

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

Autumn 2021

Headteacher	Signature	Date
Chair of Governors	Signature	Date
Review date	Autumn 2022	

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR VAUGHAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

*This document has been adapted from the
HSCB model policy and procedure*

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Key Contacts

Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children at Vaughan Primary School:

Role	Name	Telephone	email
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Emma Rogers	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Deputy DSL	Fran Davies	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Designated Governor for Safeguarding	Ben Ford	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Lead for Looked After Children	Emma Rogers	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Lead for On-line Safety	Lucy Spence	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Headteacher (for concerns/allegations about staff)	Karen Jones	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk
Chair of Governors	Nerys Anthony	020 8427 7222	office@vaughan.harrow.sch.uk

Key local contacts for safeguarding children

Harrow Children's Social Care & Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	'Golden Number': 020 8901 2690 Emergency Duty Team: weekends, bank holidays and between 5pm-9am during the week: 020 8424 0999
Police	101 or for immediate emergency: 999
FGM - Mandatory reporting	Police on 101
Local Authority Designated Officer for Allegations against staff (LADO)	Initial referrals via MASH/Golden Number above. (For on-going cases: 020 8736 6435)
Children and Young People with Disabilities 0-25 years	020 8966 6481
Local multi-agency procedures (& links to Pan London procedures), guidance and	www.harrowlscb.co.uk

Training: Harrow Safeguarding Children Board	
NSPCC	0800 800 5000
Childline	0800 1111
Government's Whistleblowing Service via NSPCC Report Line	0800 028 0285
Forced Marriage Unit	<p>Tel: 020 7008 0151</p> <p>From overseas: +44 (0)20 7008 0151 (Mon – Fri 9am-5pm)</p> <p>Out of hours: 020 7008 1500 (ask for the Global Response Centre)</p> <p>Email: fmufco@fco.gov.uk</p>
Support and Advice about Extremism DfE helpline (non-emergency advice for staff and governors)	<p>Tel: 020 7340 7264</p> <p>Email: counterextremism@education.gsi.gov.uk</p>
<u>Disclosure and Barring Service</u>	<p>Tel: 03000 200 190</p> <p>Email: customerservices@db.gov.uk</p>
<u>Teaching Regulation Authority</u>	<p>Tel: 020 7593 5393</p> <p>Email: misconduct.teacher@education.gov.uk</p>
<u>Independent Schools Inspectorate</u>	<p>Tel: 020 7600 0100</p> <p>Email: concerns@isi.net</p>

SCHOOL POLICY AND PROCEDURE

1. Introduction – legislative framework

Vaughan Primary School is fully committed to meeting its responsibility to protect and safeguard the physical, mental and emotional welfare of every pupil, both inside and outside of the school premises. We recognise the important part we have to play in identifying children and young people at risk of abuse and neglect and in securing appropriate support for them and their families.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined in the Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance '[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)' as:

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

'Children' includes everyone under the age of 18.

1.1 'A child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding'

The child's best interests will remain our paramount focus and this is best achieved by Vaughan Primary School working within the context of the following statutory duties and government guidance which require effective inter-agency cooperation:

Section 175 of the [Education Act 2002](#) places a statutory duty on the governing body to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils of the school.

[Section 11 Children Act 2004](#) sets out the arrangements that schools and other specified settings must make to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. These arrangements are outlined within our policy and procedure so that all staff, families and the local community are provided with a clear understanding of our school's processes and commitment to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in our care.

[Children and Social Work Act 2017](#) brought about a new partnership arrangement to safeguard children. [Harrow Safeguarding Partnership Arrangement](#) oversees a collaborative approach by Harrow Safeguarding Children Board and Harrow Safeguarding Adults Board in order to promote a 'Think Whole Family' approach to safeguarding. As a relevant agency, Vaughan Primary School is committed to fulfilling its statutory duty to engage with these arrangements.

All staff which includes headteachers, teachers, non-teaching/support staff, the governing body and its committees should read part 1 of statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)

[\(DfE September 2021\)](#) (KCSiE), which sets out the legal duties you must follow to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people under the age of 18 in our school.

KCSiE incorporates a range of related responsibilities for schools and statutory duties introduced to protect children and young people, including Female Genital Mutilation and Radicalisation.

Our policy and procedure are written in accordance with KCSiE and similarly should be read by all staff. Our policy and procedure also reflects government advice [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused – Advice for practitioners](#)

It is also expected that all staff are made aware of related internal school policies including: The Pupil Behaviour policy and The Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct).

1.2 Legal framework

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

Legislation:

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Education (School Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by the Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Equality Act 2010
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- The Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Statutory guidance:

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

Non-statutory guidance:

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
- DfE (2018) 'Information sharing'
- DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'

- DfE (2021) 'Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges'
- DfE (2021) 'Recruit teachers from overseas'
- DfE (2020) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Children Missing Education Policy
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Policy
- Prevent Duty Policy
- Peer-on-Peer Abuse Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Exclusion Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Data and Cyber-security Breach Prevention and Management Plan
- Personal Electronic Devices Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Photography Policy
- Records Management Policy
- LAC Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behavioural Policy

2. Vaughan Primary School's Safeguarding Statement of Intent

All staff at Vaughan Primary School understand that safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility. We will:

- provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child
- always act in the best interests of the child, taking their wishes and feelings into account
- ensure that all staff and volunteers are recruited using robust 'Safer Recruitment' processes (See Vaughan Primary School's Safer Recruitment Procedures)
- aim to identify concerns early and prevent concerns from escalating. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, providing the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment See Appendix 1 and [Harrow's Early Support Offer](#).
- establish and maintain an environment where children feel respected, safe, and are encouraged to talk and be listened to when they have a worry or concern
- require any member of staff who has a concern about a child's welfare to follow the referral process set out in this document
- where there is a safeguarding concern, take the child's wishes and feelings into account at all stages of the process of intervention
- ensure that children who have been abused or neglected will be supported in line with a child protection plan

- work with parents/carers to build a supportive relationship and be clear about our Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures and in particular, when we may need to refer concerns to other agencies
- include opportunities across the curriculum, including PSHE and Computing for children to be taught about safeguarding and to develop the skills they need to recognise danger and know where to seek help
- maintain an attitude of “it could happen here” where safeguarding is concerned

2.1 Why is this important to Vaughan Primary School

It is important for children to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. Research and serious case review have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take effective action. Examples of poor practice include:

- failing to act on and refer the early signs of abuse and neglect;
- poor record keeping;
- failing to listen to the views of the child;
- failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve;
- not sharing information or sharing information too slowly; and
- a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be taking action

2.2 Contextual Safeguarding

We recognise that some safeguarding incidents or behaviours are associated with wider environmental factors which relate to children and young peoples' neighbourhoods and/or online communications. Contextual Safeguarding expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts. The school will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSCS. For further information see University of Bedfordshire's [Contextual Safeguarding Network](#).

3. Responsibilities

3.1 All staff have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties, as outlined in the 'Teachers' Standards'.
- Consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the pupil.
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.
- Provide a safe environment in which pupils can learn.
- Be prepared to identify pupils who may benefit from early help.
- Be aware of the school's systems which support safeguarding, including any policies, procedures, information and training provided upon induction.
- Be aware of the role and identity of the DSL and Deputy DSLs.
- Undertake safeguarding training, including online safety training, during their induction – this will be regularly updated.
- Receive and understand child protection and safeguarding (including online safety) updates, e.g. via email, as required, and at least annually.
- Be aware of the local early help process and understand their role in it.

- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to CSCS, as well as for making statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and their role in these assessments.
- Make a referral to CSCS and/or the police immediately, if at any point there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child.
- Support social workers in making decisions about individual children, in collaboration with the DSL.
- Be aware of and understand the procedure to follow in the event that a child confides they are being abused, exploited or neglected.
- Maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality when dealing with individual cases.
- Reassure victims that they are being taken seriously, that they will be supported, and that they will be kept safe.
- Speak to the DSL if they are unsure about how to handle safeguarding matters.
- Be aware of safeguarding issues that can put pupils at risk of harm.
- Be aware of behaviours linked to issues such as drug-taking, alcohol misuse, deliberately missing education, and sharing indecent images, and other signs that pupils may be at risk of harm.

3.2 Governing Body

It is the responsibility of our Governing Body to ensure that our school complies with its legislative duties and has regard to Government Guidance **Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021** to ensure that our school's policies, procedures and training are effective and comply with the law. They will also Guarantee that the school contributes to multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance '[Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)'.

