



PLATANOS COLLEGE

An outstanding school for
pupils of all abilities

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Statement of Intent

We are committed to providing a caring, friendly and safe environment for all of our pupils so that they can learn in a relaxed and secure atmosphere. We believe every pupil should be able to participate in all school activities in an enjoyable and safe environment and be protected from harm.

This is the responsibility of every adult employed by, or invited to deliver services at, Platanos College. We recognise our responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all our pupils by protecting them from physical, sexual or emotional abuse, neglect and bullying.

2021 – 2022

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Review procedures

This Policy is to be reviewed annually or as necessary with notification being given to the Board of Trustees on the results of any review.

If any amendments to the Policy are required as a result of a review, then these will be presented to the Board of Trustees for acceptance of the amendments.

Signature:	Signature:
Chair of Trustees	Headteacher
Date of approval:	

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Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

i. KEY CONTACTS

Designated Safeguarding (and Looked After Children) Lead at Platanos College:

Ms T. Williams

T: 020 7733 6156; Email: safeguarding@platanoscollege.com

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead at Platanos College:

(There are several deputies at the college)

Mr R. Edwards

Mr. M. Augustus

Mr W. Bourke

Ms A. Henry

Ms M. Taybi

Mr L. Boyles

Mr G. Hobson

T: 020 7733 6156; Email: safeguarding@platanoscollege.com

Designated Trustee for Safeguarding:

Mr H. Whyte (Platanos Trust, Clapham Road, London, SW9 0AL)

Local Authority contacts:

Lambeth Children's Services first response / integrated referral hub: 020 7926 3100

Lambeth referral hub out of hours: 020 7926 1000

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO):

T: 020 7926 4579 / 07720 828700; Email: lado@lambeth.gcsx.gov.uk

Local Authority Safeguarding Manager:

Sarwan Singh Jandu; T: 020 7926 9643; M: 07976 490051; Email: sjandu@lambeth.gov.uk

Denys Rasmussen; T: 020 7926 8915; Email: drasmussen@lambeth.gov.uk

ii. UPDATE TO THE ‘KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IN EDUCATION’ GUIDANCE SEPTEMBER 2021

This policy takes into consideration the latest guidance and changes to the ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ document. These are summarised below and staff are instructed to ensure that they are familiar with the updates.

Safeguarding information

1. Additional advice provided on sexual violence and sexual harassment between children.
2. Makes clear that child protection policies should include procedures for dealing with peer-on-peer abuse and the importance of staff recognising the signs.
3. An emphasis that staff should be able to reassure victims that they are taken seriously, kept safe and never be made to feel like they are creating a problem for reporting abuse or sexual harassment/violence.
4. Clarification and guidance on sharing nude or semi-nude images.
5. Additional clarification on Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation and that sexual abuse does not necessarily involve a high level of violence.
6. Recognising the importance of social care referrals and considering the child’s wider context, e.g. outside the home (contextual safeguarding).
7. Record keeping – benefits of a separate file for each child with a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern, details of follow-up and resolution, and outcomes.

Management of safeguarding

8. Emphasis on a whole school approach to safeguarding that underpins all relevant processes, ensuring children can be heard and a zero-tolerance approach to abuse.
9. Emphasis on safeguarding training for staff and children, including online safety, and a personalised approach.
10. Guidance on ‘low-level’ concerns about staff that do not reach the harm threshold and the recording and monitoring of such concerns. In cases of serious misconduct, consideration made about a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency.
11. When hiring out the premises, the school should ensure appropriate safeguarding arrangements are in place (including inspecting these) and are a requirement of any agreement between the school and other organisation.
12. Recognising and assessing the additional risks related to alternative provision, children persistently missing education and elective home education.

Safer recruitment

13. The legal duties in this section have not changed, but clarification is given in different areas.

14. Guidance on the use of birth certificates as best practice to check candidate's identity.

Allegations/concerns against staff

15. Clarification on 'low-level' concerns against staff that do not meet the harm threshold. A 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant; it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the harm threshold.
16. Such concerns should be shared responsibly (and confidentially) with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Headteacher, and recorded appropriately and securely on file in line with data protection regulations.

Child on child sexual harassment and violence

17. Emphasis on recognising that abuse can happen in or outside the setting as well as online, and that all reports should be taken seriously.
18. To recognise the scale and impact of harassment and abuse, and that staff must be vigilant, be proactive and recognise the signs in a zero-tolerance approach. This can have an impact on future victims.
19. Clarification on recognising and recording unsubstantiated or malicious reports, and the need to consider whether it is a cry for help from the person or whether it indicates a disciplinary sanction.
20. Recognising the range of health implications for a victim of sexual abuse.

PART 1: POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

1. INTRODUCTION TO SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION

What is Safeguarding?

- Protecting children from maltreatment.
- Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development.
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- Undertaking that role so as to enable those children to have optimum life chances and best outcomes and enter adulthood successfully.

What is Child Protection?

Child Protection forms part of the broader safeguarding and promotion of children's welfare. Child Protection is the process and procedure of protecting individuals identified as either likely to suffer, or suffering, from significant harm as a result of abuse or neglect. This will be outlined further in this document.

Child in Need

A 'child in need' is defined under the Children Act 1989 (Section 17) as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health or development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services, or if the child is disabled.

Significant Harm

Significant harm can be defined as the ill-treatment or impairment of the health and development of a child or young person. Development includes physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development. Health includes physical and mental health. This is viewed from the perspective of normal behaviour for a child of a similar age and understanding.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION

- We are committed to providing a safe and secure environment for pupils, staff and visitors and to promoting a climate where children and adults will feel confident about sharing any concerns that they may have about their own safety or the well-being of others. This Policy is one element in our

whole school arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people to ensure they are protected from harm. This Policy should be read in conjunction with other policies which cover other areas of safeguarding and health and safety practice.

- All children and young people have a right to protection from abuse, violence and exploitation. Every concern, suspicion or complaint of abuse or significant harm from within or outside the school will be handled and taken seriously in all proper circumstances and referred to an external agency.
- Children and young people need protection and safeguarding for many reasons. There are a number of areas that need to be recognised, for example: physical, sexual and emotional abuse, poverty, disadvantage, exclusion and violence. Young people may be at risk from their peers as well as adults.
- Staff working in schools have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children under the Children Act 2004 and in turn feel safe themselves from false accusation.
- The establishment should have a written policy on safeguarding/child protection that is implemented in conjunction with staff and is accompanied by full training. All staff should read the policy.
- The establishment should keep good records and be abreast of national guidance, including that of the Local Safeguarding Partners and current DfE and Ofsted guidance.
- The school aims to protect and promote the welfare of all its pupils regardless of their background and is partly based on the *Every Child Matters* initiative (with five outcomes). ***Although this was a past government initiative, the school believes that the principles themselves promote good practice.***
- The school will support each pupil as far as possible with the aim of achieving the following five outcomes for its pupils:
 - Stay safe – protected from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation. To have security, stability and to be cared for.
 - Healthy – be physically, mentally, emotionally and sexually healthy.
 - Achieve and enjoy – personal and social development and enjoy recreation.
 - Positive contribution – make a positive contribution including developing positive relationships, self-confidence and successfully dealing with significant life changes.
 - Economic well-being.
- The school will identify a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and, as good practice, will have a deputy (or deputies) as well.

3. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE

There is no single piece of legislation or guidance that covers Safeguarding and Child Protection. This Policy relies on relevant legislation, a range of statutory and non-statutory guidance, as well as local and national frameworks, of which some of the key ones are listed below:

- The statutory responsibilities for safeguarding and child protection only apply in relation to pupils who are under the age of 18.
- The national child protection system was first based on the Children Act 1989. Crucially this determined that the child's welfare is paramount. It also introduced the concept of parental responsibility which sets out the rights, duties, powers and responsibilities of the parent or carer of a child.
- The Children Act 1989 (amended 2004) sets out in detail what local authorities and the courts should do to protect the welfare of children.
- The role of the three Local Safeguarding Partners (the local authority, the clinical commissioning group and the chief officer of the police).
- DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'.
- 'Working Together to Safeguard Children: A Guide to Inter-agency Working to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children' (DfE) provides guidance on how professionals can work together.
- DfE guidance 'Teaching online safety in school'.
- DfE guidance 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'.
- Non-statutory guidance from the Safer Recruitment Consortium: 'Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings'.
- One of the recommendations of Lord Laming's report of the Victoria Climbié inquiry was for a simple guide to be compiled, outlining the child protection processes and systems for anyone working with children.
- The school must operate safe recruitment procedures, making sure that all appropriate checks are carried out (refer to the separate **Safer Recruitment Policy**).
- The Ofsted publications on safeguarding best practice and the inspection framework provide excellent guidance to schools in the development of good practice. Safeguarding practices and procedures are therefore also based on the Ofsted criteria and framework.
- Home Office guidance '*Preventing youth violence and gang involvement*' and '*Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines*'.
- DfE guidance 'Mental health and behaviour in schools'.
- This Policy also draws upon other previous guidance contained in the 'London Child Protection Procedures' and previous DfE guidance documents: 'Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education'.

4. SAFEGUARDING AND PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN: INFORMATION AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 Understanding safeguarding

All staff should understand current safeguarding and child protection policies and guidance, and should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. **Safeguarding is the responsibility of all staff.**

The range of areas of general safeguarding in everyday school life

- Health and safety (please refer to the Health and Safety Policy)
- School security
- First aid provision (please refer to the First Aid Policy)
- Use of physical intervention (reasonable force; see separate policy)
- Meeting the needs of pupils with medical conditions (refer to Policy Statement for Pupils with Medical Needs)
- Special educational needs and disability (SEND; see separate policy)
- Educational visits (refer to the Educational Visits Policy)
- Intimate care (see separate policy)
- Visitors (see separate policy)
- Local issues
- Safe recruitment and vetting (see Safer Recruitment Policy)

4.2 Signs of abuse

Possible signs of abuse include (but are not limited to):

- The pupil says he/she has been abused or asks a question which gives rise to that inference.
- No reasonable explanation for a pupil's injury; the injury is unusual in kind or location; there have been a number of injuries; there is a pattern to the injuries.
- A sudden change in the pupil's behaviour; the pupil's behaviour is either being extreme model behaviour or extremely challenging behaviour.
- The pupil asks to drop subjects with a particular teacher and seems reluctant to discuss the reasons.
- The pupil's development is delayed.
- The pupil appears neglected, e.g. dirty or hungry.
- The pupil is reluctant to go home or has been openly rejected by his/her parents or carers.

4.3 Types of abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Abuse can be:

1. Physical abuse – for example punching.
2. Emotional abuse – for example rejection and denial of affection.
3. Sexual abuse – for example sexual assault or forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities.
4. Neglect – for example persistent failure to provide appropriate care including medical attention or persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical or psychological needs.

The school recognises that child abuse can occur in a more complex form, such as abuse through social networking websites and female genital mutilation (FGM). For these reasons, such topics of safeguarding and child protection are regularly raised throughout the school during staff/pupil training and school assemblies.

4.3.1 Physical abuse

A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Examples of physical abuse (not an exhaustive list):

- Actual or likely physical injury to a young person or failure to prevent physical injury or suffering.
- Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of (Fabricated Induced Illness [FII]), or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- Female genital mutilation.

4.3.2 Emotional abuse

This is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development.

Examples of emotional abuse (not an exhaustive list):

- Actual or possible likelihood of severe adverse effects on the emotional and behavioural development of a young person caused by persistent or severe emotional ill treatment or rejection. All abuse involves some emotional ill treatment. This category would be used when emotional abuse is the main sole form of abuse. Because it is invisible, emotional abuse is the most insidious (gradual but harmful) and under recognised form of child abuse.
- Emotional abuse is a *‘pattern of a relationship’* rather than an incident of abuse. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unlovable, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
- Behaviour from parent(s)/carer(s) might include lack of emotional availability and interest in the child.
- It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate.

- It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations and interactions being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction.
- It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), terrorising, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger (over 1/3 cases come into this category), or the exploitation or corruption of children.
- Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.
- This can occur through various mediums including online social media networks.

4.3.3 Sexual abuse

This involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not **necessarily involving violence**, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (also known as peer-on-peer abuse) in education and **all** staff should be aware of it and how we deal with this as outlined in this policy.

