

Safeguarding and Child Protection Safeguarding Policy & Guidance

For Maintained, Academies and Independent Schools

Introduction

We will ensure that all staff read Part 1 of the DfE guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021.

We take as professionals and as a society, to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm, referred to as 'safeguarding'.

Safeguarding can be defined as:

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

(‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’, DfE 2018) updated February 2019

Child Protection is part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

This guidance is consistent with the government guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education January 2021. It has been developed to provide support to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and all staff in schools in Worcestershire, in carrying out their responsibilities in regard to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the children in their care and protecting children who are at risk of harm.

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Contacts

Education Safeguarding Support Services

- **01905 846371**

Family Front Door (Children's Social Care)

- **01905 822666** Weekdays 9.00 to 17.00 (Fridays 16.30)
- **01905 768020** (evenings and weekends)

To submit an online Cause for Concern notification log onto:

<http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/childrensocialcare>

- **Police** - Call **999** in an emergency, e.g. when a crime is in progress, when there is danger to life or when violence is being used or threatened. For less urgent issues call local police on **101**.

Ofsted - 0300 123 1231

Local Authority Designated Officer – 01905 846221

Section 1 Policy and Procedures

Worcestershire Children First Safeguarding Children Policy
(Including Child Protection) - adopted by



January 2021

This policy is reviewed at least annually by the governing body and was

Last reviewed on Date: 27th January 2021

Next Review Date: September 2021

Signature (Head teacher)

Ms Sheila Holden

Signature..... (Chair of Governors)

Mr Steven Turner

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Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy 2020

Governors' Committee Responsible:

Governor Lead: Mrs Terry Miller/Mrs Julie Hick

Designated Safeguarding Lead for Staff: Mrs Patricia Baker

Prevent Lead: Mrs Patricia Baker

CSE lead: Mrs Patricia Baker

Status & Review Cycle: Statutory Annual

Next Review Date: September 2021

Safeguarding Statement

COVID-19

Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) remains in force throughout the response to coronavirus (COVID-19).

The Department for Education (DfE) has issued non-statutory interim guidance on safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers during the coronavirus outbreak. This guidance supports governing bodies, senior leadership teams and Designated Safeguarding Leads to continue to have appropriate regard to KCSIE and keep their children safe. It suggests where schools might consider safeguarding policy and process differently when compared to business as usual. Pitcheroak School continually reviews DfE guidance in relation to arrangements during the coronavirus outbreak.

Pitcheroak School recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice. Child protection forms part of the school's safeguarding responsibilities.

The school's Safeguarding /Child protection policy draws upon duties conferred by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004, The Children and Families Act 2014, S175 of the 2002 Education Act and the guidance contained in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018, the DfE's statutory Guidance "Keeping Children Safe in Education January 2021, Ofsted guidance and procedure.

Key Personnel:

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is Mrs Patricia Baker

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The deputy DSLs are Ms Sheila Holden

Mrs Holly Townsend

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The nominated safeguarding governors are Mrs Terry Miller/Mrs Julie Hick

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The Headteacher is Ms Sheila Holden

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The Chair of Governors is Mr Steven Turner

Contact details:

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Telephone: 01527 65576

Other named staff and contacts:

- Designated Teacher for Children Looked After and Previously Looked After
Mrs Holly Townsend
- Online safety Co-ordinator Mrs Patricia Baker
- Safeguarding in Education Adviser, WCC Denise Hannibal
- Local Authority Designated Officer/Position of Trust - Contact Sue Taylor on **01905 846211** who will put you through to the LADO on call. Kevin Mills, Bev Fain, Jo Gandy, Kenny Edgar, Emma Arnold or Jon Hancock.

1. Introduction

1.1 Pitcheroak School fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect and support pupils in School. The aim of this policy is to safeguard and promote our pupils' welfare, safety, health and well-being by creating an honest, open, caring and supportive environment. The pupils' welfare is of paramount importance.

This policy is also based on the following legislation:

- Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, which places a duty on schools and local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils
- [Keeping Children Safe In Education January 2021](#)
- The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009, which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least one person on a school interview/appointment panel to be trained in safer recruitment techniques
- The Children Act 1989 (and 2004 amendment), which provides a framework for the care and protection of children
- Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18
- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children
- Schedule 4 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, which defines what 'regulated activity' is in relation to children
- Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty, which explains schools' duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism
- [West Midlands procedures:](#)
- [WCF levels of need guidance:](#)

Staff should have regard to the DfE statutory guidance 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education' June 2019 (Last updated July 2019) by including opportunities in the curriculum, specifically through PSHE and ICT, for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse and to know who they should turn to for help. This may include covering relevant issues for schools through Relationships Education (for all primary pupils) and Relationships and Sex Education (for all secondary pupils) and Health Education (for all pupils in state-funded schools) which will be compulsory from September 2020. Schools have flexibility to decide how they discharge their duties effectively within the first year of compulsory teaching and are encouraged to take a phased approach (if needed) when introducing these subjects. The statutory guidance can be found here:

[Statutory guidance: Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education.](#)

The following resources may help schools and colleges:

- DfE advice for schools: [Teaching online safety in schools](#)
- UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS)27 guidance: [Education for a connected-world](#)
- National Crime Agency's CEOP education programme: [Thinkuknow](#)
- Public Health England: [Rise Above](#)

1.2 This policy applies to all staff, governors, volunteers and visitors to the school. Child protection is the responsibility of all staff. We ensure that all parents and working partners are aware of this policy by mentioning it in our school prospectus, displaying appropriate information in our reception and on the school website and by raising awareness at meetings with parents/carers.

1.3 Where the governing body provides services or activities directly under the supervision or management of school staff, the school's arrangements for child protection will apply. Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, the governing body will seek assurance in writing that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place to safeguard and protect children and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

1.4 In line with good safeguarding practice we request that all external agencies and visitors complete a visit request form, ideally two weeks prior to the proposed visit. If the notice period is too short, we may not be able to accommodate the request. The school reserve the right not to allow external practitioners to visit school if it is deemed disruptive to either learners or activities that are happening in the school at that time.

2. Safeguarding Commitment

2.1 Pitcheroak School will adopt an open and accepting attitude towards children as part of its responsibility for pastoral care. Staff encourage children and parents/carers to feel free to talk about any concerns and to see school as a safe place if they are experiencing any difficulties. Children's worries and fears will be taken seriously, and children are encouraged to seek help from members of staff.

2.2 Pitcheroak School will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are listened to;
- Ensure that children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty.
- Include in the curriculum activities and opportunities (specifically through PHSE/ ICT) which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from abuse (including online) and to know where to get help.
- Ensure every effort is made to establish effective working relationships with parents/carers and colleagues from other agencies.
- Operate safer recruitment procedures and make sure that all appropriate

checks are carried out on new staff and volunteers who will work with children including identity, right to work, enhanced DBS criminal record and barred list (and overseas where needed), references, and prohibition from teaching or managing in schools (s128).

