



Safeguarding and Child protection Policy

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Important contacts

ROLE/ORGANISATION	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
Designated safeguarding lead(DSL)	Ms Gill Lyon (Head Teacher)	gill@thelionworksschool.org 01202 113707
Deputy DSL	Ms Laura Brunt (Deputy Head Teacher)	laura@thelionworksschool.org 01202 113707
Deputy DSL	Mrs Caroline Chadwick (Attendance Officer / Online Safety Champion / Anti-Bullying Champion)	Caroline@thelionworksschool.org 01202 113707
Local authority designated officer (LADO)	Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole: Laura Baldwin Tel: 01202 128058 Laura.Baldwin@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Elli ?	LADO Service LADO@bcpcouncil.gov.uk 01202 817600 BCP LADO Website
BCP Council – Education Safeguarding Officers	Julie Murphy Sue Wickings Sue Goddard –Early Years/QI	juliemurphy@bcpcouncil.gov.uk 01202 127784 Sue.Wickings@BCPcouncil.gov.uk 01202 817839 Sue.Goddard@BCPcouncil.gov.uk 01202 817825
Local authority designated officer (LADO)	Dorset: Martha Sharp	LADO@Dorsetcc.gov.uk 01305 228309
Dorset Safeguarding and Standards Advisors	Ann Shaw / Louise Dodds	Ann.l.shaw@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk / s.dodds@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk 01305 228329
BCP First Response Hub	Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole	childrensfirstresponse@bcp.gov.uk 01202 735046
BCP MASH	Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole	mash@bcpcouncil.gov.uk 01202 735046
Pan Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership (PDSCP)	Pan Dorset https://pdscp.co.uk/	pan-dorsetscp@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk 01305 221196
Channel helpline	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-and-prevent-multi-agency-panel-pmap-guidance	020 7340 7264

1. Statement of Intent

The school is committed to ensuring that the safeguarding and wellbeing of all of our students and staff is paramount and embedded in the culture of the school. We promote a child-centred and partnership working approach and this

informs all of our decision making.

This policy outlines our clear and consistent framework to ensure we demonstrate this commitment in line with safeguarding legislation and all statutory and local guidance.

The school will ensure that:

- All staff are properly trained and understand their responsibilities under safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance, are alert to the signs of child abuse, and know to refer their concerns to the DSL or member of the safeguarding team.
- That the safeguarding culture of the school is such that there is a vigilance and openness to the possibility that 'it could happen here'.
- Every concern is reviewed by a member of the Safeguarding team, triaged and prioritised and follows the required local and statutory response.
- There is a strong culture of safer recruitment practises which adopts systems and procedures that help to deter, reject or identify those applicants who may pose a risk to children.
- All staff and volunteers are only appointed when all checks have been completed rigorously and recorded satisfactorily.
- Students are taught how to keep themselves safe, recognise inappropriate or unacceptable behaviour and know how to report it and who to tell.

At The Lion Works School the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is: **Gill Lyon** (Headteacher). The Headteacher is supported in her duties by two Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs): **Laura Brunt** (Deputy Headteacher) and **Caroline Chadwick** (Anti-Bullying Champion/Attendance Officer)

The school is also aligned with BCP Local Authority and work alongside their Education Safeguarding Team with a yearly external quality assurance check through an extensive Safeguarding Audit which is reviewed on at least a termly basis.

Our Education Safeguarding link in BCP is: **Sue Wickings**: sue.wickings@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

We are also externally regulated and checked by Ofsted and the Department for Education. This policy contains a number of **acronyms** used throughout the Education sector. These acronyms are listed in **Appendix A** alongside their descriptions. Please refer to these if you are unsure of the meaning of any of the acronyms as this will support your understanding.

The **definitions of terms** used are also stored in the Appendices in **Appendix B**.

2. The Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

Government Legislation:

- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974
- 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
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by the Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Equality Act 2010
- Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
- Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Statutory guidance:

- HM Government (2020) 'Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation'
- HM Government (2013) 'Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage'
- HM Government (2021) 'Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism'
- DfE (2021) 'Keeping children safe in education 2021' (Updated from 01/09/22 and also known as KCSiE)
- DfE (2018) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- DfE (2015) 'The Prevent duty'
- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'

Non-statutory guidance:

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'
- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2021) 'Recruit teachers from overseas'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

We also comply with the arrangements agreed and published by Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership:
<https://pdscp.co.uk/>

This Policy also operates in conjunction with the school's following policies:

- Attendance Policy – includes Children Missing Education
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Exclusion Policy
- ICT Acceptable Use Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Records Management Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behavioural Policy
- Low level concerns Policy

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Safeguarding is everyone's business.

The DSL and Headteacher

The DSL and Headteacher will undertake child protection and safeguarding training at least every 2 years. In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSL's, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments). They will also undertake Prevent awareness training.

Supervision for staff who have contact with students and families

All staff who have contact with children and families will have supervisions which will provide them with support, coaching and training, promote the interests of children and allow for confidential discussions of sensitive issues.

At The Lionworks school there is an explicit expectation that **ALL staff have a responsibility to:**

- Always consider what is in the best interests of the student and keep them at the centre of decision making.
- Provide a child-centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding at all times.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- Provide a safe environment in which students can learn.
- Be prepared and understand how to identify students who may benefit from early help.
- Be aware of the school's systems which support safeguarding, including any policies, procedures, information and training provided upon induction and subsequently.
- Be aware of the role and identity of the DSL and Deputy DSLs.
- Undertake safeguarding training, including online safety training, during their induction – and commit to regular updates and read (as a minimum) KCSiE Part 1 and Annex B.
- Participate in and understand all child protection and safeguarding (including online safety) updates via email, in person, during briefings as required, and at least annually.
- Be aware of the local early help process and understand their role in it.
- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care Services, as well as for making statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and their role in these assessments.
- Make a referral to CSCS and/or the police immediately on **999**, if at any point there is a risk of **immediate serious harm** to a child.
- Support social workers in making decisions about individual children, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow in the event that a child confides they are being abused, exploited or neglected.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases.
- Reassure victims that they are being taken seriously, that they will be supported, and that they will be kept safe.
- Speak to the DSL if they are unsure about how to handle safeguarding matters.
- Be aware of safeguarding issues that can put students at risk of harm.
- Be aware of behaviours linked to issues such as drug-taking, alcohol misuse, deliberately missing education, and sharing indecent images, and other signs that students may be at risk of harm and share this information in a timely manner, using the appropriate recording systems and to a member of the safeguarding team or the police if you believe or suspect a child is at immediate risk of significant harm.

If a child makes a disclosure to you

- If a child discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:
- **Listen to and believe them.** Allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions – think TED – tell, explain, describe.
- Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset.
- Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you.
- Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do **not** promise to keep it a secret
- Record your conversation on **Safeguard My School** as soon as possible in the child's own words. Stick to the facts.
- Alternatively, if appropriate, make a referral to children's social care and/or the police directly and tell the DSL as soon as possible that you have done this. Do not keep any copies of documentation. Everything should be handed to the DSL and uploaded onto Safeguard My School.

Teachers, including the Headteacher and Deputy Headteacher have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard students' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties, as outlined in the 'Teachers' Standards'. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teachers-standards>

The Director has a duty to:

- Take strategic leadership responsibility for the safeguarding arrangements for The Lion Works School.
- 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 multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'.
- 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.
- 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 DSLs 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 that staff have due regard to relevant data protection principles that allow them to share and withhold personal information.
- Guarantee that there are effective and appropriate policies and procedures in place.
- Ensure all relevant persons are aware of the local safeguarding arrangements.
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting pre-employment checks on staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required, including the use of online searches.
- Make sure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.
- Certify that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors.
- 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.
- Ensure that procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Ensure that all external QA Providers have been subject to an enhanced DBS check.
- Ensure a culture exists where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns.

The Headteacher has a duty to:

- Ensure that all the school's policies and procedures particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff.

