



Haven High Academy

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy 2019

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This policy must be read in conjunction with the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children's Board Code of Practice. This document is now on the LSCB website, accessed via www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/lscb.

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Statement of intent

Haven High Academy 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.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's health or development
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- undertaking that role so as to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.

The curriculum plays a preventive role in preparing children and young people for their future responsibilities as adults, parents and citizens.

Through their day to day contact with pupils, and direct work with families, education staff have a crucial role to play in helping identify welfare concerns, and indicators of possible abuse or neglect at an early stage. They should refer those concerns to the appropriate organisation, normally LA children's social care, contributing to the assessment of a child's needs and, where appropriate, to ongoing action to meet those needs. When a child has special educational needs, or is disabled, schools will have important information about the child's level of understanding and the most effective means of communicating with the child. They will also be well placed to give a view on the impact of treatment or intervention on the child's care or behaviour. (Working Together to Safeguard Children – 2006)

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 designated safeguarding lead (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: João Amaral, Deputy Headteacher Pastoral Support, DSL & DLACT, joao.amaral@bwaf.net 01205 311979 option 2. In the absence of the DSL, child protection matters will be dealt with by Matthew Van Lier, Head of Academy, matthew.vanlier@bwaf.net 01205 311979 option 2.

Trust Safeguarding Lead: Dina Nicholson, dina.nicholson@bwaf.net 07519 054721

The Governing body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our academy to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.

We recognise that all adults, including parents, temporary staff¹, volunteers and governors, have a full and active part to play in protecting our learners from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern.

All staff believe that our academy should provide a caring, positive safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child.

The aims of this policy are:

- To support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence.
- To provide an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, and feel confident, and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties, believing they will be effectively listened to.
- To raise the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse
- To provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the academy, contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those children.
- To emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff.
- To develop a structured procedure within the academy to be followed by all members of the academy community in cases of suspected abuse.
- To develop and promote effective working relationships with other agencies, especially the Police and Social Care.
- To ensure that all staff working within our academy who have substantial access to children have been checked as to their suitability,

It is essential that staff must have read the following documents in relation to Child Protection: Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2018) Staff Code of Conduct Safeguarding Policy This policy also links to:

Behaviour for Learning

Anti-bullying Policy

Attendance Policy/CME

First Aid Policy

Sex and Relationships Education Policy

e-Safety Policy

Inappropriate Use of Social Media Policy

Safer Recruitment Policy

Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing)

Health & Safety Policy

PSHEE Policy

Drugs Code

Physical Intervention Policy

Acceptable Use of ICT Policy

Recruitment and Selection Policy

Intimate Care Policy

Signed by:

_____ Headteacher

Date: _____

_____ Chair of governors

Date: _____

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’ 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’ (2017), 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. Wherever the word “staff” is used, it covers ALL staff on site, including ancillary supply and self-employed staff, contractors, volunteers working with children etc., and governors

including verification of their identity, qualifications, and a satisfactory DBS check (according to guidance and a central record is kept for audit.

2. Legal framework

2.1. This policy has been created with due regard to all relevant legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

Legislation

Children Act 1989

Children Act 2004

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

The Education (School Teachers’ Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

Sexual Offences Act 2003

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Data Protection Act 2018

[Schools providing education to pupils under the age of eight only] The Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018

Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019

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) ‘Keeping children safe in education’

- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'

2.2. Other relevant school policies include:

CME / Attendance
E-Safety
Social networking
Confidentiality/Data protection
H+S
First Aid
Equality and Diversity
Safer Recruitment
Staff well being
Code of conduct - staff
Concerns and complaints
SEND policy
Educational visits
Anti bullying and racism
Behaviour
Intimate care/emotional well being
LAC
Sex education
Code of conduct – pupils
Care and Control/physical intervention
Visitors
PSHE

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1. The governing board 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' (2018).
- 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 which allow them to share 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, and the timelines for their local safeguarding children boards (LSCBs) to transition to the new system – including the governing board itself, the SLT and DSL.
- Make sure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting preemployment 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+.
- 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 peer-on-peer 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 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.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for pupils who go missing from school, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify any risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation, and prevent the risk of their disappearance in future.
- 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.

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 Policy, part one of the Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) (2018) guidance, Code of Conduct Policy and Behaviour for Learning Policy (students), the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education, online safety training, and the identity of the DSL and any deputies.

3.3. The DSL has a duty to:

Refer all cases of suspected abuse to Lincolnshire children's social care services (CSC), the LA designated officer (LADO) for child protection concerns, the DBS, and the police in cases where a crime has been committed.

Refer cases of radicalisation to the Channel programme.

Liaise with the headteacher to inform him/her of safeguarding issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.

Liaise with the deputy DSL(s) to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.

Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff members on matters of safeguarding by liaising with relevant agencies.

Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention.

Support staff members in liaising with other agencies and setting up inter-agency assessment where early help is deemed appropriate.

Keep cases of early help under constant review and refer them to the CSC if the situation does not appear to be improving.

Have a working knowledge of how LAs conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.

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.

Be alert to the specific requirements of children in need, including those with SEND and young carers.

Keep detailed, accurate and secure records of concerns and referrals. These are kept securely, confidentially and separate from the learner records, until the child's 25th birthday and are copied onto the child's next academy or college. Ensuring that the existence of the file is marked on learner records

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.

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.

Hold the details of the LA personal advisor and liaise with them as necessary.

Providing, with the Head of Academy, an annual report for the governing body, detailing any changes to the policy and procedures; training undertaken by the DSL, and by all staff and governors; number and type of incidents/cases, and number of children on the child protection register (anonymised)

3.4. The designated teacher 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 peer-on-peer 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 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 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 Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns, where necessary.

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 the expected timeline for its LSCB to fully transition to new system of three safeguarding partners.
- 4.3. The school will work with CSCS, 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 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 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.

5.3. 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

5.4. All members of staff will be aware of the indicators of peer-on-peer abuse, such as those in relation to bullying, gender-based violence, sexual assaults and sexting.

5.5. All staff will be aware of the necessary procedures to follow to prevent peer-on-peer abuse, as outlined in the school's Anti-Bullying Policy.

5.6. 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.

5.7. Staff members will be aware of the effects of a pupil witnessing an incident of abuse, such as witnessing domestic violence at home.

5.8. We recognise that the academy plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children by providing children with good lines of communication with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.

The academy community will therefore:

Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to.

Include regular consultation with children e.g. through annual safety questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying week, asking children to report whether they have had happy/sad lunchtimes/playtimes.

Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the academy whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.

Include safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHEE, opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, e-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training. Also transition week in July for those Year 6 children planning to attend Haven High Academy the following September is aimed at preparing them for the secondary academy taking into account independent travel and personal safety.

Ensure that all staff are made aware of the academy guidance on their personal use of social media and mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of social media and mobile technologies and their associated risks.

6. Types of abuse and neglect (see also Appendix A)

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 which 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 which 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 penetrative assault, such as 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 which 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. Female genital mutilation (FGM) (see also appendix B)

- 7.1. For the purpose of this policy, “**female genital mutilation**”, commonly referred to as FGM, is defined as the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or any other injury to the female genital organs.
- 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 it is important for staff to 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:

- The risk of FGM increases 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. It is important that staff are 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 CSC as appropriate.
- 7.11. FGM is also included in the definition of 'honour-based' violence (HBV), 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 HBV are forms of abuse and will be treated and escalated as such.
- 7.13. Staff will be alert to the signs of HBV, including concerns that a child is at risk of HBV, or has already suffered from HBV, and 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 HBV, 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 CSC, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit.

9. Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and County Lines - CHILD EXPLOITATION

- 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:
 - a) In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
 - b) 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

School staff members are aware of and look for the key indicators of CSE; these are as follows:

- Going missing for periods of time or regularly going home late
- Regularly missing lessons
- Appearing with unexplained gifts and new possessions
- Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Undergoing mood swings or drastic changes in emotional wellbeing
- Displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant
- Displaying changes in emotional wellbeing
- Misusing drugs or alcohol
- underage sexual activity;
- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour;
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex;
- repeat sexually transmitted infections;
- in girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage;

receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources;
having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile;
having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs);
changes in the way they dress;
going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends;
seen at known places of concern;
moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are;
getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults;
having older boyfriends or girlfriends;
contact with known perpetrators;
involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations;
hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers;
associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation;
recruiting other young people to exploitative situations;
truancy, exclusion, disengagement with academy, opting out of education altogether;
unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual);
mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress;
self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders;
drug or alcohol misuse;
getting involved in crime;
police involvement, police records;
involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership;
injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

County lines criminal activity

- 9.4. County lines criminal activity refers to drug networks or gangs grooming and exploiting children to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban areas, rural areas and market and seaside towns.
- 9.5. Staff will be made aware of pupils with missing episodes who may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs.

9.6. Staff members who suspect a pupil may be vulnerable to, or involved in, this activity will immediately report all concerns to the DSL.

9.7. The DSL will consider referral to the National Referral Mechanism on a case-by-case basis.

Referring cases

In Lincolnshire there is now one process for referring cases of CSE or County Lines. The process is for exploitation of any kind and therefore Lincolnshire Local Authority have a process where CSE or County Lines, or the risk of it, is suspected, staff will discuss the case with the dedicated member of staff for child protection and complete necessary risk assessments. If after discussion a concern still remains, local safeguarding procedures will be triggered, including referral to the LA.

Support

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

Child Exploitation Screening Tool

- Replaces CSE Risk Assessment
- Completed by professionals if they have concerns that a child is at risk or experiencing child sexual or criminal exploitation.
- Should be completed with the child/ young person- if this is not possible, professional should complete with known concerns.
- Link to LSCB website, for CE Screening Tool and Supporting documents:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/lscb/professionals/child-exploitation/133320.article>

Weekly MACE Meetings

- Multi agency representation (not case holders)
- Agenda -Determined by information submitted on the Child Exploitation Screening Tool, intelligence submitted through Operation Insignia, missing persons reports and case management systems.
- This information will be analysed and a risk assessment undertaken.
- Attending agencies will identify actions their agency will undertake and/ or the involved professionals to disrupt the potential exploitation and add to the safety and protection of the child/ young person.
- Relevant information will be shared with identified, involved professionals.

- Any actions and recommendations should be included in the child/ young person's current plan.
- **Strategic MACE Meeting**
- Multi agency, 6 weekly meeting, attended by Senior Managers.
- Agenda - themes identified by the Weekly MACE.
- Enable's a coordinated Multi-Agency Approach to tackling Child Exploitation.
- **Safeguarding** -The CE Screening Tool and MACE meetings will not replace any of the existing partnership arrangements, including safeguarding.

- **SAFE team** – Team is no longer in operation. All references to the SAFE team within any existing multi-agency processes should cease with immediate effect.
- If you have any queries, or require any further support please contact Amy Lawson - Missing/ CE Coordinator, Amy.Lawson@lincolnshire.gov.uk, Tel: 07584339001

10. Homelessness

- 10.1. The DSL and deputy(s) will be aware of the contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so that concerns over homelessness can be raised as early as possible.
- 10.2. 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”
- 10.3. Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSC where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

10.4. For 16- and 17-year-olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to children's services will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

11. Pupils with family members in prison

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

11.2. 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.

12. Pupils required to give evidence in court

12.1. 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.

12.2. Pupils will also be provided with the booklet '[Going to Court and being a witness](#)' from HM Courts and Tribunals Service where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

13. Contextual safeguarding

13.1. 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.

13.2. Assessment of pupils' behaviour will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

13.3. The school will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSC.

14. Preventing radicalisation

14.1. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school's wider safeguarding duties.

14.2. The school will actively assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism.

- 14.3. Staff will be alert to changes in pupils' behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection.
- 14.4. 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.
- 14.5. 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.
- 14.6. 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

- 14.7. 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. The DSL will hold formal training sessions with all members of staff to ensure they are aware of the risk indicators and their duties regarding preventing radicalisation.

Risk indicators

- 14.8. Indicators of an identity crisis:

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

- 14.9. Indicators of a personal crisis:

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

14.10. Indicators of vulnerability through personal circumstances:

- 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

14.11. Indicators of vulnerability through unmet aspirations:

- Perceptions of injustice
- Feelings of failure
- Rejection of civic life

14.12. Indicators of vulnerability through criminality:

- Experiences of dealing with the police
- Involvement with criminal groups

Making a judgement

14.13. 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 crime?
- 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?

14.14. 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.

14.15. Any member of staff who identifies such concerns, as a result of observed behaviour or reports of conversations, will report these to the DSL.

14.16. 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

14.17. 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.

14.18. 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.

14.19. The DSL will also support any staff making referrals to the Channel programme.

14.20. 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.

14.21. 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.

14.22. 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 CSC, or where the individual is already known to CSC.

Building children's resilience

14.23. 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

14.24. The school will utilise the following resources:

- 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

15. A child missing from education

15.1. Refer to Attendance Policy and Child Missing in Education

16. Pupils with SEND

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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

16.3. When reporting concerns or making referrals for pupils with SEND, the above factors will always be taken into consideration.

16.4. 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.

17. Alternative provision

17.1. The school will remain responsible for a pupil's welfare during their time at an alternative provider.

17.2. 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.

18. Work experience

18.1. When a pupil is sent on work experience, the school will ensure that the provider has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place.

19. Homestay exchange visits

School-arranged homestays in UK

19.1. Where the school is arranging for a visiting child to be provided with care and accommodation in the UK in the home of a family to which the child is not related, the responsible adults are considered to be in regulated activity for the period of the stay.

19.2. In such cases, the school is the regulated activity provider; therefore, the school will obtain all the necessary information required, including a DBS enhanced certificate with barred list information, to inform its assessment of the suitability of the responsible adults.

19.3. Where criminal record information is disclosed, the school will consider, alongside all other information, whether the adult is a suitable host.

19.4. In addition to the responsible adults, the school will consider whether a DBS enhanced certificate should be obtained for anyone else aged over 16 in the household.

School-arranged homestays abroad

19.5. The school will liaise with partner schools to discuss and agree the arrangements in place for the visit.

19.6. The school will consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether to contact the relevant foreign embassy or High Commission of the country in question to ascertain what checks may be possible in respect of those providing homestay outside of the UK.

19.7. The school will use its professional judgement to assess whether the arrangements are appropriate and sufficient to safeguard every child involved in the exchange.

19.8. Pupils will be provided with emergency contact details to use where an emergency occurs or a situation arises that makes them feel uncomfortable.

Privately arranged homestays

19.9. Where a parent or pupil arranges their own homestay, this is a private arrangement and the school is not the regulated activity provider.

20. Private fostering

Private fostering is when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) is cared for by someone who is not their parent or a 'close relative'. This is a **private** arrangement made between a parent and a carer, for 28 days or more

20.1. 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.

21. Concerns about a pupil

- 21.1. 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.
- 21.2. 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 28](#) of this policy.
- 21.3. Where the DSL is not available to discuss the concern with, staff members will contact the deputy DSL with the matter.
- 21.4. If a referral is made about a child by anyone other than the DSL, the DSL will be informed as soon as possible.
- 21.5. 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.
- 21.6. Staff are required to monitor a referral if they do not receive information from the LA regarding what action is necessary for the pupil.
- 21.7. 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.
- 21.8. 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.
- 21.9. 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 a **locked cabinet in a locked office**
- 21.10. If a pupil is in immediate danger, a referral will be made to CSC and/or the police immediately.
- 21.11. If a pupil has committed a crime, such as sexual violence, the police will be notified without delay.
- 21.12. 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.
- 21.13.** 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.

21.14. 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.

21.15. Child needing immediate medical treatment:

If a child comes to the academy in need of immediate medical treatment, they should initially be taken to the academy's designated first aider where appropriate action will be taken. This may involve:

- A call or delivery to the local health centre.
- Delivery to hospital.
- Call to emergency services.
- If in the judgement of the DSL, there are indications that the cause of the problem may be related to child abuse, the medical professionals must be informed. The DSL must refer the case to Social Care (see procedures below). Provision of medical treatment should not be delayed by attempts to contact the parent or guardian in advance and in some cases of suspected child abuse it would be inappropriate to alert parents (see below).