This responsibility includes understanding the local criteria for action and assessment and supplying information as requested by the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Group)

Our Governing Body will:

- take strategic leadership responsibility for the school's safeguarding arrangements.
- designate a lead governor for child protection and safeguarding who will oversee the school's policy and practice and champion safeguarding issues
- nominate a member of the governing body (usually the Chair) to be responsible in the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Headteacher
- ensure that the school has a DSL within the senior management team
- ensure that policies and procedures are in place, which are compliant with government guidance and Harrow Safeguarding Partnership Arrangements. These should be reviewed annually and staff should be encouraged to contribute to their development. These should be made available publicly via the website or other means.
- ensure that all staff and volunteers access appropriate levels of child protection and safeguarding induction and training, including online safety. In addition, all staff should receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (e.g. via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as required, and at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
- liaise closely with the DSL and receive regular reports in to monitor procedures and practice and ensure compliance
- ensure that staff understand the process and principles for sharing information, including the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR.

- ensure that safer recruitment procedures are in place and are applied for all staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors to ensure suitability to work with children, including the requirement for at least one person conducting an interview to have completed safer recruitment training (see safer recruitment guidance).
- ensure that Allegations Management procedures are in place and embedded across the school
- ensure that other related procedures are in place and embedded such the Staff Code of Conduct, Safe Practice, Staff/Pupil Relationships; Acceptable Use of Technologies.
- ensure that appropriate responses to children who go missing from education, particularly repeat occasions, are in place to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future
- ensure that other related procedures e.g. FGM; Anti-bullying; Peer on Peer abuse (including sexual violence and sexual harassment); Preventing Radicalisation; Trafficking; and Modern-Day Slavery; are in place and embedded.
- ensure any deficiencies in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay
- ensure that staff are equipped to respond to the needs of vulnerable children including those with disabilities and those who are Looked After by the Local Authority
- ensure that the curriculum supports children in recognising and responding to risks, including on-line safety.
- Ensure that staff working directly with children read at least Part one of KCSIE.
- Ensure that staff who do not work directly with children read either Part one or Annex A of KCSIE. **NB: Individual schools assess which guidance will be most effective for their staff to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.**
- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities in regard to safeguarding children.
- Ensure systems are in place, children to confidently report abuse, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously, and they can safely express their views and give feedback; these systems will be well-promoted, easily understood, and easily accessible

Our Governing Body will take a proportionate risk-based approach to the level of information provided to temporary staff and volunteers on induction.

3.3 The Headteacher has a duty to:

- Ensure that the policies and procedures adopted by the governing board, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by staff.
- Provide staff with the appropriate policies and information upon induction.

3.4 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Our DSL is a member of the Senior Leadership Team and takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety. This is explicit in the role-holder's job description (See Annex A for government's role description). Our Deputy DSLs are trained to the same standard as the DSL.

NB: Whilst the activities of a DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputy DSLs, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated.

During term time, our DSL or Deputy DSLs will always be available (during school hours) for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. We will ensure appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/ out of term activities.

Our DSL and deputy will liaise with the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Group) and work with other agencies in line with [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#)

Our DSL will:

- Undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. Training should be updated every two years with regular updates (at least annually) on developments in between, e.g. via e-bulletins, Forums for DSLs, and reading time, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.
- Act as focal point for staff concerns and liaise with the Local Authority and other agencies in accordance with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018;
- Refer all cases of suspected abuse to Harrow Children's Social Care via the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)
- Refer all cases to the police where a crime has been committed

For the full Role Description for the DSL see **Appendix A**

3.5 What staff should look out for:

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

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan)
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- has returned home to their family from care
- is a privately fostered child

3.6 Thresholds for Intervention

The DSL will decide upon the most appropriate course of action and whether the concerns should be referred to Children's Social Care – refer to [Harrow Thresholds Guidance](#). If it is decided to make a referral to Children's Social Care, parents will be informed, unless to do so would place the child at further risk or undermine the collection of evidence e.g. obtaining forensic evidence. All concerns, discussion and decisions will be recorded in writing.

The DSL will provide guidance on the appropriate action. Options will include:

- Managing any support for the child internally via the school's own pastoral support processes;
- An early help assessment; or

- A referral for statutory services e.g. the child might be in need, is in need or suffering or likely to suffer harm

3.7 Early Help - All staff play an important role in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help. Any pupil may benefit from early help, but in particular, staff will be alert to the potential need for early help for pupils who:

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

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. This may be done for example, by immediately speaking with the DSL, or their deputies, regarding any concerns or emerging issues, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment etc. Taking these steps may prevent concerns from escalating.

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. Any such cases should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to Children's Social Care for assessment for statutory services if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

3.8 Children in Need – A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. The Local Authority is required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

3.9 Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm - Local authorities, with the help of other organisations as appropriate, have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the

Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. Such enquiries enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare and must be initiated where there are concerns about maltreatment, including all forms of abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation or other so-called honour-based violence, and extra-familial threats like radicalisation and sexual exploitation.

All pupils identified as children in need or children at risk will be provided with the appropriate levels of pastoral support led by a DSL in conjunction with Year Group Leaders and Class Teachers.

4. School Procedures

4.1. General

It is the responsibility of every member of staff, the governing body and volunteers at Vaughan Primary School to know, understand and follow our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and Procedure. They should also read Part 1 of KCSiE. Where safeguarding is a concern, all staff and volunteers etc. should maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' and know what to look for.

If any member of staff or volunteer is concerned about a child, s/he must inform the DSL or the deputy DSL immediately. They must record information regarding the concerns on the same day. The written record must be a clear, precise, factual account of the observations or what has been said.

Where this a child protection concern, allegation, or disclosure, the DSL will make an immediate call to Children's Social Care to alert or to consult with them. The Multi Agency Referral Form will be sent by the DSL or deputy DSL.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL (or deputy) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Staff should speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from Children's Social Care. In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the DSL as soon as is practically possible.

If a member of staff disagrees about the level of concern and feels that a child has not been protected, then any member of staff can make a direct referral to Children's Social Care – refer to [HSCB Guidance on Multi Agency Resolution of Professional Disagreements](#)

Within one working day of a referral being made, Children's Social Care should acknowledge receipt to the referrer and make a decision about the next steps and the type of response that is required. The referrer should follow up if this information is not forthcoming.

If social workers decide to carry out a statutory assessment, staff should do everything they can to support that assessment (supported by the DSL as required).

If, after a referral, the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the referrer should consider following the [HSCB Guidance on Multi Agency Resolution of Professional Disagreements](#) to ensure that their concerns are addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

4.2 When concerned about a child

All staff and volunteers should be aware that the main categories of abuse include: Physical, Emotional, Sexual Abuse and Neglect (see Appendix 3). Training should equip staff to help identify the indicators of harm. For example, if in an abusive relationship a child may:

- appear frightened of a parent or others in the household e.g. siblings;
- appear frightened of someone outside of the home, including a peer. This includes within the school setting;
- act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and cultural backgrounds);
- display insufficient sense of boundaries or lack stranger awareness;
- appear wary of adults and display a 'frozen watchfulness' or appear noticeably withdrawn.

4.3 Dealing with a disclosure

If a child discloses that he or she has been abused or neglected, the member of staff or volunteer should:

- listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief, allowing the child to talk freely and at their own pace;
- take what the child says seriously;
- listen and only ask questions when it is necessary to obtain clarification;
- ask only open questions such as How did that happen? What was happening at the time? Anything else you want to tell me?
- not ask leading questions which may be considered as suggesting what might have happened, or who has perpetrated the abuse, as this can later be interpreted as putting ideas into the child's mind;
- reassure the child, but do not make promises, particularly about maintaining confidentiality - it might be necessary to refer to other agencies. It is better to say that you might have to tell someone who will ensure the correct action is taken;
- reassure the child that they were right to tell someone;
- remain objective and not prejudge an alleged perpetrator;
- make a written record as soon as possible (on MyConcern), using the child's language when relaying what they said (do not include the personal opinion of the note taker);
- pass the information to the DSL without delay;

4.4 Confidentiality and Communicating with Parents

All staff in schools have a responsibility to share relevant information in response to child protection concerns or Children in Need with other specified professionals, particularly investigative agencies i.e. Children's Social Care and the Police.

If a child confides in you and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important to tell the child in a sensitive manner and appropriate to their development that you cannot promise complete confidentiality. Explain what you will do next and that information will only be shared with those who need to know in order to help.

Staff/volunteers who receive sensitive information about children and their families should therefore only share information with appropriate professionals.