- As Education Safeguarding Practitioners we will liaise with the three safeguarding partners in line with Working Together 2018 (updated February 2019)
- Please follow this link to identify crime statistics in your local area <https://www.crime-statistics.co.uk>

2.3 Safeguarding in the Curriculum – Given the diverse needs of pupils at Pitcheroak, all curriculum plans are devised based on pupils' age, stage of development and ability to understand. A Long Term Plan (LTP) is available on the school's website showing an overview of what is delivered at each key stage across school. The majority of safeguarding learning takes place through the PSHE/SRE and Computing/ICT curriculum areas. A Medium Term Plan (MTP) is produced in relation to the aspects described for each half term on the LTP. The MTP sets out the learning objectives, suggested activities and assessment criteria against which pupils' progress is judged.

The following areas are among those addressed in PSHE/SRE or Computing/ICT and in the wider curriculum:

- **Bullying/Cyber Bullying**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This builds on work delivered in Reception and Key Stage 1 using the EYFS Framework and Development Matters and includes content under the following headings: Managing hurtful behaviour and bullying and Respecting self and others and Bullying, abuse and discrimination. In addition, dedicated activities are planned during the year for example in support of Anti-bullying week.

- **Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Abuse**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Healthy lifestyles (physical wellbeing), Keeping safe, Drugs, alcohol and tobacco, Managing risk and personal safety and Social influences.

- **Online Safety / Mobile technologies**

The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) framework 'Education for a Connected World' has been used for the basis of planning this aspect across key stages 2 and 3. This builds on work delivered in Reception and Key Stage 1 using the EYFS Framework and Development Matters and includes content under the headings of Self-image and identity, Online relationships, Online reputation, Online bullying, Managing online information, Health, well-being and lifestyle, Privacy and security, Copyright and ownership. A project planning approach is used at Key Stages 4 and 5 with content linked, where possible, to accredited courses. Teachers also take the opportunity to reinforce key messages by planning individual or sequences of lessons related to specific situations that arise or topical events for example reported in the media.

- **Stranger Danger**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect and includes content under the following headings: Keeping safe, Safe relationships and Managing risk and personal safety.

- **Fire and Water Safety**

In order to support to planning based around the PSHE Association Schemes of Work which includes content under the heading: Keeping safe, pupils have undertaken visits to relevant community facilities and events for example the local fire station, West Midlands Fire Service safety town, Worcestershire school's safety day. Visitors are also been invited into school to support work, for example RNLI, St John Ambulance etc.

- **Peer to Peer Abuse**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Families and close positive relationships, Friendships, Managing hurtful behaviour, Safe relationships, Managing risk and personal safety, Forming and maintaining respectful relationships.

- **Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Safe relationships, Managing risk and personal safety, Keeping safe, Consent, Managing hurtful behaviour, Positive relationships, Forming and maintaining respectful relationships.

- **Road Safety**

Skills in this area are developed as part of a planned programme based on the PSHE Association Schemes of Work under the headings: Keeping safe, Managing risk and personal safety. Road safety skills are practiced through role play and use is also made of the local community for real life experiences.

- **Domestic Abuse**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Families and close positive relationships, Friendships, Managing hurtful behaviour, Safe relationships, Managing risk and personal safety, Forming and maintaining respectful relationships.

- **Healthy Relationships / Consent**

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Families and close positive relationships, Friendships, Managing hurtful behaviour, Consent, Safe relationships, Managing risk and personal safety, Forming and maintaining respectful relationships.

- So called Honour Based Violence issues (HBV) e.g. Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The PSHE Association Schemes of Work have been used for the basis of planning this aspect. This includes content under the following headings: Keeping safe, Families and close positive relationships, Managing hurtful behaviour, Safe relationships, Managing risk and personal safety, Healthy Lifestyles, Forming and maintaining respectful relationships Bullying, abuse and discrimination.

- Child Exploitation of Children

Through the planned curriculum based on the PSHE Association Schemes of Work, pupils are taught about respecting and asserting themselves, recognising the characteristics of positive relationships and of abusive behaviours, such as grooming, sexual harassment, sexual and emotional abuse and exploitation. They are also taught to recognise warning signs, including online, and the skills and strategies to respond to exploitation including how to report abusive behaviours or access support for themselves or others.

- Extremism and Radicalisation (in line with the DfE advice Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC (spiritual, moral, social and cultural education) in Schools (2014)¹. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/promoting-fundamental-british-values-through-smsc>

Pupils are involved in a range of planned and opportunistic experiences which support their holistic development and provide an opportunity for British Values to be promoted.

Staff seek to develop communication skills so that all pupils have a means to express their thoughts and choices. Pupils' views are valued and acted upon where possible and are sought for example, via class and school council. (Democracy)

Pupils are taught specifically about the importance of rules for safety, good order and fairness/equality. These are communicated visually and revisited regularly. The connection between class and school rules and the rules/laws we are required to follow in our community is also reinforced. (Rule of Law)

Pitcheroak School encourages pupils to be as independent as possible and aims to develop their confidence and self-esteem so that they feel able to assert themselves and persevere to achieve whatever they want. (Individual Liberty)

Through Religious Education, dedicated 'Language' days and whole school celebrations, the cultural and religious practices of a variety of different countries are explored. This provides an opportunity for pupils to recognise diversity of choices, preferences and beliefs and to understand the importance of showing respect for the differences and similarities between others. (Mutual respect and Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs)

As appropriate to pupils' ages and levels of understanding, and in particular where pupils are made aware of events reported through the media, specific sessions are planned and information shared, questions answered usually using resources adapted by staff to ensure they are accessible to pupils.

2.4 Support

Pitcheroak School recognises that children who are abused or who witness violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and view the world in a positive way. For such children school may be one of the few stable, secure and predictable components of their lives. Other children may be vulnerable because, for instance, they have a disability, are in care, or are experiencing some form of neglect. Our school seeks to remove any barriers that may exist in being able to recognize abuse or neglect in pupils with Special Educational Needs or Disability. We will seek to provide such children with the necessary support and to build their self-esteem and confidence.

2.5 Raising concerns/complaints

We respond robustly when concerns are raised or complaints made (from children, adults including parent/carers) as we recognise that this promotes a safer environment and we seek to learn from complaints and comments. The school will take action and seek to resolve the concerns in a timely way, keeping people informed as to progress wherever possible. The school's complaints procedures are available on the school website.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.1. General

All adults working with or on behalf of children have a responsibility to safeguard and promote their welfare. This includes a responsibility to be alert to possible abuse and to record and report concerns to staff identified with child protection responsibilities within the school (currently called Designated Safeguarding Leads). Staff should be aware that they may need to work with other services as needed and assist in making decisions about individual children.

The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers, including Headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their decisions about individual children.

Every member of staff, including volunteers working with children at our school, is advised to maintain an attitude of '*it could happen here*' where safeguarding is concerned and '*think beyond the obvious*'. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the interests of the child and have a responsibility to take action as outlined in this policy. They take account of the '*one chance rule*' in relation to honour violence based issues, that an adult may have only one opportunity to save a potential victim.

All staff are encouraged to report any concerns that they have and not see these as insignificant. On occasions, a referral is justified by a single incident such as an injury or disclosure of abuse. More often however, concerns accumulate over a period of

time and are evidenced by building up a picture of harm over time; this is particularly true in cases of emotional abuse and neglect. In these circumstances, it is crucial that staff record and pass on concerns in accordance with this policy to allow the DSL to build up a picture and access support for the child at the earliest opportunity. A reliance on memory without accurate and contemporaneous records of concern could lead to a failure to protect.

