



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

(For Nottinghamshire Schools)

Policy Code:	
Policy Start Date:	September 2023
Policy Review Date:	September 2024



This policy is reviewed at least annually by the LSB and was last reviewed on: - Sept 2023

Signature (Chair of LSB)

Print Name

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1. Policy statement and principles

1.1 At Bingham Primary School all our staff are fully committed to safeguarding all our pupils, promoting their welfare and protecting them from harm and have had relevant, up to date training. They have all read and understood Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023 (KCSIE, 2023), so are aware of their duties for safeguarding within school. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSL's) have responsibility for ensuring that safeguarding is central to our school ethos and every decision made is in the best interests of our pupils. Our DSL and DDSL's have also had relevant training to enable their roles to be carried out effectively and have experience in the roles outlined in KCSIE, 2023.

1.2. At Bingham Primary there are clear procedures, policies, and structures in place to ensure that we can safeguard and promote the welfare of all our pupils. There is a clear recording system in place which allows for effective and swift action to be taken by a DSL or DDS when concerns are logged. We also have other policies within school that support our safeguarding policy, such as our behaviour policy, E-Safety policy, Anti-Bullying policy etc...All of which can be found on our school website.

1.3. Our Designated Safeguarding Lead at Bingham Primary is Emma Mitchell, who is an Assistant Head Teacher at Bingham Primary and part of the senior leadership team. We have two Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads at Bingham Primary; they are Sara Pask the Head Teacher and Yvette Orton who is our School Administrator. We also have a Safeguarding Governor, Joanna Winterton.

1.4. Bingham Primary school is a new school within a newly built community. We are yet to fully know the community and local area around the school, so this is something we need to be very mindful of when considering safeguarding and the welfare of our pupils. Many of our families and pupils have arrived in the area from Hong Kong and many have English as an additional language. We need to be very aware that this could increase pupils or family's vulnerability if the language barrier could prevent them from sharing a safeguarding concern. Due to many of our pupils also moving areas into the UK, there is a delay with receiving information and background history on many of our pupils. We need to be very vigilant within school, particularly for those children who also may have Special Educational Needs and be proactive in trying to track previous records to reduce vulnerability.

As we have a growing community, we are continually learning about the contextual safeguarding issues that impact – for example domestic violence, online safety and county lines due to the close proximity to Nottingham.

1.5 This Child Protection Policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher and the Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead on a regular basis to ensure it remains current and incorporates all revisions made to local or national safeguarding guidance.

This policy will as a minimum be fully reviewed as a minimum once a year during the autumn term provided to the LSB for approval and sign off at the first autumn term meeting.

1.6 Who does this policy apply to?

This policy applies to all young people under 18 at the school. Anyone coming into contact with the children in our school or visiting the school site must abide by this policy. Everyone working at the school as a member of staff, or volunteer, has a duty to safeguard and protect our children. They must read this policy and sign to say they agree to work to it. Visitors to the school, including contractors, must read our safeguarding statement.

1.7 What is the purpose of this policy?

- to clarify the roles and responsibilities of everyone within our school in relation to child protection and safeguarding
- to provide information on the range of safeguarding concerns
- to explain the clear procedures that are followed when a child is identified as needing more than universal services can provide.

1.8 Definitions of safeguarding and Child Protection

This is both a safeguarding and child protection policy.

We recognise the key differences between the two terms (as defined in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children') as follows:

Safeguarding is:

- protecting children from maltreatment
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical 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

Child protection is:

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

Therefore, child protection is part of safeguarding.

Safeguarding aims to prevent harm; child protection is what we do in response to harm and abuse.

2 STATUTORY GUIDANCE, PROCEDURES AND ASSOCIATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Safeguarding children in education is set out in two main pieces of statutory guidance.

Link to Guidance:

- HM Working Together to Safeguard Children, published 4 July 2018 (updated July 2022).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

- DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023 (KCSiE) in force from 1 September 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

Academies, free schools, independent schools, alternative education providers - Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014 require proprietors of independent schools (including academies and city technology colleges) to have arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils at the school and the Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015, and the Education and Training (Welfare of Children Act) 2021.

Schools and colleges in England **must** have regard to it when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

The term 'parent' refers to both parents and carers.

The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers, including headteachers, must have regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions; and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.

KCSiE 2023 sets out what schools and colleges should and must do to safeguard children.

Additional Guidance: DfE Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment in Schools and Colleges- Advice for governing bodies, proprietors, headteachers, principals, senior leadership teams and designated safeguarding leads published July 2021, is included in the main body of KCSiE 2023. Its focus is child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment at schools and colleges and now highlights the importance of ensuring children understand the law on child on child abuse being there to protect them rather than criminalise them (see paragraph 468) and also includes the importance of understanding intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following incidents (see paragraph 482) The advice covers children of **all ages**, from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges and online.

Whilst the focus of the advice is on protecting and supporting children, schools and colleges should of course protect any adult students and engage with adult social care, support services and the police as required.

The advice sets out what sexual violence and sexual harassment is, how to minimise the risk of it occurring and what to do when it does occur or is alleged to have occurred. The advice highlights best practice and cross-references other advice, statutory guidance, and the legal framework, including the need for school/colleges to be included as relevant agencies and be part of discussions with statutory safeguarding partners.

It is for individual schools and colleges to develop their own policies and procedures but KCSiE 2023 does emphasise the importance of discussions and working together with statutory safeguarding partners (see paragraph 492).

- **What to do if you're Worried a Child is Being Abused (2015)** [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#)
- The NSPCC's what you can do to report abuse 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 or college via <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/> or by calling 0800 028 0285- line is available 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk

3 Named staff and contacts

Advice on any aspect of Child Protection and Safeguarding may be sought from the Safeguarding Team;

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Emma Mitchell
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) (DDSL)	Sara Pask
LAC/CiC Lead	Emma Mitchell
SENDCo	Emma Mitchell
LSB Named Safeguarding Lead	Joanna Winterton
Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead (TDSL)	Rebecca Jackson – becky.jackson@citacademies.co.uk
Deputy Safeguarding Lead	Katie Beeby katie.beeby@citacademies.co.uk
Safeguarding Trustee	Stephen Hopkins SHopkins.Governor@citacademies.co.uk
Local Authority contact numbers:	
Safeguarding of children concerns (<i>Children living in Nottinghamshire</i>)	The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is the single point of contact for all professionals to report safeguarding concerns. You can contact the MASH team in one of the following ways: online form: concerned about a child online form: concerned about an adult telephone: 0300 500 80 90 professional consultation line regarding children: 0115 977 4247 (see MASH consultation line guidance [PDF] for details) fax: 01623 483295 Opening hours: Monday to Thursday - 8.30am to 5pm; Friday - 8.30am - 4.30pm. In an emergency outside of these hours, contact the Emergency Duty Team on 0300 456 4546.
Safeguarding of children concerns (<i>Children living in other Authorities</i>)	Lincolnshire: 01522 782111 Leicestershire: <u>0116 305 0005</u>
Allegations against /concerns about adult(s) working with children Staff must report concerns to the Head teacher or in the event of concerns about the Head teacher	See Chapter 7 of the Safeguarding Children Procedures and contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) at 0115 8041272. LADO in Nottinghamshire require the completion of an online form: Make a LADO referral - Advice and guidance - Section 1 - config - Nottinghamshire County Council

concerns must be reported to the Director of Education.	
Police (Emergency)	999
Police (Non-Emergency)	101
Nottinghamshire Interagency Safeguarding procedures	Welcome to the Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures (proceduresonline.com)

4 Equality

We recognise our obligations under the [Equality Act 2010: advice for schools](#) that we must not unlawfully discriminate against pupils because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, or sexual orientation (protected characteristics).

We will ensure that all staff are aware of our duty to eliminate discrimination and advance equality for people with protected characteristics.

In relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children our governing body will carefully consider how we are supporting our pupils with regard to particular protected characteristics - including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race.

5 Introduction

5.1 At Bingham Primary School, we fully recognise the contribution we can make to protect children and support pupils in school.

The aim of the policy is to safeguard and promote our pupils' welfare, safety, and health by fostering an honest, open, caring and supportive environment and it applies to all adults (Staff, volunteers and LSB members) working in this school setting. We encourage children to talk about their worries and to report their concerns to us in a number of alternative ways. The pupils' welfare is of paramount importance.

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm. It also relates to the broader aspects of care and education including:

- Pupils' health and safety and emotional well-being, and their mental and physical health or development.
- Meeting the needs of children with special educational needs and/or disabilities.
- The use of reasonable force.
- Meeting the needs of children with medical conditions.
- Providing first aid.
- Educational visits and off- site education.
- Intimate care and emotional wellbeing.
- On-line safety and associated issues.
- Appropriate arrangements to ensure school security, taking into account the local context.
- Keeping children safe from risks, harm, exploitation and sexual violence and sexual harassment between children: KCSiE 2023 Annex A.

5.2 This policy is consistent with:

- the legal duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, as described in section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and the statutory guidance “*Keeping children safe in education – Statutory guidance for schools and colleges*”, 2023 and “*Working Together to Safeguard Children*”, 2018.
- The Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Partnership - Multi-Agency Safeguarding Arrangements

5.3 There are four main elements to our Safeguarding / Child Protection strategy:

- **Prevention** (e.g. positive school atmosphere, teaching and pastoral support to pupils, safer recruitment procedures);
- **Protection** (by following agreed procedures, ensuring staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to Child Protection concerns);
- **Support** (to pupils and school staff and to children who may have been harmed or abused);
- **Working with parents** (to ensure appropriate communications and actions are undertaken).

5.4 This policy applies to all staff, volunteers, governors, and visitors to the school. We recognise that child protection is the responsibility of all adults in school. We will ensure that all parents and other working partners are aware of our child protection 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 as appropriate.

5.5 **Extended school activities**

Where the School 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, leaders and the LSB will seek assurance in writing that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place to safeguard and protect children (inspecting these where needed) and that there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. Safeguarding requirements will be included in any lease or hire agreement as a condition of use; and any failure to comply will lead to termination of the agreement.

6 **Safeguarding Commitment**

6.2 For the purposes of this policy, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

The actions we take to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm are everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families have a role to play in:

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

6.3 The school adopts an open and accepting attitude towards children as part of its responsibility for pastoral care. Staff encourage children and parents to feel free to talk about any concerns and to see school as a safe place when there are difficulties. Children's worries and fears will be taken seriously, and children are encouraged to seek help from members of staff.

6.4 Our school will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an ethos where all children (including those having protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010) feel secure and are encouraged to report concerns, talk, and are listened to.
- Ensure that children's wishes and feelings are considered when determining what actions to take and services to provide and that they are able to express their views and give feedback. We will always seek to act in the best interests of children.
- Ensure that children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty and that there are alternative ways to report concerns.
- Include in the curriculum activities and opportunities for PSHE / Citizenship / Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from abuse (including online and other contexts children are in), and to know to whom they can turn for help; we are very aware at Bingham Primary school that there are additional language and cultural barriers that might mean that pupils and adults may find it difficult to report any concerns. We will use our website, signpost help and support for parents, as well as use our curriculum from the early years to support pupils to have the tools they need to be able to make choices and support disclosures.
- Ensure every effort is made to establish effective working relationships with parents and colleagues from other agencies.
- Operate safer recruitment procedures and make sure that all appropriate checks are carried out and recorded on the single central record for 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 (s.128) etc (see "Keeping children safe in education" part 3).

- Ensure a Whole school approach to safeguarding where all staff, LSB and volunteers ensure that they:
 - understand the importance every member of staff has through their contact with children in and outside of the school environment and the particular importance of the roles and relationships they have which places them in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children and promote children's welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
 - have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.
 - make every effort to identify children who may benefit from early help and put in place support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life.
 - follow the processes set out in this child protection policy and raise concerns with the designated safeguarding lead or deputy without delay if any staff member has any concerns about a child's welfare.
 - should expect to support social workers and other agencies following any referral, especially if they were involved in being alert to or receiving a disclosure of risk, harm or abuse or harassment from a child.
 - designated safeguarding leads and deputies will provide support to staff to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care, police, early help, and health were required, as they are most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns.

Anyone worried about a child must continue to raise the concern until they have a reason not to be worried about the child anymore.

6.5 Safeguarding in the Curriculum

Here at Bingham Primary School our children are taught about safeguarding in school and how to keep themselves safe.

All children in our school are regularly reminded that they can approach any member of staff if they have a concern. The school is committed to ensuring that children are aware of behaviour towards them that is not acceptable and how they can keep themselves safe. All children know that we have a senior member of staff (DSL) with responsibility for child protection and safeguarding and know who this is. We inform children of whom they might talk to, both in and out of school, their right to be listened to and heard and what steps can be taken to protect them from harm. We use a wide range of organisations and resources as part of our PSHE and Relationships Education to help children learn how to keep safe. In addition to this we make use of opportunities in other curriculum areas to discuss safeguarding topics so pupils are constantly reminded.

We recognise that some children may find it difficult to talk about abuse that is happening within the school especially sexual abuse and harassment. We will ensure all children feel confident that their concerns will be taken seriously, and any disclosure will not be judged or seen to be minor. We will not wait until incidents occur but will be proactive in ensuring our children understand behaviours that are

unacceptable and feel confident to report and be part of the solution to eradicate the behaviour within the school.

The following areas are among those addressed in PSHE and Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education and in the wider curriculum: -

- Bullying (including Cyberbullying)
- Drugs, alcohol and substance misuse (including awareness of County Lines and the Criminal Exploitation of children where appropriate)
- Online safety
- The danger of meeting up with strangers
- Fire and water safety
- Road safety
- Domestic Abuse
- Healthy Relationships / Consent
- (so called) Honour Based Abuse issues e.g. forced marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (see Appendix 6),
- Sexual exploitation of children (CSE), including online
- Child criminal exploitation (including cybercrime)
- Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation (see Appendices 4 and 5)

7 Roles and Responsibilities

7.1 All staff and volunteers

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's responsibility**. 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.

Everyone in our school who comes into contact with children and their families have a role to play in safeguarding children. All staff in our school consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of children. They will be expected to take responsibility to follow their safeguarding training, to recognise, report, and respond to any concerns following the school policy at all times.

All staff within our school are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help to children to prevent concerns from escalating.

All staff are aware of the early help process and understand their role in this.

This includes being able to identify emerging problems to recognise children who may benefit from early help. Staff know in the first instance to discuss their concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and understand they may be required to support other agencies and professionals in assessments for early help.

7.2 Staff responsibilities

Reporting concerns

All staff have a key role to play in identifying concerns and provide early help for children.

To achieve this, they will:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Ensure children know that there are adults in the school who they can approach if they are worried or have concerns.
- Plan opportunities within the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to assess and manage risk appropriately and keep themselves safe.
- Attend training in order to be aware of and alert to the signs of abuse.
- Maintain an attitude of “it could happen here” with regards to safeguarding.
- Record their concerns if they are worried that a child is being abused and report these to the DSL as soon as practical that day. If the DSL is not contactable immediately a Deputy DSL should be informed.
- Be prepared to refer directly to social care, and the police if appropriate, if there is a risk of significant harm and the DSL or their Deputy is not available.
- Follow the allegations procedures if the disclosure is an allegation against a member of staff.
- Follow the procedures set out by the NSCP and take account of guidance issued by the DfE KCSiE 2023.
- Support pupils in line with their child protection plan, child in need plan, LAC Care Plan.
- Treat information with confidentiality but never promising to “keep a secret”.
- Notify the DSL or their Deputy of any child on a child protection plan or child in need plan who has unexplained absence.
- Have an understanding of early help and be prepared to identify and support children who may benefit from early help.
- Liaise with other agencies that support pupils and provide early help.
- Ensure they know who the DSL and Deputy DSLs are and know how to contact them.
- Have an awareness of the Child Protection Policy, the Behaviour Policy, the Staff Behaviour Policy (or Code of Conduct), procedures relating to the safeguarding response for children who go missing from education and the role of the DSL.
- Engage with external agencies in Nottinghamshire such as MASH, the SEND team and other local partnerships involved in specific pupil care.

7.3 Teachers (including NQTs) and Headteachers – Professional Duty

The Teachers Standards 2012 (updated 13 December 2021) remind us that teachers, newly qualified teachers and headteachers should safeguard children and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of our professional duties.

7.4 The Trust Board and Local School Board (LSB)

The Trust Board

The responsibility for the overall effectiveness of safeguarding in schools sits with the CIT Trust Board.

The Trust Board have delegated a set of assurances to the school LSB which are set out in the CIT assurances schedule.

The Trust will be responsible for ensuring that all LSB members receive safeguarding training on induction which is regularly updated. This training will be appropriate to their role offering strategic challenge to the school.

The LSB will be responsible for:

- In accordance with the statutory guidance “Keeping children safe in education” 2023, to ensure that the school has its own 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.
- Providing the Trust Board with assurances that the school has met its safeguarding duty and safeguarding is judged by leaders and the Trust Safeguarding Lead to be effective. (When assessed against the CIT Safeguarding Audit Framework and KCSiE 2023)
- Challenging the Headteacher and leaders responsible for safeguarding in the school to address any areas of the CIT Safeguarding Audit Framework that are not self-assessed by the school and the TSL as being effective.
- Ensuring the school completes and returns the local authority annual Safeguarding Return.
- The school operates safer recruitment practices, including appropriate use of references and checks on new staff and volunteers. Furthermore, the Headteacher, nominated LSB members and other staff involved in the recruitment process have undertaken Safer Recruitment Training.
- There are procedures for dealing with safeguarding concerns (including lower-level concerns) and allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers (see Appendix 2).
- There is a senior member of the school’s leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with child protection (the “Designated Safeguarding Lead”) and there is always cover for this role with appropriate arrangements for before/after school and out of term time activities.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead undertakes effective DSL specific training as set out in the CIT 3-year pathway. (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) using safeguarding briefings etc. The pathway is detailed in the CIT Safeguarding Handbook.
- The Headteacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children (including early years practitioners within any settings on the school site), undertake appropriate training which follows the CIT 3-Year Pathway; and 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, Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (or Annex A, if appropriate), the pupil behaviour policy, the CIT Code of Conduct, the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and how to respond to children who go missing from education). The CIT Induction and annual training packages will be used as part of this induction and Annex B from “Keeping children safe in education” 2023 is provided to all staff working directly with children.
- Any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to the attention of the LSB will be rectified without delay.
- That the appropriate Director of Education initially deals with any safeguarding concerns or allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher, in liaison with the

Local Authority Allegations Manager (LADO). This will be supported where appropriate by the HR team and the TSL.