- Provide staff with the appropriate policies and information upon induction.
- 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.
- Ensure that staff working directly with children read at least Part one of the current KCSIE • Ensure that staff who do not work directly with children read either Part one or Annex A of the current KCSIE. (From 1st September, 2022 [KCSIE 2022](#))
- Facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding; this includes ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.
- Ensure systems are in place, so that children feel able to confidently report abuse, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously, and they can safely express their views and give feedback; these systems will be well-promoted, easily understood, and easily accessible.
- Make sure that students are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum
- Ensure that staff are appropriately trained to support pupils to be themselves at school, e.g.if they are LGBTQ+ and to embrace and celebrate difference and challenge all discrimination and ensure staff and students are aware of 'protected characteristics' and what constitutes a 'hate crime'.
- Ensure the school has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems in students, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems.
- Ensure that all staff receive safeguarding and child protection training updates as required, but at least annually.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for students 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.
- Introduce mechanisms to assist staff in understanding and discharging their roles and responsibilities.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for pupils who go missing from school, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify any risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation, and prevent the risk of their disappearance in future.
- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities in regard to safeguarding children.
- Guarantee that there are procedures in place to handle students' allegations against other students.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as policies pertaining to the behaviour of students and staff.
- Ensure that the designated teacher works with the virtual school head (VSH) to best support LAC.
- Make sure that staff members have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep LAC safe, particularly with regard to the pupil's legal status, contact details and care arrangements.

The DSL and her team have a duty to:

- Take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety.
- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters.
- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or support other staff to do so.
- Contribute to the assessment of children, and/or support other staff to do so.
- During term time, be available during school hours and up to 7pm for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns and arrange adequate and appropriate cover for any activities outside of school hours or terms.
- Refer cases:
 - To CSC where abuse and neglect are suspected, and support staff who make referrals CSC.
 - To the Channel programme where radicalisation concerns arise, and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme.
 - To the DBS where a person is dismissed or has left due to harm, or risk of harm, to a child.
 - To the police where a crime may have been committed, in line with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) guidance.

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners.
- Liaise with the Director to inform them of issues, especially regarding ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- Liaise at least weekly with the deputy DSL(s) to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.
- Liaise with the case manager and the LA designated officer(s) (LADO) for child protection concerns in cases concerning staff.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety, safeguarding and welfare, including online and digital safety.
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children's needs are considered holistically.
- Liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- Work with the Director, our Safeguarding Consultant, BCP Safeguarding in Education team and other relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement and achievement. This includes:
 - Ensuring that the school knows which students have or had a social worker.
 - Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these students.
 - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these students.
 - Supporting teachers to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these students reach their potential.
 - Helping to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues these students are experiencing with teachers and other relevant parties.
- Ensure that child protection files are kept up-to-date and only accessed by those who need to do so.
- Ensure that a student's child protection file is transferred as soon as possible, and within five days, when transferring to a new school, and consider any additional information that should be shared.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures – this will be discussed as part of the staff induction process.
- Work with the Director to ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually, and the procedures are updated and reviewed regularly.
- Ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and that parents are aware that the school may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role the school plays in these referrals.
- Link with safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure that staff are aware of the training opportunities available and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Undergo training, and update this training at least every two years.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings; this includes understanding the difficulties pupils may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and considering how to build trusted relationships that facilitate open and transparent communication.
- Support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters: specifically, to ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes; and to support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.
- Understand the importance of information sharing, including within the school and with other schools, safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.
- Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals, and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining

what action to take and what services to provide.

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

4. Multi-agency working

The Lion Works School is committed to and contributes to multi-agency working as part of its statutory duty. The school is aware of and will follow the local safeguarding arrangements outlined by Pan Dorset Safeguarding Children's Partnership. We will work with Children's Social Care Services (CSCS), the police, health services and other services to protect and promote the welfare of our students, through the early help process and by contributing to multi-agency plans to provide and access additional support.

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.

The school also recognises the particular importance of inter-agency working in identifying and preventing CSE/CCE. The school adheres to the PDSCP guidance: <https://pdscp.co.uk/working-with-children/schools-and-colleges/bournemouth-christchurch-poole/>

Information sharing

The Lion Works 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.

In consideration of the above, staff will be aware that whilst the UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 places 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 a child being placed at risk of harm. Staff members will ensure that any fear of sharing information does not stand in the way of their responsibility to promote the welfare and safety of students. If staff members are in doubt about sharing information, they will speak to the DSL or deputy DSL(s).

5. Early Help

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Any student may benefit from early help, but in particular, staff will be alert to the potential need for early help for pupils who:

- Are disabled, have certain health conditions, or have specific additional needs.
- Have SEND, regardless of whether they have a statutory EHC plan.
- Have mental health needs.
- Are young carers.
- Show signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines.
- Are frequently missing or going missing from care or from home.
- Are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, or sexual or criminal exploitation.
- Are at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- Have family members in prison, or are affected by parental offending.
- Are in a family circumstance presenting challenges for them, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health problems, or domestic abuse.
- Misuse drugs or alcohol.
- Have returned home to their family from care.
- Are at risk of HBA, such as FGM or forced marriage.
- Are privately fostered.
- Are persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.

The DSL will take the lead where early help is appropriate. This includes liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. The local early help process will be followed as required.

Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. Any such cases will be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to CSCS for assessment for statutory services if the student's situation is not improving or is worsening.

6. Definitions of abuse and neglect – taken from KCSiE (2022)

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

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

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect. All staff will be aware that abuse, neglect and other safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be given a specific label, and multiple issues often overlap one another; therefore, staff will be vigilant and always raise concerns with the DSL. All staff, especially the DSL and deputy DSL(s), will be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments; this includes being aware that pupils can be at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families (extrafamilial harms). All staff will be aware of the appropriate action to take following a student being identified as at potential risk of abuse and, in all cases, will speak to the DSL if they are unsure. All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, including online abuse, cyberbullying, and the sharing of indecent images.

Staff will be familiar with the numerous tools and sources of support that can be accessed through the PDSCP website: <https://pdscp.co.uk/working-with-children/child-neglect/neglect-assessment-toolkit/>.

7. Domestic abuse

For the purposes of this policy, and in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, "domestic abuse" is defined as abusive behaviour of a person towards another person (including conduct directed at someone else, e.g. the person's child) where both are aged 16 or over and are personally connected. "Abusive behaviour" includes physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, or another form of abuse. "Personally connected" includes people who:

- Are, have been, or have agreed to be married to each other.
- Are, have been, or have agreed to be in a civil partnership with each other.
- Are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other.

- Each have, or had, a parental relationship towards the same child.
- Are relatives.

The school will recognise the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse. All staff will be aware of the signs of domestic abuse and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise. They can also refer to PDSCP [Domestic Abuse Toolkit](#).

8. Child criminal exploitation (CCE)

For the purposes of this policy, “child criminal exploitation” is defined as a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity, for any of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence

Specific forms of CCE can include:

- Being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines.
- Working in cannabis factories.
- Shoplifting or pickpocketing.
- Committing vehicle crime.
- Committing, or threatening to commit, serious violence to others.

The school will recognise that pupils involved in CCE are victims themselves, regardless of whether they have committed crimes, and even if the criminal activity appears consensual. The school will also recognise that students of any gender are at risk of CCE.

All school staff will be aware of the indicators that a pupil is the victim of CCE, including:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.
- Associating with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Misusing drugs or alcohol.
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late.
- Regularly missing school or education or not taking part.

County lines

For the purposes of this policy, “county lines” refers to gangs and organised criminal networks exploiting children to move, store or sell drugs and money into one or more areas, locally and/or across the UK. As well as the general indicators for CCE, staff will be aware of the specific indicators that a pupil may be involved in county lines, including:

- Going missing and subsequently being found in areas away from their home.
- Having been the victim or perpetrator of serious violence, e.g. knife crime.
- Receiving requests for drugs via a phone line.
- Moving drugs.
- Handing over and collecting money for drugs
- Being exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection.
- Being found in accommodation they have no connection with or a hotel room where there is drug activity.
- Owing a ‘debt bond’ to their exploiters.
- Having their bank account used to facilitate drug dealing.

