in possession of it to cause injury to another

Possession of a weapon, particularly a knife on school or college premises is often an indicator of vulnerabilities for the young person concerned and therefore a multi-agency approach is important, instigated by a police referral. The school or college should not be expected to manage the situation in isolation.

School staff do have the power to search for weapons, using force as is reasonable in the circumstances. It is important that staff do not put themselves at risk.

#### Offences

Section 139A of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 creates the offence of possessing an article with a blade or sharp point or an offensive weapon on school premises.

Section 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953 prohibits the possession in any public place of an offensive weapon without lawful authority or excuse.

Section 139 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 prohibits having with you, in a public place any article which has a blade or is sharply pointed, (including a folding pocket knife if the cutting edge of its blade exceeds 7.62cm/3 inches)

139A(1) Any person who has an article to which section 139 of this Act applies with him on school premises shall be guilty of an offence.

139A(2) Any person who has an offensive weapon within the meaning of section 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953 with him on school premises shall be guilty of an offence.

#### Defences

139A(3) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) or (2) above to prove that he had good reason or lawful authority for having the article or weapon with him on the premises in question.

139A(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3) above, it shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) or (2) above to prove that he had the article or weapon in question with him:-  
(a) For use at work, (b) for educational purposes, (c) for religious reasons, or (d) as part of any national costume.

#### BB guns (plastic pellet guns)

The possession of these types of guns under legislation is not an offence as they are deemed to be toys. However, if from a school or college's perspective they breach school rules, they could be seized and retained under the Education Act.

If an item is found which is suspected to be a gun, and it cannot be ascertained whether it is a genuine firearm or a BB gun, it should always be treated as a firearm and the police called to make that decision.

Possession of these items becomes an offence when a person is misled into believing they are genuine firearms in order to provoke fear; the BB gun may then be classed as an imitation firearm. Circumstances giving rise to this belief may include use:

1. in connection with a robbery
2. To threaten someone
3. As a weapon to assault someone, e.g. pellet injuries

#### Contacting the police

The presumption would be to contact the police unless in exceptional circumstances where there is a reasonable explanation or set of circumstance where it is obvious that a weapon or prohibited article has been brought into school or college as a genuine mistake.

The weapon should be seized and stored securely by the school.

- Head teachers and staff authorised by them have the power to search students for offensive weapons, with their consent. They also have statutory power to search pupils or their possessions, without consent, where they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the pupil may have an offensive weapon. Further information can be found [here](#)

