



Saint Pierre School,

16 Leigh Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex SS9 1LE

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure

Policy Owner (Position)	Last Updated By (Name)	Date of Last Review	Date Next Review Due
Head	Peter Lane/Danielle Hemmings	1 September 2021	Sept 2022 or before

Contents

1 Safeguarding in our school.....	6
1.2 Our aims and responsibilities.....	6
1.3 Definition of safeguarding.....	7
1.3 Who this policy applies to.....	7
1.4 Inter-agency working	7
1.5 Definitions and terminology	8
1.6 Related documentation	8
1.7 Safer recruitment	8
1.8 Policy review	9
2 Key safeguarding facts	10
2.1 Safeguarding during a Pandemic (e.g. COVID-19).....	10
3 Key people and contacts	11
4 Types of abuse and neglect.....	12
4.1 Abuse	12
4.2 Physical abuse	12
4.3 Emotional abuse	13
4.4 Sexual abuse.....	13
4.5 Neglect	13
4.6 Peer on peer /child on child abuse	14
4.7 Honour Based Abuse (HBA)	14
4.8 Behavioural signs of abuse and neglect.....	15
4.9 Children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities	15
4.10 Signs of abuse or neglect manifested by the parents or other responsible adult.....	15
4.11 Grooming	16
4.12 Signs of grooming and/or online abuse	16
4.13 Signs of grooming manifested by sex offenders.....	16
4.14 Modus operandi of institutional grooming.....	17
4.15 Preventing Radicalisation.....	17
4.16 Child Sexual Exploitation(CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) (County Lines)	18
4.17 Serious Violence	19
4.18 Mental Health	20
5 Stages of child protection	21
5.1 Early Help	21
5.2 Children in Need	22
5.3 Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm	22

5.4 What to do if you have a concern about a child	22
5.5 Passing on safeguarding records when a child leaves the school	24
6 Whistleblowing	25
7 The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads	25
7.1 Deputy DSLs	25
7.2 Inter-agency and Multi-agency working	26
7.3 Support for DSL	26
7.4 Manage referrals.....	26
7.5 Work with others	26
7.6 Training	27
7.7 Raise awareness.....	27
7.8 Safeguarding Files	28
7.9 Availability	28
7.10 Online Safety.....	28
9 Induction	30
10 Training	30
10.1 Staff employed in school.....	30
10.2 Third-party contractors	30
10.3 Teaching about safeguarding.....	30
11 Online safety	31
11.1 Youth produced sexual imagery/‘Sexting’	31
11.4 Disclosure	32
11.5 Handling incidents.....	32
12 Private fostering.....	33
12.1 What is private fostering?.....	33
12.2 Why does your Local Authority Children’s Services need to know?.....	34
12.3 Timescales for informing the Local Authority	34
13 Children potentially at greater risk of harm	34
13.1 Children who need a social worker (Child in Need and Child Protection Plans)	34
13.2 Children requiring mental health support	35
13.3 Looked After Children and Previously Looked after Children.....	35
14 Host families.....	36
14.1 When might this happen?.....	36
14.2 What is the responsibility of the school?.....	36
14.3 Suitability of adults in UK host families for homestay arranged by the school	36
14.4 Private arrangements.....	37

14.5 Background checking for adults in homestay arrangements	37
14.6 Volunteer DBS check.....	37
14.7 Suitability of adults in host families abroad.....	37
14.8 During the visit	37
14.9 Additional action for extended homestays.....	38
15 Peer on peer /Child on child abuse	38
15.1 What is peer on peer /child on child abuse?	38
15.2 What role does gender play?	38
15.3 When does behaviour become abusive?	39
15.4 How can I identify victims of peer on peer /child on child abuse?	39
15.5 Are some children particularly vulnerable to abusing or being abused by their peers?	39
15.6 How prevalent is peer on peer /child on child abuse?	40
15.7 What should I do if I suspect either that a child may be being abused, or that a child may be abusing others?.....	40
15.8 How will the DSL respond to concerns of peer on peer /child on child abuse?	40
15.9 How does the school raise awareness of, and reduce the risk, of peer on peer /child on child abuse?	41
16 Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children.....	41
16.1 Upskirting	42
17 Signposting to further information	42
18 Low level concerns.....	43
18.1 Code of Conduct.....	43
18.2 Our Low Level Concern Approach (including self-reporting).....	44
18.3 What is a low level concern, including those that are self-reports?	44
18.4 What should I do if I have one?	45
18.5 How will my low level concern be handled (including self-report)?	45
18.6 What records will be kept?	45
19 Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff, including supply teachers and volunteers	45
19.1 What is an allegation?.....	46
19.2 What should I do if I have an allegation?.....	46
19.3 Duties as an employer and an employee.....	46
19.4 Dealing with an allegation.....	46
19.5 Suspension of an employee	48
19.6 Support for employees	49
19.7 Timescales	50

19.8 Confidentiality.....	50
19.9 Oversight and monitoring	51
19.10 Information sharing	51
19.11 Following a criminal investigation or a prosecution	52
19.12 Outcome of an allegation	52
19.13 On conclusion of a case.....	52
19.14 Malicious or unsubstantiated allegations	52
19.15 Learning lessons	53
19.16 Resignations and ‘settlement agreements’	53
19.17 Record keeping	53
19.18 References	54
19.19 Supply Teachers	54

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure

1 Sept 2021

1 Safeguarding in our school

1.2 Our aims and responsibilities

Our commitment is to safeguard and promote the welfare, health (including mental health) and safety of our pupils by creating and maintaining an open, safe, caring and supportive atmosphere. This includes:

- Proactively teaching pupils about safeguarding;
- Ensuring that systems and procedures are in place to protect pupils; and
- Acting in the best interests of the child.

All staff have the following responsibilities:

- Thoroughly read Part 1 of KCSIE (2021).
- Contribute to providing a safe environment in which all children can learn and flourish;
- Be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and can occur between children outside of this environment.
- All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, county lines and serious youth violence.
- All staff should be aware that technology is a significant component in safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Risks of abuse online as well as face to face will take place concurrently in daily life. Children can abuse their peers online in the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, consensual and non consensual sharing of indecent images particularly within 'chat groups', abusive images and pornography to those who do not want to receive such content.
- All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm including behaviour link to drug taking, alcohol misuse, missing education, consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes, and semi-nude images/ videos alongside the various other specific types of abuse and neglect outlined within this policy.
- Know what to do if a child tells you that he or she is being abused, exploited or neglected;

- All staff should be able to reassure children that they are being taken seriously and will be kept safe and supported. All reports should be taken and dealt with seriously and children should not be made to feel ashamed for reporting.
- Know what to do if you are concerned about the behaviour or conduct of an adult in the school;
- Manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality;
- Identify children who may benefit from Early Help;
- Refer any concern to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a Deputy DSL;
- Be aware of our local Early Help process and our role in it; and
- Be aware of the process for making a referral to Children's Social Care and understand the role you might be expected to play in statutory assessments.

1.3 Definition of safeguarding

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

In our school, safeguarding is everyone's responsibility
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Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

1.3 Who this policy applies to

This policy and procedure applies to all pupils in the school, including those in the early years.

This policy and procedure applies to all teaching, non-teaching, pastoral, support, peripatetic, contract staff and ancillary staff, volunteers, non-school based staff and any other adults working at the school. All references in this document to "staff" or "members of staff" should be interpreted as relating to the aforementioned, unless otherwise stated. This also applies to adults in the early years phase of the school.

This Safeguarding Policy and the Code of Conduct apply to all pupils and adults in the school, including when being educated off-site and undertaking an educational visit. They also apply to students who are on an exchange and being hosted by the school.

1.4 Inter-agency working

The school is committed to inter-agency working in order to secure the best levels of safeguarding for all of its pupils. The school contributes to inter-agency working in accordance with statutory guidance. The school works with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. The school will also work within the requirements of their Safeguarding Partners.

1.5 Definitions and terminology

- 'Children' includes everyone under the age of 18
- 'DSL' refers to the school's named Designated Safeguarding Lead
- 'Designated Officer' or 'LADO' refers to the person appointed by the local authority to deal with allegations against adults
- 'KCSIE' refers to the statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education

1.6 Related documentation

This policy should be read in relation to the most current version of the following documents:

National documents:

- The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
- KCSIE (Sep 2021)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (July 2018)
- Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (July 2015)
- Disqualification under the Childcare Act (July 2018)
- What do to if you are worried a child is being abused – Advice for practitioners (departmental advice) (March 2015)
- Early Years Foundation Stage Framework (Feb 2018)
- The Education and Training (Welfare of children) Act (2021)
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused- advice for practitioners
- This policy is updated annually, drawing on feedback from staff, and is published to all staff and volunteers and placed on the school website. This policy is based on KCSIE 2021 and any references to national guidance made within this document are in relation to the versions listed above. The school will always refer to the above statutory guidance as the benchmark for all safeguarding practice and decision making.

Internal documents:

- Promoting Positive Behaviour Policy
- E Safety Policy
- Exclusion Policy
- Early Years Use of Mobile Phones, Cameras and Devices Policy
- Prevent Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct Policy and
- IT Acceptable Use Policy

1.7 Safer recruitment

Our school prioritises embedding a culture of safer recruitment as part of our strategy for preventing harm to children. Statutory procedures for checking the suitability of staff and volunteers who work with children are always followed (see Safer Recruitment Policy).

1.8 Policy review

The school carries out an annual review of this policy. This includes an evaluation of the extent to which these policies have been effectively implemented throughout the school. The school will remedy any deficiencies or weaknesses in child protection arrangements without delay and without waiting for the next policy review date, should any be necessary. Staff are invited to contribute to and shape safeguarding arrangements based on reflection and learning. Staff are invited to contribute to the review of this policy.

2 Key safeguarding facts



The safety and wellbeing of our pupils is our number one priority

2.1 Safeguarding during a Pandemic (e.g. COVID-19)

Safeguarding of pupils will remain essential during any epidemic/ pandemic. The school will take guidance from the Government and Local Authority with regards to strict ruling and any precautions suggested.

Home Schooling- If required to shut school/ limited pupils allowed in school then online learning will be provided by class teachers. They will facilitate contact with each of their classes. Alongside providing lessons for pupils they will ensure once a week they make a 'welfare' video call (recorded, following strict protocol to safeguard both staff and pupils. This has been agreed by ISA). These calls will allow staff to support each pupil from home but also raise a safeguarding concern if necessary. Any children who do not engage with online learning or parent do not communicate with staff will be asked to liaise with the school to ascertain the pupil's safety, mental health and wellbeing state.

If for any reason school are unable to make contact with parents or have concerns about a pupil the school will contact MASH and follow guidance.

Any pupils who are vulnerable or have additional needs will have email/ phone contact and, if necessary, following government guidance and a risk assessment, they could be offered a place with key worker pupils at school. Those pupils who are working from home and recognised as vulnerable will have the offer of support from class teacher, SENDCO or a member of SLT based on each pupils' requirements.