4.3.4 Neglect

This is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, or a failure to protect the child from exposure to any kind of danger (including cold and starvation), that is likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

Examples of neglect (not an exhaustive list):

- Extreme failure to carry out important aspects of care, resulting in the significant impairment of the child's health or development, including non-organic failure to thrive (stunted growth and development with no known medical condition).
- This can also occur in pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.
- Failure to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- Failure to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; failure to ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

4.4 Specific safeguarding issues and categories of abuse

Any concerns of abuse related to the below should be dealt with and reported in line with the child protection procedures.

- Internet safety / online abuse (e-safety; see separate policy)
- Bullying (including prejudice-based and cyberbullying; see separate policy)
- Racist abuse
- Faith abuse
- Disability abuse/special needs
- Alcohol abuse
- Peer on peer abuse (including sexual violence and sexual harassment)
- Homophobic or transphobic abuse
- Harassment and discrimination
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Child criminal exploitation (CCE) and county lines
- Trafficking
- Drug and substance misuse
- Fabricated or induced illness (FII)
- Domestic violence (DV) and abuse
- Gangs and youth violence
- Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Mental health
- Extremism and radicalisation (see separate policy)
- Private fostering
- Sexting – sharing of nude or semi-nude images (or youth produced sexual imagery)
- Teenage relationship abuse
- Children missing from education
- Looked after children
- Homelessness
- Honour-based violence
- Children with family members in prison

4.5 Further definitions and information: Online Safety (E-Safety)

The use of technology and social media has become a significant component of safeguarding children. Child sexual exploitation, radicalisation, sexual grooming - technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm.

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. As such the school will ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place. The approach to online safety is to protect and educate the whole school community in their use of technology and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene and escalate any incident where appropriate.

Pupils will be taught to recognise risk and build resilience in order to manage risk themselves where appropriate to their age. Pupils will be encouraged to use the internal systems, for example the pastoral manager, learning mentor, trusted staff, to whistle blow or raise issue of safety in confidence.

4.6 Further definitions and information: Peer on peer abuse

All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers (including online). This can happen both inside and outside of school and online.

It is important that all of our staff recognise the indicators and signs of peer on peer abuse (outlined below) and know how to identify it and respond to reports.

All staff should understand, that even if there are no reports in the school, it does not necessarily mean it is not happening - it may be the case that it is just not being reported. As such it is important if staff have **any** concerns regarding peer on peer abuse they should speak to the DSL (or deputy).

The school takes peer on peer abuse (including sexual violence and harassment) seriously, with a zero-tolerance approach, and it is essential that all staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers. It should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it. **All staff should maintain an attitude of ‘it could happen here’.**

It is recognised that (statistically) girls are more likely to be victims (and boys perpetrators) of peer on peer abuse, including sexual violence and harassment, but all forms of peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and victims must be reassured that they are being treated seriously and the victim is supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school should not be downplayed and should be treated equally seriously. They should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting the abuse (including the sexual violence or harassment). Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. All the aforementioned is important and have an impact on future victims.

Different forms of peer on peer abuse include (but not limited to):

- **Bullying (including cyber bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)**
- **Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers**
- **Physical abuse (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)**
- **Sexual violence/assault (this too may also include an online element as above)**
- **Sexual harassment**, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment
- **Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent**, such as forcing someone to strip or engage in sexual activity with a third party
- **Sexual touching**
- **Sexting** (consensual and non-consensual sharing of youth produced sexual imagery – nudes or semi-nude images or videos).
- **Upskirting**, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.
- Subjected to **initiation rites/rituals** (or “hazing” type violence) as a way of initiating a person into a group (and may also include an online element).

All concerns or instances related to peer on peer abuse must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). Allegations of peer on peer abuse will be investigated, dealt with by the DSL, treated as a safeguarding/child protection matter as according to this policy and child protection procedures, and recorded in writing as part of the pupil's separate child protection file.

The school has a range of measures in place to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse:

- Clear child protection procedures are in place that inform staff of how to respond to reports of abuse.
- Anti-bullying procedures and practices are in place, that promote positive behaviour and a culture of anti-bullying and zero tolerance (for example through the Anti-Bullying Ambassadors).
- Awareness training for pupils.
- Teaching through the curriculum, assemblies and other methods.
- A range of ways of reporting abuse is available to pupils (such as through a trusted adult (pastoral or phase leader or class teacher), wellbeing or anti-bullying boxes, or a dedicated email for example). These are regularly promoted to pupils. This ensures that pupils can easily report abuse using methods that are easily to use and understand.

It must also be remembered that children who harm others are likely to have considerable needs themselves and may have witnessed violence in the family or have been exposed to physical or sexual harm, or may have committed other offences.

Support and processes are in place to support victims, perpetrators and any other children affected by such abuse. This is implemented/organised by the DSL:

- Early help referral
- Referrals made to the appropriate agencies as part of the child protection process
- Support through social services and child protection plan as appropriate
- Counselling
- Educational psychologist, assistant psychologist and other professional services and agencies
- Restorative justice (if appropriate)
- Pastoral care and support plan by the school
- Working with Children and Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ChISVAs)
- CAMHS

4.7 Further definitions and information: Sexual violence, sexual harassment and harmful sexual behaviour (HSB)

Sexual violence. It is important to be aware that sometimes children can abuse their peer in this way. Sexual violence refers to offences including:

- Rape.
- Assault by penetration.
- Sexual assault – if person A intentionally touches another person B, the touching is sexual, and the other person B does not consent to the touching and person A does not reasonably believe that the other person consents.
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent.

Sexual harassment. This is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that can occur online and offline and both inside and outside of the school. It is likely to violate a child's dignity and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

These include for example, sexual comments, sexual jokes, taunting or physical behaviour, sharing of unwanted explicit content online.

Harmful sexual behaviour. This is problematic, abusive and violent sexual behaviour. This is developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage. This is an umbrella term. HSB can occur online and/or face to face and can also occur simultaneously between the two. HSB should be considered in a child protection context.

4.8 Further definitions and information: Serious Violence

All staff should be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

All staff should be aware of the range of associated risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as:

- being male,
- having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school,
- having experienced child maltreatment,
- having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

Staff should understand the measures in place to manage these. The school will take into account the advice from the Home Office's '*Preventing youth violence and gang involvement*' and '*Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines*' guidance.

4.9 Further definitions and information: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM involves procedures that include the partial or total removal of the external female genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious health consequences, both at the time of the procedure and in later life ('Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: Female Genital Mutilation').

Staff need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. There is a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM, which individually may not indicate risk but if there are two or more indicators present this could signal a risk to the child or young person. Victims of FGM are likely to come from a community that is known to practise FGM. Professionals should note that girls at risk of FGM may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so sensitivity should always be shown when approaching the subject. Staff should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care.

The UK Government has issued guidance on FGM. It is considered child abuse in the UK and a grave violation of the human rights of girls and women. In all circumstances where FGM is practised on a child it is a violation of the child's right to life, their right to their bodily integrity, as well as their right to health. The UK Government has signed a number of international human rights laws against FGM, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Girls are at particular risk of FGM during

school summer holidays. This is the time when families may take their children abroad for the procedure. Many girls may not be aware that they may be at risk of undergoing FGM.

Signs that a child is at risk of FGM or that FGM has already taken place:

- The family comes from a community that is known to practice FGM
- In conversation a child may talk about FGM
- A child may express anxiety about a special ceremony
- The child may talk or have anxieties about forthcoming holidays to their country of origin
- Parent/carer requests permission for authorised absence for overseas travel or you are aware that absence is required for vaccinations
- Prolonged absence from school with noticeable behaviour change, especially after a return from holiday (which is addressed by the school's robust attendance policy and monitoring)
- Spending long periods of time away from the class during the day
- A child who has undergone FGM is a child protection issue. Consideration might then also include younger siblings for example.

Where there is a concern with FGM, a discussion or referral to our Designated Safeguarding Person should be made.

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers in England and Wales, to also personally **report to the police** where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils.

(*Warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found in the publication 'Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: Female Genital Mutilation' (p.11-12)).

4.10 Further definitions and information: Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII)

Fabricated or Induced Illness is a rare form of child abuse. It occurs when a parent or carer exaggerates or deliberately causes symptoms of illness in the child.

FII covers a wide range of symptoms and behaviours involving parents/carers seeking healthcare for a child. This ranges from extreme neglect to induced illness.

Behaviours include the parent/carer who:

- Persuades healthcare professionals that their child is ill when they are perfectly healthy;
- Exaggerates or lies about their child's symptoms;
- Manipulates test results to suggest the presence of illness;
- Deliberately induces symptoms of illness.

The reasons for FII are unclear. It could be that the parent/carer enjoys the attention of playing the role of a 'caring' parent. Some parents/carers may have borderline personality disorders characterised by emotional instability, impulsiveness and disturbed thinking, and may have unresolved psychological and behavioural problems.

4.11 Further definitions and information: Looked After Children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. The school will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe.

We will ensure that appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. They will also have information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child.

Virtual school heads receive pupil premium plus additional funding based on the latest published numbers of children looked after in the authority. The designated teacher for looked after children will work with the virtual school head to discuss how that funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children in the school and meet the needs identified in the child's personal education plan.

4.12 Further definitions and information: Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. The Policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

Awareness of these additional barriers is reflected in the training for staff.

4.13 Further definitions and information: Children missing from education (CME)

A child missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future.

It is essential that staff are alert to signs to look out for and individual triggers to be aware of, when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns such as travelling to conflict zones, Female Genital Mutilation and forced marriage.

The school will inform their local authority of any pupil who is going to be removed from the admission register where the pupil:

- has been taken out of school by their parents and the school has received written notification from the parent they are being educated outside the school system e.g. home education;
- has ceased to attend school and no longer lives within reasonable distance of the school at which they are registered;

- has been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither he/she nor his/her parent has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age;
- is in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the proprietor does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period; or,
- has been permanently excluded.

The school will inform the LA as above, so that local authorities can, as part of their duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing education and follow up any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse or neglect. The school will also inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly,

Statutory guidance on children missing from home or care is available below:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307867/Statutory_Guidance_-_Missing_from_care_3_.pdf

4.14 Further definitions and information: Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of child abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online. CSE and CCE can affect both male and female children and can include those who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

4.13.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is sexual abuse that involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities.

Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly ‘consensual’ relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power in the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming. However, it is also important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse.

Sexual abuse may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration or non-penetrative acts. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet.

CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. CSE can affect any child, who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care, and education at some point. Some of the following signs may be indicators of sexual exploitation:

- Children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- Children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- Children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- Children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant;
- Children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- Children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- Children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- Children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education

This is also commonly linked with **child trafficking**. Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring and/or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.

4.13.2 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) (and County Lines)

CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others.

Children can become trapped by this type of exploitation as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence, or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons such as knives or begin to carry a knife for a sense of protection from harm from others. As children involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to.

It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

Child criminal exploitation is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of **county lines criminal activity**. This is when 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, often across police and local authority boundaries.

Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the **National Referral Mechanism** should be considered. 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;
- can 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 or adults; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may 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.

4.15 Further definitions and information: Domestic Violence

The definition of Domestic Violence (DV) includes any pattern of controlling or coercive or threatening behaviour (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between those aged 16 or over who are or who have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

The definition of harm as amended in the Adoption & Children Act 2002:

Impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another particularly in the home, even though they themselves have not been directly assaulted or abused.

The school recognises that DV will have an impact on aspects of a child's life. The harm suffered will vary according to the child's resilience or otherwise to his or her particular circumstances. We recognise that the victim's capacity to protect their child/ren is diminished through anxiety about their own circumstances.

We will allow an opportunity for the abused partner (predominantly the woman but not exclusively so) to disclose the harm. We will ensure that all information is dealt with securely and sensitively and refer the matter to children's social care where there is a child/ren at risk of significant harm and/or neglect.

4.16 Further definitions and information: Forced Marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage.

If any member of staff receives a disclosure or is aware that a Forced Marriage is about to happen this must be disclosed to the Designated Safeguarding Person without delay for appropriate action to be taken. Where there is a risk that a child may be or has been taken out of the country, the school will contact the Forced Marriage Unit as well as local authority social care.

FMU contact: 020 7008 0151, or email: fm@fco.gov.uk.

4.17 Further definitions and information: Honour-based violence

‘Honour-based’ violence encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of so called ‘honour-based’ violence are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and will be handled and escalated as such.

