



*Christleton Primary School*

*Be the best you can be*

**Safeguarding and Child  
Protection Policy**

<b>Document Name</b>		<b>Reviewed by</b>	
Safeguarding and Child Protection		Full Governing Body	
<b>Author</b>	Mr Mitchell	<b>Version number</b>	1.3
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September 2024	September 2024	September 2025	
<b>Signed Headteacher</b>	<i>Mr Mitchell</i>		
<b>Signed Chair of Governors</b>	<i>JL Eaton</i>		

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## Statement of intent

**Christleton Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare, both physical and emotional, of every pupil both inside and outside of the school premises.** We implement a whole-school preventative approach to managing safeguarding concerns, ensuring that the wellbeing of pupils is at the forefront of all action taken.

This policy sets out a clear and consistent framework for delivering this promise, in line with safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance.

It will be achieved by:

- Creating a culture of safer recruitment by adopting procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might pose a risk to children.
- Teaching pupils how to keep safe and recognise behaviour that is unacceptable.
- Identifying and making provision for any pupil that has been subject to abuse.
- Ensuring that members of the governing board, the headteacher and staff members understand their responsibilities under safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance, are alert to the signs of child abuse and know to refer concerns to the DSL.
- Ensuring that the headteacher and any new staff members and volunteers are only appointed when all the appropriate checks have been satisfactorily completed.

The DSL is: **Mr Oliver Mitchell.**

In the absence of the DSL, child protection matters will be dealt with by **Mrs Nia Hughes and/or Mrs Roz Bingham.**

# 1. Definitions

- 1.1 The terms “**children**” and “**child**” refer to anyone under the age of 18.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this policy, “safeguarding and protecting the welfare of children” is defined as:
- Protecting pupils from maltreatment.
  - Preventing the impairment of pupils’ mental and physical health or development.
  - Ensuring that pupils grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
  - Taking action to enable all pupils to have the best outcomes.
- 1.3 For the purposes of this policy, the term “**harmful sexual behaviour**” includes, but is not limited to, the following actions:
- Using sexually explicit words and phrases
  - Inappropriate touching
  - Sexual violence or threats
  - Full penetrative sex with other children or adults
- 1.4 In accordance with the DfE’s guidance, ‘Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges’ (2018), and for the purposes of this policy, the term “**sexual harassment**” is used within this policy to describe any unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, both online or offline, which violates a child’s dignity and makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and can create a hostile, sexualised or offensive environment.
- 1.5 For the purpose of this policy, the term “**sexual violence**” encompasses the definitions provided in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, including those pertaining to rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.
- 1.6 For the purposes of this policy, “**upskirting**” refers to the act of taking a picture or video under another person’s clothing, without their knowledge or consent, with the intention of viewing that person’s genitals or buttocks (with or without clothing). Despite the name, anyone (including both pupils and teachers), and any gender, can be a victim of upskirting.
- 1.7 The term “**teaching role**” is defined as planning and preparing lessons and courses for pupils; delivering lessons to pupils; assessing the development, progress and attainment of pupils; and reporting on the development, progress and attainment of pupils. These activities are not teaching work if the person carrying out the activity does so (other than for the purposes of induction) subject to the direction and supervision of a qualified teacher or other person nominated by the headteacher to provide such direction and supervision.

1.8 For the purpose of this policy, “**child-on-child**” abuse is defined as abuse between children. This can include, but is not limited to the following:

- Abuse within intimate partner relationships
- Bullying (including cyberbullying)
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment
- Physical abuse and physical harm
- Sexting
- Initiation/hazing-type violence and rituals

## 2. Legal framework

This policy is based on the Department for Education’s (DfE’s) statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(2024\)](#) and [Working Together to Safeguard Children \(2023\)](#), the [Maintained Schools Governance Guide](#) and [Academy Trust Governance Guide](#).

This policy is also based on the following legislation:

- Section 175 of the [Education Act 2002](#), which places a duty on schools and local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils
- [The School Staffing \(England\) Regulations 2009](#), which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least 1 person conducting an interview to be trained in safer recruitment techniques
- [The Children Act 1989](#) (and [2004 amendment](#)), which provides a framework for the care and protection of children
- Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the [Serious Crime Act 2015](#), which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18
- [Statutory guidance on FGM](#), which sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM
- [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974](#), which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children
- Schedule 4 of the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#), which defines what ‘regulated activity’ is in relation to children
- [Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty](#), which explains schools’ duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism
- [The Human Rights Act 1998](#), which explains that being subjected to harassment, violence and/or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all of the rights which apply to individuals under the [European Convention on Human Rights](#) (ECHR)
- [The Equality Act 2010](#), which makes it unlawful to discriminate against people regarding particular protected characteristics (including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race). This means our governors and headteacher should carefully consider how they are supporting their pupils with regard to these characteristics. The Act allows our school to take positive action to deal with particular disadvantages affecting pupils (where we can show it’s proportionate). This includes making reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils. For example, it could include taking positive action to

support girls where there's evidence that they're being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or harassment

[The Public Sector Equality Duty \(PSED\)](#), which explains that we must have due regard to eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation. The PSED helps us to focus on key issues of concern and how to improve pupil outcomes. Some pupils may be more at risk of harm from issues such as sexual violence; homophobic, biphobic or transphobic bullying; or racial discrimination

The [Childcare \(Disqualification\) and Childcare \(Early Years Provision Free of Charge\) \(Extended Entitlement\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (referred to in this policy as the "2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations") and [Childcare Act 2006](#), which set out who is disqualified from working with children

This policy also meets requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the [statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage](#)

### **Statutory guidance**

- HM Government (2013) 'Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage'
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- DfE (2015) 'The Prevent duty'
- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'
- DfE (2023) 'Keeping children safe in education 2023'
- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'
- HM Government (2020) 'Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation'
- HM Government (2021) 'Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism'
- Home Office and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (2023) 'Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage and Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage'

### **Non-statutory guidance**

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'
- DfE (2018) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'
- DfE (2021) 'Teachers' Standards'
- DfE (2022) 'Recruit teachers from overseas'
- DfE (2022) 'Working together to improve school attendance'
- DfE (2023) 'Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges'
- Department of Health and Social Care (2022) 'Virginity testing and hymenoplasty: multi-agency guidance'

### **3. Roles and responsibilities**

#### 3.1 The governing body has a duty to:

- Ensure that the school complies with its duties under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Guarantee that the policies, procedures and training opportunities in the school are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Guarantee that the school contributes to inter-agency working in line with the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'.
- Confirm that the school's safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practices of the LA as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures.
- Understand the local criteria for action and the local protocol for assessment, and ensure these are reflected in the school's policies and procedures.
- Comply with its obligations under section 14B of the Children Act 2004 to supply the local safeguarding arrangements with information to fulfil its functions.
- Ensure that staff members have due regard to relevant data protection principles that allow them to share (and withhold) personal information.
- Ensure that a member of the governing board is nominated to liaise with the LA and/or partner agencies on issues of child protection and in the event of allegations of abuse made against the headteacher or another governor.
- Guarantee that there are effective child protection policies and procedures in place together with a Staff Code of Conduct.
- Ensure that there is a senior board level lead responsible for safeguarding arrangements.
- Appoint a member of staff from the SLT to the role of DSL as an explicit part of the role-holder's job description.
- Appoint one or more deputy DSL(s) to provide support to the DSL and ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL and that the role is explicit in their job description(s).
- Ensure all relevant persons are aware of the school's local safeguarding arrangements, including the governing board itself, the SLT and DSL.
- Make sure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting pre-employment checks on staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required.
- Ensure that staff members are appropriately trained to support pupils to be themselves at school, e.g. if they are LGBTQ+.
- Ensure the school has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems in pupils, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems.
- Guarantee that volunteers are appropriately supervised.
- Make sure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.

- Ensure that all staff members receive safeguarding and child protection training updates, such as e-bulletins, emails and staff meetings, as required, but at least annually.
- Certify that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against members of staff or volunteers.
- Confirm that there are procedures in place to make a referral to the DBS and the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA), where appropriate, if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have been had they not resigned.
- Guarantee that there are procedures in place to handle pupils' allegations against other pupils.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as policies pertaining to the behaviour of pupils and staff.
- Ensure that procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Make sure that pupils' wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect individual pupils.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for pupils to express their views and give feedback.
- Establish an early help procedure and ensure all staff understand the procedure and their role in it.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of LAC and ensure that this person has undergone appropriate training.
- Ensure that the designated teacher works with the virtual school head (VSH) to discuss how the pupil premium funding can best be used to support LAC.
- Introduce mechanisms to assist staff in understanding and discharging their roles and responsibilities.
- Make sure that staff members have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep LAC safe, particularly with regards to the pupil's legal status, contact details and care arrangements.
- Ensure that all members of the governing board have been subject to an enhanced DBS check.
- Create a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for pupils who become absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or for prolonged periods, to help identify any risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation, and prevent the risk of their disappearance in future.

### 3.2 The headteacher has a duty to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession.
- Ensure that the policies and procedures adopted by the governing board, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff members.
- Provide staff, upon induction, with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, part one of the 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE)



guidance, Behaviour Policy, the Children Missing from Education Policy, online safety training, and the identity of the DSL and any deputies.

### 3.3 The Designated safeguarding lead SL and deputy designated lead has a duty to:

- Take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place.
- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters.
- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or support other staff to do so.
- Contribute to the assessment of children, and/or support other staff to do so.
- During term time, be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. **NB:** Individual schools, working with the DSL, define what “available” means and whether, in exceptional circumstances, availability via phone, videocall, or other media is an acceptable substitution for in-person availability.
- Arrange, alongside the school, adequate and appropriate cover for any activities outside of school hours or terms.
- Refer cases:
  - To CSCS where abuse and neglect are suspected, and support staff who make referrals to CSCS.
  - To the Channel programme where radicalisation concerns arise, and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme.
  - To the DBS where a person is dismissed or has left due to harm, or risk of harm, to a child.
  - To the police where a crime may have been committed, in line with the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) guidance.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners.
- Liaise with the headteacher to inform them of issues, especially regarding ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- Liaise with the deputy DSLs to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.
- Liaise with the case manager and the LA designated officers (LADOs) for child protection concerns in cases concerning staff.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety, safeguarding and welfare, including online and digital safety.
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children’s needs are considered holistically.
- Liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the mental health support team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- Work with the headteacher and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement and achievement at school. This includes:
  - Ensuring that the school knows which pupils have or had a social worker.

- Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these pupils.
  - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these pupils.
  - Supporting teachers to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these pupils reach their potential.
  - Helping to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues these pupils are experiencing with teachers and the SLT.
- Ensure that child protection files are kept up-to-date and only accessed by those who need to do so.
  - Ensure that a pupil's child protection file is transferred as soon as possible, and within five days, when transferring to a new school, and consider any additional information that should be shared.
  - Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures – this will be discussed during the staff induction process.
  - Work with the governing board to ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually, and the procedures are updated and reviewed regularly.
  - Ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware that the school may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role the school plays in these referrals.
  - Link with safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure that staff are aware of the training opportunities available and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
  - Undergo training, and update this training at least every two years.
  - Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
  - Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings; this includes understanding the difficulties pupils may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and considering how to build trusted relationships that facilitate communication.
  - Support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters: specifically, to ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes; and to support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.
  - Understand the importance of information sharing, including within school, with other schools, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
  - Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.
  - Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals, and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

The designated teacher has a responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of LAC and PLAC, and for children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

- Keep detailed, accurate and secure records of concerns and referrals.
- Secure access to resources and attend any relevant training courses.

- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings.
- Work with the governing board to ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually and the procedures are updated regularly.
- Ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware that the school may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role the school plays in these referrals.
- Ensure the best educational outcomes by identifying at-risk pupils to the school and its staff, so that the relevant personnel understand each pupil's educational and welfare needs.
- Support teaching staff to identify the challenges that at-risk pupils may face and the additional academic support and adjustments they can make to support these pupils.
- Link with local safeguarding arrangements to make sure that staff members are aware of the training opportunities available and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Ensure that a pupil's child protection file is copied when transferring to a new school.
- Be available at all times during school hours to discuss any safeguarding concerns. NB. The school will determine what "available" means, e.g. it may be appropriate to be accessible via electronic means, such as on the phone or using video conferencing software.
- Hold the details of the LA personal advisor and liaise with them as necessary.

3.4 The designated teacher (Mrs Bingham) has a responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of LAC and previously LAC, and for children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

3.5 Other staff members have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- Provide a safe environment in which pupils can learn.
- Act in accordance with school procedures with the aim of eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- Be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect.
- Be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it.
- Act as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment, where necessary.
- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to children's social care services (CSCS), as well as for making statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and their role in these assessments.
- Be confident of the processing conditions under relevant data protection legislation, including information which is sensitive and personal, and information that should be treated as special category data.
- Make a referral to children's social care services (CSCS) and/or the police immediately, if at any point there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow in the event that a child confides they are being abused or neglected.

- Support social workers in making decisions about individual children, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases, and always act in the best interest of the child.
- Follow the school's procedure for, and approach to, preventing radicalisation as outlined in the **Extremism and Anti-Radicalisation Policy**.
- Challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns, where necessary.
- Undertake safeguarding training, including online safety training (which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring), during their induction – this will be regularly updated.

## **4. Inter-agency working**

- 4.1 The school contributes to inter-agency working as part of its statutory duty.
- 4.2 The school is aware of and will follow the local safeguarding arrangements.
- 4.3 The school will work with the police, health services and other services to protect the welfare of its pupils, through the early help process and by contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support.
- 4.4 Where a need for early help is identified, the school will allow access for children's social care services (CSCS) from the host LA and, where appropriate, a placing LA, for that LA to conduct (or consider whether to conduct) a section 17 or 47 assessment.
- 4.5 The school recognises the importance of proactive information sharing between professionals and local agencies in order to effectively meet pupils' needs and identify any need for early help.
- 4.6 Considering 4.3, staff members are aware that whilst the GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 place a duty on schools to process personal information fairly and lawfully, they also allow for information to be stored and shared for safeguarding purposes – data protection regulations do not act as a barrier to sharing information where failure to do so would result in the pupil being placed at risk of harm.
- 4.7 Staff members will ensure that fear of sharing information does not stand in the way of their responsibility to promote the welfare and safety of pupils.
- 4.8 If staff members are in doubt about sharing information, they will speak to the DSL or deputy DSL.
- 4.9 The school also recognises the particular importance of inter-agency working in identifying and preventing child sexual exploitation (CSE).

## **5. Abuse and neglect**

- 5.1 All members of staff will be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be given a specific label and multiple issues often overlap one another.
- 5.2 All staff, especially the DSL and their deputies, will be aware that pupils can be at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families (extra-familial harms).

- 5.3 All staff members will be aware of the indicators of abuse and the appropriate action to take following a pupil being identified as at potential risk of abuse or neglect.
- 5.4 When identifying pupils at risk of potential harm, staff members will look out for a number of indicators including, but not limited to, the following:
- Injuries in unusual places, such as bite marks on the neck, that are also inconsistent with their age
  - Lack of concentration and acting withdrawn
  - Knowledge ahead of their age, e.g. sexual knowledge.
  - Use of explicit language
  - Fear of abandonment
  - Depression and low self-esteem
- 5.5 All members of staff will be aware of the indicators of child-on-child abuse, such as those in relation to bullying, gender-based violence, sexual assaults and sexting.
- 5.6 All staff will be aware of the necessary procedures to follow to prevent child-on-child abuse, as outlined in this policy.
- 5.7 All staff will be aware of the behaviours linked to drug taking, alcohol abuse, truancy and sexting, and will understand that these put pupils in danger.
- 5.8 Staff members will be aware of the effects of a pupil witnessing an incident of abuse, such as witnessing domestic violence at home.

## 6. Types of abuse and neglect

- 6.1 **Abuse:** A form of maltreatment of a child which involves inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family, institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others, e.g. via the internet.
- 6.2 **Physical abuse:** A form of abuse which may involve actions such as hitting, throwing, burning, drowning and poisoning, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical abuse can also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- 6.3 **Emotional abuse:** A form of abuse that involves the emotional maltreatment of a child to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. This may involve telling a child they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, not giving them the opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, or often making them feel as though they are in danger.
- 6.4 **Sexual abuse:** A form of abuse that involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, and whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. This may involve physical assault, such as penetrative assault and touching, or non-penetrative actions, such as looking at sexual images or encouraging children to behave in inappropriate ways.
- 6.5 **Neglect:** A form of abuse that involves the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of a child's health or development. This may involve providing inadequate food, clothing or shelter,

or the inability to protect a child from physical or emotional harm or ensure access to appropriate medical treatment.

## 7. FGM

- 7.1 For the purpose of this policy, FGM is defined as the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or any other injury to the female genital organs. **It is considered a form of abuse in the UK and is illegal.**
- 7.2 All staff will be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. If staff members are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or who has been a victim of FGM, they are required to share this information with social care and/or the police.
- 7.3 Teaching staff are **legally required** to report to the police any discovery, whether through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence, of FGM on a girl under the age of 18. Teachers failing to report such cases will face disciplinary action.

**NB.** The above does not apply to any suspected or at-risk cases, nor if the individual is over the age of 18. In such cases, local safeguarding procedures will be followed.

- 7.4 There are a range of potential indicators that a pupil may be at risk of FGM. While individually they may not indicate risk, if two or more indicators are present, this could signal a risk to the pupil.
- 7.5 Victims of FGM are most likely to come from communities that are known to adopt this practice. It is important to note that the pupil may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so staff will be sensitive when broaching the subject.
- 7.6 Indicators that may show a heightened risk of FGM include the following:
- The socio-economic position of the family and their level of integration into UK society
  - Any girl with a mother or sister who has been subjected to FGM
  - Any girl withdrawn from PSHE
- 7.7 Indicators that may show FGM could take place soon include the following:
- When a female family elder is visiting from a country of origin
  - A girl may confide that she is to have a 'special procedure' or a ceremony to 'become a woman'
  - A girl may request help from a teacher if she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk
  - A girl, or her family member, may talk about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent
- 7.8 Staff will be vigilant to the signs that FGM has already taken place so that help can be offered, enquiries can be made to protect others, and criminal investigations can begin.
- 7.9 Indicators that FGM may have already taken place include the following:
- Difficulty walking, sitting or standing
  - Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet

- Spending long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems
  - Prolonged or repeated absences from school followed by withdrawal or depression
  - Reluctance to undergo normal medical examinations
  - Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear
- 7.10 Teachers will not examine pupils, and so it is rare that they will see any visual evidence, but they will report to the police where an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should also consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children's social care services (CSCS) as appropriate.
- 7.11 FGM is also included in the definition of 'honour-based' abuse (HBA), which involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community, alongside forced marriage and breast ironing.
- 7.12 All forms of HBA are forms of abuse and will be treated and escalated as such.
- 7.13 Staff will be alert to the signs of HBA, including concerns that a child is at risk of HBA, or has already suffered from HBA, and will consult with the DSL who will activate local safeguarding procedures if concerns arise.

## 8. Forced marriage

- 8.1 For the purpose of this policy, a **"forced marriage"** is defined as a marriage that is 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 the marriage. Forced marriage is classed as a crime in the UK.
- 8.2 As part of HBA, staff will be alert to the signs of forced marriage including, but not limited to, the following:
- Becoming anxious, depressed and emotionally withdrawn with low self-esteem
  - Showing signs of mental health disorders and behaviours such as self-harm or anorexia
  - Displaying a sudden decline in their educational performance, aspirations or motivation
  - Regularly being absent from school
  - Displaying a decline in punctuality
  - An obvious family history of older siblings leaving education early and marrying early
- 8.3 If staff members have any concerns regarding a child who may have undergone, is currently undergoing, or is at risk of, forced marriage, they will speak to the DSL and local safeguarding procedures will be followed – this could include referral to CSCS, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit.

## 9. Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

- 9.1 For the purpose of this policy, **"child sexual exploitation"** is defined as: a form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person into sexual activity, for either, or both, of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
  - For the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator
- 9.2 CSE does not always involve physical contact, as it can also occur online. It is also important to note that a child can be sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual.
- 9.3 The school has adopted the following procedure for handling cases of CSE, as outlined by the DfE:

#### **Identifying cases**

- 9.4 School staff members will be aware of and look for the key indicators of CSE; these are as follows:
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
  - Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant

Other indicators outlined in [10.3](#) may also be signs that a child is a victim of CSE

#### **Referring cases**

- 9.5 Where CSE, or the risk of it, is suspected, staff will discuss the case with the DSL. If after discussion a concern still remains, local safeguarding procedures will be triggered, including referral to the LA.

#### **Support**

- 9.6 The LA and all other necessary authorities will then handle the matter to conclusion. The school will cooperate as needed.

## **10. Child criminal exploitation (CCE)**

- 10.1 For the purpose of this policy, “**child criminal exploitation**” is defined as: where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, for any, or all, of the following reasons:
- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
  - For the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
  - Through violence or the threat of violence
- 10.2 CCE may be in effect even if the criminal activity appears consensual and can happen through the use of technology.