SEND Support offered: Weekly email to parents from SENDCO/SLT. SENDCO/SLT and Class Teacher email parents in regards to 1-2-1 support/ discussions to support the child and react to concerns as required. Online learning provided with daily Live Lessons so teachers have contact throughout the day. Children can raise any questions or concerns during week days using the school's online discussion/chat system. Additional 1-2-1 welfare video call a week from Teacher allowing child to raise any worries/ difficulties they are having. These can be increased based on the child's requirements. If the pupil requires any additional support, staff will offer this as much as reasonable possible within the constraints of home teaching

3 Key people and contacts

School contacts

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Danielle Hemmings (Deputy Head)

Danielle.hemmings@saintpierre.school.co.uk

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (Deputy DSL)

Peter Lane (Headmaster)

peter.lane@saintpiereschool.co.uk

Gemma Hoffman (Head of EYFS)

Gemma.Hoffman@saintpierre.school.co.uk

Third Party contacts: SOUTHEND	
Our school follows the safeguarding protocols and procedures of our Local Safeguarding Partnership;	Southend Safeguarding Partnership Children's SSCP Floor 6, Southend Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue Southend on Sea SS2 6ER Tel: 01702 534706 Email: SSPC@southend.gov.uk
Local authority children's social care team(s)	01702 215007 mash@southend.gov.uk
[Local Authority] Designated Officer for child protection	Alison Francis (9am - 5pm) 01702 534539

4 Types of abuse and neglect

The term 'abuse' is often used as an umbrella term. All staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection. Abuse and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another so staff should always be vigilant and raise concerns immediately with the DSL or deputies.

4.1 Abuse

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

4.2 Physical abuse

Physical abuse is 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.

Signs of physical abuse can include:

- injuries to parts of the body where accidents are unlikely, such as thighs, back, abdomen;
- respiratory problems from drowning, suffocation or poisoning;
- untreated or inadequately treated injuries;
- bruising which looks like hand or finger marks or caused by an implement;

- cigarette burns, human bites; or
- scarring, scalds and burns.

4.3 Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is 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.

Signs of emotional abuse tend to be behavioural rather than physical (see below).

4.4 Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of 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.

Signs of sexual abuse displayed by children may include:

- Pregnancy
- sexually transmitted infection/diseases;
- pain/itching/bleeding/bruising/discharge to the genital area/anus/mouth;
- urinary infections;
- difficulty walking or sitting or standing;
- persistent sore throats; or
- stomach ache.

4.5 Neglect

Neglect is 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.

Signs of possible neglect include:

- the child seems underweight or is very small for their age, or their weight deteriorates;
- the child seems very overweight for their age;
- they are poorly clothed, with inadequate protection from the weather;
- they are often absent from school for no apparent reason; or persistently arrive late; or
- they are regularly left alone, or in charge of younger brothers or sisters.

4.6 Peer on peer /child on child abuse

All staff must be alert to possible indicators of safeguarding concerns which may indicate peer on peer /child on child abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- abuse within intimate partner relationships;
- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery);
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals; and
- upskirting'

See separate section of this document on peer on peer/child on child abuse.

4.7 Honour Based Abuse (HBA) (including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage (FM) and breast ironing)

HBA includes all incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the community and/or the family, and commonly involve practices such as FGM, forced marriage and/or breast ironing. Abuse often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and therefore it is important to be aware of this dynamic and consider risk factors when deciding on action. If staff have a concern that a child may be at risk of Honour Based Abuse, they should alert their DSL immediately.

FGM is abuse that encompasses all procedures involved in the partial or total removal of female external genitalia and is illegal in the UK. Whilst all staff should speak to the DSL (or deputy DSL) with regard to any concerns about FGM, there is a specific legal duty on teachers under the FGM Act (2003) to report FGM. If a teacher, in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, it is mandatory that the teacher must report this to the police using the telephone number 101.

Forced Marriage Forcing a person into marriage is a crime in England and Wales. FM is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. The FM Unit provides more guidance, which can be found [here](#). Multi-Agency guidelines, which focus on the role of schools, can be found [here](#).

Breast ironing Breast ironing, also known as breast flattening, is the pounding and massaging of a pubescent girl's breasts, using hard or heated objects, to try to make them stop developing or disappear. It is typically carried out by the girl's mother, who will say she is trying to protect the girl from sexual harassment and rape to prevent early pregnancy that would tarnish the family name, or to allow the girl to pursue education, rather than be forced into early marriage.

See Annex A of KCSIE for further details.

4.8 Behavioural signs of abuse and neglect

If a child is being abused, their behaviour may change in a number of ways. For example, they may:

- behave aggressively or be disruptive, act out, demand attention and require more discipline than other children;
- become angry or disinterested and/or show little creativity;
- seem frightened of certain adults;
- become sad, withdrawn or depressed;
- have trouble sleeping;
- become sexually active at a young age;
- exhibit inappropriate sexual knowledge for their age or sexualised behaviour in their play with other children;
- refuse to change for gym or participate in physical activities;
- develop eating disorders;
- self-harm;
- refuse to attend school or run away from home;
- lack confidence or have low self-esteem; or
- use drugs or alcohol.

4.9 Children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and/or disabilities are statistically more vulnerable to child abuse, including peer on peer abuse. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These include:

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

4.10 Signs of abuse or neglect manifested by the parents or other responsible adult

- places unrealistic expectations on the child i.e. demands a level of academic or physical performance of which they are not capable;

- offers conflicting or unconvincing explanation of any injuries to the child;
- appears indifferent to, or overtly rejects, the child;
- denies existence of or blames the child for the child's problems at home or at school;
- sees and describes the child as entirely worthless, burdensome or in another negative light;
- refuses offers of help for the child's problems; or
- is isolated physically/emotionally.

4.11 Grooming

Grooming is the process by which an individual prepares a child, significant adults and the environment for abuse of this child. Children and young people can be groomed online or in the real world, by a stranger or by someone they know. Groomers may be male or female, of any gender identity. They could be any age. Many children and young people do not understand that they have been groomed, or that what has happened is abuse. The signs of grooming are not always obvious. Groomers will also go to great lengths not to be identified.

Children may:

- be very secretive, including about what they are doing online;
- have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- go to unusual places to meet friends;
- have new things such as clothes or mobile phones that they can't or won't explain;
- have access to drugs and alcohol;
- go missing from home or school;
- display behavioural changes;
- have sexual health issues; or
- present as suicidal, self/harming, feeling depressed, unworthy.

In older children, signs of grooming can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour, but you may notice unexplained changes in behaviour or personality, or inappropriate sexual behaviour for their age. See the NSPCC website for further information about grooming.

4.12 Signs of grooming and/or online abuse

A child may be experiencing abuse online if they:

- spend lots, much more, or much less time online, texting, gaming or using social media;
- are withdrawn, upset or outraged after using the internet or texting;
- are secretive about who they're talking to and what they're doing online or on their mobile phone; and/or
- have lots of new phone numbers, texts or e-mail addresses on their mobile phone, laptop or tablet.

4.13 Signs of grooming manifested by sex offenders

It is important to remember that not all sex offenders will exhibit the signs listed below and if an individual exhibits some or all of these signs, it does not mean that they are a sex offender:

- Overly affectionate behaviour with a child;
- Affording special attention or preferential treatment to a child;

- Excessive time spent alone with a child outside of the classroom/school;
- Frequently spending time with a child in private or isolated areas;
- Transporting a child to or from the school;
- Making friends with a child's parents and visiting their home;
- Acting as a particular child's confidante;
- Giving small gifts, money, toys, cards, letters to a child;
- Using texts, telephone calls, e-mails or social networking sites to inappropriately communicate with a child; and/or
- Flirtatious behaviour or making suggestive remarks or comments of a sexual nature around a child.

4.14 Modus operandi of institutional grooming

- Target vulnerable victim: Perpetrators target victims who are vulnerable, isolated, insecure and/or have greater emotional needs.
- Gain victim's trust: Offenders may allow a child to do something (e.g. eat ice cream, stay up late, view pornography) which is not normally permitted by the child's parents or the school in order to foster secrecy.
- Gain the trust of others: Institutional offenders are often popular with children and parents, successfully grooming not only the victim but also other members of the victim's family and the community at large.
- Filling a need/becoming more important to the child: This can involve giving gifts, rewards, additional help or advice, favouritism, special attention and/or opportunities for special trips or outings.
- Isolating the child: The perpetrator may encourage dependency and subtly undermine the victim's other relationships with friends or family members.
- Sexualising the relationship: This can involve playful touches, tickling and hugs. It may involve adult jokes and innuendo or talking as if adults, for example about marital problems or conflicts.
- Maintaining control and secrecy: Offenders may use their professional position to make a child believe that they have no choice but to submit to the offender.

4.15 Preventing Radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be part of a schools' safeguarding approach

Extremism- Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

Radicalisation- Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Terrorism- Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There are no known definitive indicators that a young person is vulnerable to extremist ideology or radicalisation, but there are a number of signs that together increase their risk of being groomed in this way. Signs of vulnerability include:

- Underachievement;
- Being in possession of extremist literature;
- Poverty;
- Social exclusion;
- Traumatic events;
- Global or national events;
- Religious conversion;
- Change in behaviour;
- Extremist influences;
- Conflict with family over lifestyle;
- Confused identity;
- Victim or witness to race or hate crimes; and
- Rejection by peers, family, social groups.

4.16 Child Sexual Exploitation(CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) (County Lines)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse and both occur when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/ or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge. It can involve force and or enticement- based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online.

Some specific forms of CCE can include children being forced or manipulated to transport drugs or money through County Lines (explained further below), working in drug factories, shoplifting or stealing, vehicle crime or threatening/ committing serious violence to others.

Children can become trapped as perpetrators threaten victims and their families with violence. Or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons for protection from harm. As children involved in Criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they experienced. They may still have been exploited.

Indicators of CCE can include:

- Children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- Children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- Children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;

- Children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- Children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late;
- Children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Note- The experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be different to boys. Indicators may not be the same but girls are at risk of being exploited too. Children being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation too.

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse which may involve physical contact such as penetration or nonpenetrative acts. It may include non contact activities such as producing sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet. Children may not realise they are being exploited and think they are in genuine romantic relationships.

Indicators of CSE can include all CCE indicators and;

- Children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

County Lines

County Lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of “deal line”.

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with and vulnerable adults exploited to move, and store, drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines: in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One way to identify potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, both from home and school, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local/services/ third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation. Further information is available from the Home Office.

See Annex A KCSIE for more information.

4.17 Serious Violence

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

All staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery. Further advice is provided in the Home Office's Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement.

4.18 Mental Health

All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

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

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, action should be taken informing the DSL or DDSL immediately.

Further guidance can be found from the DfE on Preventing and Tackling Bullying, and Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools. Public Health England have also produced a range of resources.