Staff will be made aware of students with missing episodes who may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. Staff members who suspect a student may be vulnerable to, or involved in county lines activity will immediately report

all concerns to the DSL. The DSL will consider referral to the National Referral Mechanism on a case-by-case basis and consider involving local services and providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

9. Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

For the purposes 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 into sexual activity, for any of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence

The school will recognise that CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the pupil’s immediate knowledge, e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. The school will recognise that CSE can affect any pupil who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities, even if the activity appears consensual; this includes students aged 16 and above who can legally consent to sexual activity. The school will also recognise that students may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

All school staff will be aware of the key indicators that a student is the potential victim of CSE, including:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.
- Associating with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Misusing drugs or alcohol.
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late.
- Regularly missing academy/nursery or education or not taking part.
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections.
- Displaying sexual behaviours beyond expected sexual development.
- Becoming pregnant.

Where CSE, or the risk of it, is suspected, staff will discuss the case with the DSL. If after discussion a concern remains, local safeguarding procedures will be triggered, including referral to the LA. The LA and all other necessary authorities will then handle the matter to conclusion. The school will cooperate as needed.

10. Radicalisation

For the purposes of this policy, “extremism” refers to the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Extremism also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

For the purposes of this policy, “radicalisation” refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

For the purposes of this policy, “terrorism” refers to an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person or people, serious damage to property, or seriously interferes with or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat of these actions must be designed to influence the government or intimidate the public, and be made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school’s wider safeguarding duties. The school will actively assess the risk of pupils being radicalised and drawn into extremism and/or terrorism. Staff will be alert to changes in students’ behaviour which could indicate that they may need help or protection. Staff will use their professional judgement to identify students who may be at risk of radicalisation and act appropriately, which may include contacting the DSL or making a Prevent referral. The school will work with local safeguarding arrangements as appropriate.

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.

Any concerns over radicalisation will be discussed with the student’s parents, unless the school has reason to believe that the child would be placed at risk as a result.

The government website: [Educate Against Hate](#) and charity [NSPCC](#) say that signs that a student is being radicalised can

include:

- Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves
- Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution
- Changes in friendship groups and appearance
- Rejecting activities they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Increased levels of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use
- Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions
- Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter
- Possessing extremist literature
- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem or be victims of bullying or discrimination. It is important to note that these signs can also be part of normal teenage behaviour – staff should have confidence in their instincts and seek advice if something feels wrong.

The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training to be able to provide advice and support to other staff on how to protect students 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.

The Prevent duty

Under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, all schools are subject to a duty to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”, known as “the Prevent duty”. The Prevent duty will form part of the school’s wider safeguarding obligations.

All staff will have training on the government’s anti-radicalisation strategy, Prevent, to enable them to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas.

<https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen1.html>

If you have concerns about extremism

Where there is a concern, the DSL will consider the level of risk and decide which agency to make a referral to. This could include [Channel](#), the government’s programme for identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, or the local authority children’s social care team.

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which school staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a pupil. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations.

In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321 if you:

- Think someone is in immediate danger
- Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group
- See or hear something that may be terrorist-related or that concerns you relating to public safety.

11. Mental health

The impact of the Coronavirus pandemic cannot be over-emphasised and research has demonstrated that children and young people with Autism are at significantly higher risk of a mental health condition than the neurotypical population. TLWS ensures that mental health is a prominent concern and area of discussion and prioritise support for all students. Staff are also made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a student has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect or exploitation and are open to reflecting that in each circumstance ‘it could happen here’.

Staff will ensure that any concerns are passed on to the Safeguarding team, who will decide on the appropriate route. If a mental health problem is believed to require the intervention of a trained medical professional, parents will be signposted to their GP, CAMHS or other appropriate services.

Staff will also be aware of how students' experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education. The school will access a range of advice to help them identify students in need of additional mental health support, including working with external agencies.

12. Child-on-child abuse (previously known as 'peer-on-peer' abuse)

For the purposes of this policy, "child-on-child abuse" is defined as abuse between children. All staff will be aware that child-on-child abuse can occur between students of any age and gender, both inside and outside of school, as well as online. All staff will be aware of the indicators of child-on-child abuse, how to identify it, and how to respond to reports.

All staff will also recognise that even if no cases have been reported, this is not an indicator that child-on-child abuse is not occurring. All staff will speak to the DSL if they have any concerns about child-on-child abuse. All staff will understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviour between peers, and will not tolerate abuse as "banter" or "part of growing up".

Child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including:

- Bullying, including cyberbullying and prejudice-based or discriminatory bullying.
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers.
- Physical abuse – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse.
- Sexual violence – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence.
- Sexual harassment, including online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent.
- The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
- Upskirting *please see further discussion below.
- Initiation- and hazing-type violence and rituals, which can include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element.

All staff will be clear as to the school's policy and procedures regarding child-on-child abuse and the role they must play in preventing it and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from this form of abuse. All staff will be made aware of the heightened vulnerability of pupils with SEND, who evidence suggests are more likely to be abused than their peers. Staff will always have professional curiosity regarding possible indicators of abuse and never automatically assume that these relate to the student's SEND and explore with an open and enquiring mind.

All staff will be made aware of the heightened vulnerability of LGBTQ+ students, who evidence suggests are also more likely to be targeted by their peers. In some cases, students who are perceived to be LGBTQ+, regardless of whether they are LGBTQ+, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBTQ+ students.

Allegations of abuse made against other students

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

- You must record the allegation on Safeguard My School and inform the DSL.

We will minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse by:

- Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or behaviour, including requesting or sending sexual images.
- Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys.
- Ensuring our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent.

Ensuring students know they can talk to staff confidentially by placing a note in the *worries box* which is located in the close to reception

Students 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. Students will also be reassured that they will be listened to, taken seriously, and be supported and kept safe.

The school's response to sexual violence and sexual harassment between students of the same sex will be equally as robust

as it is for incidents between children of the opposite sex.

13. Serious violence

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

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

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

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

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

14. Online safety and personal electronic devices

The school will adhere to their Online Safety Policy at all times. ** Cross reference here and review / update.

As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, all students will be made aware of online risks and taught how to stay safe online. Through training, all staff members will be made aware of:

- Student 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 student's online activity.

The school also has a named Online Safety Champion – **Mrs Caroline Chadwick** who is responsible for promoting online safety in school with staff, parents and students.

The school will ensure that suitable filtering systems are in place on ICT equipment to prevent children accessing inappropriate material, in accordance with the Trust's Data and Cybersecurity Breach Prevention and Management Plan. The school's students will always be supervised by a member of staff when accessing the internet in school to minimise their risk of exposure to inappropriate material.

Reviewing online safety

The school will carry out an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by students. ***What do we have currently?

Personal electronic devices

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones and cameras, by staff and students is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with School's ICT Acceptable Use Policy and Agreements. *** Cross reference***. Staff are allowed to bring their personal phones to school for their own use, but will limit such use to non- contact time when Students are not present. Staff members' personal phones will remain in their bags, cupboards or other safe place during contact time with students.

Staff will not take pictures or recordings of students on their personal phones or cameras.

We will follow the General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018 when taking and storing photos and

recordings for use in the school. All photographs and videos of students will be recorded using school cameras and devices -
****Do they need to be made more available? These will be maintained for the duration required for academic evidential purposes. If any is used for public display purposes then explicit parental consent will be sought prior to use.

Consent and agreement for the use of photographs and videos of students will be carefully considered before any publication in school, on social media or in other media.

Where photographs and videos will involve students who are LAC, adopted students, or students for whom there are additional safety concerns, the Director will liaise with the DSL to determine the steps required to keep everyone safe and protected from harm.

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

Upskirting

Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment for the purpose of upskirting. "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 immediately reported to the DSL, who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

15. Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (also known as sexting and the sharing of indecent images)

The school will ensure that staff are aware to treat the sharing of indecent images, including through sexting, as a safeguarding concern. Staff will receive appropriate training regarding child sexual development and will understand the difference between sexual behaviour that is considered normal and expected for the age of the pupil, and sexual behaviour that is inappropriate and harmful. Staff will receive appropriate training around how to deal with instances of sexting in the school community, including understanding motivations, assessing risks posed to students depicted in the images, and how and when to report instances of sexting. We also refer to the DfE Guidance: [Advice and Guidance for Schools on Sharing nudes and Semi-nudes](#) and [Sharing nudes and semi nudes - responding to an incident](#).