Child about whom there is a suspicion of possible abuse but no need for immediate medical treatment:

- If it is believed that a child may be suffering, or may be at risk of suffering significant harm, even in the absence of any physical evidence, this should be brought to the attention of the statutory child protection services immediately.
- The DSL should make a referral to Social Care via the Children's Services Customer Centre on 01522 782111.
- It is good practice for professionals to discuss any concerns they have with the family and, where possible, to seek the family's agreement to making a referral to Social Care. Full details of any such conversation should be recorded using the Early Help Assessment form or the Academy's own referral forms. However, there are exceptional circumstances where such discussion and agreement-seeking would place the child at increased risk of significant harm. In these circumstances it can be appropriate to refer without agreement from the family, although Social Care will subsequently disclose the source of the referral to the family. In cases where a professional is acting in good faith on third party

information it may not be appropriate for Social Care to reveal the source of the referral. In either event, Social Care will advise the professional of their decision on this point.

Other factors relevant to the decision to refer without prior discussion with the family include:

- Issues of staff safety.
- The risk of destroying evidence.
- The likelihood of children or other family members being intimidated.
- The possibility of an increased risk of domestic violence.
- The possibility of the family moving to avoid professional scrutiny.

NB Teachers must not themselves take any further action although if a parent, guardian or other individual volunteers information this should be recorded.

On referral to Social Care the DSL needs to be clear about:

- The nature of the concerns.
- How and why they have arisen.
- What appear to be the needs of the child and family, including any special needs arising from cultural, physical, psychological, medical or other factors.
- If known, what other agencies and professionals are involved with the child and family.
- His/her expectations of Social Care.
- The action to be taken by Social Care upon receipt of the referral.
- The action to be taken, and by whom, if any agreed plan is not carried out.

- **All verbal communications should be confirmed by using the Safeguarding Referral Form to be sent by the Academy's bwaf.net email account to the area FAST team as advised by CSC at time of referral.**

Additional requirements:

- The DSL should keep handwritten records, timed, dated and signed, of any signs of abuse, neglect or any other injury and of any action taken. He/she should record the circumstances which caused the concern and indicate any visible injuries by way of a description and rough sketch – no photograph should be taken except by the police and/or Social care if appropriate. Any explanation or comments made by the child or their carer, need to be recorded in their exact words if possible. It should also be recorded whether or not the family have been informed of the reasons for the concern and the actions taken by the DSL.
- It is not the responsibility of academy staff to investigate suspicions of child abuse but to pass on all relevant information to Social Care via the Customer Service Centre (CSC). Any investigations conducted by the school are potentially detrimental to the formal investigative process and ultimately to the safety of the child in question.
- Where others, such as Education Welfare Officers, Youth Workers or Educational Psychologists are involved, the DSL should check with them to see if they have any concerns. Their comments should be noted and passed on with the referral to Social Care. The designated teacher can also check whether the child is subject to a Child Protection Plan by contacting the Child Protection and Reviewing Unit on 01522 554061. This action does not constitute a referral.
- Following a Child Protection Investigation where the concerns are substantiated and the child is judged to be at continuing risk of harm, Social Care may convene a Child Protection Conference. It is expected that the DSL will attend and provide a written report. If they are unable to attend for unavoidable reasons, or send a representative, they should submit the written report in the format provided by the LA (contact the Child Protection Team for details). It is essential that schools are represented at conference, and any subsequent Core Group Meetings and that they actively participate in any Child Protection Plan for children on their school roll.
- If, following an Initial Investigation, concerns are substantiated but the child is not judged to be at continuing risk of significant harm, then Social Care may decide that a plan for the child's future safety and welfare can be implemented without the need to convene a Child Protection Conference. If the DSL still has serious concerns that a child may not otherwise be adequately safeguarded, he/she can request that Social Care convene a Child Protection Conference. Any such request needs to seek the support of the Education's Safeguarding Children Officer (see below).

- Section C of the Code of Practice describes more fully Child Protection Conferences, Core Groups and Reviews.
- All schools should have in place a contingency plan should the DSL be unavailable. In any event reporting suspicion of child abuse should not be delayed.
- Where any member of staff becomes aware of an allegation of child abuse made against a colleague Child Protection Procedures must be followed. The Chief Executive Officer must be notified or, where the allegation is against the Chief Executive Officer, the Chair of Governors must be informed. **All allegations of alleged or suspected abuse must be reported to Paul Fisher or Rachel Powis, Local Authority Designated Officers (LADO)**

This applies even where the nature of the alleged assault would normally meet the threshold applied to children and their own families. For example, a report of a child being smacked by a parent, with no injury caused, would unlikely to require any response from Police or Social Care. However, a similar report of a child being smacked by a teacher should be responded to because of:

- The vulnerability of children away from home
- The higher standards of conduct demanded by law and regulation of those caring for other people's children
- The position of trust enjoyed by such people

Full details of how to respond to an allegation made against a member of staff can be found in the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Code of Practice and in 'Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education 2006' published DFCSF, formally DfES. It is not the responsibility of the academy to investigate allegations made against staff. All allegations against members of staff or volunteers in the academy should be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (see below).

- Advice on any aspect of Child Protection can be sought from the Child Protection Team:
- Ruth Fox Safeguarding Children Officer for Schools 01522 554689
- Advice regarding allegations against staff and volunteers in school can be sought from:

22. Early help

- 22.1. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life.
- 22.2. Any pupil may benefit from early help, but in particular staff will be alert to the potential need for early help for pupils who:
- Are disabled and have specific additional needs.
 - 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.
- 22.3. Early help will also be used to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour to prevent escalation.
- 22.4. All staff will be made aware of the local early help process and understand their role in it. SEE Pathway Appendix H
- 22.5. The DSL will take the lead where early help is appropriate.

23. Managing referrals

- 23.1. The reporting and referral process outlined in [Appendix E](#) will be followed accordingly.

- 23.2. 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.
- 23.3. When making a referral to CSC or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.
- 23.4. 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.
- 23.5. 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.
- 23.6. 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.
- 23.7. 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 CSC.
- 23.8. Where CSC decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will give consideration to referring the incident again if it is believed that the pupil is at risk of harm.
- 23.9. Where CSC decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and the school agrees with this decision, the school will give consideration to the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support.
- 23.10. 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.
- 23.11. Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the pupil or others at potential risk of harm.
- 23.12. 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.

24. Concerns about staff members and safeguarding practices

- 24.1. If a staff member has concerns about another member of staff, it will be raised with the headteacher.
- 24.2. If the concern is with regards to the headteacher, it will be referred to the chair of governors.
- 24.3. 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 Confidential Reporting Policy.
- 24.4. 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).
- 24.5. Any allegations of abuse made against staff members will be dealt with in accordance with the school's Staff Code of Conduct and Complaints Procedure policies

25. Dealing with allegations of abuse against staff

- 25.1. All allegations will be dealt with in line with the schools Code of Conduct for Staff Policy.
- 25.2. Where an allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or resigns, the school will consider referring the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) for consideration for a prohibition order.
- 25.3. 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 CSC.
- 26.4 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.

26. Allegations of abuse against other pupils (peer-on-peer abuse)

Sexual harassment

- 26.1. Sexual harassment refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline. Sexual harassment violates a child'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. 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

26.2. 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

26.3. 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.
Full penetrative sex.

26.4. 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).

26.5. **YOUTH PRODUCED SEXUAL IMAGERY (SEXTING)**

We have a duty of care towards our pupils and an obligation to support them in being safe in the online world as well as the physical world.

There are a number of definitions of sexting but for the purposes of this policy sexting is simply defined as:

Images or videos generated

- by children under the age of 18, or
- of children under the age of 18 that are of a sexual nature or are indecent.

These images are shared between young people and/or adults via a mobile phone, handheld device or websites with people they may not even know.