3.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Governing bodies should ensure an appropriate senior member of staff, from the school leadership team, is appointed to the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead. The DSL should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection. This should be explicit in the role-holder's job description (see Annex B, which describes the broad areas of responsibility and activities related to the role).

It is a matter for individual schools as to whether they choose to have one or more Deputy DSLs. Any deputy (or deputies) should be trained to the same standard as the DSL.

Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, as set out above, remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated.

The DSL and any deputies should liaise with the three safeguarding partners and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children. NSPCC - When to call the police should help DSLs understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do.

During term time, the DSL and/or a deputy should always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns. 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.

The DSL and any deputies should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training should be updated every two years. (WCF Education Safeguarding SLA - DSL annual training)

In addition to their formal training as set out above, their knowledge and skills should be updated (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, and at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

The names of the DSLs for the current year are listed on **page 7** of this document.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the attitude or actions of colleagues using the school's confidential reporting (Whistleblowing) policy.

Whistleblowing concerns about the Headteacher should be raised with the Chair of Governors.

NSPCC's <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/> dedicated helpline is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by their school. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk

[NSPCC - When to call the police](#)

Statutory guidance contains further information on [The Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher](#)

3.3 Maintained school governors

In accordance with the Statutory Guidance “Keeping Children Safe in Education” January 2021 the governing body will ensure that:

- The school has a child protection/safeguarding policy, procedures and training in place which are effective and comply with the law at all times. The policy is made available publicly.
- The policy should be reviewed at least annually or more often, for example in the event of new guidance or a significant incident.
- Governors in maintained schools are required to have an enhanced criminal records certificate from the DBS.
- It is the responsibility of the governing body to apply for the certificate for any of their governors who do not already have one.
- Governance is not a regulated activity and so governors do not need a barred list check unless, in addition to their governance duties, they also engage in regulated activity. (Refer to page 35 of KCSiE January 2021 for detailed information about what constitutes regulated activity)
- Schools should also carry out a section 128 check for school governors, because a person subject to one is disqualified from being a governor. Using the free Employer Secure Access sign-in portal via the Teaching Regulation Agency's (TRA) Teacher Services' web page, schools can easily check if a person they propose to recruit as a governor is barred as a result of being subject to a section 128 direction.
- The school operates safer recruitment practices, including appropriate use of references and checks on new staff and volunteers. Furthermore, the Headteacher, a nominated governor and other staff involved in the recruitment process have undertaken Safer Recruitment Training.
- There are procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers/ people in a position of trust.
- There is a senior member of the school's leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with child protection (the “DSL”) and there is always cover for this role (at least one deputy) with appropriate arrangements for before/after school and out of term activities.
- The DSL undertakes effective local authority training (in addition to basic child protection training) and this is refreshed every two years. In addition to this formal

training, their knowledge and skills are updated at regular intervals (at least annually) via safeguarding e-briefings etc.

- The Headteacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children (including early years practitioners within settings on the school site), undertake appropriate training which is regularly updated (at least every year); and that new staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities (including this policy and Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education January 2021). Training should include FGM/Prevent/Child Exploitation.
- Any deficiencies or weaknesses in these arrangements brought to the attention of the governing body will be rectified without delay.
- The Chair of Governors (or, in the absence of a Chair, the Vice Chair) deals with any allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher, with advice and guidance from the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- Effective policies and procedures are in place and updated annually including a behaviour "code of conduct" for staff and volunteers, "Guidance for Safer Working Practice for those who work with children in education settings October 2015".
- Information is provided to the local authority (on behalf of the Worcestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership - WSCP) when requested, for example through the Annual Safeguarding Return (e.g. Section 175 audit and the [GET SAFE risk assessment tool](#)).
- Governing bodies should ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety. Schools should consider this as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- There is an individual member of the governing body who will champion issues to do with safeguarding children and child protection within the school, liaise with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, and provide information and reports to the governing body.
- The school contributes to inter-agency working in line with statutory guidance "Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018" including providing a co-ordinated offer of Early Help for children who require this. This Early Help may be offered directly through school provision or via referral to an external support agency. Safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the local authority and WCSP.
- GDPR- It is important that governing bodies are aware that among other obligations, the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR place duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure in [Data protection: toolkit for schools](#) - Guidance to support schools with data protection activity, including compliance with the GDPR.
- The school complies with all legislative safeguarding duties, including the duty to report suspected or known cases of Female Genital Mutilation and the duty to prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism. In conjunction with the Headteacher and DSL they should assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk.

3.4 Headteacher

The Headteacher of the school will ensure that:

- The Safeguarding policies and procedures adopted by the governing body are effectively implemented and followed by all staff.

- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in strategy discussions and other inter-agency meetings, and contributing to the assessment of children.
- Allegations of abuse or concerns that a member of staff or adult working at school may pose a risk of harm to a child or young person are notified to the Local Authority Designated Officer in a timely manner.
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner. The NSPCC whistle blowing helpline number is also available (0800 028 0285).
- All staff are made aware that they have an individual responsibility to pass on safeguarding concerns and that if all else fails to report these directly to Children's Social Care (Children's Services) or the Police.

4 Records, Monitoring and Transfer

4.1 Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. All staff are clear about the need to record and report concerns about a child or children within the school. The record should be made using the electronic system CPOMS and should include the child's words as far as possible and should be timed, dated and signed. The DSL is responsible for such records and for deciding at what point these records should be passed over to other agencies.

4.2 Records relating to actual or alleged abuse or neglect are stored apart from normal pupil or staff records. Normal records sometimes have markers to show that there is sensitive material stored elsewhere. This is to protect individuals from accidental access to sensitive material by those who do not need to know.

4.3 Child protection records are stored securely using the electronic system CPOMS. With intelligent role-based access, CPOMS allows school to securely control who has access to what information and when and the DSL has full control over system permissions.

4.4 Child protection records are reviewed regularly to check whether any action or updating is needed. This includes monitoring patterns of complaints or concerns about any individuals (e.g. child who repeatedly goes missing) and ensuring these are acted upon. Each stand-alone file should have a chronology of significant events.

4.5 When children transfer school, their safeguarding records are also transferred. Safeguarding records will be transferred separately from other records and best practice is to pass these directly to a DSL in the receiving education setting, with any

necessary discussion or explanation and to obtain a signed and dated record of the transfer. In the event of a child moving out of area and a physical handover not being possible then the most secure method should be found to send the confidential records to a named DSL. Files requested by other agencies e.g. Police, should be copied.

4.6 A record of any allegations (proven) made against staff is kept in a confidential file by the Headteacher.

5. Procedures for Managing Concerns

5.1 Pitcheroak School adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through Safeguarding Worcestershire

<https://www.safeguardingworcestershire.org.uk/>

5.2 Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with the [West Mercia Consortium inter-agency procedures](#) and the [WSCP Levels of Need Guidance](#).

5.3 The DSL should be used as a first point of contact for concerns and queries regarding any safeguarding concern in our school. Any member of staff or visitor to the school who receives a disclosure of abuse or suspects that a child is at risk of harm must report it immediately to the DSL or, if unavailable, to the deputy DSL. In the absence of either of the above, the matter should be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff.