#### **Identifying cases**

- 10.3 School staff will be aware of the following indicators that a child is the victim of CCE:
- Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions
  - Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
  - Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing
  - Misusing drugs or alcohol
  - Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late
  - Regularly missing school or education or not taking part



## 11. Mental health

- 11.1 All staff will be made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a pupil has suffered, or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- 11.2 Staff will not attempt to make a diagnosis of mental health problems – the school will ensure this is done by a trained mental health professional.
- 11.3 Staff will be encouraged to identify pupils whose behaviour suggests they may be experiencing a mental health problem or may be at risk of developing one.
- 11.4 Staff who have a mental health concern about a pupil that is also a safeguarding concern will act in line with this policy and speak to the DSL or a deputy.
- 11.5 The school will access a range of advice to help them identify pupils in need of additional mental health support, including working with external agencies.

## 12. Homelessness

- 12.1 The DSL and deputy(s) will be aware of the contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so that concerns over homelessness can be raised as early as possible.
- 12.2 Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include the following:
  - Household debt
  - Rent arrears
  - Domestic abuse
  - Anti-social behaviour
  - Any mention of a family moving home because “they have to”
- 12.3 Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to children’s social care services (CSCS) where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

## 13. County lines

- 13.1 For the purpose of this policy, “**County lines**” refers to organised criminal networks or gangs exploiting children to move drugs and money into one or more areas (within the UK). Drugs and money may also be stored by children for the purpose of criminal activity.
- 13.2 Staff will be made aware of pupils with missing episodes who may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs.
- 13.3 Staff members who suspect a pupil may be vulnerable to, or involved in, county lines activity will immediately report all concerns to the DSL.
- 13.4 The DSL will consider referral to the National Referral Mechanism on a case-by-case basis and consider involving local services and providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.
- 13.5 Indicators that a pupil may be involved in county lines active include the following:
  - Persistently going missing or being found out of their usual area

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

## **14. Serious violence**

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

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

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

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

14.3 Staff members who suspect a pupil may be vulnerable to, or involved in, serious violent crime will immediately report their concerns to the DSL.

## **15. Pupils with family members in prison**

15.1 Pupils with a family member in prison will be offered pastoral support as necessary.

15.2 They will receive a copy of ['Are you a young person with a family member in prison'](#) from Action for Prisoners' Families where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

## 16. Pupils required to give evidence in court

- 16.1 Pupils required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or crimes they have witnessed, will be offered appropriate pastoral support.
- 16.2 Pupils will also be provided with the booklet '[Going to Court](#)' from HM Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

## 17. Contextual safeguarding

- 17.1 Safeguarding incidents can occur outside of school and can be associated with outside factors. School staff, particularly the DSL and their deputy(s), will always consider the context of incidents – this is known as contextual safeguarding.
- 17.2 Assessment of pupils' behaviour will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.
- 17.3 The school will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSCS.

## 18. Preventing radicalisation

- 18.1 For the purpose of this policy, we have used the following definitions:
  - **“Radicalisation”** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies
  - **“Extremism”** refers to the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, e.g. individual liberty and the rule of law
  - **“Terrorism”** refers to an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person or people, property, or electronic system, which is designed to influence the government, intimidate the public, or advance a cause.
- 18.2 Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school's wider safeguarding duties.
- 18.3 The school will actively assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism.
- 18.4 Staff will be alert to changes in pupils' behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection.
- 18.5 Staff will use their professional judgement to identify pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation and act appropriately, which may include making a referral to the Channel programme. The school will work with local safeguarding arrangements as appropriate.
- 18.6 The school will ensure that they engage with parents and families, as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. In doing so, the school will assist and advise family members who raise concerns and provide information for support mechanisms.
- 18.7 Any concerns over radicalisation will be discussed with a child's parents, unless the school has reason to believe that the child would be placed at risk as a result.

## **Training**

18.8 The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training to be able to provide advice and support to other staff on how to protect children against the risk of radicalisation. All staff will undertake formal online training sessions to ensure they are aware of the risk indicators and their duties regarding preventing radicalisation.

### **Risk indicators of vulnerable pupils**

18.9 Indicators of an identity crisis include the following:

- Distancing themselves from their cultural/religious heritage
- Uncomfortable with their place in society

18.10 Indicators of a personal crisis include the following:

- Family tensions
- A sense of isolation
- Low self-esteem
- Disassociation from existing friendship groups
- Searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging

18.11 Indicators of vulnerability through personal circumstances includes the following:

- Migration
- Local community tensions
- Events affecting their country or region of origin
- Alienation from UK values
- A sense of grievance triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination

18.12 Indicators of vulnerability through unmet aspirations include the following:

- Perceptions of injustice
- Feelings of failure
- Rejection of civic life
- Indicators of vulnerability through criminality:
- Experiences of dealing with the police
- Involvement with criminal groups

### **Making a judgement**

18.13 When making a judgement, staff will ask themselves the following questions:

- Does the pupil have access to extremist influences?
- Does the pupil access the internet for the purposes of extremist activities (e.g. using closed network groups, accessing or distributing extremist material, contacting such groups covertly using Skype)?
- Is there a reason to believe that the pupil has been, or is likely to be, involved with extremist organisations?
- Is the pupil known to have possessed, or be actively seeking, extremist literature/other media likely to incite racial or religious hatred?
- Does the pupil sympathise with or support illegal/illicit groups?
- Does the pupil support groups with links to extremist activity?
- Has the pupil encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?

- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the pupil?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a noticeable impact on the pupil?
- Has there been a significant shift in the pupil's outward appearance that suggests a new social, political or religious influence?
- Has the pupil come into conflict with family over religious beliefs, lifestyle or dress choices?
- Does the pupil vocally support terrorist attacks, either verbally or in their written work?
- Has the pupil witnessed or been the victim of racial or religious hate crimes?
- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK?
- Has the pupil travelled for extended periods of time to international locations?
- Has the pupil employed any methods to disguise their identity?
- Does the pupil have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the pupil display a lack of affinity or understanding for others?
- Is the pupil the victim of social isolation?
- Does the pupil demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Is the pupil a foreign national or refugee, or awaiting a decision on their/their family's immigration status?
- Does the pupil have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the pupil experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other person in the pupil's life has extremist views or sympathies?

18.14 Critical indicators include where the pupil is:

- In contact with extremist recruiters.
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders.
- Accessing extremist websites.
- Possessing extremist literature.
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues.
- Joining extremist organisations.
- Making significant changes to their appearance and/or behaviour.

18.15 Any member of staff who identifies such concerns, because of observed behaviour or reports of conversations, will report these to the DSL.

18.16 The DSL will consider whether a situation may be so serious that an emergency response is required. In this situation, a 999 call will be made; however, concerns are most likely to require a police investigation as part of the Channel programme, in the first instance.

### **Channel programme**

18.17 Safeguarding children is a key role for both the school and the LA, which is implemented through the use of the Channel programme. This service shall be used where a vulnerable pupil is at risk of being involved in terrorist activities.

- 18.18 In cases where the school believes a pupil is potentially at serious risk of being radicalised, the headteacher or DSL will contact the Channel programme.
- 18.19 The DSL will also support any staff making referrals to the Channel programme.
- 18.20 The Channel programme ensures that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background, receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist-related activity.
- 18.21 The programme identifies individuals at risk, assesses the extent of that risk, and develops the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned, with multi-agency cooperation and support from the school.
- 18.22 The delivery of the Channel programme may often overlap with the implementation of the LA's or school's wider safeguarding duty, especially where vulnerabilities have been identified that require intervention from children's social care services (CSCS), or where the individual is already known to children's social care services (CSCS).
- 18.23 The school will keep in mind that an individual's engagement with the Channel programme is voluntary at all stages.

#### **Extremist speakers**

- 18.24 The school will prevent speakers who may promote extremist views from using the school premises.

#### **Building children's resilience**

- 18.25 The school will:
- Provide a safe environment for debating controversial issues.
  - Promote fundamental British values, alongside pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.
  - Allow pupils time to explore sensitive and controversial issues.
  - Provide pupils with the knowledge and skills to understand and manage potentially difficult situations, recognise risk, make safe choices and recognise where pressure from others threatens their personal safety and wellbeing.
  - Equip pupils to explore political and social issues critically, weigh evidence, debate, and make reasoned arguments.
  - Teach pupils about how democracy, government and law making/enforcement occur.
  - Teach pupils about mutual respect and understanding for the diverse national, regional, religious and ethnic identities of the UK.

#### **Resources**

- 18.26 The school will utilise the following resources when preventing radicalisation:
- Local safeguarding arrangements
  - Local police (contacted via 101 for non-emergencies)
  - The DfE's dedicated helpline (020 7340 7264)
  - The Channel awareness programme
  - The [Educate Against Hate](#) website

## 19. A child missing from education

- 19.1 A child going missing from school is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and, as such, these children are increasingly at risk of being victims of harm, exploitation or radicalisation.
- 19.2 Staff will monitor pupils that go missing from the school, particularly on repeat occasions, and report them to the DSL following normal safeguarding procedures, in accordance with the **Children Missing Education Policy**.
- 19.3 The school will inform the LA of any pupil who fails to attend regularly or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

### **Admissions register**

- 19.4 Pupils are placed on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day that is agreed by the school, or when the school has been notified that the pupil will first be attending.
- 19.5 The school will notify the LA within five days of when a pupil's name is added to the admissions register.
- 19.6 The school will ensure that the admissions register is kept up-to-date and accurate at all times and will inform parents when any changes occur.
- 19.7 Two emergency contact details will be held for each pupil where possible.
- 19.8 Staff will monitor pupils who do not attend the school on the agreed date and will notify the LA at the earliest opportunity.
- 19.9 If a parent notifies the school that their child will live at a different address, the school will record the following information on the admissions register:
- The full name of the parent with whom the pupil will live
  - The new address
  - The date from when the pupil will live at that address
- 19.10 If a parent notifies the school that their child will be attending a different school, or is already registered at a different school, the following information will be recorded on the admissions register:
- The name of the new school
  - The date on which the pupil first attended, or is due to attend, that school
- 19.11 Where a pupil moves to a new school, the school will use a secure internet system to securely transfer pupils' data.
- 19.12 To ensure accurate data is collected to allow effective safeguarding, the school will inform the LA of any pupil who is going to be deleted from the admission register, in accordance with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended), where they:
- Have been taken out of the school by their parents, and are being educated outside the national education system, e.g. home education.
  - Have ceased to attend the school, and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the premises.

