

Dr. Esmat as-Said School

International Arab Women’s Council Charities Fund

Registered charity number 275862

**SAFEGUARDING AND**

**CHILD PROTECTION POLICY**

**February 2024**

At Esmat Al Said School, we are committed to safeguarding children and young people and we expect everyone in our school to share this commitment. In line with the Government’s vision for all services for children and young people and the Department for Education Statutory Guidance “Keeping Children Safe in Education” September 2022, and ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018, the Governors and all school staff recognise that children have a fundamental right to learn in a safe environment and to be protected from harm.

Young people are less likely to learn effectively and go on to lead positive and independent lives if they are not kept healthy and safe. This school is therefore committed to providing an environment which is safe and where the welfare of each child is of paramount importance. This will include a commitment to ensuring that all pupils feel confident that any concerns they may have will be listened to and acted upon. To this end, Governors and all school staff are committed to safeguarding children and to ensuring that all members of the school community are aware of and implement school responsibilities and procedures. This will include communicating policies and procedures effectively with parents/carers, ensuring all staff and relevant members of the Governing Body attend appropriate training and work effectively with other professionals on behalf of children in need or enquiring into allegations of child abuse.

Adults in our school take all welfare concerns seriously and encourage children to talk to us about anything that worries them. As staff, we are aware that safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility and we recognise that we are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children and prevent concerns from escalating. We will always act in the best interest of the child.

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.

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**Important contacts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role/organisation** | **Name Contact details** |
| Designated  safeguarding lead (DSL) | Mariam Alkhishali  [Mariamalkhashali06.iacschool@gmail.com](mailto:Mariamalkhashali06.iacschool@gmail.com)  07749611980 |
| Deputy DSL | Wael Dayoub  [waeldayoub.iacschool@gmail.com](mailto:waeldayoub.iacschool@gmail.com)  07749611980  Hanan Mahdi  [hananmahdi515.iacschool@gmail.com](mailto:hananmahdi515.iacschool@gmail.com) |
| Local authority  designated officer (LADO)  Channel helpline | Megan  Megan.Cameron-Brown@lbhf.gov.uk  Cameron -  07776 673020  Brown  0808 800 5000 |

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**1. Aims**

The school aims to ensure that:

● Appropriate action is taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children’s welfare

● All staff are aware of their statutory responsibilities with respect to safeguarding ● Staff are properly training in recognising and reporting safeguarding issues **2. Legislation and statutory guidance**

This policy is based on the Department for Education’s statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2022) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018), and the Governance Handbook. We comply with this guidance and the arrangements agreed and published by our 3 local safeguarding partners.

This policy is also based on the following legislation:

● Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, which places a duty on schools and local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils

● The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009, which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least one person conducting an interview to be trained in safer recruitment techniques

● The Children Act 1989 (and 2004 amendment), which provides a framework for the care and protection of children

● Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18

● Statutory guidance on FGM, which sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM

● The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children

● Schedule 4 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, which defines what ‘regulated activity’ is in relation to children

● Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty, which explains schools’ duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism

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

● This policy also meets requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage

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**3. Definitions**

**Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children means:**

● 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

● Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

**Child protection** is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to prevent children suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

**Abuse** is a form of maltreatment of a child, and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Appendix 1 explains the different types of abuse.

**Neglect** is a form of abuse and 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. Appendix 1 defines neglect in more detail.

**Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes** (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery) is where children share nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams.

**Children** include everyone under the age of 18.

The following 3 **safeguarding partners** are identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education (and defined in the Children Act 2004, as amended by chapter 2 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017). They will make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs:

● The local authority Hammersmith and Fulham

● A clinical commissioning group for an area within the LA

**4. Equality statement**

Some children have an increased risk of abuse, and additional barriers can exist for some children with respect to recognising or disclosing it. We are committed to anti-discriminatory practice and recognise children’s diverse circumstances. We ensure that all children have the same protection, regardless of any barriers they may face.

We give special consideration to children who:

● Have special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities or health conditions (see section 10)

● Are young carers

● May experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality

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● Have English as an additional language

● Are known to be living in difficult situations – for example, temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence

● Are at risk of FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or radicalisation ● Are asylum seekers

● Are at risk due to either their own or a family member’s mental health needs ● Are looked after or previously looked after (see section 12)

● Are missing from education

● Whose parent/carer has expressed an intention to remove them from school to be home educated

**5. Roles and responsibilities**

Safeguarding and child protection is **everyone’s** responsibility. This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and governors in the school and is consistent with the procedures of the 3 safeguarding partners. Our policy and procedures also apply to extended school and off-site activities.

**5.1 All staff**

All staff will read and understand part 1 and annex B of the Department for Education’s statutory safeguarding guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022, and review this guidance at least annually.

All staff will sign a declaration at the beginning of each academic year to say that they have reviewed the guidance.

All staff will be aware of:

● Our systems which support safeguarding, including this child protection and safeguarding policy, the staff code of conduct, the role and identity of the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputy DSLs, the behaviour policy, the online safety policy and the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education

● The early help process (sometimes known as the common assessment framework) and their role in it, including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, and sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment

● The process for making referrals to local authority children’s social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play

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● What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals

● The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as child-on-child abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM and radicalisation

● The importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe

● Any concerns they have about a child with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. However, it should be remembered that sometimes children will not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful.

Section 15 and appendix 4 of this policy outline in more detail how staff are supported to do this.

**5.2 The designated safeguarding lead (DSL)**

The DSL is a member of the senior leadership team. Our DSL is Mrs. Mariam Alkhishali. The DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding in the school.

During term time, the DSL will be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

She is also available by email mariamalkhishali06.iacschool@gmail.com

When the DSL is absent, the deputy DSLs – Mr. Wael Dayoub – will act as cover.

If the DSL and deputies are not available, Mrs. Hanan Mahdi can be contacted and will act as cover (for example, during out-of-hours/out-of-term activities).

The DSL will be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to:

● Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters

● Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so

● Contribute to the assessment of children

● Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children’s social care, Channel programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and support staff who make such referrals directly

The DSL will also keep the headteacher informed of any issues, and liaise with local authority case managers and designated officers for child protection concerns as appropriate.

The full responsibilities of the DSL and deputies are set out in their job description.

