



Author	Designated Safeguarding Leads at WSF Schools Director of Safeguarding
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Review	This policy is updated throughout the year as issues emerge and evolve and to reflect lessons learnt. Full review: Summer Term 2024
Next Approval	Summer Term 2024

Our Schools

Warwick School (WS)
Warwick Junior School (WJS)
Warwick Preparatory School (WPS)
King's High School (KHS)
The Kingsley School (TKS)

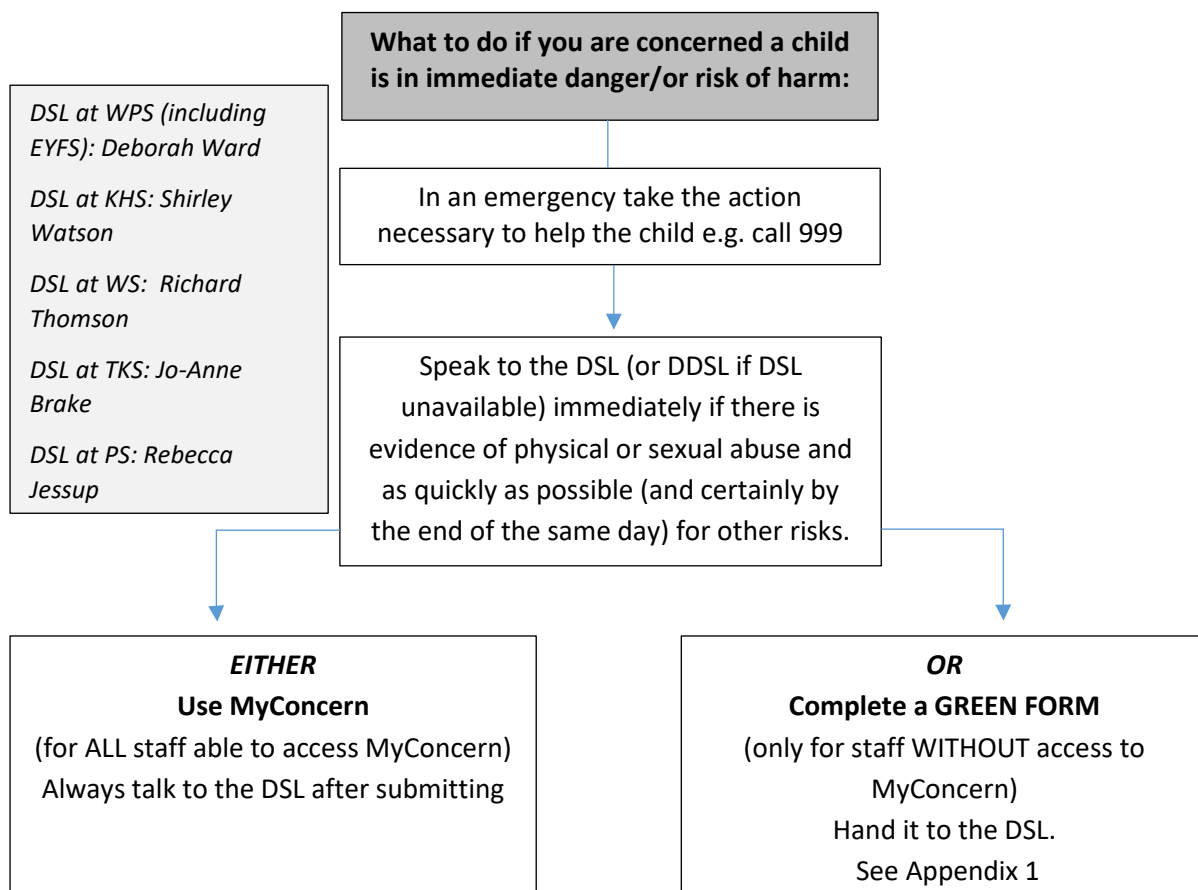
SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