- Have been certified by the school's medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend, before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and their parent has not indicated the intention to the pupil continuing to attend school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
  - Have been in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the school does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period.
  - Have been permanently excluded.
- 19.13 The school will also remove a pupil from the admissions register where the school and LA has been unable to establish the pupil's whereabouts after making reasonable enquiries into their attendance.
- 19.14 If a pupil is to be removed from the admissions register, the school will provide the LA with the following information:
- The full name of the pupil
  - The full name and address of any parent with whom the pupil lives
  - At least one telephone number of the parent with whom the pupil lives
  - The full name and address of the parent with whom the pupil is going to live, and the date that the pupil will start living there, if applicable
  - The name of the pupil's new school and the pupil's expected start date there, if applicable
  - The grounds for removal from the admissions register under regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)
- 19.15 The school will work with the LA to establish methods of making returns for pupils back into the school.
- 19.16 The school will highlight to the LA where they have been unable to obtain necessary information from parents, e.g. where an address is unknown.
- 19.17 The school will also highlight any other necessary contextual information including safeguarding concerns

## **20. Pupils with SEND**

- 20.1 The school recognises that pupils with SEND can face additional safeguarding challenges and understands that further barriers may exist when determining abuse and neglect in this group of pupils.
- 20.2 Staff will be aware of the following:
- Certain indicators of abuse, such as behaviour, mood and injury, may relate to the pupil's disability without further exploration; however, it should never be assumed that a child's indicators relate only to their disability
  - Pupils with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
  - Communication barriers may exist, as well as difficulties in overcoming these barriers
- 20.3 When reporting concerns or making referrals for pupils with SEND, the above factors will always be taken into consideration.



- 20.4 When managing a safeguarding issue relating to a pupil with SEND, the DSL will liaise with the school's SENCO, as well as the pupil's family where appropriate, to ensure that the pupil's needs are effectively met.

## **21. Alternative provision**

- 21.1 The school will remain responsible for a pupil's welfare during their time at an alternative provider.
- 21.2 When placing a pupil with an alternative provider, the school will obtain written confirmation that the provider has conducted all relevant safeguarding checks on staff.

## **22. Private fostering**

- 22.1 Where the school becomes aware of a pupil being privately fostered, they will notify the LA as soon as possible to allow the LA to conduct any necessary checks.

## **23. Concerns about a pupil**

- 23.1 If a member of staff has any concern about a child's welfare, they will act on them immediately by speaking to the DSL or a deputy.
- 23.2 All staff members are aware of the procedure for reporting concerns and understand their responsibilities in relation to confidentiality and information sharing, as outlined in [section 31](#) of this policy.
- 23.3 Where the DSL is not available to discuss the concern with, staff members will contact the deputy DSL with the matter.
- 23.4 If a referral is made about a child by anyone other than the DSL, the DSL will be informed as soon as possible.
- 23.5 The LA will make a decision regarding what action is required within one working day of the referral being made and will notify the referrer.
- 23.6 Staff are required to monitor a referral if they do not receive information from the LA regarding what action is necessary for the pupil.
- 23.7 If the situation does not improve after a referral, the DSL will ask for reconsideration to ensure that their concerns have been addressed and that the situation improves for the pupil.
- 23.8 If early help is appropriate, the case will be kept under constant review. If the pupil's situation does not improve, a referral will be considered.
- 23.9 All concerns, discussions and decisions made, as well as the reasons for making those decisions, will be recorded in writing by the DSL and kept securely in on the CPOMS system.
- 23.10 If a pupil is in immediate danger, a referral will be made to children's social care services (CSCS) and/or the police immediately.
- 23.11 If a pupil has committed a crime, such as sexual violence, the police will be notified without delay.

- 23.12 Where there are safeguarding concerns, the school will ensure that the pupil's wishes are always taken into account, and that there are systems available for pupils to provide feedback and express their views.
- 23.13 When responding to safeguarding concerns, staff members will act calmly and supportively, ensuring that the pupil feels like they are being listened to and believed.
- 23.14 An inter-agency assessment will be undertaken where a child and their family could benefit from coordinated support from more than one agency. These assessments will identify what help the child and family require in preventing needs escalating to a point where intervention would be needed.

## **24. Early help**

- 24.1 Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life.
- 24.2 Any pupil may benefit from early help, but in particular staff will be alert to the potential need for early help for pupils who:
- Have SEND (whether or not they have a statutory EHC plan).
  - Are young carers.
  - Show signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups.
  - Are frequently missing/going missing from care or from home.
  - Misuse drugs or alcohol.
  - Are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation.
  - Are in a family circumstance presenting challenges such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse.
  - Are returned home to their family from care.
  - Show early signs of abuse and/or neglect.
  - Are at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
  - Are privately fostered.
- 24.3 Early help will also be used to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour to prevent escalation.
- 24.4 All staff will be made aware of the local early help process and understand their role in it.
- 24.5 The DSL will take the lead where early help is appropriate.

## **25. Managing referrals**

- 25.1 The reporting and referral process will be followed accordingly.
- 25.2 All staff members, in particular the DSL, will be aware of the LA's arrangements in place for managing referrals. The DSL will provide staff members with clarity and support where needed.

- 25.3 When making a referral to children's social care services (CSCS) or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.
- 25.4 The DSL will work alongside external agencies, maintaining continuous liaison, including multi-agency liaison where appropriate, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the pupils involved.
- 25.5 The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure the school does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support as necessary.
- 25.6 Where a pupil has been harmed or is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, the referrer will be notified of the action that will be taken within one working day of a referral being made. **Where this information is not forthcoming, the referrer will contact the assigned social worker for more information.**
- 25.7 The school will not wait for the start or outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other pupils: this applies to criminal investigations as well as those made by children's social care services (CSCS).
- 25.8 Where children's social care services (CSCS) decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will consider referring the incident again if it is believed that the pupil is at risk of harm.
- 25.9 Where children's social care services (CSCS) decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and the school agrees with this decision, the school will consider the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support.
- 25.10 At all stages of the reporting and referral process, the pupil will be informed of the decisions made, actions taken and reasons for doing so.
- 25.11 Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the pupil or others at potential risk of harm.
- 25.12 The school will work closely with parents to ensure that the pupil, as well as their family, understands that the arrangements in place, such as in-school interventions, are effectively supported and know where they can access additional support.

## **26. Concerns about staff members and safeguarding practices**

- 26.1 If a staff member has concerns about another member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers), it will be raised with the headteacher.
- 26.2 If the concern is with regards to the headteacher, it will be referred to the chair of governors.
- 26.3 Any concerns regarding the safeguarding practices at the school will be raised with the SLT, and the necessary whistleblowing procedures will be followed, as outlined in the Whistleblowing Policy.
- 26.4 If a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with the SLT, they should access other whistleblowing channels such as the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline (0800 028 0285).

## **27. Dealing with allegations of abuse against staff**

- 27.1 All allegations against staff, supply staff and volunteers, will be dealt with in line with the school's **Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy** – a copy of which will be provided to, and understood by, all staff.
- 27.2 The school will ensure all allegations against staff, including those who are not employees of the school, are dealt with appropriately and that the school liaises with the relevant parties.
- 27.3 When using an agency to access supply staff, the school will inform them of its processes for managing allegations, including any updates to the relevant policies, and liaise with the agency's human resources manager/provider where necessary.
- 27.4 When an allegation is made, an investigation will be carried out to gather enough evidence to establish whether it has a foundation, and the school will ensure there is sufficient information to meet the [DBS referral criteria](#).
- 27.5 On conclusion of a case, where an individual is removed from regulated activity – this could be due to suspension, redeployment to work that is not in regulated activity, dismissal or resignation – the school will refer the case to the DBS as soon as possible.
- 27.6 If a case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community following a staff member's suspension, they may report this concern to CSCS.
- 27.7 The school will preserve records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry in question.

## **28. Allegations of abuse against other pupils (child-on-child abuse)**

### **Sexual harassment**

- 28.1 Sexual harassment refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline. Sexual harassment violates a pupil's dignity and makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and can create a hostile, sexualised or offensive environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.
- 28.2 Sexual harassment includes:
- Sexual comments.
  - Sexual "jokes" and taunting.
  - Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against another pupil.
  - Online sexual harassment, including non-consensual sharing of images and videos and consensual sharing of sexual images and videos (often known as sexting), inappropriate comments on social media, exploitation, coercion and threats – online sexual harassment may be isolated or part of a wider pattern.

### **Sexual violence**

- 28.3 Sexual violence refers to the three following offences:
- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- Harmful sexual behaviours

28.4 The term “**harmful sexual behaviour**” is used to describe behaviour that is problematic, abusive and violent, and that may cause developmental damage. Harmful sexual behaviour may include:

- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.
- Sexual violence or threats.
- Full penetrative sex with other children or adults.
- Sexual interest in adults or children of very different ages to their own.
- Forceful or aggressive sexual behaviour.
- Compulsive habits.
- Sexual behaviour affecting progress and achievement.
- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.
- Sexual violence or threats.

28.5 Sexual behaviour can also be harmful if one of the children is much older (especially where there is two years or more difference, or where one child is pre-pubescent and the other is not) and where the child may have SEND.

### **A preventative approach**

28.6 In order to prevent child-on-child abuse and address the wider societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE lessons.

28.7 The school will also ensure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum in PSHE lessons, RSE and group sessions. Such content will be age and stage of development specific, and tackle issues such as the following:

- Healthy relationships
- Respectful behaviour
- Gender roles, stereotyping and equality
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

- 28.8 Pupils will be allowed an open forum to talk about concerns and sexual behaviour. They are taught how to raise concerns and make a report, including concerns about their friends or peers, and how a report will be handled

#### **Awareness**

- 28.9 All staff will be aware that pupils of any age and sex are capable of abusing their peers and will never tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”.
- 28.10 All staff will be aware that child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including sexting and gender issues, such as girls being sexually touched or assaulted, and boys being subjected to hazing/initiation type of violence which aims to cause physical, emotional or psychological harm.
- 28.11 All staff will be made aware of the heightened vulnerability of pupils with SEND, who are three times more likely to be abused than their peers. Staff will not assume that possible indicators of abuse relate to the pupil’s SEND and will always explore indicators further.
- 28.12 LGBTQ+ children can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, children who are perceived to be LGBTQ+, whether they are or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBTQ+ children.
- 28.13 The school’s response to boy-on-boy and girl-on-girl sexual violence and sexual harassment will be equally as robust as it is for incidents between children of the opposite sex.
- 28.14 Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled. This includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers.

#### **Support available if a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or at risk of harm**

- 28.15 If a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children’s social care services (CSCS).
- 28.16 Within one working day, a social worker will respond to the referrer to explain the action that will be taken.

#### **Support available if early help, section 17 and/or section 47 statutory assessments are appropriate**

- 28.17 If early help, section 17 and/or section 47 statutory assessments (assessments under the Children Act 1989) are appropriate, school staff may be required to support external agencies. The DSL and deputies will support staff as required.

#### **Support available if a crime may have been committed**

- 28.18 Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes. Where a report includes such an act, the police will be notified, often as a natural progression of making a referral to children’s social care services (CSCS). The DSL will be aware of the local process for referrals to both children’s social care services (CSCS) and the police.
- 28.19 Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is 10 years of age, if the alleged perpetrator is under 10, the principle of referring to the police remains. In these cases, the police will take a welfare approach rather than a criminal justice approach.
- 28.20 The school has a close relationship with the local police force and the DSL will liaise closely with the local police presence.