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

The sharing of sexualised text messages that are brought to the attention of the school will be managed at the discretion of the Designated Safeguarding Team, but will nearly always involve additional interventions to educate and protect and may involve parents being alerted to the content and additional risks posed.

Curriculum coverage

Students are taught about the issues surrounding sharing nudes / semi-nudes (sexting) as part of our PSHE education. Teaching covers the following in relation to sharing nudes and semi-nudes:

- What it is
- How it is most likely to be encountered
- The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive
- Issues of legality
- The risk of damage to people's feelings and reputation Students also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage:
- Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images ➤ The receipt of such images

Parents and students are aware of the processes the school will follow in the event of an incident involving sharing nudes / semi-nudes (sexting). **** how has this been done previously?

Where a member of staff becomes aware of an incidence of sharing nudes / semi-nudes that involves indecent images of a student, they will refer this to the DSL as soon as reasonably practical. Where a student confides in a staff member about the circulation of indecent imagery, depicting them or someone else, the staff member will:

- Refrain from viewing, copy, printing, sharing, storing or saving the imagery (as this is also a criminal offence).
- Tell the DSL immediately if they accidentally view an indecent image and seek support.
- Explain to the student that the incident will need to be reported.

- Respond positively to the student without blaming or shaming anyone involved and reassuring them that they can receive support from the DSL.
- Report the incident to the DSL.

The DSL will attempt to understand what the image contains **without viewing it** and the context surrounding its creation and distribution – they will categorise the incident into one of two categories:

- **Aggravated:** incidents which involve additional or abusive elements beyond the creation and distribution of indecent images of students, including where there is an adult involved, where there is an intent to harm the student depicted, or where the images are used recklessly.
- **Experimental:** incidents involving the creation and distribution of indecent images of students where there is no adult involvement or apparent intent to cause harm or embarrassment to the student.

For there to be a good and clear reason to view imagery, the DSL would need to be satisfied that this action is:

- The only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies because it is not possible to establish the facts, e.g. the contents of the imagery, from the student(s) involved.
- Necessary to report it to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have the image taken down, or to support the student or their parent in making a report.
- Unavoidable because the student has presented the image directly to a staff member or the image has been found on a school device or the school's network.

Where it is necessary to view the imagery, e.g. if this is the only way to make a decision about whether to inform other agencies, the DSL should:

- Never copy, print, share, store or save them as this is illegal – if this has already happened, Directcontact the local police for advice and to explain the circumstances.
- Discuss the decision with the Director/Headteacher or a member of the SLT.
- Make sure viewing is undertaken by the DSL (or equivalent) or another member of the safeguarding team with delegated authority from the Director / Headteacher or a member of the SLT.
- Make sure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the Director/Headteacher or a member of the SLT. This staff member does not need to view the images.
- Wherever possible, make sure viewing takes place on the school premises, ideally in the Headteacher's office or a member of the SLT's office.
- Make sure, wherever possible, that they are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the student in the images.
- Record how and why the decision was made to view the imagery in the safeguarding or child protection records, including who was present, why the nudes or semi-nudes were viewed and any subsequent actions.

Where the incident is categorised as 'aggravated', the situation will be managed in line with this policy. Where the incident is categorised as 'experimental', the students involved are supported to understand the implications of sharing indecent imagery and to move forward from the incident. Where there is reason to believe that indecent imagery being circulated will cause harm to a student, the DSL escalates the incident to CSCS. Where indecent imagery of a student has been shared publicly, the DSL will work with the student to report imagery to sites on which it has been shared and will reassure them of the support available.

The **Brook Traffic Light Tool** will be used to assess any incidences perceived as 'harmful sexual behaviour' and for training with all staff: <https://www.brook.org.uk/your-life/courses/traffic-light-tool/>.

16. Students potentially at greater risk of harm

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

Students who need social workers

Students may need social workers due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave students vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage. As a matter of routine, the DSL will hold and use information from the LA about whether a student has a social worker in order to make decisions in the best interests of the student's safety, welfare, and educational outcomes. Where a student needs a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding, e.g. responding to unauthorised absence, and promoting welfare, e.g. considering the provision pastoral or academic support and these children will always be given high priority when triaging need.

Home-educated children

Parents may choose elective home education (EHE) for their children. In some cases, EHE can mean that children are less visible to the services needed to safeguard and support them. In line with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, the school will inform the placing LA of all deletions from the admissions register when a student is taken off roll. Where a parent has expressed their intention to remove a student from the school for EHE, the school, in collaboration with the LA and other key professionals, will coordinate an emergency interim Annual Review meeting with the parent and SEND Caseworker, where possible, before the final decision has been made.

LAC and PLAC

Children most commonly become looked after because of abuse and/or neglect. Because of this, they can be at potentially greater risk in relation to safeguarding. PLAC, also known as care leavers, can also remain vulnerable after leaving care. The School will ensure that all staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep LAC and PLAC safe.

This includes ensuring that the appropriate staff have the information they need, such as:

- Looked after legal status, i.e. whether they are looked after or under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents (S20), or on an interim or full care order (S17).
- Contact arrangements with parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the student.

The DSL will be provided with the necessary details of students' social workers and the VSH, and, for PLAC, personal advisers. The Virtual School Head in BCP is: Kelly Twitchen: Kelly.Twitchen2@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

Students with EHCPs/SEND

All our students have SEND. Staff will be trained and aware of the following:

- Certain indicators of abuse, such as behaviour, mood and injury, may relate to the student's disability without further exploration; however, it should never be assumed that a student's indicators relate only to their disability
- Pupils with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by issues such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
- Communication barriers may exist, as well as difficulties in overcoming these barriers
- Students being more prone to peer group isolation

The DSL will liaise with the student's parents and other professionals where appropriate, to ensure that every student's needs are met effectively.

17. Concerns about students

If a member of staff has any concern about a student's welfare, they will act on them immediately by speaking to the DSL or deputy DSL(s). All staff members are aware of the procedure for reporting concerns and understand their responsibilities in relation to confidentiality and information sharing as outlined earlier in this policy.

Record-keeping

We will hold records in line with our records retention schedule. All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded on **Safeguard My School**. This is reviewed daily by a member of the Safeguarding Team and decisions are reviewed weekly by the full team for quality assurance, training development and to ensure all parties agree the response is reasonable and proportionate of each concern and appropriate action has been taken and collectively agreed.

Safeguarding records relating to individual children will be retained for a reasonable period of time after they have left the school.

If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL will ensure that their child protection file is forwarded promptly and securely, and separately from the main pupil file. In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the safety of the child. Where the DSL is not available to discuss the concern with, staff members will contact the Deputy DSL(s) with the matter. If a referral is made about a student by anyone other than the DSL, the DSL will be informed as soon as possible.

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. Staff are required to monitor a referral if they do not receive information from the LA regarding what action is necessary for the student. 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 student.

If early help is appropriate, the case will be kept under constant review. If the student's situation does not improve, a referral will be considered. 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.

If a student is in immediate danger, a referral will be made to CSCS and/or the police immediately. If a student has committed a crime, such as sexual violence, the police will be notified without delay.

Where there are safeguarding concerns, the school will ensure that the student's wishes are always taken into account, and that there are systems available for students to provide feedback and express their views. When responding to safeguarding concerns, staff members will act calmly and supportively, ensuring that the student feels like they are being listened to and believed.

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.

Non-collection of children

If a child is not collected at the end of the session/day, we will:

1. Attempt to contact the parent/carer by phone and email
2. Contact secondary listed responsible person by phone and email
3. Keep the child onsite with at least 2 staff until 6pm unless other arrangements are in place.
4. Contact 101 to advise of the situation and to check for any incidents or reports involving the primary carer.
5. Contact CSCS EDT to advise of the situation and obtain further advice and guidance.

18. Concerns about staff and safeguarding practices

If a staff member has concerns about another member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers), it will be raised with the Headteacher. If the concern is with regards to the Headteacher, it will be referred to the Director.

Whistle-blowing

Whistle blower complaints should be raised internally as a first response at any time that it is possible to do so. Any concerns relating to business practice is a matter for the proprietor and should be treated as confidential information. As a Commercially run independent school, concerns relating to finance are not relevant to whistle-blowing procedures. 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 School's Whistleblowing Policy. 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) [NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line](#). Staff members who raise genuine concerns that require external intervention, and could not have achieved a resolution internally, have a right to privacy and will be in no way be penalised.