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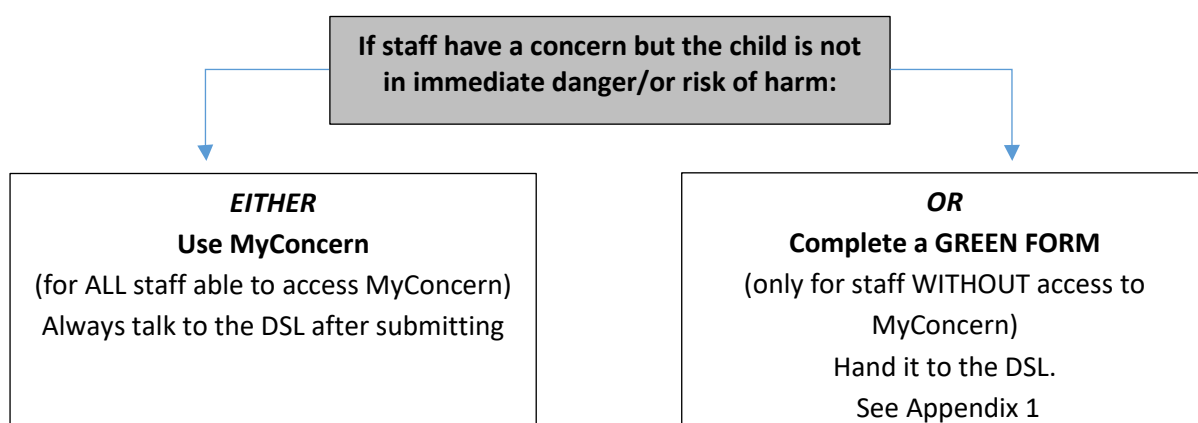
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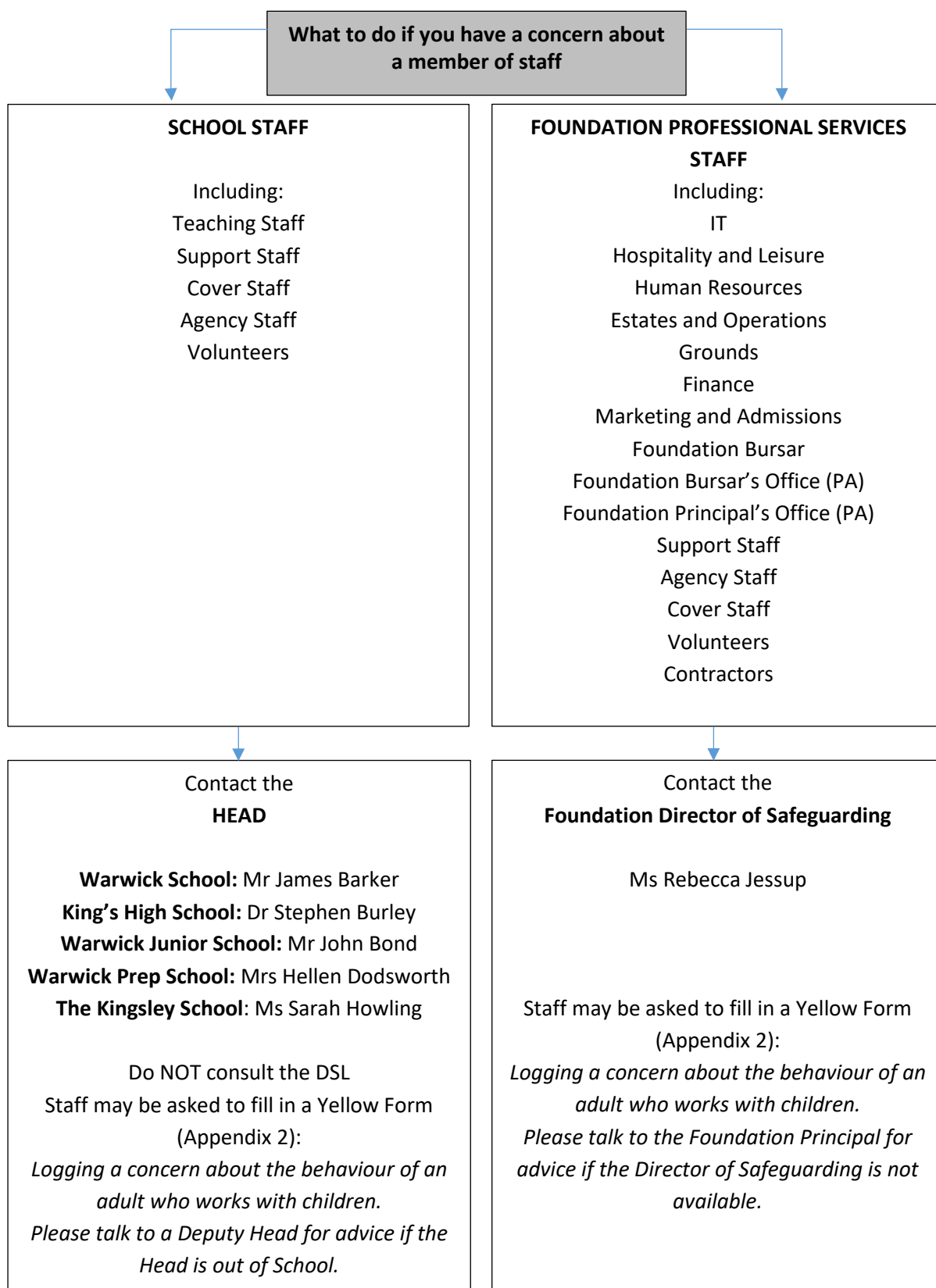
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Staff and parents can make their own referral directly to
Warwickshire Front Door
01926 414144
Monday-Thursday 08:30-17:30 and Friday 08:30-17:00
01926 886922 (out of hours)
Please inform the DSL as soon as possible if you have made your own referral