4.19 Domestic Abuse (Operation Encompass)

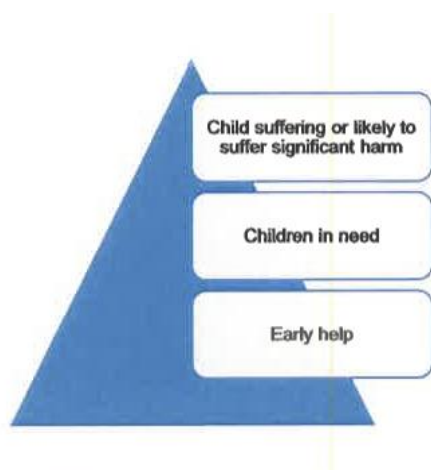
The definition of domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; and emotional.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass operates within the local Police force. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police will inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable support to be given to the child according to their needs. Further guidance can be found NSPCC or National Domestic Abuse website or helpline, 24 hours a day 0808 2000 247.

5 Stages of child protection



The school can use a range of arrangements, depending on the information available. The school will always work cooperatively with external agencies, including the local authority and the police.

The diagram opposite outlines the hierarchy of these approaches.

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to children's social care (and, if appropriate, the police) is made immediately by the DSL, who should follow the local authority's referral process. If the DSL is not available then there should be no delay in the school making a referral.

5.1 Early Help

If early help is appropriate, the DSL or a DDSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead professional. Children's social care assessments should consider where children are being harmed in contexts outside the home so it is important professionals/ schools provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. Any such cases should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to Children's Social Care for assessment for statutory services, if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

Any child may benefit from early help, but all school staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- Child suffering or likely to suffer significant harm
- Children in need
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- is a young carer;
- is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse;
- has returned home to their family from care;
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect;
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- is a privately fostered child; and/or
- has already identified as being LGBT+ or is beginning to identify as LGBT+ ;
- Has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending;
- Is at risk of 'honour based abuse', such as FGM or Forced Marriage;
- Persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.

5.2 Children in Need

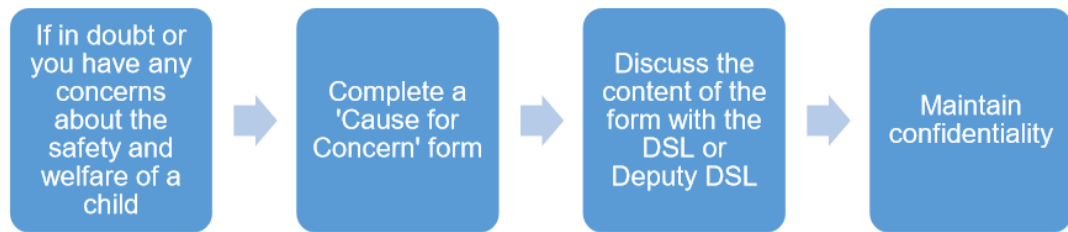
A Child in Need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. A child who is deemed to be a Child in Need will have been assessed by Children's Social Care under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

5.3 Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm

Local authorities, with the help of other organisations as appropriate, have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Such enquiries enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare and must be initiated where there are concerns about maltreatment, including all forms of abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation or other so-called honour-based abuse, and extrafamilial threats like radicalisation and sexual exploitation. Should an investigation occur, then the school's involvement and any action may be determined on the advice given by the investigating agency.

5.4 What to do if you have a concern about a child

This should be read alongside KCSIE (statutory guidance) – Part One and Annex A.



Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility (KCSIE 2021). All staff should know what to do when a child discloses abuse to them, they have concerns about a child's welfare, or when children or staff raise concerns about a pupil to them.

If a child tells a member of staff that they know about or have been a victim of abuse or neglect the member of staff should:

- Listen carefully and allow the child to speak freely and remain calm. Do not interrupt the child or be afraid of silences.
- Provide reassuring nods and words such as, "I am so sorry this has happened", "You are doing the right thing in talking to me". Avoid saying things like, "I wish you had told me about this earlier" or "I cannot believe what I am hearing". Questioning of the child about what they are saying should not be extensive, as partner agencies will lead any investigation. However, a context around what the child has said should always be sought prior to any referral being made to partner agencies. This should be done by the DSL or DDSL, depending on who obtained the initial disclosure i.e. if a member of teaching staff receives a disclosure or has a concern, the DSL should then also speak to the child, either to corroborate the child's account or to gain further context. Limit questioning to the minimum necessary for clarification using What, When, How and Where, but avoid leading questions such as, "Has this happened to your siblings?" Do not use questions beginning with Why as this can apportion feelings of guilt within a child.
- If the child discloses abuse, it is appropriate to ask whether any other adults were present and observed the abuse and whether the abuse has happened before.
- At an appropriate time, tell the child that the matter will be referred in confidence, always using language that is appropriate to the age and stage of development of the child, allowing for their individual need.
- Tell the child what will happen next. The child may want to accompany you to see the DSL, otherwise let the child know that someone will come to see them before the end of the day.

Recording - Staff should make a written record of the conversation with the child as soon as possible, using a 'Cause for Concern Form'. Staff should use the specific words that the child used (e.g. if referring to parts of their body), indicating these by using "speech marks/inverted commas". If a disclosure of abuse has been made by the child, staff should immediately discuss the concerns verbally with the DSL, Deputy DSL or Headteacher prior to writing up the record so that immediate action can be considered. If the DSL is not available then this should not delay appropriate action being taken and staff should speak to a DDSL, Headteacher or, failing that, a member of the SLT.

Concerns, discussions and decisions made with reasons should be recorded and kept confidentially and stored securely. It is advised to keep concerns and referrals in separate child protection files for each child by the DSL. Records should include: clear, comprehensive summary of concern detailing dates and times; details of how the concern was followed up and resolved including dates and times; notes of action take, decisions reached and final outcome.

Headteachers should be made aware of any referral that is made to Social Care or the police, but staff must not delay if they are unavailable before making the referral. All documents should be kept in a secure location with restricted access. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, including reasons for decisions should be recorded.

Making referrals to statutory agencies

If a child is thought to be at risk of harm

When a child is thought to be at risk of harm or is likely to be at risk of harm (see above), a referral should be made immediately to Children's Social Care or the police if a criminal act is thought to have occurred. Whilst it is the role of the DSL, any member of staff can make a referral to Children's Social Care or the police and there should be no delay. The school does not require parental consent for referrals to be made to statutory agencies. Consent to do this must not be obtained from the parents if to gain consent would put the child's safety at risk or to do so could jeopardise any investigation by partner agencies (WTSC 2018).

If a child has unmet needs

When a child is not considered at risk of harm, but still has unmet needs that could mean that they are a Child in Need (see above), a referral should be made to Children's Social Care via the local authority process. The school does not require parental consent for referrals to be made to statutory agencies in these circumstances, however, it is best practice that these concerns should be discussed with the parents and any subsequent referral made transparently with the parent's knowledge.

Confidentiality

Staff should never guarantee confidentiality to pupils or adults wishing to tell them about something serious, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child. They should guarantee that they will not tell anyone who does not have a clear need to know and that they will pass on information in confidence only to the people who must be told in order to ensure their safety.

5.5 Passing on safeguarding records when a child leaves the school

Information sharing is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse. When a child leaves the school, it is the responsibility of the DSL to ensure that a copy of their safeguarding records is transferred securely and confidentially to the new school. Before transferring, the DSL will arrange a telephone call with the DSL or Headteacher in the receiving school. Following the conversation, they will arrange for the secure transfer of documentation. Confirmation of the receipt of the documentation should be retained with safeguarding records. A safeguarding record must be transferred separately from the main pupil file. (See DSL Toolkit for further detail.)

Whilst data protection legislation places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure, this is not a

barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm. Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.

The DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of a child leaving, for example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

6 Whistleblowing

All adults have a responsibility to report any concerns about poor or unsafe practice, including in relation to the care and protection of a pupil or pupils. If a member of staff believes that best practice in this area is not being adhered to or that practice may put a pupil or pupils at risk, they should:

Report any concern to the Headteacher
If the concern relates to the Headteacher
Report the concern to the Proprietor
If the concern relates to the Proprietor
Report the concern to the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) Southend

Concerns raised under this Whistleblowing Policy are distinct from concerns or allegations about an adult's suitability to work with or have access to children.

No member of staff will suffer a detriment or be disciplined for raising a genuine concern about unsafe practice, provided that they do so in good faith and follow the whistleblowing procedures.

Where an adult feels unable to raise a concern about poor safeguarding practice through the above options or where they feel that their concern is not being addressed, they can raise their concern externally using either of the routes below:

- Government guidance can be found here <https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing>
- The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for adults who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – lines are available from 8:00am to 8:00pm, Monday to Friday, or email: help@nspcc.org.uk

7 The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is the senior member of staff responsible for leading safeguarding in the school (including online safety), currently the Deputy Head. The DSL must be a member of the school leadership team. The DSL takes the lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection in the school and their job description explicitly reflects this.

7.1 Deputy DSLs The school appoints a number of Deputy DSLs. Their role is to support the DSL in their safeguarding role. Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to DDSLs, the ultimate lead responsibility for child protection must remain with the DSL, and this lead responsibility must not be

delegated. The Deputy DSLs are trained to the same level as the DSL and their duties of the Deputy DSLs are reflected explicitly in their job descriptions.

7.2 Inter-agency and Multi-agency working

The DSL and Deputy DSLs liaise with the three safeguarding partners, local authority, clinical commissioning group and police, and work with other agencies in line with WTSC(2018) working in the best interests of children in the school. NSPCC- When to call the police, should help DSLs understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do. For further information see KCSIE (2021).

7.3 Support for DSL The DSL is given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in Strategy Discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or to support other staff to do so, and to contribute to the assessment of children.

There are 4 key elements to the DSL role. They will:

- Manage referrals
- Work with others
- Train
- Raise awareness

7.4 Manage referrals

The DSL is expected to:

- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as required;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care; Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- refer cases where a person is dismissed or has left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required (in collaboration with HR team); and
- refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the police as required.

7.5 Work with others

The DSL is expected to:

- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners;
- liaise with the Headteacher to inform him or her of issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- as required, liaise with the "case manager" (in relation to allegations against adults) and the Designated Officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member;

- liaise with staff (especially pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT technicians, and SENCOs) on matters of safety and safeguarding (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies; and
- act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.

7.6 Training The DSL (and any deputies) undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role, including inter-agency working. This training must be updated at least every two years. The DSL should undertake additional Prevent awareness training.

Note: The Head and Deputy DSLs are trained to the same level as the DSL.

Training should provide DSLs with a good understanding of their own role and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care, so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements;
- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the school's child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;
- understand relevant data protection and regulations GDPR, Data protection Act 2018;
- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and with the three safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners;
- are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school or college;
- can recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online;
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses; and
- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

7.7 Raise awareness

The DSL should:

- ensure the school's safeguarding and child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;

- ensure the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with the proprietor regarding this;
- ensure the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is available publicly and parents are aware that referrals to children's social care or the police about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this; and
- link with the local Safeguarding Partners to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school leadership staff. Their role could include ensuring that the school and staff know who these children are, understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for the cohort; supporting teaching staff to identify the challenges that children in this group might face and the additional academic support and adjustments that they could make to best support these children.

7.8 Safeguarding Files

As stated above, where children leave the school, DSLs should ensure a copy of their Safeguarding File is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This file should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. Receiving schools should ensure key staff, such as DSLs and SENCOs, are aware as required.