Sexting or youth produced sexual imagery does not refer to one single activity: it can have multiple facets and activities, be connected to sexual pleasure and be linked to a 'normal' part of sexual development; however, something that transpires online can quickly spiral out of control as it becomes freely available in the public domain. It can then be transferred, forwarded, downloaded, uploaded and shared.

Any situations involving our pupils and youth produced sexual imagery are taken seriously as potentially being indicative of a wider safeguarding or child protection concern or as being problematic sexual behaviour. The understanding of children and young people around the potential implications of taking and/or sharing youth produced sexual imagery is likely to be influenced by the age and ability of the children involved. In some cases, children under 13 (and indeed older) may create youth produced sexual imagery as a result of age appropriate curiosity or risk-taking behaviour or simply due to naivety rather than any sexual intent.

We follow the guidance and principles in the document, 'Sexting in Schools & Colleges: Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people.'

All incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery will be responded to in line with the school's safeguarding and child protection Procedures and Social Media policy;

When an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery comes to the attention of the school community:

- The incident is referred to the DSL as soon as possible and recorded using the usual safeguarding recording system.
- The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff
- There should be subsequent interviews with the young people involved (if appropriate)
- Parents/carers should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm
- At any point in the process if there is a concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

Any direct disclosure by a young person should be taken very seriously. A young person who discloses they are the subject of sexual imagery is likely to be embarrassed and worried about the consequences. It is likely that disclosure in school is a last resort and they may have already tried to resolve the issue themselves.

Securing and handing over devices to the police

If any devices need to be seized and passed onto the police, then the device(s) should be confiscated and the police should be called. The device should be turned off and placed under lock and key until the police are able to come and retrieve it.

27. A preventative approach

- 27.1. In order to prevent peer-on-peer 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.

27.2. 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

27.3. Pupils are 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

27.4. 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”.

27.5. All staff will be aware that peer-on-peer 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.

27.6. 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.

27.7. LGBT children can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, children who are perceived to be LGBT, whether they are or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBT children. 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.

27.8. 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

27.9. If a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to CSC.

27.10. 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

27.11. 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

27.12. 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 CSC. The DSL will be aware of the local process for referrals to both CSC and the police.

27.13. 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.

27.14. 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

27.15. 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.

27.16. If the incident involves sexual images or videos held online, the [Internet Watch Foundation](#) will be consulted to have the material removed.

27.17. 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

- 27.18. 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.
- 27.19. 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 CSC where necessary. If staff are in any doubt, they will speak to the DSL.
- 27.20. 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.
- 27.21. 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.
- 27.22. 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

27.23. 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.

27.24. 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 CSC.

Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes – reports containing any such crimes will be passed to the police.

27.25. 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

27.26. 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.

27.27. 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

27.28. 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.

27.29. Risk assessments will consider:

The victim.

The alleged perpetrator.

Other children at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them.

27.30. Risk assessments will be recorded (either on paper or electronically) and kept under review.

Taking action following a disclosure

27.31. 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.

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

27.33. 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.

27.34. 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.

27.35. 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

27.36. 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 CSC or the police, the school will speak to the relevant agency to discuss informing the alleged perpetrator.

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

1. Managing internally
2. Providing early help
3. Referral to CSC
4. Reporting to the police

27.38. 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.

27.39. 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

27.40. 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

27.41. 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 escalation of sexual violence. See Appendix H

Referral to CSC

27.42. If a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger, the school will make a referral to CSC. 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 CSC.

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

27.44. The DSL will work closely with CSC to ensure that the school's actions do not jeopardise any investigation. Any related risk assessment will be used to inform all decisions.

27.45. If CSC 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.

27.46. If the school agrees with the decision made by CSC, they will consider the use of other support mechanisms such as early help, pastoral support and specialist support.

Reporting to the police

27.47. 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 CSC. The DSL and deputies will follow the local process for referral.

27.48. 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 CSC and any appropriate specialist agencies.

27.49. The Headteacher, in consultation with the DSL and the Local Governing Board, will agree 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.

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

27.51. 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

27.52. 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.

27.53. The school will work with CSC 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.

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

27.55. Where bail is deemed necessary, the school will work with CSC and the police to safeguard children – ensuring that the victim can continue in their normal routine and continue to receive a suitable education.

Managing delays in the criminal justice system

27.56. 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.

27.57. 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

27.58. 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.

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

27.60. 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.

27.61. 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

27.62. 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

27.63. 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.

27.64. 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.

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

27.66. 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.

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

27.68. 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.

27.69. 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

27.70. 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.

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

27.72. 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.

27.73. 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.

Disciplining the alleged perpetrator

27.74. 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.

27.75. 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 CSC will be consulted where necessary.

27.76. 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.

27.77. Disciplinary action and support can take place at the same time.

27.78. The school will be clear whether action taken is disciplinary, supportive or both.

Shared classes

27.79. 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.

27.80. 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.

27.81. 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.

27.82. 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.

27.83. 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.

27.84. 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

27.85. 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.

27.86. 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.

27.87. 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.

27.88. 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

27.89. Children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape and assault by penetration, will be provided with support.

27.90. 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.

27.91. 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.

27.92. 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.

28. Communication and confidentiality

- 28.1. All child protection and safeguarding concerns will be treated in the strictest of confidence in accordance with school data protection policies.
- 28.2. 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 what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents.
- 28.3. 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.
- 28.4. 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.
- 28.5. During 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.
- 28.6. 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.

Before doing so, the DSL will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others.

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.

- 28.7. Depending on the nature of a concern, the DSL will discuss the concern with the parents of the pupils involved.
- 28.8. Discussions with parents will not take place where they could potentially put a pupil at risk of harm.

- 28.9. 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.
- 28.10. 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.
- 28.11. External agencies will be invited to these discussions where necessary.
- 28.12. 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.
- 28.13. 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.

29. Online safety

- 29.1. As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, all pupils will be made aware of online risks and taught how to stay safe online.
- 29.2. Through training, all staff members will be made aware of the following:
- 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
- 29.3. The school will ensure that suitable filtering systems are in place to prevent children accessing terrorist and extremist material, in accordance with the school's Social Media Usage Guidance Policy.
- 29.4. The use of mobile phones by staff and pupils is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with the Mobile Phone Policy
- 29.5. The school will 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 regarding online teaching.

30. Mobile phone and camera safety

- Staff members will not use personal mobile phones or cameras when pupils are present.
- Staff may use mobile phones on school premises outside of working hours when no pupils are present.
- Staff may use mobile phones in the staffroom during breaks and non-contact time.
- Mobile phones will be safely stored and in silent mode whilst pupils are present.
- Staff will use their professional judgement in emergency situations.
- Staff may take mobile phones on trips, but they must only be used in emergencies and should not be used when pupils are present.
- Mobile devices will not be used to take images or videos of pupils or staff in **any** circumstances.
- The sending of inappropriate messages or images from mobile devices is strictly prohibited.
- Staff who do not adhere to this policy will face disciplinary action.
- ICT technicians and the e-safety officer will review and authorise any downloadable apps – no apps or programmes will be downloaded without express permission from an ICT technician or the e-safety officer.
- The school will adhere to the terms of the ICT Acceptable Use Policy at all times.
- Photographs and videos of pupils will be carefully planned before any activity with particular regard to consent and adhering to the Trust's GDPR Policy.
- The DPO will oversee the planning of any events where photographs and videos will be taken.
- Where photographs and videos will involve LAC pupils, 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 a pupil who is a LAC or who has been adopted, liaise with the pupil's social worker, carers or adoptive parents to assess the needs and risks associated with the pupil.
- Staff will report any concerns about another staff member's use of mobile phones to the DSL, following the procedures outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and the Complaints Procedure Policy.

Upskirting

- 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.

- 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.

- “Operating equipment” includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person’s knowledge, e.g. a motion activated camera.
- Upskirting will not be tolerated by the school.
- Any incidents of upskirting will be reported to the DSL who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

31. Sports clubs and extracurricular activities

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

32. Safer recruitment

- 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.