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**5.3 The governing body**

The governing body will:

● Facilitate a whole-school approach to safeguarding, ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development

● Evaluate and approve this policy at each review, ensuring it complies with the law, and hold the Executive Headteacher and Head of School to account for its implementation

● Appoint a link governor to monitor the effectiveness of this policy in conjunction with the full governing body. This is always a different person from the DSL

The chair of governors will act as the ‘case manager’ in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the headteacher, where appropriate (see appendix 3).

All governors will read Keeping Children Safe in Education in its entirety.

Members of the Governing Body of the school take part in mandatory safeguarding training to ensure that they can assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in schools are effective. This training is regularly updated.

Section 15 of this policy has information on how governors are supported to fulfil their role.

**5.4 The headteacher**

The executive headteacher/ head of school is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

● Ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers:

─ Are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction

─ Understand and follow the procedures included in this policy, particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect

● Communicating this policy to parents/carers when their child joins the school and via the school website

● Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent

● Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training, and updating the content of the training regularly

● Acting as the ‘case manager’ in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate (see appendix 3)

● Ensuring the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable

● Making sure each child in the Early Years Foundation Stage is assigned a key person

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**6. Confidentiality**

The governing body accepts that child protection raises issues of confidentiality which should be clearly understood by all staff.

Reports to the governing body will not identify individual children

It should be noted that:

● Timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding

● Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of children

● The Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe

● If staff need to share ‘special category personal data’, the DPA 2018 contains ‘safeguarding of children and individuals at risk’ as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent if it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk

● Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child’s best interests

● The government’s information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners includes 7 ‘golden rules’ for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information

● If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputies)

● Confidentiality is also addressed in this policy with respect to record-keeping in section 14, and allegations of abuse against staff in appendix 3

**7. Recognising abuse and taking action**

Staff, volunteers and governors must follow the procedures set out below in the event of a safeguarding issue.

Please note – in this and subsequent sections, you should take any references to the DSL to mean “the DSL (or deputy DSL)”.

**7.1 If a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm, or in immediate danger**

Make a referral to children’s social careif you believe a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm.

Tell the DSL (see section 5.2) as soon as possible if you make a referral directly.

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Contact the duty social worker in which the child lives or if not, in which the incident has taken place.

For more information see guidance below.

https://www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse-to-local-council

**7.2 If a child makes a disclosure to you**

If a child discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:

● Listen to and believe them. Allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions

● Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset

● Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not tell them they should have told you sooner

● Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do not promise to keep it a secret

● Write up/record your conversation as soon as possible in the child’s own words. Stick to the facts, and do not put your own judgement on it

● Sign and date the write-up and pass it on to the DSL. Alternatively, if appropriate, make a referral to children’s social care, and tell the DSL as soon as possible that you have done so. Aside from these people, do not disclose the information to anyone else unless told to do so by a relevant authority involved in the safeguarding process

**7.3 If you discover that FGM has taken place or a pupil is at risk of FGM**

Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM comprises “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs”.

FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting, harmful consequences. It is also known as ‘female genital cutting’, ‘circumcision’ or ‘initiation’.

Possible indicators that a pupil has already been subjected to FGM, and factors that suggest a pupil may be at risk, are set out in appendix 4 of this policy.

**Any teacher** who either:

● Is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or

● Observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl’s physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth

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Must immediately report this to the police, personally. This is a mandatory statutory duty, and teachers will face disciplinary sanctions for failing to meet it.

Unless they have been specifically told not to disclose, they should also discuss the case with the DSL and involve children’s social care as appropriate.

**Any other member of staff** who discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a **pupil under 18** must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

The duty for teachers mentioned above does not apply in cases where a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff should not examine pupils.

**Any member of staff** who suspects a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or suspects that FGM has been carried out must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

**7.4 If you have concerns about a child (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or is in immediate danger)**

Figure 1 below, before section 7.7, illustrates the procedure to follow if you have any concerns about a child’s welfare.

Where possible, speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from local authority children’s social care. You can also seek advice at any time from the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000. Share details of any actions you take with the DSL as soon as practically possible.

Make a referral to local authority children’s social care directly, if appropriate (see ‘Referral’ below). Share any action taken with the DSL as soon as possible.

**Early help**

If early help is appropriate, the DSL 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 practitioner.

The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the school will consider a referral to local authority children’s social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed.

Staff may contact Early help support directly or via the DSL.

Early help support at Dr. Esmat As-Said school includes:

● the Hammersmith and Fulham Early Help service

● Support from the schools Wellbeing Coordinator

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**Referral**

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children’s social care, the DSL will make the referral or support you to do so.

If you make a referral directly (see section 7.1), you must tell the DSL as soon as possible.

The local authority will make a decision within 1 working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.

If the child’s situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child’s situation improves.

The DSL will contact the H&F duty child protection adviser on 02087536610

Megan Cameron- Brown - Safer Organisations (LADO) and Safeguarding in Education Manager Mobile: 07776673020 Duty Admin: 020 8753 5125 (answered M-Fri 9-5) LADO Referrals: LADO@lbhf.gov.uk (monitored M-Fri 9-5) Email: megan.cameron-.brown@lbhf.gov.uk

**7.5 If you have concerns about extremism**

If a child is not suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger, where possible speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or seek advice from local authority children’s social care. Make a referral to local authority children’s social care directly; if appropriate (see ‘Referral’ above). Inform the DSL or deputy as soon as practically possible after the referral.

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

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which school staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a pupil. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations. Hammersmith & Fulham Council and Kensington and Chelsea Council can also be contacted on prevent@lbhf.gov.uk 020 8753 5727

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

● Think someone is in immediate danger

● Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group ● See or hear something that may be terrorist-related

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**7.6 If you have a mental health concern**

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.

Staff will be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken by speaking to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy. The school Mental Health Lead, Mrs. Mariam Alkhishali, will be available to discuss concerns with and can be contacted on 07749611980.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, take immediate action by following the steps in section 7.4.