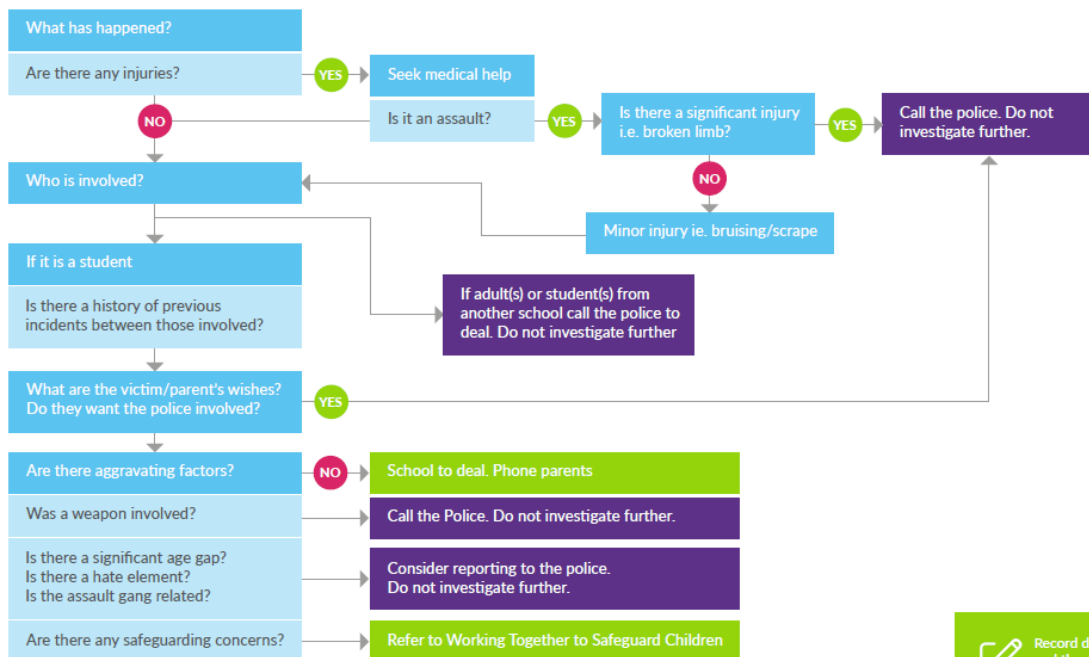
#### Aggravating factors

Therefore as the police will be involved in most situations where a weapon is involved, the full circumstances relating to the incident will be investigated.



# ASSAULTS

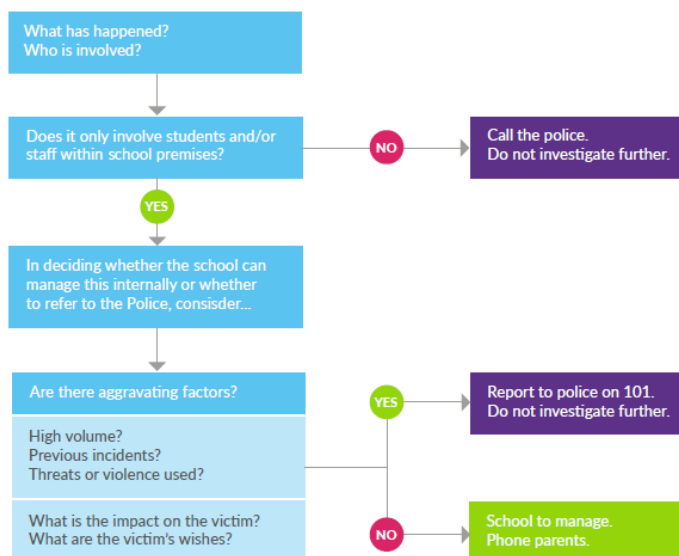
**Definition:** It is an act which intentionally or recklessly causes violence to another



Record decisions and the reasons for decisions

# CRIMINAL DAMAGE INCLUDING ARSON

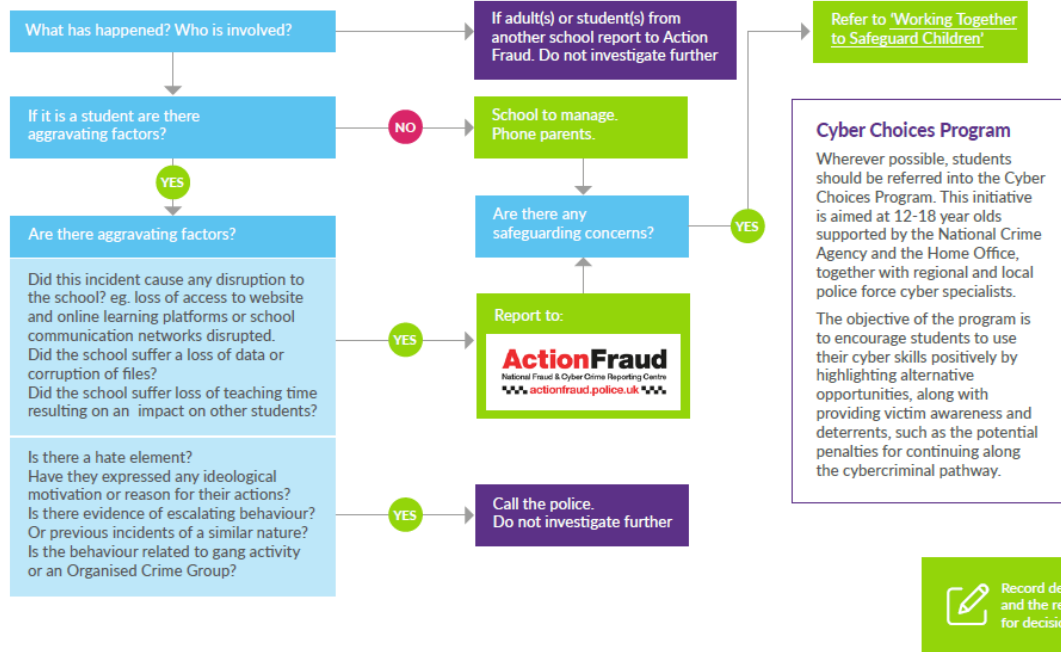
**Definition:** Criminal damage is the intentional and malicious damage to property or vehicles, including graffiti, or being reckless as to whether damage is caused. Arson is the act of deliberately setting fire to property, including buildings and vehicles.