Parents should be made aware of our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedure and its availability on our website. Parents should be informed prior to referrals being made to other agencies, unless to do so might place the child at further risk or cause evidence to be

removed or destroyed. The DSL will ensure that our school's information sharing arrangements comply with government guidance (see section 6 Information Sharing).

Any written communications containing sensitive information must only be sent to other professionals on a need to know basis, using secure mail processes e.g. secure email - Egress.

4.5 Record Keeping

When a child protection concern has been identified, reported or disclosed, the member of staff receiving this information should:

- make brief notes as soon as possible. Use the school Record of Concern Sheet wherever possible (see Appendix A);
- not destroy any original notes (these should be scanned and uploaded to MyConcern) – these are sometimes required by a court;
- record the date, time, place and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child;
- draw a diagram (use the Body Map on MyConcern) to indicate the position of any visible injuries (i.e. do not undress the child beyond outer clothing that would normally be removed at school)
- record statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions;
- make a record of all concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the DSL.
- sign and date your notes

All notes and records must be given to the DSL promptly. The DSL will ensure that all safeguarding records are managed in accordance with the [Education \(Pupil Information - England\) Regulation 2005](#).

4.6 Transfer of files/records

When a child leaves our school, our DSL will ensure that their child protection file, if they have one, is transferred securely to the new school or college as soon as possible and ensure that the relevant member of staff in the new establishment is made aware. For further guidance, see [Guidance on the Transfer of a Child Protection or Safeguarding File to another education setting - July 2017](#)

5. Information Sharing

Information sharing is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect. The Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) do not prevent or limit the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. 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.

Further advice can be found on the Information Commissioner's Website and in particular the [ICO Guide to Data Protection](#) which includes guidance on the GDPR.

The DfE has also published [Information Sharing Advice for Safeguarding Practitioners](#) and [Data protection: a toolkit for schools](#)

This document includes the seven golden rules to information sharing:

1. Remember that the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Data Protection Act 2018 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice from other practitioners, or your information governance lead, if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
4. Where possible, share information with consent, and where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to having their information shared. Under the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 you may share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is a lawful basis to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be clear of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where there is a lawful basis to share information e.g. S47 or S17 enquiries it is good practice to inform parents that the information will be shared.
5. Consider safety and well-being: base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely (see principles).
7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

All staff should be proactive in sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children, whether this is when problems are first emerging, or where a child is already known to Children’s Social Care.

6. Safer Workforce

6.1 Safer Recruitment – Vaughan Primary School has a separate Safer Recruitment Policy which specifies how all staff and volunteers must be recruited, following robust recruitment and selection process, including DBS and thorough reference checks.

The aims of the Safer Recruitment policy are to help appoint the most suitable people to work with our pupils and to deter, reject or identify people who might harm pupils or are otherwise unsuitable to work or volunteer in our school.

The governing body will conduct the appropriate pre-employment checks for all prospective employees, including internal candidates and candidates who have lived or worked outside the UK. The appropriate DBS and suitability checks will be carried out for all governors, volunteers, and contractors.

Staff suitability

All centres providing care for pupils under the age of eight must ensure that staff and volunteers working in these settings are not disqualified from doing so under the Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018.

A person may be disqualified if they:

- Have certain orders or other restrictions placed upon them.
- Have committed certain offences.

All staff members are required to sign the [declaration form](#) provided in the appendices of this policy confirming that they are not disqualified from working in a schooling environment. A disqualified person will not be permitted to continue working at the school, unless they apply for and are granted a waiver from Ofsted. The school will provide support with this process.

Ongoing suitability

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

Referral to the DBS

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

6.2 Single central record (SCR)

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

The following information is recorded on the SCR:

- An identity check
- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A check of professional qualifications, where required
- A check to determine the individual's right to work in the UK
- Additional checks for those who have lived or worked outside of the UK

For agency and third-party supply staff, the school will also record whether written confirmation from the employment business supplying the member of staff has been received which indicates that all the necessary checks have been conducted and the date that confirmation was received. If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the SCR. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to an enhanced DBS check, the risk assessment will be recorded. Written confirmation that supply agencies have completed all relevant checks will also be included. The school is free to record any other information it deems relevant. The details of an individual will be removed from the SCR once they no longer work at the school.

6.3 Training

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

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- The Peer-on-Peer Abuse Policy and procedures.
- The Staff Code of Conduct.
- Part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) (or Annex A, if appropriate).
- The Behaviour Policy.
- The Children Missing Education Policy, including the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education.
- Appropriate child protection and safeguarding training, including online safety training.
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL and deputy DSL(s).

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

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

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

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

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

6.4 Safer working practice

All school staff and volunteers should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. Vaughan Primary School's Code of Conduct and Guidance for Safer Working Practice forms part of our school's compulsory training for all staff and volunteers. [Click here for](#)

further [Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings](#) (May 2019).

6.5 Managing allegations against staff, volunteers and contractors

Any allegation against a member of staff (including supply staff), volunteers and contractors, as described below, must be reported to the Headteacher without delay. These will be managed in line with the school's Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy – a copy of which will be provided to, and understood by, all staff. The school will ensure all allegations against staff, including those who are not employees of the school, are dealt with appropriately and that the school liaises with the relevant parties.

This part of the guidance relates to members of staff, supply staff and volunteers who are currently working in any school or college regardless of whether the school is where the alleged abuse took place. Allegations against a teacher, who is no longer teaching, should be referred to the police. Historical allegations of abuse should also be referred to the police.

Where an allegation is made against the Headteacher, the matter must be reported immediately to the Chair of Governors, or the Vice-Chair in his/her absence, without notifying the Headteacher first. Where neither governor is available, allegations should be reported directly to the Designated Officer at the local authority (referred to as the LADO), via the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). These allegations should be reported as soon as possible to the Chair/Vice Chair.

Allegations that meet the harms threshold

Where a member of staff or volunteer may have:

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

In addition, we ensure that staff and volunteers are aware that sexual relationships with pupils aged under 18 are unlawful and could result in legal proceedings taken against them under the *Sexual Offences Act 2003*.

Our school will also ensure that any member of staff facing an allegation will be provided with support, including a named contact if they are suspended. We will work effectively with the LADO to help ensure that the matter is dealt with as quickly, fairly and consistently as possible in the interests of all concerned.

The person to whom an allegation is first reported should take the matter seriously and keep an open mind. S/he should not investigate or ask leading questions if seeking clarification. Confidentiality should not be promised and information should be shared on a 'need to know' basis only.

An immediate written record of the allegations should be made, including time, date and place where the alleged incident took place, with brief details of what was said to have happened. This record should be signed and immediately passed on to the Headteacher (or Chair/Vice Chair of

Governors if the allegation is made against the Headteacher). The Headteacher or Chair of Governors will not investigate the matter but will consult the LADO via MASH. Whilst recognising our duty to support staff, the welfare of our pupils remains our paramount consideration.

Our school will ensure that any disciplinary proceedings against staff relating to child protection matters are concluded in full even when the member of staff is no longer employed at the school. We recognise our legal duty to refer to the Disclosure Barring Service (DBS) and any other relevant professional body details of anyone who has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child.

Concerns that do not meet the threshold

Concerns may arise in several ways and from a number of sources. For example: suspicion; complaint; or disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult 95 within or outside of the organisation; or as a result of vetting checks undertaken.

Low level concerns

Creating a culture in which all concerns about adults (including allegations that do not meet the harms threshold are shared responsibly and with the right person, recorded and dealt with appropriately, is critical. If implemented correctly, this should encourage an open and transparent culture; enable the school to identify concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early; minimise the risk of abuse; and ensure that adults working in or on behalf of the school are clear about professional boundaries and act within these boundaries, and in accordance with the ethos and values of the institution.

What is a low-level concern?

The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the threshold. A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' - 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
- does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

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

- being over 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.

Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent or thoughtless, or behaviour that may look to be inappropriate, but might not be in specific circumstances, through to that which is ultimately intended to enable abuse.

It is crucial that any such concerns, including those which do not meet the harm threshold are shared responsibly and with the right person, and recorded and dealt with appropriately. Ensuring they are dealt with effectively, in a timely manner and should also protect those working in or on behalf of the school from potential false allegations or misunderstandings.

Schools should ensure that their 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; empower staff to share any low-level safeguarding concerns either about themselves or others; address unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage; provide a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised and help identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system.