19. Communication and confidentiality

All child protection and safeguarding concerns will be treated in the strictest of confidence in accordance with School's data protection policies.

Where there is an allegation or incident of sexual abuse or sexual violence, the victim is entitled to anonymity by law; therefore, the school will consult its policy and agree on what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents. 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 students involved in the case.

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. During the disclosure of a concern by a student, staff members will not promise the student confidentiality and will ensure that they are aware of what information will be shared, with whom and why.

Where it is in the public interest, and protects students 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.

Depending on the nature of a concern, the DSL will discuss the concern with the parents of the students involved. Discussions with parents will not take place where they could potentially put a student at risk of harm. 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. Discussion with the alleged perpetrator's parents will have regards to the arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving classes, with the reasons behind decisions being

explained and the available support discussed. External agencies will be invited to these discussions where necessary.

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. Where a student is leaving the school, the DSL will consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the student's new provider, in addition to the child protection file, that will allow the new provider to support the student and arrange appropriate support for their arrival.

Appendices

Appendix A: Table of Acronyms

This policy contains a number of acronyms used in the Education sector. These acronyms are listed below alongside their descriptions.

Acronym	Long form	Description
CCE	Child criminal exploitation	A form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
CSCS	Children's social care services	The branch of the local authority that deals with children's social care.
CSE	Child sexual exploitation	A form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
DBS	Disclosure and barring service	The service that performs the statutory check of criminal records for anyone working or volunteering in a school.
DfE	Department for Education	The national government body with responsibility for children's services, policy and education, including early years, schools, higher and further education policy, apprenticeships and wider skills in England.
DPO	Data protection officer	The appointed person in school with responsibility for overseeing data protection strategy and implementation to ensure compliance with the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act.
DSL	Designated safeguarding lead	A member of the senior leadership team who has lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection throughout the school.
EEA	European Economic Area	The Member States of the European Union (EU) and three countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway; excluding Switzerland).

EHC plan	Education, health and care plan	A funded intervention plan which coordinates the educational, health and care needs for pupils who have significant needs that impact on their learning and access to education. The plan identifies any additional support needs or interventions and the intended impact they will have for the pupil.
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ESFA	Education and Skills Funding Agency	An agency sponsored by the Department for Education with accountability for funding education and skills training for children, young people and adults.
FGM	Female genital mutilation	All procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.
UK GDPR	UK General Data Protection Regulation	Legislative provision designed to strengthen the safety and security of all data held within an organisation and ensure that procedures relating to personal data are fair and consistent.
HBA	'Honour-based' abuse	So-called 'honour-based' abuse involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community.
HMCTS	HM Courts and Tribunals Service	HM Courts and Tribunals Service is responsible for the administration of criminal, civil and family courts and tribunals in England and Wales. HMCTS is an executive agency, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice.
IICSA	Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse	The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse is analysing case files from the Disclosure and Barring Service to learn more about the behaviours of perpetrators who have sexually abused children in institutions, and to understand institutional responses to these behaviours.
KCSIE	Keeping children safe in education	Statutory guidance setting out schools and colleges' duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
LA	Local authority	A local government agency responsible for the provision of a range of services in a specified local area, including education.
LAC	Looked-after children	Children who have been placed in local authority care or where children's services have looked after children for more than a period of 24 hours.

LGBTQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer plus	Term relating to a community of people, protected by the Equality Act 2010, who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or other protected sexual or gender identities.
MAT	Multi-academy trust	A trust established to undertake strategic collaboration and provide education across a number of schools
NPCC	The National Police Chiefs' Council	The National Police Chiefs' Council is a national coordination body for law enforcement in the United Kingdom and the representative body for British police chief officers.
PLAC	Previously looked-after children	Children who were previously in local authority care or were looked after by children's services for more than a period of 24 hours. PLAC are also known as care leavers.
PSHE	Personal, social and health education	A non-statutory subject in which pupils learn about themselves, other people, rights, responsibilities and relationships.
PHE	Public Health England	An executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care which aims to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing.
RSHE	Relationships, sex and health education	A compulsory subject from Year 7 for all pupils. Includes the teaching of sexual health, reproduction and sexuality, as well as promoting positive relationships.
SCR	Single central record	A statutory secure record of recruitment and identity checks for all permanent and temporary staff, proprietors, contractors, external coaches and instructors, and volunteers who attend the school in a non-visitor capacity.
SENCO	Special educational needs coordinator	A statutory role within all schools maintaining oversight and coordinating the implementation of the school's special educational needs policy and provision of education to pupils with special educational needs.
SLT	Senior leadership team	Staff members who have been delegated leadership responsibilities in a school.
TRA	Teaching Regulation Agency	An executive agency of the DfE with responsibility for the regulation of the teaching profession.
VSH	Virtual school head	Virtual school heads are in charge of promoting the educational achievement of all the children looked after by the local authority they work for, and all children who currently have, or previously had, a social worker.

Appendix B: Definitions of Terms

The terms “**children**” and “**child**” refer to anyone under the age of 18.

For the purposes of this policy, “**safeguarding and protecting the welfare of children**” is defined as:

- Protecting pupils from maltreatment.
- Preventing the impairment of pupils’ mental and physical health or development.
- Ensuring that pupils grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- Taking action to enable all pupils to have the best outcomes.

For the purposes of this policy, “**consent**” is defined as having the freedom and capacity to choose to engage in sexual activity. Consent may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, and can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. A person only consents to a sexual activity if they agree by choice to that activity, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Children under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity. The age of consent is 16.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual violence**” refers to the following offences as defined under the Sexual Offences Act 2003:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if they intentionally penetrate the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with their 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 they intentionally penetrate the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of their 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 they intentionally touch another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent:** A person (A) commits an offence if they intentionally cause another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. This could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual harassment**” refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline, inside or outside of school. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a pupil’s dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence. Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to:

- Sexual comments, such as sexual stories, lewd comments, sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, and sexualised name-calling.
- Sexual “jokes” and taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes, and displaying images of a sexual nature.

Online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. This includes:

- The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
- Sharing unwanted explicit content.
- Upskirting.
- Sexualised online bullying.
- Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media. - Sexual exploitation, coercion, and threats.

For the purposes of this policy, “**upskirting**” refers to the act, as identified in the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, 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, to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Upskirting is a criminal offence.

Anyone, including pupils and staff, of any gender can be a victim of upskirting.

For the purposes of this policy, the “**consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos**”, colloquially known as “**sexting**”, is defined as the sharing between pupils of sexually explicit content, including indecent imagery. For the purposes of this policy, “**indecent imagery**” is defined as an image which meets one or more of the following criteria:

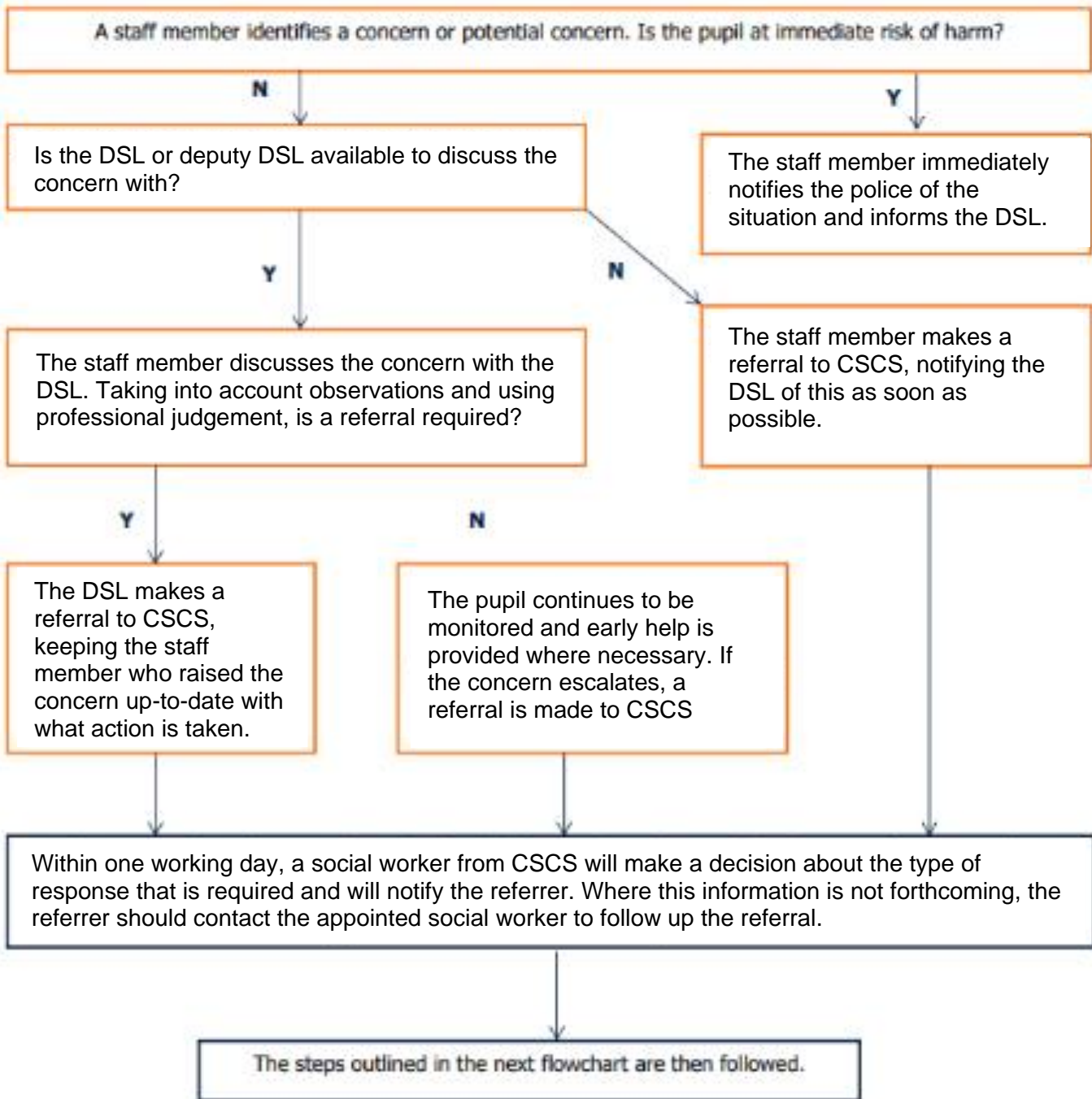
- Nude or semi-nude sexual posing
- A child touching themselves in a sexual way
- Any sexual activity involving a child
- Someone hurting a child sexually
- Sexual activity that involves animals

Appendix C: Safeguarding Referrals Process

The process outlined within the first section should be followed where a staff member has a safeguarding concern about a child. Where a referral has been made, the process outlined in the 'After a referral is made' section should be followed. The actions taken by the academy/nursery are outlined in yellow, whereas actions taken by another agency are outlined in blue.

Before a referral is made:

A staff member identifies a concern or potential concern. Is the pupil at immediate risk of harm? The steps outlined in the flowchart are then followed.



After a referral is made:

Once a referral has been made, a social worker from CSCS will notify the referrer that a decision has been made and one of the following responses will be actioned.

The pupil is in need of immediate protection.

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

No formal assessment is needed.

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

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

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

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

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

A child protection plan is potentially required.

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

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

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

Appendix D: Protocol for Home Visits

All staff should make their line manager aware of any home visit. Wherever possible two members of staff should make home visits together. An estimated time of leaving and returning should be provided. The school should be aware of contact details of members of staff doing a home visit. The phone number of the home being visited should also be readily available should difficulties be encountered. Staff should familiarise themselves of any previous visits by other staff and acquire any background information.

Staff should be fully acquainted with the location of a young person's home and how to get there to avoid having to stop and ask for directions.

If staff are anxious on arriving at a location and feel their safety could be jeopardised, they should not take the risk of proceeding further. They should telephone the home and advise that they are unable to attend. Alternative arrangements should be made.

All home visits should be recorded on the Home Visit Record Sheet (Appendix E) with the reason of the visit, points discussed, agreements reached and any concerns that the staff member may have from the meeting however trivial these may appear at the time.

Confrontation should always be avoided. At the first sign of potential danger staff should make a speedy exit from a home. Staff should never assume that violence wouldn't happen to them. While many home visits are carried out safely, personal safety is paramount. Any incident should be reported to the Headteacher or other member of the Senior Leadership Team immediately.

Staff are reminded to keep up-to-date with current legislation and safeguarding/safer working practice guidance.

Working in Partnership with Parents/Carers

- Show respect for parents/carers/families as equal partners in the relationship.
- Make appointments in advance and offer a choice.
- Accept families' rights not to want a home visit unless this is a 'safe and well' check.
- Confirm parents'/carers' actual name and title and keep on record.
- Do not presume that there are two parents with the same surname as the child.
- Do not assume that all parents/carers are literate.
- Consider issues of Social, Cultural and Religious differences.

Working in Partnership with other Agencies

- Communicate with the DSL establishing if other agencies are already involved with the family.
- Evidence of good practice is where services liaise and support each other with a clear common aim of assisting the young person/family to overcome barriers to learning.
- Check with the DSL to see if a EHA/CIN/CP Plan is in place.

Health and Safety

- Let the Headteacher / other member of SLT know who you are visiting and leave details of the address, your mobile phone number and the expected time of return.
- Always wear your ID badge
- Demonstrate normal courtesy - wait to be invited into the home.
- Ask if an adult is present in the house before entering. If no adult is present, do not enter.
- If you need to speak to the young person alone, a member of the family or a colleague should be present or nearby during the interview.
- Care should be taken that your proximity to the young person cannot be misinterpreted.
- It is important that all contacts with young people and families are recorded (see Appendix E).
- A note should be made of all people present at the meeting, dates and times, agreed outcomes etc. This should be shared with relevant members of staff, parent/carer and recorded on SMS
- Use common sense, trust your instincts and if a situation feels threatening leave, saying for example, that you are going back to get something from your car.

Risk Assessment

Where home visits take place, it is useful that a risk assessment is taken into account. This will identify any concern about potential risks and appropriate measures to be taken.

- Where possible meet in the school.
- Check records as to what is known and information available.
- Talk to the DSL/other professionals who may have already have had contact or involvement with the family.
- Understand the purpose of the visit - make this clear with the family.
- Discuss with the Line Manager what strategies to adopt when working with a potentially difficult parent/carer/family.
- Where there are deemed to be potential risks - Contact by phone/post and invite them into the school.
- Wherever possible, staff should be accompanied by another member of staff or outside professional.

Appendix E: Home Visit Record Sheet

Home Visit Record Sheet

Name of Young Person	Year:	Member of staff:	Date and time of visit:
Names of all persons present:			
Duration of visit: 15 mins 20 mins 30 min 45 mins over 1 hr <input type="checkbox"/>			
Reason for Home visit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young person’s attendance • Young person’s behaviour • Young person’s Welfare • Young person’s Academic progress • CAF/PEHA assessment • Pastoral support for young person/family • Deliver work packs • Outreach support reintegration form • Reintegration meeting after exclusions • Changes to timetable • Other reason – please give details: 			
Comments:			

Outcomes/agreed actions:
Follow up actions to be completed by and date:
Date information shared and with which staff:

Copy to DSL/Adminstrative Officer for Students' File

Appendix E: Homelessness

The DSL and deputy DSL(s) will be aware of the contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so that concerns over homelessness can be raised as early as possible.

Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include:

- Household debt.
- Rent arrears.
- Domestic abuse.
- Anti-social behaviour.
- Any mention of a family moving home because “they have to”.

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm. For 16- and 17-year-olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to CSCS will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

Appendix F: Children missing from education

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

Admissions register

Pupils are placed on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day that is agreed by the school, or when the school has been notified that the student will first be attending. The school will notify the LA within 5 days of when a student's name is added to the admissions register.

The school will ensure that the admissions register is kept up-to-date and accurate at all times and will inform parents when any changes occur. Two emergency contact details will be held for each student where possible. In line with the Attendance Policy, the attendance team will monitor students who do not attend the school on the agreed date and will notify the LA at the earliest opportunity.