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

Pre-employment checks

- 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.
 - Confirming that an individual taking up a management position is not subject to a section 128 direction.
- 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

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

ITT candidates

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

- The trust requires enhanced DBS checks on all members of the academy trust, individual charity trustees, and the chair of the board of charity trustees. Before an individual becomes a trustee, the school will carry out an enhanced DBS check and confirm their identity. Where a trustee also engages in regulated activity, a barred list check will also be requested. An additional check is required for those in management positions, to ensure that they are not prohibited under section 128 provisions. Where a barred list check has been performed, the section 128 direction will also be shown and will not require a separate check. If the individual lives or has lived outside of the UK, consideration will be given as to further checks that may be necessary.

Those who have lived or worked outside of the UK

- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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

- References will be obtained directly from referees and scrutinised, with all concerns satisfactorily resolved prior to confirmation of employment.
- References will only be accepted from a senior person and not from a colleague.
- 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.
- References will be obtained prior to interviews taking place and discussed during interviews.
- Open testimonials will not be considered.
- Information about past disciplinary actions or allegations will be considered carefully when assessing an applicant's suitability for a post.
- Information sourced directly from a candidate or online source will be carefully vetted to ensure they originate from a credible source.

Volunteers

- No volunteer will be left unsupervised with a pupil or allowed to work in regulated activity until the necessary checks have been obtained.
- 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.
- 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.
- A supervised volunteer who regularly teaches or looks after children is not in regulated activity.
- The school will obtain an enhanced DBS certificate with barred list check for existing volunteers that provide pastoral care.
- 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.
- A risk assessment will be undertaken for volunteers not engaged in regulated activity when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check.

Contractors

- 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.

- Checks will be conducted to ensure that the contractor presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.
- 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

- DBS certificates will be securely destroyed as soon as practicable, but not retained for longer than six months from receipt.
- 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

- 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.

Ongoing suitability

- 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.

33. Single central record (SCR)

33.1. The school keeps an SCR which records all staff, including supply staff and teacher trainees on salaried routes, who work at the school.

33.2. The MAT holds a central SCR that is easily accessible to all who need to see it, including Ofsted.

33.3. All members of the proprietor body are also recorded on the SCR.

33.4. The following information is recorded on the SCR:

- An identity check
- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check

A prohibition from teaching check
Academies, free schools and independent schools only A section 128 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

- 33.5. For 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 of the necessary checks have been conducted and the date that confirmation was received.
- 33.6. If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the SCR.
- 33.7. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to a DBS check, the risk assessment will be recorded.

34. Training

- 34.1. Staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be regularly updated on a termly basis.
- 34.2. The induction training will cover:
- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
 - The Behavioural Policy
 - The Staff Behaviour Policy
 - The safeguarding response to children who go missing from education
 - The identity of the DSL and any deputies
 - The role of the DSL and deputy DSLs
- 34.3. All staff members will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually.
- 34.4. Training will cover, at a minimum:

The issues surrounding sexual violence and sexual harassment.
Contextual safeguarding.
How to keep previously LAC safe.
Child criminal exploitation and the need to refer cases to the National Referral Mechanism.

- 34.5. Staff will receive opportunities to contribute towards and inform the safeguarding arrangements in the school.
- 34.6. The DSL will undergo updated child protection training every two years, as well as additional training to refresh their skills and knowledge at regular intervals (at least annually) to allow them to keep up-to-date with any developments relevant to their role.
- 34.7. The DSL will also undergo biennial Prevent awareness training which will enable them to understand and support the school with regards to the Prevent duty and equip them with the knowledge needed to advise staff.
- 34.8. The DSL and their deputy(s) will undergo online safety training to help them recognise the additional risks that pupils with SEND face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation, to ensure they have the capability to support pupils with SEND to stay safe online
- 34.9. Online training will also be conducted for all staff members as part of the overall safeguarding approach.

35. Monitoring and review

- 35.1. This policy is reviewed annually by the DSL and the TSL
- 35.2. Any changes made to this policy by the TSL OR DSL will be communicated to all members of staff.
- 35.3. All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme.
- 35.4. The next scheduled review date for this policy is JULY 2020.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Recognising signs of child abuse

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children:

- The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong:
- Significant change in behaviour;
- Extreme anger or sadness;
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behaviour;
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations;
- Lack of self-esteem;
- Self-injury;
- Depression;
- Age inappropriate sexual behaviour;
- Child Sexual Exploitation.

Risk Indicators

The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse.

Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred,

- must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm.
- Justifies the need for careful assessment and discussion with designated/named/lead person, manager, (or in the absence of all those individuals, an experienced colleague).
- May require consultation with and /or referral to Children's Services.

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s.
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups).

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses.
- Have unrealistic expectations of the child.
- Frequently complain about/to the child and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment).
- Be absent or misusing substances.
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits.
- Be involved in domestic abuse.

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

Recognising Physical Abuse

The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury;
- Several different explanations provided for an injury;

- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment;
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury;
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment;
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a “cry for help” and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury);
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments;
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries.

Bruising

- Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:
 - Any bruising to a pre-crawling or pre-walking baby;
 - Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding;
 - Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive);
 - Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally;
 - Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times;
 - The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush;
 - Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting;
 - Bruising around the face;
 - Grasp marks on small children;
 - Bruising on the arms, buttocks and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse.

Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth.

Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped.

Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child.

A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.:

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine);
- Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements;
- Burns of uniform depth over a large area;
- Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water of his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks);
- Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation.
- Scalds to the buttocks of a small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint.
Non-mobile children rarely sustain fractures.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent with the fracture type;
- There are associated old fractures;
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement;
- There is an unexplained fracture in the first year of life.

Scars

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, may suggest abuse

Recognising Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical

The manifestations of emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse. The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay;
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or not attachment;
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach;
- Aggressive behaviour towards others;
- Scapegoated within the family;
- Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children;
- Low self-esteem and lack of confidence;
- Withdrawn or seen as a “loner” – difficulty relating to others.

Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/family. Recognition can be difficult, unless the child discloses and is believed.

There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are

- inappropriate sexualised conduct;
- Sexually explicit behaviour, play or conversation, inappropriate to the child's age;
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation;
- Self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation and suicide attempts;
- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners;
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties).

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area;
- Blood on underclothes;
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed;
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing.

Sexual Abuse by Young People

The boundary between what is abusive and what is part of normal childhood or youthful experimentation can be blurred. The determination of whether behaviour is developmental, inappropriate or abusive will hinge around the related concepts of true consent, power imbalance and exploitation. This may include children and young people who exhibit a range of sexually problematic behaviour such as indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, fetishism, bestiality and sexual abuse against adults, peers or children.

Developmental Sexual Activity encompasses those actions that are to be expected from children and young people as they move from infancy through to an adult understanding of their physical, emotional and behavioural relationships with each other. Such sexual activity is essentially information gathering and experience testing. It is characterised by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development, or both. In considering whether behaviour fits into this category, it is important to consider what negative effects it has on any of the parties involved and what concerns it raises about a child or young person. It should be recognised that some actions may be motivated by information seeking, but still cause significant upset, confusion, worry, physical damage, etc. It may also be that the behaviour is “acting out” which may derive from other sexual situations to which the child or young person has been exposed.

If an act appears to have been inappropriate, there may still be a need for some form of behaviour management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behaviour.

Abusive sexual activity includes any behaviour involving coercion, threats, aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base.

Any concern with regards to this kind of behaviour must be reported to the DSL who will decide on the necessary next steps.

Assessment

In order to more fully determine the nature of the incident the following factors should be given consideration. The presence of exploitation in terms of:

- Equality – consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies.
- Consent – agreement including all the following:
 - Understanding that what is being proposed is based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience;
 - Knowledge of society's standards for what is being proposed;
 - Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives;
 - Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally;
 - Voluntary decision;
 - Mental competence.
- Coercion – the young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

Recognising Neglect

Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting.

Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical care;
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and unresponsive with no apparent medical cause;
- Failure of child to grow within normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss;
- Child thrives away from home environment;
- Child frequently absent from academy;
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent;
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods.

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT HARM

The Children Act 1989 introduced the concept of significant harm as the threshold, which justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children.