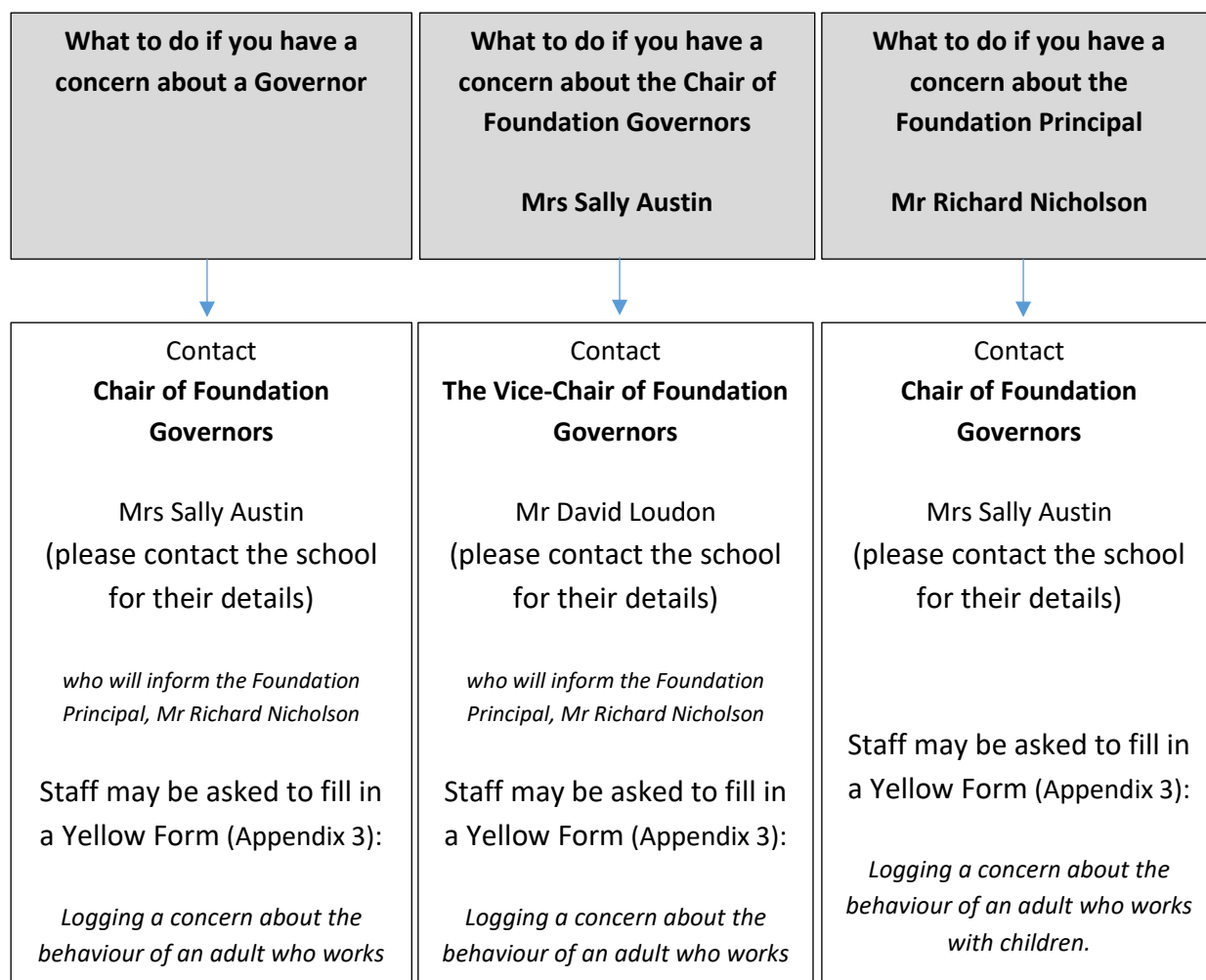
Parents are advised to contact the relevant DSL to discuss their concern.