4.18 Further definitions and information: Children staying with host families (homestay)

This relates to where the school makes arrangements for children to have learning experiences where, for short periods, the children may be provided with care and accommodation by a host family to which they are not related. Such arrangements could amount to “private fostering” under the Children Act 1989 or the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, or both.

Where a private fostering arrangement is made by the school and the school has the power to terminate the arrangement, then it could be the regulated activity provider for the purposes of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, section 82

Where the school is the regulated activity provider, it will request a DBS enhanced check (which will include barred list information) to help determine their suitability for the arrangement. However, where the parents make the arrangements themselves, this will be a private matter between the child’s parents and the host parents and in these circumstances the school will not be the regulated activity provider.

If the school arranging for their children to stay with families overseas should be aware that the DBS cannot access criminal records held overseas. Host families in other countries, therefore, cannot be checked in the same way by local authorities as schools and colleges in this country when children stay abroad. We will work with partner schools abroad to ensure that similar assurances are undertaken prior to a visit.

In any instance, as policy the school itself will not arrange private fostering arrangements or arrange stays with host families for its pupils.

4.19 Further definitions and information: Private Fostering

Private fostering occurs when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) is cared for by someone who is not the child’s parent or immediate close relative. This is a private arrangement made between a parent and the ‘carer’ for 28 days or more. **Such private fostering arrangements must be reported to the relevant local authority.**

Close relatives are defined as step-parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts (whether of full blood, half blood or marriage/affinity).

4.20 Further definitions and information: Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child’s welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the **Local Housing Authority** so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity.

Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets. The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16- and 17-year-olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances.

4.21 Further definitions and information: Breast Ironing

This is also known as 'breast flattening' and is the process whereby young pubescent girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down through the use of hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear or delay the development of the breasts entirely.

4.22 Further definitions and information: Mental Health

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff, however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

The school works with external agencies to help it identify children who might require support.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following safeguarding procedures and speaking to the DSL.

Note:

Any concerns in relation to the above section must be treated as a serious safeguarding concern and must also be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

5. A SAFER CULTURE AND GOOD SAFEGUARDING MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

5.1 Prevention

- Through the creation of an open culture which respects all individual's rights and discourages discrimination and bullying of any kind.
- Through a positive school atmosphere with teaching and pastoral support for pupils, and identifying designated child protection staff with overall responsibility for child protection.
- Through our Pastoral Team Form Tutors, offering all pupils an opportunity to talk and discuss any worries or concerns.
- Monitor children who have been identified as at risk, keeping in a secure place clear records of pupils' progress, maintaining sound policies on confidentiality, providing information to other professionals, submitting reports to case conferences and attending case conferences.
- Work with parents to build an understanding of the School's responsibility to ensure the welfare of all children and a recognition that this may occasionally require children to be referred to investigative agencies as a constructive and helpful measure.
- Use the curriculum to raise pupils' awareness and build confidence so that pupils have a range of contacts and strategies to ensure their own protection and understand the importance of protecting others.
- Include in the core and enhanced curriculum opportunities for PSHE and SEAL which will equip pupils with the skills they need to stay safe and develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life.
- Make the safeguarding/child protection policy accessible to staff, parents/carers and visitors.
- **Contextual safeguarding.** All staff, particularly the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies, should consider the context and wider external factors impacting on children's welfare. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Children's social care assessments should consider such factors so it is important that schools and colleges provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. This will allow for the consideration of all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse. All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the DSL (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and serious youth violence.

5.2 Early help

Any child may benefit from early help. All staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child 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 misusing drugs or alcohol themselves.
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation.
- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse.
- Has returned home to their family from care.
- Is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.
- Is at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- Is a privately fostered child.

5.3 Protection

- Ensure every member of staff know the name of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- To be vigilant in cases of suspected child abuse, recognising the signs and symptoms, have clear procedures whereby teachers report such cases to senior staff and are aware of local procedures so the information is effectively passed on to the relevant professionals.
- Provide and support child protection training regularly to school staff and, in particular, to designated teachers to ensure that their skills and expertise are up-to-date. Targeted funding for this work is solely used for this purpose.
- Contribute to an inter-agency approach to child protection by developing effective and supportive liaison with other agencies.
- Have a clear understanding of the various types of bullying - physical, verbal and indirect, and act promptly and firmly to combat it, making sure that pupils are aware of the school's position on this issue and who they can contact for support.

5.4 Support

- Have an ethos in which children feel secure, their viewpoints are valued, they are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Provide suitable support and guidance so that pupils have a range of appropriate adults to whom they can turn to if they are worried or in difficulties.
- Providing support to any pupil or member of staff who may have been abused, and to parents/carers.
- Take particular care that pupils with SEN, who may be especially vulnerable to abuse, are supported effectively with particular attention paid to ensuring that those with communication difficulties are able to express themselves to a member of staff with appropriate communication skills.
- Have clear guidelines on handling allegations of abuse by members of staff, ensuring that all staff are fully aware of the procedures.

- Ensuring that when a pupil with a Child Protection Plan leaves, their information is transferred to the new school immediately and the child's social worker is informed.
- Staff will be supported through regular training and opportunities to discuss their queries and concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

5.5 Teaching and training

The school recognises that safeguarding issues can occur in different complex forms and situations as mentioned above. For these reasons, comprehensive training and teaching covering all such topics/issues is provided to staff and pupils regularly and awareness is raised throughout the school through various methods.

Safeguarding training and teaching to raise awareness for both staff and pupils:

- Whole school training and induction training for all staff annually or as necessary.
- Whole school awareness training/workshops for pupils annually.
- Designated Safeguarding Lead training for DSL and deputies at least once every two years relevant to their role and when required in response to new guidance and legislation to reflect the changing issues.
- Training and raising awareness through workshops and assemblies.
- Curriculum teaching opportunities as part of a broad and balanced curriculum (e.g. online safety in PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic) education, ICT and other subjects). This may also include covering relevant issues through Relationships Education and Relationships and Sex Education (formerly known as Sex and Relationships Education).

The training will ensure that:

- All staff are aware and alert to the current safeguarding issues and risks.
- All staff are aware of the school's child protection procedures and identity of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies are well equipped to address concerns and implement policies and procedures.
- The DSL and deputies to recognise the additional risks that children with SEND face (e.g. online) and able to support SEND children to stay safe.
- Timely and appropriate preventative action can take place to address concerns.
- Authorised staff are well equipped to have preventative discussions with parents/carers, where appropriate, whose children might be at risk of a child protection issue.
- All staff are familiar and able to manage any disclosures/report of abuse (including peer on peer sexual violence or harassment).
- All staff and pupils have up to date knowledge (including online safety) of safeguarding.
- Safeguarding for staff is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the school safeguarding approach and wider staff training and curriculum planning.
- Pupils are well informed of the current safeguarding issues (through assemblies, PSHE and other curriculum areas) and are equipped to protect their own safety and welfare.
- Pupils are aware of (and confident of using) the various ways they can report their concerns or any abuse.

- In-depth to cover all areas as they arise, including for example (but not exclusive to) recognising forms of child abuse, e-safety, female genital mutilation (FGM), extremism and radicalisation, peer on peer abuse, etc.

The school will ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, and recognise that a one size fits all approach may not be appropriate for all children, and take into consideration a more personalised or contextualised approach for more vulnerable children, victims of abuse and some SEND children will be needed.

Whilst it is essential that the school ensures that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place, it will be careful that “overblocking” does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regard to online teaching and safeguarding.

5.6 Online safety

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. We will take a whole school approach to online safety to empower our staff to protect and educate pupils and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- a) Content – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content.
- b) Contact – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users.
- c) Conduct – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm.
- d) Commerce – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising or scams.

We will ensure online safety is a running and interrelated theme whilst devising and implementing policies and procedures. This will include considering how online safety is reflected as required in all relevant policies and considering online safety whilst planning the curriculum, any teacher training, the role and responsibilities of the designated safeguarding lead and any parental engagement.

Our E-Safety Policy reflects our safeguarding and child protection procedures, including consideration for remote learning tools.

To provide pupils with a safe environment in which to learn, the trust board and the school will take all reasonable measures to limit children’s exposure to the above risks from the school’s IT system. As part of this process, we will ensure that we have appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place. This will be provided by a specialist external provider. We will consider the age range of the children, the number of children, how often they access the IT system and the proportionality of costs vs risks.

The appropriateness of any filters will be informed in part by the risk assessment required by the Prevent Duty.

5.7 Safer recruitment and selection

The school will follow all guidelines and regulations on safer recruitment practice and vetting (see separate **Safer Recruitment Policy**).

The recruitment of staff will follow Government guidelines in line with the ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ and ‘Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment’ documentation and the school’s Safer Recruitment Policy. All individuals including volunteers (where necessary) will be subjected to an enhanced DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) check and will be checked against the DBS Barred List (list of names barred from working with children) prior to their appointment. These checks will be updated regularly. Individuals barred from working with children and young persons will not be knowingly employed by the school. The school will immediately cease to employ an individual if it is later discovered that the individual is included in any of the above barred lists. For supply staff, the school will require the agency to provide evidence of DBS checks.

Teacher status checks will also be conducted on applicants against the DfE / Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) database for any suspensions or prohibitions and to verify individual records (and QTS). The school will take all reasonable steps to establish this before employment. Any offer of employment will always be made on a conditional basis, subject to the relevant checks being carried out and the receipt of satisfactory references (references will be obtained prior to interview where practically possible and open testimonials will not be relied upon).

The school will contact TRA Teacher Services to check if a proposed governor/trustee is barred as a result of being subject to a section 128 direction.

A Single Central Record will be kept of all vetting checks, which will include verification of identity and the date these checks were made. Records on any relevant qualifications and permission to work for non-EU nationals will also be kept. The school will only use agencies that rigorously check their supply staff. Staff joining the school will familiarise themselves with the Safeguarding/Child Protection policies of the school.

It is mandatory that at least one person on any interview panel has completed Safer Recruitment training. Details of all staff and governors who have completed this training are held at the establishment.

5.8 Professional confidentiality

Confidentiality is an issue which needs to be discussed and fully understood by all those working with the pupils in school, particularly in the context of child protection. The only purpose of confidentiality in this respect is the benefit of the child.

All personal information should be treated as confidential and particular care taken with sensitive information. Information must be treated on a “need to know” basis. **Staff should only involve those who need to be involved when a disclosure is made.** Relevant factors include:

- What is the purpose of the disclosure?
- What is the nature and extent of the information to be disclosed?
- To whom is the disclosure to be made (and is the recipient under a duty to treat the material as confidential)?
- Is the proposed disclosure a proportionate response to the need to protect the welfare of a pupil to whom the confidential information relates?

Any child or young person wishing to disclose information must be informed that the member of staff has a professional responsibility to share any relevant information with other professionals who can help. No pupil should be promised that anything they say will be kept confidential if the matter is

related to child protection or abuse. It is essential for the member of staff to tell the pupil that they will record anything the pupil says to ensure an exact record as possible is kept for future reference. At the same time, staff should only disclose the information to the relevant people (i.e. Designated Person).

The manner in which this message is conveyed to the young person should be done to reassure that the professional is acting in their best interests. Only people who need to know will be informed in the school such as the Designated Person responsible for safeguarding young people.

5.9 Staff code of conduct

All staff are expected to adhere to a Code of Conduct, which requires that all staff must adhere to this Policy and that all children will be treated with respect. Whilst it would be unrealistic to prohibit all physical contact between adults and children, staff should avoid placing themselves in a position where their actions might be open to criticism or misinterpretation and should exercise caution in these situations and when they are alone with pupils. For example, when giving first aid and it is necessary for the child to remove clothing for this treatment, there should be another adult present where possible.

Where a child may require regular, intimate care, the parent(s)/carer(s) will be asked to sign a form giving their permission. Similarly, another member of staff will be present where possible. Children will also be asked whether they would like an adult of the same sex to be present when possible.

Where incidents occur that might otherwise be misconstrued or where it becomes necessary to physically restrain or use force to control a child for their own safety and the safety of others, to prevent a criminal act, or to maintain good order, this will be appropriately recorded and reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Headteacher and parent(s)/carer(s).

Staff should be aware of the possible risks that might arise from contact with pupils outside of school. This should not occur without prior consent and authorisation. No staff member is allowed to accompany or take pupils out for any reason, at any time, including weekends, without permission from the school and the parent(s)/carer(s). The Designated Safeguarding Lead and Headteacher will always be made aware of any such contact.