Section 47 of the Act places a duty on local authorities to make enquiries, or cause enquiries to be made, where it has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm. A court may only make a **Care Order** or **Supervision Order** in respect of a child if it is satisfied that:

- The child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm and
- That the harm or likelihood of harm is attributable to a lack of adequate parental care or control (section 31).

Under Section 31(9) of the Children Act 1989, as amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002:

'Harm' means ill-treatment or the impairment of health or development, including for example impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another;

'Development' means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development;

'Health' means physical or mental health; and

'Ill-treatment' includes sexual abuse and forms of ill-treatment that are not physical.

Under section 31(10) of the Act:

Where the question of whether harm suffered by a child is significant turns on the child's health and development, his health or development shall be compared with that which could reasonably be expected of a similar child.

There are no absolute criteria on which to rely when judging what constitutes suffering significant harm. Consideration of the severity of ill-treatment may include the degree and the extent of physical harm, the duration and frequency of abuse and neglect, the extent of premeditation, the degree of threat, coercion, sadism, and bizarre or unusual elements in child sexual abuse. Each of these elements has been associated with more severe effects on the child and/or relatively greater difficulty in helping the child overcome the adverse impact of the maltreatment.

Sometimes a single traumatic event may constitute significant harm, e.g. a violent assault, suffocation or poisoning. More often, suffering significant harm is a compilation of significant events, both acute and long-standing, which interrupt, change or damage the child's physical and psychological development. Some children live in family and social circumstances where their health and development are neglected. For them, it is the corrosiveness of long term emotional, physical or sexual abuse that causes impairment to the extent of constituting significant harm. In each case, it is necessary to consider any ill-treatment alongside the families strengths and supports.

To understand and establish significant harm, it is necessary to consider:

- The wider and environmental family context, including protective factors;
- The child's development within the context of his or her family and wider social and cultural environment;
- Any special needs, such as a medical condition, communication difficulty or disability that may affect the child's development and care within the family;

- The nature of harm, in terms of ill-treatment or failure to provide adequate care;
- The impact on the child's health and development; and
- The capacity of the parents/carers to meet adequately the child's needs.

The child's reactions, his or her perceptions, and wishes and feelings should be ascertained and the local authority should give them due consideration, so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the child's welfare and having regard to the child's age and understanding.

To do this depends on communicating effectively with children and young people, including those who find it difficult to do so because of their age, an impairment, or their particular psychological or social situation. This may involve using interpreters and drawing upon the expertise of early years workers or those working with disabled children. It is necessary to create the right atmosphere when meeting and communicating with children, to help them feel at ease and reduce any pressure from parents, carers or others. Children will need reassurance that they will not be victimised for sharing information or asking for help or protection; this applies to children living in families as well as those in institutional settings, including custody. It is essential that any accounts of adverse experiences coming from children are as accurate and complete as possible. Accuracy is key, for without it effective decisions cannot be made and, equally, inaccurate accounts can lead to children remaining unsafe, or to the possibility of wrongful actions being taken that affect children and adults.

APPENDIX B

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM. It is a mandatory duty on teachers to report disclosures of FGM about any female under the age of 18 Years.

What is FGM?

It involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

4 types of procedure:

Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris;

Type 2 Excision – partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora;

Type 3 Infibulation entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia;

Type 4 all other procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping the genital area.

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage;
- Preserves a girl's virginity;
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage;
- Upholds family honour;
- Cleanses and purifies the girl;
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community;
- Fulfils a religious requirement;
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition;
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic;
- Is cosmetically desirable;
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier.

Is FGM legal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is illegal in most countries including the UK.

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony.
- Family taking a long trip abroad.
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistani, Indonesian and Pakistani communities).
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM.
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage.

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from academy and other activities;
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued;
- Bladder or menstrual problems;
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable;
- Complaining about pain between the legs;
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about;
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group;
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity;
- Repeated urinal tract infection;
- Disclosure.

The '**One Chance**' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings /academies/colleges **take action without delay.**

Appendix C

Visiting Staff – Child Protection Information Leaflet

ACADEMY STATEMENT

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all learners. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice. While working in our academy we expect you to take care of our learners and follow our procedures.

Key facts about child abuse

Abuse and neglect can happen to any child, boy or girl, of any race, culture, ethnicity or sexuality. Disabled children and children with SEN are particularly vulnerable. Many children are unable to disclose what is happening to them and rely on us to interpret their behaviour and spot signs of abuse.

A child may:

- have a bruise, burn or injury that seems suspicious
- show signs of pain or discomfort
- be unnaturally passive or withdrawn
- be unpredictable and challenging
- seem anxious, fearful or distressed
- provide an unlikely explanation for their injury or their behaviour.

If concerned for a child's health, welfare or safety in any way you must SPEAK to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

- **DSL: João Amaral 01205 311979 option 2**

- **Deputy DSL : Matthew Van Lier 01205 311979 option 2**
- **Trust Safeguarding Lead: Dina Nicholson 07519 054721 / 01205 319904**

In their absence members of the Pastoral Team (i.e. Lead Behaviour Professional, Pastoral Team Lead, Heads and Deputy Head of Year), at the point of the concern, certainly before leaving the Academy building.

Do not question the learner or try to secure evidence. Your responsibility is to report your concern, not to investigate.

If a learner tells you something that suggests they are at risk of harm, allow them to tell you as much as they wish and let them know that you must pass the information on to the DSL.

If you are concerned about a learner's immediate safety, notify the nearest member of staff and tell them why you are concerned.

You should complete a welfare concern form (See Appendices) and hand it to the DSL or a senior member of staff before you leave the academy site. Ask a senior member of staff if you would like help to complete the form.

If you have any questions or wish to see our child protection policy please contact the DSL.

Good Practice Guidelines

Good practice to meet and maintain our responsibilities towards learners includes:

- treating all learners with respect;
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately;
- involving learners in decisions that affect them;
- encouraging positive and safe behaviour among learners;
- being a good listener;
- being alert to changes in learners' behaviour;
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse;

- reading and understanding the academy's child protection policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact and information-sharing;
- asking the learner's permission before doing anything for them of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid;
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between learners and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language;
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some learners lead to an increased risk of abuse. It is important to understand that this increase in risk is due more to societal attitudes and assumptions, and child protection procedures that fail to acknowledge children's diverse circumstances, rather than the individual child's personality, impairment or circumstances. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and a reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur.

To ensure that all of our learners receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- disabled or have special educational needs;
- living in a domestic abuse situation;
- affected by parental substance misuse;
- asylum seekers;
- living away from home;
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying;
- living in temporary accommodation;
- live transient lifestyles;
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations;
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality;
- involved directly or indirectly in prostitution or child trafficking;
- do not have English as a first language.