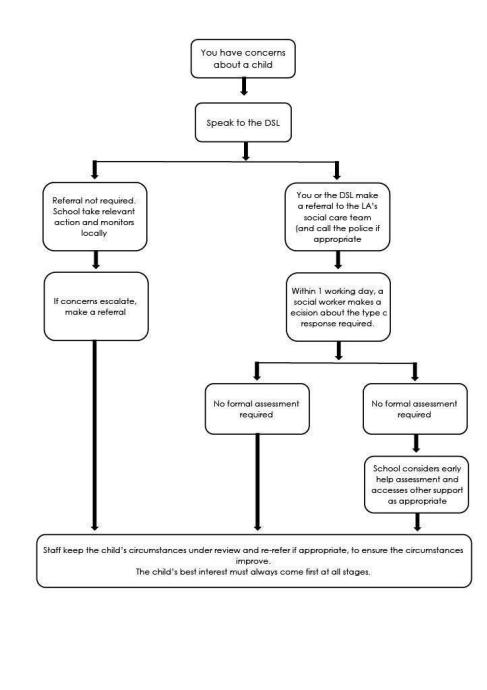
If you have a mental health concern that is **not** also a safeguarding concern, speak to the DSL to agree on a course of action. This may include a discussion with parents/carers, a referral to a CAMHS worker,

Additional information is available in the Department for Education guidance on mental health and behaviour in schools

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**Figure 1: procedure if you have concerns about a child’s welfare (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger)**

(Note – if the DSL is unavailable, this should not delay action. See section 7.4 for what to do.) 

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**7.7 Concerns about a staff member, supply teacher, volunteer or contractor**

If you have concerns about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor), or an allegation is made about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor) posing a risk of harm to children, speak to the Head of School/ Executive Head as soon as possible. If the concerns/allegations are about the Head of School, speak to the Executive Head; if the concerns/allegations are about the Executive Head, speak to the Chair of Governors.

The Head of School /Executive Head/ Chair of Governors will then follow the procedures set out in appendix 3, if appropriate.

Where you believe there is a conflict of interest in reporting a concern or allegation about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor) to the executive head or head of school, report it directly to the local authority designated officer (LADO).

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

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

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

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

● Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence

● Could put pupils in the school at risk

● Is violent

● Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol

● Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes)

See appendix 4 for more information about child-on-child abuse.

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

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

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

● The DSL will contact the local authority children’s social care team and follow its advice if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence

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● The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed

● The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

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

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

To achieve this, we will:

● Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images

● Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys

● Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent

● Ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems (as described in section 7.10 below)

● Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously

● Ensure staff are trained to understand:

- How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports

- That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”

- That if they have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:

▪ Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to

▪ A friend may make a report

▪ A member of staff may overhear a conversation

▪ A child’s behaviour might indicate that something is wrong

- That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation

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- That a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy

- The important role they have to play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it

- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns

**7.9 Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (‘sexting’)**

**Your responsibilities when responding to an incident**

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as ‘sexting’ or ‘youth produced sexual imagery’), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must **not**:

● View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)

● Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it

● Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL’s responsibility)

● Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers

● Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

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

**Initial review meeting**

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

● Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)

● If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children’s social care

● If it is necessary to view the image(s) in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, images or videos should not be viewed)

● What further information is required to decide on the best response

● Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)

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● Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services

● Any relevant facts about the pupils involved which would influence risk assessment ● If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual

● Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved)

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children’s social care if: ● The incident involves an adult

● There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example owing to special educational needs)

● What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person’s developmental stage, or are violent

● The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13

● The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

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

**Further review by the DSL**

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

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

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

**Informing parents/carers**

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

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**Recording incidents**

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 14 of this policy also apply to recording these incidents.

**Curriculum coverage**

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

● What it is

● How it is most likely to be encountered

● The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive and when it may be deemed as online sexual harassment

● Issues of legality

● The risk of damage to people’s feelings and reputation

Pupils also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage:

● Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images

● The receipt of such images

This policy on the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes is also shared with pupils so they are aware of the processes the school will follow in the event of an incident.

Children at Esmat Al Said school are taught about how they can keep themselves and others safe, including online. To be effective, we present this information in an age-appropriate way. We are sensitive to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual children, including children who are victims of abuse, and children with special educational needs or disabilities.

**7.10 Reporting systems for our pupils**

Where there is a safeguarding concern, we will take the child’s wishes and feelings into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide.

We recognise the importance of ensuring pupils feel safe and comfortable to come forward and report any concerns and/or allegations.

To achieve this, we will:

● Put systems in place for pupils to confidently report abuse

● Ensure our reporting systems are well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for pupils

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● Make it clear to pupils that their concerns will be taken seriously, and that they can safely express their views and give feedback

● Know that they can report any concerns to the DSL or their class teacher and that they will be taken seriously and their information may be recorded

● Children will be made aware of the reporting systems and processes through assemblies, class discussions and through RSE, Computing and PSHE programmes

● Children will be assured of support throughout the process and reassurances will be provided following disclosures

**8. Online safety and the use of mobile technology**

We recognise the importance of safeguarding children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material, and we understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues.

To address this, our school aims to:

● Have robust processes in place to ensure the online safety of pupils, staff, volunteers and governors

● Protect and educate the whole school community in its safe and responsible use of technology, including mobile and smart technology (which we refer to as ‘mobile phones’)

● Set clear guidelines for the use of mobile phones for the whole school community

● Establish clear mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incidents or concerns, where appropriate

**The 4 key categories of risk**

Our approach to online safety is based on addressing the following categories of risk:

● **Content** – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, such as pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism

● **Contact** – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, such as peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes

● **Conduct** – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and

● **Commerce** – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams

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**To meet our aims and address the risks above we will:**

● Educate pupils about online safety as part of our curriculum. For example:

- The safe use of social media, the internet and technology

- Keeping personal information private

- How to recognise unacceptable behaviour online

- How to report any incidents of cyber-bullying, ensuring pupils are encouraged to do so, including where they are a witness rather than a victim

● Train staff, as part of their induction, on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues including cyber-bullying and the risks of online radicalisation. All staff members will receive refresher training at least once each academic year

● Educate parents/carers about online safety via our website, our weekly newsletters, communications sent directly to them and during parents’ evenings. We will also share clear procedures with them so they know how to raise concerns about online safety

● Make sure staff are aware of any restrictions placed on them with regards to the use of their mobile phone and cameras, for example that:

- Staff are allowed to bring their personal phones to school for their own use, but will limit such use to non-contact time when pupils are not present

- Staff will not take pictures or recordings of pupils on their personal phones or cameras

● Make all pupils, parents/carers, staff, volunteers and governors aware that they are expected to sign an agreement regarding the acceptable use of the internet in school, use of the school’s ICT systems and use of their mobile and smart technology

● Explain the sanctions we will use if a pupil is in breach of our policies on the acceptable use of the internet and mobile phones

● Make sure all staff, pupils and parents/carers are aware that staff have the power to search pupils’ phones, as set out in the DfE’s guidance on searching, screening and confiscation

● Put in place robust filtering and monitoring systems to limit children’s exposure to the 4 key categories of risk (described above) from the school’s IT systems

● Carry out an annual review of our approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by our school community

● When children use the school’s network to access the internet, they are protected from inappropriate content by our filtering and monitoring systems which are regularly reviewed for their effectiveness.