Recording low-level concerns

All low-level concerns should be recorded in writing. The record should include details of the concern, the context in which the concern arose, and action taken. The name of the individual sharing their concerns should also be noted, if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible.

We can decide where these records are kept, but they must be kept confidential, held securely and comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR).

Records should be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, the school should decide on a course of action, either through its disciplinary procedures or where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold, in which case it should be referred to the LADO. Consideration should also be given to whether there are wider cultural issues within the school or college that enabled the behaviour to occur and where appropriate policies could be revised or extra training delivered to minimise the risk of it happening again.

It is for schools and colleges to decide how long they retain such information, but it is recommended that it is retained at least until the individual leaves their employment.

References

We should only provide substantiated safeguarding allegations in references. Low level concerns should not be included in references unless they relate to issues which would normally be included in a reference, for example, misconduct or poor performance. It follows that a low-level concern which relates exclusively to safeguarding (and not to misconduct or poor performance) should not be referred to in a reference. However, where a low-level concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the LADO and found to be substantiated, it should be referred to in a reference.

Responding to low-level concerns

The school or college policy should set out the procedure for responding to reports of low-level concerns. If the concern has been raised via a third party, the Headteacher should collect as much evidence as possible by speaking:

- directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously;
- to the individual involved and any witnesses.

The information collected will help them to categorise the type of behaviour and determine what further action may need to be taken. All of this needs to be recorded along with the rationale for their decisions and action taken.

For further details on the management of allegations against staff, please see Vaughan Primary School's Safer Recruitment Policy.

7. Physical Intervention/ Positive Intervention

Our school's policy on physical intervention and positive handling by staff is set out separately. It complies with the [DfE's guidance on use of reasonable force](#). This policy states that staff may only use reasonable force, meaning no more force than is needed to prevent pupils from hurting themselves or others, from damaging property, or from causing disorder. It is always unlawful to use force as a punishment.

The Headteacher and other authorised trained staff can use such force/restraint as is reasonable in the circumstances to conduct a search for the following prohibited items: knives and weapons, alcohol, illegal drugs, stolen items, cigarettes and tobacco, fireworks, pornographic images, mobile phones or any article that has been or is likely to be used to commit an offence, cause personal injury or damage property.

Where the use of force is necessary, plans and reasonable adjustments should be made for disabled children and children with special educational needs.

Any use of force or restraint must be recorded and signed by a witness. The parent/carer will be informed of the incident.

8. Whistleblowing

All staff and volunteers at our school/college should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school/college's safeguarding regime and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by our senior leadership team.

All staff and volunteers are to be made aware of their Whistleblowing responsibilities promptly report any concerns in the interests of protecting children and staff from poor practice and or unsuitable behaviour. This includes the requirement to self-disclose any personal information which may impact on their suitability to work in an education setting.

Where internal reporting arrangements are viewed not to have been taken seriously or with sufficient rigour, any member of staff can raise concerns externally if the matter is not resolved by the Headteacher or Chair of Governors e.g. via the Local Authority's Designated Officer for Managing Allegations; the HSCB or the Government's Whistle-blowing report line: **0800 028 0285** or help@nspcc.org.uk

9. Supporting Vulnerable Children

We recognise that without appropriate intervention and support, abuse or witnessing violence may have an adverse impact on children which may last into adulthood.

Our school will support pupils through:

- curricular opportunities to encourage self-esteem and self-motivation;
- an ethos that actively promotes a positive, supportive and safe environment and values the whole community;
- liaison with other agencies which support the pupil such as Social Care and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS);

- our school's Behaviour policy will support vulnerable pupils in the school. Our staff will agree a consistent approach that focuses on the behaviour of the child but does not damage the pupil's sense of worth.

9.1 LAC and PLAC

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. We will ensure that our staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe, including children who were previously looked after (PLAC).

In particular, we will ensure that appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. Our staff will obtain information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her. Our Designated Teacher for Children Looked After Children (LAC) will obtain details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child.

The Designated Teacher for LAC will work with the virtual school head and the Personal Adviser to promote the educational achievement and welfare of existing and previously Looked After Children. For further information see [Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher](#) and [Promoting the Education of Looked After Children](#).

9.2 Children potentially at greater risk of harm

(KCSiE Paragraphs 66-70) [Keeping Children safe in Education 2021](#)

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

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave pupils vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage. Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker, and the DSL will hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. There are clear powers to share this information under existing duties on both local authorities and schools to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Home-educated children

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

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

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

Pupils with SEND

When managing safeguarding in relation to pupils with SEND, staff will be aware of the following:

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

When reporting concerns or making referrals for pupils with SEND, the above factors will always be taken into consideration. When managing a safeguarding issue relating to a pupil with SEND, the DSL will liaise with the school's SENDCO, as well as the pupil's parents where appropriate, to ensure that the pupil's needs are met effectively.

Children requiring mental health support

Schools have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of pupils. For further information see KCSiE 2021 - paragraphs 169-175.

Relationships and Sex Education

The Relationships Education, Relationships, Sex & Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 states that as of the summer term 2021 pupils receiving primary education must be taught Relationships Education, and pupils receiving secondary education must be taught Relationships and Sex Education.

The DfE guidance gives schools freedom to deliver the content set out in the guidance in the context of a broad and balanced curriculum.

Education for a connected world framework

from the UK Council for Internet Safety supports the development of the curriculum and is of particular relevance to RSHE education and Computing. It is designed, however, to be usable across the curriculum and beyond (covering early years through to age 18) and to be central to a whole school or college approach to safeguarding and online safety.

10. Online Safety

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Child sexual exploitation; radicalisation; sexual predation: technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm. An effective approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate.

Education at home Where children are being asked to learn online at home the department has provided advice to support schools and colleges do so safely: safeguarding-in-schools-colleges and-other-providers and safeguarding-and-remote-education. Additional information to support governing bodies and proprietors keep their children safe online (including when they are online at home) is provided in **KCSiE Annex D**.

Our Online School Policy is set out in a separate document. We ensure that we have effective mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate. Online safety is included in our curriculum at all levels and information is also provided to parents/carers.

All staff are made aware of the school policy on Online Safety which sets our expectations relating to:

- creating a safer online environment – including training requirements, filters and monitoring;
- giving everyone the skills, knowledge and understanding to help children and young people stay safe on-line;
- inspiring safe and responsible use and behaviour;
- safe use of mobile phones both within school and on school trips/outings;
- safe use of camera equipment, including camera phones; and
- what steps to take if you have concerns and where to go for further help

Staff must read the Online Safety policy in conjunction with our Code of Conduct in relation to personal online behaviour.

11. Peer on Peer Abuse

For the purposes of this policy, “**peer-on-peer abuse**” is defined as abuse between children. The school has a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, including peer-on-peer abuse, as confirmed in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy’s [statement of intent](#).

All staff will be aware that peer-on-peer abuse can occur between pupils of any age and gender, both inside and outside of school, as well as online. All staff will be aware of the indicators of peer-on-peer abuse, how to identify it, and how to respond to reports. All staff will also recognise that even if no cases have been reported, this is not an indicator that peer-on-peer abuse is not occurring. All staff will speak to the DSL if they have any concerns about peer-on-peer abuse.

Peer-on-peer abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including:

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

Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled. This includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers. Pupils will also be reassured that they will be taken seriously, be supported, and kept safe.

The school’s procedures for managing allegations of peer-on-peer abuse are outlined in the Peer-on-Peer Abuse Policy. Staff will follow these procedures, as well as the procedures outlined in the school’s Anti-Bullying Policy and Exclusion Policy, where relevant.

Where an allegation has been made, the school will not only follow policy, which will include ensuring that a detailed risk assessment has been completed as soon as possible. They will look to the local authority for support and ensure that any advice is actioned. However, the parents/carers have the right to appeal against any decision-making and outcomes at each stage of policy/procedure if they do not feel that the best decisions have been made and/or the best outcomes reached.

11.1 Bullying

Our school's policy on the prevention and management of bullying is set out in a separate document and is reviewed annually by the governing body. This policy includes reference to all prejudice related bullying. We acknowledge that to allow or condone bullying may lead to considerations under child protection procedures.

We recognise that children can also be vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional bullying and abuse by their peers or they may be the perpetrator of such behaviour. We will always address such abuse seriously, involving partner agencies where required. We will remain alert to the possibility that a child or young person who has harmed another may well also be a victim. Staff should not dismiss some abusive sexual behaviour as 'normal' between young people and should not develop high thresholds before taking action. Equally, abuse issues can sometimes be gender specific e.g. girls being sexually touched/assaulted and boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence.