In addition to the Safeguarding File, the DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives. This should be done with the parent's knowledge, unless to do so would place a child or parent at heightened risk.

7.9 Availability During term time the DSL (or a deputy) will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking the DSL (or deputy) will normally be available in person, in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and/or Skype or other such media is acceptable. It is the responsibility of the DSL to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

7.10 Online Safety Technology often provides the platform that may facilitate harm. DSLs are responsible for overseeing online safety in schools and should raise awareness in the staff group accordingly, including but not limited to, child sexual exploitation, radicalisation and sexual predation. The school will protect and educate the school community in their use of technology and has mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident, where appropriate.

There are three main areas of risk:

Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material.

Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users.

Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of (or causes) harm; for example the making, sending and receiving of explicit images, or online bullying.

Commerce- risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

More information can be found here <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teaching-online-safety-in-schools> and in KCSIE 2021.

8 Responsibilities of the proprietor

The proprietor of the school is Mr. Kurt Davies and he will comply with all duties under legislation and will always take into account statutory guidance, ensuring that all policies, procedures and training are effective and comply with the law at the time.

It is the responsibility of the proprietor to:

- Ensure that Safeguarding and Child protection is at the forefront and underpins all relevant aspects of process and policy development with the child's best interests at their heart.
- Ensure all staff read at least Part One of KCSIE;
- Ensure that staff working with children will also read KCSIE Annex B;
- Ensure that all staff follow the requirements of this Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure;
- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities, as set out in Part One of KCSIE;
- To take leadership responsibility for safeguarding arrangements;
- Ensure that all safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the local authority as part of the inter-agency procedures set up by the Safeguarding Partners;
- Ensure that appropriate policies and procedures are in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare;
- Ensure that the school works in line with local inter-agency procedures;
- Ensure that the Safeguarding Policy is updated annually and made available via the school website;
- Provide a Staff Code of Conduct and Acceptable Use Policy;
- Ensure that all responsibilities regarding Children Missing from Education* are followed, using Children Missing Education Statutory Guidance (Sep 2016);
- Ensure the school holds more than one contact number for each child, where possible;
- Ensure that the school reports to the local authority the removal of a child from the school roll in line with statutory and local authority guidance;
- Ensure that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction – this must be in line with advice from Safeguarding Partners;
- Recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking safeguarding training and managing concerns on a daily basis;
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account then determining what action to take and services to provide. Ensure systems in place and well promoted, easily understood and accessible for children to report abuse, knowing concerns will be treated seriously and they can safely express views and give feedback.
- Ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to keep children safe online.

- Ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety which is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the whole school safeguarding approach and wide curriculum planning.
- When the school premises/ facilities are hired or rented by organisations/ individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) they will ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to safeguard children. Ensuring policies, procedures and risk assessments are of an appropriate standard and have children's safeguarding as a priority.

The proprietor ensures that an annual review of safeguarding arrangements is conducted. This includes a written report which is presented to him.

9 Induction

At the point of induction, all staff must be provided with, should read and should be trained in:

- KCSIE 2021 – Part One and Annex A;
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure
- The Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure, including whistleblowing;
- Staff Code of Conduct and Acceptable Use of IT Policy (including staff/pupil relationships and communications); ☐ Digital Safety Policy (including use of social media);
- Online Safety
- Children Missing from Education Policy;
- Behaviour Policy; and
- Preventing Extremism, Radicalisation and Terrorism Policy.

At the point of induction, new staff must be informed of the names and role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputies.

10 Training

10.1 Staff employed in school All staff employed in school receive annual safeguarding and child protection training, including training on the reporting of child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment. Staff also receive safeguarding and child protection updates regularly throughout the year, provided by the DSL, in order to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively, for example, learning about the topics in Annex B (KSCIE 2021).

10.2 Third-party contractors Those employed as third-party contractors who work regularly in school with the opportunity for contact with pupils will have basic safeguarding training, at a level appropriate to their role.

10.3 Teaching about safeguarding The school is committed to proactively teaching children about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of our approach to offering a broad and balanced curriculum. Through ongoing work with the children, we aim to build resilience so that every child

knows that we are a 'telling school' and that speaking up about any concern is valued and actively promoted. This includes raising a concern about themselves or about another.

Safeguarding is taught in the following way: Technology Lessons, Assemblies, Circle time, Lessons within the PSHE curriculum, Science Lessons.

Relationships education is compulsory in all primary schools. Our approach to this is embedded within the PSHE curriculum. This curriculum is available to parents via our website and from the office.

We actively promote the view that children should feel able to raise any concerns that they may have. This includes when they have a concern about a friend or peer. We take the following measures to ensure that children know how to raise a concern:

Posters are displayed around school and class teachers discuss with their children and older pupils have you and me books. All classes have worry monsters and we have our Wellbeing club, where all children have access to our Wellbeing Champions.

11 Online safety

All staff should be aware of the risks posed to children by technology and the internet and should understand their role in preventing, identifying and responding to harm caused by its use.

All staff should be familiar with the school's ICT Acceptable Use Policy, which sets out the school's approach to online safety in further detail.

Education at home- where children are asked to learn online parents are informed how to keep their child safe online and children are reminded about online safety and how to raise a concern if they should need to do so. Please read information on Home Learning above in regards to precautions taken by staff during online learning and communication.

11.1 Youth produced sexual imagery/'Sexting' Whilst many professionals refer to the issue as 'sexting', there is no clear definition of 'sexting'. According to research, many professionals consider sexting to be 'sending or posting sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs, via mobiles or over the internet.' Yet, recent NSPCC research has revealed that when children are asked 'What does sexting mean to you?' they are more likely to interpret sexting as 'writing and sharing explicit messages with people they know.'¹ Similarly, a recent ChildLine survey has revealed that many parents think of sexting as flirty or sexual text messages, rather than images.

This policy only covers the sharing of sexual imagery by children. Possessing, creating, sharing and distributing sexual photos and videos of under-18s is illegal, and therefore causes the greatest complexity for schools (amongst other agencies) when responding. It also presents a range of risks which need careful management. On this basis, this policy introduces the phrase 'youth produced sexual imagery' and uses this instead of 'sexting'.² This is to ensure clarity about the issues this advice addresses.

11.2 What is youth produced sexual imagery? 'Youth produced sexual imagery' best describes the practice because: 'Youth produced' includes children sharing images that they, or another child, have created of themselves. 'Sexual' is clearer than 'indecent'. A judgement of whether something is 'decent' is both a value judgement and dependent on context. 'Imagery' covers both still photos and moving videos (and this is what is meant by reference to imagery throughout the policy).

11.3 What types of incidents are covered by this policy?

Yes:

- A child creates and shares sexual imagery of themselves with a peer (also under the age of 18).
- A child shares sexual imagery created by another child with a peer (also under the age of 18) or an adult.
- A child is in possession of sexual imagery created by another child.

No:

- The sharing of sexual imagery of children by adults as this constitutes child sexual abuse and schools should always inform the police.

¹ For the purposes of this policy, 'child', 'youth' and 'young person' refers to anyone under the age of 18; 'adult' refers to anyone aged 18 or over ² This is in accordance with the new advice Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people, which has been published by the UK Council for Child Internet Safety

- Children sharing adult pornography or exchanging sexual texts which do not contain imagery
- Sexual imagery downloaded from the internet by a child
- Sexual imagery downloaded from the internet by a child and shared with a peer (also under the age of 18) or an adult⁵.

11.4 Disclosure All members of staff (including non-teaching staff) should be aware of how to recognise and refer any disclosure of incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery. This will be covered within staff training. Disclosure about youth produced sexual imagery can happen in a variety of ways. The child affected may inform a class teacher, the DSL in school, or any member of the school staff. They may report through an existing reporting structure, or a friend or parent may inform someone in school or colleague, or inform the police directly. Any direct disclosure by a child should be taken very seriously. A child who discloses they are the subject of sexual imagery is likely to be embarrassed and worried about the consequences. It is likely that disclosure in school is a last resort and they may have already tried to resolve the issue themselves.

11.5 Handling incidents All incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery should be responded to in line with this policy. When an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery comes to a member of staff's attention:

- The incident should be referred to the DSL as soon as possible;
- The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff;
- The DSL will follow the procedures and guidance set out in 'Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people';
- There should be interviews with the children involved (if appropriate);

- Parents of each child should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the child at greater risk of harm and jeopardise any police/social care investigation; and
- At any point in the process, if there is a concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral should be made to Children's Social Care and/or the police immediately.

12 Private fostering

12.1 What is private fostering? Private fostering is when a child or young person under 16 years old (or 18 if they have a disability) is looked after for 28 days or more by someone who is not a close relative, legal guardian or person with parental responsibility. Close relatives only include parents, stepparents, aunts, uncles and grandparents. It is not private fostering if the child is 'looked after' by the Local Authority (also known as 'in care' and which includes placement in residential care, with an approved foster carer or a 'kinship' carer). Private fostering occurs in all cultures, including British culture, and children may be privately fostered at any age.

Examples of private fostering situations include:

- children and young people living apart from their families for a variety of reasons e.g. a parent is ill, has had to temporarily move for work or there has been conflict, separation or divorce;
- children whose parents work or study elsewhere in the UK or overseas;

3 All such incidents should be responded to with reference to the school's Online Safety Policy, and in line with the school's Safeguarding Policy 4 As above 5 As above

- children sent to this country by their parents for education and health care;
- young people living with the family of a boyfriend or girlfriend; and
- children on holiday exchanges.

People become private foster carers for all sorts of reasons. Private foster carers can be a family friend, or someone who is willing to care for the child of a family they do not know, for example host families supplied by a Guardianship Organisation. If a host family is going to be caring for a child for 28 days or longer, they are classed as private foster carers and the Local Authority must be notified.

12.2 Why does your Local Authority Children's Services need to know? By law, the Local Authority must be informed about all private fostering situations. The child's parents, private foster carers and anyone else involved in the arrangement or who becomes aware of the arrangement, e.g. guardianship agencies, schools or health professionals are legally required to inform Children's Services. Children's Services have a legal duty⁶ to make sure all private fostering arrangements are safe for the child. Once informed of the arrangement, they will check the suitability of private foster carers, make regular visits to the child and ensure advice, help and support is available when needed. Where a member of staff becomes aware that a pupil may be in a private fostering arrangement, s/he should raise this with the DSL. Where Children's Social Care are not already aware of the circumstances, the DSL should make a referral to them.

12.3 Timescales for informing the Local Authority

The child is not yet living with the private foster carers - Within 6 weeks

The child will move in with the private foster carers within 6 weeks - Immediately

The child is already living with the private foster carers - Immediately

13 Children potentially at greater risk of harm

13.1 Children who need a social worker (Child in Need and Child Protection Plans)

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker, and the designated safeguarding lead should hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. This should be considered as a matter of routine. There are clear powers to share this information under existing duties on both local authorities and schools and colleges to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Where children need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services). For further information please see findings from the Children in Need review, 'Improving the educational outcomes of Children in Need of help and protection' which contains further information; the conclusion of the review, 'Help, protection, education' sets out action Government is taking to support this.