Staff are reminded of the need to maintain professional boundaries and the exchange of personal information or contact with pupils outside of the school is not permitted. Staff must not give out their personal details or contact information to pupils and neither should staff accept personal contact information from pupils.

Such instances of all the above would result in a serious breach of the Code of Conduct and safeguarding procedures and is deemed gross misconduct.

Staff must (not exhaustive list):

- Treat all children equally and with respect
- Provide an example of good conduct you wish others to follow
- Ensure that, whenever possible, there is more than one adult present during activities with children (or where the staff member or volunteer is under 18) or at least that you are within sight or hearing of others. If you are asked to talk in private ensure someone else knows where you are and leave a door ajar or stay in clear view, always make a note of the conversation, tell the child or young person they are free to leave or stop talking at anytime

- Respect a young person's right to personal privacy/encourage young people and adults to feel comfortable and caring enough to point out attitudes or behaviour they do not like
- Remember that someone else might misinterpret your actions, no matter how well intentioned
- Be aware that physical contact with a child may be misinterpreted
- Recognise that special caution is required when you are discussing sensitive issues with children
- Operate within the organisation's principles and guidance and any specific procedures
- Challenge unacceptable behaviour and report all allegations/suspicions of abuse.

Staff must not (not exhaustive list):

- Engage in sexual activity with a young person (even if they are over 18) you have met through your duties within the organisation, this would be an abuse of trust.
- Invite a child to your home or arrange to see them outside set activity hours.
- Give out personal contact details or contact them unnecessarily outside of activity hours.
- Give child gifts personally, any appropriate gifts such as token birthday gifts should come from the organisation. You should not accept gifts from children unless they are small token gifts appropriate to a celebration. All gifts must be reported to your activity leader.
- Lend or borrow any money or property.
- Allow yourself to be drawn into inappropriate attention-seeking behaviour/ make suggestive or derogatory remarks or gestures in front of children.
- Jump to conclusions about others without checking facts.
- Either exaggerate or trivialise child abuse issues.
- Show favouritism to any individual.
- Rely on your good name or that of the organisation to protect you.
- Believe 'it could never happen to me'.
- Take a chance when common sense, policy or practice suggests another more prudent approach.
- Allow abusive peer activities e.g. initiation ceremonies, bullying or horse play.

5.10 Photographs/images

Photographs and images of pupils in school events or carrying out other school activities will often be on display around the school or used for promoting the positive image of the school. Parents/carers will be asked for consent. If images of pupils are requested for other purposes e.g. newspaper publication, consent will also be requested. If pupils are asked to take part in TV programmes there will be liaison with the Child Employment Officer as necessary as well as a request for consent from parents/carers.

5.11 Information sharing

Information sharing is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect, and in promoting children's welfare, including their educational outcomes. The school have clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes and the relevant staff are reassured of these powers.

As part of meeting a child's needs, the trust board recognises the importance of information sharing between practitioners and local agencies. This includes ensuring arrangements are in place that set out clearly the processes and principles for sharing information within the school and with children's social care, the safeguarding partners, other organisations, agencies, and practitioners as required

School staff are encouraged to be proactive in sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess, and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children, whether this is when problems are first emerging, or where a child is already known to the local authority children's social care.

5.12 Data Protection Act

The Data Protection Act 2018 regulates the handling of personal data. Essentially, this is information kept about an individual on a computer or in a manual filing system. The Act lays down requirements for the processing of this information which includes obtaining, recording, storing and disclosing it.

If making a decision to disclose personal data the Data Protection Act 2018 must be complied with. This includes eight data protection principles. There should not be an obstacle if:

- There are particular concerns about the welfare of the pupil;
- Information is disclosed to social services or to another professional organisation e.g. the police;
- The disclosure is justified under the common law duty of confidence.

The trust board will ensure relevant staff have due regard to the relevant data protection principles, which allow them to share (and withhold) personal information, as provided for in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR. This includes:

- being confident of the processing conditions which allow them to store and share information for safeguarding purposes, including information, which is sensitive and personal, and should be treated as 'special category personal data'.
- understanding that 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' is a processing condition that allows practitioners to share special category personal data. This includes allowing practitioners to share information without consent where there is good reason to do so, and that the sharing of information will enhance the safeguarding of a child in a timely manner, but it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk.
- for the school, not providing pupils' personal data where the serious harm test under the legislation is met. For example, in a situation where a child is in a refuge or another form of emergency accommodation, and the serious harms test is met, they must withhold providing the data in compliance with the school's obligations under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR. Where in doubt the schools will seek independent legal advice from its Data Protection Officer.

Staff are reassured that the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information will not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children at the school.

Professionals can only work together to safeguard children if there is an exchange of relevant information between them. This has been recognised in principle by the Courts. Any disclosure of personal information to others (including social services departments) must always have regards to both common and statute law.

Normally, personal information should only be disclosed to third parties (including other agencies) with the consent from the subject of that information. Wherever possible, consent should be obtained before sharing personal information with third parties. In some circumstances consent may not be possible or desirable but the safety and welfare of a child dictates that the information should be shared. The law permits the disclosure of confidential information necessary to safeguard a child. Disclosure should be justifiable in each case according to the particular facts of the case and legal advice should be sought if in doubt.

5.13 Child Protection Conferences

A Child Protection Conference may be convened by Social Services to which all involved agencies would be invited.

Where a case involves a pupil in our School a representative is usually invited to attend the meeting. The Headteacher or other Designated Safeguarding Lead may attend – the choice of this representative will depend on the circumstances of each individual case.

Staff may be requested to provide a report for a Child Protection meeting. Any report should be relevant, concise and professional. All reports should be submitted in the first instance to the Headteacher or, if not available, the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

All staff that are required to attend such meetings, prepare reports and maintain relationships with parents during and after a referral has been made will be fully supported by staff with specialist child protection training.

5.14 Multi-agency working

The school will ensure that it contributes to multi-agency safeguarding arrangements in line with the statutory guidance “*Working together to safeguard children*”. The school will work with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. This includes providing a co-ordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support to children subject to child protection plans.

The school will ensure it is aware of, and follow, the local safeguarding partner arrangements. The management of the school understands that the safeguarding partners should make arrangements to allow the school in the local area to be fully engaged, involved and included in the new arrangements.

The three local safeguarding partners are:

1. The local authority (LA)
2. The clinical commissioning group for the local area within the LA
3. The chief officer of police for the local area within the LA.

The school would allow access for children’s social care to conduct, or to consider whether to conduct, a section 17 or a section 47 assessment.

5.15 Alternative provision

Where pupils are in Alternative Provision, they often have complex needs. Our board and the school recognise that it is important to consider and be aware of the additional risks of harm that the pupils may be vulnerable to. In such instances, the school will assess those risks in each setting.

5.16 Elective Home Education (EHE)

It is acknowledged that many home educated children have a positive learning experience. However, this is not always the case for all children and home education can mean some children are less visible to the services that are there to support them and keep them safe.

The school will follow all requirements in notifying the local authority if a child is taken off roll and removed from the school's admission register.

Where a parent/carer has expressed their intention to remove a pupil from the school with a view to home educate, the school will work with the LA and other key professionals to coordinate a meeting with the parent/carer where possible/practical. Ideally, this would be before a final decision has been made to ensure that the parent/carer has considered what is in the best interests of the pupil, particularly those that have SEND, is vulnerable and/or has a social worker.

5.17 Records

Child protection files with accurate records will be kept of all child protection concerns or incidents relating to individual children, secure and separate from their educational records. All records will be confidential and only accessed by the Headteacher, Designated Safeguarding Lead and authorised senior staff members where appropriate.

The school will not agree to disclose without the order of the Court where possible. Where a child moves from the school, any child protection records will be forwarded to the receiving school. A copy of the records will be kept until the child reaches the age of 25 years and will then be destroyed, according to the recommendations of the Records Management Society Guidelines for School Records.

5.18 Monitoring

All child protection incidents at the school will be followed by a review of the safeguarding procedures and a report to the Trustees. The Trustees will ensure that any weaknesses in the child protection arrangements are changed without delay.

Policies and procedures will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, as and when necessary (and at least annually), and in accordance with new guidelines and regulations as these develop, evolve and become available, so as to keep up to date with emerging safeguarding issues and lessons learnt.

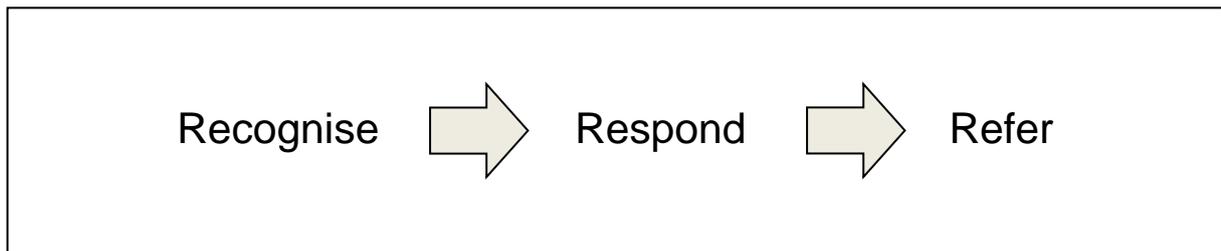
**6. PROCESSES FOR SAFEGUARDING
YOUNG PEOPLE**

There are four key processes that underpin work with young people in need and their families. Each needs to be carried out effectively in order to achieve improvements in the lives of young people in need.

- Assessment of needs
- Planning of services
- Intervention
- Reviewing of services

School personnel will need to develop skills that enable them to look for changes in behaviour. These need to be personal, for example an exuberant child becoming withdrawn or a normally quiet child becoming more excitable.

- The role of school staff is to report a concern/make a referral, **not** to conduct an investigation.
- Always act promptly.
- In order for an individual to obtain the help they need, the following referral process needs to be observed.



7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities: Board of Trustees

1. The board of trustees will ensure they facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding. This means ensuring safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. Ultimately, all systems, processes and policies should operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.
2. The board will ensure that the school meets its statutory duties with regard to safeguarding and protecting children in line with the provisions set out in the statutory guidance *'Keeping Children Safe in Education'*.
3. The board will ensure that the following are in place:
 - Safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place are consistent with the Local Safeguarding Partners' procedures and national guidance, in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare.
 - A staff code of conduct including policies covering staff/pupil relationships and communication (including acceptable use of technologies, use of mobile devices and social media).
 - Appropriate safeguarding arrangements in place to respond to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions.
 - Safer recruitment procedures are in place.
4. The board will challenge the school's senior management team on the delivery of this policy and monitor its effectiveness.
5. The board will review this policy every year (as a minimum) and may update as and when necessary and adopt it in accordance with any new legislation or guidance to keep it up to date with developing safeguarding issues as they emerge and evolve, including lessons learnt.
6. The board will ensure that a senior member of staff is appointed the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), as well as deputies, with responsibilities for carrying out the statutory duties as set out in this policy.
7. The school has a Designated Trustee for Safeguarding responsible for advocating child protection and safeguarding issues within the school. This person will liaise with the Headteacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead and report to the board on safeguarding matters.
8. Where there is a safeguarding concern, ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. Systems should be in place, and they should be well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback.
9. Recognise the importance of information sharing between practitioners and agencies and ensure arrangements are in place that facilitate and set out the processes for doing so.

Responsibilities: All staff/practitioners/volunteers/members of the organisation

1. All staff must read and be familiar with the current version of the DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (Part 1).
2. All staff have a responsibility and a role in safeguarding children, be able to **recognise** signs and identify concerns, **respond** by sharing information and their concerns (with the appropriate people e.g. DSL) and taking **immediate** and appropriate action according to the school's procedure. If staff have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told.
3. Be familiar with safeguarding and child protection and follow the school's procedures and protocols in this regard to promote and safeguard the welfare of children and know who to contact (identities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies) to raise concerns about a child's welfare.
4. Be alert and aware of indicators/signs of abuse and neglect - it can happen anywhere. **If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputies).**
5. Be aware of all specific safeguarding issues and categories of abuse (**as outlined in Section 4**).
6. Be familiar with the school's behaviour policy, staff code of conduct and disciplinary rules and similar policies.
7. Be prepared to identify children who may benefit from **early help** and contact the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.
8. Remember that an allegation of child abuse or neglect may lead to a criminal investigation, so do not do anything that may jeopardise a police investigation, such as asking a child leading questions or attempting to investigate the allegations of abuse.
9. All adults in the school are required to be vigilant and report instances of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or Headteacher. All children have an absolute right to a childhood free from abuse, neglect or exploitation. All members of the school have a responsibility to be mindful of these issues related to children's safety and welfare and a duty to report and refer concerns, however minor they may appear to be (**NB:** it is not the role of the school staff reporting the concern to investigate those concerns, but to seek clarification and report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead).
10. Report instances or suspected cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the police. The school acknowledges that this is mandatory.