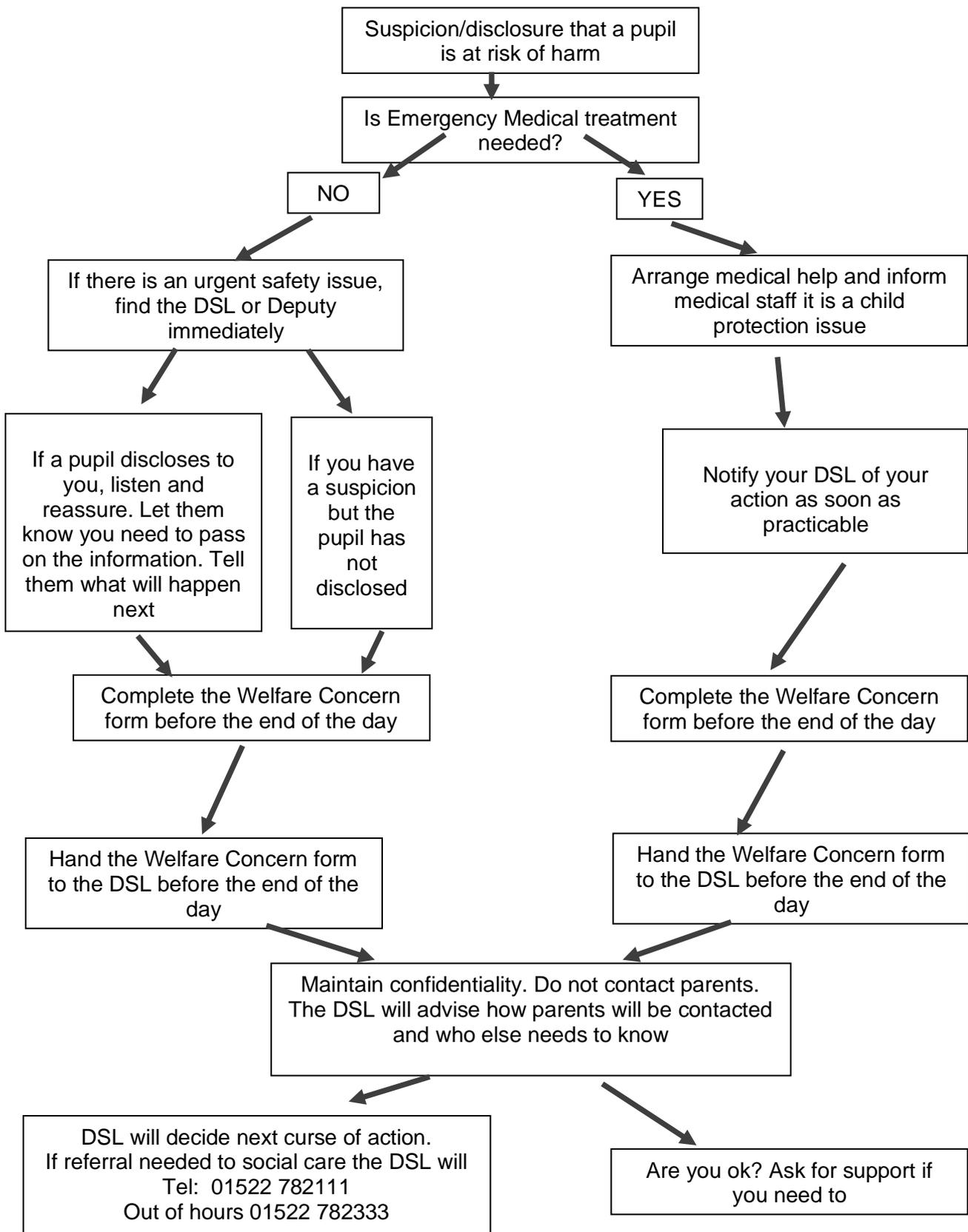
Abuse of Trust

All academy staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards learners is unacceptable and that their conduct towards learners must be beyond reproach. In addition, staff should understand that, under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the

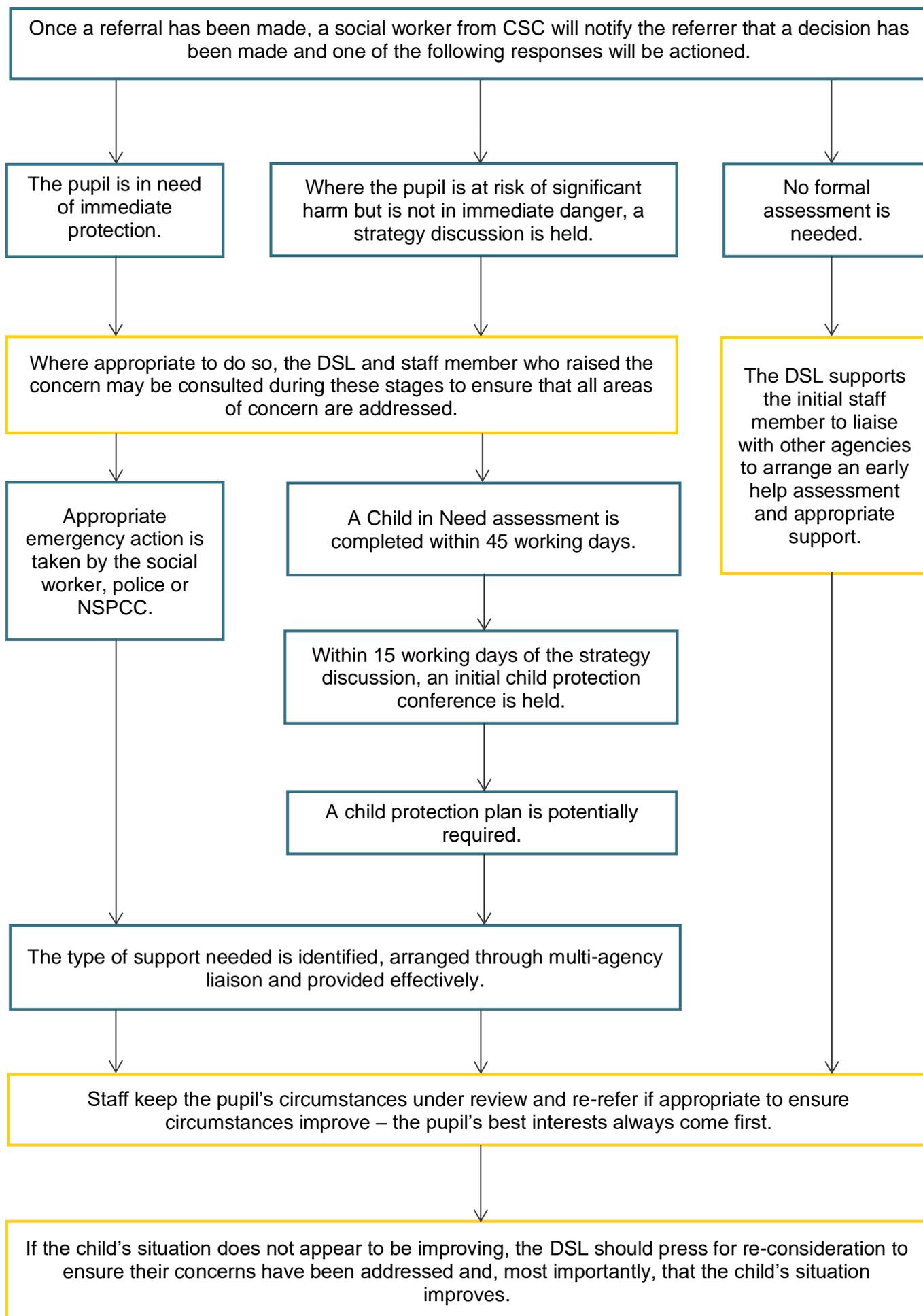
relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the academy staff and a learner under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that learner is over the age of consent