- Effective policies and procedures are in place and updated annually and the school will ensure all staff comply with the CIT behaviour “code of conduct” for staff and volunteers. This code of conduct incorporates all the areas addressed in the “Guidance for Safer Working Practice for those who work with children in education settings Feb 2022” (supplemented where necessary by the COVID-19 Addendum April 2020). Information is provided to the Local Authority (acting on behalf of the Safeguarding Children Partnership) through the Safeguarding Annual Return.
- There is a named individual member of the LSB 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 compliance/monitoring reports to the LSB and to the Trust Board.
- 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 consider the procedures and practice of the relevant local authority.

7.5 The **Headteacher**

The Headteacher of the school is responsible for ensuring safeguarding is effective. To do this they will ensure that:

- **The CIT Safeguarding Audit is completed** and updated regularly so there is an up to date and accurate self-evaluation of the effectiveness of safeguarding in the school. This is shared with the LSB and the Trust DSL.
- The policies and procedures adopted by the Trust and the LSB are effectively implemented and followed by all staff;
- **All staff read and understand** KCSiE 2023 Part One (teaching staff) and or Annex A (support staff and volunteers) or both which contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues and be conversant with Part Five Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.
- **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.
- **The DSL is undertaking their role effectively** and safeguarding procedures are robust.
- **Allegations of abuse or concerns** that a member of staff or adult working at school may pose a risk of harm to children or young people are notified to the Local Authority Designated Officer, where the threshold is met.
- **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 they are able to report these directly to Children’s Social Care (Children and Family Specialist Services) or the Police.
- There is access to DSL or equivalent during school closure.

7.6 The **Designated Safeguarding Lead**

The names of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads for the current year are listed at the start of this document.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a Deputy) will always be available for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns, the DSL should be physically available during normal school hours – but notes that in exceptional circumstances the availability may be via Teams or mobile phone.

The DSL needs to understand the role of the ‘Appropriate Adult’ within a police investigation.

Leaders in the school will ensure that the school DSL carries out the responsibilities of the DSL as found in Annex C of “Keeping children safe in education” effectively and fully.

At Bingham Primary School the DSL is a senior member of staff on the senior leadership team and the role is explicit in their job description. The current DSL is named in section 3 of this policy.

Responsibilities include:

- **Acting as Lead Professional** in school, checking the quality of the safeguarding work done by others in the school. Having the holistic overview of all safeguarding reports, and sharing information with others who need to know.
- **Reading and understanding** all statutory regulations and documents in relation to safeguarding in schools as well as all CIT and school policies that impact on the role of DSL in school.
- **Managing referrals** – to the local authority children’s social care, to the Channel programme, to the Disclosure and Barring Service for staff dismissed for safeguarding concerns (as required), to the Police where a crime may have been committed.
- **Working with others** – to act as a source of support and advice, to act as a point of contact for the safeguarding partners, to liaise with the headteacher or principal about issues especially to do with ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations, to liaise with staff when deciding to make a referral to relevant agencies so that children’s needs are considered holistically, to liaise with the senior mental health lead, to promote supportive engagement with parents and carers, to take the lead in promoting educational outcomes for children in need and those with a social worker, to liaise with the

LSB and the Local Authority on any deficiencies brought to the attention of the LSB and how these should be rectified without delay.

Be familiar with the guidance from the NSPCC about when to inform and involve the police in relation to concerns.

The DSL is responsible for keeping the Headteacher and relevant school leaders informed of concerns and progress of actions being taken in relation to child protection.

- **Information sharing and managing safeguarding records** – keeping appropriate records in accordance with this policy. They must ensure that records are confidential, secure, and up to date, in a separate record for each child, including a clear and comprehensive summary, detailing how the concern was followed up and resolved, with a note of actions, decisions and the outcome. They are also responsible for sharing information as required to safeguard children and transferring records and other relevant information to the new school within 5 days or in advance if necessary. They must make sure that these records are transferred confidentially to the new school or setting.
- **Raising Awareness** – ensuring each member of staff and volunteer understands the child protection policy which is reviewed at least annually, making it available publicly, ensuring staff and governors have access to relevant training and induction, promoting educational outcomes by sharing relevant information about children.
- **Training, knowledge and skills** – to undergo DSL training every two years (updating at least annually via bulletins etc) and to attend Prevent awareness training, in order to understand assessment and referral processes, to contribute effectively to child protection conferences including the importance of sharing information, to understand the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have on children and how to respond to this, to be alert to children with specific needs e.g. SEND, those with health conditions and young carers, to understand the unique risks associated with online safety.
They are responsible for ensuring others are trained appropriately following the CIT 3 Year Pathway.
- **Providing support to staff** – to help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters, to provide support in the referral process if required and to help them to understand that safeguarding and educational outcomes are linked.
- **Understanding the views of all children** – encouraging a culture of listening to all children (including those who are known to be disproportionately impacted by different forms of harm and abuse e.g. LGBTQ+ pupils, disabled children or girls) and taking account of their wishes and feelings in measures taken to protect them and understanding the difficulties children may have in approaching staff about their circumstances.
- **Holding and sharing information** – sharing with safeguarding partners, other agencies and professionals and transferring records between schools and colleges in accordance with data protection legislation, keeping detailed, accurate and secure written records and understanding the purpose of this
- **Raising awareness amongst staff** about the needs of children who have or who have had a social worker and the barriers that those children might experience in respect of attendance, engagement and achievement at schools or college.
- **Informing the LSB and Headteacher** of the number of children in their cohort who have or who have had a social worker and appropriate information is shared with teachers and staff on individual children's circumstances.

- **Keeping updated and aware** of national and local guidance regarding how to respond to incidences of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment.
- **Work in partnership** with external agencies
- **Along with the Designated Teacher**, maintain data for children who have looked after status (LAC/CiC) and for children who have been involved in the care system. The designated safeguarding lead will have details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head (VSH) in the relevant authority that looks after the child.
They should ensure that appropriate staff have access to 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.
- **Takes lead responsibility for online safety** and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place.

7.7 The Deputy DSL

Will support the DSL in all these responsibilities and will act for them in their absence. Therefore, they will be trained to the same level as the DSL to ensure they can competently carry out this role where necessary.

7.8 The Designated Teacher for LAC/CiC

Designated teachers have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

A previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable and all staff should have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe. When dealing with looked after children and previously looked after children, it is important that all agencies work together and prompt action is taken when necessary to safeguard these children, who are a particularly vulnerable group.

The school has identified a named individual as the Designated Teacher for looked after children (LAC/CiC) as stated in the roles list at the beginning of this policy.

Leaders in the school will be responsible for ensuring they have received the appropriate training to carry out their role effectively, following the CIT central policy for LAC/CiC pupils..

- The LAC/CiC lead will ensure that all LAC/CiC pupils will know the adult in school that will be the person who they can go to for support and help in school (this might not be the lead teacher).
- The Designated Teacher in conjunction with the DSL should maintain and analyse data for children who have looked after status and for children who have been involved in the care system.

They will maintain good links with the Virtual School Heads (VSH) to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children. The role of virtual school heads was extended in June 2021, to include a non-statutory responsibility for the strategic oversight of the educational attendance, attainment, and progress of children with a social worker. The VSH should identify and engage with key professionals, helping them to understand the role they have in improving outcomes for children. This should include Designated Safeguarding Leads, social workers, headteachers, governors, Special Educational Needs Co-ordinators, mental health leads, other local authority officers.

8 Responding to disclosure

8.1 Identifying Concerns

All members of staff, volunteers and governors will receive regular training to enable them to know how to identify pupils who may be being harmed and then how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, or where others raise concerns about them. School leaders will ensure and check regularly that all staff, volunteers and LSB members are familiar with procedures to be followed. There will also be checks done regularly by leaders and the central team that they are being followed appropriately and effectively.

Staff understand that abuse, neglect, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition, and that in most cases multiple issues will overlap with each other. Staff who regularly come into contact with children are aware of the DfE guidance [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#)

8.2 Staff will not investigate nor ask any leading questions but will, wherever possible, elicit enough information to pass on to the DSL in order that they can make an informed decision of what to do next.

8.3 The DSL will ensure that the child's wishes and feelings are considered when determining what action to take and what services to provide. Child Protection processes will operate with the best interests of the child at their core.

8.4 Staff will:

- listen to and take seriously any disclosure or information that a child may be at risk of harm.
- try to ensure that the person disclosing does not have to speak to another member of school staff.
- clarify the information.
- try to keep questions to a minimum and of an 'open' nature e.g., using TED technique – 'Tell me, explain to me, Describe to me....'
- try not to show signs of shock, horror, or surprise.
- try not to express feelings or judgements regarding any person alleged to have harmed the child.
- explain sensitively to the person that they have a responsibility to refer the information to the DSL, children need to know that staff may not be able to uphold confidentiality where there are concerns about their safety or someone else's.
- reassure and support the child as far as possible.

- explain that only those who ‘need to know’ will be told.
- explain what will happen next and who will be involved as appropriate.
- record details including date, what the child has said, in the child’s words on to the school’s safeguarding recording system and ensure that the DSL is made aware.
- record any visible signs, injuries, or bruises on a Body Map (see appendix 3)
- record the context and content of their involvement, distinguishing between fact, opinion, and hearsay.

8.5 Action by the DSL (or deputy DSL in their absence)

Following any information raising concern, the DSL will consider:

- any urgent medical needs of the child
- whether the child is subject to a child protection plan
- discussing the matter with other agencies involved with the child/family
- consulting with appropriate persons e.g., [Duty and Advice Team](#)
- the child ‘s wishes

Then decide:

To talk to parents, unless to do so may place a child at risk of significant harm, impede any police investigation and/or place the member of staff or others at risk.

Whether to make a [child protection referral](#) to Children’s Social Care-Duty and Advice Team because a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm and if this needs to be undertaken immediately

OR

Not to make a referral at this stage if further monitoring is necessary.

If it would be appropriate to undertake an assessment (e.g., Early Help Assessment - EHA)

8.6 All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented. All referrals to the Local Authority First Response Children’s Desk will be followed up in writing and these referrals will always be kept on file irrespective of the outcome.

8.7 Action following a child protection referral.

The DSL (or deputy DSL in their absence) will:

- make regular contact with the social worker involved to stay informed.
- wherever possible, contribute to the strategy discussion.
- provide a report for, attend, and contribute to any subsequent [child protection conference](#)
- if the child or children are made the subject of a child protection plan, contribute to the child protection plan, and attend core group meetings and review conferences.
- where possible, share all reports with parents prior to meetings and ensure that they understand the content.
- where in disagreement with a decision and concerns remain with the child firstly:
 - talk in the first instance to the social worker/customer service centre.
 - check the referral including all the relevant information and clearly document the concerns about the child.
 - finally follow the [professional resolution and escalation protocol](#) if the concern remains.

Where a child subject to a child protection plan moves from the school or goes missing, leaders immediately inform the social worker and/or Children's Social Care Customer Service Centre.

Where there is a child protection concern requiring immediate, same day, intervention from Children's Social Care, the First Response Children's Duty should be contacted by phone (contact the local authority Children's Services where the child lives). Written confirmation should be made within 24 hours on the Multi-Agency Referral Form to Children's Social Care. All other referrals should be made using the relevant local authority online form.

If the concern is about children using harmful sexual behaviour, also refer to the separate guidance from the local authority.

If it appears that urgent medical attention is required arrange for the child to be taken to hospital (normally this means calling an ambulance) accompanied by a member of staff who must inform medical staff that non-accidental injury is suspected. Parents must be informed that the child has been taken to hospital.

Exceptional circumstances: If it is feared that the child might be at immediate risk on leaving school, take advice from the First Response Professionals Consultation line (for instance about difficulties if the school day has ended, or on whether to contact the police). Remain with the child until the Social Worker takes responsibility. If in these circumstances a parent arrives to collect the child, the member of staff has no right to withhold the child, unless there are current legal restrictions in force (e.g. a restraining order). If there are clear signs of physical risk or threat, First Response Children's Duty should be updated, and the Police should be contacted immediately.

9 Records, Monitoring and Transfer

9.1 Records of a Child's Information

To keep children safe and provide appropriate care for them, we require accurate and up to date information about:

- names, contact details and relationship to the child of any persons with whom the child normally lives.
- names and contact details of all persons with parental responsibility (if different from above)
- emergency contact details (if different from above). We need to know that if the person(s) with parental responsibility is unable to collect their child, there is someone known to us who can collect the child and keep them safe until either the person(s) with parental responsibility is available or a more suitable arrangement is made. We need more than one emergency contact, so we have additional options to contact a responsible adult when there is a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.
- any relevant court order in place including those which affect any person's access to the child (e.g., Residence Order, Contact Order, Care Order, Injunctions etc.)
- if the child is or has been subject to a Child Protection Plan
- if the child is or has been subject to an Early Help Assessment (EHA) or Child in Need (CIN) processes

- if the child is a Looked After Child (LAC.CiC) or previously looked after
- name and contact details of the child's GP
- any other factors which may impact on the safety and welfare of the child.

The school will collate, store, and agree access to this information, ensuring all information held electronically is stored securely with due regard to meeting data protection and safeguarding requirements. Schools need to make sure this information is accurate. We encourage parents to keep us informed of any changes to the basic contact information that we hold at any time but in addition to this our school will check information for all children at least on an annual basis.

9.2 Records of concerns

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Leaders will maintain, keep and store records, where a concern about a child has been identified in accordance with statutory guidance in KCSiE 2023.

Accurate records of any incident or disclosure will be made as soon as practicable and will clearly distinguish between observation, fact, opinion, and hypothesis. All records will state who is providing the information, the date and time, information will be recorded in the child's words where possible, and a note made of the location and description of any injuries seen.

All staff are clear about the need to record, and report concerns about a child or children within the school. All staff will log their concerns on to CPoms ideally within 15 minutes of the concern being raised.

If an adult in school does not have a log-in access to CPoms, they will ensure that Records of concerns are written down on the paper-based form, signed, and dated and passed immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a Deputy). The 15 minute rule applies for paper based records as well.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for such records and for deciding at what point these records should be shared with other agencies (in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR principles).

9.3 Records relating to actual or alleged abuse or neglect

These are stored apart from normal pupil or staff records. Where information is stored in a separate place i.e. on a child's records there will be 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.

9.4 Child protection records are stored securely, with access confined to specific staff, e.g. the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and relevant deputies) and the Headteacher.

9.5 Child protection records are reviewed regularly by school leaders and by members of the central leadership team (including the Directors of Education and the Trust DSL) to check whether the management of records is effective and robust and whether any action or updating is needed. This includes monitoring patterns of complaints or concerns about any individuals and ensuring these are acted upon. A case file

chronology, summarising case activity and significant events in the child's life, helps to enable effective monitoring. Any actions taken are clearly indicated.

9.6 Where body maps are used – the guidance in this policy (Appendix 4) is adhered to.

9.7 Records should include:

- a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- a note of **any action** taken, decisions reached and the outcome

9.8 Transferring records

Leaders will follow the file transfer guidance contained in KCSiE 2023 and ensure when a child moves school/education provision their child protection/confidential file is sent securely to their new educational setting when the child starts/ leaves the school.

In accordance with KCSiE 2023 we will maintain information on cohorts of children who have been open to social care, have had a social worker or who are closed to social care and may have returned to the family home. This information will only be considered for sharing 'if appropriate' with the new school or provider in advance of the child leaving to allow for the new school to continue supporting the children who have had a social worker or been victims of abuse, including those who are currently receiving support through the 'Channel' programme.

Should a child subject to social care involvement transfer schools, college, or education provider we will ensure the child's child protection or confidential file move is transferred within 5 days as required by KCSiE 2023 page 163 and 164.

Safeguarding records will be transferred separately from other records and best practice is to pass these directly to a Designated Safeguarding Lead in the receiving school with any necessary discussion or explanation and to obtain a signed and dated record of the transfer. Where a child needs specific ongoing support, relevant information will be transferred prior to the child arriving at their new school. 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 Designated Safeguarding Lead and a photocopy kept until receipt is confirmed. Files requested by other agencies e.g. Police, are copied.

9.9 Alternative Provision

When this school places a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we will continue to be responsible for the safeguarding of that pupil and should be satisfied that the provider can meet the needs of the pupil.

Pupils who attend alternative education often have complex needs, it is important that leaders and designated safeguarding leads ensure pupils are fully supported at all times, and the alternative setting is aware of any additional risks of harm that they may be vulnerable to. Information sharing for pupils who receive education provision outside of a mainstream setting is vital to support them and ensure the learning environment where they are placed has all necessary information before they access the provision. The working together principles are key to keep the pupil safe and understanding the vulnerabilities needing to be supported. This should include up to date contact details for the professionals working with the pupil and family.

When a pupil is placed in an AP, we will obtain written confirmation from the alternative provision provider that appropriate safeguarding checks have been conducted on individuals working at the establishment, i.e., those checks that the school would otherwise perform in respect of its own staff.

In addition, in order to fulfil our duty to keep all our pupils safe, we will seek written reassurance from the provider that they have acceptable safeguarding practices in place including their response to concerns about a child, attendance and child absent and missing education procedures, appropriate information sharing procedures and an educational safeguarding programme for children.

When organising work placements, we will ensure that the placement provider has policies and procedures in place to safeguard children.

9.10 **Elective Home Education**

From September 2016 the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 were amended so that schools must inform their LA of all deletions from their admission register when a child is taken off roll. Where a parent/carer has expressed their intention to remove a child from school with a view to educating at home, the Headteacher and DSL work together to coordinate a meeting with parents/carers where possible. Ideally, this would be before a final decision has been made, to ensure the parents/carers have considered what is in the best interests of each child. This is particularly important where a child has special educational needs or a disability, and/or has a social worker, and/or is otherwise vulnerable. The leaders who manage this transfer from school to EHE will be familiar with the DfE guidance for local authorities on Elective home education sets out the role and responsibilities of LAs and their powers to engage with parents in relation to EHE.