Record decisions and the reasons for decisions

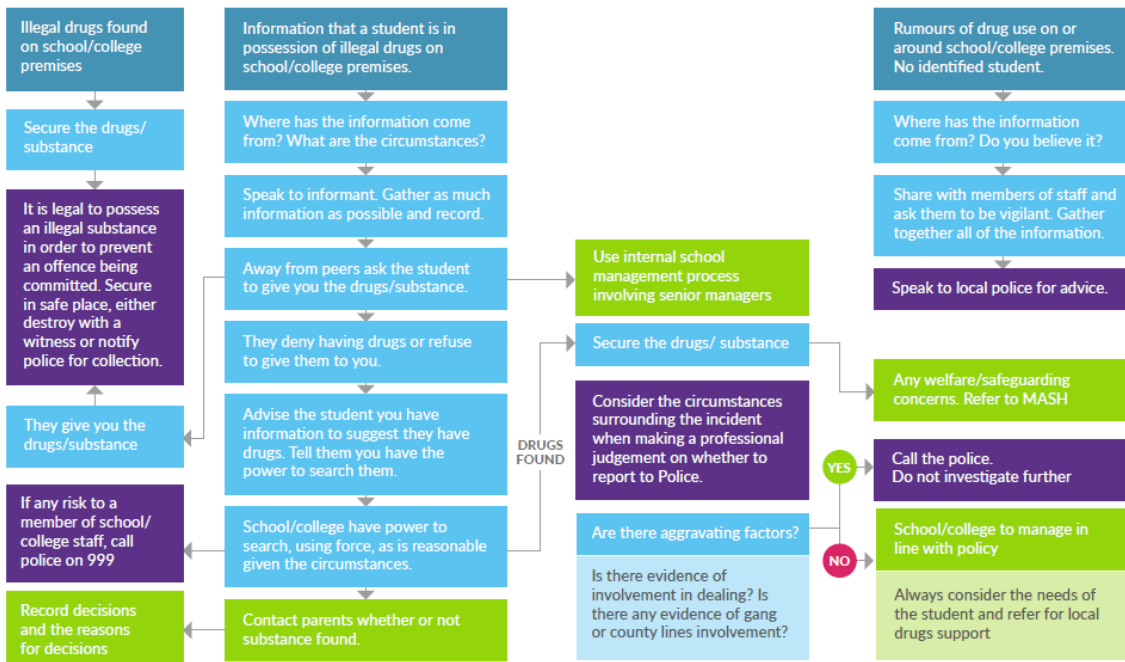
# CYBER CRIME

**Definition:** Cyber Dependent Activity includes: Unauthorised access to computers, Denial of Service or other computer interference and impairment, Acts causing serious damage to or loss of data, 'Hacking'.