If a parent notifies the school that their child will live at a different address, the school will record the following information on the admissions register:

- The full name of the parent with whom the student will live
- The new address
- The date from when the student will live at that address

If a parent notifies the school that their child will be attending a different school, or is already registered at a different school, the following information will be recorded on the admissions register:

- The name of the new school
- The date on which the student first attended, or is due to attend, that school

Where a student moves to a new school, the school will use a secure internet system to securely transfer students' data.

To ensure accurate data is collected to allow effective safeguarding, the school will inform the LA of any student who is going to be deleted from the admission register, in accordance with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended), where they:

- Have been taken out of the school by their parents, and are being educated outside the national education system, e.g. home education / EOTAS.
- Have ceased to attend the school, and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the premises.
- Have been in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the school does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period.
- Have been permanently excluded.

The school will also remove a student from the admissions register where the school and LA has been unable to establish the student's whereabouts after making reasonable enquiries into their attendance.

If a student is to be removed from the admissions register, the school will provide the relevant placing LA with the following information:

- The full name of the student
- The full name and address of any parent with whom the student lives
- At least one telephone number of the parent with whom the student lives
- The full name and address of the parent with whom the student is going to live, and the date that the student will start living there, if applicable
- The name of the student's new school and the student's expected start date there, if applicable
- The grounds for removal from the admissions register under regulation 8 of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

The school will work with the LA to establish methods of making returns for students back into the school. The school will highlight to the LA where they have been unable to obtain necessary information from parents, e.g. where an address is unknown. The school will also highlight any other necessary contextual information, including any current or historic safeguarding concerns.

Appendix G: Child abduction and community safety incidents

For the purposes of this policy, "child abduction" is define as the unauthorised removal or retention of a child from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents and other relatives, other people known to the victim, and strangers.

All staff will be alert to community safety incidents taking place in the vicinity of the school that may raise concerns regarding child abduction, e.g. people loitering nearby or unknown adults conversing with students. All our students will be provided with practical advice and lessons to ensure they can keep themselves safe outdoors.

Appendix H: Cyber-crime

For the purposes of this policy, “cyber-crime” is defined as criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. This includes ‘cyber-enabled’ crimes, i.e. crimes that can happen offline but are enabled at scale and at speed online, and ‘cyber-dependent’ crimes, i.e. crimes that can be committed only by using a computer.

Cyber-crimes include:

- Unauthorised access to computers, known as ‘hacking’.
- Denial of Service attacks, known as ‘booting’.
- Making, supplying or obtaining malicious software, or ‘malware’, e.g. viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence.

All staff will be aware of the signs of cyber-crime and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise. This may include the DSL referring pupils to the National Crime Agency’s Cyber Choices programme.

Appendix I: Modern slavery

For the purposes of this policy, “modern slavery” encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can include CCE, CSE, and other forms of exploitation.

All staff will be aware of and alert to the signs that a student may be the victim of modern slavery. Staff will also be aware of the support available to victims of modern slavery and how to refer them to the National Referral Mechanism.

Appendix J: FGM

For the purposes of this policy, “FGM” is defined as all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

All staff will be alert to the possibility of a pupil being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

If staff 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 CSCS and/or the police. The school’s procedures relating to managing cases of FGM and protecting students will reflect multi-agency working arrangements.

As outlined in Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015), teachers are legally required to report to the police any discovery, whether through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence, of FGM on a student under the age of 18.

Teachers failing to report such cases may face disciplinary action. Teachers will not examine students, and so it is rare that they will see any visual evidence, but they must personally 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 CSCS as appropriate. NB: This 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.

All staff will be aware of the indicators that pupils may be at risk of FGM. While some individual indicators they may not indicate risk, the presence of two or more indicators could signal a risk to the student. It is important to note that the student may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so staff will be sensitive when broaching the subject.

Indicators that a pupil may be at heightened risk of undergoing FGM include:

- The socio-economic position of the family and their level of integration into UK society.
- The student coming from a community known to adopt FGM.
- Any girl with a mother or sister who has been subjected to FGM.
- Any girl withdrawn from PSHE.

Indicators that FGM may take place soon include:

- When a female family elder is visiting from a country of origin.
- A girl confiding that she is to have a 'special procedure' or a ceremony to 'become a woman'.
- A girl requesting help from a teacher if she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk.
- A girl, or her family member, talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where FGM is prevalent.

All staff will be vigilant to the signs that FGM has already taken place so that help can be offered, enquiries can be made to protect others, and criminal investigations can begin.

Indicators that FGM may have already taken place include the student:

- Having 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.
- Having prolonged or repeated absences from academy/nursery, followed by withdrawal or depression.
- Being reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations.
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.

FGM is included in the definition of "honour-based' abuse (HBA)", which involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community. All forms of HBA are forms of abuse and will be treated and escalated as such. Staff will be alert to the signs of HBA, including concerns that a child is at risk of HBA, or has already suffered from HBA, and will consult with the DSL who will activate local safeguarding procedures if concerns arise.

Appendix K: Forced marriage

For the purposes 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. Threats can be physical, emotional, or psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent, e.g. due to some forms of SEND. Forced marriage is a crime in the UK and a form of HBA.

All staff will be alert to the indicators that a pupil is at risk of, or has undergone, forced marriage, including, but not limited to, the student:

- 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 academy/nursery.
- Displaying a decline in punctuality.
- An obvious family history of older siblings leaving education early and marrying early.

Staff who have any concerns regarding a pupil who may have undergone, is currently undergoing, or is at risk of forced marriage will speak to the DSL and local safeguarding procedures will be followed – this could include referral to CSCS, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit: 020 7008 0151or fm@fcdo.gov.uk.

Appendix L: Students with family members in prison

Students with a family member in prison (where known) will be offered pastoral support as necessary. 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. ([Young Peoples' Booklet](#))

Appendix M: Students required to give evidence in court

Students required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or crimes they have witnessed, will be offered appropriate pastoral support. Students (where appropriate) will be provided with the booklet; 'Going to Court and being a witness' from HMCTS and be supported through this process and provided with 1:1 or group opportunities through Mindfulness sessions to explore concerns and ask questions. The School will liaise with parents and other professionals throughout the process and consideration will also be given to provide a 'trusted adult' from the school to also attend the court when requested by the student and / or family. ([Going to Court and being a Witness](#))

Appendix N: Context of safeguarding incidents

Safeguarding incidents can occur outside of school and can be associated with outside factors. All staff will be made aware of contextual safeguarding. The DSL and Deputy DSL(s), will always consider the context of any safeguarding incidents. When assessing students' behaviour, the school will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. The school will always provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSCS.

Appendix O: Use of the school premises for non-school activities

If or when the school hires or rents out the school facilities or premises to organisations or individuals, e.g. for providers to run community or extracurricular activities, it will ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep students safe. Where the school provides the activities under the direct supervision or management of school staff, child protection arrangements will apply.

Where activities are provided separately by another body, this may not be the case; in these instances, the school will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. The School will also ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

The School will ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement, i.e. a lease or hire agreement, as a condition of use and occupation of the premises, and specify that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

Extra-curricular activities and clubs

Extra-curricular activities and clubs hosted by external bodies, e.g. charities or companies, will work in collaboration with the school to effectively safeguard students and adhere to local safeguarding arrangements. Staff and volunteers running extracurricular activities and clubs are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of students. 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.

Appendix P: Alternative provision

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

The school currently uses the following providers:

Mentoring: <https://www.lotusmentoring.co.uk/>

Outdoor Education / Duke of Edinburgh: <https://www.adventurepirate.co.uk/>

Appendix Q: Work experience

When a student accesses work experience, the school will ensure that the provider has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place. Where the school has students conduct work experience at the school, an enhanced DBS check will be obtained if the student is over the age of 16.

Appendix R: Privately arranged homestays/Private Fostering

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

Private fostering

Where a period of UK homestay lasts 28 days or more for a child aged under 16, or under 18 for a child with SEND, this may amount to private fostering under the Children Act(1989). Where the school becomes aware of a student being privately fostered, they will notify the LA as soon as possible to allow them to conduct any necessary checks.

Appendix S: Missing students

Our procedures are designed to ensure that a missing child is found and returned to effective supervision as soon as possible.