13.2 Children requiring mental health support

Schools have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of their pupils.

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. As outlined above we have a clear system in place for identifying possible mental health problems ensuring any concerns are raised immediately with the DSL or DDSL.

13.3 Looked After Children and Previously Looked after Children

A child who is being 'looked after' by their Local Authority is usually known as a 'Child in Care' or a 'Looked After Child'. They might be living with foster parents or at home with their parents under an Interim Care Order granted to social care, or in residential children's homes, or other residential settings like schools or secure units.

A child who is adopted is not a Looked After Child. Occasionally, children are placed into Local Authority foster care under an Interim Care Order when an adoption breaks down and the adoptive parents relinquish the child. Once a Full Care Order is agreed, the child remains on long term foster care. The adoptive parents may or may not have continued contact with the child, depending on the situation and the emotional impact on the child.

An Interim Care Order will remain in place until care proceedings are concluded (usually within 26 weeks). At the conclusion of care proceedings in any situation, the child will either stay in long term foster care (under a Full Care Order) until they reach the age of 18 years, return to their parents (usually under a Supervision Order), reside with other family members/friends (usually under a Special Guardianship Order), or in some cases be adopted. In all of the latter situations, it is most usual for parents to have agreed contact arrangements with their child, most commonly three times per year.

6 Section 67(1) of the Children Act 1989 amended by the children Act 2004) and the Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005

A child may also have been placed in care voluntarily by their parents who are struggling to manage their children's behaviour, or meet their child's needs due to their own illnesses or disabilities (under section 20, Children Act 1989). In these cases, rehabilitation will always be the aim, but if this is not possible, the Local Authority will apply for an Interim Care Order and finally a Full Care Order. Usually, these parents will have continued contact with their child.

As a result of their experiences both before and during care, Looked After Children are at greater risk than their peers; they are, for example, four times more likely than their peers to have a mental health difficulty. Providing a secure, caring environment and enabling such children to develop strong, trusting and stable relationships with professionals is critical to their safety and wellbeing.

Our Proprietor ensures that staff receive training on Looked After Children, including on the reasons children become looked after, their legal status, the support that staff can provide to keep such children safe and the ways in which they can maximise educational stability for Looked After Children.

The Looked After Lead, is our DSL,

- A. is responsible for ensuring that any looked after children are adequately supported by staff in school;
- B. has contact details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the Virtual School Head for children in care;
- C. ensures that relevant staff members have sufficient information about the child's looked after legal status and care arrangements;
- D. works with the Virtual School Head to discuss how staff can best support the progress of Looked After Children in the school and meet the needs in the child's Personal Education Plan; and
- E. attends Looked After Children reviews and other meetings they are required to attend.

14 Host families

14.1 When might this happen? Our School might make arrangements for children to take part in exchange visits, either to other parts of the UK or abroad. Exchanges can benefit learning across a range of subjects. In particular, foreign visits can enrich the languages curriculum and provide exciting opportunities for pupils to develop their confidence and expertise in the use of other languages.

14.2 What is the responsibility of the school? The School has a duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare as outlined in this policy. This extends to considering their safety and how best to minimise risk of harm to those children during any exchange visit the school arranges, and when organising for the care and accommodation of a child with a host family (known as homestays) as part of the exchange.

14.3 Suitability of adults in UK host families for homestay arranged by the school When arranging a homestay, schools should consider the suitability of the adults in the respective families who will be responsible for the visiting child during the stay.

In circumstances where the school arranges for a visiting child to be provided with care and accommodation in the UK (including where they engage a company to make those arrangements) in the home of a family to which the child is not related (including where a person has parental responsibility for the visiting child), the responsible adults will be engaging in 'regulated activity' for

the period of the stay. In such cases and where the school has the power to terminate such a homestay, the school or would be the regulated activity provider.

A regulated activity provider commits a criminal offence if it knows, or has reason to believe that, an individual is barred by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) from engaging in regulated activity but allows that individual to carry out any form of regulated activity.

14.4 Private arrangements Where the child's parent(s) or a student arranges their own homestay themselves, this would be a private arrangement, therefore the school would not be the regulated activity provider. Where it is a private arrangement, the school is not entitled to obtain a standard or enhanced DBS check.

14.5 Background checking for adults in homestay arrangements When the school arranges a homestay, it should consider what intelligence/information will best inform its assessment of the suitability of the adults in those families who will be responsible for the visiting child during the stay. It will be for the school or college to use their professional judgement to decide what it considers will be most relevant. However, to help inform that assessment, schools and colleges should obtain, as a minimum, a DBS enhanced certificate with barred list information. This check will not only establish whether the adults are barred from engaging in regulated activity relating to children, but where criminal record information is disclosed, it will also allow the school or college to consider, alongside all other intelligence that it has obtained, whether the adult would be a suitable host for a child.

14.6 Volunteer DBS check DBS enhanced certificates with barred list information for volunteer roles can be obtained free of charge. In respect of an adult who provides UK homestay and receives no remuneration in respect of the stay or where schools reimburse families only for expenses incurred, to enable a DBS application to be considered as a volunteer role, the 'Position Applied For' field will need to make clear that the position is unpaid.

In addition to those engaging in regulated activity, schools are free to decide whether they consider it necessary to obtain a DBS enhanced certificate in respect of anyone aged 16 or over in the household where the child will be staying.

14.7 Suitability of adults in host families abroad It is not possible for the school to obtain criminal information from the DBS about adults who provide homestays abroad. Schools should liaise with partner schools abroad, to establish a shared understanding of, and agreement to, the arrangements in place for the visit. They should use their professional judgement to satisfy themselves that the arrangements are appropriate and sufficient to safeguard effectively every child who will take part in the exchange. Parents should be aware of the agreed arrangement. Schools are free to decide whether they consider it necessary to contact the relevant foreign embassy or High Commission of the country in question to discuss what checks may be possible in respect of those providing homestay outside of the UK.

The school will produce a written risk assessment outlining the approach taken and indicating the reasons for specific decisions.

14.8 During the visit Pupils should understand who to contact during a homestay should an emergency occur or a situation arise which makes them feel uncomfortable.

14.9 Additional action for extended homestays Where a period of UK homestay lasts 28 days or more, for a child aged under 16 years of age (under 18 years of age if the child has disabilities), this may amount to Private Fostering under the Children Act 1989. In these cases, the school should notify the local authority of the arrangements. Private fostering legislation places a duty on local authorities to satisfy themselves that the welfare of a child who is being, or proposed to be, privately fostered in their area is being or will be satisfactorily safeguarded and promoted. By notifying the local authority, the school and college will be assisting the local authority in discharging its duty. See section on Private Fostering.

15 Peer on peer /Child on child abuse

All staff should be alert to the risk of peer on peer abuse /child on child and understand their role in preventing, identifying and responding to it. Staff should know that children are capable of abusing their peers and that it can take place both inside and outside of school and online. They should never dismiss abusive behaviour as a normal part of growing up, 'banter' or 'just having a laugh', and should not develop high thresholds before taking action. Abuse is abuse and peer on peer abuse should be taken as seriously as abuse by adults. Staff should understand that even if no or few reports are in their schools it does not mean it is not happening and therefore they should record any concerns to the DSL or deputy immediately.

15.1 What is peer on peer /child on child abuse? For these purposes, peer on peer abuse is any form of abuse perpetrated by a child towards another child. It can take many different forms, including, but not limited to, serious bullying (including cyber-bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)⁷, relationship abuse⁸, physical abuse (may include online element facilitating, threatening encouraging physical abuse), domestic violence⁹, child sexual exploitation¹⁰, youth and serious youth violence¹¹, 'upskirting' (see below), harmful sexual behaviour, violence and harassment¹² (see below), causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes or semi-nude images or videos, initiation/ hazing type violence and rituals and gender-based violence¹³.

These categories of abuse rarely take place in isolation and often indicate wider safeguarding concerns. For example, a teenage girl may be in a sexually exploitative relationship with a teenage boy who is himself being physically abused by a family member or by older boys. Equally, while children who abuse may have power over those who they are abusing, they may be simultaneously powerless to others.

Youth produced sexual imagery can but does not always constitute abusive behaviour. All incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery should be responded to with reference to the school's policy and in accordance with this policy (see above).

15.2 What role does gender play? Children of all gender identities can both perpetrate and be the victim of peer on peer abuse, but this often manifests itself differently; girls seem to be at greater risk of sexual assault and/or exploitation, whereas boys seem to be at greater risk of physical gang-related violence and serious youth violence.

7 Please see the school's Anti-Bullying Policy. 8 <https://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk/relationship-abuse/what-is-relationship-abuse/> 9 This type of abuse relates to abuse between children aged 16 and 17 who are or have been intimate partners or family members. The abuse includes but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional. 10 This is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. This abuse can be perpetrated by other children or by adults. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some

cases, children are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. 11 Serious youth violence is any of the most serious offences where the victim is aged 19 or below, including murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm. Youth violence also includes assault with injury offences. 12 This is any sexual behaviour by a child or young person which is outside of developmentally "normative" parameters. This can (but does not always) include abusive behaviour such as sexual assaults. 13 This is violence that is directed against one gender as a result of their gender.

15.3 When does behaviour become abusive? It can be difficult to distinguish between abusive behaviour, which should be dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out below, and behaviour which does not constitute abuse, such as low level bullying (where the school's Anti-Bullying Policy should be followed) or age appropriate sexual experimentation.

Factors which may indicate that behaviour is abusive include:

- a) where it is repeated over time and/or where the perpetrator intended to cause serious harm;
- b) where there is an element of coercion or pre planning; and
- c) where there is an imbalance of power, for example, as a result of age, size, social status or wealth.

This list is not exhaustive and staff should always use their professional judgment and discuss any concerns with the DSL.

15.4 How can I identify victims of peer on peer /child on child abuse? Identifying peer on peer abuse can be achieved by being alert to children's well-being and to general signs of abuse. Signs that a child may be suffering from peer on peer abuse overlap with those relating to other types of abuse – see indicators of abuse, earlier in this document.

Signs can include:

- A. failing to attend school, disengaging from classes or struggling to carry out school related tasks to the standard you would ordinarily expect.
- B. physical injuries.
- C. having difficulties with mental health and/or emotional wellbeing.
- D. becoming withdrawn, shy, experiencing headaches, stomach aches, anxiety, panic attacks, suffering from nightmares or lack of sleep or sleeping too much.
- E. drugs and/or alcohol use.
- F. changes in appearance and/or starting to act in a way that is not appropriate for the child's age.

This list is not exhaustive and the presence of one or more of these signs does not necessarily indicate abuse.

15.5 Are some children particularly vulnerable to abusing or being abused by their peers? Any child can be affected by peer on peer abuse and staff should be alert to signs of such abuse amongst all children. **Staff at Saint Pierre take an 'IT CAN HAPPEN HERE' approach.**

Research suggests that:

- A. peer on peer abuse is more prevalent amongst children aged 10 and older, although it also affects younger children, including by way of harmful sexual behaviour.
- B. children who are particularly vulnerable to abuse or to abusing others include those who have (i) witnessed or experienced abuse or violence themselves; (ii) suffered from the loss of a close family member or friend; or (iii) experienced considerable disruption in their lives.
- C. children with SEN/D and those who identify as LGBT+ are particularly vulnerable to both abuse and peer on peer abuse.