### **Support available if reports include online behaviour**

- 28.21 Online concerns can be especially complicated. The school recognises that there is potential for an online incident to extend further than the local community and for a victim, or the alleged perpetrator, to become marginalised and excluded both online and offline. There is also strong potential for repeat victimisation if the content continues to exist.
- 28.22 If the incident involves sexual images or videos held online, the [Internet Watch Foundation](#) will be consulted to have the material removed.
- 28.23 Staff will not view or forward illegal images of a child. If they are made aware of such an image, they will contact the DSL.

### **Managing disclosures**

- 28.24 Victims will always be taken seriously, reassured, supported and kept safe. Victims will never be made to feel like they are causing a problem or made to feel ashamed.
- 28.25 If a friend of a victim makes a report or a member of staff overhears a conversation, staff will take action – they will never assume that someone else will deal with it. The basic principles remain the same as when a victim reports an incident; however, staff will consider why the victim has not chosen to make a report themselves and the discussion will be handled sensitively and with the help of children's social care services (CSCS) where necessary. If staff are in any doubt, they will speak to the DSL.
- 28.26 Where an alleged incident took place away from the school or online but involved pupils from the school, the school's duty to safeguard pupils remains the same.
- 28.27 All staff will be trained to handle disclosures. Effective safeguarding practice includes:
- Never promising confidentiality at the initial stage.
  - Only sharing the report with those necessary for its progression.
  - Explaining to the victim what the next steps will be and who the report will be passed to.
  - Recognising that the person the child chose to disclose the information to is in a position of trust.
  - Being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed.
  - Not asking leading questions and only prompting the child with open questions.
  - Waiting until the end of the disclosure to immediately write a thorough summary. If notes must be taken during the disclosure, it is important to still remain engaged and not appear distracted.
  - Only recording the facts as the child presents them – not the opinions of the note taker.
  - Where the report includes an online element, being aware of searching, screening and confiscation advice and [UKCCIS sexting advice](#).
  - Wherever possible, managing disclosures with two staff members present (preferably with the DSL or a deputy as one of the staff members).
  - Informing the DSL or deputy as soon as possible after the disclosure if they could not be involved in the disclosure.
- 28.28 The DSL will be informed of any allegations of abuse against pupils with SEND. They will record the incident in writing and, working with the SENCO, decide what course of action is necessary, with the best interests of the pupil in mind at all times.

### **Confidentiality**

28.29 The school will only engage staff and agencies required to support the victim and/or be involved in any investigation. If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the disclosure, the school cannot make this promise. Even without the victim's consent, the information may still be lawfully shared if it is in the public interest and protects children from harm.

28.30 The DSL will consider the following when making confidentiality decisions:

- Parents will be informed unless it will place the victim at greater risk.
- If a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger or has been harmed, a referral will be made to children's social care services (CSCS).
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes – reports containing any such crimes will be passed to the police.

28.31 The DSL will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others. If a referral is made against the victim's wishes, it will be done so extremely carefully and the reasons for referral will be explained to the victim. Appropriate specialist support will always be offered.

### **Anonymity**

28.32 There are legal requirements for anonymity where a case is progressing through the criminal justice system. The school will do all it can to protect the anonymity of children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment. It will carefully consider, based on the nature of the report, which staff will be informed and what support will be in place for the children involved.

28.33 When deciding on the steps to take, the school will consider the role of social media in potentially exposing victims' identities and facilitating the spread of rumours.

### **Risk assessment**

28.34 The DSL or a deputy will make an immediate risk and needs assessment any time there is a report of sexual violence. For reports of sexual harassment, a risk assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Risk assessments are not intended to replace the detailed assessments of experts, and for incidents of sexual violence it is likely that a professional risk assessment by a social worker or sexual violence specialist will be required.

28.35 Risk assessments will consider:

- The victim.
- The alleged perpetrator.
- Other children at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them.

28.36 Risk assessments will be recorded (either on paper or electronically) and kept under review in accordance with the school's Data Protection Policy.

### **Taking action following a disclosure**

28.37 The DSL or a deputy will decide the school's initial response, taking into consideration:

- The victim's wishes.
- The nature of the incident.



- The ages and developmental stages of the children involved.
- Any power imbalance between the children.
- Whether the incident is a one-off or part of a pattern.
- Any ongoing risks.
- Any related issues and the wider context, such as whether there are wider environmental factors in a child's life that threaten their safety and/or welfare.
- The best interests of the child.
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment are always unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

28.38 Immediate consideration will be given as to how to support the victim, alleged perpetrator and any other children involved.

28.39 For reports of rape and assault by penetration, whilst the school establishes the facts, the alleged perpetrator will be removed from any classes shared with the victim. The school will consider how to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator apart on school premises, and on transport where applicable. These actions will not be seen as a judgement of guilt on the alleged perpetrator.

28.40 For reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment, the proximity of the victim and alleged perpetrator and the suitability of shared classes, premises and transport will be considered immediately.

28.41 In all cases, the initial report will be carefully evaluated and the wishes of the victim, nature of the allegations and requirement to protect all children will be taken into consideration.

### **Managing the report**

28.42 The decision of when to inform the alleged perpetrator of a report will be made on a case-by-case basis. If a report is being referred to children's social care services (CSCS) or the police, the school will speak to the relevant agency to discuss informing the alleged perpetrator.

28.43 There are four likely outcomes when managing reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment:

- Managing internally
- Providing early help
- Referring to children's social care services (CSCS)
- Reporting to the police

28.44 Whatever outcome is chosen, it will be underpinned by the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment is never acceptable and will not be tolerated. All concerns, discussion, decisions and reasons behind decisions will be recorded either on paper or electronically.

28.45 The following situations are statutorily clear and do not allow for contrary decisions:

- A child under the age of 13 can never consent to sexual activity.
- The age of consent is 16.
- Sexual intercourse without consent is rape.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are defined in law.

- Creating and sharing sexual photos and videos of children under 18 is illegal – including children making and sending images and videos of themselves.

### **Managing internally**

28.46 In some cases, e.g. one-off incidents, the school may decide to handle the incident internally through behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support.

### **Providing early help**

28.47 The school may decide that statutory interventions are not required, but that pupils may benefit from early help – providing support as soon as a problem emerges. This approach can be particularly useful in addressing non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent the escalation of sexual violence.

### **Referral to children’s social care services (CSCS)**

28.48 If a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger, the school will make a referral to children’s social care services (CSCS). Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so (if referral will place the victim at risk). This decision will be made in consultation with children’s social care services (CSCS).

28.49 The school will not wait for the outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other children.

28.50 The DSL will work closely with children’s social care services (CSCS) to ensure that the school’s actions do not jeopardise any investigation. Any related risk assessment will be used to inform all decisions.

28.51 If children’s social care services (CSCS) decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will consider referring the incident again if they believe the child to be in immediate danger or at risk of harm.

28.52 If the school agrees with the decision made by children’s social care services (CSCS), they will consider the use of other support mechanisms such as early help, pastoral support and specialist support.

### **Reporting to the police**

28.53 Reports of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault will be passed on to the police – even if the alleged perpetrator is under 10 years of age. Generally, this will be in parallel with referral to children’s social care services (CSCS). The DSL and deputies will follow the local process for referral.

28.54 Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so. Where parents are not informed, it is essential for the school to support the child with any decision they take, in unison with children’s social care services (CSCS) and any appropriate specialist agencies.

28.55 The DSL will decide what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents. They will also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

28.56 The DSL will be aware of local arrangements and specialist units that investigate child abuse.

28.57 In some cases, it may become clear that the police will not take further action, for whatever reason. In these circumstances, the school will continue to engage with specialist support for the victim as required.

### **Bail conditions**

28.58 Police bail is only used in exceptional circumstances. It is unlikely that a child will be placed on police bail if alternative measures can be used to mitigate risks.

28.59 The school will work with children's social care services (CSCS) and the police to support the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children (especially witnesses) during criminal investigations. The school will seek advice from the police to ensure they meet their safeguarding responsibilities.

28.60 The term 'released under investigation' (RUI) is used to describe alleged perpetrators released in circumstances that do not warrant the application of bail.

28.61 Where bail is deemed necessary, the school will work with children's social care services (CSCS) and the police to safeguard children – ensuring that the victim can continue in their normal routine and continue to receive a suitable education.

28.62 Managing delays in the criminal justice system

28.63 The school will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of criminal proceedings before protecting the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children. The associated risk assessment will be used to inform any decisions made.

28.64 The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure the school does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support as necessary.

### **The end of the criminal process**

28.65 Risk assessments will be updated if the alleged perpetrator receives a caution or is convicted. If the perpetrator remains in the same school as the victim, the school will set out clear expectations regarding the perpetrator, including their behaviour and any restrictions deemed reasonable and proportionate with regards to the perpetrator's timetable.

28.66 The school will ensure that the victim and perpetrator remain protected from bullying and harassment (including online).

28.67 Where an alleged perpetrator is found not guilty or a case is classed as requiring "no further action", the school will offer support to the victim and alleged perpetrator for as long as is necessary. The victim is likely to be traumatised and the fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. The school will discuss decisions with the victim and offer support.

28.68 The alleged perpetrator is also likely to require ongoing support, as they have also been through a difficult and upsetting experience.

- Ongoing support for the victim

28.69 Any decisions regarding safeguarding and supporting the victim will be made with the following considerations in mind:

- The terminology the school uses to describe the victim
- The age and developmental stage of the victim

- The needs and wishes of the victim
- Whether the victim wishes to continue in their normal routine
- The victim will not be made to feel ashamed about making a report
- What a proportionate response looks like

28.70 Victims may not disclose the whole picture immediately and they may be more comfortable talking about the incident on a piecemeal basis; therefore, a dialogue will be kept open and the victim can choose to appoint a designated trusted adult.

28.71 Victims may struggle in a normal classroom environment. Whilst it is important not to isolate the victim, the victim may wish to be withdrawn from lessons and activities at times. This will only happen when the victim wants it to, not because it makes it easier to manage the situation.

28.72 The school will provide a physical space for victims to withdraw to.

28.73 Victims may require support for a long period of time and the school will be prepared to offer long-term support in liaison with relevant agencies.

28.74 Everything possible will be done to prevent the victim from bullying and harassment as a result of any report they have made.

28.75 If the victim is unable to remain in the school, alternative provision or a move to another school will be considered – this will only be considered at the request of the victim and following discussion with their parents.

28.76 If the victim does move to another school, the DSL will inform the school of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

- Ongoing support for the alleged perpetrator

28.77 When considering the support required for an alleged perpetrator, the school will take into account:

- The terminology they use to describe the alleged perpetrator or perpetrator.
- The balance of safeguarding the victim and providing the alleged perpetrator with education and support.
- The reasons why the alleged perpetrator may have abused the victim – and the support necessary.
- Their age and developmental stage.
- What a proportionate response looks like.
- Whether the behaviour is a symptom of their own abuse or exposure to abusive practices and/or materials.