9.11 **Low Level Concerns**

All staff should be aware of and understand the CIT Low Level Concerns policy. (see Appendix 3).

A low-level concern is a concern that a member of the school community has about an adult working in school – relating to their behaviour inside or outside of school, that does not meet the harm threshold that would require referral to the LADO. KCSiE 2023 tells us that the term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant. A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' - that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work and
- does not meet the harm threshold or is otherwise not serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

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

- being over friendly with children
- having favourites
- taking photographs of children on their mobile phone, contrary to school policy
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door, or
- humiliating children.

The CIT policy ensures that all low-level concerns are shared responsibly with the right person and recorded and dealt with appropriately.

At (enter name of school here) we will take this action to ensure that all these concerns are dealt with effectively to recognise, report and action these concerns, as well as protecting those working in or on behalf of our school from becoming the subject of potential false low-level concerns or misunderstandings.

At Bingham Primary School, we have a paper-based form that should be filled in and given to the headteacher. If the concern is about the headteacher, then it will be passed to the Director of Education for mainstream Primaries.

10 Support to pupils and school staff

Abuse or neglect of a child can happen by someone inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Young people may be abused in a family, an institutional or community setting by those known to them or by others (e.g., via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children. Sometimes they tell us about abuse, sometimes they do not.

Abuse is categorised in [Working Together to Safeguard children \(2018\)](#) into four areas; Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse, Physical Abuse and Neglect. Further information can be found in Appendix 8.

Children also face risks within several safeguarding situations, these are detailed in Appendix 2. In our school, we ensure that staff training focuses on the situations that are relevant to our children in our school environment, recognising also that children are part of a wider community and that a 'it may happen here' culture allows early intervention. We also ensure that children themselves develop skills in recognising risks and keeping themselves and others safe within these situations.

We recognise that children may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. For example, children may feel embarrassed, humiliated, or being threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability and/or sexual orientation or language barriers.

We recognise that children who are abused or who witness violence may find it difficult to develop a positive sense of self-worth. They may feel helplessness, humiliation, and some sense of blame. The school may be the only stable, secure, and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. When at school their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may be withdrawn. This should not prevent staff from having a professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL if they have concerns about a child. It is also important that staff determine how best to build trusted relationships with children and young people which facilitate communication. We also recognise that there are children who are more vulnerable than others, which include children with special educational needs and or disabilities.

*All staff including volunteers are advised to maintain the attitude of **'it could happen here'** where safeguarding is a concern, and when concerned about the welfare of the child should always act in the **best** interests of the child.*

10.2 Support to vulnerable pupils (including those with SEND, a disability or about whom there are mental health concerns)

All staff in our school will be trained to be aware that children with disabilities, SEND and/or mental health issues are more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) and other safeguarding risks than other children

and may not always show outward signs and may have communications barriers and difficulties in reporting challenges.

Additionally, children who are abused or who witness violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and view their lives in a positive way and that this is likely to adversely impact their mental health and emotional well-being.

Children may be vulnerable because, for instance, they have needed an allocated social worker, have a disability, are in care, a care-leaver or previously looked after, or are experiencing some form of neglect. It is therefore important that staff recognise that mental health concerns can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Staff 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.

For such children school may be one of the few stable, secure and predictable components of their lives. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action will be taken, following this policy and speaking to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy.

10.3 Our school seeks to remove any barriers that may exist in being able to recognise abuse or neglect in pupils with Special Educational Needs, disabilities, or physical health issues. These barriers include: -

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's condition without further exploration.
- these children being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children.
- the potential for children with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs.
- communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges.
- cognitive understanding – being unable to understand the difference between fact and fiction in online content and then repeating the content/behaviours in schools or colleges or the consequences of doing so.

We will seek to provide such children with the necessary support to build their self-esteem and confidence, helping them to secure the very best educational outcomes they are able to achieve. The context in which safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours occur, whether in school or within or outside the home (including online), will be considered by staff, particularly the DSL and Deputy DSLs. Any associated threats or risks will be included in assessments and relevant information included in referrals to Children's Social Care.

General indicators of abuse and neglect (from Part 1 of the statutory guidance) are also included in Appendix 8 of this policy and further information about specific forms of abuse are contained within Appendix B of the statutory guidance, “Keeping Children Safe in Education”.

10.4 **Child on child abuse**

At Bingham Primary School we recognise that children sometimes display harmful behaviour themselves and that young people are at risk from harm not only from adults but from other children. We are also aware that even if there are no reports, it may still be happening.

Abuse between children is categorised as child-on-child abuse.

Incidents or allegations will be referred on for appropriate support and intervention. Such abuse is unacceptable and will not be tolerated at all or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”.

Child on child abuse includes, but is not limited to:

- physical and sexual abuse
all forms of bullying, physical violence (e.g., hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, etc).
- sexual harassment and violence
This abuse could for example include sexual violence and sexual harassment, “up-skirting”, initiation/hazing type violence,
- emotional harm
- on and offline bullying
- teenage relationship abuse
abuse in intimate relationships between peers, consensual and non-consensual sharing of indecent images, causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent and This may be experienced by both boys and girls, however, girls are more likely to be the victims and boys’ perpetrators.

It can even include grooming children for sexual and criminal exploitation.

Some pupils may be more at risk of harm from specific issues such as sexual violence, homophobic, biphobic or transphobic bullying or racial discrimination. Homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia are not phobias, they are not fears; they are forms of discrimination of or hate towards LGBTQ+ people or those perceived to be LGBTQ+ and they will not be tolerated.

We will therefore take positive action to create a culture of support and to ensure that girls and vulnerable groups such as LGBTQ+ and pupils from ethnic minority backgrounds feel confident to bring forward any concerns and have a safe space to talk to trusted staff about their experiences.

There are different school and local authority or Safeguarding Children Partnership guidance and policies which detail the school’s procedures to address and minimise these concerns including;

1. Pupil Behaviour Policy
2. Anti-bullying Policy
3. The CIT Child-on-Child Abuse Policy (see Appendix 9)

4. E-safety/Online safety Policy

5. DfE guidance Part 5 of “Keeping Children Safe in Education”.

All children will be encouraged to report to a trusted adult in school all incidents of child-on-child abuse wherever it may have happened and will be taught about alternative ways of doing this both in school and elsewhere e.g. via a “worry box” or online form. They will always be taken seriously and never given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting their concern or made to feel ashamed. It is recognised that even where no reports are received, this does not mean that such abuse is not taking place. It could just be that it has not been reported. Where an incident has occurred or specific risks are identified, the details will be added to a safeguarding or behaviour record for the children concerned and a thorough investigation conducted by the DSL, where appropriate.

A written risk assessment will be undertaken by the DSL to minimise the risk of further harm and to ensure the safety of all staff and pupils. Parents or carers of the children involved will be informed as soon as it is appropriate to do so. Support plans will be written, and help offered, by different adults in school (to avoid a possible conflict of interest), to the alleged victim, the child or young person accused and any other children involved.

A referral to any relevant outside agency will be made e.g., Police or Social Care. Detailed guidance and procedures are included in the linked guidance and school policies listed above.

The following steps will be taken to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse:

- Staff training to ensure an understanding of what it is and how to recognise signs.
- Promotion of a supportive environment by teaching about acceptable and unacceptable behaviours (including online) in both assemblies and the wider curriculum e.g. RSHE
- Clear procedures put in place to govern the use of mobile phones in school Where children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phone networks (i.e., 3G, 4G and 5G). This access means some children, whilst at school sexually harass, bully, and control others via their mobile and smart technology, share indecent images consensually and non-consensually (often via large chat groups) and view and share pornography and other harmful content.
- Appropriate staff supervision of pupils and identifying locations around the school site that are less visible and may present more risk to pupils.
- Pupil surveys to assess whether pupils feel safe, and if there are any places in school that they do not feel safe.

10.5 **Online safety** – We recognise that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues and that children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.

The DSL takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place).⁷ Leaders in school, supported by the ICT lead at the Trust will ensure the school meets the government standards for filtering and monitoring digital content and

access: [Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) and [Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring - UK Safer Internet Centre.](#)

Leaders ensure that staff in school receive training on the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.

Some children may use mobile and smart technology, whilst at school and outside of school, to sexually harass their peers, share indecent images (consensually and non-consensually) and view and share pornography and other harmful content. Many children have unrestricted access to the internet via their mobile phones and our online safety policy describes the rules governing their use in school.

We aim for staff to be trained to be aware to respond to incidents which may involve one or more of the four areas of risk – content, contact, conduct and commerce.

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, and extremism.
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: child to child pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- **conduct:** online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying, and
- **commerce:** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If you feel your pupils, students or staff are at risk, please report it to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>)

Online safety is a consideration running through the planning and implementation of all relevant policies and procedures. Staff will always respond if informed that children have been involved in sharing indecent images. The DfE guidance “Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people” (Dec 2020) will be used to guide the school’s response on a case-by-case basis.

The key points for staff and volunteers (not including the DSL) being: -

- Report immediately to the DSL
- Do not view, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery, or ask a child to share or download.
- If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has showed it to you before you could ask them not to), report this to the DSL (or equivalent) and seek support.
- Do not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it. Leave this for the DSL if needed.
- Do not ask the child/children or young person(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery. This is the responsibility of the DSL (or equivalent).
- Do not share information about the incident with other members of staff, the young person(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.

- Do not say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.
- Do explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will receive support and help from the DSL (or equivalent).

Leaders and the LSB will ensure they do 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, the LSB will ensure their school or college has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place and regularly review their effectiveness.

They will check as part of their assurances to the trust Board that the leadership team and relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the provisions in place and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified.

10.6 Extremism and Radicalisation

This school takes seriously its duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The school risk assessment for understanding any localised or contextual concerns in relation to extremism and radicalisation will be regularly reviewed and updated.

All staff will undergo training as part of the CIT pathway to recognise the signs that children are accessing information from extreme ideologies and as a result might be susceptible to radicalisation using guidance from the Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales

All staff know what to do if extremism or radicalisation in any form is suspected and the DSL knows the local procedures for making a referral.

8.5 Sexual violence and sexual harassment –

At Bingham Primary School we aim to create a school culture that makes clear that there is a zero-tolerance approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment and that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated,

Sexual violence refers to sexual offences as described under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 including rape and sexual assault. Sexual harassment is 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline and may include sexual name-calling, taunting or "jokes" and physical behaviour, for example, deliberately brushing against someone or interfering with clothes.

'Up skirting' is also a criminal offence (under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019) and typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without them knowing, to obtain sexual gratification or to cause humiliation, distress or alarm (anyone of any gender can be a victim).

Evidence shows that girls, children with SEND and LGBTQ+ children are more likely to be the victims of sexual violence and harassment and boys are more likely to be the perpetrators. We will take positive action to create a safe and supportive culture in school, recognising the disproportionate vulnerability of these groups so that all pupils feel supported and have a safe space to speak openly with trusted adults if they wish to do so.

All staff will be aware that sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between children of any gender.

Responding to an incident

- School will follow the DfE guidance on ‘Child-on child sexual violence and sexual harassment’ in Part 5 of “Keeping children safe in education”.
- Relevant staff will liaise with the police, social care and parents as appropriate.
- Support will be offered to both the alleged victim(s) and child(ren) accused. Parents will be included in discussions about the format that this support will take.
- Planned PSHE and Relationships, Sex and Health Education will include personal privacy, respect and consent so that children will have a better understanding of how to behave towards their peers including online. This will be taught alongside other safeguarding issues as set out in the DfE statutory guidance “Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education”. This will be appropriate to pupils’ age and stage of development. It will also be underpinned by the school’s behaviour policy and pastoral support system.

10.7 Children who are missing and absent from education–

Children who go missing from education as well as those who are absent for extended periods of time, can indicate a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect such as 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, ‘honour’-based abuse, or risk of forced marriage.

We believe that early intervention is essential to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future.

Our school annual safeguarding training and ongoing support for staff will ensure they are aware of our unauthorised absence procedures and children missing from education procedures.

Attendance for all pupils as well as vulnerable groups, pupils who are persistently absent at 10% and those vulnerable of being persistently absent, will be tracked and checked weekly. Information will be shared with senior leaders and analysed to show whether actions taken are making an impact on attendance.

Our school recognises the entitlement that all children have to education and will work closely with the local authority Inclusion Service to share information about pupils who may be missing out on full time education or who go missing from education.

The local authority will also be informed where children are to be removed from the school register a) to be educated outside the school system; b) for medical reasons; c) because they have ceased to attend; d) because they are in custody; e) because they have been permanently excluded.

It is the school's duty to notify the local authority of any children who are absent from education for prolonged periods and/or on repeat occasions and cannot be found at the known place of residence.

We also recognise that when children go missing this could be a sign that they may have been targeted by perpetrators of Child Sexual Exploitation and/or drug related criminals (County Lines). Children may also be groomed into participating in other forms of criminal exploitation including cybercrime, serious violence, and violent crime. Children who attend an alternative education provision (AP) or have an agreed reduced timetable are more likely to be vulnerable to these forms of exploitation.

10.7 **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)**

These are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity.

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

In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator.

CSE and CCE can affect both males and females and can include children who have been moved (trafficked) for the purpose of exploitation. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organized abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted - exploitation, as well as being physical, can be facilitated and/or take place online.

CSE can include 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to sex but they may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point or are targeted by criminals involved in the illegal supply of drugs (County Lines) and serious violent crime.

'County Lines' involves drug networks or individuals exploiting children and young people into carrying drugs and money between cities, towns and villages.

Serious violent crime can be associated with this form of criminal activity together with child sexual exploitation.

Children may also be exploited into committing cybercrime or money laundering offences and organized criminal groups or individuals may exploit children and young people with enhanced computer skills to access digital networks and/or data for criminal and financial gain.

Children with bank accounts may be persuaded to allow criminals to use their banking facilities to launder money.

CCE can also involve working in cannabis factories, shoplifting or pickpocketing and may involve coercing children to commit vehicle crime or serious violence towards others.

It is important to note that the experience of girls can be very different to that of boys but girls are also at risk.

Criminal exploitation of children is a form of harm that can affect children in both a physical environment and online.

Staff training includes raising awareness of these issues and any concerns are passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead who will make a risk assessment and refer to Local Authority First Response Children's Duty if appropriate.

10.8 **Serious violence**

This is associated with several risk indicators in children including increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, signs of assault or unexplained injuries.

Staff will be made aware of these and of the other risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, including, being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending such as theft or robbery. Staff

training will raise awareness of these risks and any concerns will be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead to co-ordinate a safeguarding response.

10.9 So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse

This encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the so-called “honour” of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (see appendix 7), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

All forms of so-called Honour Based Abuse are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and concerns will be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead for onward referral as required.

10.10 Modern slavery and human trafficking

This can take on many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs. Children may be trafficked into the UK from abroad or moved around the country. Staff need to be aware of indicators which include, but not limited to, neglect, isolation, poor living conditions, having few personal belongings and a lack of trust and reluctance to seek help. Staff will refer any concerns to the DSL without delay who will act and also refer victims to the National Referral Mechanism (www.gov.uk).

10.12 Extra Familial Harm

Leaders will continually strive to ensure our school is a place of protection and where children can share concerns and seek support.

All staff will be aware that safeguarding incidents and or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the schools or college and can occur between children outside of these environments, known as extra-familial harm. These might include a variety of different forms and children can be susceptible to, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, sexual abuse, serious youth violence and county lines.

Also, the school needs to be aware of trends related to harmful online challenges and hoaxes and ensure sharing of information with parents and carers about children’s access to online sites when away from school and how to protect and mitigate against harmful behaviours and challenges.

10.13 Private fostering arrangements

Where a child under 16 (or 18 with a disability) is living with someone who is not their family or a close relative for 28 days or more, staff inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead so that a referral to Children’s Social Care for a safety check, can be made. (A close relative includes stepparent, grandparents, uncle, aunt or sibling).

10.13 Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic

abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). Seeing domestic abuse constitutes domestic abuse. All forms of DV can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn. Staff will refer concerns to the DSL.

CIT has a Staff Domestic Abuse Policy which supports adults in school who are victims of abuse. Leaders will ensure this is accessible to all adults in school.

10.14 Complaints

Complaints or concerns raised by parents or pupils will be taken seriously and followed up in accordance with the school's complaints process.

10.15 Support for Staff

As part of their duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people staff may hear information, either from the child/young person as part of a disclosure or from another adult, that will be upsetting.

Where a member of staff is distressed as a result of dealing with a child protection concern, he/she should in the first instance speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead about the support they require. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will seek to arrange the necessary support.

11 Training

11.2 Trust Board and LSB

The Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure arrangements for all Trustees to receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction. This training will focus on their strategic role and not on operational procedures and will ensure they are equipped with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves as a 'critical friend' that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in school are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. This will include safeguarding being embedded into the culture and daily life of the school. This training will focus on their strategic role and not on operational procedures.

It is the responsibility of the school to ensure that all members of the LSB will receive the appropriate safeguarding training on induction. The Trust will set this as part of the CIT 3-year pathway to ensure they are equipped to do the strategic role of challenging leaders in school to ensure safeguarding for all children is robust and effective.

11.3 Leaders

All headteachers and senior leaders will have annual safeguarding training and follow the CIT 3-year training pathway as set out in the CIT Safeguarding Handbook.

The DSL and the DDSL are trained to the same standard to ensure that the DDSL can adequately discharge the responsibility of the DSL in their absence.

Any leader who undertakes the training of others will themselves have the appropriate training before they deliver safeguarding training to others.

11.4 Teachers and staff

School leaders and the LSB will ensure that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction.

Safeguarding training will be updated as set out in the CIT 3-year pathway.