- *If the concern relates to the Director of Safeguarding, please refer to the Foundation Principal.*
- *If the concern relates to a former member of staff, please refer to Section 12 for further information.*

What to do if you have a concern about a Headteacher

<p>Concerns about Warwick School Head Master</p> <p>Mr James Barker</p>	<p>Concerns about King's High School Head Master</p> <p>Dr Stephen Burley</p>	<p>Concerns about Warwick Junior School Headmaster</p> <p>Mr John Bond</p>	<p>Concerns about Warwick Prep School Head Mistress</p> <p>Mrs Hellen Dodsworth</p>	<p>Concerns about The Kingsley School Headteacher</p> <p>Ms Sarah Howling</p>
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<p>Contact Chair of Foundation Governors</p> <p>Mrs Sally Austin</p> <p><i>who will inform the Foundation Principal, Mr Richard Nicholson</i></p> <p>Staff may be asked to fill in a Yellow Form (Appendix 2):</p> <p><i>Logging a concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children.</i></p>	<p>Contact Chair of Foundation Governors</p> <p>Mrs Sally Austin</p> <p><i>who will inform the Foundation Principal, Mr Richard Nicholson</i></p> <p>Staff may be asked to fill in a Yellow Form (Appendix 2):</p> <p><i>Logging a concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children.</i></p>	<p>Contact Head Master of Warwick School</p> <p>Mr James Barker</p> <p><i>who will inform the Foundation Principal, Mr Richard Nicholson</i></p> <p>Staff may be asked to fill in a Yellow Form (Appendix 2):</p> <p><i>Logging a concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children.</i></p>	<p>Contact Head Master of Kings High School</p> <p>Dr Stephen Burley</p> <p><i>who will inform the Foundation Principal, Mr Richard Nicholson</i></p> <p>Staff may be asked to fill in a Yellow Form (Appendix 2):</p> <p><i>Logging a concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children.</i></p>	<p>Contact Chair of Foundation Governors</p> <p>Mrs Sally Austin</p> <p><i>who will inform the Foundation Principal, Mr Richard Nicholson</i></p> <p>Staff may be asked to fill in a Yellow Form (Appendix 2):</p> <p><i>Logging a concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children.</i></p>



For concerns about any member of staff, you can also:

- **Ring the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)** 01926 745376. The LADO is responsible for the co-ordination of responses to allegations against people who work with children.
- **Ring the Police 999 or Warwickshire Children and Families Front Door 01926 414144.** This should be done if the child is at immediate risk of harm or neglect

In addition, staff can:

- **Contact the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline 0800 028 0285**

or e-mail help@nspcc.org.uk

This is available **for staff** who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection issues internally. Information is also available on the [NSPCC website](#)

KEY CONTACT NUMBERS

Designated Safeguarding Leads

King's High School	Shirley Watson	Deputy Head Pastoral	s.watson@kingshighwarwick.co.uk 01926 695936
Warwick School and Warwick Junior School	Richard Thomson	Deputy Head Pastoral	r.thomson@warwickschool.org 01926 776400
Warwick Prep School (including EYFS)	Deborah Ward	Head of Prep Department	d.ward@warwickprep.com 01926 491545
The Kingsley School	Jo-Anne Brake	Deputy Head	j.brake@kingsleyschool.co.uk 01926 425127
Warwick Foundation Schools (Professional Services)	Rebecca Jessup	Director of Safeguarding	r.jessup@warwickschools.co.uk 01926 776426/ 07586679430

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads

King's High School	Lisa Whittington	Director of Wellbeing, Values and Skills	l.whittington@kingshighwarwick.co.uk
King's High School	Clare Topping	Head of KS3	c.topping@kingshighwarwick.co.uk
King's High School	Una Birbeck	Head of KS4	u.birbeck@kingshighwarwick.co.uk
King's High School	Celia Tedd	Head of Sixth Form	c.tedd@kingshighwarwick.co.uk
Warwick Prep School (including for EYFS)	Gillian Smeeton	Head of Pre-Prep Department	g.smeeton@warwickprep.com
Warwick School	Alex Wilson	Pastoral Support Manager	a.wilson@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	Helen Leaf	Senior Mental Health Lead	h.leaf@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	Peter Walker	Head of Lower School	p.walker@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	Keith Davenport	Head of Middle School	k.davenport@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	Brian Davies	Head of Upper School	b.davies@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	Kate Poole	Assistant Pastoral Head	k.poole@warwickschool.org
Warwick School	David Bull	Boarding Housemaster	d.bull@warwickschool.org
Warwick Junior School	Heather Mellor	Deputy Head	h.mellor@warwickschool.org