5.3 All concerns about a child or young person should be reported without delay and recorded in writing using the online CPOMS system or the proforma (see Annex A) if unable to login to CPOMS.

5.4 The DSL will consider what action to take and have appropriate discussions with parents/carers prior to referral to children's social care or another agency unless, to do so would place the child at risk of harm or compromise an investigation.

5.5 All referrals will be made in line with [local procedures](#) as detailed on the [Worcester Children First Website](#).

5.6 If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child, a referral should be made to Children's Services immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration by raising concerns again with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or the Headteacher. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point.

5.7 Staff should always follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy in the first instance. However, they may also share information directly with Children's Services, or the police if:

- the situation is an emergency and the DSL, their deputy and the Headteacher are all unavailable;
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil's safety.

5.8 Any member of staff who does not feel that concerns about a child have been responded to appropriately and in accordance with the procedures outlined in this

policy should raise their concerns with the Headteacher or the Chair of Governors. If any member of staff does not feel the situation has been addressed appropriately at this point they should contact Children's Services directly with their concerns.

5.9 Children missing from education (CME)

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

We will make every attempt to obtain more than one emergency contact number for each child registered at the school to ensure we are able to make contact with a responsible adult when a child missing education is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.

We will ensure that we inform the local authority when removing a child from the school role at standard and non-standard transition points in line with the [DfE guidance on Children Missing Education](#). We will also ensure that we report children missing education to the LA CME officer, in line with statutory requirements.

5.10 Children with family members in prison

Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. 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 designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

5.11 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into storing/moving drugs or money across the country (County Lines, see page 19 for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people. Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- 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.

5.12 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE 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. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can:

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

The Department for Education provide: [Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners.](#)

5.13 County Lines

County Lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line".

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children's homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as 'plugging', where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become

trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism 103 should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Further information on the signs of a child's involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the [Home Office](#).

5.14 Domestic abuse

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

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

5.15 Operation Encompass

Pitcheroak School are receiving Operation Encompass Notifications. Operation Encompass is a police and education early information sharing partnership enabling schools to offer immediate support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse. Information is shared by the police with a school's trained Key Adult (Designated Safeguarding Lead) prior to the start of the next school day after officers have attended a domestic abuse incident thus enabling appropriate support to be given, dependent upon the needs and wishes of the child. Children experiencing domestic abuse are negatively impacted by this exposure; domestic abuse has been identified as an Adverse Childhood Experience and can lead to emotional, physical and psychological harm. Operation Encompass aims to mitigate this harm by enabling immediate support, making a child's day better and giving them a better tomorrow.

From 24th February 2020 school will receive the full MO (Modus Operandi). This information has been shared for the purpose of safeguarding children and young people and should be used by the school solely for that purpose, specifically to fulfil the responsibilities under Working Together to Safeguard Children July 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2020. It should not be shared with any individual outside of the school or other partner agencies without the expressed

permission of West Mercia Police. Of particular importance, this information should not be shared or discussed with any: parent, carer, family member or any other person who could have been involved in the incident. This information must not be used to do an investigation as this can impede on the Police investigation. The Police must not be contacted to request additional information.

The DSL's responsibility – the DSL should:

- View the Operation Encompass website (www.operationencompass.org) for further information;
- Ensure the Safeguarding Education Adviser has up to date contact information;
- Ensure the Operation Encompass referral record document is retained in the same way as other child protection documents, in a secure place;
- Identify and brief a colleague who can deputise in his/her absence;
- Ensure that all teaching staff are aware of Operation Encompass and understand the confidential nature of any information passed to them and that this information must be treated in the same way as any other child protection information;
- Inform parents that the school is part of Operation Encompass (using the template letter supplied);
- Inform the governing body that the school is part of Operation Encompass and the governors with responsibility for safeguarding should have a working knowledge of the principles;
- Include details of Operation Encompass in the school prospectus and on the school website to ensure that all new parents are informed of the school's involvement.
- Consider displaying Operation Encompass posters around the school.

On receiving a Domestic Abuse notification, the DSL should:

- complete the incident record on CPOMS
- notify class teachers or Heads of Department
- If there's no change to the child's behaviour - just monitor and log the DA
- If the child displays poor behaviour choices /seems upset/withdrawn, offer the relevant support needed

Bear in mind

- The victim of the incident may be anxious that the information will be shared inappropriately.
- Notification may not give details as to which parent is the perpetrator/victim – any disclosure to the 'wrong' parent could heighten risk.
- Need to be aware who is 'connected' to the child – e.g. TA/lunchtime supervisor may be child's relative / friend of the family.

Inappropriate sharing of information could heighten the risk for the victim and/or the child.

5.16 Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The DSL (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm. The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases school staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the DSL (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. The Department for Education and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/712467/Provision_of_accommodation_for_16_and_17_year_olds_who_may_be_homeless.pdf.

5.17 'Honour-Based' Abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

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.

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the DSL (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers.

5.18 FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases may face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by "to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out" is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#).

Teachers must **personally** report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school's DSL (or deputy) and involve children's social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: [FGM Fact Sheet](#).

What should schools do?

Pitcheroak School will contact Family Front Door when they have a concern about a child. They should contact Family Front Door if the concerns are based on more concrete indicators – i.e., the young person says this is going to happen to them, or disclosure that it has happened to them or to an older sister – schools should make a child protection referral and inform the Police as required by the mandatory reporting duty. Schools should not:

- Contact the parents before seeking advice from children's social care;
- Make any attempt to mediate between the child/young person and parents.

It is important to keep in mind that the parents may not see FGM or Breast Ironing as a form of abuse; however, they may be under a great deal of pressure from their community and or family to subject their daughters to it. Some parents from identified communities may seek advice and support as to how to resist and prevent FGM for their daughters, and education about the harmful effects of FGM and Breast Ironing may help to make parents feel stronger in resisting the pressure of others in

the community. Remember that religious teaching does not support FGM or Breast Ironing.

The 'one chance' rule

In the same way that we talk about the 'one chance rule' in respect of young people coming forward with fears that they may be forced into marriage, young people disclosing fears that they are going to be sent abroad for FGM are taking the 'one chance', of seeking help.

It is essential that we take such concerns seriously and act without delay. Never underestimate the determination of parents who have decided that it is right for their daughter to undergo FGM. Attempts to mediate may place the child/young person at greater risk, and the family may feel so threatened at the news of their child's disclosure that they bring forward their plans or take action to silence her.

5.19 Forced marriage

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

A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some perpetrators use perceived cultural practices as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage. The Forced Marriage Unit has published [statutory guidance](#) and [Multi-agency guidelines](#), pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges. School staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

5.20 Preventing radicalisation

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

- Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.
- Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
- Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the

government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

As defined in the Government's Counter Extremism Strategy,
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-extremism-strategy>.

As defined in the Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales,
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>.

As defined in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000),
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/contents>

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home).

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. 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 judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the DSL (or deputy) making a Prevent referral.

The school's DSL (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

5.21 The Prevent duty

All schools are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding obligations. DSL's and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.

5.22 Channel

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from the school may be asked to attend the Channel

panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance](#).