Induction and training will be in line with the relevant local authority recommendations. All staff will receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, including online safety (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) including from the CIT monthly safeguarding bulletin. School leaders will ensure all staff have access to the local authority and Trust updates on a specific bulletin board easily accessible in the school.

11.5 Volunteers

All volunteers will receive the CIT recommended safeguarding training before they work with children. They will be expected to know the same safeguarding information as other adults working in the school. They will need to be able to access the safeguarding notice board.

12 Working with parents/carers

Our school recognises that the child's welfare is paramount, and that good child protection and safeguarding practice and outcomes rely on a positive, open, and honest working partnership with parents. All leaders, LSB and staff in school are committed to working with parents positively, openly, and honestly.

We will always aim to ensure that all parents are treated with respect, dignity, and courtesy. We respect parents' rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission, or it is necessary to do so in order to protect a child. We make safeguarding information available in a variety of formats, e.g., for families with English as an additional language (EAL) etc.

We always aim for our policies and procedures to be clear, and easy to understand for staff, pupils, students, parents, and carers.

We aim for all our systems to be in place and well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for not only children but also worried parents to confidently report, any form of abuse or neglect, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback.

Whilst we may, on a rare occasion, need to make referrals without consultation with parents and carers, we will make every effort to maintain a positive working relationship with them whilst fulfilling our duties to protect any child.

All our safeguarding policies and procedures including the complaints and whistleblowing policies are available for parents and carers on our website.

Staff who have responsibility for safeguarding in school are shown on the website as well as on posters in the entrance of the school.

12.1 Our school will:

- Ensure that parents/carers understand the responsibility placed on the school and staff for child protection by setting out its obligations on the website. All CIT schools will operate a '*one click to safeguarding*' policy on their websites where this information can easily be accessible from the home page of any website.
- Share with parents/carers any concerns we may have about their child unless to do so may place a child at risk of harm.
- Ensure that if parents/carers have any concerns about their child's welfare, they can raise this with the child's teachers or with the Head teacher.
- Make sure that if a parent feels that their concerns are not being addressed, they can follow the school complaints procedure which is outlined in the school complaints policy found on the website. Any serious safeguarding concerns can be reported directly to the relevant local authority Customer Services centre – as anyone can report a concern directly. The numbers for this service are on the contacts page of this policy.
- Share information with parents and carers about where to get help and support so they can protect their children at home. This includes helping with online safety understanding – especially in relation to online challenges and hoaxes.
- Undertake appropriate discussion with parents/carers and seek necessary consent prior to involvement of Children & Family Services (Children's Social Care) or another agency, unless to do so would place the child at risk of harm or compromise an investigation.
- Maintain regular contact with parents in the event of any remote learning, communications should be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online including what systems school use to filter and monitor online use. We are aware it is important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and be clear who from the school their child is going to be interacting with online.
- Make every effort to engage and work with parents in planning for vulnerable children for instance through drawing up individual behaviour plans for more vulnerable children to ensure positive and proactive behaviour support, to reduce the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force.
- endeavour always to preserve the privacy, dignity and right to confidentiality of the child and parents. The DSL will determine which members of staff need to know personal information and what they need to know for the purpose of supporting and protecting the child.

12.2 Early Help

Where Early Help intervention is required because the school has assessed that parents and carers need support, but the need does not require referral to statutory services, we firmly believe that multi-agency early help will work best when placed alongside our school policies, preventative education and engagement with parents and carers.

We will always aim to work with parents to identify and provide support as soon as a problem emerges.

13 Safer Working Practice

Parents need to be confident that the environment they send their children to daily is safe and secure. Children also need to know that school is a protective environment where their health and wellbeing is a priority.

Following the [Guidance for Safer Working Practice for those Adults who work with children and young people](#) **all staff** in our school:

- Are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions.
- Work in an open and transparent way.
- Work with other colleagues, where possible, in situations open to question.
- Discuss and/or take advice from school management over any incident which may give rise to concern.
- Record any incidents or decisions made.
- Apply the same professional standards regardless of gender, sexuality, or disability.
- Comply and are aware of the confidentiality policy.
- Are aware that breaches of the law and other professional guidelines could result in criminal or disciplinary action being taken against them.

If our staff have any concerns about the conduct of another member of staff, they will report these to the head teacher.

If staff members have concerns about the head teacher, these will be reported to the relevant Director of Education (D of E).

The Head teacher or D of E will then consider if the concerns need to be reported to the LADO.

Any concerns relating to the central team or CIT leadership should be reported to the Trust Safeguarding Lead (TSL) or the Safeguarding Trustee. Staff can find details of the contacts for these roles in the CIT Safeguarding Handbook

14 Other Relevant Policies

14.1 The Trust board and the LSB's statutory responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of children goes beyond simply child protection. The duty is to ensure that safeguarding permeates all activity and functions. This policy therefore complements and supports a range of other policies, for instance:

- Pupil Behaviour Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct and Staff Handbook ("Guidance for Safer working practice") CIT Trust policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy – CIT Trust policy
- Racist incidents – identified on CPoms under child-on-child abuse
- Anti-Bullying (including Cyberbullying)
- Physical Interventions/Restraint (DfE Guidance "Use of Reasonable Force" and "Screening, searching and confiscation")
- Special Educational Needs and Disability – school policy
- Educational Visits Coordinator Policy – CIT Trust Policy
- Allegations of Abuse against Staff – CIT Trust Policy
- Complaints Policy – CIT Trust Policy
- Looked After Children/Child in Care Policy – CIT Trust policy
- Work experience and extended work placements

- First Aid Statement and Policy – CIT Trust policy
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions – CIT Trust policy
- Health and Safety Policy – CIT Trust policy
- Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education – school policy
- Site Security – school policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy – CIT Trust Policy (the school needs its own equality objectives)
- Toileting/Intimate care
- Online safety
- Whistleblowing Policy – CIT Trust policy
- Extended school activities

The above list is not exhaustive but when undertaking development or planning of any kind the school will consider the implications for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

15 Recruitment and Selection of Staff (also see the Safer Recruitment policy)

- 15.1 The school will always follow the CIT Safer Recruitment Policy
This policy has been created with due regard to all relevant legislation including, but not limited to, the following:
- Children Act 1989
 - Children Act 2004
 - Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
 - The Education (Trust Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
 - Sexual Offences Act 2003
 - The Trust Staffing (England) Regulations 2009
 - Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974
 - Education and Skills Act 2008
 - Data Protection Act 2018
 - The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
 - Education Act 2002
 - Equality Act 2010 1.2

This policy has due regard to guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- DfE 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023
- DfE 'Staffing and employment advice for Trusts'
- DfE 'Governance handbook' • DfE 'Guidance for full opening: Trusts'
- DfE 'Changes to checks for EU sanctions on EEA teachers from 1 January 2021'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following Trust policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy (individual schools)
- Records Management Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Acceptable Use of the Internet & IT Systems Policy

- 15.2 The school will provide all the relevant information in references for a member of staff about whom there have been safeguarding concerns i.e., about child protection / inappropriate conduct. Cases in which the conclusion of an allegation has been unsubstantiated, unfounded, false, or malicious will not be included in employer references. A history of repeated safeguarding concerns or allegations which have all been found to be unsubstantiated, malicious etc. will also not be included in a reference.
- 15.3 The school has an open safeguarding ethos regularly addressing safeguarding responsibilities during staff meetings and fostering an ongoing culture of vigilance. All new staff and volunteers receive a safeguarding induction and are briefed on the code of conduct for adults working with children. All new staff and volunteers will receive copies of the relevant safeguarding policies and expectations before they start their role in school.
- 15.4 In line with statutory requirements, every recruitment process for school staff will have at least one member (leader, teacher or LSB member) who has undertaken safer recruitment training.
- 15.5 Staff and volunteers who provide early years or later years childcare and any managers of such childcare are covered by the disqualification regulations of the Childcare Act 2006 and are required to declare relevant information - see statutory guidance: Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (last updated August 2018).

16 Organisations or Individuals using school premises.

We are aware that our school premises might from time to time be used by individuals or organisations outside of the usual school hours for different purposes. This includes Limetrees – our wraparound childcare before and after school.

If our school is used by any external organisation, we might as a result receive an allegation relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation was using their school premises for the purposes of running activities for children.

As with any safeguarding allegation, we will ensure that we follow our school and Trust safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO.

17 Appendices

APPENDIX 1 Local Authority Safeguarding Procedures – Nottinghamshire

Welcome to the latest online version of safeguarding children procedures for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Partnerships.

Please use the four buttons below to link to the information you require:

- **Core Safeguarding Procedures** will take you to the key section of the manual for guidance concerning the investigation and assessment of child abuse;
- **Safeguarding Guidance** links directly to the part of the manual where more specific and detailed information about how to respond to different types of abuse is explained;
- **Additional Resources** were formerly known as Local resources and contains links to local practice guidance, templates and tools which will be of assistance in working with children and families;
- **Report a Concern** remains as a shortcut to direct anyone to the appropriate place to raise concerns about a child being harmed or ill-treated.

Please follow the link below to access the full manual for the Interagency procedures for Nottinghamshire.

This manual identifies how the partnership operates, who is involved and

[Welcome to the Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures \(proceduresonline.com\)](http://proceduresonline.com)

1. Introduction

Anyone who has concerns about a child's welfare can make a referral to the local authority Children's Social Care. Referrals can come from the child themselves, practitioners such as teachers, early year's providers, the police, probation service, GPs, medical and nursing staff, health visitors as well as family members and members of the public.

Contacts from practitioners to Children's Social Care services usually fall in to three categories:

- Requests for information from Children's Social Care;
- Provision of information such as notifications about a child or their family;
- Requests, for services for a child, which will be in the form of a referral.

Local authority Children's Social Care has the responsibility to clarify with the referrer the nature of the concerns and how and why they have arisen.

The local Threshold documents clarify the criteria for making and receiving referrals

In Nottingham City, this is the Family Support Strategy and Pathway, which can be accessed here: [Family Support Pathway](#).

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In Nottinghamshire, this is the Pathway to Provision, which can be accessed here: [Pathway to Provision](#).

If the referral meets the threshold for children's social care services, the child must be seen as soon as possible following a referral and the child's needs and safety should remain paramount at all times.

2. The Duty to Refer

All practitioners have a responsibility to refer a child to children's social care under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 if they believe or suspect that the child:

- Has suffered significant harm;
- Is likely to suffer significant harm;
- Has a disability, developmental and welfare needs which are likely only to be met through provision of family support services (with agreement of the child's parent) under the Children Act 1989;
- Is a Child in Need whose development would be likely to be impaired without provision of services.

When practitioners make a referral to children's social care, they should include any pre-existing assessments and information about services which are or have been provided such as an early help assessment in respect of the child. Any information they have about the child's developmental needs, the capacity of their parents and carers to meet these within the context of their wider family and environment should also be provided as a part of the referral information.

The referrer must always have the opportunity to discuss their concerns with a qualified social worker.

Where a child or young person is admitted to a mental health facility, practitioners should consider whether a referral to local authority children's social care is necessary.

3. Making a Referral

All new referrals should be made to the appropriate local authority contact point as detailed in the links below, following the guidance provided. Referrals on open cases should be made to the child's allocated social worker (or in their absence their manager or the duty social worker).

In Nottingham City, referrals should be made using [Children and Families Direct](#).

In Nottinghamshire, referrals should be made to the [MASH \(Nottinghamshire Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub\)](#).

All referrals from practitioners should be confirmed in writing, by the referrer, within 24 hours. If the referrer has not received an acknowledgement within three working days, they should contact children's social care again.

A decision must be made by a qualified social worker supported by line manager within **one working day** about the type of response that is required

4. Receiving a Referral

The social worker will discuss the concerns with the referrer and considered any previous records in relation to the child and family in their agency. The social worker will establish:

- The nature of the concerns;
- How and why they have arisen;
- The child's views, if known;
- What the child's and the family's needs appear to be;
- Whether the family are aware of the referral and whether they are in agreement with it or not;
- Whether the concern involves abuse or neglect; and

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- Whether there is any need for any urgent action to protect the child or any other children in the household or community.

A decision to discuss the referral with other organisations without parental knowledge should be authorised by a children's social care manager, and the reasons recorded.

This checking and information gathering stage must involve an immediate assessment of any concerns about either the child's health and development, or actual and/or potential harm, which justify further enquiries, assessments and / or interventions.

Interviews with the child, if appropriate, should take place in a safe environment. All interviews with the child and family members should be undertaken in their preferred language and where appropriate for some people by using non-verbal communication methods.

The children's social care manager should be informed by a social worker of any referrals where there is reasonable cause to consider Section 47 Enquiries and authorise the decision to initiate action. If the child and / or family are known to other agencies or the facts clearly indicate that a Section 47 Enquiry is required, children's social care should initiate a strategy meeting/discussion immediately, and together with other agencies determine how to proceed.

The police must be informed at the earliest opportunity if a crime may have been committed. The police should assist other agencies to carry out their responsibilities, where there are concerns about the child's welfare, whether or not a crime has been committed.

5. Referral Outcome

At the end of the referral discussion, the referrer and children's social care should be clear about the proposed action, who will be taking it, timescales and whether no further action will be taken.

Referral outcomes about a child, where there may be concerns, typically fall in to four categories and pathways:

- No further action, which may include information to signpost to other services;
- Early help - referrals for intervention and prevention services;
- Child in Need services - assessment to be undertaken by Children's Social Care (Section 17 CA 1989);
- Child Protection services – assessment and child protection enquiries to be undertaken by Children's Social Care (Section 47 CA 1989) with active involvement of other agencies such as the police.

Whatever the outcome of a referral, it should have been assessed by a qualified social worker and a decision should have been made by the relevant line manager within the time scale of **one working day** about what should happen next. The children's social care manager must approve the outcome of the referral and ensure that a record has been commenced and/or updated.

The social worker should inform, in writing, all the relevant agencies and the child, if appropriate, and family of their decisions and, if the child is a Child in Need, of the plan for providing support.

In the case of referrals from members of the public, feedback must be consistent with the rights to confidentiality of the child and their family.

Where a referring professional disagrees with the children's social care response to their referral, they have a duty to escalate their concerns as outlined in [Resolving Professional Disagreements \(Escalation\) Procedure](#).

The child and parents should be routinely informed about local procedures for raising complaints, if they wish to, and local advocacy services.

For guidance on the principles underpinning assessment of children see [Assessment Procedure](#).

3. Statutory Duties

Community Inclusive Trust – **Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy**

All organisations and agencies that work with children share an obligation to safeguard and promote their welfare. For many organisations, this commitment is underpinned by specific statutory duties.

Local authorities with responsibilities for children's social care have a number of specific duties to organise and plan services for children. Where a child is suspected of, or likely to be, suffering significant harm children's social care will work in conjunction with the police and other organisations to undertake an enquiry under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989.

Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places a duty on:

- Local authorities and district councils that provide children's and other types of services, including children's and adult social care services, public health, housing, sport, culture and leisure services, licensing authorities and youth services;
- NHS organisations and agencies and the independent sector, including NHS England and Integrated Care Boards, NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts and General Practitioners;
- The police, including police and crime commissioners and the chief officer of each police force in England and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime in London;
- The British Transport Police;
- The National Probation Service;
- Governors/Directors of Prisons and Young Offender Institutions (YOIs);
- Directors of Secure Training Centres (STCs);
- Principals of Secure Colleges;
- Youth Offending Teams/Services (YOTs).

to ensure that their functions are discharged with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. This includes services that they contract out and commission, as well as those that they provide directly.

Local authorities also have duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in relation to its functions under **Section 175 of the Education Act 2002**.

Statutory Guidance about these education duties is contained in **Keeping Children Safe in Education**.

The governing bodies, management committees or proprietors of the following schools have duties in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils:

- Maintained schools (including maintained nursery schools), further education colleges and sixth form colleges, and pupil referral units; Further Education and Higher Education Act 1992. Section 175, Education Act 2002 – for management committees of pupil referral units, this is by virtue of regulation 3 and paragraph 19A of Schedule 1 to the Education (Pupil Referral Units) (Application of Enactments) (England) Regulations 2007;
- Independent schools (including academy schools, free schools and alternative provision academies) Under the Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2014; and
- Non-maintained special schools. Under the Education (Non-Maintained Special Schools) (England) Regulations 2011.

In addition, boarding schools, residential special schools and FE Institutions that provide accommodation for pupils under 18 must have regard to the relevant **National Minimum Standards** for their establishment.

The responsibility of the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), as set out in the **Children Act 1989**, is to safeguard and promote the welfare of individual children who are the subject of family court proceedings. It achieves this by providing independent social work advice to the court.

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Cafcass also has a duty under section 12(1) of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children involved in family proceedings in which their welfare is, or may be, in question.

Local authorities have the statutory responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the children of service families in the UK. When service families or civilians working with the armed forces are based overseas the responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of their children is vested in the Ministry of Defence.

4. Organisational Arrangements to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children

Organisations, agencies and individuals covered by Section 11 duties should have in place arrangements that reflect the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children including duties:

- A clear line of accountability for the commissioning and/or provision of services designed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children;
- A senior board level lead with the required knowledge, skills and expertise or sufficiently qualified and experienced to take leadership responsibility for the organisation's safeguarding arrangements;
- A culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, both in individual decisions and the development of services;
- Clear whistleblowing procedures, which reflect the principles in Sir Robert Francis's Freedom to Speak Up review and are suitably referenced in staff training and codes of conduct, and a culture that enables issues about safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children to be addressed;
- Clear escalation policies for staff to follow when their child safeguarding concerns are not being addressed within their organisation or by other agencies;
- Arrangements which set out clearly the processes for sharing information, with other professionals and with safeguarding partners;
- A designated professional lead (or, for health commissioning and health provider organisations, designated and named professionals) for child safeguarding. Their role is to support other professionals in their agencies to recognise the needs of children, including protection from possible abuse or neglect. Designated professional roles should always be explicitly defined in job descriptions. Professionals should be given sufficient time, funding, supervision and support to fulfil their child welfare and safeguarding responsibilities effectively;
- Safe recruitment practices for individuals whom the organisation will permit to work regularly with children, including policies on when to obtain a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check;
- Appropriate supervision and support for staff, including undertaking safeguarding training;
- Creating a culture of safety, equality and protection within the services they provide.