28.78 When making a decision, advice will be taken from CSCS, specialist sexual violence services and the police as appropriate.

28.79 If the alleged perpetrator moves to another school (for any reason), the DSL will inform the destination school of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

28.80 The school will work with professionals as required to understand why the abuse took place and provide a high level of support to help the pupil understand and overcome the reasons for their behaviour and reduce the likelihood of them abusing again.

28.81 Disciplining the alleged perpetrator

- 28.82 Disciplinary action can be taken whilst investigations are ongoing and the fact that investigations are ongoing does not prevent the school reaching its own conclusion and imposing an appropriate penalty.
- 28.83 The school will make such decisions on a case-by-case basis, with the DSL taking a leading role. The school will take into consideration whether any action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution. The police and CSCS will be consulted where necessary.
- 28.84 The school will also consider whether circumstances make it unreasonable or irrational for the school to make a decision about what happened while an investigation is considering the same facts.
- 28.85 Disciplinary action and support can take place at the same time.
- 28.86 The school will be clear whether action taken is disciplinary, supportive or both.
- 28.87 Shared classes
- 28.88 Once the DSL has decided to progress a report, they will again consider whether the victim and alleged perpetrator will be separated in classes, on school premises and on school transport – balancing the school’s duty to educate against its duty to safeguard. The best interests of the pupil will always come first.
- 28.89 Where there is a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration, the alleged perpetrator will be removed from classes with the victim and potential contact on school premises and transport will be prevented.
- 28.90 Where a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, this will constitute a serious breach of discipline and result in the view that allowing the perpetrator to remain in the school would harm the education or welfare of the victim and potentially other pupils.
- 28.91 Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, the school will consider suitable sanctions and permanent exclusion. If the perpetrator will remain at the school, the school will keep the victim and perpetrator in separate classes and manage potential contact on school premises and transport. The nature of the conviction or caution, alongside the wishes of the victim, will inform any discussions made.
- 28.92 Where a report of sexual assault does not lead to a police investigation, this does not mean that the offence did not happen or that the victim has lied. Both the victim and alleged perpetrator will be affected and appropriate support will be provided. Considerations regarding sharing classes and potential contact will be made on a case-by-case basis.
- 28.93 In all cases, the school will record its decisions and be able to justify them. The needs and wishes of the victim will always be at the heart of the process.

### **Working with parents and carers**

- 28.94 In most sexual violence cases, the school will work with the parents of both the victim and alleged perpetrator. For cases of sexual harassment, these decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

- 28.95 The school will meet the victim's parents with the victim present to discuss the arrangements being put in place to safeguard the victim, and to understand their wishes in terms of support arrangements and the progression of the report.
- 28.96 Schools will also meet with the parents of the alleged perpetrator to discuss arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving them out of classes with the victim. Reasons behind decisions will be explained and the support being made available will be discussed. The DSL or a deputy will attend such meetings, with agencies invited as necessary.
- 28.97 Clear policies regarding how the school will handle reports of sexual violence and how victims and alleged perpetrators will be supported will be made available to parents.

### **Safeguarding other children**

- 28.98 Children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape and assault by penetration, will be provided with support.
- 28.99 It is likely that children will "take sides" following a report, and the school will do everything in its power to protect the victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses from bullying and harassment.
- 28.100 The school will keep in mind that contact may be made between the victim and alleged perpetrator and that harassment from friends of both parties could take place via social media and do everything in its power to prevent such activity.
- 28.101 As part of the school's risk assessment following a report, transport arrangements will be considered, as it is a potentially vulnerable place for both a victim and alleged perpetrator. Schools will consider any additional support that can be put in place.

## **7.8 Allegations of abuse made against other pupils**

We recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up", as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for pupils.

We also recognise the gendered nature of child-on-child abuse. However, all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Most cases of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school's behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations that raise safeguarding concerns. This might include where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- Could put pupils in the school at risk
- Is violent
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes)

### **Procedures for dealing with allegations of child-on-child abuse**

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

- You must record the allegation and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it

- The DSL will contact the local authority children’s social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence
- The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed. This will include considering school transport as a potentially vulnerable place for a victim or alleged perpetrator(s)
- The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

If the incident is a criminal offence and there are delays in the criminal process, the DSL will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required) while protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator. We will ask the police if we have any questions about the investigation.

### **Creating a supportive environment in school and minimising the risk of child-on-child abuse**

We recognise the importance of taking proactive action to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse, and of creating a supportive environment where victims feel confident in reporting incidents.

To achieve this, we will:

- Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images
- Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems
- Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously
- Be alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental or systemic problems that could be addressed by updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with safeguarding partners
- Support children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape or assault by penetration. We will do all we can to make sure the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed
- Consider intra-familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment
- Ensure staff are trained to understand:
  - How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
  - That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”
  - That if they have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:
    - Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to
    - A friend may make a report
    - A member of staff may overhear a conversation
    - A child’s behaviour might indicate that something is wrong
  - That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation
  - That a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy

- The important role they have to play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it
- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns
- That social media is likely to play a role in the fall-out from any incident or alleged incident, including for potential contact between the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and friends from either side

The DSL will take the lead role in any disciplining of the alleged perpetrator(s). We will provide support at the same time as taking any disciplinary action.

Disciplinary action can be taken while other investigations are going on, e.g. by the police. The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident doesn't (in itself) prevent our school from coming to its own conclusion about what happened and imposing a penalty accordingly. We will consider these matters on a case-by-case basis, taking into account whether:

- Taking action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution – we will liaise with the police and/or local authority children's social care to determine this
- There are circumstances that make it unreasonable or irrational for us to reach our own view about what happened while an independent investigation is ongoing

## **7.9 Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes ('sexting')**

### **Your responsibilities when responding to an incident**

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos, including pseudo-images, which are computer-generated images that otherwise appear to be a photograph or video (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must **not**:

- View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)
- Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it
- Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility)
- Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers
- Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident, and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

### **Initial review meeting**

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff – this may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that deals with safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)
- If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children's social care
- If it is necessary to view the image(s) in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, images or videos should not be viewed)
- What further information is required to decide on the best response



- . Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)
- . Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services
- . Any relevant facts about the pupils involved which would influence risk assessment
- . If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
- . Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved)

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children's social care if:

- . The incident involves an adult. Where an adult poses as a child to groom or exploit a child or young person, the incident may first present as a child-on-child incident.
- . There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to SEN)
- . What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
- . The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13
- . The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the headteacher and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children's social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy.

### **Further review by the DSL**

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children's social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risks.

They will hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

### **Informing parents/carers**

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

### **Referring to the police**

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done through dialing 101.

### **Recording incidents**

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in this policy also apply to recording these incidents.

### **Curriculum coverage**

Pupils are taught about the issues surrounding the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes as part of our relationships and sex education and computing programmes. Teaching covers the following in relation to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes:

- . What it is

- . How it is most likely to be encountered
- . The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive and when it may be deemed as online sexual harassment
- . Issues of legality
- . The risk of damage to people's feelings and reputation

Pupils also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage:

- . Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images
- . The receipt of such images

Teaching follows best practice in delivering safe and effective education, including:

- . Putting safeguarding first
- . Approaching from the perspective of the child
- . Promoting dialogue and understanding
- . Empowering and enabling children and young people
- . Never frightening or scare-mongering
- . Challenging victim-blaming attitudes

## **29. Communication and confidentiality**

- 29.1 All child protection and safeguarding concerns will be treated in the strictest of confidence in accordance with school data protection policies.
- 29.2 Where there is an allegation or incident of sexual abuse or violence, the victim is entitled to anonymity by law; therefore, the school will consult its policy and agree on what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents.
- 29.3 Where a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system, the school will do all it can to protect the anonymity of the pupils involved in the case.
- 29.4 Concerns will only be reported to those necessary for its progression and reports will only be shared amongst staff members and with external agencies on a need-to-know basis.
- 29.5 During the disclosure of a concern by a pupil, staff members will not promise the pupil confidentiality and will ensure that they are aware of what information will be shared, with whom and why.
- 29.6 Where it is in the public interest, and protects pupils from harm, information can be lawfully shared without the victim's consent, e.g. if doing so would assist the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime.
- 29.7 Before doing so, the DSL will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others.
- 29.8 Where a referral is made against the victim's wishes, it is done so carefully with the reasons for the referral explained to the victim and specialist support offered.

- 29.9 Depending on the nature of a concern, the DSL will discuss the concern with the parents of the pupils involved.
- 29.10 Discussions with parents will not take place where they could potentially put a pupil at risk of harm.
- 29.11 Discussion with the victim's parents will relate to the arrangements being put in place to safeguard the victim, with the aim of understanding their wishes in terms of support arrangements and the progression of the report.
- 29.12 Discussion with the alleged perpetrator's parents will have regards to the arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving classes, etc., with the reasons behind decisions being explained and the available support discussed.
- 29.13 External agencies will be invited to these discussions where necessary.
- 29.14 Where confidentiality or anonymity has been breached, the school will implement the appropriate disciplinary procedures as necessary and will analyse how damage can be minimised and future breaches be prevented.
- 29.15 Where a pupil is leaving the school, the DSL will consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the pupil's new provider, in addition to the child protection file, that will allow the new provider to support the pupil and arrange appropriate support for their arrival.

### **30. Online safety**

The school will adhere to the Online Safety Policy at all times.

As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, all pupils will be made aware of online risks and taught how to stay safe online.

Through training, all staff members will be made aware of:

- Pupil attitudes and behaviours which may indicate they are at risk of potential harm online.
- The procedure to follow when they have a concern regarding a pupil's online activity.

The school will ensure that appropriate filtering systems are in place on school devices and school networks to prevent children accessing inappropriate material, in accordance with the school's Cyber-Security Policy. The school will, however, ensure that the use of filtering and monitoring systems does not cause "over blocking", which may lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught online. The school will also ensure that it meets the filtering and monitoring standards published by the DfE.

Staff will be aware of the filtering and monitoring systems in place and will know how to escalate concerns where they are identified. Staff will be made aware of their expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring systems during their induction.

Further information regarding the school's approach to online safety can be found in the Online Safety Policy.

### **31. Mobile phone and camera safety**

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones and cameras, by staff and pupils is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with the Staff ICT and Electronic Devices Policy and Pupils' Personal Electronic Devices Policy.

Photographs and videos of pupils will be carefully planned before any activity with particular regard to consent and adhering to the school's Data Protection Policy and Photography Policy. The DPO will oversee the planning of any events where photographs and videos will be taken.