Responsibilities: Headteacher

1. In addition to the responsibilities outlined above, to ensure that all procedures are monitored and implemented as according to this policy and statutory requirements. Ensure that these are followed by all staff.
2. To work with, and report to, the Trustees on a regular basis in relation to safeguarding matters at the school.

3. To work with the DSL and ensure the effective management of safeguarding matters.
4. The DSL or a deputy will normally always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. If in exceptional circumstances the DSL (or deputies) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Staff can contact the Headteacher or Executive Headteacher and any action taken will be shared with the DSL as soon as is practically possible.

Responsibilities: Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (and deputies as appropriate)

All schools should have a senior member of staff who has designated responsibility for child protection/safeguarding and who must receive appropriate training in dealing with child protection concerns.

1. Act on all reported concerns immediately and appropriately.
2. Take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety).
3. Lead and initiate early help as and when appropriate.
4. Referring a child, if there are concerns about possible abuse, to the multi-agency safeguarding hub/social care services of the local authority. Referrals should be made in writing, using the online multi-agency referral form.
5. Liaising with other agencies and professionals, e.g. the safeguarding partners, in line with the 'Working together to safeguard children' guidance.
6. Keep the Headteacher informed of any safeguarding/child protection issues.
7. Acting as a focal point for staff to discuss concerns and provide advice.
8. Keeping a separate child protection file with full written records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral. Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially, securely and separate from the pupil records. The file will have clear, comprehensive records of all concern(s), discussions, details of (any) referrals made, details of how the concern was followed up and how it was resolved, actions taken, decisions made, reasons for those decisions, potential next steps (where appropriate) and outcomes. Records should be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified and addressed.
9. Ensuring that an indication of further record-keeping is marked on the pupil records.
10. Ensuring that either they or the class teacher attends case conferences, core groups, or other multi-agency planning meetings, contributes to assessments, and provides a report which has been shared with the parents.
11. Organising safeguarding induction, and update training at least every year, for all school staff.
12. Undergo appropriate training themselves to ensure they have the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role of DSL. The training should be updated every two years. In addition to their formal training, the DSL's knowledge and skills should be updated (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or taking time to read and digest

safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, and at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

13. Promoting good safeguarding practices and raising awareness throughout the establishment.
14. Providing, with the Headteacher, regular reports for the Trust Board, detailing any changes to the policy and procedures; training undertaken by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, and by all staff and governors; number and type of incidents/cases, and number of children on the child protection register (anonymised).
15. Should consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a pupil leaving, in addition to the child protection file.
16. Be aware of all specific safeguarding issues and categories of abuse (**as outlined in Section 4**).
17. Be aware of the contact details and referral routes of the Local Housing Authority to be able to raise concerns. Referrals to the Local Housing Authority should not replace referrals to children's social care where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

Responsibilities: Designated Teacher

1. The school has an appointed 'designated teacher'. The appointed designated teacher is to work with the local authority and promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after.
2. These are pupils who have **left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales**.
3. The 'designated teacher' will have appropriate training and the relevant qualifications and experience.

8. CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES AND ACTION

Procedures for all staff/volunteers/visitors with a safeguarding concern or where a disclosure or report of abuse is made to them

1. Must be vigilant in order to identify potential incidences of abuse or neglect.
2. All concerns related to the safeguarding issues and categories of abuse to a child outlined in **Section 4** of this policy should be reported following this child protection procedure. This includes reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment between peers.
3. If possible, a disclosure/report particularly in relation to sexual violence or harassment is managed with two members of staff present. However, this might not always be possible or practical.
4. Report instances or concerns immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or (if unavailable) the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead or Headteacher, using the appropriate 'concern form'. Do not investigate the concerns, but report them.
5. Should request medical attention if required without delay. All evidence (e.g. notes and computers) must be safeguarded and preserved. **Please refer to the Health and Safety and First Aid Policy.**
6. Must listen carefully to the child, keep an open mind, reflect back, using the child's language, being non-judgmental, being clear about boundaries and how the report/disclosure will be progressed. Staff should not take a decision as to whether or not the abuse has taken place.
7. Staff must not ask leading questions, i.e. a question which suggests its own answer. Only prompt the child where necessary with open questions – where, when, what, etc. It is important to note that whilst leading questions should be avoided, staff can ask children if they have been harmed and what the nature of that harm was.
8. Must reassure the child but not give a guarantee of absolute confidentiality. The member of staff should explain that they need to share the information with the DSL who will ensure that the correct action is taken. Staff should only share the information with authorised personnel (e.g. DSL).
9. Must keep an accurate written record of the conversation held with the person making the disclosure (including full names, date(s), time(s), location (if applicable), verbatim dialogue).
10. Consider the best way to make a record of the report. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report/disclosure and immediately write up a thorough summary. This allows the staff member to devote their full attention to the child and to listen to what they are saying. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report (especially if a second member of staff is present). However, if making notes, staff should be conscious of the need to remain engaged with the child and not appear distracted by the note taking. Either way, **it is essential a written record is made.**
11. Only record the facts as the child presents them. The notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker. You should be aware that notes of such reports could become part of a statutory assessment by children's social care and/or part of a criminal investigation.
12. Must complete any documentation for external agencies where appropriate.

13. Where the report of sexual abuse or sexual harassment includes an online element, be aware of the DfE advice 'Searching, screening and confiscation at school' and UKCIS 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'. **The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child.** The highlighted advice provides more details on what to do when viewing an image is unavoidable. In some cases, it may be more appropriate to confiscate any devices to preserve any evidence and hand them to the police for inspection.

Procedures for the Designated Safeguarding Lead

1. To co-ordinate actions in the school with the Headteacher and liaise with the relevant external agencies where necessary over suspected or actual cases of child abuse once reported.
2. Follow up and document reported concerns and assess whether a referral is necessary.
3. Contact the local authority children's social care services and refer the concern to them for early help or child protection if necessary.
4. To identify the signs and symptoms of abuse and decide when to make a referral and to ensure that staff observe and implement the school's procedures.
5. Take into account the nature and seriousness of the suspicion or complaint. A complaint involving a serious criminal offence will always be referred to Children's Social Services or the police. The school has no discretion in this matter.
6. Take into account the wishes of the pupil who complained provided that the pupil is of sufficient understanding and maturity and properly informed. However, there may be times when the situation is so serious that decisions may need to be taken, after all appropriate consultation, that override a pupil's wishes.
7. Take into account the wishes of the pupil's parents provided they have no interest which is in conflict with the pupil's best interests and that they are properly informed. Again, it may be necessary to override parental wishes in some cases. If the Designated Safeguarding Lead is concerned that disclosing information to parents would put a child at risk, he/she will take further advice from the relevant professionals before making a decision.
8. If the abuser is also a pupil (a peer), the needs and impact on themselves will also need to be taken into account and safeguarding/child protection measures will also be applied. Recognise that the behaviour of the perpetrator is also harmful to themselves (as they are also a child) who may have witnessed the behaviour or have been exposed to harm themselves.
9. When there has been a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguardinglead (or a deputy) should make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment should consider:
 - the victim, especially their protection and support;
 - whether there may have been other victims;
 - the alleged perpetrator(s); and
 - all the other children, (and, if appropriate, adult pupils and staff) at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s), or from future harms.

Risk assessments should be recorded (written or electronic) and should be kept under review. At all times, the DSL and school should be actively considering the risks posed to all their pupils and put adequate measures in place to protect them and keep them safe.

The DSL (or a deputy) should ensure they are engaging with children's social care and specialist services as required. Where there has been a report of sexual violence, it is likely that professional risk assessments by social workers and or sexual violence specialists will be required. Any such professional assessments should be used to inform the school's approach to supporting and protecting the pupils and updating their own risk assessment.

10. To fully update records of reports and referrals made, including actions taken, potential next steps (where appropriate) and outcomes.
11. Consider the duties of confidentiality, so far as applicable.

Note(s):

If a pupil is felt to be in need of protection and becomes the subject of a Child Protection Plan, parents/carers should regard the school as a source of help and support.

It is important to remember that a referral or consultation with Social Care/Family Services is an expression of concern about a child's welfare. It is not an accusation or a presumption of responsibility about a parent or carer.

In the course of an investigation, social workers or the police may wish to speak with a child, without parental knowledge or consent. The Headteacher, acting in "loco parentis", has the discretion to agree to this to enable the authorities to explore concerns and determine whether there are grounds for further action. In these cases the Headteacher will ensure that the child's welfare is secured and he/she has access to a trusted adult.

9. DISCLOSURE

9.1 Disclosure may arise in a number of ways

- Raising a concern with a pupil based on observation.
- Student approaching a member of staff.
- Colleague or peer sharing information.

9.2 Managing disclosure: what do children need?

- Please consider what children and young people need to safeguard them from harm and promote their welfare, and what factors can help or hinder a young person's development.
- Think about children's physical, emotional and learning needs.

- Also consider any specific needs for disabled children or those from black or ethnic minority families.

9.3 Guidance on managing a disclosure/report of abuse

- Depending on your role, you do not need to find out all of the details prevailing in a situation since the DSL will follow up the situation. **Respond immediately by contacting and reporting the concern to the DSL or a deputy (if you are not the DSL) and using the appropriate ‘concern form’.**
- Stay calm and reassuring. Listen to and take the information given to you by the young person seriously.
- Confirm in a positive manner that the young person has done the right thing in telling you about their concern.
- Convey verbally and by non-verbal communication that you know how difficult it might be for them to tell you about such difficult experiences.
- If taken by surprise, try and find a space where information can be discussed in privacy as soon as possible.
- Address the issue of confidentiality and the possible involvement of others where appropriate, so that the young person is made aware of your responsibilities.
- Be supportive and give realistic encouragement.
- Avoid asking leading questions such as “Who did that?”, “Tell me their name?”.
- However, some questions may need to be asked especially relating to the young person’s safety for example, “Are you going to be safe when you leave school?”, “Who will be at home tonight?”.
- If it seems important to have more information ask more open questions such as “Are you able to tell me more?”.
- Reflect back what the young person has said rather than asking direct questions.
- Avoid interrupting the young person during a disclosure.
- Some situations may need immediate action and may not be able to wait such as reporting a very recent sexual or physical assault where the young person may still have useful forensic evidence on their person, in which case the designated person and the police may need to be contacted.
- Reassure the pupil and avoid blame.
- On the report of sexual violence or sexual harassment in particular, important considerations include:
 - The wishes of the victim in term of how to they want to proceed.
 - The nature of the alleged incident(s) including whether a crime has been committed or whether harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) has been displayed.
 - Ages of the children involved.
 - The developmental stages of the children involved.
 - Any power imbalance between the children.
 - If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse.

- That sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate personal relationships between peers.
- Are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, or school staff.
- Other related issues and wider context, including links to CSE and CCE.
- There are four scenarios to consider for managing reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment. These are:
 - Manage internally – in some cases of sexual harassment, for example, one-off incidents where the school is of the view that the children concerned are not in need of early help or a referral and that it would be appropriate to handle the incident internally perhaps through the behaviour policy and pastoral support. Whatever the response, it should be a zero-tolerance approach and all actions, decisions and reasons are recorded.
 - Early help is utilised where it is deemed beneficial and a referral to statutory services is not required. Again, all actions, decisions and reasons are recorded.
 - Referral to children’s social care using the recognised child protection channel.
 - Reporting to the police. This is generally in parallel with a referral to social care.

10. RESPONSE FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE

10.1 Do

- Respond by contacting and reporting your concerns/the disclosure to the DSL immediately and complete the necessary ‘concern form’.
- Be prepared to respond calmly. Children are more likely to allow you to help them if you are prepared to listen and appear not to panic.
- Keep a clear record of your concerns and what action you took.
- Make yourself aware of school procedures for responding to suspected abuse.
- Consult your Designated Safeguarding Lead at the school (or the social services depending on your role).
- Where circumstances allow be honest as possible with parent(s)/carer(s) about your concern and actions.