In addition:

- Employers are responsible for ensuring that their staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and creating an environment where staff feel able to raise concerns and feel supported in their safeguarding role;
- Staff should be given a mandatory induction, which includes familiarisation with child protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if anyone has any concerns about a child's safety or welfare;
- All professionals should have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they have knowledge, skills and expertise that improve over time.

5. People in Positions of Trust

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Organisations and agencies working with children and families should have clear policies for dealing with allegations against people who work with children. Such policies should make a clear distinction between an allegation, a concern about the quality of care or practice or a complaint.

- An allegation may relate to a person who works with children who 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 they 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.
- County level and unitary local authorities should ensure that allegations against people who work with children are not dealt with in isolation. Any action necessary to address corresponding welfare concerns in relation to the child or children involved should be taken without delay and in a coordinated manner. Local authorities should, in addition, have designated a particular officer, or team of officers (either as part of multi-agency arrangements or otherwise), to be involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children. Any such officer, or team of officers, should be sufficiently qualified and experienced to be able to fulfil this role effectively, for example qualified social workers. Any new appointments to such a role, other than current or former designated officers moving between local authorities, should be qualified social workers. Arrangements should be put in place to ensure that any allegations about those who work with children are passed to the designated officer, or team of officers, without delay;
- Local authorities should put in place arrangements to provide advice and guidance on how to deal with allegations against people who work with children to employers and voluntary organisations. Local authorities should also ensure that there are appropriate arrangements in place to effectively liaise with the police and other agencies to monitor the progress of cases and ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process;
- Employers, school governors, trustees and voluntary organisations should ensure that they have clear policies in place setting out the process, including timescales, for investigation and what support and advice will be available to individuals against whom allegations have been made. Any allegation against people who work with children should be reported immediately to a senior manager within the organisation. **The designated officer, or team of officers, should also be informed within 1 working day of all allegations that come to an employer's attention or that are made directly to the police;**
- If an organisation removes an individual (paid worker or unpaid volunteer) from work in regulated activity (or would have, had the person not left first) because the person poses a risk of harm to children, the organisation must make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service to consider whether to add the individual to the barred list. This applies irrespective of whether a referral has been made to local authority children's social care and/or the designated officer or team of officers. It is an offence to fail to make a referral without good reason.

See also [Allegations Against Staff or Volunteers Procedure](#).

6. Individual Organisational Responsibilities

In addition to the Section 11 duties, which apply to a number of named organisations and agencies, further safeguarding duties are also placed on individual organisations and agencies through other statutes. The key duties that fall on each individual organisation are set out below.

The following detailed account of the roles and responsibilities of the agencies listed is taken from Chapter 2 of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

6.1 Adult Social Care Services

Local authorities provide services to adults who are themselves responsible for children who may be in need. When staff are providing services to adults they should ask whether there are children in the family and consider whether the children need help or protection from harm. Children may be at greater risk of harm or be in need of additional help in families where the adults have mental health problems, misuse drugs or alcohol, are in a violent relationship or have complex needs or have learning difficulties.

Adults with parental responsibilities for disabled children have a right to a separate carer's needs assessment under section 17ZD Children Act 1989.

Adults who do not have parental responsibility, but who are caring for a disabled child, are entitled to an assessment on their ability to provide, or to continue to provide, care for that disabled child under the Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995. That assessment must also consider whether the carer works or wishes to work, or whether they wish to engage in any education, training or recreation activities.

Adult social care services should liaise with children's social care services to ensure that there is a joined-up approach when carrying out such assessments.

6.2 Housing Services

Housing and homelessness services in local authorities and others at the front line such as environmental health organisations are subject to Section 11 duties. Practitioners working in these services may become aware of conditions that could have or are having an adverse impact on children. Under Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004, authorities must take account of the impact of health and safety hazards in housing on vulnerable occupants, including children, when deciding on the action to be taken by landlords to improve conditions. Housing authorities also have an important role to play in safeguarding vulnerable young people, including young people who are pregnant or leaving care or a secure establishment.

6.3 Health

Integrated Care Boards are one of the three statutory safeguarding partners (Integrated Care Boards replaced Integrated Care Boards in July 2022). NHS organisations and agencies are subject to Section 11 duties. Health professionals are in a strong position to identify welfare needs or safeguarding concerns regarding individual children and, where appropriate, provide support. This includes understanding risk factors, communicating and sharing information effectively with children and families, liaising with other organisations and agencies, assessing needs and capacity, responding to those needs and contributing to multi-agency assessments and reviews.

A wide range of health professionals have a critical role to play in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children including: GPs, primary care practitioners, paediatricians, nurses, health visitors, midwives, school nurses, those working in maternity, child and adolescent mental health, allied health practitioners youth custody establishments, sexual, alcohol and drug services for both adults and children unscheduled and emergency care settings highly specialised services and secondary and tertiary care.

All staff working in healthcare settings - including those who predominantly treat adults - should receive training to ensure they attain the competencies appropriate to their role and follow the relevant professional guidance:

- **Safeguarding Children and Young People: Roles and Competencies for Health Care Staff, RCPCH;**
- **Looked after children: Knowledge, skills and competence of health care staff, RCPCH;**
- **Protecting children and young people: the responsibilities of all doctors, GMC;**
- **Safeguarding and Protecting People - Policy of the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC);**
- **The RCGP Safeguarding Children Toolkit for General Practice;**
- **Safeguarding Policies in the NHS.**

Within the NHS:

- **NHS England** will be responsible for ensuring that the health commissioning system as a whole is working effectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. It will also be accountable for the services it directly commissions including health care services in the under-18 secure estate and in police custody. NHS England also leads and define improvement in safeguarding practice and outcomes and should also ensure that there are effective mechanisms for safeguarding partners and health and wellbeing boards to raise concerns about the engagement and leadership of the local NHS; Each NHS region should have a safeguarding lead to ensure regional collaboration and assurance through convening safeguarding forums;
- **Integrated Care Boards (ICB's)** are one of the statutory safeguarding partners and major commissioners of local health services. They are responsible for the provision of effective clinical, professional and strategic leadership to child safeguarding, including the quality assurance of safeguarding through their contractual arrangements with all provider organisations and agencies, including from independent providers.

ICBs should employ, or have in place, a contractual agreement to secure the expertise of designated professionals such as, i.e. designated doctors and nurses for safeguarding children and for looked after children (and designated paediatricians for unexpected deaths in childhood).

In some areas there will be more than one ICB per local authority and ICBs may want to consider developing 'lead' or 'hosting' arrangements for their designated professional team, or a clinical network arrangement. Designated professionals, as senior professionals, clinical experts and strategic leaders, are a vital source of safeguarding advice and expertise for all relevant organisations and agencies but particularly the ICB, NHS England and the local authority and for advice and support to other health practitioners across the health economy. The NHS commissioners and providers should ensure that designated professionals are given sufficient time to be fully engaged, involved and included in the new safeguarding arrangements.

- All **providers of NHS funded health services** including NHS Trusts, NHS Foundation Trusts should identify a dedicated named doctor and a named nurse (and a named midwife if the organisation provides maternity services) for safeguarding children. In the case of ambulance trusts and independent providers, this should be a named professional. Named professionals have a key role in promoting good professional practice within their organisation and agency, providing advice and expertise for fellow professionals, and ensuring safeguarding training is in place. They should work closely with their organisation's/agency's safeguarding lead, on the executive board, designated health professionals for the health economy and other statutory safeguarding partners;
- Integrated Care Boards should employ a named GP to advise and support GP safeguarding practice leads. GPs should have a lead and deputy lead for safeguarding, who should work closely with the named GP based in the Integrated Care Board;
- Other public, voluntary and independent sector organisations, agencies and social enterprises providing NHS services to children and families should ensure that they follow this guidance.

Model job descriptions for designated and named professional roles can be found in the intercollegiate document: [Safeguarding Children and Young People: Roles and Competencies for Health Care Staff](#).

6.4 Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (formerly Public Health England (PHE)) is an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care established to co-ordinate a programme across central and local government, the NHS and wider society, drawing on expert advice, analysis and evidence, to drive improvements in the public's health.

6.5 The Police

The police are one of the three statutory safeguarding partners.

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Under section 1(8)(h) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the police and crime commissioner must hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of the latter's duties in relation to safeguarding children under sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004.

All police officers, and other police employees such as Police Community Support Officers, are well placed to identify early when a child's welfare is at risk and when a child may need protection from harm. Children have the right to the full protection offered by the criminal law. In addition to identifying when a child may be a victim of a crime, police officers should be aware of the effect of other incidents which might pose safeguarding risks to children and where officers should pay particular attention. For example, an officer attending a domestic abuse incident should be aware of the effect of such behaviour on any children in the household. Children who are encountered as offenders, or alleged offenders, are entitled to the same safeguards and protection as any other child and due regard should be given to their welfare at all times. For example, children who are apprehended in possession of Class A drugs may be victims of exploitation through county lines drug dealing.

The police will hold important information about children who may be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, as well as those who cause such harm. They should always share this information with other organisations where this is necessary to protect children. Similarly, they can expect other organisations to share information to enable the police to carry out their duties. All police forces should have officers trained in child abuse investigation.

See: [College of Policing, Authorised Professional Practice Website](#).

The police have a power to remove a child to suitable accommodation under Section 46 of the Children Act 1989, if they have reasonable cause to believe that the child would otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm. Statutory powers to enter premises can be used with this section 46 power, and in circumstances to ensure the child's immediate protection.

The police have emergency powers under [Section 46 of the Children Act 1989](#) to enter premises and remove a child to ensure their immediate protection. This power can be used if the police have reasonable cause to believe a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm. Police emergency powers can help in emergency situations but should be used only when necessary. Wherever possible, the decision to remove a child from a parent or carer should be made by a court.

6.6 British Transport Police

The British Transport Police (BTP) can play an important role in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, especially in identifying and supporting children who have run away or who are truanting from school or who are being exploited by criminal gangs to move drugs and money.

The BTP should carry out its duties in accordance with its legislative powers. This includes removing a child to a suitable place using their police protection powers under the Children Act 1989 and the protection of children who are truanting from school using powers under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. This involves, for example, the appointment of a designated independent officer in the instance of a child taken into police protection.

6.7 Probation Service

Probation services are provided by the National Probation Service (NPS). The NPS is subject to the Section 11 duties. They are primarily responsible for working with adult offenders both in the community and in the transition from custody to community to reduce reoffending and improve rehabilitation.

During the course of their duties, probation staff come into contact with offenders who:

- Have offended against a child;
- Pose a risk of harm to children even though they have not been convicted of an offence against a child;
- Are parents and/or carers of children;
- Have regular contact with a child for whom they do not have caring responsibility.

They are, therefore, well placed to identify offenders who pose a risk of harm to children as well as children who may be at heightened risk of involvement in (or exposure to) criminal or anti-social behaviour and of other poor outcomes due the offending behaviour of their parent/carer(s).

They should ask an offender at the earliest opportunity whether they live with, have caring responsibilities for, are in regular contact with, or are seeking contact with children. Where this applies, a check should be made with the local authority children's services at the earliest opportunity on whether the child/children is/are known to them and, if they are, the nature of their involvement.

Where an adult offender is assessed as presenting a risk of serious harm to children, the offender manager should develop a risk management plan and supervision plan that contains a specific objective to manage and reduce the risk of harm to children. The risk management plan should be shared with other organisations and agencies involved in the risk management.

In preparing a sentence plan, offender managers should consider how planned interventions might bear on parental responsibilities and whether the planned interventions could contribute to improved outcomes for children known to be in an existing relationship with the offender.

See also [HMPP Child Safeguarding Policy](#).

6.8 Prison Service

The Prison Service has a responsibility to identify prisoners who are potential or confirmed 'persons posing a risk to children' (PPRC) and, through assessment, establish whether the PPRC presents a continuing risk to children whilst in prison custody (see the [HMP Public Protection Manual](#)). Where an individual has been identified as presenting a risk of harm to children, the relevant prison establishment:

- Should inform the local authority children's social care services of the offender's reception to prison subsequent transfers, release on temporary licence (ROTL) and of the release address of the offender;
- Should notify the National Probation Service of PPRC status. The police should also be notified of the release date and address;
- May prevent or restrict a prisoner's contact with children. Decisions on the level of contact, if any, should be based on a multi-agency risk assessment. The assessment should draw on relevant risk information held by police, National Probation Service and prison service. The relevant local authority children's social care should contribute to the multi-agency risk assessment by providing a report on the child's best interests. The best interests of the child will be paramount in the decision-making process;
- A prison is also able to monitor an individual's communication (including letters and telephone calls) to protect children where proportionate and necessary to the risk presented.

Governors/Directors of women's establishments which have Mother and Baby Units (MBUs) should ensure that:

- There is at all times a member of staff allocated to the MBU, who as a minimum, is trained in first aid, whilst within the prison there is always a member of staff on duty who is trained in paediatric first aid (including child/adult resuscitation) who can be called to the MBU if required;
- There is a contingency plan/policy in place for child protection, first aid including paediatric first aid and resuscitation, which should include advice for managing such events, and which provides mothers with detailed guidance as to what to do in an emergency;
- Each baby has a child care plan setting out how the best interests of the child will be maintained and promoted during the child's residence in the unit.

See also [HMPP Child Safeguarding Policy](#).

6.9 The Secure Estate for Children

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Governors, managers directors and principals of the following secure establishments are subject to the Section 11 duties set out in Chapter 2 of Working Together to Safeguard Children:

- A secure training centre;
- A young offender institution;
- A secure college.

Each centre holding those aged under 18 should have in place an annually reviewed safeguarding children policy. The policy is designed to promote and safeguard the welfare of children and should cover all relevant operational areas as well as key supporting processes, which would include issues such as child protection, risk of harm, restraint, separation, staff recruitment and information sharing. A manager should be appointed and will be responsible for implementation of this policy.

Each centre should work with their local safeguarding partners to agree how they will work together, and with the relevant YOT and placing authority (the Youth Custody Service), to make sure that the needs of individual children are met.

Detailed guidance on the safeguarding children policy, the roles of the safeguarding children manager and the safeguarding children committee, and the role of the establishment in relation to the local multi agency safeguarding arrangements can be found in [Prison Service Instruction \(PSI\) 'Care and Management of Young People'](#).

6.10 Youth Offending Teams

Youth Offending Teams (YOT's) are multi-agency teams responsible for the supervision of children subject to pre-court interventions and statutory court disposals (The statutory membership of YOTs is set out in section 39 (5) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998).

They are therefore well placed to identify children known to relevant organisations and agencies as being most at risk of offending and to undertake work to prevent them offending or protect them from harm. YOTs should have a lead officer responsible for ensuring safeguarding is embedded in their practice.

Under section 38 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities must, within the delivery of youth justice services, ensure the 'provision of persons to act as appropriate adults to safeguard the interests of children and young persons detained or questioned by police officers'.

6.11 UK Visas and Immigration Enforcement and the Border Force

Section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 places upon the Secretary of State a duty to take account of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in discharging its functions relating to immigration, asylum, nationality and customs. These functions are discharged on behalf of the Secretary of State by UK Visas and Immigration, Immigration Enforcement and the Border Force, which are part of the Home Office. See [UK Visas and Immigration's arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children](#).

6.12 Schools, Colleges and other Educational Providers

The guidance in Working Together to Safeguard Children applies in its entirety to all schools. The following have duties in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children:

- Governing bodies of maintained schools (including maintained nursery schools), further education colleges and sixth-form colleges;
- Proprietors of academy schools, free schools, alternative provision academies and non-maintained special schools. In the case of academies and free school trusts, the proprietor will be the trust itself;
- Proprietors of independent schools;
- Management committees of pupil referral units.

Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 places a duty on local authorities (in relation to their education functions and governing bodies of maintained schools and further education institutions, which include sixth-form colleges) to exercise their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at a school, or who are students under 18 years of age attending further education institutions. The same duty applies to independent schools (which include Academies and free schools) by virtue of regulations made under **Section 157** of the same Act.

In order to fulfil their duty under **Sections 157** and **175** of the Education Act 2002, all educational settings to whom the duty applies should have in place the arrangements set out in **Section 5, People in Positions of Trust**. In addition schools should have regard to specific guidance given by the Secretary of State under sections 157 and 175 of the Education Act 2002 namely, **Keeping Children Safe in Education**.

6.13 Early Years and Childcare

Early years providers have a duty under **Section 40 of the Childcare Act 2006** to comply with the welfare requirements of the **Early Years Foundation Stage Framework (EYFS), Section 3, The Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements**.

Early years providers must ensure that:

- They are alert to any issues of concern in the child's life;
- They have and implement a policy and procedures to safeguard children. This must include an explanation of the action to be taken when there are safeguarding concerns about a child and in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff. The policy must also cover the use of mobile phones and cameras in the setting, that staff complete safeguarding training that enables them to understand their safeguarding policy and procedures, have up-to-date knowledge of safeguarding issues, and recognise signs of potential abuse and neglect;
- They have a practitioner who is designated to take lead responsibility for safeguarding children within each early years setting and who must liaise with local statutory children's services as appropriate. This lead must also complete child protection training.

This includes:

- During term time, or when the setting is in operation, the designated safeguarding lead or an appropriately trained deputy should be available during opening hours for staff to discuss safeguarding concerns.

6.14 Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS)

The responsibility of the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), as set out in the Children Act 1989, is to safeguard and promote the welfare of individual children who are the subject of family court proceedings. It achieves this by providing independent social work advice to the court.

A Cafcass officer has a statutory right in public law cases to access local authority records relating to the child concerned and any application under the Children Act 1989. That power also extends to other records that relate to the child and the wider functions of the local authority, or records held by an authorised body that relate to that child.

Where a Cafcass officer has been appointed by the court as a child's guardian and the matter before the court relates to specified proceedings, they should be invited to all formal planning meetings convened by the local authority in respect of the child. This includes statutory reviews of children who are accommodated or looked after, child protection conferences and relevant Adoption Panel meetings.

6.15 The Armed Services

Local authorities have the statutory responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the children of service families in the UK.