Foundation Principal and Safeguarding Governors

Foundation Principal	Mr Richard Nicholson	r.nicholson@warwickschools.co.uk
Safeguarding Governor	Mrs Anne Wilson	an.Wilson@warwickschools.co.uk
Deputy Safeguarding Governor	Ms Joanna Broughton	j.broughton@warwickschools.co.uk

Local Safeguarding Partners

Police	999 101	Emergency Non-Emergency
Warwickshire Children and Families Integrated Front Door	01926 414144	Child at immediate danger of risk/harm
Warwickshire Education Lead	01926 418608	Non-emergency advice for staff
DfE Counter Extremism Helpline	020 7340 7264	Non-emergency advice for staff
FGM Helpline	0800 028 3550	Advice when FGM suspected, or student is at risk of FGM
Warwickshire Family Information Service	01926 742274	Advice for parents
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)	01926 745376	Safeguarding concerns about a member of staff
Oxfordshire MASH	0345 050 7666	Children living in Oxfordshire
Coventry MASH	024 7678 8555	Children living in Coventry
Solihull MASH	0121 788 4300	Children living in Solihull
Northamptonshire MASH	0300 126 7000	Children living in Northamptonshire
Birmingham MASH	0121 303 1888	Children living in Birmingham

1.0 Purpose and Aim

- To reduce the risk and prevent harm to children.
- To actively promote the wellbeing of pupils/students¹
- to promote a whole school culture of safety, equality, and protection
- To safeguard and promote the welfare of children, staff and others who encounter the school and to protect them from harm²
- to have clear procedures in place for dealing with and referring concerns about the welfare of any individual, allegations of abuse, neglect and/or exploitation
- to raise awareness about how to report concerns and how they will be investigated whether they are current or historic in nature.
- to raise staff awareness about the Foundation's safeguarding expectations
- to ensure staff are competent to carry out their safeguarding responsibilities and feel supported in this role.
- to ensure consistent good safeguarding practice throughout all schools within our Foundation, which includes a zero-tolerance approach to child-on-child sexual violence and harassment in which children and young people are confident to report it and staff are confident to identify and respond to it.
- All staff should understand the indicators of abuse and neglect and specific safeguarding risks so that they can identify them and report any concerns about children.
- To ensure the identification of, and timely and appropriate responses to, risk and harm to children
- To ensure that all adults in the Foundation understand their roles and responsibilities in respect of the above
- Members of the Foundation (including alumni) feel able to raise any safeguarding concerns, whether current or non-recent, safe in the knowledge that they will be supported, the matter will be handled sensitively, and appropriate action taken.

¹ Requirements in part 8 paragraph 34 of the ISSR. Wellbeing means wellbeing within the meaning of section 10(2) of the Children Act 2004(a): the physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing; protection from harm and neglect; education training and recreation; contribution made by pupils/students to society; social and economic wellbeing.

² Requirements in part 3 paragraph 7 of ISSR

1.2 This policy applies to the whole School including the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and always applies, including where pupils or staff are away from the school, whether they are on school- arranged activities or otherwise, and whether the school is open. It will therefore apply out of School hours and in the holidays.

1.3 Throughout this policy the terms 'school' and 'Foundation' are interchangeable.

2.0 Policy statement, values, and principles

2.1 The Foundation fully recognises the responsibility it must safeguard children and staff. Each of the Foundation schools recognises the importance of maintaining a culture of safety, equality, and protection. All staff, including governors and volunteers, all contractors, and all visitors, have a duty of care to safeguarding and must play an active role in protecting children and ensuring that the Foundation is a safe, stimulating environment in which to learn. The best interests of the child must always be taken into consideration and appropriate action taken to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

2.2 The Foundation's safeguarding arrangements are inspected by Independent Schools Inspectorate <https://www.isi.net/safeguarding/statutory-guidance> under the judgements for Leadership & Management and impact the judgement on the Personal Development, Behaviour, and Welfare of children.

2.3 The relevant statutory guidance on multi-agency working is [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#), and the Foundation's engagement with this guidance is inspected under paragraph 7 of the *Independent School Standards Regulations*.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800615/Independent_School_Standards- Guidance_070519.pdf

2.4 This policy is available on each School website. All staff and volunteers are required to read it and confirm they have done so in writing before commencing work in the Foundation.

3.0 Definition of Safeguarding

3.1 Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. This applies to **all children** in our care and in our communities.