10.2 Do not

- Promise the child that you will not tell anyone else. Instead explain that to help them stop the abuse you will need to talk to other people.
- Try to "go it alone". Children are best protected when all agencies do work together.

10.3 Receive and reassure

- Listen to the child. If you are shocked by what they tell you, try not to show it. Take what they say seriously. Children rarely lie about abuse and to be disbelieved adds to the traumatic nature of disclosing. Children may retract what they have said if they meet with revulsion or disbelief.

- Accept what the child says. Be careful not to burden them with guilt by asking “Why didn’t you tell me before?”
- Empathise with the child – do not tell them what they should be feeling.
- Stay calm and reassure the child that they have done the right thing in talking to you. Reassure them that they are taken seriously regardless of how long it has taken them to come forward, that they will be supported and kept safe, and never made to feel like they are creating a problem for reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment.
- It is essential to be honest with the child, so do not make promises you may not be able to keep, e.g. “I’ll stay with you” or “Everything will be all right now”.
- Don’t promise confidentiality: you have a duty to refer a child who is at risk.
- Try to alleviate any feelings of guilt that the child displays. For example, you could say: “You’re not to blame” or “You’re not alone, you’re not the only one this sort of thing has happened to”.
- Acknowledge how hard it must have been for the child to tell you what happened.

10.4 Reaction

- React to the pupil only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer this matter; but do not “interrogate” them for full details.
- Do not ask “leading” questions such as: “What did he do next?” (this assumes that he did!) or “Did he touch your private parts?”. Such questions may invalidate your evidence (and the child’s) in any later prosecution in court. Instead ask open questions like, “Anything else to tell me?”, “Yes?” or “And?”.
- Do not criticise the perpetrator: the pupil may love him/her and reconciliation may be possible.
- Do not ask the pupil to repeat everything to another member of staff.
- Explain what you have to do next and to whom you have to talk.
- Inform the designated teacher for child protection.
- Try to see the matter through yourself and keep in contact the pupil.
- Ensure that if a Social Care Interview is to follow, the pupil has a “support person” present if they wish (possibly yourself).

10.5 Record

- Make some very brief notes at the time on any paper which comes to hand and write them up as soon as possible.
- Do not destroy your original notes in case they are required by a court.
- Record the date, time, place, and who else was around; any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child. If the family uses their family’s own private sexual words, record the actual words use, rather than translating them into “proper” words.
- Draw a diagram to indicate the position of any bruising.
- Be objective in your recording: include statements and observable things, rather than your interpretations or assumptions.

10.6 Support

- Make sure that you continue to support the child, providing time and a safe space throughout the process of investigation and afterwards.
- Get some support for yourself, without disclosing confidential information about the child to colleagues.

10.7 Acting on concerns

- Act on and report your concern(s) immediately to the DSL. All concerns, discussions and decision made, and the reasons for those decisions, will be recorded in writing by the DSL.
- Children have a right to be safe and well.
- Adults have a responsibility to safeguard children.
- You have one small piece of the jigsaw.
- Abuse and neglect are damaging.
- If children and families are given help it can stop a child from being harmed.
- Child abuse and neglect continue because of the secrecy and silence that surround them.
- Children rarely lie about abuse.
- An abuser may abuse many other children who also have a right to protection.

10.8 Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious disclosures

- If a report is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider whether the child who has made the allegation is in need of help or may have been abused by someone else and this is a cry for help. In such circumstances, a referral to children's social care maybe appropriate and considered.
- If a report is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil who made it, as per our behaviour policy.

11. SAFEGUARDING REFERRAL

If you are responsible for making referrals (the DSL):

- Know who to contact in police, health, education, school and children's social care to express concerns about a child's welfare.
- Refer any concerns about child abuse or neglect to children's social care or the police. Social care services should be called same day for urgent matters and followed up with a completed online referral form. If the pupil is in immediate danger, the police should be called straight away.
- Written referrals to children's social services are made using the online multi-agency referral form (MARF) for early help or child protection.
- The DSL does not have to be absolutely certain that there is child abuse before a referral is made. The DSL may wish to call and speak to the social care team in the first instance for advice and consultation.
- Have an understanding of the Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families, which underpins the processes of assessing needs, planning services and reviewing the effectiveness of service provision at all stages of work with children in need and families. (The dimensions of the Common Assessment Framework (2006b) are based on those in the Assessment Framework.)
- Children's social care assessments should consider where children are being harmed in contexts outside the home, so it is important that the school and DSL provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. This will allow any assessment to consider all the available evidence and enable a contextual approach to address such harm.
- When referring a child to children's social care you should consider and include any information you have on the child's developmental needs and their parents'/carers' ability to respond to these needs within the context of their wider family and environment. This information may have been obtained during the completion of a Common Assessment (2006b).
- Similarly, when contributing to an assessment or providing services you should consider what contribution you are able to make in respect of each of these three domains.
- Specialist assessments, in particular, are likely to provide information relevant to a specific dimension, such as health, education or family functioning.
- See the child and ascertain his or her wishes and feelings as part of considering what action to take in relation to concerns about the child's welfare.
- Making a referral – additional considerations:
 - This is my worry
 - This is what I have seen and/or heard: when, who from and where
 - This is what I have done
 - What more do I need to do?

- Are parent(s)/carer(s)/child aware of this referral?
- How will you let me know what is going to happen next?
- What is your name?
- Who should I speak to if I am not happy with what you say or do?
- Do you know if there are professionals involved (e.g. a psychologist, school nurse, health visitor)?
- Is the child disabled and in what ways?
- How do the child and family communicate, in what language?
- Do they use other ways of communicating, e.g. signing?
- Do you know the name and address of the child's GP?
- Put your concerns in writing within 48 hours.

12. CONCERNS, COMPLAINTS OR ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF

Allegations that may meet the harm threshold

1. This procedure should be used in any case in which it is alleged that a staff member (including supply staff), governor/trustee, visiting professional or volunteer has:
 - a. Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may harm a child;
 - b. Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
 - c. Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she may pose a risk of harm to children;
 - d. Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates he/she is unsuitable to work with children or may pose a risk of harm to children. **This includes behaviour that may have happened outside of the school that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children – this is known as transferable risk.**
2. A person satisfies the harm test if they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm. It is something a person may do to cause harm or pose a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult.
3. Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for staff in schools to abuse children.
4. The school takes all complaints made against members of staff seriously. Procedures are in place for pupils, parents/carers and staff to share any concerns.
5. All staff must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individuals' behaviour towards children immediately. Allegations or concerns about colleagues (including volunteers) and visitors must be reported directly to the DSL and Headteacher unless the concern relates to the DSL/Headteacher. Concerns about supply staff should be referred to the Headteacher.
6. All concerns/complaints regarding child protection will be brought immediately to the attention of the Headteacher who may consult the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and the Designated Governor/Trustee where appropriate. **A separate Concerns and Complaints Policy is also available where applicable.**
7. If the subject of complaint is the Headteacher, it should be brought to the attention of the Executive Headteacher/Chief Executive and/or Chair of Trustees/Designated Trustee who may consult the LADO if appropriate.
8. If the subject of complaint is a Governor/Trustee, it should be brought to the attention of the Executive Headteacher/Chief Executive and/or LADO.
9. The normal disciplinary procedures should also be followed.
10. Where it appears that a criminal offence may have been committed, this will be reported jointly to the police.

11. Staff who are formally disciplined for any abuse of pupils (or who resign before disciplinary action can be instigated) will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and TRA for possible inclusion on their list of persons barred from working with children and young people.
12. To ensure that a thorough investigation takes place, the person in question may be required to leave the premises during the course of the investigation.
13. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise any concerns about poor or unsafe practice/behaviour. All such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team. All staff can raise concerns with the school or Trust. The whistleblowing policy is available in exceptional circumstances.
14. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the police. Historical allegations of abuse should also be referred to the police.
15. Where the school is not the employer of an individual, they still have responsibility to ensure allegations are dealt with appropriately and that they liaise with relevant parties (including agencies and their supply staff).
16. It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a teacher or other individual in the school is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and, at the same time, supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.
17. Some cases may well either not warrant consideration or either a police investigation or enquiries by the LA/social services. In these cases, local arrangements should be followed to resolve cases. Some allegations will also be so serious that they require immediate intervention by social services or the police.
18. The following definitions should be used when determining the outcome of allegation investigations:
 - Substantial – there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation.
 - Malicious – there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive.
 - False – there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation.
 - Unsubstantiated – there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence.
 - Unfounded – to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made.
19. The case manager handling the case should discuss the case with the DSL. The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is necessary in regard to the allegation, in which case this decision and a justification for it should be recorded by both the case manager and the DSL and agreement reached on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom.
20. The case manager should inform the accused person about the allegations. However, where a strategy discussion is needed, or police or social care need to be involved, the case manager should not do that until those agencies have been consulted, and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused.

21. Ultimately the options open to the school depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegations and the evidence and information available. This will range from taking no further action, to dismissal or a decision not to use the person's services in future. Suspension should not be the default position; an individual should be suspended only if there is no reasonable alternative.
22. If the allegation is substantiated and:
 - the person is dismissed, resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services; or
 - the employer ceases to use the person's services,

the employer has the legal duty to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.
23. In the case of a teaching staff, the case manager must consider whether to refer the matter to the TRA to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.
24. The school notes that there is a legal requirement for it to make a referral to the DBS where it considers an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child, or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child.

Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold ('lower level' concerns)

25. 'Lower level' concerns and allegations that do not meet the harm threshold does not mean that it is insignificant; it simply means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the harm threshold.
26. By definition, a 'low level' concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' – that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:
 - is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
 - does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.
27. Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:
 - being over friendly with children;
 - having favourites;
 - taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
 - engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door; or
 - using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.
28. Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent or thoughtless, or behaviour that may look to be inappropriate, but might not be in specific circumstances, through to that which is ultimately intended to enable abuse.
29. Staff will be encouraged to share such 'low level' concerns (as outlined above) responsibly and confidentially with the DSL and Headteacher.

30. These concerns will all be recorded in writing, be held securely on file in line with data protection regulations and dealt with appropriately. The record should include details of the concern, the context in which the concern arose and the action taken. The name of the individual sharing their concerns should also be noted, if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible.
31. Records should be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, the Headteacher should decide on a course of action, either through its disciplinary procedures or where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold, in which case it should be referred to the LADO. Consideration should also be given to whether there are wider cultural issues within the school that enabled the behaviour to occur and where appropriate policies could be revised or extra training delivered to minimise the risk of it happening again.
32. Ensuring that these are dealt with effectively will also protect those working in or on behalf of the school from potential false allegations or misunderstandings.