In discharging these responsibilities:

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- Local authorities should ensure that the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Families Association Forces Help, the British Forces Social Work Service or the Naval Personal and Family Service is made aware of any service child who is the subject of a child protection plan and whose family is about to move overseas;
- Each local authority with a United States base in its area should establish liaison arrangements with the base commander and relevant staff. The requirements of English child welfare legislation should be explained clearly to the US authorities, so that the local authority can fulfil its statutory duties.

6.16 The Voluntary and Private Sectors

Voluntary, Charity, Social Enterprise (VCSE) and private sector organisations and agencies play an important role in safeguarding children through the services they deliver. Some of these will work with particular communities, with different races and faith communities and delivering in health, adult social care, housing, prisons and the National Probation Service. They may as part of their work provide a wide range of activities for children and have an important role in safeguarding children and supporting families and communities.

Like other organisations and agencies who work with children, they should have appropriate arrangements in place to safeguard and protect children from harm. Many of these organisations and agencies as well as many schools, children's centres, early years and childcare organisations, will be subject to charity law and regulated either by the Charity Commission or other "principal" regulators. Charity trustees are responsible for ensuring that those benefiting from, or working with, their charity, are not harmed in any way through contact with it. The Charity Commission for England and Wales provides guidance on charity compliance which should be followed. Further information on the Charity Commission's role in safeguarding can be found on: the Charity Commission's page on the [GOV.UK website](#).

Some of these organisations and agencies are large national charities whilst others will have a much smaller local reach. Some will be delivering statutory services and may be run by volunteers, such as library services. This important group of organisations includes youth services not delivered by local authorities or district councils.

All practitioners working in these organisations and agencies who are working with children and their families are subject to the same safeguarding responsibilities, whether paid or a volunteer.

Every VCSE, faith-based organisation and private sector organisation or agency should have policies in place to safeguard and protect children from harm. These should be followed and systems should be in place to ensure compliance in this. Individual practitioners, whether paid or volunteer, should be aware of their responsibilities for safeguarding and protecting children from harm, how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to local authority children's social care or the police if necessary.

Every VCSE, faith-based organisation and private sector organisation or agency should have in place the arrangements described in this chapter. They should be aware of how they need to work with the safeguarding partners in a local area. Charities (within the meaning of section 1 Charities Act 2011), religious organisations (regulation 34 and schedule 3 to School Admissions) and any person involved in the provision, supervision or oversight of sport or leisure are included within the relevant agency regulations. This means if the safeguarding partners name them as a relevant partner they must cooperate. Other VCSE, faith-based and private sector organisations not on the list of relevant agencies can also be asked to cooperate as part of the local arrangements and should do so.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 has extended the definition of **Position of Trust within the Sexual Offences Act 2003 section 22A** to include anyone who coaches, teaches, trains, supervises or instructs a child under 18, on a regular basis, in a sport or a religion. It's against the law for someone in a position of trust to engage in sexual activity with a child in their care, even if that child is over the age of consent (16 or over).

See also [Guidance on Reporting Safeguarding Concerns in a Charity](#).

6.17 Sports Clubs / Organisations

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There are many sports clubs and organisations including voluntary and private sector providers that deliver a wide range of sporting activities to children. Some of these will be community amateur sports clubs, some will be charities. All should have the arrangements described in this chapter in place and should collaborate to work effectively with the safeguarding partners as required by any local safeguarding arrangements. Paid and volunteer staff need to be aware of their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to local authority children's social care or the police if necessary.

All National Governing Bodies of Sport, that receive funding from either Sport England or UK Sport, must aim to meet the [Standards for Safeguarding and Protecting Children in Sport](#).

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 has extended the definition of [Position of Trust within the Sexual Offences Act 2003 section 22A](#) to include anyone who coaches, teaches, trains, supervises or instructs a child under 18, on a regular basis, in a sport or a religion. It's against the law for someone in a position of trust to engage in sexual activity with a child in their care, even if that child is over the age of consent (16 or over).

6.18 Children's Homes

The registered person of a children's home must have regard to the Guide to the Children's Homes Regulations, including the [Quality Standards \(April 2015\)](#), in interpreting and meeting the Regulations. The Guide covers the quality standards for children's homes, which set out the aspirational and positive outcomes that we expect homes to achieve, including the standard for the protection of children. The registered person is responsible for ensuring that staff continually and actively assess the risks to each child and the arrangements in place to protect them. Where there are safeguarding concerns for a child, their placement plan, agreed between the home and their placing authority, must include details of the steps the home will take to manage any assessed risks on a day to day basis.

In addition to the requirements of this standard, the registered person has specific responsibilities under regulation 34 to prepare and implement policies setting out: arrangements for the safeguarding of children from abuse or neglect; clear procedures for referring child protection concerns to the placing authority or local authority where the home is situated if appropriate; and specific procedures to prevent children going missing and take action if they do.

Each home should work with their local safeguarding partners to agree how they will work together, and with the placing authority, to make sure that the needs of the individual children are met.

6.19 Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Many of the agencies subject to the Section 11 duty are members of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), including the police, prison and National Probation Service. MAPPA should work together with duty to co-operate (DTC) agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public and should work closely with the safeguarding partners over services to commission locally.

See: [Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements \(MAPPA\)](#).

7. Organisations without Statutory Duties

All organisations, which do not have statutory duties under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 but which have involvement with children and young people, directly or indirectly, should have in place the arrangements described in this chapter. They should be aware of how they need to work with the safeguarding partners in a local area. They have a responsibility to ensure that their employees, volunteers and service users are aware of these procedures and know how to access them.

Everybody who works with children, parents and other adults in connection with children should be able to recognise indicators of concern about a child's welfare or safety. A staff member or volunteer who may encounter concerns about the safety and well-being of a child should know:

- How to respond to child protection concerns;
- Who in their organisation can offer support and guidance;

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- When and how to make a referral to children's social care under the **Referrals Procedure** or the police if necessary;
- What other services are available locally and how to gain access to them;
- How to access and receive appropriate training.

APPENDIX 2

PROCESS FOR DEALING WITH SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS OR ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF (INCLUDING HEADTEACHERS), SUPPLY TEACHERS, VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Link: [Allegations-of-Abuse-Against-Staff-Policy-July-2022.pdf \(citacademies.co.uk\)](https://citacademies.co.uk/Allegations-of-Abuse-Against-Staff-Policy-July-2022.pdf)

The CIT Trust policy for allegations of abuse against staff and the agreed procedures within this policy must be followed in all cases where there is an allegation or safeguarding concern that a person working with children 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 would 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.

There is also a CIT Trust “Low-level concerns policy” which should be followed if the concern does not meet the allegations threshold above or is not considered serious enough to make a referral to the LADO (See Appendix 3).

Relevant documents:

- DfE “Keeping children safe in education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges” (part 4: Allegations made against/concerns raised in relation to teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers and contractors)

1) Individual Staff/Volunteers/Other Adults who receive an allegation:

- i. Write and sign a dated and timed note on the agreed form, of what has been disclosed or noticed, said or done.
- ii. Report immediately to the Headteacher.
- iii. Pass on the written record.
- iv. If the allegation or safeguarding concern is about the conduct of the Headteacher, report immediately to the Director of Education or Deputy. Pass on the written record. (If there is difficulty reporting to the D of E or Deputy, contact the Allegations Manager (LADO), Safeguarding and Performance Unit as soon as possible.)

2) Headteacher

- i. If there is no written record, write and sign a dated and timed note of what has been disclosed or noticed, said or done.

- ii. Before taking further action notify and seek advice from the relevant Director of Education and the Allegations Manager (LADO), Safeguarding and Improvement Unit on the same day.
- iii. You may be asked to clarify details or the circumstances of the allegation, but this must not amount to an investigation at this stage.
- iv. Report to First Response Children’s Duty if the Allegations Manager (LADO) so advises or if circumstances require a referral concerning a child.
- v. Ongoing involvement in cases:
 - Liaison with the Allegations Manager (LADO)
 - Co-operation with the investigating agency’s enquiries as appropriate (including working closely with the employment agency in the case of supply teachers).
 - Consideration of employment issues and possible disciplinary action where the investigating agencies take no further action.
 - Possible referral to the DBS or The Teaching Regulation Agency, depending on the outcome.

APPENDIX 3



Low Level Concerns Policy

Policy Code:	HR31
Policy Start Date:	July 2023
Policy Review Date:	July 2024

Statement of intent

The Community Inclusive Trust understands the importance of acknowledging, recording and reporting all safeguarding concerns, regardless of their perceived severity. We understand that, while a concern may be low-level, that concern can escalate over time to become much more serious.

Our Trust prides itself on creating a safe and prosperous environment for pupils, and our staff are expected to adhere to high standards of behaviour when it comes to professional conduct regarding pupils. The Trust has clear professional boundaries which all staff are made aware of and will adhere to. We are committed to ensuring that any safeguarding concerns are dealt with as soon as they arise and before they have had a chance to become more severe, to minimise the risk of harm posed to our pupils and other children.

1. Legal framework

- 1.1. This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:
- UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
 - Data Protection Act 2018
 - DfE ‘Keeping children safe in education’
 - DfE ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’
- 1.2. This policy operates in conjunction with the following Trust and school policies:
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
 - Staff Code of Conduct
 - Positive Handling Policy
 - Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy
 - Whistleblowing Policy
 - Data Protection Policy

2. Definitions

- 2.1. For the purposes of this policy, a low-level concern is defined as any concern had about an adult’s behaviour towards, or concerning, a child that does not meet the harms threshold (see below), or is otherwise not serious enough to consider a referral at the time of its reporting. Low-level concerns refer to behaviour on the part of a staff member towards pupils that is considered inappropriate in line with statutory safeguarding advice, the Staff Code of Conduct, and the Appropriate and inappropriate behaviour subsection of this policy.
- 2.2. Low-level concerns are differentiated from concerns that can cause harm. The harms threshold is the point at which a concern is no longer low-level and constitutes a threat of harm to a child. This threshold is defined as accusations that an adult 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 that they pose or may pose a risk to children.
 - behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
- 2.3. While low-level concerns are, by their nature, less serious than concerns which meet the harms threshold, the Trust understands that many serious safeguarding concerns, e.g. child sexual abuse, often begin with low-level concerns, e.g. being overly friendly with children. The Trust will ensure that all staff are aware of the importance of recognising concerns before they escalate from low-level to serious, wherever possible.

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1. The Trust board is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the Trust complies with its duties under child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Ensuring that policies, procedures and training opportunities with regard to reporting safeguarding concerns are compliant and effective.
- Guaranteeing that there is an effective Staff Code of Conduct that outlines behavioural expectations.
- Ensuring that a suitably trained DSL has been appointed at each school, alongside deputy DSLs where appropriate.
- Ensuring that there are robust reporting arrangements, including inter-agency collaboration.
- Ensuring that there are appropriate procedures in place to handle allegations and low-level concerns reported against members of staff.

3.2. The Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for:

- Monitoring and reviewing this policy.
- Providing training on managing low level concerns to Headteachers and DSLs
- Providing advice and guidance to Headteachers and DSLs on the management of reported concerns as appropriate.
- Monitoring the application of this policy within each school.
- Conducting school audits on the reporting, recording and management of low-level concerns to ensure compliance with this policy.

3.3. The headteacher is responsible for:

- Being a point of contact for all staff when they have safeguarding concerns, whether serious or low-level.
- Assessing whether safeguarding concerns about staff members meet the threshold for being termed an allegation, or whether they are low-level concerns.
- Implementing this policy, and all related policies, throughout their school, and ensuring that staff adhere to it at all times.
- Safeguarding pupils' wellbeing and maintaining public trust in the teaching profession.
- Ensuring that all staff within their school have undertaken safeguarding training.
- Ensuring that all staff within their school have an ongoing awareness of low-level concerns and reporting procedures.

3.4. The DSL is responsible for:

- Being a point of contact for all staff when they have safeguarding concerns, whether serious or low-level.

- Assessing whether safeguarding concerns about staff members meet the threshold for being termed an allegation, or whether they are low-level concerns.
- Following all procedures outlined in this policy for acting upon low-level concerns.
- Liaising with the headteacher, staff members, the local school board and all relevant agencies to act upon concerns, where necessary.
- Ensuring detailed, accurate and secure records of all low-level concerns and any actions taken are recorded electronically on CPOMS/SchoolPod.

4. Staff are responsible for:

- Adhering to all the relevant policies and procedures, including acting within the Staff Code of Conduct at all times.
- Interacting with pupils in a way that is respectful and appropriate for their level of authority and has due regard to the power imbalance between pupils and staff members.
- Understanding the importance of reporting low-level safeguarding concerns.
- Reporting any and all safeguarding concerns they may have about pupils immediately.
- Reporting any and all safeguarding concerns they may have about the behaviour of a member of staff immediately.

5. Prevention amongst staff Appropriate and inappropriate behaviour

- 5.1. The Trust will ensure that all staff members are aware of the standards of appropriate behaviour expected towards pupils.
- 5.2. Staff will ensure that they pay due regard to the fact that:
 - They are in a unique position of trust, care, responsibility, authority and influence in relation to pupils.
 - There is a significant power imbalance in the pupil-staff dynamic.
 - There are more stringent expectations on their behaviour with regard to pupils due to their position as a public professional.
- 5.3. Staff will remain aware of the fact that all pupils under the age of 18, regardless of the phase and year group they are at within the school, are children by law – resultantly, staff will ensure that they do not assume maturity on behalf of a pupil and do not engage with pupils as they would with their own peers. Staff will be aware that where there is any doubt regarding whether the behaviour of another adult is appropriate, this should be reported to the DSL or Headteacher immediately.
- 5.4. Inappropriate behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from inadvertent or thoughtless behaviour to behaviour which is ultimately intended to enable abuse. Examples of inappropriate behaviour that would constitute a low-level concern that should be reported to the DSL or Headteacher include:

- Being overly friendly with children – this could include, but is not limited to, communicating with a child through personal social media or allowing inappropriate conversations or enquiries to occur with pupils, e.g. conversations that are about a staff member’s personal life or are of a sexual nature.
 - Having favourites – this could include, but is not limited to, calling pupils by pet names or terms of endearment or buying pupils gifts.
 - Taking photographs of children on their personal mobile phones or devices.
 - Seeking to engage with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door.
 - Humiliating pupils
 - Covering viewing panels in a classroom door against guidance
- 5.5. Staff will be aware that some of the above low-level concerns may meet the harms threshold depending on certain factors, e.g. the age or needs of the child or the content of exchanged messages, and that some of the above incidents may not be concerns in context, e.g. a pre-approved, one-to-one meeting with a child behind a closed door between the child and a school counsellor who has received all appropriate safety checks.
- 5.6. Staff will also be made aware that behaviour which raises concerns may not be intentionally inappropriate, and that this does not negate the need to report the behaviour. Staff members who engage in low-level inappropriate behaviour in relation to pupils inadvertently will be made aware and supported to correct this behaviour in line with the Staff Code of Conduct. The headteacher will also evaluate whether additional training would be beneficial for any staff members exhibiting concerning behaviour, or the staff cohort as a whole where low-level concerning behaviour is seen more widely.

Trust culture

- 5.7. The Trust understands that spotting the early signs of harmful behaviour towards children can be difficult, and that many will be hesitant to report concerns they have about their colleagues’ behaviour, particularly the behaviour of their superiors. Staff are encouraged to maintain an attitude that recognises that abuse can happen anywhere, in any setting, and that anyone can be a perpetrator regardless of their age, sex, level of authority, personality, etc.
- 5.8. The Trust will ensure that all staff members have received training as part of their induction that outlines appropriate behaviour towards pupils for staff members. All staff will read, understand and adhere to the Appropriate and inappropriate behaviour subsection of this policy, as well as the Staff Code of Conduct.
- 5.9. Staff will address any questions they have regarding safeguarding to the DSL or Headteacher. The Trust will work to foster an environment where personal and professional boundaries are clearly set and respected for all individuals in our school communities, e.g. pupils are not treated as friends and an appropriate professional distance is maintained by staff.

- 5.10. The Trust will ensure that all staff are sufficiently trained surrounding the reporting of safeguarding concerns as part of their induction, and that refresher training is conducted as necessary. The Trust will ensure that all staff understand how to recognise and report safeguarding concerns. Staff will be trained to identify concerning or problematic behaviour towards pupils that may indicate a safeguarding concern, and how to identify signs of abuse or harm in pupils.

Evaluating Trust and School culture following concerns

- 5.11. The Trust will ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the Trust and School's culture and whether or not it has enabled the inappropriate behaviour to occur. The Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead will review whether any changes need to be made to relevant policies or training programmes in light of any evaluations of the Trust or school's culture, in order to achieve an open and transparent culture that deals with all concerns promptly and appropriately.

6. Reporting concerns

- 6.1. The Trust will promote a culture in which safeguarding pupils is the uppermost priority, beyond any perceived professional loyalties to colleagues, ensuring that staff are actively encouraged to report concerns, regardless of their relationship with the staff member.
- 6.2. Staff will report all safeguarding concerns they have to the headteacher or DSL immediately in line with the procedures laid out in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. Staff members will report concerns without undue delay. Where the report concerns a specific incident, staff members will report their concerns no later than 24 hours after the incident where possible. Staff members will be aware that concerns are still worth reporting even if they do not seem serious.
- 6.3. Staff members will report their concerns to the headteacher or DSL, or by submitting a Low-level Concern Reporting Form. When submitting concerns, staff will take care to ensure that they observe the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy, and protect the identity of all individuals to which the concern pertains as far as possible.
- 6.4. Staff members may request anonymity when reporting a concern, and the Trust will endeavour to respect this as far as possible. The Trust will not, however, promise anonymity to staff members who report concerns in case the situation arises where they must be named, e.g. where it is necessary for a fair disciplinary hearing. In line with the Whistleblowing Policy, staff will be protected from potential repercussions caused by reporting a genuine concern.
- 6.5. Where a low-level concern relates to the headteacher, it should be reported to the chair of Local School Board, Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead or Director of HR.
- 6.6. Where a low-level concern relates to the CEO or a member of ELT, it should be reported to the Chair of the Trust Board.