15.6 How prevalent is peer on peer /child on child abuse? Recent research suggests that peer on peer abuse is one of the most common forms of abuse affecting children in the UK. For example, more than four in ten teenage schoolgirls aged between 13 and 17 in England have experienced sexual coercion (Barter et al 2015). Two thirds of contact sexual abuse experienced by children aged 17 or under was perpetrated by someone who was also aged 17 or under (Radford et al 2011) and over a third of young boys in England admitted to watching porn and having negative attitudes towards women (University of Bristol and University of Central Lancashire, 2015).

15.7 What should I do if I suspect either that a child may be being abused, or that a child may be abusing others? If a member of staff thinks for whatever reason that a child may be at risk of abuse from another child or young person, or that a child may be abusing others, the member of staff should report their concern to the DSL without delay in accordance with this policy. If a child is in immediate danger, or at risk of harm, a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the police should be made immediately.

15.8 How will the DSL respond to concerns of peer on peer /child on child abuse? The DSL will discuss the behaviour with the member of staff and will, where necessary, take any immediate steps to ensure the safety of the victim(s) or any other child. Where the DSL considers or suspects that the behaviour might constitute abuse, Children's Social Care will be contacted immediately and, in any event, within 24 hours of the DSL becoming aware of it. The DSL will discuss the incident with Children's Social Care and agree on a course of action, which may include (a) taking any steps to ensure the safety and wellbeing of any children affected; (b) further investigation; (c) referral to other agencies such as the police (where a crime may have been committed), CAMHS, a specialist harmful sexual behaviour team and/or youth offending services.

Any response should be decided in conjunction with Children's Social Care and other relevant agencies and should:

- investigate the incident and the wider context and assess and mitigate the risk posed by the perpetrator(s) to the victim(s) and to other children;
- consider that the abuse may indicate wider safeguarding concerns for any of the children involved;
- treat all children (whether perpetrator or victim) as being at risk - while the perpetrator may pose a significant risk of harm to other children, s/he may also have considerable unmet needs and be at risk of harm themselves;
- take into account the complexity of peer on peer abuse and of children's experiences and consider the interplay between power, choice and consent. While children may appear to be making choices, if those choices are limited, they are not consenting;
- take appropriate action in respect of the perpetrator – any action should address the abuse, the causes of it, attitudes underlying it and the support that may be needed if the

perpetrator is at risk. Factors to consider include: the risk the perpetrator(s) poses and will continue to pose to other children, their own unmet needs, the severity of the abuse and the causes of it. Disciplinary action may be appropriate, including (a) to ensure that the perpetrator takes responsibility for and realises the seriousness of his or her behaviour; (b) to demonstrate to the perpetrator and others that abuse can never be tolerated; and (c) to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the victim and other children in the school. Permanent exclusion will only be considered as a last resort and only where necessary to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the victim(s) and other children in the school;

- provide on-going support to victim(s) including by (a) ensuring their immediate safety; (b) responding promptly and appropriately to the abuse; (c) assessing and addressing any unmet needs; (d) following the procedures set out in this Safeguarding Policy (including where the child is in need of early help or statutory intervention); (e) monitoring the child's wellbeing closely and ensuring that s/he receives on-going support from all relevant staff members within the school; (f) engaging with the child's parents and any external agencies to ensure that the child's needs are met in the long-term; and
- consider the lessons that can be learnt from the abuse and put in place measures to reduce the risk of such abuse recurring. This may include, for example: gender and equalities work, work around school safety, security and supervision, awareness raising for staff, students and parents about a particular form of abuse, training for staff on handling certain types of incidents or abuse.

15.9 How does the school raise awareness of, and reduce the risk, of peer on peer /child on child abuse? Staff are trained on the nature, prevalence and effect of peer on peer abuse, and how to prevent, identify and respond to it. The school actively seeks to prevent all forms of peer on peer abuse by educating students and staff, challenging the attitudes that underlie such abuse, encouraging a culture of tolerance and respect amongst all members of the school community, and responding to all cases of peer on peer abuse and any cases of bullying (no matter how trivial) promptly and appropriately.

Children are educated about the nature and prevalence of peer on peer abuse via PSHE; they are told what to do if they witness or are victims of such abuse, the effect that it can have on the victims and the possible reasons for it, including vulnerability of the perpetrator.

16 Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children

Peer on peer /child on child abuse can include two specific forms, known as Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment. Any response to these should fall within, and be consistent with, the school's wider approach to peer-on-peer abuse (see above).

Sexual Violence includes sexual offences which fall under the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

Sexual Harassment refers to 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature'. This can occur online (including, but not limited to consensual and non-consensual sharing of images, making sexual comments on social media) and offline (including but not limited to making sexual comments, sexual taunting or 'jokes', and physical contact, for example, brushing against someone deliberately or interfering with their clothes).

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment can:

- occur between any two children, or a group of children against one individual or group;
- be perpetrated by a child of any age against a child of any age;

- be perpetrated by a child of any sexual orientation against a child of any sexual orientation;
- include behaviours that exist on an often progressive continuum and may overlap; and/or be online and offline (physical or verbal).

Advice from the Department for Education on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges (2017) provides information about what sexual violence and sexual harassment is, how to minimise the risk of it occurring, and what to do when incidents occur, or are alleged to have occurred. The DfE advice highlights best practice and cross-references other advice, statutory guidance and the legal framework. The school will apply the principles set out in it when considering their approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment between children.

Key Points: The above guidance

- stresses the importance of making it clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment are not acceptable, will never be tolerated, and are not an inevitable part of growing up
- highlights the risks of tolerating or dismissing any forms of sexual violence or sexual harassment, and encourages early intervention to avoid potential escalation;
- advises on how to embed training and education on these issues within a strong pastoral system, and a planned taught programme across the whole curriculum;
- encourages forums that enable children to talk about issues openly;
- includes a list of possible topics that any taught programme could cover - including consent, gender roles, stereotyping and equality, healthy relationships, and power imbalances in relationships;
- advises on how to manage a disclosure, either from the child who has suffered abuse or from other children;
- provides guidance on when to carry out a risk and needs assessment for children affected by sexual violence or sexual harassment;
- provides guidance on initial considerations which schools should take into account when faced with a concern or allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment - including the age and developmental stages of the children, and any power imbalance between them; and
- provides guidance on difficult scenarios which schools might encounter, for example, how to handle an incident between two pupils which is alleged to have taken place away from school premises.

16.1 Upskirting Under the Voyeurism Act 2019, 'Upskirting is a criminal offence and refers to someone taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and/or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.

Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) are more vulnerable, and there may be barriers in recognising abuse in this group of children. In addition, children who are perceived by their peers to be LGBT or identify themselves as LGBT may be more vulnerable.

17 Signposting to further information

Annex B of KCSIE contains further guidance on a range of specific safeguarding issues. This section should be read by all staff that work directly with children.

Any person that has a concern about a child within the school must follow the procedures outlined within this document.

If staff have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately. Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to Children's Social Care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately.

Annex B of KCSIE contains guidance on the following issues:

- Children and the court system
- Children missing from education
- Children with family members in prison
- Child criminal exploitation e.g. county lines
- Child sexual exploitation
- Domestic abuse – (operation encompass)
- Homelessness
- So-called 'honour-based' abuse
- Preventing radicalisation
- Peer on peer abuse
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges
- Upskirting

18 Low level concerns

The safety and wellbeing of children in our school is dependent on the vigilance of all our staff and their prompt communication to the Headteacher, if unavailable, then the DSL, of any concerns, no matter how small, about any conduct by an adult which causes you to doubt that adult's suitability to work with or have access to children. All references in this section to "adult" should be interpreted as meaning any adult (defined above) and visitor, unless otherwise stated. The school is conscious of its duty of care to pupils and will always act, including if alerted to the possibility of abuse arising from situations or persons outside the school setting.

The notification and prompt handling of all concerns about adults, including those raised by individuals about themselves, is fundamental to safeguarding children. It helps to identify and prevent abuse and to protect adults against misunderstandings or misinterpretations. It also encourages openness, trust and transparency and it clarifies expected behaviours. Those raising concerns or reporting allegations in good faith will always be supported, and adults in respect of whom concerns or allegations have been raised will not suffer any detriment unless the concern or allegation is found to be substantiated.

We are a 'telling' organisation. If you are concerned about the behaviour or actions of any adult... speak to the Headteacher (if unavailable then the DSL)

18.1 Code of Conduct All staff must behave responsibly and professionally in all dealings with children and specifically with pupils for whom they have a duty of care. All staff must follow the procedures set out in our 'Staff Code of Conduct' and our 'IT Acceptable Use Policy'. Staff should always avoid behaviour which might be misinterpreted by others. As a result of their knowledge, position and/or the authority invested in their role, all adults working with children and young people are in positions of trust in relation to the young people in their care. A relationship between

a member of staff and a pupil cannot be a relationship between equals. There is potential for exploitation and harm of vulnerable young people and all members of staff have a responsibility to ensure that an unequal balance of power is not used for personal advantage or gratification. Staff should note that it is an offence for a person aged 18 or over and in a position of trust to touch a child in a sexual way or have a sexual relationship with a child, even if the relationship is consensual. A position of trust could arise even if the member of staff does not teach the child.

Our policy does not permit the use of personal mobile phones and cameras by staff where children are present unless given permission from SLT for 'one off' reasons. The school has a specific Early Years Policy for The Use of Mobile Phones and Devices that recognises and manages the risks by a means appropriate to the setting.

18.2 Our Low Level Concern Approach (including self-reporting) The overarching aim of the school's approach Low Level Concerns Policy is to facilitate a culture in which the clear values and expected behaviours which are set out in our Code of Conduct are lived, constantly monitored, and reinforced by all staff. In particular, the intention of this approach is to:

- maintain a culture of openness, trust and transparency in which staff are confident and clear about expected behaviours of themselves and their colleagues, the delineation of boundaries and reporting lines;
- ensure staff feel empowered to raise any low level concern, whether about their own or a colleague's behaviour, where that behaviour might be construed as falling short of the standards set out in our Code of Conduct; and
- provide for responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised – maintaining on the one hand confidence that concerns when raised will be handled promptly and effectively whilst, on the other hand, protecting staff from false allegations or misunderstandings.

18.3 What is a low level concern, including those that are self-reports?

Self-reporting

From time to time an individual may find him/herself in a situation which might appear compromising to others or which could be misconstrued. Equally, an individual may for whatever reason have behaved in a manner which on reflection he/she considers falls below the standard set out in the code of conduct.

Self-reporting in these circumstances is encouraged as it demonstrates both awareness of the expected behavioural standards and self-awareness as to the individual's own actions or how they could be perceived. As such, the school sees self-reporting of low level concerns as an important means of maintaining a culture where everyone aspires to the highest standards of conduct and behaviour.