3.2 **Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.** Safeguarding means:

- protecting children from abuse and maltreatment
- preventing harm to children's health or development
- ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care

- taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best outcomes
- 3.3 **Definition of Child Protection** ‘*Child protection*’ is the activity to protect specific children who are suffering, or who are likely to suffer, significant harm. Therefore, *protection* is a specific element of safeguarding, whereas safeguarding legislation in general is about the promotion of children’s needs and the prevention of harm. This emphasises the need for all staff to be able to respond early when they have a concern rather than wait until this is more defined and certain.
- 3.4 **At this point the involvement of services to protect the child (ren), including Children’s Social Care, is statutory.** The critical message from legislation (Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023) that should inform all actions and decisions is that “**the child’s welfare is paramount**”.
- 3.5 The Foundation is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment.
- 3.6 All adults within the Foundation are required to take all concerns seriously and to encourage children and young people to talk to them about anything that worries them
- 3.7 All staff members will maintain an attitude of ‘**It could happen here**’ where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the interests of the child
- 3.8 All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection
- 3.9 Children who are safe and feel safe are better equipped to learn and will achieve the best outcomes
- 3.10 All Foundation staff, regardless of their role are, professionally accountable for their actions and decision making in relation to keeping children safe
- 3.11 All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm at home, in the community or in school
- 3.12 Due to their day-to-day contact with pupils, staff in each School are uniquely placed to observe changes in children’s appearance, behaviour, communication and the outward signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and radicalisation. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in School when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that **all** School staff are alert to the signs of abuse, are approachable and trusted by students, listen actively to children, and understand the procedures for reporting their concerns. Each School will act on identified concerns and will provide initial help to prevent concerns from escalating.

- 3.13 All staff are accountable and follow the staff Code of Conduct. Any concerns or allegations of misconduct, including wellbeing concerns for staff are shared swiftly and at the earliest opportunity to **maintain a culture of vigilance**. All staff are aware of their responsibility to share low level concerns with equal urgency to ensure all children are supported in an **environment of openness, trust, and transparency**. Children and staff involved in safeguarding and child protection issues will receive appropriate support
- 3.14 The Foundation is committed to creating an environment where staff feel able to raise any concerns and feel supported in their safeguarding role
- 3.15 If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child a referral will be made to **Children's Social Care and/or the Police** immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving, any staff member with concerns should challenge the **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** to consider the child's needs and be provided with the escalation process to make sure they are confident in the response to the child's needs
- 3.16 If a member of staff remains concerned about a child, they can discuss their concerns with the Head, another DSL or contact the Children and Family Front Door (for additional advice as necessary 01926 414144 option 3.)

4.0 Safeguarding legislation and guidance

- 4.1 The Foundation recognises the responsibility it has under **Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014** requiring proprietors of independent schools to have arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils at the school.
- 4.2 The **Teachers' Standards 2013** state that teachers, including Heads, must have regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions; and uphold public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- 4.3 KCSIE (2023) incorporates the additional statutory guidance, [Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 \(September 2018\)](#) for staff working with or alongside children under 8. KCSIE (2023) refers to the non-statutory advice for practitioners (everyone who works with children) to identify abuse and neglect and take appropriate action: **What to do if you are worried a child is being abused (March 2015)**. KCSIE (2023) also refers to [When to call the police](#), non-statutory guidance from the National Police Chiefs' Council.
- 4.4 All staff **should** at the least read Part One of [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(2023\)](#) KCSIE (2023). In addition, all staff who work directly with children should read Annex B (*school leaders, all classroom-based staff, and all staff with defined pastoral responsibilities*).

- 4.5 Governing bodies, working with their senior leadership teams and especially their DSL, should ensure that those **staff who do not work directly with children read either Part One or Annex A** of this guidance. The Foundation Governing body should ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part One (or Annex A if appropriate) of this guidance.
- 4.6 Staff can find a copy of KCSIE (2023) in the staff room or staff area of the schools and an online version is in the Foundation Hub. Staff receive an electronic copy as part of their induction and at least annually thereafter.
- 4.7 The statutory guidance for teaching **Relationships and Sex Education** (2019, updated 2021) informs teaching of safeguarding in each of the School's PSHEE provision and is detailed in separate policies.
- 4.8 Following the statutory **Prevent Duty Guidance** <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance> for England and Wales, Foundation policies and procedures have "due regard to the needs to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism", **Counter Terrorism and Security Bill** <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/counter-terrorism-and-security-bill> and [Use of Social Media for Online Radicalisation \(July 2015\)](#) advice is followed.
- 4.9 **Human Rights Act**
- 4.9.1 The Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to and contains the Articles and protocols of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (the Convention) that are deemed to apply in the UK. It compels public organisations to respect and protect an individual's human rights when they make individual decisions about them.
- 4.9.2 Under the HRA, it is unlawful for schools and colleges to act in a way that is incompatible with the Convention. The specific convention rights applying to schools and colleges are:
- Article 3: the right to freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment (an absolute right)
 - Article 8: the right to respect for private and family life (a qualified right) includes a duty to protect individuals' physical and psychological integrity
 - Article 14: requires that all the rights and freedoms set out in the Act must be protected and applied without discrimination, 25 and
 - Protocol 1, Article 2: protects the right to education

- 4.9.3 Being subjected to harassment, violence and or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all these rights, depending on the nature of the conduct and the circumstances. Further information (including on absolute and qualified rights) can be found at Human Rights | Equality and Human Rights Commission (equalityhumanrights.com).