Where photographs and videos will involve pupils who are LAC, adopted pupils, or pupils for whom there are security concerns, the headteacher will liaise with the DSL to determine the steps involved. The DSL will, in known cases of pupils who are LAC or who have been adopted, liaise with the pupils' social workers, carers or adoptive parents to assess the needs and risks associated with the pupils.

Staff will report any concerns about pupils' or other staff members' use of personal electronic devices to the DSL, following the appropriate procedures.

## **32. Consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos**

The school will ensure that staff are aware to treat the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as "sexting" or youth-produced sexual images) as a safeguarding concern.

Staff will receive appropriate training regarding child sexual development and will understand the difference between sexual behaviour that is considered normal and expected for the age of the pupil, and sexual behaviour that is inappropriate and harmful. Staff will receive appropriate training around how to deal with instances of sharing nudes and semi-nudes in the school community, including understanding motivations, assessing risks posed to pupils depicted in the images, and how and when to report instances of this behaviour.

Staff will be aware that creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of children is a criminal offence, regardless of whether the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed by the individual depicted; however, staff will ensure that pupils are not unnecessarily criminalised.

Where a member of staff becomes aware of an incidence of sharing nudes and/or semi-nudes, they will refer this to the DSL as soon as possible.

The school's full response to incidents of consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images and videos can be found in the Youth-produced Sexual Imagery Policy.

### **Up skirting**

- 32.1 Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment and to record an image beneath a person's clothing without consent and with the intention of observing, or enabling another person to observe, the victim's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear), in circumstances where their genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible, for a specified purpose.

32.2 A “specified purpose” is namely:

- Obtaining sexual gratification (either for themselves or for the person they are enabling to view the victim’s genitals, buttocks or underwear).
- To humiliate, distress or alarm the victim.

32.3 “Operating equipment” includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person’s knowledge, e.g. a motion-activated camera.

32.4 Up skirting will not be tolerated by the school.

32.5 Any incidents of up skirting will be reported to the DSL who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

### **33. Sports clubs and extracurricular activities**

33.1 Clubs and extracurricular activities hosted by external bodies, e.g. charities or companies, will work in collaboration with the school to effectively safeguard pupils and adhere to local safeguarding arrangements.

33.2 Paid and volunteer staff running sports clubs and extracurricular activities are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of pupils.

33.3 Paid and volunteer staff understand how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to CSCS or the police, if necessary.

33.4 All national governing bodies of sport that receive funding from either Sport England or UK Sport, must aim to meet the Standards for Safeguarding and Protecting Children in Sport.

### **34. Pupils potentially at greater risk of harm**

The school recognises that some groups of pupils can face additional safeguarding challenges, both online and offline, and understands that further barriers may exist when determining abuse and neglect in these groups of pupils. Additional considerations for managing safeguarding concerns and incidents amongst these groups are outlined below.

#### **Pupils who need social workers**

Pupils may need social workers due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave pupils vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage.

As a matter of routine, the DSL will hold and use information from the LA about whether a pupil has a social worker in order to make decisions in the best interests of the pupil’s safety, welfare, and educational outcomes.

Where a pupil needs a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding, e.g. responding to unauthorised absence, and promoting welfare, e.g. considering the provision pastoral or academic support.

#### **Home-educated children**

Parents may choose elective home education (EHE) for their children. In some cases, EHE can mean that children are less visible to the services needed to safeguard and support them.

In line with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, the school will inform the LA of all deletions from the admissions register when a pupil is taken off roll.

Where a parent has expressed their intention to remove a pupil from school for EHE, the school, in collaboration with the LA and other key professionals, will coordinate a meeting with the parent, where possible, before the final decision has been made, particularly if the pupil has SEND, is vulnerable, and/or has a social worker.

### **LAC and PLAC**

Children most commonly become looked after because of abuse and/or neglect. Because of this, they can be at potentially greater risk in relation to safeguarding. PLAC, also known as care leavers, can also remain vulnerable after leaving care.

The governing board will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep LAC and PLAC safe. This includes ensuring that the appropriate staff have the information they need, such as:

- Looked after legal status, i.e. whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents, or on an interim or full care order.
- Contact arrangements with parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the pupil.

### **LGBTQ+ pupils**

- The fact that a pupil may be LGBTQ+ is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm; however, staff will be aware that LGBTQ+ pupils can be targeted by other individuals. Staff will also be aware that, in some cases, a pupil who is perceived by others to be LGBTQ+ (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as pupils who identify as LGBTQ+.
- Staff will also be aware that the risks to these pupils can be compounded when they do not have a trusted adult with whom they can speak openly with. Staff will endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced by these pupils and provide a safe space for them to speak out and share any concerns they have.

## **35. Safer recruitment**

35.1 An enhanced DBS check with barred list information will be undertaken for all staff members engaged in regulated activity. A person will be considered to be in 'regulated activity' if, as a result of their work, they:

- Are responsible on a daily basis for the care or supervision of children.
- Regularly work in the school at times when children are on the premises.
- Regularly come into contact with children under 18 years of age.

35.2 The DfE's [DBS Workforce Guides](#) will be consulted when determining whether a position fits the child workforce criteria.

### **Pre-employment checks**

35.3 The governing board will assess the suitability of prospective employees by:

- Verifying the candidate's identity, preferably from the most current photographic ID and proof of address except where, for exceptional reasons, none is available.
- Obtaining a certificate for an enhanced DBS check with barred list information where the person will be engaged in regulated activity.
- Obtaining a separate barred list check if an individual will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available.
- Checking that a candidate to be employed as a teacher is not subject to a prohibition order issued by the Secretary of State, using the TRA Teacher Services' System.
- Verifying the candidate's mental and physical fitness to undertake their working responsibilities, including asking relevant questions about disability and health to establish whether they have the physical and mental capacity for the specific role.
- Checking the person's right to work in the UK. If there is uncertainty about whether an individual needs permission to work in the UK, the advice set out on the Gov.UK website will be followed.
- If the person has lived or worked outside the UK, making any further checks that the school considers appropriate; this includes checking for any teacher sanctions or restrictions that an EEA professional regulating authority has imposed.
- Checking professional experience, QTS and qualifications as appropriate using Teacher Services.

35.4 An enhanced DBS certificate will be obtained from candidates before or as soon as practicable after appointment. An online update check may be undertaken through the DBS update service if an applicant has subscribed to it and gives their permission.

#### **Internal candidates**

35.5 References from internal candidates will always be scrutinised before appointment.

#### **ITT candidates**

35.6 Where applicants for ITT are salaried by the school, the school will ensure that enhanced DBS checks with barred list information are carried out.

35.7 Written confirmation will be obtained to ensure that an enhanced DBS certificate and barred list check has been carried out for all fee-funded trainees.

#### **Governors**

35.8 An enhanced DBS check will be carried out for each member of the governing board.

#### **Those who have lived or worked outside of the UK**

35.9 For those who have lived or worked outside of the UK, additional checks regarding teacher sanctions or restrictions will be conducted, this includes checking for any teacher sanctions or restrictions that an EEA professional regulating authority has imposed.

#### **Barred list check**

35.10 An enhanced DBS check may be requested for anyone working in school that is not in regulated activity but does not have a barred list check.

- 35.11 If there are concerns about an applicant, an enhanced DBS check with barred list information may be requested, even if they have worked in regulated activity in the three months prior to appointment.
- 35.12 Written information about their previous employment history will be obtained from candidates and the appropriate checks undertaken to ensure information is not contradictory or incomplete.

### **References**

- 35.13 References will be obtained directly from referees and scrutinised, with all concerns satisfactorily resolved prior to confirmation of employment.
- 35.14 References will only be accepted from a senior person and not from a colleague.
- 35.15 References will be sought on all short-listed candidates, including internal ones, before an interview and checked on receipt to ensure that all specific questions were answered satisfactorily.
- 35.16 References will be obtained prior to interviews taking place and discussed during interviews.
- 35.17 Open testimonials will not be considered.
- 35.18 Information about past disciplinary actions or allegations will be considered carefully when assessing an applicant's suitability for a post.
- 35.19 Information sourced directly from a candidate or online source will be carefully vetted to ensure they originate from a credible source.

### **Volunteers**

- 35.20 No volunteer will be left unsupervised with a pupil or allowed to work in regulated activity until the necessary checks have been obtained.
- 35.21 An enhanced DBS certificate with barred list check will be obtained for all new volunteers in regulated activity that will regularly teach or look after children on an unsupervised basis or provide personal care on a one-off basis.
- 35.22 Personal care includes helping a child with eating and drinking for reasons of illness, or care in connection with toileting, washing, bathing and dressing for reasons of age, illness or disability.
- 35.23 A supervised volunteer who regularly teaches or looks after children is not in regulated activity.
- 35.24 The school will obtain an enhanced DBS certificate with barred list check for existing volunteers that provide pastoral care.
- 35.25 Unless there is cause for concern, the school will not request any new DBS certificates with barred list check for existing volunteers that have already been checked.
- 35.26 A risk assessment will be undertaken for volunteers not engaged in regulated activity when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check.

### **Associate members**

- 35.27 Associate members (i.e. individuals that are appointed by the governing board to serve on one or more committees) will not be required to obtain enhanced DBS checks.



## **Contractors**

- 35.28 The school will ensure that any contractor or employee of the contractor working on the premises has been subject to the appropriate level of DBS check.
- 35.29 Checks will be conducted to ensure that the contractor presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.
- 35.30 Contractors without a DBS check will be supervised if they will have contact with children. The identity of the contractor will be checked upon their arrival at the school.

## **Data retention**

- 35.31 DBS certificates will be securely destroyed as soon as practicable, but not retained for longer than six months from receipt.
- 35.32 A copy of the other documents used to verify the successful candidate's identity, right to work and required qualifications will be kept for the personnel file. The personnel file will be held for the duration of the employee's employment plus six years.

## **Referral to the DBS**

- 35.33 The school will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed a child or poses a risk of harm to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed an offence and has been removed from working in regulated activity. The duty will also apply in circumstances where an individual is deployed to another area of work that is not in regulated activity or they are suspended.

## **Ongoing suitability**

- 35.34 Following appointment, consideration will be given to staff and volunteers' ongoing suitability – to prevent the opportunity for harm to children or placing children at risk.

## **36. Single central record (SCR)**

- 36.1 The school keeps an SCR which records all staff, including supply staff and teacher trainees on salaried routes, who work at the school.
- 36.2 The following information is recorded on the SCR:
- An identity check
  - A barred list check
  - An enhanced DBS check
  - A prohibition from teaching check
  - A check of professional qualifications
  - A check to determine the individual's right to work in the UK
  - Additional checks for those who have lived or worked outside of the UK
- 36.3 For agency and third-party supply staff, the school will also record whether written confirmation from the employment business supplying the member of staff has been received which indicates that all the necessary checks have been conducted and the date that confirmation was received.
- 36.4 If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the SCR.