11.2 Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment

At Vaughan Primary School, we recognise that sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between children of any age and sex. It may occur online and offline and can be complex. Sexual violence refers to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

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

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

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

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

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

Sexual harassment means 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline, inside or outside of school. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a pupil's dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.

Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to:

For the purposes of this policy, '**sexual harassment**' refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline, inside or outside of school. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a pupil's dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.

Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to:

- Sexual comments, such as sexual stories, lewd comments, sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, and sexualised name-calling.
- Sexual "jokes" and taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes, and displaying images of a sexual nature.
- Online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. This includes:
 - The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
 - Sharing unwanted explicit content.
 - Upskirting.
 - Sexualised online bullying.
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media.
 - Sexual exploitation, coercion, and threats.

For the purposes of this policy, '**upskirting**' refers to the act, as identified in the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, of taking a picture or video under another person's clothing, without their knowledge or consent, with the intention of viewing that person's genitals or buttocks, with or without clothing, to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Upskirting is a criminal offence. Anyone, including pupils and staff, of any gender can be a victim of upskirting.

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

- Nude or semi-nude sexual posing
- A child touching themselves in a sexual way
- Any sexual activity involving a child

- Someone hurting a child sexually
- Sexual activity that involves animals

We will ensure that all such matters are taken seriously, and that appropriate action is taken to address the issue, including the provision of support. Sexual violence or sexual harassment will not be passed off as 'banter' or just 'part of growing up'.

In response to such a report our school will act in accordance with Part 5 of KCSiE (2021):

- reassure the victim that they will be taken seriously, and they will be supported;
- respond in line with our safeguarding procedures outlined in section 5 of this document;
- where a concern includes an online element, follow DfE guidance: [Searching, screening and confiscation at school](#) and UKCCIS advice [Sexting in schools and colleges](#). Adults should not view sexual imagery unless there is good and clear reason to do so. Wherever possible responses to incidents should be based on what DSLs have been told about the content of the imagery. See [Guidance on Suspected Indecent Imagery for Staff](#).
- if possible, manage any such reports with two members of staff present (preferably the DSL being one of them).

Where there has been a report of sexual violence, our DSL will make and record an immediate risk and needs assessment.

Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the DSL will consider the need for a risk assessment on a case-by-case basis.

The risk and needs assessment will consider and keep under review:

- the victim, especially their protection and support;
- the alleged perpetrator; and
- all the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) at our school, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them

Our DSL will engage with children's social care, the police and specialist services as required. Any risk assessments undertaken by the other agencies/services will be used to inform our school/college's own risk assessment.

Important considerations:

- the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. Victims should be given as much control as is reasonably possible;
- the nature of the alleged incident(s), including whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- the ages and developmental stages of the children involved;
- any power imbalance between the children e.g. age differential, disability or learning difficulty
- if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse;
- any ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or staff; and
- other related, contextual issues e.g. in the community/local environment
- if both the alleged perpetrator and victim are still attending the same school, how best to keep

them at a reasonable distance apart (including on transport).

11.3 Management of sexual violence/harassment cases

Where appropriate, the management of such cases will be agreed with in consultation with children's social care and/or the police or other specialist service. There are four possible routes – **all** underpinned by the principle that such behaviour is **never acceptable and will not be tolerated**:

Manage internally - In some case of sexual harassment, e.g. one-off incidents, it might be appropriate to handle the incident internally, perhaps through utilising our behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support.

Early Help – Providing early help can be particularly useful to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent escalation of sexual violence.

Referrals to children's social care – Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, we will make a referral to children's social care, who will determine whether any of the children involved need protection or other services. Referring to children's social care should not delay our school from taking immediate action to protect the victim and other children. However, we will ensure that any such actions do not jeopardise a statutory investigation.

Reporting to the Police – Any report to the police will generally be in parallel with a referral to children's social care. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, the matter should be passed on to the police. If the alleged perpetrator is under ten (below the age of criminal responsibility), the principle of reporting to the police remains. The police will take a welfare approach, rather than a criminal justice approach.

The school will consult the police and agree what information can be disclosed to staff and others and in particular to the alleged perpetrator and their parents/carers. They should also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

With all routes outlined above, it is vital that all concerns, decisions and reasons for decisions are recorded (written or electronic).

Bail conditions –The term 'Released Under Investigation' (RUI) will apply where circumstances do not warrant the application of bail to either re-attend on a particular date or to include conditions preventing activity or in some cases ensuring compliance with an administrative process.

In all cases, our school will work with children's social care and the police to manage any implications and to safeguard children. An important consideration will be to ensure that the victim can continue in their normal routine, including continuing to receive a suitable education.

Throughout any criminal process taking place, the police will help and support the school as much as they can – within the constraints of any legal restrictions.

The end of the criminal process – if a child is convicted or cautioned for a sexual offence and remains in school/college, expectations regarding their future behaviour and any restrictions must be made clear.

Safeguarding and supporting the victim – victims may not disclose the whole picture immediately. They should be asked if they would find it helpful to have a designated trusted adult to talk to about their needs and have choice about who this is. In response to any stress they may experience, flexible or alternative arrangements for their education may need to be considered. We will do everything we reasonably can to protect the victim from bullying and harassment to ensure that they continue to receive a suitable education.

Safeguarding and supporting the alleged perpetrator – Any child will likely experience stress as a result of being subject of allegations and any associated negative reactions by their peers. We will respond proportionately, recognising that the alleged perpetrator may have unmet needs as well as potentially posing a risk of harm to other children. These behaviours may be a symptom of either their own abuse or exposure to abusive practices and or materials. We will seek advice as appropriate from children's social care, specialist sexual violence services and the police.

If the alleged perpetrator moves to another educational provision, our DSL will ensure that relevant staff at the new provision are made aware of any ongoing support needs and any potential risks to other children and the staff.

12 Safeguarding Children in Specific Circumstances

12.1 Children and the court system

Pupils required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or crimes they have witnessed, will be offered appropriate pastoral support.

Pupils will be provided with the booklet '[Going to Court](#)' from HMCTS where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

Making arrangements for children via the **family courts** following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. The Ministry of Justice has launched useful online guidance [Get help with child arrangements](#) (also known as contact, access or custody).

12.2 Children with Disabilities or Special Educational Needs

Our school is committed to ensure that children with special educational needs and/or disabilities have exactly the same human rights to be safe from abuse and neglect, to be protected from harm and achieve the same outcomes as non-disabled children. We recognise that disabled children do however require additional action because they can experience greater vulnerability as a result of negative attitudes and because they may have additional needs relating to physical, sensory, cognitive and/or communication impairments.

This understanding is incorporated into our staff training, so that we all remain vigilant to identifying the additional vulnerabilities for these children in our care and provide the appropriate level and type of pastoral support.

Staff should bear in mind that additional difficulties may exist when recognising abuse and neglect in children with special educational needs and/or disabilities. This can include assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration, that children with special educational needs and/or disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by, for example, bullying without outwardly showing any signs, and there can be communication barriers in overcoming these difficulties.

Due to the different relationship that trusted adults may have with people with disabilities i.e. trust, intimate care, feeding there is a reliance on the integrity of the adult and an assumption they will treat the client appropriately, this may lead to confusion and vulnerability and the potential for exploitation as some people are predatory and some clients are unquestioningly trusting.

Some people with disabilities have low self-esteem and possibly no or small peer groups they are prone to befriending and grooming or coaxing into situations that may lead to exploitation due to their vulnerability and naivety.

People that work with clients with disabilities are often overworked given challenging tasks this can lead to compassion fatigue which in itself can result in the abuse of power and a toxic environment. as seen in certain Care homes and children's homes, in the last few years.

12.3 Children with a family member in prison

These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. [NICCO](#) (National Information Centre on Children of Offenders) provides information to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequence for those children.

12.4 Child abduction and community safety incidents

For the purposes of this policy, “**child abduction**” is define as the unauthorised removal or retention of a child from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents and other relatives, other people known to the victim, and strangers. All staff will be alert to community safety incidents taking place in the vicinity of the school that may raise concerns regarding child abduction, e.g. people loitering nearby or unknown adults conversing with pupils.

Pupils will be provided with practical advice and lessons to ensure they can keep themselves safe outdoors.

12.4 Child Criminal Exploitation

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

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

Specific forms of CCE can include:

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

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

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

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

12.5 Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

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

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

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

School staff will be aware of the key indicators that a pupil is the victim of CSE, including:

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

All concerns related to CSE will be managed in line with the school’s Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Policy.