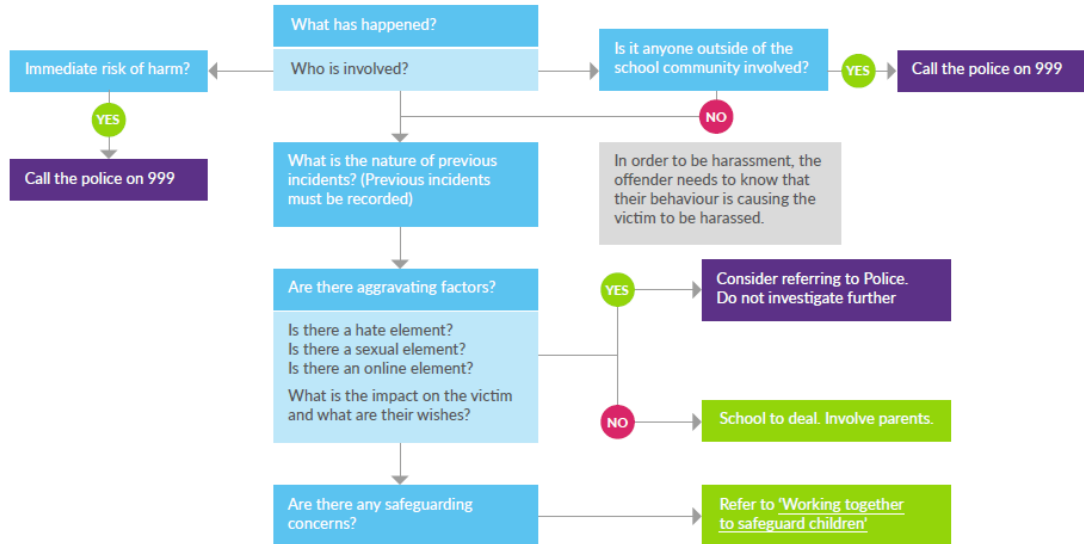
# ILLEGAL DRUGS

**Definition:** Misuse of Drugs Act 1971: It is an offence for any person to unlawfully have a controlled drug in their possession. It is an offence to supply, or be concerned in the supply of a controlled drug. It is an offence to offer to supply, or be concerned in making an offer to supply a controlled drug.



# HARASSMENT

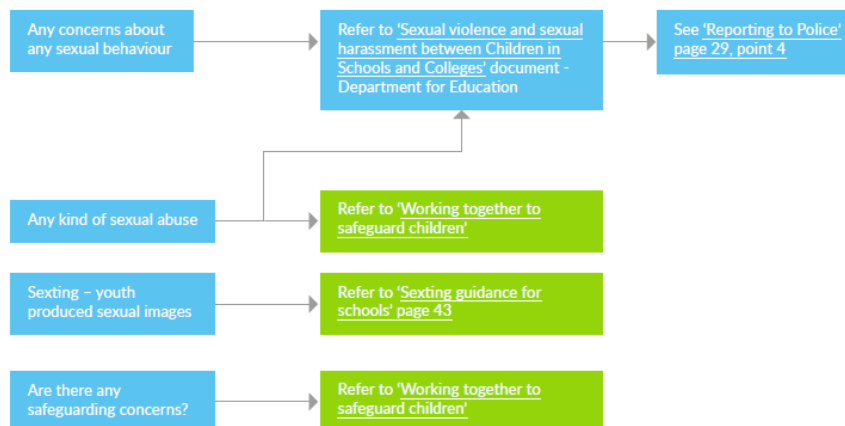
**Definition:** Causing alarm or distress or putting people in fear of violence, on more than one occasion (course of conduct) and the incidents are connected.



Record decisions and the reasons for decisions

# SEXUAL OFFENCE

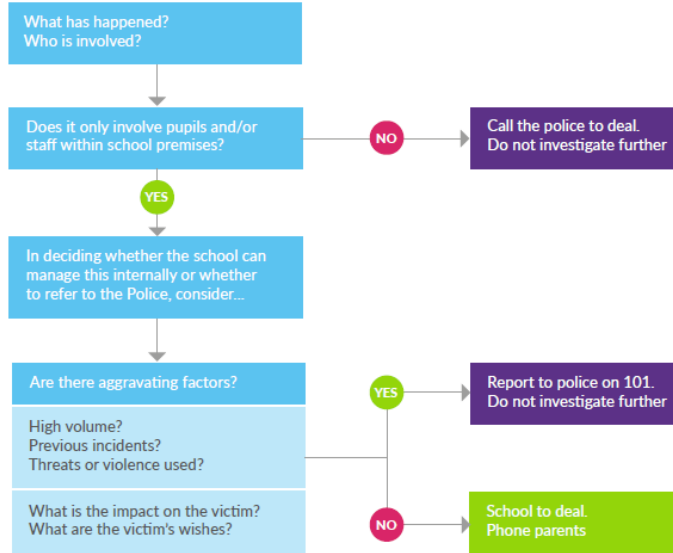
**Definition:** Any sexual contact with another person without that other person's consent. Generally speaking guidance on dealing with sexual offences is covered in working together to safeguard children. For incidents of rape or serious sexual assault call the police immediately.



Record decisions and the reasons for decisions

# THEFT

**Definition:** A person is guilty of theft if they dishonestly appropriate property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.



# WEAPONS

**Definition:** An offensive weapon is any article which is made, intended or adapted to cause injury. It is an offence to possess an offensive weapon or bladed or sharply pointed article on primary school or secondary school premises.