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This section summarises our approach to online safety and mobile phone use. For comprehensive details about our school’s policy on online safety and the use of mobile phones, please refer to these policies, available on the school website.

**9. Notifying parents or carers**

Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a child with the child’s parents or carers. The DSL will normally do this in the event of a suspicion or disclosure.

Other staff will only talk to parents or carers about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL.

If we believe that notifying the parents or carers would increase the risk to the child, we will discuss this with the local authority children’s social care team before doing so.

In the case of allegations of abuse made against other children, we will normally notify the parents or carers of all the children involved.

**10. Pupils with a social worker**

Pupils may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. We recognise that a child’s experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm as well as potentially creating barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

The DSL and all members of staff will work with and support social workers to help protect vulnerable children.

Where we are aware that a pupil has a social worker, the DSL will always consider this fact to ensure any decisions are made in the best interests of the pupil’s safety, welfare and educational outcomes. For example, it will inform decisions about:

● Responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks

● The provision of pastoral and/or academic support

**11. Looked-after and previously looked-after children**

We will ensure that staff has the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked-after children and previously looked-after children safe. In particular, we will ensure that:

● Appropriate staff have relevant information about children’s looked after legal status, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility, and care arrangements

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● The DSL has details of children’s social workers and relevant virtual school heads

We have appointed a designated teacher, Hanan Mehdi, who is responsible for promoting the educational achievement of looked-after children and previously looked-after children in line with statutory guidance.

The designated teacher is appropriately trained and has the relevant qualifications and experience to perform the role.

As part of their role, the designated teacher will:

● Ensure that any safeguarding concerns regarding looked-after and previously looked-after children are quickly and effectively responded to

● Work with virtual school heads to promote the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children, including discussing how pupil premium plus funding can be best used to support looked-after children and meet the needs identified in their personal education plans.

**Children who are lesbian, gay, bi, or trans (LGBT)**

The fact that a child or a young person may be LGBT is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

Risks can be compounded where children who are LGBT lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open. It is therefore vital that staff endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.

LGBT inclusion is part of the statutory Relationships Education, Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education curriculum and there is a range of support available to help schools counter homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying and abuse.

**12. Complaints and concerns about school safeguarding policies**

**12.1 Complaints against staff**

Complaints against staff that are likely to require a child protection investigation will be handled in accordance with our procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff (see appendix 3).

**12.2 Other complaints**

For all other complaints, please email the school on dr.esmatas-saidschool@hotmail.com

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**12.3 Whistle-blowing**

For information on whistleblowing please email dr.esmatas-saidschool@hotmail.com

**13. Record-keeping**

We will hold records in line with our records retention schedule.

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. If you are in any doubt about whether to record something, discuss it with the DSL.

Records will include:

● A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern

● Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved

● A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome

Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate child protection file for each child.

Any non-confidential records will be readily accessible and available. Confidential information and records will be held securely and only available to those who have a right or professional need to see them.

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

Safeguarding records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse will be retained for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry.

If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL will ensure that their child protection file is forwarded promptly and securely, and separately from the main pupil file. In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the safety of the child.

● All concerns are recorded by completing a safeguarding form by hand.

● All current cases are kept in the office of the DSL.

● Only the DSL and deputy DSLs have access to full records.

● We share information with other agencies when this is appropriate to do so, in line with safeguarding procedures.

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In addition:

● Appendix 2 sets out our policy on record-keeping specifically with respect to recruitment and pre-appointment checks

● Appendix 3 sets out our policy on record-keeping with respect to allegations of abuse made against staff

**14. Training**

**14.1 All staff**

All staff members will undertake safeguarding and child protection training at induction, including on whistle-blowing procedures and online safety, to ensure they understand the school’s safeguarding systems and their responsibilities, and can identify signs of possible abuse or neglect.

This training will be regularly updated and will:

● Be integrated, aligned and considered as part of the whole-school safeguarding approach and wider staff training, and curriculum planning

● Be in line with advice from the 3 safeguarding partners

● Have regard to the Teachers’ Standards to support the expectation that all teachers: - Manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe environment

- Have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils

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

Staff will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, including on online safety, as required but at least annually (for example, through emails, e-bulletins and staff meetings).

Contractors who will also receive safeguarding training.

Volunteers will receive appropriate training, if applicable.

**14.2 The DSL and deputies**

The DSL and deputies will undertake child protection and safeguarding training at least every 2 years.

In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments).

They will also undertake Prevent awareness training.

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**14.3 Governors**

All governors receive training about safeguarding, to make sure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities.

As the chair of governors may be required to act as the ‘case manager’ in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the headteacher, they receive training in managing allegations for this purpose.

**14.4 Recruitment – interview panels**

At least one person conducting any interview for any post at the school will have undertaken safer recruitment training. This will cover, as a minimum, the contents of Keeping Children Safe in Education, and will be in line with local safeguarding procedures.

See appendix 2 of this policy for more information about our safer recruitment procedures. **15. Monitoring arrangements**

This policy will be reviewed **annually** by Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). At every review, it will be approved by the full governing board.

**16. Links with other policies**

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

● Behaviour

● Staff code of conduct

● Complaints

● Health and safety

● Attendance

● Online safety

● Mobile phone use

● Equality

● Relationships and sex education

● First aid

● Curriculum

● Privacy notices

● Whistleblowing

● Acceptable use

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**These appendices are based on the Department for Education’s statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022.**

**Appendix 1: types of abuse**

**Abuse**, including neglect, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap.

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

**Emotional abuse** is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Emotional abuse 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

● Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate

● 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 participating in normal social interaction

● Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another

● Serious bullying (including cyber-bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children

**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

● 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 (including via the internet)

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

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**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 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) ● Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

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**Appendix 2: safer recruitment and DBS checks – policy and procedures**

**Recruitment and selection process**

To make sure we recruit suitable people, we will ensure that those involved in the recruitment and employment of staff to work with children have received appropriate safer recruitment training.