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

These are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual or criminal activity. In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the

victim needs or wants, and/or will be to the financial benefit or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Like all forms of abuse exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16- and 17-year olds who can legally consent to have sex;
- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity;
- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posting on social media);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse.

Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Some of the following signs may be indicators of Child Criminal Exploitation:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

The above Child Criminal Exploitation indicators can also be indicators of Child Sexual Exploitation, as can:

- children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant;

Our school will support the multi-agency activity to combat these crimes and help to divert and support any young pupils affected by CSE and CCE. We will follow the HSCB protocol for identifying and managing cases of CSE and/or CCE and promote the use of the HSCB's [SAFEGUARD Identification Tool](#) Identification tool in our child protection training. Also see section 'Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.

12.6 Gangs and youth violence

Schools are increasingly recognised as places where early warning signs can be spotted that younger children may be at risk of getting involved in gangs or youth violence. Crucial preventive work can be done at this stage to prevent negative behaviour from escalating and becoming entrenched. We recognise that even low levels of youth violence can have a disproportionate impact on a pupil or the wider school/community environment. We will therefore, support children

in developing safeguarding skills to prevent involvement in risky behaviours, and where serious concerns arise we will work collaboratively with our partner agencies to help prevent escalation of harm.

For further information refer to government guidance [advice to schools on gangs and youth violence](#) and [Preventing serious violence: a multi-agency approach](#). Support for young people affected by gang association can be obtained via [London gang exit](#)

12.7 County Lines

For the purposes of this policy, “**county lines**” refers to gangs and organised criminal networks exploiting children to move, store or sell drugs and money into one or more areas, locally and/or across the UK.

As well as the general indicators for CCE, school staff will be aware of the specific indicators that a pupil may be involved in county lines, including:

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

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

The DSL will work closely with our local MASH a referral to the National Referral Mechanism will be considered for any such concerns. Further advice can be obtained from Home Office guidance [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults - county lines](#)

12.8 Domestic Abuse

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

- Are, have been, or have agreed to be married to each other.
- Are, have been, or have agreed to be in a civil partnership with each other.
- Are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other.
- Each have, or had, a parental relationship towards the same child.
- Are relatives.

The school will recognise the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. All staff will be aware of the signs of domestic abuse and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise.

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass operates in the majority of police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police will inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable support to be given to the child according to their needs. Police forces not signed up to operation encompass will have their own arrangements in place.

National Domestic Abuse Helpline Refuge runs the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, which can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247. Its website provides guidance and support for potential victims, as well as those who are worried about friends and loved ones. It also has a form through which a safe time from the team for a call can be booked.

Additional advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

- NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects
- Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children
- Safelives: young people and domestic abuse.

The Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 sought to improve awareness and understanding of coercive control offence and review effectiveness of offence. The Bill also recognises the devastating impact that domestic abuse can have on children exposed to it in their own home. Part 1 of the Bill provides that a child who sees or hears, or experiences the effects of, domestic abuse and is related to the person being abused or the perpetrator is also to be regarded as a victim of domestic abuse. This will help to ensure that locally commissioned services consider and address the needs of children affected by domestic abuse.

Our school recognises the immediate and long-term impact of domestic abuse on a child's development and emotional wellbeing. All staff will remain vigilant to identifying the signs so that early help and protective action can be instigated where appropriate. We endeavour to provide the child with a safe and caring environment at school to help mitigate the impact of home-life stresses.

Any notifications received from the police/MASH of domestic abuse incidents, will be promptly reviewed by our DSL. This will enable our school to respond appropriately to the impact on the child/young person and to share any additional information with MASH to assist in the overall identification and assessment of risk

12.9 So-called 'Honour-based' abuse (HBA)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female

genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving “honour” often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take.

All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.

12.10 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM comprises all non- medical procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

All procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons - WHO

In our school, we recognise that whilst there is not necessarily an intention to harm a girl through FGM, the practice has serious short and long term medical and psychological implications. We are committed to work with families, partner agencies to promote understanding and safeguard pupils who may be at risk of this practice. All staff will be alert to the possibility of a pupil being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

As outlined in Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015), teachers are **legally required** to report to the police any discovery, whether through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence, of FGM on a pupil under the age of 18. Teachers failing to report such cases may face disciplinary action. Teachers will not examine pupils, and so it is rare that they will see any visual evidence, but they must personally report to the police where an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should also consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve CSCS as appropriate. ***NB: This does not apply to any suspected or at-risk cases, nor if the individual is over the age of 18. In such cases, local safeguarding procedures will be followed.***

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

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

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

Indicators that FGM may take place soon include:

- When a female family elder is visiting from a country of origin.
- A girl confiding that she is to have a ‘special procedure’ or a ceremony to ‘become a woman’.

- A girl requesting help from a teacher if she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk.
- A girl, or her family member, talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where FGM is prevalent.

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

- Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing.
- Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet.
- Spending long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems.
- Having prolonged or repeated absences from school, followed by withdrawal or depression.
- Being reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations.
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.

Where it is suspected that a girl is at risk of FGM being undertaken, then child protection procedures must be followed.

Further information can be found in: [Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation](#) and [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation - procedural information](#)

12.11 Forced Marriage

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN ARRANGED AND FORCED MARRIAGE?

Arranged marriage: Both participants give their full consent and enter the marriage willingly.

Forced marriage: One or both participants enter the marriage without giving their consent. They go through with the wedding under duress from their families. Forcing someone into marriage is a criminal offence in the UK and a form of HBA.

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

- Becoming anxious, depressed and emotionally withdrawn with low self-esteem.
- Showing signs of mental health disorders and behaviours such as self-harm or anorexia.
- Displaying a sudden decline in their educational performance, aspirations or motivation.
- Regularly being absent from school.
- Displaying a decline in punctuality.
- An obvious family history of older siblings leaving education early and marrying early.

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

The Forced Marriage Unit can be contacted for advice or information on 020 7008 0151 or email: fmf@fco.gov.uk Our school recognises that it has an important role in safeguarding children from

forced marriage by educating pupils about the law and their rights and in identifying signs of risk. Further information can be found in [Government Guidance on Forced Marriage](#).

12.12 Homelessness

Our staff will alert the DSL of families becoming or at risk of becoming homeless, so that the DSL can refer to housing services at the earliest opportunity. Indicators for the risk of homelessness can include debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Duties introduced under The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 shift focus to early intervention. For further information refer to [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

12.13 Missing Education or Missing from Home and Care

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and such children are at risk of being victims of harm, exploitation or radicalisation.

Staff should follow the school's procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children that go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risks of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future. The school's procedures are set out in the Attendance Policy. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will monitor unauthorised absence particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions.

Vaughan Primary School will fulfil its statutory duty in notifying the local authority when removing a pupil's name from the admission's register outside of the normal transition points. We will make reasonable enquiries to establish the whereabouts of the child jointly with the local authority before deleting their name from the register. We will also notify the local authority within five days of adding a pupil's name at a non-standard transition point.

When one of our pupils goes missing from home or care we will contribute to the police and local authority's efforts to identify and locate the child by completing the [Grab Pack for a Missing Children](#). For further guidance see [Children missing education](#)

Admissions register

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

The school will ensure that the admissions register is kept up-to-date and accurate at all times and will inform parents when any changes occur. Two emergency contact details will be held for each pupil where possible. Staff will monitor pupils who do not attend the school on the agreed date and will notify the LA at the earliest opportunity.

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

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

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

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

Where a pupil moves to a new school, the school will use a secure internet system to securely transfer pupils' data. To ensure accurate data is collected to allow effective safeguarding, the school will inform the LA of any pupil who is going to be deleted from the admission register, in accordance with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended), where they:

- Have been taken out of the school by their parents, and are being educated outside the national education system, e.g. home education.
- Have ceased to attend the school, and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the premises.
- Have been certified by the school's medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend, before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and their parent has not indicated the intention to the pupil continuing to attend school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
- Have been in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the school does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period.
- Have been permanently excluded.

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

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

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

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

12.14 Preventing Radicalisation

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

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

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, all schools are subject to a duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism", known as **'the Prevent duty'**. The Prevent duty will form part of the school's wider safeguarding obligations.

The school's procedures for carrying out the Prevent duty, including how it will engage and implement the Channel programme, are outline in the Prevent Duty Policy. The school and its staff have a duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (the Prevent duty). [Protecting children from radicalisation: The Prevent Duty](#) provides guidance for schools and childcare providers on preventing children and young people from being drawn into terrorism.

Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit.

The Government's Counter Extremism Strategy defines 'Extremism' as: "the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental British values, including, democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance for those of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces, as extremist."

The school seeks to promote an understanding of and commitment to fundamental British values such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance and respect for other people. Pupils are able to discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas. The Prevent duty is not intended to limit discussion of these issues and the school and its staff should be mindful of their existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues.

As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgment in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately. Staff are encouraged to discuss their concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead who can advise on assessing the level of risk to identify the most appropriate referral, which could include making a referral to the Channel programme or Children's Social Care.

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. It is a voluntary process which allows the individual to withdraw from the programme at any time.

All staff are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the government's website www.educateagainsthate.com. The website is designed to equip school leaders, teachers and

parents with the information, tools and resources they need to recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people.

The school has a risk assessment process in place for considering and protecting children at risk of radicalisation and extremism. The risk assessment takes into consideration that the internet and use of social media have become major factors in the radicalisation of young people and our school's E-safety policy and curriculum embeds understanding of these particular risks.

Our school will help to identify young people at risk and work with local partnership arrangements including the **Channel Programme** to help support and divert any young people from associated harm: Click here for further guidance [Channel Duty Guidance](#)

12.15 Private Fostering

We recognise the importance of identifying children in Private Fostering arrangements so that their needs can be fully assessed by the local authority. At Vaughan Primary School, we will confirm the status of every pupil's care arrangements on admission (or when a pupil's care arrangements change) and notify the local authority of any known or suspected Private Fostering arrangement. We will support any subsequent assessment and remain alert to any additional needs that children placed away from their immediate families might face. See links for information on what constitutes [private fostering](#) and details of [The Children's Act 1989: private fostering](#).

12.16 Substance Misuse

Pupils: We recognise the clear role our school has to play in preventing drug misuse as part of our pastoral responsibilities. We will provide age appropriate information on drugs and alcohol and tackle problem behaviour, working with local partners to prevent drug or alcohol misuse. For further guidance refer to [DfE and ACPO Drug Advice for schools](#). (ACPO has changed to the National Police Chiefs' Council).

Parental Substance Misuse: Substance misuse (drugs or alcohol) may impact on parental capacity and can significantly exacerbate other concerns such as domestic violence or mental health issues. We will remain vigilant in identifying and supporting pupils and their families facing such issues, and work in collaboration with other agencies where necessary to prevent significant harm.

12.17 Mental Health Pupils

Our school seeks to promote positive mental health in our pupils and to identify and address those with less severe problems at an early stage and build their resilience. We are also committed to identifying and supporting pupils with more severe needs and to help make appropriate referrals to specialist agencies such as Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) where necessary.

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

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

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences (ACE), this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, they must immediately speak to the DSL or the deputy DSL.

The Department for Education has published advice and guidance on [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#), and [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools](#). In addition, Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support secondary school teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among young people including its guidance '[Promoting children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing](#)'. Its resources include social media, forming positive relationships, smoking and alcohol.

Parental Mental Health: We recognise that some parents with mental health issues may experience difficulties at times with their parenting responsibilities. We are committed to supporting such families and will endeavour to identify those who would benefit from early help from local services and work with them to avoid any adverse impact on their children. For further guidance refer to [Parental mental health](#)

12.18 Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

Vaughan Primary School will remain alert for children trafficked into the country who may be registered at our school for a term or longer, before being moved to another part of the UK or abroad. We will bear in mind that not all children who go missing from education have been victims of trafficking. For example, there may be instances of children from communities that move around – Gypsy, Roma, Traveller or migrant families – who collectively go missing from school. For further government guidance refer to [Safeguarding Children who may have been trafficked practice guidance](#).

12.19 Young Carers

With so many adult responsibilities, young carers often miss out on opportunities that other children and young people have to play and learn. We, in school, are uniquely placed to identify and respond to concerns and 'triggers' where children and young people may require additional help as carers. We will aim to respond early with our own pastoral support and where appropriate seeking help from local authority support services for young carers.

12.20 Cyber-crime

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

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

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

12.21 Online safety and personal electronic devices

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

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

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

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

The school will ensure that suitable filtering systems are in place on ICT equipment to prevent children accessing inappropriate material, in accordance with the school's Data and Cyber-security Breach Prevention and Management Plan. The school will, however, ensure that the use of filtering and monitoring systems does not cause "over blocking", which may lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught online.

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

Reviewing online safety

The school will carry out an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by pupils.

Personal electronic devices

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones and cameras, by staff and pupils is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with the Personal Electronic Devices Policy. Photographs and videos of pupils will be carefully planned before any activity with particular regard to consent and adhering to the school's Data Protection Policy and Photography Policy.

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

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

Upskirting

Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment for the purpose of upskirting. "**Operating equipment**" includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person's knowledge, e.g. a motion-activated camera.

Upskirting will not be tolerated by the school. Any incidents of upskirting will be reported to the DSL, who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

Sexting and the sharing of indecent images

The school will ensure that staff are aware to treat the sharing of indecent images, including through sexting, as a safeguarding concern.

Staff will receive appropriate training regarding child sexual development and will understand the difference between sexual behaviour that is considered normal and expected for the age of the

pupil, and sexual behaviour that is inappropriate and harmful. Staff will receive appropriate training around how to deal with instances of sexting in the school community, including understanding motivations, assessing risks posed to pupils depicted in the images, and how and when to report instances of sexting.

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

Where a member of staff becomes aware of an incidence of sexting that involves indecent images of a pupil, they will refer this to the DSL as soon as possible. Where a pupil confides in a staff member about the circulation of indecent imagery, depicting them or someone else, the staff member will:

- Refrain from viewing, copy, printing, sharing, storing or saving the imagery.
- Tell the DSL immediately if they accidentally view an indecent image and seek support.
- Explain to the pupil that the incident will need to be reported.
- Respond positively to the pupil without blaming or shaming anyone involved, and reassuring them that they can receive support from the DSL.
- Report the incident to the DSL.

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

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

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

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

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

- Never copy, print, share, store or save them as this is illegal – if this has already happened, contact the local police for advice and to explain the circumstances.
- Discuss the decision with the headteacher or a member of the SLT.
- Make sure viewing is undertaken by the DSL (or equivalent) or another member of the safeguarding team with delegated authority from the headteacher or a member of the SLT.

- Make sure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the headteacher or a member of the SLT. This staff member does not need to view the images.
- Wherever possible, make sure viewing takes place on the school premises, ideally in the headteacher's office or a member of the SLT's office.
- Make sure, wherever possible, that they are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the pupil in the images.
- Record how and why the decision was made to view the imagery in the safeguarding or child protection records, including who was present, why the nudes or semi-nudes were viewed and any subsequent actions.

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

12.22 Use of the school premises for non-school activities

Where the governing board hires or rents out school facilities or the school premises to organisations or individuals, e.g. for providers to run community or extracurricular activities, it will ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep pupils safe.

Where the governing body provides the activities under the direct supervision or management of school staff, child protection arrangements will apply. Where activities are provided separately by another body, this may not be the case; therefore, the governing board will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. The governing body will also ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. The governing board will ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement, i.e. a lease or hire agreement, as a condition of use and occupation of the premises, and specify that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

Extracurricular activities and clubs

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

Staff and volunteers running extracurricular activities and clubs are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of pupils. Paid and volunteer staff understand how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to CSCS or the police, if necessary.

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

Alternative provision

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

12.23 Serious violence

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1 Role Description for Designated Safeguarding Lead

Governing bodies, proprietors and management committees should appoint an appropriate **senior member** of staff, from the school or college **leadership team**, to the role of designated safeguarding lead.

This person should have the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post. They should be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions, inter-agency meetings, contribute to the assessments of children – and/or to support other staff to do so.

Any deputy should be trained to the same standard as the DSL, but the ultimate lead responsibility for child protection remains with the DSL.