PART 3: APPENDICES

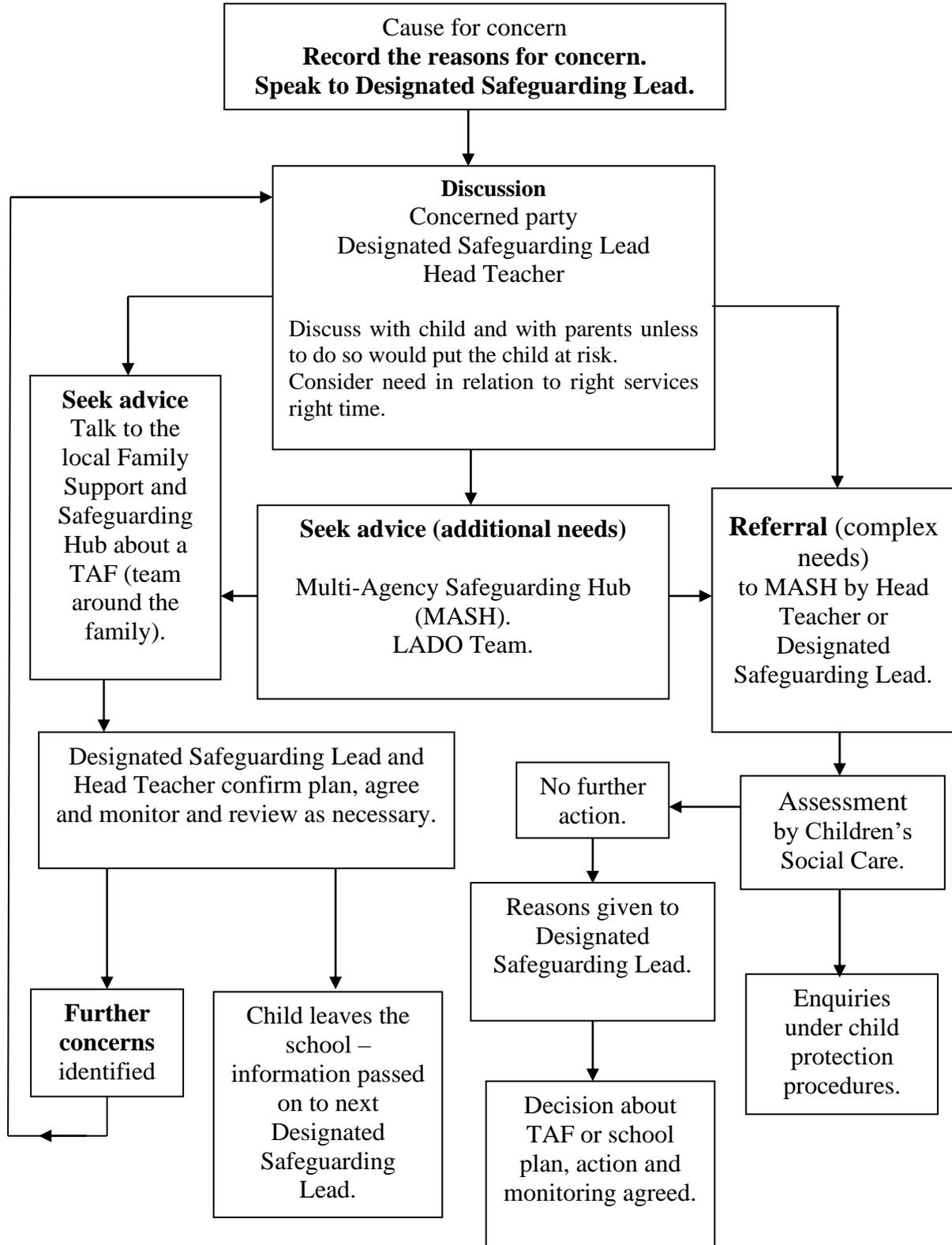
**APPENDIX 1
ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK TRIANGLE**



What are the kinds of things that worry us?

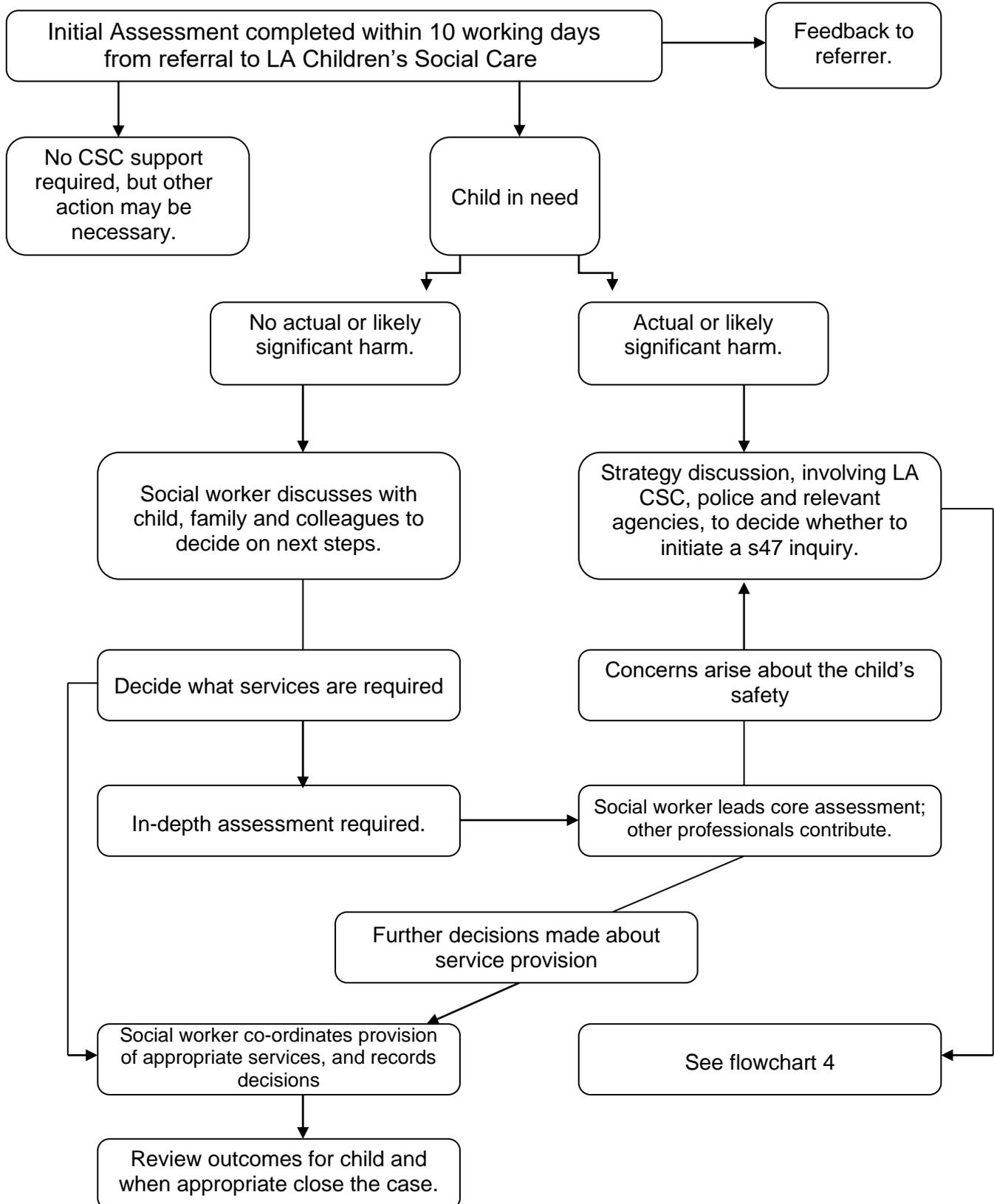
From the DfE *'Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families'* (although archived guidance, it nevertheless provides a helpful source of information and guidance).

**APPENDIX 2
RESPONDING TO CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD**

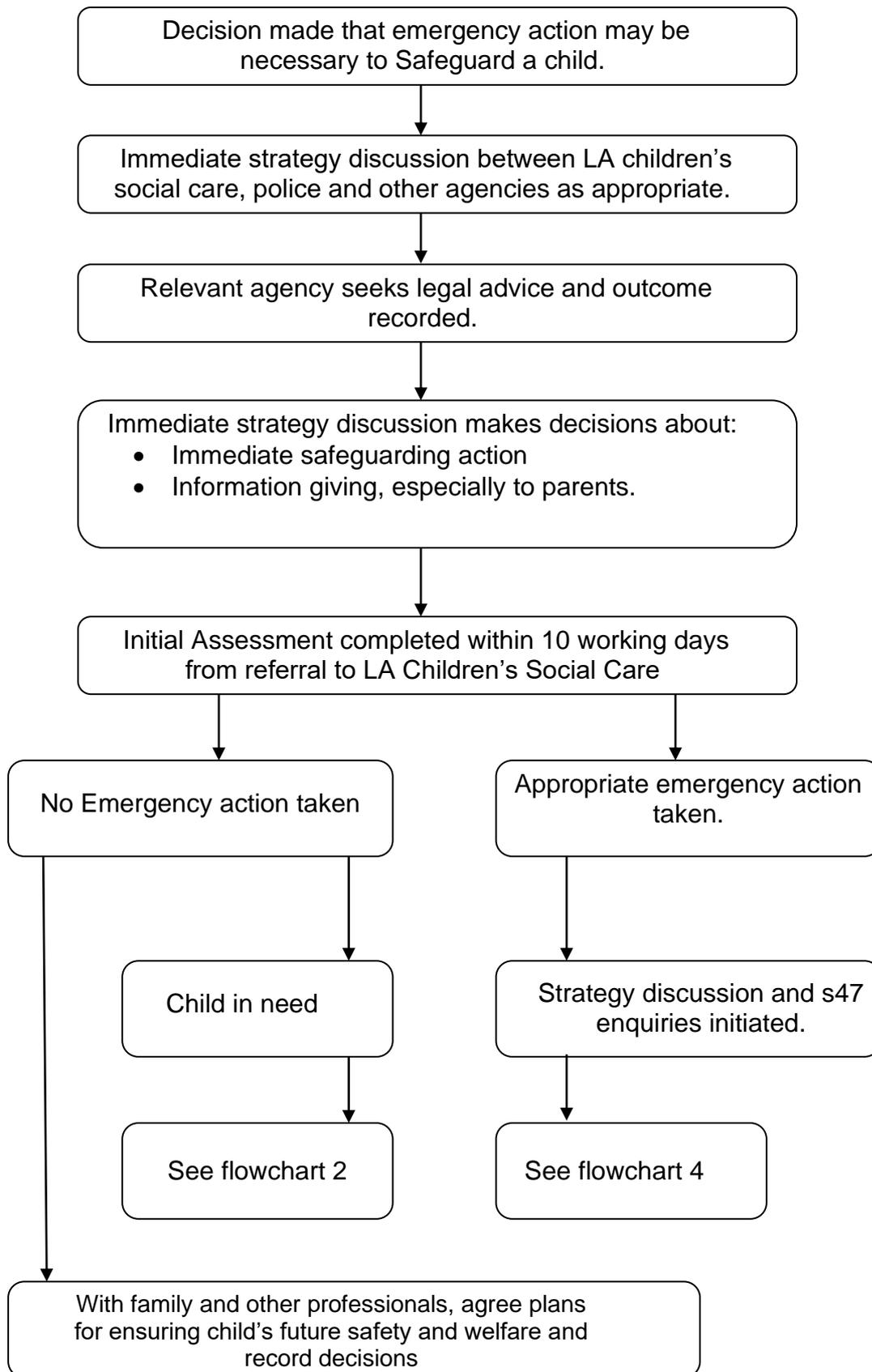


APPENDIX 3 WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

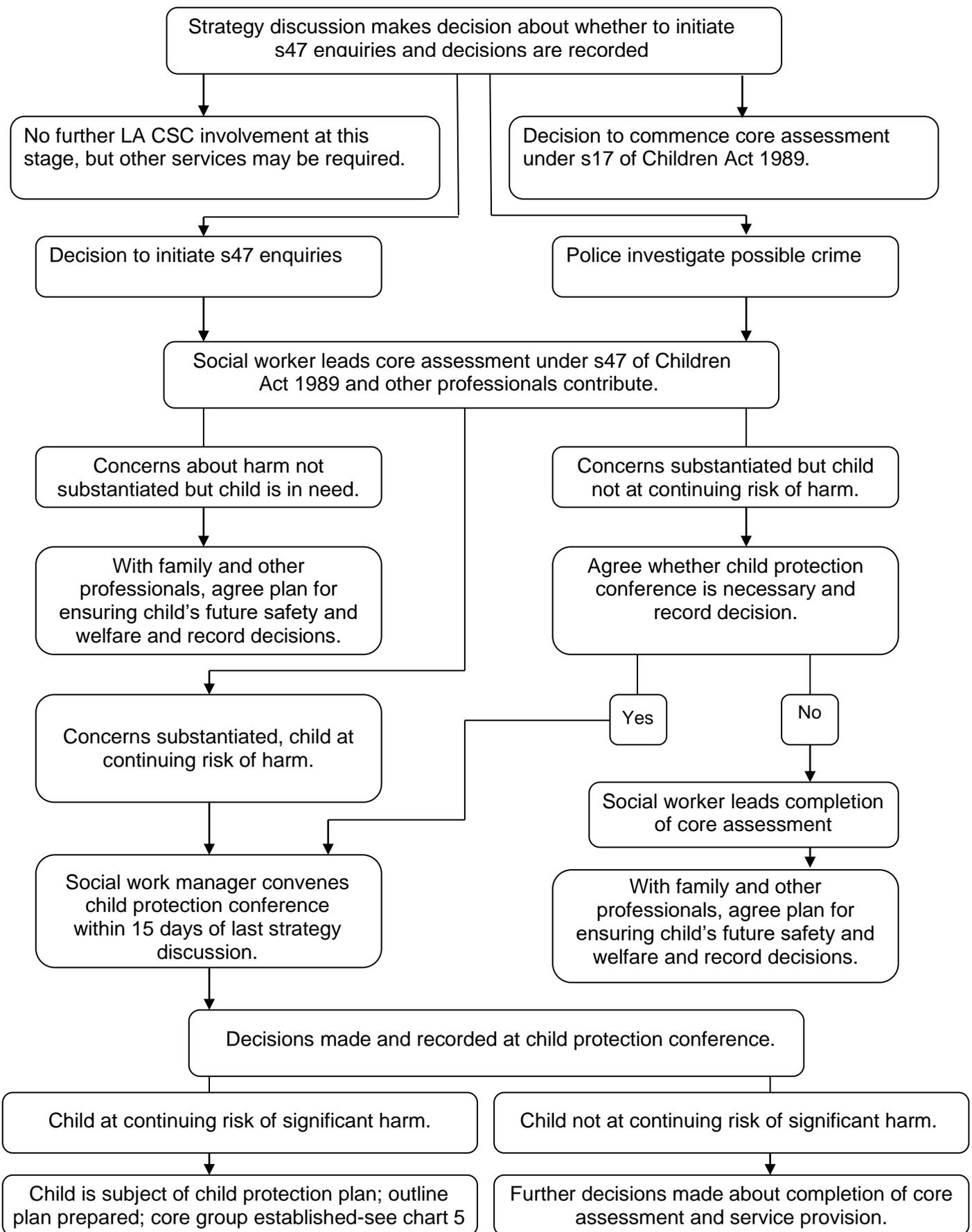
The following flowchart (2) is from “What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused” and shows what happens after a referral to Social Care has led to an “initial assessment”.