- 6.7. Where a low-level concern relates to a person employed by a supply agency or a contractor to work in a school, staff will also be required to report this to the headteacher or DSL, who will, in turn, inform the employer of the subject of the concern.

7. Self-reporting

- 7.1. On occasion, a member of staff may feel as though they have acted in a way that:
- Could be misinterpreted.
 - Could appear compromising to others.
 - They realise, upon reflection, falls below the standards set out in the Staff Code of Conduct.
- 7.2. The Trust will ensure that an environment is maintained that encourages staff members to self-report if they feel as though they have acted inappropriately or in a way that could be construed as inappropriate upon reflection. The headteacher and DSL will, to the best of their abilities, maintain a culture of approachability for staff members, and will be understanding and sensitive towards those who self-report.
- 7.3. Staff members who self-report will not be treated more favourably during any resulting investigations than staff members who were reported by someone else; however, their self-awareness and intentions will be taken into consideration.

8. Evaluating concerns

- 8.1. Where the headteacher or DSL is notified of a safeguarding concern, they will use their professional judgement to determine if the concern is low-level or if it must be immediately escalated, e.g. where a child is at immediate risk of harm. When deciding if a concern is low-level, the headteacher will discuss the concern with the DSL and seek advice from the LADO where there is any doubt about whether the concern in fact meets the harm threshold. When seeking external advice, the headteacher will ensure they adhere to the Data Protection Policy, and the information sharing principles outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, at all times.
- 8.2. To evaluate a concern, the headteacher and DSL will:
- Speak to the individual who raised the concern to determine the facts and obtain any relevant additional information.
 - Review the information and determine whether the behaviour displayed by the individual about whom the concern was reported is consistent with the Staff Code of Conduct and the law.
 - Determine whether the concern, when considered alongside any other low-level concerns previously made about the same individual, should be reclassified as an allegation and dealt with alongside the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy.

- Consult with, and seek advice from, external agencies when in doubt over the course of action to follow.
- Speak to the individual about whom the concern has been raised to inform them of the concern and to give them an opportunity to respond to it.
- Ensure that accurate and detailed records are kept of all internal and external conversations regarding evaluating the concern, and any actions or decisions taken.

9. Acting on concerns

Where the concern is unfounded

- 9.1. If it is discovered upon evaluation that the low-level concern refers to behaviour that was not considered to be in breach of the Staff Code of Conduct and the law, the headteacher will speak to the individual about whom the concern was made to discuss their behaviour, why and how the behaviour may have been misconstrued, and what they can do to avoid such misunderstandings in the future. The headteacher will also speak to the individual who shared the concern, outlining why the behaviour reported is consistent with Trust standards and the law. The headteacher will take care to ensure that conversations with individuals who reported concerns that transpired to be unfounded do not deter that individual from reporting concerns in the future.
- 9.2. The headteacher will discuss the concern with the DSL (and if they have been involved, the LADO) to discern whether the behaviour, and the reporting of this behaviour, is indicative of ambiguity in the Trust or school's policies or procedures, or the training it offers to staff. Where such ambiguity is found, the DSL and headteacher will work together, with the Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead, to resolve this with input from other staff members, as necessary.
- 9.3. IF for any reason, a member of staff feels that they cannot report a low-level concern to a headteacher for any reason - for example (this list is not exhaustive) :
- There is a perceived conflict of interest;
 - The person reporting believes that the information will not be picked up and acted on;
 - The HT is not on a premises at the time or for a prolonged period.
- The staff member that is reporting has the responsibility for passing the concern to a senior leader in the Trust. This could be the relevant Director of Education or the Trust Safeguarding Lead.

Where the concern is low-level

- 9.4. Where the headteacher or DSL determines that a concern is low-level, the school will respond to this in a sensitive and proportionate manner. The following procedure will be followed:

- 9.5. The DSL holds a meeting with the individual about whom the concern was reported, during which they will:
- Talk to the individual in a non-accusatory and sympathetic manner.
 - Inform them of how their behaviour was perceived by the individual who reported the concern (without naming them, where possible).
 - Clearly state what about their behaviour was inappropriate and problematic.
 - Discuss the reasons for the behaviour with the individual.
 - Inform the individual clearly what about their behaviour needs to change.
 - Discuss any support that the individual may require in order to achieve the proper standards of behaviour.
 - Allow the individual the opportunity to respond to the concern in their own words.
- 9.6. The DSL asks the individual to re-read the Staff Code of Conduct.
- 9.7. The DSL and the headteacher will consider whether the individual should receive guidance, supervision or any further training.
- 9.8. Where considered appropriate in the circumstances, the headteacher will develop an action plan, with input from the individual, that outlines ongoing and transparent monitoring of the individual's behaviour and any other support measures implemented to ensure the staff member's behaviour improves.
- 9.9. Where it is necessary to undergo an investigation into the behaviour, this will be done discreetly, and information will only be disclosed to individuals on a need-to-know basis.
- 9.10. Where any pupil or other individual has been made to feel uncomfortable by the individual's behaviour, they will be offered pastoral support, where appropriate.
- 9.11. The headteacher will ensure that all details of the low-level concern, including any resultant actions taken, are recorded and securely stored in line with the Records Management Policy and the Data Protection Policy. The headteacher will ensure that these records are kept organised and up-to-date, and that it is easy to refer back to them if any other concerns are reported about the same individual.
- 9.12. The specific approach to handling low-level concerns will be adapted on a case-by-case basis. It is unlikely that a low-level concern will result in disciplinary procedures; however, individuals may be given warnings in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure where behaviour does not improve once it is brought to their attention. Where behaviour does not improve over a longer period of time, the concerns will be escalated and dealt with in line with the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy.

Where the concern is serious

- 9.13. The headteacher may decide upon evaluation that a concern is more serious than the reporter originally thought, e.g. when viewed in conjunction with other

evidence or other concerns made about the same individual. Where this decision is made, the concern will be escalated, and dealt with as an allegation. The headteacher will then follow the procedures laid out in the Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy.

10. Record keeping

- 10.1. Schools will retain all records of low-level concerns related to their individual schools, including those that were found to be unfounded.
- 10.2. The headteacher or DSL will ensure that all records include the most accurate and up-to-date information and will store them according to the system that is in place for recording safeguarding concerns in their school i.e. CPoms and Schoolpod. The headteacher and DSL will ensure that all low-level concerns are stored together, in an organised and consistent manner, to ensure they can be easily reviewed and analysed where necessary.
- 10.3. The trust safeguarding lead will maintain records of any central team low-level concerns.
- 10.4. Record of any low-level concerns concerning members of ELT will be maintained by the Clerk to the Trust Board.
- 10.5. Records will include:
 - A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern.
 - The context in which the concern arose.
 - Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved.
 - A note of any action taken, decisions reached, and the outcome.
 - The name of the individual sharing concerns – if the individual wishes to remain anonymous, this will be respected as far as reasonably possible.
- 10.6. The DSL and Trust Safeguarding Lead will periodically review the recent low-level concerns made to ensure that they are being appropriately dealt with and to check for any concerning behaviour patterns amongst the staff cohort as a whole. The DSL will keep records of these reviews.
- 10.7. Where any concerning patterns of behaviour have been identified with regard to a member of staff, the DSL will consult with the headteacher to decide on a course of action. Where a pattern of behaviour has become so concerning that it meets the harms threshold, this will be referred to the LADO as soon as practicable. It should be considered whether there are any wider cultural issues within the Trust/school that enabled the behaviour to occur and where appropriate policies, including this one could be revised, or extra training provided to staff to decrease the risk of it happening again.
- 10.8. Records of any outcomes from low-level concerns will be kept in the personnel file of the individuals to whom the concerns pertain. Where a concern is thought to be serious and is processed as an allegation, records of this will be kept in

staff personnel files. Where multiple low-level concerns have been made about the same individual, these will be kept together, and in chronological order.

- 10.9. Where an allegation is made about an individual who has previously been subject to such allegations, or where a low-level concern is reclassified as a serious concern after meeting the harms threshold, all records of low-level concerns about that individual will be moved to the staff personnel file and kept alongside records of allegation.
- 10.10. The DSL will ensure that all records are kept in a manner that is consistent with the Data Protection Policy.
- 10.11. The school will only refer to concerns about a staff member in employment references where they have amounted to a substantiated safeguarding allegation, i.e. it has met the harms threshold and has been found to have basis through investigation, or where it is not exclusively a safeguarding issue and forms part of an issue that would normally be included in a reference, e.g. misconduct or poor performance. Low-level safeguarding concerns will not be included in a reference, unless they have comprised a pattern of behaviour that has met the harms threshold.

11. Monitoring and review

- 11.1. This policy will be reviewed annually by the Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead, and in response to any new safeguarding requirements or concerns surrounding the wider cultural issues in the Trust.

Low Level Concern Reporting Form

Thank you for reporting your concerns to the safeguarding team; we are grateful to you for taking the safety and welfare of our pupils seriously. Please fill in the below form, including as much detail as you can, and return it directly to the headteacher or DSL. Please refrain from discussing this concern with anyone other than the headteacher or DSL until the matter has been dealt with. We ask that you keep all details, including the name staff member to whom the concern pertains, confidential.

Your details	
Name (optional)	
Role	
Date and time of completing this form	
Details of individual whom the concern is about	
Name	
Role	
Relationship to the individual reporting the concern, e.g. manager, colleague	
Details of concern	
Please include as much detail as possible. Think about the following: What behaviour and/or incident are you reporting? What exactly happened? Why does the behaviour and/or incident worry you? Why do you believe the behaviour and/or incident is not consistent with our Staff Code of Conduct?	
Details of any children or young people involved	
Name(s)	
Do you believe there is a risk of harm to the above children or young people, either now or in the future, as a result of the individual's behaviour? Explain your answer.	
Next steps	
What would you like to see happen in response to your concern?	
Are you willing to meet with the headteacher and DSL to discuss your concern? Please circle as appropriate.	Yes
	No
Please state any other information that you believe is relevant to the processing of this concern.	
Signature	
For use by safeguarding team upon receipt of concern	
Date and time concern received	

Signature of DSL or deputy DSL	
Actions to be taken, e.g. no action, investigation, reclassification as allegation meeting the harms threshold.	

Appendix 4 – Body Map Guidance:

Body Maps should be used to document and illustrate visible signs of harm and physical injuries.

IF the body map that is being used is NOT part of the electronic MIS recording system (i.e. Schoolpod/CPoms) and is paper based – always use a black pen (never a pencil) and do not use correction fluid or any other eraser.

Do not remove clothing for the purpose of the examination unless the injury site is freely available because of treatment.

***At no time should an individual teacher/member of staff or school take photographic evidence of any injuries or marks to a child's person, the body map below should be used. Any concerns should be reported and recorded without delay to Customer Service Centre or the child's social worker if already an open case to social care.**

When you notice an injury to a child, try to record the following information in respect of each mark identified e.g., red areas, swelling, bruising, cuts, lacerations and wounds, scalds, and burns:

- Exact site of injury on the body, e.g., upper outer arm/left cheek.
- Size of injury - in appropriate centimetres or inches.
- Approximate shape of injury, e.g., round/square or straight line.
- Colour of injury - if more than one colour, say so.
- Is the skin broken?
- Is there any swelling at the site of the injury, or elsewhere?
- Is there a scab/any blistering/any bleeding?
- Is the injury clean or is there grit/fluff etc.?
- Is mobility restricted as a result of the injury?
- Does the site of the injury feel hot?
- Does the child feel hot?
- Does the child feel pain?
- Has the child's body shape changed/are they holding themselves differently?

Importantly the date and time of the recording must be stated as well as the name and designation of the person making the record. Add any further comments as required.

Ensure First Aid is provided where required and then recorded appropriately.

A copy of the body map should be kept on the child's concern/confidential file, if not part of the electronic MIS.

APPENDIX 5

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Policy for the use of Cameras and Mobile Phones

The Trust policy on use of personal services covers the needs of the EYFS Framework for having guidance for staff on using mobile phones:

Introduction

Throughout the Trust the welfare and wellbeing of our students and staff members is paramount. The aim of the Mobile Devices Policy is to allow users to benefit from modern communication technologies, whilst promoting safe and appropriate practice.

This is achieved through establishing clear and robust acceptable mobile devices user guidelines.

The Policy recognises that mobile devices are effective communication tools and sets out ways to protect against potential misuse and unnecessary cost. The Trust is aware of the enhanced functions of many mobile devices and that these can cause concern, offering distractions and disruption to the working day, and can be susceptible to misuse – including the taking and distribution of indecent images, exploitation and bullying.

As it is difficult to detect specific usage, this Policy refers to ALL mobile communication devices, including Mobile Phones, Smart Phones, Smart Watches, Tablets (including iPads), and Wi-Fi Dongles.

Definition: In this policy “mobile devices” include: Handheld devices, tablets and smart phones, or any other devices that allow for the user to be mobile.

Scope: This Policy applies to all individuals who have access to personal and work mobile devices on site. This includes staff, volunteers, committee members, students, young people, parents, carers, visitors and contractors.

This Policy should be read in relation to the following documentation:

- Child Protection Policy/Safeguarding Policy
- Behaviour Policy • Acceptable Uses Policy
- Photography Policy
- Code of Conduct Policy

Code of Conduct: A Code of Conduct is promoted with the aim of creating a co-operative workforce where staff work as a team, have high values and respect each other, thus creating a strong morale. Therefore, our aim is that all staff:

- Have a clear understanding of what constitutes misuse.
- Know how to minimise risk.
- Avoid putting themselves in a compromising situation which could be misinterpreted and lead to possible allegations.

- Understand the need for professional boundaries and clear guidance regarding acceptable use of all mobile communication devices, especially in relation to social media.
- Are responsible for self-moderation of their own behaviours.
- Are aware of the importance of reporting concerns promptly.

Misuse refers to any activity that is non-school related or could bring the school into disrepute. It is fully recognised that imposing rigid regulations on the actions of others can be counterproductive, therefore an agreement of trust is promoted regarding the carrying and use of mobile phones/devices within the setting which is agreed to by all users.

Personal Devices – Staff

- Personal devices should not be used by staff when pupils are present without written/emailed prior permission from the site lead.
- With permission, staff may take a personal phone out on a school activity; however, they must be turned off and not to be used unless there is an emergency. On residential stays, a personal device/phone may be used in an appropriate location away from pupils.
- Staff are not permitted to make/receive personal calls during contact time with pupils on personal devices.
- Emergency contact should be made via the school office unless other arrangements are agreed with the site lead.
- Personal mobile phones/devices should not be used in any teaching space where pupils are present.
- Use of personal phones (including receiving/sending texts and emails) should be limited to non-contact time when no pupils are present, e.g. in office areas, staff room, and empty classrooms.
- It is also advised that staff set up security to prevent unauthorised access to functions of their personal devices.
- Staff are not at any time permitted to use recording equipment on their mobile phones, for example, to take recordings of pupils, or sharing images.
 - Legitimate recordings and photographs should be captured using school equipment such as cameras, iPads and school issued mobile phones.
- Staff who use applications on personal mobile devices (including social media) need to purchase these with their own personal ID.
- Staff must be conscious of what they post on social media and must ensure that privacy settings are up to date, rigorous and limit public distribution of content.

Mobile Phones/Devices for work-related purposes

Where a mobile phone has been issued by the Trust, it will remain the property of the Trust and can be recalled at any time and content checked. The user will be responsible for its safekeeping, proper use, condition and eventual return. During the day mobile phones/devices should be with the user at all times.

Apps must be deleted when the phone/device is returned to the Central Team (due to upgrade, end of employment or any other reason).

If a mobile device is connected to a personal ID, the staff member is required to unlock the device so it can be restored to factory setting and issued to another member of staff. The user must also supply all login details that have been issued to them so that the device can be reset to factory settings.

Where a mobile phone/device has been issued by the Trust the user agrees that upon termination of employment to return the phone/device. If they do not return it, or it is returned in an unsatisfactory condition, the cost of a replacement or a proportional amount of this as decided by the Trust will be taken from final monies owing or the user will otherwise reimburse the Trust.

Photographs of students can be taken on work mobiles/devices; however, these must be stored securely and the phone/device must be locked when not in use. All such photos must be deleted from the mobile device/phone within a school term (where there are three terms in a school year).

Should there be any queries on the use of the mobile device/phone the ICT Team is available to help. If staff should leave the Trust their work-related devices must be returned to the IT staff.

Social Media on Mobile Phones/Mobile Devices

- Social media platforms will only be used in accordance with the CIT Photography and Social Media Policies.
- Teachers will not engage in activities involving social media which might bring the school into disrepute.
- Teachers will not represent their personal views as those of the school on any social media platform.
- Teachers' personal information, or pupils' personal information, will not be discussed on social media
- Authors will be accurate, fair and transparent when creating or altering online sources of information.
- Social media will not be used as a platform to attack, insult, abuse or defame pupils, their family members, colleagues or other professionals.
- Content expressed on school social media accounts will not breach copyright, Data Protection or Freedom of Information legislation.
- Teachers will request access to the school's social media accounts from the Head Teacher or the Lead IT.
- Teachers participating in social media are expected to demonstrate the high standards of behaviour as expected within the school.
- The school's social media accounts will comply with site rules at all times, particularly with regard to the minimum age limit for use of the site. Cloud-based Data Storage
- The school is aware that data held in remote and Cloud-based storage is still required to be protected in line with the Data Protection legislation.
- Teachers ensure that Cloud-based data is kept confidential and no data is copied, removed or adapted.

Mobile Phones/Devices – offsite, educational visits, school trips

- Mobiles/devices will be used professionally and appropriately.
- Mobile phones/devices should not be used to make general contact with parents during school trips – all relevant communications will be made via the school office.
- Mobile phones/devices may only be used to contact parents in an emergency and when the trip is outside of normal school hours e.g. residential.
- Where parents are accompanying trips, they are informed not to make contact with other parents or use their phone to take photographs of students.

Personal Mobiles/Devices – Students

The Trust recognises that mobile phones/devices are part of everyday life for many of our students and can play a role in helping students feel safe and secure.