We have put the following steps in place during our recruitment and selection process to ensure we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

**Advertising**

When advertising roles, we will make clear:

● Our school’s commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children ● That safeguarding checks will be undertaken

● The safeguarding requirements and responsibilities of the role, such as the extent to which the role will involve contact with children

● Whether or not the role is exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the amendments to the Exceptions Order 1975, 2013 and 2020. If the role is exempt, certain spent convictions and cautions are ‘protected’, so they do not need to be disclosed, and if they are disclosed, we cannot take them into account

**Application forms**

Our application forms will:

● Include a statement saying that it is an offence to apply for the role if an applicant is barred from engaging in regulated activity relevant to children (where the role involves this type of regulated activity)

**Shortlisting**

Our shortlisting process will involve at least 2 people and will:

● Consider any inconsistencies and look for gaps in employment and reasons given for them

● Explore all potential concerns

Once we have shortlisted candidates, we will ask shortlisted candidates to:

● Complete a self-declaration of their criminal record or any information that would make them unsuitable to work with children, so that they have the opportunity to share relevant information and discuss it at interview stage. The information we will ask for includes:

o If they have a criminal history

o Whether they are included on the barred list

o Whether they are prohibited from teaching

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o Information about any criminal offences committed in any country in line with the law as applicable in England and Wales

o Any relevant overseas information

● Sign a declaration confirming the information they have provided is true **Seeking references and checking employment history**

We will obtain references before the interview. Any concerns raised will be explored further with referees and taken up with the candidate at interview.

When seeking references we will:

● Not accept open references

● Liaise directly with referees and verify any information contained within references with the referees

● Ensure any references are from the candidate’s current employer and completed by a senior person. Where the referee is school based, we will ask for the reference to be confirmed by the headteacher/principal as accurate in respect to disciplinary investigations

● Obtain verification of the candidate’s most recent relevant period of employment if they are not currently employed

● Secure a reference from the relevant employer from the last time the candidate worked with children if they are not currently working with children

● Compare the information on the application form with that in the reference and take up any inconsistencies with the candidate

● Resolve any concerns before any appointment is confirmed

**Interview and selection**

When interviewing candidates, we will:

● Probe any gaps in employment, or where the candidate has changed employment or location frequently, and ask candidates to explain this

● Explore any potential areas of concern to determine the candidate’s suitability to work with children

● Record all information considered and decisions made

**Pre-appointment vetting checks**

We will record all information on the checks carried out in the school’s single central record (SCR). Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals’ personnel files. We follow requirements and best practice in retaining copies of these checks, as set out below.

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**New staff**

All offers of appointment will be conditional until satisfactory completion of the necessary pre-employment checks. When appointing new staff, we will:

● Verify their identity

● Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate, including barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity (see definition below). We will obtain the certificate before, or as soon as practicable after, appointment, including when using the DBS update service. We will not keep a copy of the certificate for longer than 6 months, but when the copy is destroyed we may still keep a record of the fact that vetting took place, the result of the check and recruitment decision taken

● Obtain a separate barred list check if they will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available

● Verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities

● Verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff’s employment and for 2 years afterwards

● Verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate

● Carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK. Where available, these will include:

o For all staff, including teaching positions: criminal records checks for overseas applicants

o For teaching positions: obtaining a letter of professional standing from the professional regulating authority in the country where the applicant has worked

We will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. When we take a decision that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment on the individual’s personnel file. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

**Regulated activity** means a person who will be:

● Responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children; or

● Carrying out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; or

● Engaging in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once and regardless of whether they are supervised or not

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**Existing staff**

In certain circumstances we will carry out all the relevant checks on existing staff as if the individual was a new member of staff. These circumstances are when:

● There are concerns about an existing member of staff’s suitability to work with children; or

● An individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is; or ● There has been a break in service of 12 weeks or more

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult where:

● We believe the individual has engaged in relevant conduct; or

● We believe the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant (automatic barring either with or without the right to make representations) offence, under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009; or

● We believe the ‘harm test’ is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e. they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm); and

● The individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left

**Contractors**

We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of the contractor, who is to work at the school has had the appropriate level of DBS check (this includes contractors who are provided through a PFI or similar contract). This will be:

● An enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity

● An enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children

We will obtain the DBS check for self-employed contractors.

We will not keep copies of such checks for longer than 6 months.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the school.

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For self-employed contractors such as music teachers or sports coaches, we will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

**Trainee/student teachers**

Where applicants for initial teacher training are salaried by us, we will ensure that all necessary checks are carried out.

Where trainee teachers are fee-funded, we will obtain written confirmation from the training provider that necessary checks have been carried out and that the trainee has been judged by the provider to be suitable to work with children.

In both cases, this includes checks to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006.

**Volunteers**

We will:

● Never leave an unchecked volunteer unsupervised or allow them to work in regulated activity

● Obtain an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity

● Carry out a risk assessment when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check without barred list information for any volunteers not engaging in regulated activity. We will retain a record of this risk assessment

● Ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought

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**Appendix 3: allegations of abuse made against staff**

**Section 1: allegations that may meet the harms threshold**

This section is based on ‘Section 1: Allegations that may meet the harm threshold’ in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education Sept 2021.

This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor, has:

● Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, and/or ● Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, and/or

● Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, and/or

● Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of school

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation.

A ‘case manager’ will lead any investigation. This will be the headteacher, or the chair of governors where the headteacher is the subject of the allegation. The case manager will be identified at the earliest opportunity.

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

**Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved**

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

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

● Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned

● Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children

● Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children

● Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents/carers have been consulted

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If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the school’s personnel adviser and the designated officer at the local authority and children’s social care where they have been involved.

**Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations**

● **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation

● **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation

● **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation

● **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)

● **Unfounded**: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

**Procedure for dealing with allegations**

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the case manager will take the following steps:

● Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below

● Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the school. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed.

● Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer.

● Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be

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put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer or children’s social care services, as appropriate

● Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual’s family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children’s social care

● **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details

● **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation

● **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the children’s social care services as appropriate

● Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate. Support can be provided by an appropriate trade union representative, a colleague, through our staff mental health and wellbeing partner or the Education support Partnership.

● Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children’s social care services if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice

● Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member)

● Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

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**Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff**

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the school, such as a supply teacher or contracted staff member provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

● We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts to determine a suitable outcome

● The governing body will discuss whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation

● The school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information.

● We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations are taken into account.

**Timescales**

We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavour to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:

● Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week

● If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days

● If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the required action as soon as possible thereafter.

**Specific actions**

**Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution**

The case manager will discuss with the local authority’s designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed,

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taking into account information provided by the children’s social care services.

**Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated**

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the school will make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

**Individuals returning to work after suspension**

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

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

**Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports**

If a report is:

● Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children’s social care may be appropriate

● Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

**Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations**

If an allegation is:

● Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children’s social care may be appropriate

● Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

**Confidentiality and information sharing**

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

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The case manager will take advice from the children’s social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

● Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared

● How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality

● What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation

● How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

**Record-keeping**

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

The records of any allegation that, following an investigation, is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individual’s personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).

For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file of the individual concerned:

● A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation

● Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved

● Notes of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome

● A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, the school will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with children’s social care or the police as appropriate.

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

**References**

When providing employer references, we will:

● Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious

● Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

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For all other cases, the case manager will consider the facts and determine whether any improvements can be made.

**Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold**

The section is based on ‘Section 2: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold’ in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm threshold set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

● Suspicion

● Complaint

● Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the school ● Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of children.

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**Definition of low-level concerns**

The term ‘low-level’ concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

● Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, **and**

● Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

● Being overly friendly with children

● Having favourites

● Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone

● Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door

● Using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language

**Sharing low-level concerns**

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

● Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others

● Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns as per section 7.7 of this policy ● Empowering staff to self-refer

● Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage

● Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised

● Helping to identify any weakness in the school’s safeguarding system

● Facilitating small group safeguarding sessions which will allow opportunities for specific guidance to be discussed whilst maintaining confidentiality of all parties

**Responding to low-level concerns**

If the concern is raised via a third party, the headteacher will collect evidence where necessary by speaking:

● Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously

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● To the individual involved and any witnesses

The headteacher will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the school’s code of conduct].

**Record keeping**

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken.

Records will be:

● Kept confidential, held securely.

● Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold, we will refer it to the designated officer at the local authority

● Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the school

Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual’s employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

**References**

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

● The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or

● The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance

**Appendix 4: specific safeguarding issues**

**Children missing from education**

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education, but some children are particularly at risk. These include children who:

● Are at risk of harm or neglect

● Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM

● Come from Gypsy, Roma, or Traveller families

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● Come from the families of service personnel

● Go missing or run away from home or care

● Are supervised by the youth justice system

● Cease to attend a school

● Come from new migrant families

We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future. This includes informing the local authority if a child leaves the school without a new school being named, and adhering to requirements with respect to sharing information with the local authority, when applicable, when removing a child’s name from the admission register at non-standard transition points.

Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being missing, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

If a staff member suspects that a child is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority children’s social care team, and the police, if the child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger.

**Child criminal exploitation**

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. It does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. For example, young people may be forced to work in cannabis factories, coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Indicators of CCE can include a child:

● Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions

● Associating with other young people involved in exploitation

● Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing

● Misusing drugs and alcohol

● Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late

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● Regularly missing school or education

● Not taking part in education

If a member of staff suspects CCE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

**Child sexual exploitation**

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. It may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. Children or young people who are being sexually exploited may not understand that they are being abused. They often trust their abuser and may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship.

CSE can include both physical contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity. It can also happen online. For example, young people may be persuaded or forced to share sexually explicit images of themselves, have sexual conversations by text, or take part in sexual activities using a webcam. CSE may also occur without the victim’s immediate knowledge, for example through others copying videos or images.

In addition to the CCE indicators above, indicators of CSE can include a child: ● Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend

● Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant

If a member of staff suspects CSE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Children can be 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 abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), criminal exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines, and radicalisation.

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**Domestic abuse**

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

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexuality or background, and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long-lasting emotional and psychological impact on children.

If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any children in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the DSL and head of school usually before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This is due to the school’s involvement with Operation Encompass The DSL will provide support according to the child’s needs and update records about their circumstances.

Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse.

**Homelessness**

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child’s welfare.

The DSL, deputies and school based social workers will be aware of contact details and referral routes into the local housing authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity (where appropriate and in accordance with local procedures).

Where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a referral to children’s social care.

**So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (including FGM and forced marriage)**

So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

Abuse committed in this context often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators.

All forms of HBA are a form of abuse, and will be handled and escalated as such. All staff will be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered it. If staff have a concern, they will speak to the DSL, who will activate local safeguarding procedures.

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**FGM**

Female genital mutilation refers to procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The practice is illegal in the UK.

FGM typically takes place between birth and around 15 years old; however, it is believed that the majority of cases happen between the ages of 5 and 8.

The DSL will make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to be alert to children affected by FGM or at risk of FGM.

Section 7.3 of this policy sets out the procedures to be followed if a staff member discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out or suspects that a pupil is at risk of FGM.

Indicators that FGM has already occurred include:

● A pupil confiding in a professional that FGM has taken place

● A mother/family member disclosing that FGM has been carried out

● A family/pupil already being known to social services in relation to other safeguarding issues

● A girl:

○ Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable

○ Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously)

○ Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating ○ Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems

○ Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE

○ Being repeatedly absent from school, or absent for a prolonged period

○ Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour

○ Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations

○ Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem

○ Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

Potential signs that a pupil may be at risk of FGM include:

● The girl’s family having a history of practising FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider)

● FGM being known to be practised in the girl’s community or country of origin ● A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out

● A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues

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● A girl:

○ Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM

○ Having limited level of integration within UK society

○ Confiding to a professional that she is to have a “special procedure” or to attend a special occasion to “become a woman”

○ Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents/carers stating that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period

○ Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM

○ Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other children about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion)

○ Being unexpectedly absent from school

○ Having sections missing from her ‘red book’ (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication

The above indicators and risk factors are not intended to be exhaustive.

Whilst **all** staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) with regard to any concerns about female genital mutilation (FGM), there is a specific **legal duty on teachers**. 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, the teacher must report this to the police.

It is recommended that staff make a report orally by calling 101, the single non-emergency number.'

Where there is a risk to life or likelihood of serious immediate harm, professionals should report the case immediately to police, including dialling 999 if appropriate.

In most cases 'reports under the duty should be made as soon as possible after a case is discovered, and best practice is for reports to be made by the close of the next working day.

The procedures also set out what information is needed, in order to make a report.

See here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mut ilation-procedural-information/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedur al-information-accessible-version#reporting

**Forced marriage**

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Forcing a person into marriage is a crime. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats, or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological.

Staff will receive training around forced marriage and the presenting symptoms. We are aware of the ‘one chance’ rule, i.e. we may only have one chance to speak to the potential victim and only one chance to save them.

If a member of staff suspects that a pupil is being forced into marriage, they will speak to the pupil about their concerns in a secure and private place. They will then report this to the DSL.