Appendix D

Flowchart to guide response to suspicion or disclosure of child at risk of harm

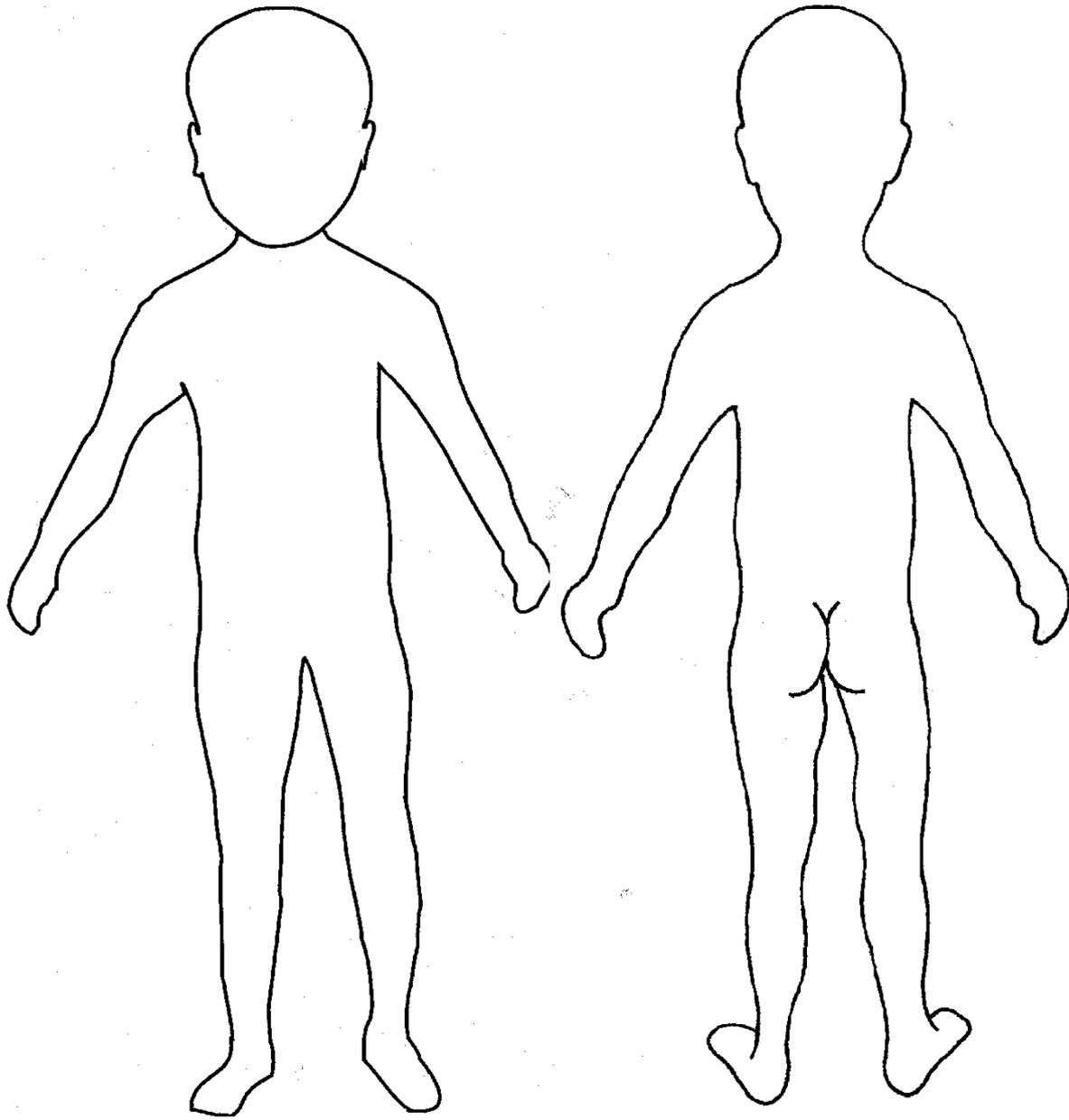


After a referral is made to CSC



Body Map

(to be used in conjunction with Welfare Concern Form)



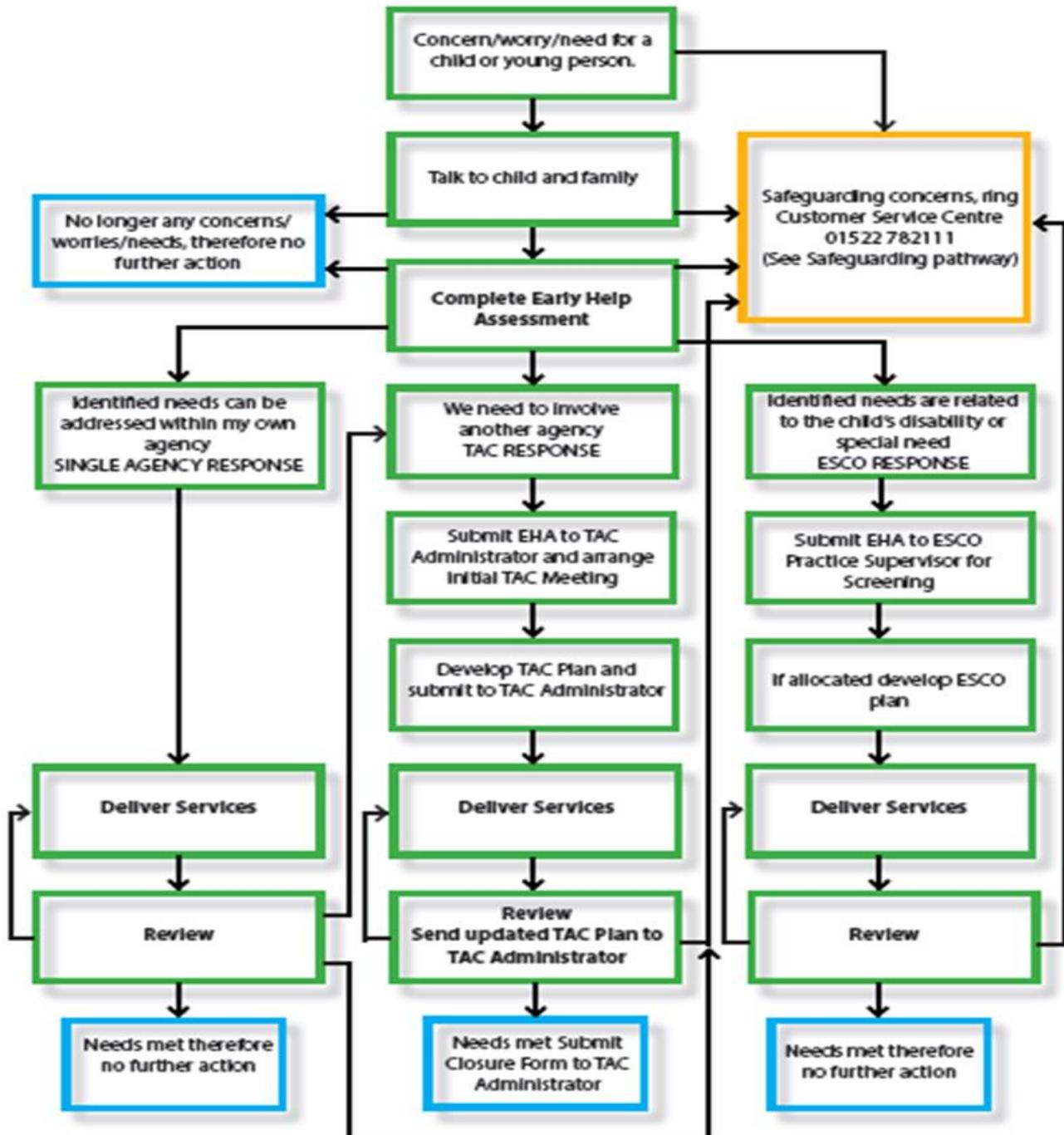
Appendix F Staff Disqualification Declaration

Name of school:	
Name of staff member:	Position:
Orders and other restrictions	
Have any orders or other determinations related to childcare been made in respect of you?	Circle one option Yes/No
Have any orders or other determinations related to childcare been made in respect of a child in your care?	Yes/No
Have any orders or other determinations been made which prevent you from being registered in relation to childcare, children's homes or fostering?	Yes/No
Are there any other relevant orders, restrictions or prohibitions in respect of you as set out in Schedule 1 of the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009?	Yes/No
Are you barred from working with children by the DBS?	Yes/No
Are you prohibited from teaching?	Yes/No
Specified and statutory offences	
Have you ever been cautioned, reprimanded, given a warning for or convicted of:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any offence against or involving a child (person under the age of 18)? 	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any violent or sexual offence against an adult? 	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any offence under The Sexual Offences Act 2003? 	Yes/No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other relevant offence? 	Yes/No
Have you ever been cautioned, reprimanded for or convicted of a similar offence in another country?	Yes/No
Disqualification by association	
To the best of your knowledge, is anyone in your household disqualified from working with children under the regulations? This includes the person having an Order of Restriction, as outlined in the 'Orders and other restrictions' section, against them or having been cautioned, reprimanded, given a warning for or convicted of any offence in the 'Specified and statutory offences' section.	Yes/No
Provision of information	
If you have answered yes to any of the questions above, provide details below in respect of yourself, or, where relevant, the member of your household concerned. 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:	
You should also provide a copy of the relevant order, caution, conviction, etc. In relation to cautions/convictions, a DBS Certificate may be provided.	
Declaration	
In signing this form, I confirm that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge and that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or a member of my household that would render me disqualified from working with children. 	
Signed:	
Print name:	
Date:	

Appendix G

Meeting the Needs of Children in Lincolnshire Pathway 1

Pathway 1 - Lincolnshire Early Help Pathway



Appendix H

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](#)