The Home Office has developed three e-learning modules:

- [Prevent awareness e-learning](#) offers an introduction to the Prevent duty.
- [Prevent referrals e-learning](#) supports staff to make Prevent referrals that are robust, informed and with good intention.
- [Channel awareness e-learning](#) is aimed at staff who may be asked to contribute to or sit on a multi-agency Channel panel.

[Educate Against Hate](#) is a government website designed to support school teachers and leaders to help them safeguard their students from radicalisation and extremism. The platform provides free information and resources to help school staff identify and address the risks, as well as build resilience to radicalisation.

For advice specific to further education, the Education and Training Foundation (ETF) hosts the [Prevent for FE and Training](#). This hosts a range of free, sector specific resources to support further education settings comply with the Prevent duty. This includes the Prevent Awareness e-learning, which offers an introduction to the duty, and the Prevent Referral e-learning, which is designed to support staff to make robust, informed and proportionate referrals.

The ETF Online Learning environment provides online training modules for practitioners, leaders and managers, support staff and governors/Board members outlining their roles and responsibilities under the duty.

5.23 Peer on peer/child on child abuse

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships; bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

5.24 Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Context

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a

continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”;
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment? It is important that school staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual violence offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

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.

What is consent? Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

5.25 Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child’s dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual “jokes” or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes (schools should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

It may include non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;

- sexualised online bullying;
- unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
- sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and upskirting.

Upskirting

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender, can be a victim.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment: The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

Where the abuse is physical, verbal, bullying or cyber-bullying, recording of such incidents and sanctions will be applied in line with our Behaviour and Anti-Bullying policies. Where a child discloses safeguarding allegations of a sexual nature against another pupil in the same setting, the DSL should refer to the West Midlands Safeguarding Children procedures website (section 3.3) and seek advice from the Family Front Door before commencing its own investigation or contacting parents. This may mean, on occasions, that the school is unable to conduct its own investigation into such incidents. All such incidents will be recorded using our child protection recording system (CPOMS)/forms.

Reports of incidents of sexual violence or sexual harassment will be responded to in line with Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 and the DfE guidance [‘Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges’](#).

As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the DSL (or a deputy).

Additional advice and support:

- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused – DfE advice
- Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance - Home Office (HO)
- Faith based abuse: National Action Plan - DfE advice
- Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody - Home Office website

5.26 Children with additional vulnerabilities

There are many children who have additional needs or whose living arrangements may mean that they are more vulnerable to harm, for example children with special educational needs, disabled children, children in public care or privately fostered children. It is essential that the school knows who shares parental responsibility for children and has effective relationships with partner agencies in relation to these children (for example, Virtual School for Children in Care).

The school will ensure that staff have sufficient knowledge and guidance so that they are aware of the additional challenges faced by these children and the impact of their additional vulnerabilities.

Looked after children and previously looked after children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. Governing bodies should ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe.

In particular, they should 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 the child's contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. They should also have information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her. The DSL should have details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child.

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) (refer to Annex D)

We recognise that children with special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges and these are discussed in staff training. These additional barriers can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- assumptions that state approved care-givers are providing safe care for the child;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying without outwardly showing any signs; and

- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers which can lead to over reliance on parental accounts and interpretations.

Teachers and other staff in schools are in a unique position to observe children's behaviour over time and often develop close and trusting relationships with pupils. Given that a significant number of pupils at Pitcheroak School are either non-verbal or experience difficulty in explaining using verbal means, changes in behaviour may be even more important when considering whether a pupil is at risk of or has experienced significant harm.

Whilst at times, it is immediately apparent that a non-disabled child has suffered significant harm, it is not always so for a child with SEND and lengthy enquiries are often necessary. Where there are safeguarding concerns about a disabled child, there is a need for greater awareness of the possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect, as the situation is often more complex. However, it is crucial when considering whether a disabled child has been abused and/or neglected that the disability does not mask or deter an appropriate investigation of child protection concerns. Any such concerns for the safety and welfare of a disabled child should be acted upon in the same way as that for a non-disabled child.

5.27 The use of 'reasonable force' in schools and colleges

The school's policy on positive handling is set out in the behaviour policy. Although it acknowledges that there are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in schools to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people, staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort. The term 'reasonable force' covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means 'using no more force than is needed' to prevent injury and damage to property. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of the classroom.

Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention will be appropriately trained in Team Teach techniques. All incidences of physical intervention will be recorded using SLEUTH, in accordance with the Team Teach recommended procedures.

We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children and all staff have been given 'safe working practice' guidance to ensure they are clear about their professional boundaries. We recognise that the adoption of a 'no contact' policy could leave staff unable to fully support and protect our pupils.

- Department for Education advice for schools is available <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-of-reasonable-force-in-schools>

5.28 Protecting children

- Governing bodies should be doing all that they reasonably can to limit children's exposure to the above risks from the school's IT system. As part of this process, governing bodies should ensure their school has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place.
- Whilst considering their responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, and provide them with a safe environment in which to learn, governing bodies should consider the age range of their pupils, the number of pupils, how often they access the IT system and the proportionality of costs vs risks.
- The appropriateness of any filters and monitoring systems are a matter for individual schools and will be informed in part, by the risk assessment required by the Prevent Duty. The UK Safer Internet Centre has published guidance as to what "appropriate" filtering and monitoring might look like: [UK Safer Internet Centre: appropriate filtering and monitoring.](#)
- Guidance on e-security is available from the [National Education Network](#). Support for schools is available via the: [schools' buying strategy](#) with specific advice on procurement: [buying for schools](#).
- Whilst filtering and monitoring is an important part of the online safety picture for schools to consider, it is only one part. Governors should consider a whole school approach to online safety. This will include a clear policy on the use of mobile technology in the school. Many children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via 3G, 4G and 5G in particular and the school should carefully consider how this is managed on their premises.
- Whilst it is essential that governing bodies ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place, they should be careful that "over blocking" does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regard to online teaching and safeguarding.

Education at home

- Where children are being asked to learn online at home the department has provided advice to support schools to do so safely: [safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers and safeguarding-and-remote-education](#)

5.29 Allegations against staff

Pitcheroak school should be mindful of the position of trust that they are in when working within an education setting. They need to comply with guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones. Pupils' allegations or concerns about staff conduct will be taken seriously and followed up in a transparent and timely way.

This part of the guidance is about managing cases of allegations that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position, or in any capacity with children in a school. This guidance should be followed where it is alleged that anyone working in the school that provides education for children under 18 years of age, including supply teachers and volunteers has:

- 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;

- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

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

Schools as employers have a duty of care to their employees. They should ensure they provide effective support for anyone facing an allegation and provide them with a named contact if they are suspended. Where the school are not the employer of an individual, they still have responsibility to ensure allegations are dealt with appropriately and that they liaise with relevant parties (this includes supply teachers and volunteers, see paragraphs on supply teachers below). It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a teacher or other member of staff or volunteer in a school is dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and, at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

Supply Teachers

- In some circumstances, schools will have to consider an allegation against an individual not directly employed by them, where its disciplinary procedures do not fully apply, for example, supply teachers provided by an employment agency or business (referred to in this section as ‘the agency’).
- Whilst schools are not the employer of supply teachers, they should ensure allegations are dealt with properly. In no circumstances should a school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to determine a suitable outcome. Governing bodies should discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out their investigation.
- Agencies should be fully involved and co-operate in any enquiries from the LADO, police and/or children’s social services. The school will usually take the lead because agencies do not have direct access to children or other school staff, so they will not be able to collect the facts when an allegation is made, nor do they have all the relevant information required by the LADO as part of the referral process. Supply teachers, whilst not employed by the school, are under the supervision, direction and control of the governing body when working in the school. They should be advised to contact their trade union representative if they have one, or a colleague for support. The allegations management meeting which is often arranged by the LADO should address issues such as information sharing, to ensure that any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account by the school during the investigation.
- When using an agency, schools should inform the agency of its process for managing allegations. This should include inviting the agency’s human resource

manager or equivalent to meetings and keeping them up to date with information about its policies.