However, the Trust also recognises that they can be a distraction in school and can provide a means of bullying or intimidating others. Therefore, we have drawn up a Code of Conduct for students:

- Students are not permitted to have mobile phones/devices at school or on trips unless stated in the individual school's risk assessments. The risk assessment must be reviewed by the school's Senior Leadership Team on an annual basis. The results of this meeting must be minuted.

- In the event of parents wishing for his/her child to bring a mobile phone/device to contact the parents after school, the mobile phone/device must be handed into a staff member, then stored in the school office first thing in the morning and collected at the end of the day. (The phone is left at the owner's risk).
- Mobile phones/devices brought into school and not handed in will be confiscated and returned at the end of the day. Parents/Carers will be contacted to ensure that they understand the rules regarding phones/devices.

Where mobile phones/devices are used in or out of school to bully or intimidate others, then the Head Teacher has the power to intervene 'to such an extent as it is reasonable to regulate the behaviour of students when they are off the school site.'

Mobile Phones/Devices – Parents

The Trust would prefer parents not to use their mobile phones/devices while in school, but it recognises that this would be impossible to regulate. The Trust asks that parents' usage of mobile phones/devices whilst on school sites is courteous and appropriate to the school environment.

The Trust allows parents to photograph or video school events such as shows, sports day, etc, using their mobile phones/devices, but insists that parents do not publish images, for example on social networking sites, that include any children other than their own (see Photography Policy).

Lost or Stolen Mobiles/Devices

The user is responsible at all times for the security of the mobile phone/device. A PIN number should be used on the mobile/device to enable maximum security.

All confidential information, for example login details, must be password protected and changed on a regular basis.

If the phone/device is lost or stolen, a member of the IT staff should be informed immediately. If this is not possible then contact the provider directly, quoting the PIN number to ensure that the account is stopped and there is no unauthorised usage. In the event of a theft of a mobile phone/device, the incident must also be reported to the Police and an incident number obtained and used to report to the ICT staff.

Monitoring of Usage and Costs

The Trust's phone bills are monitored on a monthly basis and if a user's bill is over the designated monthly cost, then the ICT Team contact the user. If the reason for the higher cost is work-related then no extra cost is incurred; if the calls were personal then the Trust would bill the user for anything above the designated monthly fee.

Mobile phones can be spot checked at any time. Such checks will be undertaken by a member of the IT Team or Executive Leadership Team and will ensure that the phone has been used appropriately. The user will be told of the UK inclusive allowances when the phone is issued.

Mobile Phone Use Abroad

The Trust phones used abroad will be charged at cost to the user, unless the calls are required for school. Prior to the trip abroad, that user must contact the IT Department to give advice and to check the usage abroad. The user will switch off 'data roaming' unless Internet access is needed, as this may be charged at a premium rate abroad.

Policy Review - The Trust considers the Mobile Phone/Mobile Device Policy to be important and the Executive Leadership Team will undertake a thorough review of the policy and practice every three years

APPENDIX 6

Safeguarding pupils who are susceptible to extremism and radicalisation

Our school recognises the duties placed on us by the Counter Terrorism Bill (July 2015) to prevent our pupils being drawn into terrorism.

These include:

- Assessing the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism (see Appendix 5)
- Working in partnership with relevant agencies (including making referrals) under the Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures
- Appropriate staff training
- Appropriate online filtering

Our school is committed to actively promoting the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. The pupils are encouraged to develop and demonstrate skills and attitudes that will allow them to participate fully in and contribute positively to life in modern Britain.

There is a current threat from terrorism in the UK and this can include the exploitation of vulnerable young people, aiming to involve them in terrorism or to be active in supporting terrorism.

Our school seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including but not restricted to those linked to Islamist Ideology, Far Right / Neo Nazi / White Supremacist ideology etc. Concerns should be referred to the Designated Safeguarding Lead who has local contact details for the Prevent Engagement Team (Police) and Channel referrals.

They will also consider whether circumstances require Police to be contacted urgently.

APPENDIX 7

Female Genital Mutilation

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 and section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 places a mandatory duty on teachers along with social workers and healthcare professionals to report to the police where they discover that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 or where a girl discloses that she has undergone FGM. The school's response to FGM will take into account the government guidance, "Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation" updated October 2018. Staff will also follow the established safeguarding procedure by reporting any such concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and a report must also be made to the Police.

There will be a considered safeguarding response towards any girl who is identified as being at risk of FGM (e.g. there is a known history of practising FGM in her family, community or country of origin) which may include sensitive conversations with the girl and her family, sharing information with professionals from other agencies and/or making a referral to Children's Social Care. If the risk of harm is imminent there are a number of emergency

measures that can be taken including police protection, an FGM protection order and an Emergency Protection Order.

APPENDIX 8

Indicators of abuse and neglect

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

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

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

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Adult males do not solely perpetrate Sexual abuse. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education and there is a CIT policy to address what to do if a concern is raised.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and

shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

APPENDIX 9

CIT Trust policy for Child-on-Child Abuse

CIT Policy for the identification and reporting and management of Child-on-Child Abuse

This policy should be read in conjunction with guidance in KCSIE 2023, and the relevant local authority agreed strategy for managing and reporting child on child abuse.

The following terms used in this policy are defined as in KCSIE 2023:

Victims and alleged perpetrator(s)

This policy uses the term 'victim'. It is a widely recognised and understood term. However, we recognise that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim or would want to be described in this way.

We urge any adult in school to be conscious of this when managing any incident and be prepared to use any term with which the individual child is most comfortable.

This policy uses the term 'alleged perpetrator(s)' and where appropriate 'perpetrator(s)'.

These are widely used and recognised terms and the most appropriate to aid understanding in this policy. However, schools and colleges should think very carefully about terminology, especially when speaking in front of children, not least because in some cases the abusive behaviour will have been harmful to the perpetrator as well.

This policy will: -

- Set out our strategies for preventing, identifying and managing child on child abuse
- Take a contextual approach to safeguarding all children and young people involved. Acknowledging that children who have allegedly abused their peers or displayed harmful sexual behaviour are themselves vulnerable and may have been abused by peer, parents or adults in the community.

KCSIE 2023 defines abuse as a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

When a child or a group of children abuses another child, it is defined and named as child on child abuse.

We take such abuse as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult. This includes verbal as well as physical abuse.

This policy will support all staff to understand that Peer on Peer abuse Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex or a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

All staff in school must be made aware, as part of the ongoing Trust 6-year training pathway that children can and do abuse other children.

The scope of this learning will cover incidents that happen both inside and outside of school or college as well as online.

As part of the training, staff will be trained to recognise the indicators and signs of child on child abuse and know how to identify it and respond to reports.

We will ensure that through our training, policy and ongoing practice that our staff are able to recognise the signs of peer-on-peer abuse and know with confidence how the school and the Trust expects them to respond. This includes the understanding that although incidents might not be reported it is a high likelihood that it may well be happening for some of our pupils. As such it is important if staff have any concerns regarding child-on-child abuse they should speak to their designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

The impact of this behaviour on children can be very distressing and have an impact on academic achievement and emotional health and wellbeing.

Sexual harassment and sexual violence may also occur online and offline.

All behaviour takes place on a spectrum. Understanding where a child's behaviour falls on a spectrum is essential to being able to respond appropriately to it. In this policy we recognise the importance of distinguishing between problematic and abusive sexual behaviour (Harmful Sexual Behaviour HSB).

We are adopting the NSPCC definition of HSB as: - "Sexual behaviours expressed by children...that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self or others, or be abusive towards another child or adult.

Vulnerable groups

We recognise that all children can be at risk of abuse, however we acknowledge that some groups are more vulnerable.

This can include:

experience of abuse within their family; living with domestic violence; young people in care; children who go missing; children with additional needs (SEN and/or disabilities); children who identify or are perceived as LGBT and/or have other protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010.

Whilst research tells us girls are more frequently identified as being abused by their peers and, girls are more likely to experience unwanted sexual touching in schools this is not confined to girls. Boys are less likely to report intimate relationship abuse and may display other behaviour such as antisocial behaviour. Boys report high levels of victimisation in areas where gangs affect them. We recognise that both boys and girls experience child on child abuse, but they do so in gendered ways.

Information and strategies for dealing with many aspects of child on child abuse appear in other school and Trust policies such as the whole school behaviour policy, the anti-bullying policy and the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

Scope and definition of Child – on – Child abuse:

At CIT we define child on child abuse as an overarching umbrella that encompasses a spectrum of specific bullying behaviours.

Bullying is a very broad term and therefore we will expect all of our staff who are recording incidents on their school behaviour systems to unpick and allocate the form of bullying specific to the actual incident.

Child on child abuse reporting will be a separate category to friendship issues.

Child on child abuse will be broken down in to 5 overarching bullying areas:

Examples of behaviours that fit with these 5 broad areas are given below, the lists are not exhaustive but give an indication of what events should be allocated to which category:

Child on child abuse	Bullying	Physical abuse	physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm. It also includes inciting others to commit physical harm.
		Emotional abuse	Name calling, belittling, threatening, isolating and excluding from a social group
		Prejudice based abuse	Racist abuse Homophobic abuse
	Abuse in intimate personal relationships		between children (sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse’)
	Sexual		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence); • sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse; • causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party; • Sexting consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos¹³ (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery); • up skirting, (now a criminal offence and has reporting requirements) which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm;
	Cyber / online		Text groups, social media, sexting and youth-produced sexual imagery, peer pressure,

	Ritual	Initiation /hazing type violence and rituals initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element
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Any child on child bullying incidents that are prejudice-based and have any motivation against pupils with protected characteristics or that relate to people with protected characteristics will be reported separately and investigated as race/hate incidents, regardless of the nature of the abuse.

Reporting allegations of child on child abuse:

When staff have any concerns regarding child on child abuse they should report this immediately to their designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and report it on the school's behaviour or safeguarding reporting system as soon as practicable.

When recording on the school system, the correct categorisation of abuse must be assigned as shown in the boxes above. If in any doubt, the member of staff reporting should seek advice from the DSL.

When they witness or have child on child abuse reported to them, it is essential that all staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers that are actually abusive in nature.

Staff will be trained effectively so that they know not to downplay certain behaviours, for example we must avoid dismissing sexual harassment as “just banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

Children also need to know how to report concerns and know that they will be listened to and supported.

These should include:

- Procedures to minimise the risk of child on child abuse
- How allegations are recorded, investigated and dealt with
- Clear processes as to how victims, perpetrators and any other children affected will be supported
- Recognition of the gendered nature of child on child abuse but recognising, that all forms of this behaviour are unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Responding to reports of child on child abuse:

As part of the Trust training pathway, all staff will be trained to manage a report.

All reports of child on child abuse will be assessed on a case by case basis as to the nature and severity of the incident, with the designated safeguarding lead or their deputy taking a leading role using their professional judgement and supported by other agencies such as social care or the police as required.

The immediate response to a report:

Any adult who takes a disclosure from a pupil or witnesses an event will take all reports seriously and will reassure the victim that they will be supported and kept safe.

- Staff will not promise confidentiality as the concern will need to be shared further (for example, with the designated safeguarding lead or social care) staff will however only share the report with those people who are necessary to progress it.
- A written report will be made as soon after the interview as possible recording the facts as presented by the child. These may be used as part of a statutory assessment if the case is escalated later.
- Where the report includes an online element the school or college will follow advice on searching, screening and confiscation. The staff will not view or forward images unless unavoidable and only if another member of staff (preferably the DSL) is present.
- The DSL will be informed and involved as soon as possible following disclosure as they might need to guide any support or follow-up.

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

The risk and needs' assessment should consider:

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

Risk assessments will be recorded (written or electronic say where these are filed) and be kept under review.

Action following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment:

The school will use Part 5 of KCSiE 2023 as guidance for dealing with issues relating to sexual violence and harassment.

Following an incident, we will consider

- The wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment;

What was the explanation by all children involved of what occurred?

Can each of the young people give the same explanation of the incident and also what is the effect on the young people involved? Is the incident seen to be bullying for example, in which case regular and repetitive? Is the version of one young person different from another and why?

- **The nature of the alleged incident(s)**, including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;

- **The ages of the children involved;**

How old are the young people involved in the incident and is there any age difference between those involved? (In relation to sexual exploration, children under the age of 5, in particular 1-4-year olds who are learning toileting skills may show a particular interest in exploration at around this stage. This, however should not be overlooked if other issues arise

- **The developmental stages of the children involved; the children's own understanding of what occurred?**

Do the young people know/understand what they are doing? E.g. do they have knowledge of body parts, of privacy and that it is inappropriate to touch? Is the young person's explanation in relation to something they may have heard or been learning about that has prompted the behaviour? Is the behaviour deliberate and contrived? Does the young person have understanding of the impact of their behaviour on the other person?

In dealing with an incident of this nature the answers are not always clear cut. If you are concerned or unsure as to whether or not there is any risk involved, please seek advice from Children's Services Social Care.

- **Any power imbalance between the children.** For example, is the alleged perpetrator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?

- **If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse;**

Has the behaviour been repeated to an individual on more than one occasion? In the same way it must be considered has the behaviour persisted to an individual after the issue has already been discussed or dealt with and appropriately resolved?

- Are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school staff; and other related issues and wider context?

Where did the incident or incidents take place?

Was the incident in an open, visible place to others? If so was it observed? If not, is more supervision required within this particular area?

As such it is important if staff have any concerns regarding child-on-child abuse they should speak to their designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

Appendix 1

Options to manage the report

Manage internally

1. In some cases of sexual harassment, for example, one-off incidents, leaders may decide that the children concerned are not in need of early help or statutory intervention and that it

would be appropriate to handle the incident internally, through utilising the behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support (*individual schools should give details here*). This decision will be made based on the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment is never acceptable and will not be tolerated. All decisions, and discussions around making these decisions will be recorded and stored (by whom, where).

2. In line with 1 above, leaders may decide that the children involved do not require statutory interventions but may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life. Providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. Early help can be particularly useful to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent escalation of sexual violence.

3. Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, we will make a referral to the relevant local authority body following locally agreed protocols. Where statutory assessments are appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy will be working alongside, and cooperating with, the relevant lead social worker.

Collaborative working will help ensure the best possible package of coordinated support is implemented for the victim and, where appropriate, the alleged perpetrator and any other children that require support.

Reporting to the Police

Any report to the police will generally be made through the appropriate local authority body as above.

The designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) will follow local processes for referrals. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, the starting point is this will be passed on to the police. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten, if the alleged perpetrator is under ten, the starting principle of reporting to the police remains.

The police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice, approach. Where a report has been made to the police, the school or college will consult the police and agree what information can be disclosed to staff and others, the alleged perpetrator and their parents or carers. They will also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

Where there is a criminal investigation, we will work closely with the relevant agencies to support all children involved (especially potential witnesses). Where required, advice from the police will be sought in order to help us.

Whilst protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator, we will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required), to ensure any actions the school or college take do not jeopardise the police investigation. The end of the criminal process If a child is convicted or receives a caution for a sexual offence, the school /academy will update its risk assessment, ensure relevant protections are in place for all children. We will consider any suitable action following our behaviour policy. If the perpetrator remains in school/academy we will be very clear as to our expectations regarding the perpetrator now they have been convicted or cautioned.

This could include expectations regarding their behaviour and any restrictions we think are reasonable and proportionate about the perpetrator's timetable. Any conviction (even with legal anonymity reporting restrictions) is potentially going to generate interest among other

pupils or students in the school or college. We will ensure all children involved are protected, especially from any bullying or harassment (including online).

Where cases are classified as “no further action” (NFA’d) by the police or Crown Prosecution Service, or where there is a not guilty verdict, we will continue to offer support to the victim and the alleged perpetrator for as long as is necessary. A not guilty verdict or a decision not to progress with their case will likely be traumatic for the victim. The fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean that it was unfounded. We will continue to support all parties in this instance.

Support for Children Affected by Sexual-Assault

Support for victims of sexual assault is available from a variety of agencies (see Appendix 2). We will support the victim of sexual assault to remain in school but if they are unable to do so we will enable them to continue their education elsewhere.

This decision will be made only at the request of the child and their family. If they are moved, we will ensure the new school is aware of the ongoing support they may need. The DSL will support this move. Where there is a criminal investigation the alleged perpetrator will be removed from any shared classes with the victim and we will also consider how best to keep them a reasonable distance apart on the school premises or on school transport.

This is in the best interest of the children concerned and should not be perceived to be a judgement of guilt before any legal proceedings. We will work closely with the police. Where a criminal investigation into a rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, we may take suitable action, if we have not already done so. In all but the most exceptional of circumstances, the rape or assault is likely to constitute a serious breach of discipline and lead to the view that allowing the perpetrator to remain in the same school or college would seriously harm the education or welfare of the victim (and potentially other pupils or students).

Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, we may, if we have not already done so, consider any suitable sanctions using our behaviour policy, including consideration of permanent exclusion.

Where the perpetrator is going to remain at the school or college, the principle would be to continue keeping the victim and perpetrator in separate classes and continue to consider the most appropriate way to manage potential contact on school and college premises and transport.

The nature of the conviction or caution and wishes of the victim will be especially important in determining how to proceed in such cases. Reports of sexual assault and sexual harassment will, in some cases, not lead to a report to the police (for a variety of reasons). In some cases, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault or sexual harassment are reported to the police and the case is not progressed or are reported to the police and ultimately result in a not guilty verdict.

None of this means the offence did not happen or that the victim lied. The process will have affected both victim and alleged perpetrator.

Appropriate support will be provided to both as required and consideration given to sharing classes and potential contact as required on a case-by-case basis.

All the above will be considered with the needs and wishes of the victim at the heart of the process (supported by parents and carers as required). Any arrangements should be kept

under review. 12 Physical Abuse While a clear focus of child on child abuse is around sexual abuse and harassment, physical assaults and initiation violence and rituals from pupils to pupils can also be abusive.

These are equally not tolerated and if it is believed that a crime has been committed, will be reported to the police. The principles from the anti-bullying policy will be applied in these cases, with recognition that any police investigation will need to take priority

Appendix 10 Actions where there are concerns about a child