4.10 **Equality Act 2010**

- 4.10.1 Schools and colleges have obligations under the Equality Act (2010). According to the Equality Act, schools and colleges **must** not unlawfully discriminate against children because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, or sexual orientation (protected characteristics).
- 4.10.2 Whilst all the above protections are important, in the context of safeguarding, this guidance, and the **legal duties** placed on schools and colleges in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, governing bodies and proprietors should carefully consider how they are supporting their children and students regarding protected characteristics - including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race.
- 4.10.3 Provisions within the Equality Act allow schools and colleges to take positive action, where it can be shown that it is proportionate, to deal with disadvantages affecting children or students with a particular protected characteristic to meet their specific need, this includes a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people, including those with long term conditions. A school, could, for example, consider taking positive action to support girls if there was evidence they were being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or sexual harassment.
- 4.10.4 Guidance to help schools understand how the Equality Act affects them and how to fulfil their duties under the act can be found at [Equality Act \(2010\): advice for schools](#). For further information please see [Equality Act guidance - Equality and Human Rights Commission](#).
- 4.10.5 The Foundation's charity law safeguarding duty to:
- provide a safe and trusted environment which safeguards anyone who comes into contact with it, including beneficiaries, staff, and volunteers.
 - set an organisational culture that prioritises safeguarding, so that it is safe for those affected to report incidents and concerns with the assurance they will be handled sensitively and properly.
 - have adequate safeguarding policies, procedures, and measures to protect people.
 - provide clarity as to how incidents and allegations will be handled should they arise, including reporting to the relevant authorities, such as the police, local authority, and Charity Commission Regulatory framework.

4.10.6 This policy has been prepared to meet each schools safeguarding responsibilities under the following legislation:

- Independent School Standards (ISI)
- National minimum standards for boarding schools (Department for Education (DfE), September 2023)
- Statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (DfE, September 2021)
- Education and Skills Act 2008;
- Children Act 1989; 2004.
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006;
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Charities Act 2011

5.0 Roles and Responsibilities

5.1 All Foundation DSLs are members of the Senior Leadership Team of their respective school. They will co-ordinate safeguarding and child protection arrangements, ensuring there is appropriate cover arrangements. DDSLs receive the same training (in line with Warwickshire County Council requirements) as DSLs and can cover if the DSL is absent.

5.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputies (DDSL)

5.2.1 The DSLs fulfil the same responsibilities at each of the schools. Each DSL is a senior member of staff from the school's leadership team and therefore has the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post, The role of the DSL carries a significant level of responsibility, and they should be given the additional time, funding, training, resources and support they need to carry out the role effectively.

5.3 Safeguarding resources available to Foundation schools

5.3.1 All staff, in each school use MyConcern as the means of reporting and recording concerns about children. Staff that do not have access to an electronic device use 'Green forms.'

5.3.2 Schools maintain close links with their local safeguarding partnership and make use of learning events and resources provided by Warwickshire Safeguarding.

6.0 The Management of Safeguarding

6.1 Continuous professional development underpins a healthy safeguarding culture in our school. In the complex and evolving field of safeguarding, effective practice is best ensured through regular safeguarding updates, briefings, and training. Staff will receive annual safeguarding INSET and updates, each autumn term, prior to the return to school of children. It is important that all staff have training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and radicalisation and to know what to do if they have a concern.

6.2 Roles and functions within our school

6.2.1 This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and governors in the school and is consistent with the procedures of <https://www.safeguardingwarwickshire.co.uk/>. Our policy and procedures also apply to extended school and off-site activities.

6.2.2 All staff will read and understand Part 1 and Annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE 2023) and review this guidance at least annually. Alongside this, staff will receive annually, this Safeguarding and Child Protection and policy, Code of Conduct, Child Behaviour Policy, Staff Acceptable Use policy and Whistleblowing policy. All staff review the guidance and accept the policies as marked as 'read and understood' when administered via the Foundation's online portal (VWV) at the beginning of each academic year. This can be made available to staff either electronically or via paper copies. Additional support is provided for staff where English is a second language or with special educational needs to ensure full understanding.