5.30 What school staff should do if they have safeguarding concerns about another staff member who may pose a risk of harm to children

If staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers) posing a risk of harm to children, then:

- this should be referred to the Headteacher;
- where there are concerns/allegations about the Headteacher, this should be referred to the Chair of Governors.

The Headteacher (or Chair of Governors) on all such occasions will discuss the content of the allegation with the LADO, prior to undertaking any investigation.

The school will follow the DfE and West Mercia procedures [LA procedures](#) for managing allegations against staff, a copy of which is available on the school website.

The Headteacher (or Chair of Governors) will be guided by the LADO and an HR consultant when considering suspension or other neutral protective steps.

Publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law; this includes verbal conversations or written material including content placed on social media sites.

5.31 Managing Professional Disagreements

On occasions there will be disagreements between professionals as to how concerns are handled and these can impact on effective working relationships. The school will support staff to promote positive partnerships within school and with other agencies and will ensure that **staff** are aware of how to escalate concerns and disagreements if appropriate and use the WSCP escalation procedures⁷ if necessary.

[7http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/local-content/4gjN/escalation-policy-resolution-of-professional-disagreements](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/local-content/4gjN/escalation-policy-resolution-of-professional-disagreements)

5.32 Private fostering - LA notification when identified

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or a close relative care for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or aged under 18 if the child is disabled. Such arrangements may come to the attention of school staff through the normal course of their interaction, and promotion of learning activities, with children. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in a residential school, children's home or hospital are not considered to be privately fostered.

The school should then notify the Local Authority to allow the Local Authority to check the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child.

See DfE statutory guidance [Children Act 1989 Private fostering](#) for comprehensive guidance on private fostering

Private fostering occurs in all cultures, including British culture and children may be privately fostered at any age.

Most privately fostered children remain safe and well but safeguarding concerns have been raised in some cases, so it is important that schools are alert to possible safeguarding issues, including the possibility that a child has been trafficked into the country.

By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify Children’s Services as soon as possible. If school become aware of a privately fostering arrangement, checks will be made that Children's Services have been informed.

6 Contextualised Safeguarding

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the DSL (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

Significant decline in educational attainment and attendance.

Bullying

NEET

Special Educational Needs

Exclusions/Alternative Educational Provision

Peer recruitment

Public Transport

ASB, Criminal Behaviour

Gangs / Risky Adults /Locations

Parks, shopping centres, areas of concern.

Recent negative change in quality of relationships at home

Poor or negative communication with young person not responding to boundaries, routines or consequences

Culture

Expectations of family

Neglect

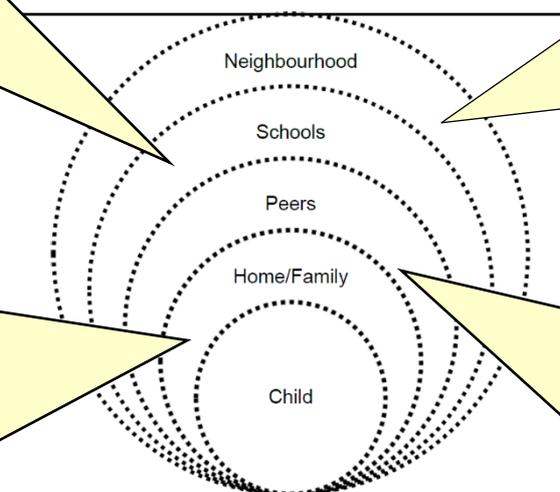
Domestic Abuse

Relationships with controlling / individuals or groups. Peers who are using illegal substances

Peers who are known by criminal justice agencies

Spending more time with peers in the community/whereabouts unknown

2020



7 Mental Health

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

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

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

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following their child protection policy and speaking to the DSL or a deputy.

The DfE 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.

8 Children potentially at greater risk of harm

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

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

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

Where children need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

Findings from the Children in Need review, [‘Improving the educational outcomes of Children in Need of help and protection’](#) contains further information; the conclusion of the review, [‘Help, protection, education’](#) sets out action Government is taking to support this.

9 Inspection

- Since September 2019, Ofsted’s inspections of early years, schools and post-16 provision are carried out under Ofsted's Education Inspection Framework. Inspectors will always report on whether or not arrangements for safeguarding children and learners are effective.
- In addition to the framework and inspections handbooks, Ofsted publishes specific guidance to inspectors on inspecting safeguarding: Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings.

Other Relevant Policies

The Governing Body's statutory responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of children goes beyond compliance with child protection procedures. The safeguarding duty is relevant for the discharge of all functions and activities. This policy needs to be considered in conjunction with the following policies:

- Acceptable Use Policy for adults working with young people at Pitcheroak
- Alcohol, drugs and substance misuse
- Allegations of abuse against teachers and other staff
- Anti-Bullying (including Cyber Bullying)
- Behaviour Management
- Complaints Policy and Procedure
- Designated Teacher for Looked After Children and previously Looked After Children
- Educational Offsite Visits
- Equal Opportunities
- Fire Safety
- Guidance for safer working practices for those working with children and young people in education settings
- Health and Safety
- Intimate Care
- Lockdown procedures
- Managing medicines in special schools
- Online Safety including e-safety
- Positive Handling, physical intervention, care and control and the use of force (DfE Guidance “Use of Reasonable Force” and “Screening, Searching and Confiscation”)
- Race Equality
- Relationships and Sex Education
- Safe and Appropriate Use of Images
- Safe touch guidance

- Self-harm
- Social media
- Special Educational Needs and Disability
- Volunteer
- Whistleblowing
- Work Experience
- Working in Worcestershire schools including Code of Conduct

Annex A

Logging a Concern about a Child's Safety and Welfare – all staff and visitors

Pupil's name:		DOB:	Year:
Date:	Time:		
Name:		
Print	Signature		
Position:			
Note the reason(s) for recording the incident.			
Details of concern/incident - record the who/what/where/when factually (use reverse or continuation sheet if necessary):			
Any other relevant information (witnesses, immediate action taken)			
Action taken			
Reporting staff signature Date			
DSL – Response/Outcome			
DSL signature Date			

Logging a Concern about a Child’s Safety and Welfare Continuation Sheet

Incident /concern; other relevant information; action taken; outcome

Child's Name:		D.O.B.
Date	Details	Actions
Signature		

Annex B: Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

It is a matter for individual schools as to whether they choose to have one or more Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads. Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the role should be explicit in their job description. Whilst the activities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for child protection, as set out above, remains with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, this lead responsibility should not be delegated.