The DSL will:

● Speak to the pupil about the concerns in a secure and private place

● Activate the local safeguarding procedures and refer the case to the local authority’s designated officer

● Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or fmu@fco.gov.uk

● Refer the pupil to an education welfare officer, pastoral tutor, learning mentor, or school counsellor, as appropriate

**Preventing radicalisation**

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

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

● **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 of terrorism 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.

Schools have a duty to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism. The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training and make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to identify children at risk.

We will assess the risk of children in our school being drawn into terrorism. This assessment will be based on an understanding of the potential risk in our local area, in collaboration with our local safeguarding partners and local police force.

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We will ensure that suitable internet filtering is in place, and equip our pupils to stay safe online at school and at home.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over a long period.

Staff will be alert to changes in pupils’ behaviour.

The government website Educate Against Hate and charity NSPCC say that signs that a pupil is being radicalised can include:

● Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves

● Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution ● Changes in friendship groups and appearance

● Rejecting activities they used to enjoy

● Converting to a new religion

● Isolating themselves from family and friends

● Talking as if from a scripted speech

● An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views

● A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others

● Increased levels of anger

● Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use

● Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions

● Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter ● Possessing extremist literature

● Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

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

If staff are concerned about a pupil, they will follow our procedures set out in section 7.5 of this policy, including discussing their concerns with the DSL.

Staff should **always** take action if they are worried.

Further information on the school’s measures to prevent radicalisation are set out in other school policies and procedures, including, behaviour policy, online/e-safety policy, and/or Equality Objectives.

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**Child-on-child abuse**

child-on-child abuse is when children abuse other children. This type of abuse can take place inside and outside of school and online.

Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to: ● Bullying (including cyber-bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying) ● Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers

● Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)

● Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)

● Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse

● Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party

● Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)

● Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm

● Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)

Where children abuse their peers online, this can take the form of, for example, abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages; the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups; and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who don't want to receive such content.

If staff have any concerns about child-on-child abuse, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our school’s approach to this type of abuse.

**Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools**

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur:

● Between 2 children of any age and sex

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● Through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children

● Online and face to face (both physically and verbally)

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school.

Reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment are likely to be complex and require difficult professional decisions to be made, often quickly and under pressure. Preplanning, effective training and effective policies will provide schools with the foundation for a calm, considered and appropriate response to any reports. Governing bodies should ensure that the school or contributes to multi-agency working in line with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children.

It is important to understand that children may not find it easy to tell staff about their abuse verbally. Children can show signs or act in ways that they hope adults will notice and react to. In some cases, the victim may not make a direct report. For example, a friend may make a report, or a member of school staff may overhear a conversation that suggests a child has been harmed or a child’s own behaviour might indicate that something is wrong. If staff have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told.

The initial response by a school to a report from a child is incredibly important. How the school responds to a report can encourage or undermine the confidence of future victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment to report or come forward.

It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long it has taken them to come forward, and that they will be supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school should not be downplayed and should be treated equally seriously. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. It is important to explain that the law is in place to protect children and young people rather than criminalise them, and this should be explained in such a way that avoids alarming or distressing them.

Effective safeguarding practice includes

● not promising confidentiality at this initial stage as it is very likely a concern will have to be shared further (for example, with the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) or local authority children’s social care) to discuss next steps. Staff should only share the report with those people who are necessary in order to progress it. It is important that the victim understands what the next steps will be and who the report will be passed to

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● recognising that a child is likely to disclose to someone they trust: this could be anyone on the school staff. It is important that the person to whom the child discloses recognises that the child has placed them in a position of trust. They should be supportive and respectful of the child

● recognising that an initial disclosure to a trusted adult may only be the first incident reported, rather than representative of a singular incident and that trauma can impact memory and so children may not be able to recall all details or timeline of abuse

● keeping in mind that certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, sex, ethnicity, and/or sexual orientation

● listening carefully to the child, reflecting back, using the child’s language, being non-judgemental, being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed, not asking leading questions and only prompting the child where necessary with open questions – where, when, what, etc. It is important to note that whilst leading questions should be avoided, staff can ask children if they have been harmed and what the nature of that harm was

● considering the best way to make a record of the report. Best practice is to wait until the end of the report and immediately write up a thorough summary. This allows the staff member to devote their full attention to the child and to listen to what they are saying. It may be appropriate to make notes during the report (especially if a second member of staff is present). However, if making notes, staff should be conscious of the need to remain engaged with the child and not appear distracted by the note taking. Either way, it is essential a written record is made

● only recording the facts as the child presents them. The notes should not reflect the personal opinion of the note taker. Schools should be aware that notes of such reports could become part of a statutory assessment by local authority children’s social care and/or part of a criminal investigation, and

● informing the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), as soon as practically possible, if the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) is not involved in the initial report.

Some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEN and/or disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

● Challenging inappropriate behaviours

● Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up

● Challenging physical behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them

If staff have any concerns about sexual violence or sexual harassment, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as

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appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our school’s approach to this type of abuse.

**Considering confidentiality and anonymity**

Staff taking a report should never promise confidentiality as it is very likely that it will be in the best interests of the victim to seek advice and guidance from others in order to provide support and engage appropriate agencies.

The school should only engage staff and agencies who are required to support the children involved and/or be involved in any investigation.

The victim may ask the school not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment. There are no easy or definitive answers when a victim makes this request. If the victim does not give consent to share information, staff may still lawfully share it, if there is another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies. For example, the public task basis may apply, where the overall purpose is to perform a public interest task or exercise official authority, and the task or authority has a clear basis in law. Advice should be sought from

the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), who should consider the following:

• parents or carers should normally be informed (unless this would put the victim at greater risk)

• the basic safeguarding principle is: if a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger, or has been harmed, a referral should be made to local authority children’s social care, and

• rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, this should be referred to the police. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten, if the alleged perpetrator is under ten, the starting principle of referring to the police remains. The police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice approach, in these cases.

Ultimately, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) will have to balance the victim’s wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children.

If the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) decides to go ahead and make a referral to local authority children’s social care and/or a report to the police against the victim’s wishes, this should be handled extremely carefully, the reasons should be explained to the victim and appropriate specialist support should be offered.

Additional information on confidentiality and information sharing is available at Safeguarding Practitioners Information Sharing Advice and NSPCC: Information sharing and confidentiality for practitioners.