Low level concerns about an adult

From time to time an individual may notice behaviour or actions in others which leave them concerned. These are behaviour or actions which fall short of a formal allegation of abuse. These tend to be behaviours which indicate that which on reflection he/she considers falls below the standard set out in the Code of Conduct has not been met. Any such concerns can be dealt with as a low level concern.

A low level concern for this purpose is any concern, no matter how small and even if no more than a 'nagging doubt', that an adult may have acted in a manner inconsistent with the school's Code of Conduct or simply – even if not linked to a particular act or omission – a sense of unease as to the adult's behaviour particularly towards or around children.

18.4 What should I do if I have one? Where a low level concern (including self-reports) exists, it should be reported to the Headteacher as soon as reasonably possible or to the DSL if the Headteacher is unavailable and, in any event, within 24 hours of becoming aware of it (where the concern relates to a particular incident).

18.5 How will my low level concern be handled (including self-report)? The Headteacher may discuss the low level concern with the DSL. The Headteacher will, in the first instance, satisfy him/herself that it is a low level concern and should not be reclassified as an allegation and dealt with under the appropriate procedure (outlined later in this document). The circumstances in which a low level concern might be reclassified as an allegation are where:

- A. the threshold is met for an allegation (see below);
- B. there is a pattern of low level concerns which collectively amount to an allegation; or
- C. there is other information which, when taken into account, leads to an allegation.

Where the Headteacher is in any doubt whatsoever, advice will be sought from the LADO if necessary on a no-names basis.

Having established that the concern is low level, the DSL or Headteacher as appropriate will discuss it with the individual who has raised it and will take any other steps to investigate it as necessary. Most low level concerns by their very nature are likely to be minor and will be dealt with by means of management guidance, training, etc. The person to which the low level concern relates should be informed of any concern raised about them once all risk has been identified and assessed.

18.6 What records will be kept? Where a low level concern has been communicated, or a self-report raised by an individual about themselves, a confidential record will be kept in a central file which logs all low level concerns and will be retained until the staff member reaches normal pension age or 10 years after if longer. This is necessary to enable any patterns to be identified. However, no record will be made of the concern on the individual's personnel file (and no mention made in job references) unless either:

- A. the concern (or group of concerns) has been reclassified as an allegation as above; or
- B. the concern (or group of concerns) is sufficiently serious to result in formal action under the school's grievance, capability or disciplinary procedure.

19 Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff, including supply teachers and volunteers

The purpose of this section of the policy is to outline how allegations against adults will be handled. Allegations will always be dealt with in accordance with statutory guidance provided in KCSIE.

19.1 What is an allegation? Allegations represent situations that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm to children if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position, or in any capacity. This policy applies to all adults in the school if it is alleged that they have:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- 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 may pose a risk of harm to children.

An allegation may be triggered by one specific incident or by a pattern of behaviour by the adult, or low level concerns which when considered collectively amount to an allegation.

19.2 What should I do if I have an allegation?

- Allegations about staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors should be reported to the Headteacher immediately.
 - The Headteacher will liaise with the LADO (Designated Officer of the Local Authority) as set out below.
 - The adult to whom the concern or allegation relates should not be informed.
- If the allegation is about the Headteacher, it must be referred to the Proprietor immediately, without informing the Headteacher.
 - The Proprietor will liaise with the LADO (Designated Officer of the Local Authority) as set out below.
- If the allegation is about the Proprietor, it must be referred to the LADO immediately, without informing the Proprietor.

19.3 Duties as an employer and an employee This policy relates to members of staff and volunteers who are currently working in any school, regardless of whether the school is where the alleged abuse took place. Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the police. Historical allegations of abuse should also be referred to the police.

As a registered provider we must inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working or looking after children at the premises (whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere). Registered providers must also notify Ofsted of the action taken in respect of the allegations. These notifications must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable, but at the latest within 14 days of the allegations being made. A registered provider who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with this requirement, commits an offence.

The School has a duty of care to all employees and will provide effective support for anyone facing an allegation and provide the employee with a named contact if they are suspended. It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a teacher or other member of staff or volunteer is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and, at the same time, supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

19.4 Dealing with an allegation The procedures for dealing with allegations need to be applied with common sense and judgement. Many cases may well either not meet the criteria set out above, or may do so without warranting consideration of either a police investigation or enquiries by local authority Children's Social Care services. In these cases, local arrangements will be followed to

resolve cases without delay. Some rare allegations will be so serious they require immediate intervention by Children's Social Care services and/or the police.

Initial discussion

The Headteacher or Proprietor will not undertake any investigation before first speaking to the LADO. The Headteacher (or Proprietor where there is an allegation against the Headteacher) ['case manager'] will inform the LADO of all allegations that come to the school's attention and appear to meet the criteria. The LADO will consult with the police and Children's Social Care as appropriate.

The purpose of an initial discussion is for the LADO and the case manager (school initially) to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action. The LADO may ask the case manager to provide or obtain relevant additional information, such as previous history, whether the child or their family have made similar allegations previously and about the individual's current contact with children. There may be situations when the case manager will want to involve the police immediately, for example if the person is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. Where there is no such evidence, the case manager should discuss the allegations with the LADO in order to help determine whether police involvement is necessary.

The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is to be taken in regard to the individual facing the allegation or concern, in which case this decision and a justification for it should be recorded by both the case manager and LADO, and agreement reached on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom. The case manager should then consider with the Designated Officer(s) what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation.

Inter-agency Strategy Discussion

If there is cause to suspect a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, a strategy discussion will be convened by the Designated Officer or the police in accordance with the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children. If the allegation is about physical contact, the strategy discussion or initial evaluation with the police will take into account that teachers and other school and college staff are entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain children in certain circumstances, including dealing with disruptive behaviour.

Where a strategy discussion is needed, or police or Children's Social Care services need to be involved, the case manager (school) will not inform the accused person until those agencies have been consulted, and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused. The case manager should only inform the accused person about the allegation after consulting the Designated Officer(s) and actions have been decided. It is extremely important that the case manager provides the accused with as much information as possible at that time.

Where it is clear that an investigation by the police or Children's Social Care services is unnecessary, or the strategy discussion or initial evaluation decides that is the case, the Designated Officer(s) will discuss the next steps with the case manager. In those circumstances, the options open to the school depend on the nature and circumstances of the allegation and the evidence and information available. This will range from taking no further action to dismissal or a decision not to use the person's services in future. Suspension should not be the default position: an individual should be suspended only if there is no reasonable alternative (see guidance on suspension, below).

Internal investigations

In some cases, further enquiries will be needed to enable a decision about how to proceed. If so, the Designated Officer(s) will discuss with the case manager how and by whom the investigation will be undertaken. In straightforward cases, an internal investigation will be agreed upon and should normally be undertaken by a senior member of school staff. Where necessary, due to lack of resource or the nature or complexity of the allegation, the allegation will require an independent investigator. An independent investigator will be appointed by the case manager but would usually be the school's HR consultant.

Where a safeguarding concern or allegation triggers another procedure, such as grievance or disciplinary, that procedure shall only be followed once the immediate safeguarding concern or allegation has been fully investigated.

19.5 Suspension of an employee The Headmaster/Proprietor will consider carefully whether the circumstances of a case warrant a person being suspended from contact with children at the school or whether alternative arrangements can be put in place until the allegation or concern is resolved. All options to avoid suspension will be considered prior to taking that step.

The possible risk of harm to children posed by an accused person should be evaluated and managed in respect of the child(ren) involved in the allegations. In some rare cases, this will require the case manager to consider suspending the accused until the case is resolved. Suspension should not be an automatic response when an allegation is reported: all options to avoid suspension should be considered prior to taking that step. If the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the teacher's family, those concerns should be reported to the Designated Officer(s), Children's Social Care or the police as required. But suspension is highly unlikely to be justified on the basis of such concerns alone.

Suspension will be considered only in a case where there is cause to suspect a child or other children at the school are at risk of harm or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal. However, a person should not be suspended automatically: the case manager will consider carefully whether the circumstances warrant suspension from contact with children at the school or until the allegation is resolved.

In cases where the school is made aware that the Secretary of State has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual who works at the school, immediate action will be taken to ensure the individual does not carry out work in contravention of the order, i.e. pending the findings of the TRA investigation, the individual must not carry out teaching work.

The case manager will also consider whether the result that would be achieved by immediate suspension could be obtained by alternative arrangements. In many cases an investigation can be resolved quickly and without the need for suspension. If the Designated Officer(s), police and Children's Social Care services have no objections to the member of staff continuing to work during the investigation, the case manager will aim to be as inventive as possible to avoid suspension.

Based on assessment of risk, the following alternatives will be considered by the case manager before suspending a member of staff: ☐ 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 to alternative work in the school so the individual does not have unsupervised access to children;

- moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the member of staff, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted; or
- temporarily redeploying the member of staff to off-site duties.

These alternatives allow time for an informed decision regarding the suspension and possibly reduce the initial impact of the allegation. This will, however, depend upon the nature of the allegation. The case manager will consider the potential permanent professional reputational damage to employees that can result from suspension where an allegation is later found to be unsubstantiated or maliciously intended.

If immediate suspension is considered necessary, the rationale and justification for such a course of action should be agreed and recorded by both the case manager and the Designated Officer(s). This should also include what alternatives to suspension have been considered and why they were rejected.

Where it has been deemed appropriate to suspend the person, written confirmation will be dispatched within one working day, giving as much detail as appropriate for the reasons for the suspension. The case manager will make clear to the suspended employee where they can obtain support (probably the school's HR consultant). The person will be informed at the point of their suspension who their named contact is and provided with their contact details.

Where a teacher's employer, including an agency, dismisses or ceases to use the services of a teacher because of serious misconduct, or might have dismissed them or ceased to use their services had they not left first, they must consider whether to refer the case to the Secretary of State (via the Teaching Regulation Agency).

Children's Social Care services or the police cannot require the case manager to suspend a member of staff or a volunteer, although the case manager will give appropriate weight to their advice. The power to suspend is vested in the proprietor of the school.

Where a strategy discussion or initial evaluation concludes that there should be enquiries by Children's Social Care services and/or an investigation by the police, the Designated Officer(s) should canvass police and Children's Social Care services for views about whether the accused member of staff needs to be suspended from contact with children in order to inform the school consideration of suspension. Police involvement does not make it mandatory to suspend a member of staff; this decision will be taken on a case-by-case basis having undertaken a risk assessment.

19.6 Support for employees The school has a duty of care to their employees and will act to manage and minimise the stress inherent in the allegations process. Support for the accused individual is vital to fulfilling this duty. Individuals will be informed of concerns or allegations as soon as possible and given an explanation of the likely course of action, unless there is an objection by the Children's Social Care services or the police. The individual will be advised to contact their trade union representative, if they have one, or a colleague for support. They will also be given access to the school's HR consultant.

The case manager will keep the person who is the subject of the allegation informed of the progress of the case and consider what other support is appropriate for the individual. Particular care needs to be taken when employees are suspended to ensure that they are kept informed of both the progress of their case and current work-related issues. Social contact with colleagues and friends

should not be prevented unless there is evidence to suggest that such contact is likely to be prejudicial to the gathering and presentation of evidence.