Manage referrals

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is expected to:

- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as required;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care;
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern, as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required;
- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners;
- liaise with the Headteacher to inform him or her of issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- as required, liaise with the "case manager" and the Local Authority Designated Officer(s) for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member;
- liaise with staff (especially pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians and Mental Health Leads) on matters of safety (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies; and
- act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.

Training

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years. The Designated Safeguarding Lead should undertake Prevent awareness training. Training should provide Designated Safeguarding Leads with a good understanding of their own role, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care, so they:

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

In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other Designated Safeguarding Leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, and at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

Raise Awareness

The Designated Safeguarding Lead should:

- ensure the school's or college's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
- ensure the school'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 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;
- link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements;
- help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school leadership staff.

Their role could include ensuring that the school, and their staff, know who these children are, understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; supporting teaching staff to identify the challenges that children in this group might face and the additional academic support and adjustments that they could make to best support these children.

Child protection file

Where children leave the school (including for in-year transfers) the Designated Safeguarding Lead should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as Designated Safeguarding Leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in colleges, are aware as required.

In addition to the child protection file, the Designated Safeguarding Lead should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving.

For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

Availability

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

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

Annex C: Online Safety

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

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
- contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and
- conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

Education Opportunities to teach safeguarding, including online safety

Resources that could support schools and colleges include:

- Be Internet Legends developed by Parent Zone and Google is a free internet safety curriculum with PSHE accredited lesson plans and teaching resources for Key Stage 2 pupils
- Disrespect Nobody is Home Office advice and includes resources on healthy relationships, including sexting and pornography
- 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.
- PSHE association provides guidance to schools on developing their PSHE curriculum
- Teaching Online Safety in School is DfE guidance outlining how schools can ensure their pupils understand how to stay safe and behave online as part of existing curriculum requirements
- Thinkuknow is the National Crime Agency/CEOPs education programme with age specific resources
- UK Safer Internet Centre developed guidance and resources that can help with the teaching of the online safety component of the computing curriculum.

Reviewing online safety

Technology in this area evolves and changes rapidly. A free online safety self-review tool for schools can be found via the 360 safe website. UKCIS has published Online safety in schools and colleges: Questions for the governing board to help responsible bodies assure themselves that their online safety arrangements are effective.

Staff training

Governors should ensure that, as part of the requirement for staff to undergo regularly updated safeguarding training and the requirement to ensure children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety that online safety training for staff is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding approach.

Information and support

There is a wealth of information available to support schools and parents/carers to keep children safe online. The following list is not exhaustive but should provide a useful starting point:

Advice for governing bodies/proprietors and senior leaders

- Childnet provide guidance for schools on cyberbullying
- Educateagainsthate.com provides practical advice and support on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation
- London Grid for Learning provides advice on all aspects of a school's online safety arrangements
- NSPCC provides advice on all aspects of a school's online safety arrangements
- Safer Recruitment Consortium "Guidance for safe working practice", which may help ensure staff behaviour policies are robust and effective
- Searching screening and confiscation is the DfE advice for schools on searching children and confiscating items such as mobile phones
- South West Grid for Learning provides advice on all aspects of a school's online safety arrangements
- Use of social media for online radicalisation - A briefing note for schools on how social media is used to encourage travel to Syria and Iraq
- UK Council for Internet Safety have provided advice on sexting-in-schools-and-colleges and using-external-visitors-to-support-online-safety-education

Remote education, virtual lessons and live streaming

- Case studies on remote education practice are available for schools to learn from each other

- Departmental guidance on safeguarding and remote education including planning remote education strategies and teaching remotely
- London Grid for Learning guidance, including platform specific advice
- National cyber security centre guidance on choosing, configuring and deploying video conferencing
- National cyber security centre guidance on how to set up and use video conferencing
- UK Safer Internet Centre guidance on safe remote learning support for children
- Childline for free and confidential advice
- UK Safer Internet Centre to report and remove harmful online content
- CEOP for advice on making a report about online abuse

Parental support

- Childnet offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, to set boundaries around online behaviour and technology use, and to find out where to get more help and support
- Commonsensemedia provide independent reviews, age ratings, & other information about all types of media for children and their parents
- Government advice about protecting children from specific online harms such as child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying
- Government advice about security and privacy settings, blocking unsuitable content, and parental controls
- Internet Matters provide age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls on a range of devices, and a host of practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world
- Let's Talk About It provides advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation
- London Grid for Learning provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online
- Lucy Faithfull Foundation StopItNow resource can be used by parents and carers who are concerned about someone's behaviour, including children who may be displaying concerning sexual behaviour (not just about online)
- National Crime Agency/CEOP Thinkuknow provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online
- Net-aware provides support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps and games
- Parentzone provides help for parents and carers on how to keep their children safe online
- Parent info from Parentzone and the National Crime Agency provides support and guidance for parents from leading experts and organisations

- UK Safer Internet Centre provide tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online

Induction, training and continued supervision

All Designated Safeguarding Leads need:

- Designated Safeguarding Lead training
- Domestic Abuse training
- Prevent
- Mental Health First Aid
- Safer recruitment
- FGM
- Child Exploitation Training (Get Safe)
- To read Keeping Children Safe In Education 2020
- Read the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

All staff need:

- Annual safeguarding training
- Prevent
- FGM
- Child Exploitation Training (Get Safe)
- To read Keeping Children Safe In Education 2020 (part 1)
- Read the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

It is recommended that staff are given a copy of the setting's policies and procedures and that they sign to say they have read and understood them. Volunteers and students should also have a suitable induction. WCF Education Safeguarding Team facilitate Network meetings for Designated Safeguarding Leads (and deputies), which are funded as part of Worcestershire Children First and are therefore free to attend. These meetings would meet the Ofsted expectation for regular updates and content can be used to disseminate information to staff in the setting. Similarly, DSL's can use bulletin articles, the E-Library and website information, along with information on the Worcestershire Children First Website.

Annex D

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

Some children, because of their learning and/or physical disability, are vulnerable and may find it more difficult to recognise and report abuse.

Disabled children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and/ or neglect because:

- Many disabled children are at an increased likelihood of being socially isolated with fewer outside contacts than non-disabled children
- Their dependency on parents and carers for practical assistance in daily living, including intimate personal care, increases their risk of exposure to abusive behaviour
- They have an impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse
- They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening
- They often do not have access to someone they can trust to disclose that they have been abused
- They are especially vulnerable to bullying and intimidation

What does this mean for practice?

- Professionals from all agencies/disciplines must be aware that the belief that disabled children are not abused or beliefs that minimise the impact of abuse on disabled children can lead to the denial of, or failure to report abuse or neglect.
- Essentially disabled children at risk of or who have experienced abuse should be treated with the same degree of professional concern accorded to non-disabled children.
- Additional resources and time may need to be allocated, if an investigation of potential or alleged abuse is to be meaningful. This is a basic premise and should not be ignored at any stage of the safeguarding process.
- Basic training and awareness raising of the susceptibility of disabled children to abuse is essential for all those working with disabled children, including ancillary staff such as bus drivers, care assistants, escorts and personal assistants.
- Reporting safeguarding concerns needs to be encouraged at all levels of professional involvement, and prompt and detailed information sharing is vital.