**Risk Assessments**

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When there has been a report of sexual violence, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment for a report of sexual violence should consider:

• the victim, especially their protection and support

• whether there may have been other victims

• the alleged perpetrator(s)

• all the other children, (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at the school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them from the alleged perpetrator(s), or from future harms, and

• The time and location of the incident, and any action required to make the location safer.

Risk assessments should be recorded (paper or electronic) and should be kept under review. At all times, the school should be actively considering the risks posed to all their pupils and students and put adequate measures in place to protect them and keep them safe. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure they are engaging with local authority children’s social care and specialist services as required. Where there has been a report of sexual violence, it is likely that professional risk assessments by social workers and or sexual violence specialists will be required. The school risk assessment is not intended to replace the detailed assessments of expert professionals. Any such professional assessments should be used to inform the school approach to supporting and protecting their pupils and students and updating their own risk assessment.

**Serious violence.**

Indicators which may signal that a child is at risk from, or involved with, serious violent crime may include:

● Increased absence from school

● Change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups ● Significant decline in performance

● Signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing

● Signs of assault or unexplained injuries

● Unexplained gifts or new possessions (this could indicate that the child has been approached by, or is involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation (see above))

Risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence include: ● Being male

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● Having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school ● Having experienced child maltreatment

● Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery

Staff will be aware of these indicators and risk factors. If a member of staff has a concern about a pupil being involved in, or at risk of, serious violence, they will report this to the DSL.

**Action following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment What to consider**

As set out above, sexual violence and sexual abuse can happen anywhere, and all staff working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of ‘it could happen here’. Schools should be aware of and respond appropriately to all reports and concerns about sexual violence and/or sexual harassment both online and offline, including those that have happened outside of the school. The designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the initial response by the school. Important considerations will include:

• the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims should be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. This will however need to be balanced with the school’s duty and responsibilities to protect other children

• the nature of the alleged incident(s), including whether a crime may have been committed and/or whether HSB has been displayed

• the ages of the children involved

• the developmental stages of the children involved

•any power imbalance between the children. For example, is/are the alleged perpetrator(s) significantly older, more mature, confident and well known social standing? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?

• if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other forms of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature)

• that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate 116 personal relationships between children

• importance of understanding intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following incidents

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• are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school or college staff, and

• other related issues and wider context, including any links to child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation.

As always when concerned about the welfare of a child, all staff should act in the best interests of the child. In all cases, schools should follow general safeguarding principles as set out throughout this policy. Immediate consideration should be given as to how best to support and protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator(s) (and any other children involved/impacted).

**Checking the identity and suitability of visitors**

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff.

If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification.

Visitors are expected to sign using the sign in app in the school office and wear a visitor’s badge.

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

● Will be asked to show their DBS certificate, which will be checked alongside their photo ID; or

● The organisation sending the professional, such as the LA or educational psychology service, will provide prior written confirmation that an appropriate level of DBS check has been carried out

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

**Non-collection of children**

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

● Contact the parent(s)/carers/ additional contact to ensure someone is on the way ● Ask the child to wait in the school office

● Record the late collection, stating the reason for the late collection

● If this occurs on frequent occasions, a parent meeting will be called with the Head of School

● Advice from Hammersmith and Fulham ICAT may be sought

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**Missing pupils**

Our procedures are designed to ensure that a missing child is found and returned to effective supervision as soon as possible. If a child goes missing, we will:

● Make contact with the parent, relatives and neighbours using known contact details;

● Make contact with Hammersmith and Fulham ICAT to discuss the concerns; ● Check local databases within the local authority;

● Check Key to Success or school2school (s2s) systems;

● Follow local information sharing arrangements and where possible make enquiries via other local databases and agencies e.g. those of housing providers, school admissions, health services, police, refuge, Youth Justice Services, children’s social care, and HMRC;

● Check with UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) and/or the Border Force; ● Check with agencies known to be involved with family;

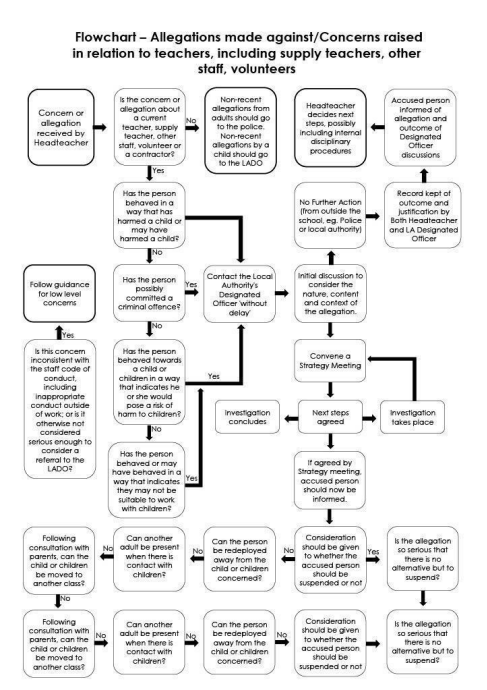
● Check with local authority and school from which child moved originally, if known; ● Check with any local authority and school to which a child may have moved; i.e

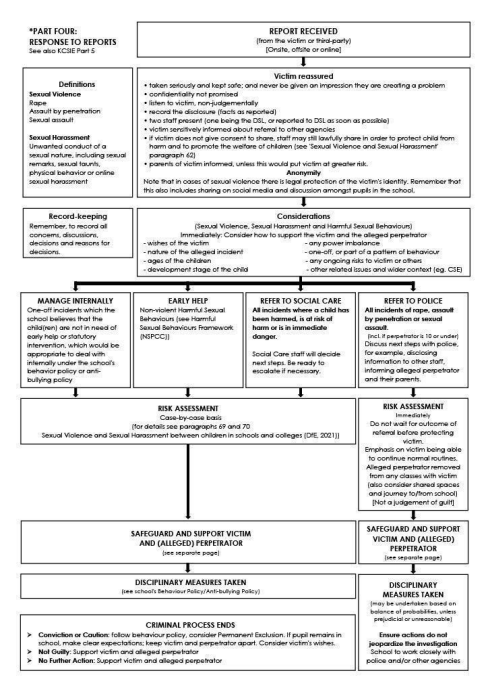
● Check with the local authority where the child lives, if different from where the school is;

● In the case of children of Service Personnel, check with the Ministry of Defence (MoD) Children’s Education Advisory Service (CEAS);

● Two staff members make a home visit(s) following local guidance concerning risk assessment and if appropriate make enquiries with neighbour(s) and relatives.

● The police may be called if there is no response.

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