In accordance with Annex C of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021, the main responsibilities of the DSLs are:

Managing referrals

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is expected to:

- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as required and ensure that a detailed Risk Assessment is provided as soon as possible following the referral;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care;
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- to take lead responsibility for promptly referring to the Local Authority Designated Officer all child protection concerns which involve a member of staff;
- to take lead responsibility for promptly making referrals to the police where a crime may have been committed which involves a child. The National Police Chiefs' Council advice '[When to call the police](#)' should assist Designated Safeguarding Leads understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do.
 - Understand the importance of information sharing, including within school, with other schools, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
 - Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.
 - Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals, and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

Working with others

The designated safeguarding lead is expected to:

- to take lead responsibility in early help cases and liaise with other agencies;
- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG))
- liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially
- ongoing enquiries under *section 47* of the *Children Act 1989* and police investigations;
- liaise with staff (especially pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, and SENDCOs or the named person with oversight for SEND in a college) on matters of safety

- and safeguarding (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to
- make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff on matters of safety, safeguarding and welfare, including online and digital safety.
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children's needs are considered holistically.
- Liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- Work with the headteacher and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement and achievement at school. This includes:
 - Ensuring that the school knows which pupils have or had a social worker.
 - Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these pupils.
 - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these pupils.
 - Supporting teachers to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these pupils reach their potential.
 - Helping to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues these pupils are experiencing with teachers and the SLT.

Training

- To undergo training, at least every two years, to acquire the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role;
- To undertake Prevent awareness training; and
- To ensure knowledge and skills are refreshed at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually to keep abreast of developments relevant to their role so they:
 - Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention;
 - Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and effectively contribute when required to do so;
 - Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands this policy and child protection procedures, and in particular, new and part-time staff;
 - Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;
 - Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation;
 - Are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
 - Understand and support the school with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
 - Are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school;
 - Can recognise the additional risks that children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and

- radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities to stay safe online;
- Obtain access to resources and attend relevant refresher training courses; and
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measure the school puts in place to protect them.

Raising Awareness

The designated safeguarding lead should:

- ensure the school's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
- ensure the school or college's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this;
- ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this; and
- link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- to help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and Senior Leadership Team; and
- to ensure that the school's PSHE, RSE and Computing programmes teach pupils about safeguarding, including safer use of the internet and social media.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.

Transfer of child protection files

When a child transfers to another school or college, the DSL should inform the receiving school within five school days that a child protection/ safeguarding file exists. The receiving school should routinely ask the previous school if a child protection/safeguarding file exists, for all transfers. The original child protection/ safeguarding file must be passed on either by hand or sent recorded delivery, separate from the child's main school file, within five school days from notification. Care must be taken to ensure confidentiality is maintained and the transfer process is as safe as possible. Parents should not be used as couriers for such files. [Guidance on the Transfer of a Child Protection or Safeguarding File to another education setting - July 2017](#)

Availability

During term time, the DSL or deputy should always be available (during school hours) for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking, the DSL or deputy would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools, working with the DSL to define what "available" means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or other such media is acceptable.

It is a matter for individual schools and the DSL to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

Appendix 2

Record of Concern

Child's Name:			
Child's DOB:			
Gender:	Ethnic Origin:	Disability Y/N:	Religion:
Date and time of concern:			
Your account of the concern: (what was said, observed, reported and by whom)			
Additional Information: (your opinion, context of concern/disclosure)			
Your response: (what did you do/say following the concern)			
Your name:		Your signature:	
Your position in school:		Date and time of this recording:	
Action and response of DSP/Headteacher:			
Feedback given to member of staff reporting concern:		Information shared with any other staff? If so, what information was shared and what was the rationale for this?	
Name:..... Date:.....			

Checklist for DSL (to be printed on back of record of concern form)

✓	Child clearly identified
✓	Name, designation and signature of the person completing the record populated?
✓	Date and time of any incidents or when a concern was observed?
✓	Date and time of written record?
✓	Distinguish between fact, opinion and hearsay
✓	Concern described in sufficient detail, i.e. no further clarification necessary?
✓	Child's own words used? (Swear words, insults, or intimate vocabulary should be written down verbatim.)
✓	Record free of jargon?
✓	Written in a professional manner without stereotyping or discrimination?
✓	The record includes an attached completed body map (if relevant) to show any visible injuries

BODY MAPS:



Body Chart 1.pdf



Body Chart 2.pdf

Appendix 3 Types of abuse and neglect

All staff should be aware that firstly; abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely stand-alone events that can be covered by one definition and, in most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another. Secondly, harmful behaviours such as substance abuse, sexting and truanting can put children in danger, and thirdly; that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. Moreover, all staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, including online abuse, cyberbullying, and the sharing of indecent images.

All staff, but especially the DSLs and their deputies should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including but not limited to sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE 2021) defines types of abuse and neglect as follows:

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

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

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

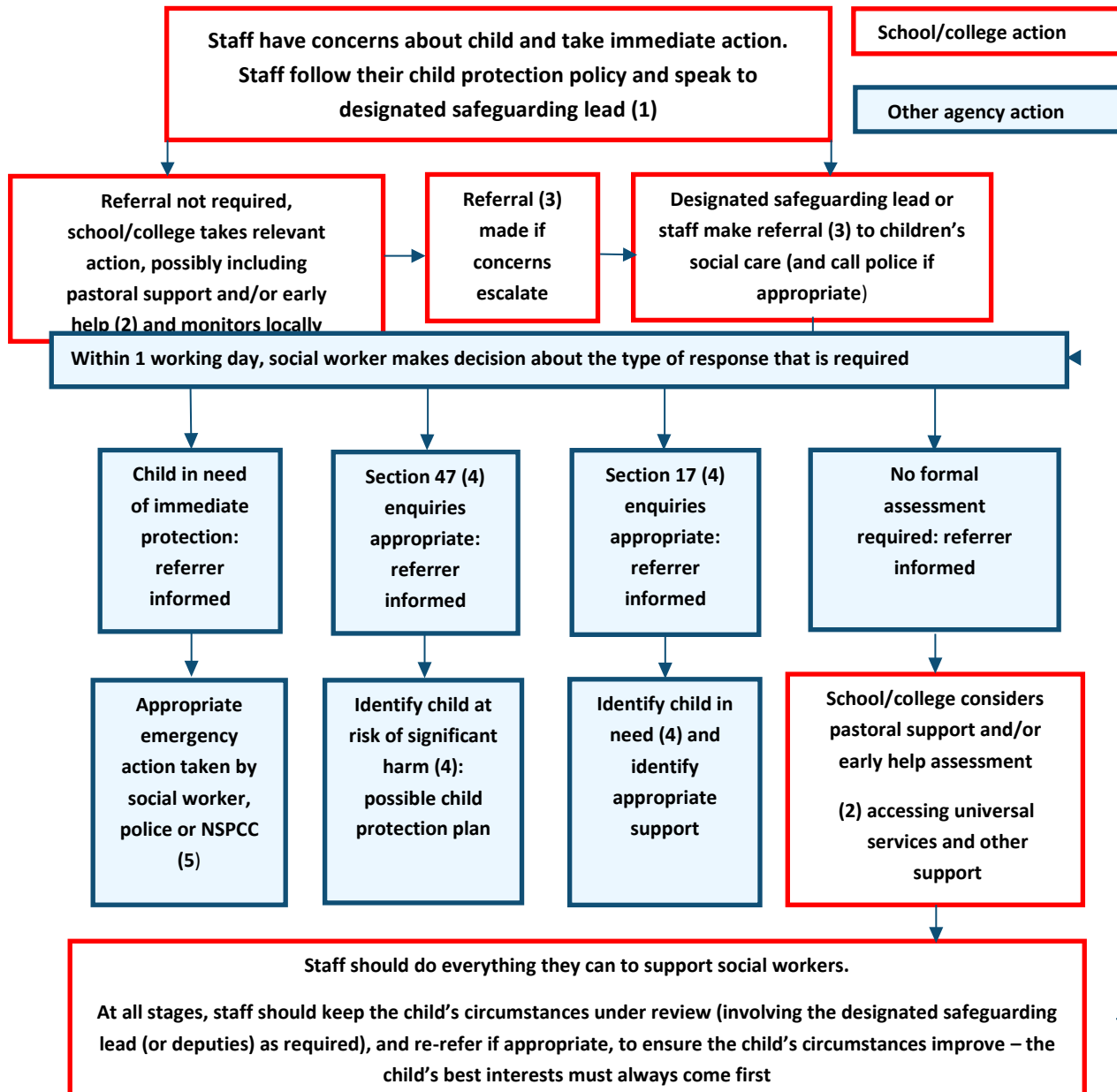
Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation

for abuse (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. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy 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 inappropriate and inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Appendix 4

Actions where there are concerns about a child



(1) In cases which also involve a concern or an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part Four of this guidance.

(2) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) provides detailed guidance on the early help process.

(3) Referrals should follow the process set out in the local threshold document and local protocol for assessment. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

(4) Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make enquiries to decide whether to take action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Full details are in Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).