- The impairment with which a child presents should not detract from early multi-agency assessments of need that consider possible underlying causes for concern.

All practitioners need to be aware of the possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect for disabled children. These include:

- A bruise in a site that might not be of concern on an ambulant child, such as the shin, might be of concern on a non-mobile child
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment
- Poor toileting arrangements
- Lack of stimulation
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification e.g. deprivation of liquid, medication, food or clothing
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication
- Ill-fitting equipment e.g. specialist footwear or orthotics, misappropriation of a child's finances
- Invasive procedures which are unnecessary or are carried out against the child's will.

Section 2 - Templates

List of templates

- Record of complaint
- Record of allegation of abuse
- Transfer form for child protection records between educational establishments
- Safeguarding Lead Supervision notes
- Personal File Checklist

Record of Complaint

Date of complaint:

A: Source of complaint:

Parent (in writing, including email)

Staff member

Parent (in person)

Anonymous

Parent (telephone call)

Ofsted

Other

B: Nature of complaint:

(Reference the EYFS Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements or Childcare Register Requirements)

Please give details of the complaint:

C: How the complaint was dealt with:

Internal investigation

Investigation by Ofsted

Investigation by other agencies
(please state)

<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please give details of any internal investigation or attach any outcome letter from Ofsted:

D: Actions and outcomes:

Internal actions

Actions agreed with Ofsted

Changes to conditions of registration

Other action taken by Ofsted

No action

Actions imposed or agreed with other
agencies

<input type="checkbox"/>

Please give details:

--

Has a copy of this record been shared with parents? Yes/No

Name of recorder:

Date :

Position:

Outcome notified to parent:

Name:

Date:

Signature:

CONFIDENTIAL - Record of Allegation of Abuse

Member of staff who is subject of allegation	
Name	
Address	
DOB	
Position	
Person making allegation	
Name	
Relationship to the child	
Made in writing or verbally?	
Child's details	
Name	
Age and DOB	
Address	
Parent/carer name and address if different from above	
Details of alleged incident/s	
Date of alleged incident/s	
Nature of allegation	
Other relevant information	
Was alleged perpetrator present on the date of incident/s?	

Did the child attend childcare provision on this/these date/s?	
Actions	
Name of contact at Family Front Door/LADO	
Date and time	
Date and time Ofsted informed	
Further actions advised by Children's Social Care and/Ofsted	

Person completing this form	
Name	
Position	
Date	
Signature	

Transfer Form for Child Protection Records between Educational Establishments

(Please print all information)

Name of Child

.....

Date of Birth

.....

Unique reference number (schools only)

.....

Home address

.....

.....

Name of originating establishment

.....

Address of originating establishment

.....

Name of current Child Protection Lead

.....

Date file exchanged by hand

.....

OR Date file posted by special delivery

.....

OR Date information received electronically

.....

Name of receiving establishment

.....

Address of receiving establishment

.....

Name of receiving Child Protection Lead

.....

Date file received by hand

.....

OR Date received by recorded delivery
.....

OR Date information received electronically
.....

Signature of receiving Child Protection Lead
Date.....

Upon receipt, the receiving setting should

- Sign this form and keep a copy with the child's CP records
- Ensure the original form is returned to the originating establishment without delay

The originating establishment should keep the returned form securely

Safeguarding Lead Supervision Notes

DSL Name	
Date of supervision	
Date of last supervision	
Supervisor	

Today's agenda	
----------------	--

Actions agreed from last supervision	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Discussion points from today's meeting:

Update from previous meeting

Main points from today's meeting

Identified training needs

Concerns

Further discussion points

Reflection

Analysis

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Agreed actions from today's meeting

Agreed actions from today's meeting	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Staff signature.....

DSL signature.....

Review date.....

Personnel File Checklist

Name		
	Date	Evidence seen
Application Form		
Photo ID seen		
ID checked including address (state what document has been seen ie driving licence)		
Date started school		
Job Title		
Section 128 check (new Govs only)		
Qualifications evidenced: QTS number Date seen (retain a copy in file)		
Prohibition Order Check		
Criminal record certificate from country from which the candidate has travelled (where possible) OR A letter of professional standing from the professional regulating authority in the country in which the applicant has worked OR Risk assessment completed		
Childcare Disqualification Declaration		
Barred List check		
Date DBS original Disclosure Certificate checked		
DBS Disclosure number		
Right to Work in the UK Date passport/visa/work permit evidenced (retain a copy in file)		
Medical Screening Form issued		

Date Medical Clearance received		
Date satisfactory reference one received and checked		
Date satisfactory reference two received and checked		
Starter form completed and sent to WCC		
Copy of terms and conditions of employment received		
Annual salary statement (teachers only)		
DBS online application completed		
Reference No:		

Section 3 – Further information from KCSIE 2020

Additional advice and support

Abuse

- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#) – DfE advice
- [Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance](#) - Home Office (HO)
- [Faith based abuse: National Action Plan](#) - DfE advice
- [Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody](#) - Home Office website

Bullying

- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#) - DfE advice
- [Cyber bullying: advice for headteachers and school staff](#) - DfE advice

Children missing from education, home or care

- [Children missing education](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Child missing from home or care](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Children and adults missing strategy](#) - Home Office strategy

Children with family members in prison

- [National Information Centre on Children of Offenders](#) - Barnardo's in partnership with HM Prison and Probation Service

Child Exploitation

- [Trafficking: safeguarding children](#) - DfE and HO guidance

Drugs

- [Drugs: advice for schools](#) – DfE and ACPO advice
- [Drug strategy 2017](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Information and advice on drugs](#) - Talk to Frank website
- [ADEPIS platform sharing information and resources for schools: covering drug \(& alcohol\) prevention](#) - Website by Mentor UK

“Honour Based Abuse” (so called)

- [Female genital mutilation: information and resources](#)- Home Office guidance
- [Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance](#) - DfE, DH, and

HO statutory guidance

Health and Well-being

- [Fabricated or induced illness: safeguarding children](#) - DfE, DH, HO
- [Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience](#) - Public Health England
- [Medical-conditions: supporting pupils at school](#) - DfE statutory guidance
- [Mental health and behaviour](#) - DfE advice

Homelessness

- [Homelessness: How local authorities should exercise their functions](#) - Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government guidance

Online (see also Annex C)

- [Sexting: responding to incidents and safeguarding children](#) - UK Council for Internet Safety

Private fostering

- [Private fostering: local authorities](#) - DfE statutory guidance

Radicalisation

- [Prevent duty guidance](#)- Home Office guidance
- [Prevent duty: additional advice for schools](#) and childcare providers - DfE advice
- [Educate Against Hate website](#) - DfE and Home Office advice
- [Prevent for FE and Training](#) - Education and Training Foundation (ETF)

Upskirting

- [Upskirting know your rights](#) – UK Government

Violence

- [Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges](#) - Home Office advice
- [Ending violence against women and girls 2016-2020 strategy](#) - Home Office strategy
- [Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for](#)

[victims](#) - Home Office guidance

- [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#)
- [Serious violence strategy](#) - Home Office Strategy