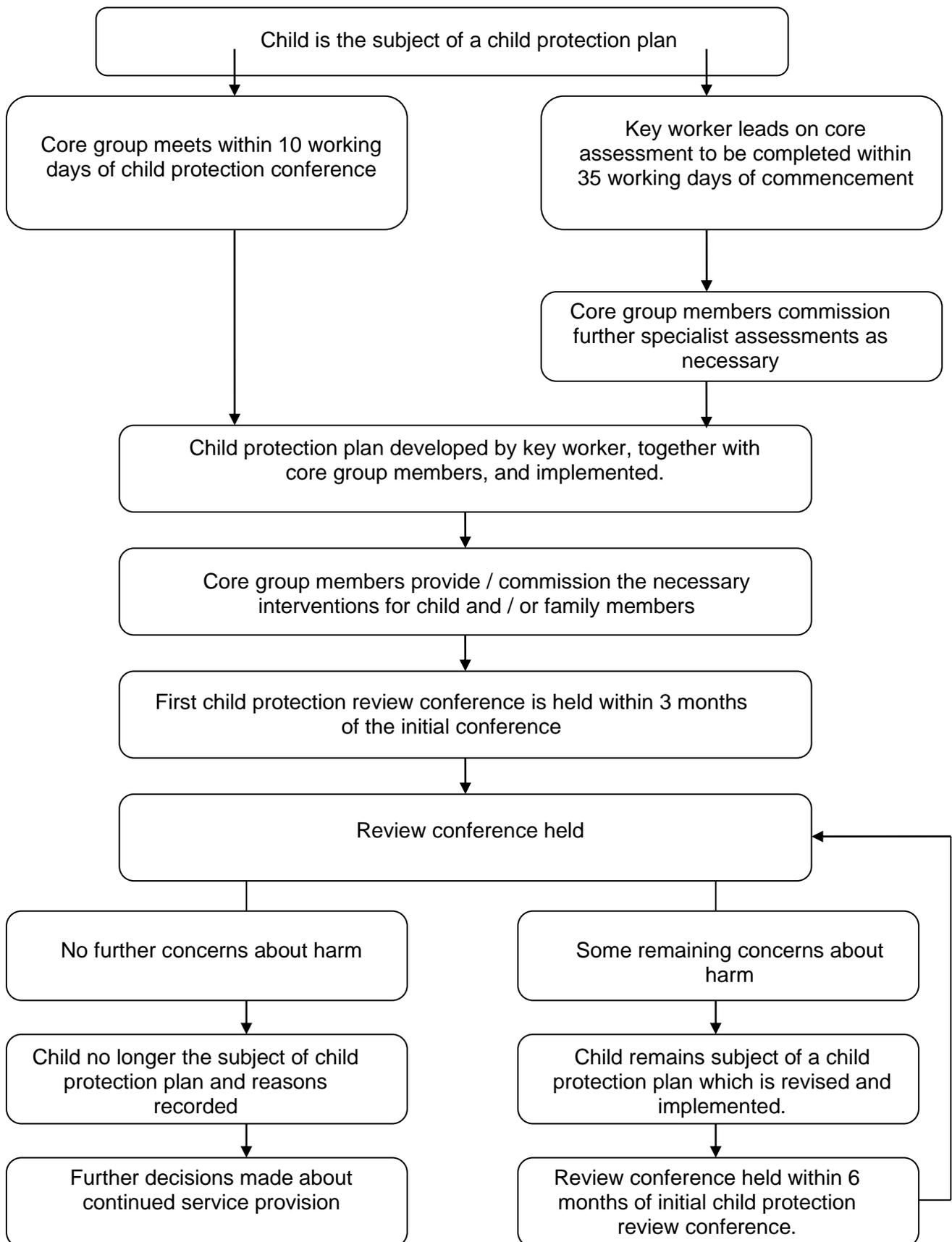
The following flowchart (3) is from “What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused” and shows what happens after a referral to Social Care has led to an “urgent action to safeguard children”.



The following flowchart (4) is from “What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused” and shows what happens after a Strategy Discussion.



The following flowchart (5) is from “What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused” and shows what happens after a Child Protection Conference.



APPENDIX 4
ADDENDUM TO THE SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ANY FURTHER POTENTIAL
SCHOOL CLOSURES

The Department for Education (DfE) previously issued safeguarding guidance to all schools, whether maintained, non-maintained or independent (including academies, academy trusts, free schools and alternative provision academies) in response to the Covid-19 Coronavirus pandemic.

The below information and actions will be adopted in the event of a temporary school closure again under the instruction of the government. A number of important safeguarding principles remain the same.

This will be kept under review and amended accordingly as circumstances and DfE guidance evolves.

1. Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs)

- 1.1 The school's Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies remain the same in the event of a closure/lockdown. Their contact details (published at the front of the policy) also remain the same.
- 1.2 The DSL and deputies remain available and contactable via telephone, email and are able to conduct online audiovisual meetings if necessary.
- 1.3 Where a child (or children) is onsite at the school following prior agreement with the parent/carers, during this period of the national school closures, the DSL or a deputy will also be onsite as normal during those times.
- 1.4 The DSL will continue to monitor their safeguarding inbox as normal.
- 1.5 All staff are aware and have access to the DSL/deputies using the normal methods of communication, which includes email.

2. Reporting safeguarding concerns

- 2.1 All staff will report any concerns they may have to the DSL or a deputy immediately as according to normal procedure. This will primarily be done by email or telephone.
- 2.2 The school and DSL will continue to respond to safeguarding concerns, or allegations against staff, immediately in the same way.

3. Vulnerable children

- 3.1 The school will continue to work with, and liaise with, the local authority who have the key day-to-day responsibility for delivery of children's social care, in relation to any pupils identified to be vulnerable.

- 3.2 The DSL and authorised senior pastoral staff of the school will ensure regular contact with those identified pupils. Senior leaders of the school know best who their most vulnerable children are.
- 3.3 Any concerns will be recorded and reported to the DSL in the normal way immediately. The DSL will liaise with social services and the local authority's virtual school head (VSH) accordingly.
- 3.4 The DSL and SENCO will remain available and continue to liaise with the local authority on any changes relating to identified vulnerable pupils, including looked-after children, or to any education, health and care (EHC) plans.

4. Attendance

- 4.1 According to DfE guidance, during a school closure, the school does not need to complete their usual day-to-day attendance processes to follow up on non-attendance. Where a rota operates, attendance will be recorded as according to DfE requirements.
- 4.2 The school will follow up on any child who does not attend school, where it was specifically identified and agreed with the parent that the particular child will attend school during the closure.
- 4.3 The DfE had introduced a daily online attendance form to keep a record of whether the school is open or not, and if so to record the numbers of children who are attending the school. The school will continue to complete and submit this information accordingly, should this continue to be required/applicable.
- 4.4 The school will also complete any attendance returns to the local authority if necessary.

5. Safer recruitment, staff training and safeguarding induction

- 5.1 If the school recruits new staff, it will continue to follow the relevant safer recruitment processes, including, as appropriate, relevant sections in part 3 of KCSIE. In response to COVID-19, the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) has made changes to its guidance on standard and enhanced DBS ID checking to minimise the need for face-to-face contact. The school may use a live video link for identity and document checks and use scanned images in advance, as advised, for urgent cases where it is not possible to follow the normal procedure. The applicant must still present the original documents when they first attend their work.
- 5.2 The school will continue to ensure that its staff receive the required safeguarding induction and necessary safeguarding training as normal.
- 5.3 The school will continue to follow the legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child.
- 5.4 Similarly, the school will continue to consider and make referrals to the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) as per paragraph 166 of KCSIE and the TRA's 'Teacher misconduct advice for making a referral' where appropriate. During the COVID-19 period all referrals would be made by authorised management by emailing Misconduct.Teacher@education.gov.uk.

- 5.5 From a safeguarding perspective, the school will continue to ensure it is aware, on any given day, which staff/volunteers will be in the school and that appropriate checks have been carried out, especially for anyone engaging in regulated activity. As such, the school/Trust will continue to keep the single central record (SCR) up to date as outlined in KCSIE.

6. Children moving schools and colleges

- 6.1 For looked-after children that changes school during this period, the school's DSL will liaise with the VSH who has responsibility for the child. If the school is the receiving school, the DSL will liaise with the VSH to understand the reason the child is vulnerable and any arrangements in place to support them.
- 6.2 As a minimum the school will, as appropriate, have access to a vulnerable child's EHC plan, child in need plan, child protection plan or, for looked-after children, their personal education plan and know who the child's social worker (and, for looked-after children, who the responsible VSH is). This should ideally happen before a child arrives or, where that is not possible, as soon as reasonably practicable.

7. Mental health

- 7.1 Negative experiences and distressing life events, such as the current circumstances with COVID-19, can affect the mental health of pupils and their parents. Teachers have been made aware of this in setting expectations of pupils' work where they are at home.
- 7.2 Where teachers are providing for children of critical workers and vulnerable children on site, the school continues to ensure that the same support and monitoring, both in-house and through partners, is in place for them.
- 7.3 The DfE, guidance mental health and behaviour in schools, sets out how mental health issues can bring about changes in a young person's behaviour or emotional state which can be displayed in a range of different ways, and that can be an indication of an underlying problem. This is shared with all staff.

8. Children and online safety away from school and college

- 8.1 The starting point for online teaching will be on the same principles as set out in the school's safeguarding policies, including the acceptable use of technologies, social media and staff code of conduct.
- 8.2 All staff have signed the appropriate acceptable use of information technology agreements.
- 8.3 The school will share the recently published guidance from the UK Safer Internet Centre on safe remote learning and from the London Grid for Learning on the use of videos and livestreaming, which helps plan online lessons and/or activities and plan them safely.
- 8.4 The school ensures that any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

- 8.5 Guidance and training is issued by the school to all staff, prior to the staff working from home, on the safe use of all online learning tools that are utilised by the school, expectations on communicating with pupils. All communication is also monitored by the school.
- 8.6 The school has ensured that, as part of the online planning process, children who are being asked to work online have been given very clear reporting routes so they can raise any concerns whilst online – this can be done by directly contacting the DSL or a pastoral manager, phase leader or class teacher. As well as reporting routes back to the school, the following information on age-appropriate practical support has also been signposted in letters (and the website) to pupils and parents:
- [Childline](#) - for support.
 - [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) - to report and remove harmful online content.
 - [CEOP](#) - for advice on making a report about online abuse.
- 8.7 The school continues to ensure that they are in regular contact with parents and carers, providing them with regular guidance materials, other support information and the warning signs to look out for. This is used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online. This includes information on what pupils are being asked to do online, including the secure sites they will be asked to access, and clear information on who from the school their child is going to be interacting with online.