If a child goes missing, we will:

1. Initiate the missing child procedure
2. Complete a full structured search of the buildings and ground immediately.
3. Notify the primary carer by telephone within 5 minutes of them being confirmed 'missing'.
4. Ascertain with certainty the last known location of the child and take witness statements.
5. Advise the police using 999 as soon as the child is confirmed 'missing' and provide a current photograph or physical description.
6. Begin a structured local vicinity search as per missing child procedure (1PP)

Appendix T: Managing referrals

The reporting and referral process outlined in Appendix C will be followed accordingly. 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. When making a referral to CSCS or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.

The DSL will work alongside external agencies, maintaining continuous liaison, including multiagency liaison where appropriate, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the students involved. 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.

Where a student 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.

The school will not wait for the start or outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other students: this applies to criminal investigations as well as those made by CSCS. Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will consider referring the incident again if it is believed that the student is at risk of harm. Where CSCS decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and the school agrees with this decision, the school will consider the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support.

At all stages of the reporting and referral process, the student will be informed of the decisions made, actions taken and reasons for doing so. Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the student or others at potential risk of harm. The school will work closely with parents to ensure that the student, as well as their family, understands the arrangements in place, such as in-school interventions, is effectively supported, and knows where they can access additional support.

Appendix U: Allegations of abuse against staff

All allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors will be managed in line with the School's Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy— a copy of which will be provided to, and understood by, all staff. The school will ensure all allegations against staff, including those who are not employees of the school, are dealt with appropriately and that the school liaises with the relevant parties.

When managing allegations against staff, the school will recognise the distinction between allegations that meet the harms threshold and allegations that do not, also known as "low level concerns", as defined in the low level concerns policy based on the statutory guidance within KCSIE 2022. The school may refer to this guidance to understand if the 'harms threshold' has been met.

Allegations that meet the harms threshold include instances where staff have:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child.
- Committed or possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
- Behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.
- Behaved, or may have behaved, in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

The allegation will be discussed with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) at an early stage.

However, if the allegation concerns the Headteacher, the Director will be informed immediately. If the allegation concerns the Director, the LADO will be informed.

This section of this policy applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff or volunteer has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, or
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children

It applies regardless of whether the alleged abuse took place in the school. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching and historical allegations of abuse will be referred to the police.

We will deal with any allegation of abuse against a member of staff or volunteer very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation. Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

Suspension

Suspension will not be the default position and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

- Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned
- Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children
- Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children
- Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted
- Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role in a different location, for example to an alternative school site.

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations:

- **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive
- **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
- **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the headteacher (or Director where the headteacher is the subject of the allegation) – the ‘case manager’ – will take the following steps:

- Immediately discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children’s social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
- Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children’s social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children’s social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies.
- Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children’s social care services, as appropriate.
- **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details.
- **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation.
- **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children’s social care services as appropriate.

- Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named

representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate.

- Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
- Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case and the outcome, where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process (in confidence)
- Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency. Where the police are involved, wherever possible the relevant lead person will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the school's disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

Timescales

- Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious will be resolved within 1 week
- If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, we will institute appropriate action within 3 working days
- If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, we will hold this within 15 working days

Specific actions:

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children's social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the case manager and the school's personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the case manager and personnel adviser will discuss with the designated officer whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

Unsubstantiated or malicious allegations

If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the headteacher, or other appropriate person in the case of an allegation against the headteacher, will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil(s) who made it, or whether the police should be asked to consider whether action against those who made the allegation might be appropriate, even if they are not a pupil.

Confidentiality

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

The case manager will take advice from the local authority's designated officer, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case. Such records will include:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken and decisions reached (and justification for these, as stated above)

If an allegation or concern is not found to have been malicious, the school will retain the records of the case on the individual's confidential personnel file, and provide a copy to the individual.

Where records contain information about allegations of sexual abuse, we will preserve these for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry. We will retain all other records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer. The records of any allegation that is found to be malicious will be deleted from the individual's personnel file.

References

When providing employer references, we will not refer to any allegation that has been proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any history of allegations where all such allegations have been proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious.

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are *substantiated*, we will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the school's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

LADO Contacts:

BCP

- The main contact numbers for the LADO service are 01202 817600
- The secure email address for the service is: LADO@BCPcouncil.gov.uk

Dorset:

- The main contact number of the LADO service is: 01305 221122
- The secure email service is: LADO@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Hampshire:

The main contact number of the LADO service is: 01962 876364

The secure email service is: child.protection@hants.gov.uk

Appendix V. Safer recruitment / Single Central Record (SCR)

The School's full policy and procedures for safer recruitment are outlined in the Safer Recruitment Policy. **** cross-reference **** All newly recruited staff will be strongly encouraged to sign up to the online DBS Service and their initial subscription will be refunded on successful completion of their induction. 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 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-workforce-guidance> will be consulted when determining whether a position fits the child workforce criteria. The School's HR/Admin Officer will conduct the appropriate pre-employment checks for all prospective employees, including internal candidates and candidates who have lived or worked outside the UK. The appropriate DBS and suitability checks will be carried out for all additional members of staff including volunteers, and contractors who will be unsupervised with students at any time.

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.

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. The duty will also apply in circumstances where an individual is deployed to another area of work that is not in regulated activity or they are suspended.

Single central record (SCR)

The Lion Works School keeps an SCR which records all staff, including agency and third-party supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes, who work at the school. All members of the proprietor body are also recorded on the SCR.

The following information is recorded on the SCR:

- An identity check
- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A check of professional qualifications, where required
- 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
- A section 128 check for those in management positions (****has this been done?)

For agency and third-party supply staff, the school will also record whether written confirmation from the employment business supplying the member of staff has been received which indicates that all the necessary checks have been conducted and the date that confirmation was received.

If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the SCR. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to an enhanced DBS check, the risk assessment will be recorded. Written confirmation that supply agencies have completed all relevant checks will also be included. The school is free to record any other information it deems relevant. The details of an individual will be removed from the SCR once they no longer work at the school.

Appendix W: Checking the identity and suitability of visitors

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff and to leave their belongings, including their mobile phone(s), in a safe place during their visit. If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification.

Visitors are expected to sign the visitors' book and wear a visitor's badge.

Visitors to the school who are visiting for a professional purpose, such as educational psychologists and school improvement officers, will be asked to show photo ID and:

- Will be asked to show their DBS certificate, which will be checked alongside their photo ID; or
- The organisation sending the professional, such as the LA or educational psychology service, will provide prior written confirmation that an enhanced DBS check with barred list information has been carried out
- Or they will be supervised at ALL times

All other visitors, including visiting speakers, will be accompanied by a member of staff at all times. We will not invite into the school any speaker who is known to disseminate extremist views, and will carry out appropriate checks to ensure that any individual or organisation using school facilities is not seeking to disseminate extremist views or radicalise pupils or staff.

Appendix X: Continuous Professional Development (CPD/Training)

Staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be updated on a minimum termly basis, through dedicated weekly safeguarding briefings, as a standing meeting agenda item and/or whenever there is a change in legislation.

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- The Staff Code of Conduct.
- Part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) (or Annex A, if appropriate). *** check is it now Annex B?
- The Behaviour Policy.
- The Attendance Policy for Children Missing Education Policy, including the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education. *** Check – have we got this??
- Appropriate child protection and safeguarding training, including online safety training.
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL and deputy DSL(s).

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

Training will cover, at a minimum:

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

All staff will receive opportunities to contribute towards and inform the safeguarding arrangements in the school. The DSL and Deputy DSL(s) will undergo child protection and safeguarding training and update this training at least every two years. The DSL and Deputy DSL(s) will also obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses, ensuring they keep up-to-date with any developments relevant to their role.

This will include training to understand:

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

All staff will also complete the training modules using Educare as and when requested.

Appendix Y: Monitoring and review

This policy is reviewed at least annually by the DSL/Headteacher and the Director. This policy will be updated as needed to ensure it is up-to-date with safeguarding issues as they emerge and evolve, including any lessons learnt.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff. All members of staff are required to familiarise themselves with all processes and procedures outlined in this policy as part of their induction programme and on-going CPD.

Appendix Z: 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](#)
- [Childline](#)

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/carers

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