Parents or carers of the child or children involved will be told about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know of it. However, where a strategy discussion is required, or the police or Children's Social Care services need to be involved, the case manager will not do so until those agencies have been consulted and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the parents or carers. Parents or carers will also be kept informed of the progress of the case, and told the outcome where there is not a criminal prosecution, including the outcome of any disciplinary process. The deliberations of a disciplinary hearing, and the information taken into account in reaching a decision, cannot normally be disclosed, but the parents or carers of the child will be told the outcome in confidence. Parents and carers will also be made aware of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers whilst investigations are ongoing, as set out in section 141F of the Education Act 2002. If parents or carers wish to apply to the court to have reporting restrictions removed, they will be told to seek legal advice.

In cases where a child may have suffered significant harm, or there may be a criminal prosecution, Children's Social Care services, or the police as appropriate, will consider what support the child or children involved may need.

19.7 Timescales It is in everyone's interest to resolve cases as quickly as possible and ensure consistency with a fair and thorough investigation. All allegations will be investigated as a priority to avoid any delay. The time taken to investigate and resolve individual cases depends on a variety of factors, including the nature, seriousness and complexity of the allegation.

For cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious, it is aimed that they will be resolved within one week. Any concerns about safeguarding will always be discussed with the Designated Officer.

19.8 Confidentiality When an allegation is made, the school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered. The Education Act 2002 introduced reporting restrictions preventing the publication of any material that may lead to the identification of a teacher in a school who has been accused by, or on behalf of, a pupil from the same school (where that identification would identify the teacher as the subject of the allegation). The reporting restrictions apply until the point that the accused person is charged with an offence, or until the Secretary of State publishes information about an investigation or decision in a disciplinary case arising from the allegation. The reporting restrictions are disapplied if the individual to whom the restrictions apply effectively waives their right to anonymity by going public themselves or by giving their written consent for another to do so, or if a judge lifts restrictions in response to a request to do so. The provisions commenced on 1 October 2012.

The legislation imposing restrictions makes clear that "publication" of material that may lead to the identification of the teacher who is the subject of the allegation is prohibited. "Publication" includes "any speech, writing, relevant programme or other communication in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public." This means that a parent who, for example, published details of the allegation on a social networking site, would be in breach of the reporting restrictions (if what was published could lead to the identification of the teacher by members of the public).

In accordance with the Authorised Professional Practice published by the College of Policing in May 2017, the police will not normally provide any information to the press or media that might identify an individual who is under investigation, unless and until the person is charged with a criminal offence. (In exceptional cases where the police would like to depart from that rule, for example an appeal to trace a suspect, they must apply to a magistrates' court to request that reporting restrictions be lifted).

The case manager will take advice from the Designated Officer(s), police and Children's Social Care services to agree the following:

- who needs to know and, importantly, exactly what information can be shared;
- how to manage speculation, leaks and gossip;
- what, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation; and
- how to manage press interest if, and when, it should arise.

19.9 Oversight and monitoring The Designated Officer(s) has overall responsibility for oversight of the procedures for dealing with allegations, for resolving any inter-agency issues, and for liaison with Safeguarding Partners on the subject. The Designated Officer(s) will provide advice and guidance to the case manager, in addition to liaising with the police and other agencies, and monitoring the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process. Reviews should be conducted at fortnightly or monthly intervals, depending on the complexity of the case.

Police forces should also identify officers who will be responsible for:

- liaising with the Designated Officer(s);
- taking part in the strategy discussion or initial evaluation;
- subsequently reviewing the progress of those cases in which there is a police investigation; and
- sharing information on completion of the investigation or any prosecution.

If the strategy discussion or initial assessment decides that a police investigation is required, the police should also set a target date for reviewing the progress of the investigation and consulting the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) about whether to: charge the individual; continue to investigate; or close the investigation. Wherever possible, that review should take place no later than four weeks after the initial evaluation. Dates for subsequent reviews, ideally at fortnightly intervals, should be set at the meeting if the investigation continues.

19.10 Information sharing In a strategy discussion or the initial evaluation of the case, the agencies involved will share all relevant information they have about the person who is the subject of the allegation, and about the alleged victim.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible, the employer will ask the police to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the employer disciplinary process. This will be done as their investigation proceeds and will enable the police to share relevant information without delay at the conclusion of their investigation or any court case.

Children's Social Care services should adopt a similar procedure when making enquiries to determine whether the child or children named in the allegation are in need of protection or services, so that any information obtained in the course of those enquiries which is relevant to a disciplinary case can be passed to the employer without delay.

19.11 Following a criminal investigation or a prosecution The police should inform the employer and Designated Officer(s) immediately when a criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete, or if it is decided to close an investigation without charge, or not to continue to prosecute the case after the person has been charged. In those circumstances, the Designated Officer(s) should discuss with the case manager whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed. The information provided by the police and/or Children's Social Care services should inform that decision. The options will depend on the circumstances of the case and the consideration will need to be given as to the result of the police investigation or the trial, as well as the different standard of proof required in disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

19.12 Outcome of an allegation The following definitions will be used when determining the outcome 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. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence;
- **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made.

19.13 On conclusion of a case There is a legal requirement for employers (the school) to make a referral to the DBS where they think that an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child. If an allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the employer ceases to use the person's services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his or her services, the School will refer the case to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required. In the case of a member of teaching staff at a school, the matter will be referred to the TRA to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching in relation to their professional misconduct.

Where it is decided on the conclusion of a case that a person who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate that. Most people will benefit from some help and support to return to work after a stressful experience. Depending on the individual's circumstances, a phased return and/or the provision of a mentor to provide assistance and support in the short term may be appropriate. The case manager will also consider how the person's contact with the child or children who made the allegation can best be managed if they are still a pupil at the school.

19.14 Malicious or unsubstantiated allegations If an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated or malicious, the Designated Officer(s) will refer the matter to the Children's Social Care services to determine whether the child concerned is in need of services, or may have been

abused by someone else. If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the Headteacher and proprietor will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil who made it; or whether the police should be asked to consider if action might be appropriate against the person responsible, even if he or she were not a pupil.

19.15 Learning lessons At the conclusion of a case in which an allegation is substantiated, the Designated Officer(s) will review the circumstances of the case with the case manager to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the school's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future. This will include issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff, the duration of the suspension and whether or not suspension was justified. Lessons will also be learnt from the use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. The Designated Officer(s) and case manager will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

19.16 Resignations and 'settlement agreements' If the accused person resigns, or ceases to provide their services, this will not prevent an allegation being followed up in accordance with the statutory guidance KCSIE. A referral to the DBS must be made if the criteria are met (see criteria in KCSIE). The School will also consider whether a referral to the TRA is appropriate (see criteria in KCSIE). If the accused person resigns or their services cease to be used and the criteria are met, it will not be appropriate to reach a settlement/compromise agreement. Any settlement/compromise agreement that would prevent the proprietor from making a DBS referral even though the criteria for referral are met, is likely to result in a criminal offence being committed. This is because the proprietor would not be complying with its legal duty to make the referral.

It is important that every effort is made to reach a conclusion in all cases of allegations bearing on the safety or welfare of children, including any in which the person concerned refuses to cooperate with the process. Wherever possible, the accused will be given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations about it. However, the process of recording the allegation and any supporting evidence, and reaching a judgement about whether it can be substantiated on the basis of all the information available, will continue even if that cannot be done or the accused does not cooperate. It may be difficult to reach a conclusion in those circumstances, and it may not be possible to apply any disciplinary sanctions if a person's period of notice expires before the process is complete, but it is important to reach and record a conclusion wherever possible.

'Settlement agreements' (sometimes referred to as compromise agreements), by which a person agrees to resign if the employer agrees not to pursue disciplinary action, and both parties agree a form of words to be used in any future reference, should not be used in cases of refusal to cooperate or resignation before the person's notice period expires. Such an agreement will not prevent a thorough police investigation where that is appropriate.

19.17 Record keeping

Details of allegations that are found to have been malicious will be removed from personnel records. However, for all other allegations, it is important that a clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation, details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved, and a note of any action taken and decisions reached, is kept on the confidential personnel file of the accused, and a copy provided to the person concerned.

The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference, where appropriate. It will provide clarification in cases where future DBS checks reveal information from the police about an allegation that did not result in a criminal

conviction and it will help to prevent unnecessary re-investigation if, as sometimes happens, an allegation re-surfaces after a period of time. The record will be retained at least until the accused has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation, if that is longer. The Information Commissioner has published guidance on employment records in its Employment Practices Code and supplementary guidance, which provides some practical advice on record retention.

19.18 References Cases in which an allegation was proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious will not be included in employer references. A history of repeated concerns or allegations which have all been found to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious will also not be included in any reference. See KCSIE for further information on references.

19.19 Supply Teachers

At Saint Pierre we do not regularly use supply teachers. If we were to use a supply teacher we would follow guidance from KCSIE (2021) in regards to any allegations, as follows.

Some circumstances may involve an allegation against an individual not directly employed by them, where disciplinary procedures do not fully apply, for example, supply teachers provided by an employment agency or business (referred to in this section as ‘the agency’).

Whilst not the employer of supply teachers, schools should ensure allegations are dealt with properly. In no circumstances should a school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the local authority designated officer (LADO) to determine a suitable outcome.

Agencies should be fully involved and co-operate in any enquiries from the LADO, police and/or children’s social services. The school will usually take the lead because agencies do not have direct access to children or other school staff, so they will not be able to collect the facts when an allegation is made, nor do they have all the relevant information required by the LADO as part of the referral process. Supply teachers, whilst not employed by the school, are under the supervision, direction and control of the proprietor when working in the school or college. They should be advised to contact their trade union representative if they have one, or a colleague for support. The allegations management meeting which is often arranged by the LADO should address issues such as information sharing, to ensure that any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account by the school during the investigation.

When using an agency, schools and colleges should inform the agency of its process for managing allegations. This should include inviting the agency’s human resource manager or equivalent to meetings and keeping them up to date with information about its policies.

Annex 1 - Monitoring and Filtering Systems

All internet usage within the school is monitored and filtered via a cloud application called surf protect. The client is installed onto all endpoints. This client redirects all internet traffic from the endpoint to the Forcepoint proxy in the cloud. Forcepoint scans a website and its content and then adds the website to a category. The school has a list of explicit and offensive categories which are set to be blocked for both students and teachers. The rest of the categories are set to allow. Reports are monitored by the Head Teacher on a weekly (or more regular) basis, containing a list of all the blocked websites that both students and staff have attempted to access and investigates any concerns raised directly with the student, supporting any vulnerabilities and speaking to the parents where appropriate. Should a staff member be identified as having attempted to access an inappropriate website, this too will be investigated.

Policy Adapted Sept 2021

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure

Next Review Date Sept 2022 or when government guidance is revised

Signed



Peter Spencer-Lane (Headteacher)



Kurt Davies (Proprietor)