## 37. Staff suitability

- 37.1 All centres providing care for pupils under the age of eight must ensure that staff and volunteers working in these settings are not disqualified from doing so under the Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018.
- 37.2 A person may be disqualified if they:
- Have certain orders or other restrictions placed upon them.
  - Have committed certain offences.
- 37.3 All staff members are required to sign the declaration form provided in the appendices of this policy confirming that they are not disqualified from working in a schooling environment.
- 37.4 A disqualified person will not be permitted to continue working at the school, unless they apply for and are granted a waiver from Ofsted. The school will provide support with this process.

## 38. Training

Staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be updated on a **termly** basis and/or whenever there is a change in legislation.

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- The Child-on-child Abuse Policy and procedures.
- The Staff Code of Conduct.
- Part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) (or Annex A, if appropriate).
- The Behaviour Policy.
- The Children Absent from Education Policy, including the safeguarding response to children who are absent from education.
- Appropriate child protection and safeguarding training, including online safety training – which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL and deputy DSLs.

All staff members will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually. Training will cover, at a minimum:

- The issues surrounding sexual violence and sexual harassment.
- Contextual safeguarding.
- How to keep LAC and PLAC safe.
- CCE and the need to refer cases to the National Referral Mechanism.
- Updated online safety training.

Staff will receive opportunities to contribute towards and inform the safeguarding arrangements in the school.

The DSL and deputy DSLs will undergo child protection and safeguarding training, and update this training at least every two years. The DSL and deputy DSLs will also obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses, ensuring they keep up-to-date with any developments relevant to their role. This will include training to understand:

- The assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and CSCS referral arrangements.
- How LAs conduct child protection case conferences and a child protection review conferences, to enable the DSL to attend and contribute to these effectively when required.
- The importance of providing information and support to CSCS.
- The lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have.
- How to be alert to the specific needs of children in need, pupils with SEND and/or relevant health conditions, and young carers.
- The importance of internal and external information sharing.
- The Prevent duty.
- The risks associated with online safety, including the additional risks faced online by pupils with SEND.

### **39. Monitoring and review**

- 39.1 This policy is reviewed annually by the DSL.
- 39.2 Any changes made to this policy by the DSL will be communicated to all members of staff.
- 39.3 All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme.

### **Staff Disqualification Declaration**

Name of school:
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Name of staff member:	Position:	
Orders and other restrictions		Yes/No
Have any orders or other determinations related to childcare been made in respect of you?		
Have any orders or other determinations related to childcare been made in respect of a child in your care?		
Have any orders or other determinations been made which prevent you from being registered in relation to childcare, children's homes or fostering?		
Are there any other relevant orders, restrictions or prohibitions in respect of you as set out in Schedule 1 of the Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018?		
Are you barred from working with children by the DBS?		
Are you prohibited from teaching?		
Specified and statutory offences		
Have you ever been cautioned, reprimanded, given a warning for or convicted of:		
• Any offence against or involving a child?		
• Any violent or sexual offence against an adult?		
• Any offence under The Sexual Offences Act 2003?		
• Any other relevant offence?		
Have you ever been cautioned, reprimanded for or convicted of a similar offence in another country?		
Provision of information		
If you have answered yes to any of the questions above, provide details below. You may provide this information separately, but you must do so without delay.		
Details of the order restriction, conviction or caution:		
The date(s) of the above:		
The relevant court(s) or body/bodies:		
<b>You should also provide a copy of the relevant order, caution, conviction, etc. In relation to cautions/convictions, a DBS Certificate may be provided.</b>		
Declaration		
In signing this form, I confirm that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and that:		

- I understand my responsibilities to safeguard children.
- I understand that I must notify my headteacher immediately of anything that affects my suitability to work within the school. This includes any cautions, warnings, convictions, orders or other determinations made in respect of me that would render me disqualified from working with children.

Signed:

Print name:

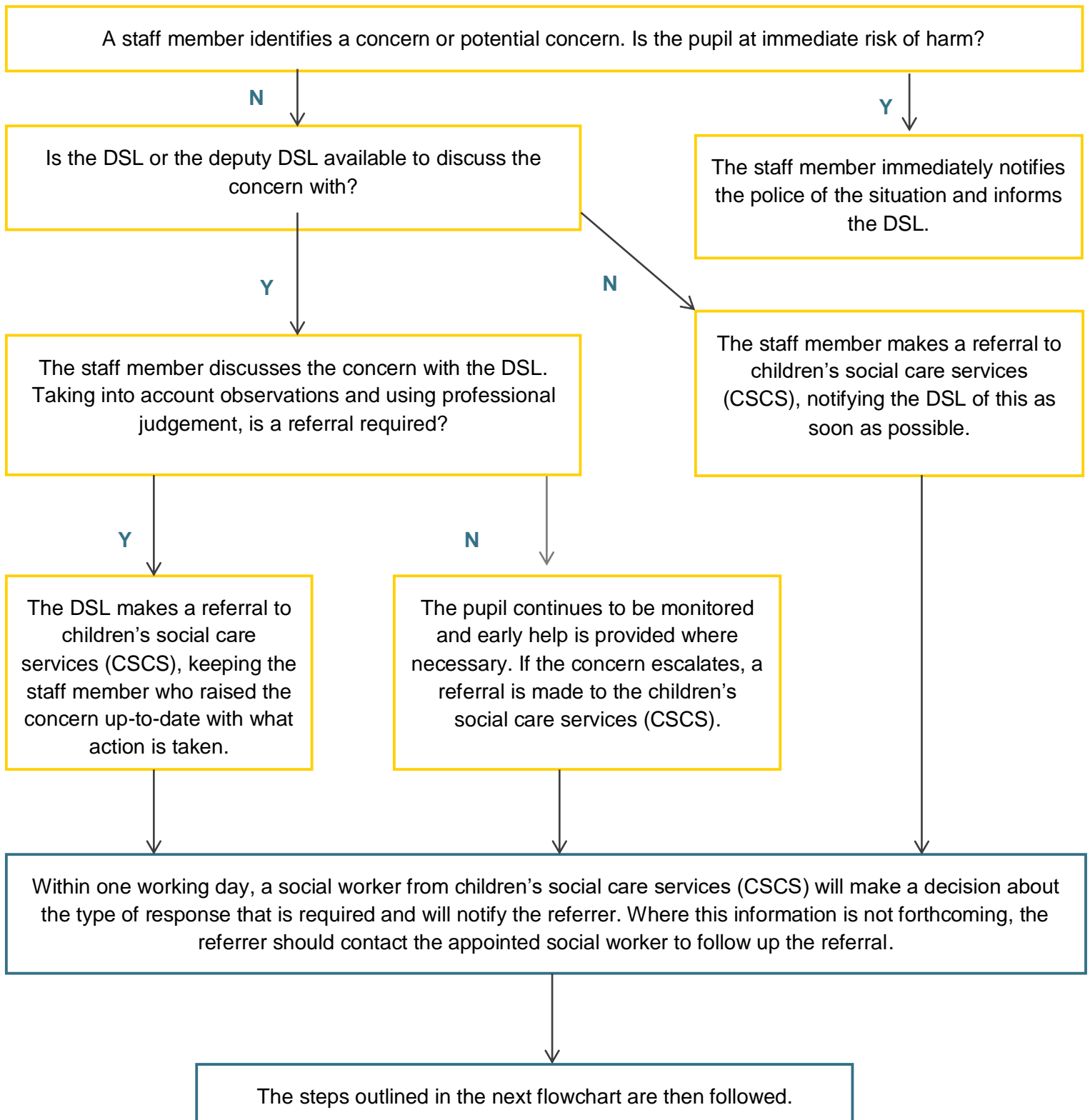
Date:

# Safeguarding Reporting Process

The process outlined within the first section should be followed where a staff member has a safeguarding concern about a child. Where a referral has been made, the process outlined in the 'After a referral is made' section should be followed.

The actions taken by the school are outlined in yellow, whereas actions taken by another agency are outlined in blue.

## Before a referral is made



## After a referral is made

Once a referral has been made, a social worker from children's social care services (CSCS) will notify the referrer that a decision has been made and one of the following responses will be actioned.

The pupil is in need of immediate protection.

Where the pupil is at risk of significant harm but is not in immediate danger, a strategy discussion is held.

No formal assessment is needed.

Where appropriate to do so, the DSL and staff member who raised the concern may be consulted during these stages to ensure that all areas of concern are addressed.

The DSL supports the initial staff member to liaise with other agencies to arrange an early help assessment and appropriate support.

Appropriate emergency action is taken by the social worker, police or NSPCC.

A Child in Need assessment is completed within 45 working days.

Within 15 working days of the strategy discussion, an initial child protection conference is held.

A child protection plan is potentially required.

The type of support needed is identified, arranged through multi-agency liaison and provided effectively.

Staff keep the pupil's circumstances under review and re-refer if appropriate to ensure circumstances improve – the pupil's best interests always come first.

If the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the DSL should press for re-consideration to ensure their concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

## Contacts and Advice

### Expert organisations

- [Barnardo's](#)
- [Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#)
- [NSPCC](#)
- [Rape Crisis](#)
- [University of Bedfordshire: Contextual Safeguarding](#)
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

### Support for victims

- [Anti-Bullying Alliance](#)
- [MoJ Victim Support](#)
- [Rape Crisis](#)
- [The Survivor's Trust](#)
- [Victim Support](#)

### Toolkits

- [Brook](#)
- [NSPCC](#)
- [Safeguarding Unit, Farrer and Co, and Carlene Firmin, MBE, University of Bedfordshire](#)

### Further information on confidentiality and information sharing

- [Gillick Competency Fraser Guidelines](#)
- [Government Information Sharing Advice](#)
- [Information Commissioner's Office: Education](#)
- [NSPCC: Things to Know and Consider](#)

### Further information on sexting

- [UK Council for Child Internet Safety: Sexting Advice](#)
- [London Grid for Learning – Collection of Advice](#)

### Support for parents

- [Parentzone](#)
- [Parentsafe – London Grid for Learning](#)
- [CEOP Thinkuknow – Challenging Harmful Sexual Attitudes and their Impact](#)
- [CEOP Thinkuknow – Supporting Positive Sexual Behaviour](#)



## Domestic abuse

Children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse and/or violence at home where it occurs between family members. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse (abuse in intimate personal relationships between children) and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. It can be physical, sexual, financial, psychological or emotional. It can also include ill treatment that isn't physical, as well as witnessing the ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects.

Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexuality or background, and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home. Children who witness domestic abuse are also victims.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long-lasting emotional and psychological impact on children and affect their health, wellbeing, development and ability to learn.

If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any children in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the key adult in school (usually the designated safeguarding lead) before the child or children arrive at school the following day. **This is the procedure where police forces are part of [Operation Encompass](#)**

The DSL will provide support according to the child's needs and update records about their circumstances.