6.2.3 All new staff will receive input about safeguarding and child protection at induction. This will include:

- This Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Current KCSiE statutory guidance, including filtering and monitoring responsibilities
- School Policies, including Child Behaviour Policy
- Foundation Staff Code of Conduct
- Employers' Handbook
- Prevent Duty
- Foundation Whistleblowing procedures
- Foundation Acceptable Use Policy

6.2.4 As with the above, this policy works in conjunction with a series of other Foundation and School policies: **Foundation Policies**

- Complaints Policy
- Missing/Uncollected Child Policy
- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Disciplinary and Dismissal Policy
- Staff Grievance Policy
- Confidentiality and information-sharing Policy
- Health and Safety Policy

6.2.5 **The following individual School policies, procedures and resource materials are relevant to this policy, *some can access via the school's website or are available on request:***

- Pupil Behaviour Policy
- Searching, Screening and Confiscation Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Registration and Attendance Policy
- Use of Images Policy
- Early Years Foundation Stage
- RSE/PSHEE Policy
- SEND Policy
- Policy on the Use of Force to Control or Restrain Children
- Safeguarding information for visitors
- Visiting Speakers policy
- Online Safety Policy
- First aid policy

- Medical care policy (DSLs to add/delete as appropriate)
- 6.2.6 New staff are given an opportunity to clarify any issues in their first week of employment with their DSL/DDSL/Foundation Director of Safeguarding. This is to ensure that staff understand school's safeguarding systems and their responsibilities.
- 6.2.7 Several additional safety measures are in place for teachers working one-to-one in tuition, music, performing arts or sports coaching. In addition to formal training, regular updates to staff will be given in meetings and via email.
- 6.2.8 **Supply Staff and other visiting staff, Contractors and Volunteers** will receive appropriate safeguarding training where appropriate and given the school's Visiting Staff Leaflet which includes information about the DSL and Foundation safeguarding arrangements.
- 6.2.9 **The DSL and Deputy DSLs** will undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training (as set out in KCSiE 2023) at least every 2 years. In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments). They will also undertake Prevent awareness which includes an understanding of these expectations. All staff should receive training (including at induction) regarding responsibilities in relation to Filtering and Monitoring. (See Section 26, for further information.) The training should be regularly updated. Induction and training should be in line with any advice from the safeguarding partners.
- 6.2.10 **DSLs** receive regular supervision which provides them with support, coaching and training, promote the interests of children and allow for confidential discussions of sensitive issues.
- 6.2.11 **All Governors** should regularly update learning about safeguarding, to ensure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities i.e., to support and challenge. It is advisable for the link safeguarding governor to attend DSL training every two years as if an allegation of abuse is made against the Head, they receive full training in managing allegations for this purpose. **Governors should ensure that they have a clear understanding of the local risks** that are applicable to the demographic of the school. **Governors should ask challenging questions of leaders' assertions** and 'triangulate' these assertions more thoroughly so that they understand what behaviour is like.
- 6.3 **Safe Recruitment**
- 6.3.1 The Foundation endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ only 'suitable' staff and allow only 'suitable' volunteers to work with children by complying with the requirements of KCSiE (2023) together with the [Foundation's Recruitment and Selection Policy](#) which includes Warwickshire Safeguarding, Safer Recruitment process and the Independent Schools' Regulatory Requirements. The schools operate safe recruitment

procedures which include procedures to comply with the statutory guidance Disqualification under the Childcare Act (2018).

- 6.3.2 At least one person conducting any interview for a post at the school will have undertaken Safer Recruitment training. This will cover, as a minimum, the contents of Keeping Children Safe in Education, and will be in line with local safeguarding procedures. Most Senior Leadership/Management, HR staff and Directors within Professional Services are Safer Recruitment trained and committed to upskill every three years. (See Appendix 10 for the Foundation's Safe Recruitment process.)
- 6.3.3 Safeguarding and child protection is **everyone's** responsibility.
- 6.3.4 Staff should have an awareness of:
- The Early Help process and their role in it
 - The identification of emerging problems, liaison with the DSL, and the sharing of information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment
 - The process for making referrals to local authority children's social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play
 - What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals
 - The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as child on child abuse, online harm, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE) indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM and radicalisation
 - The importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.
- 6.3.5 **The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** is a member of the senior leadership/management team. The DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding. During term time, the DSL will be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. When the DSL is absent, each School Duty Team (which includes DDSLs/Pastoral Leads) and/or Director of Safeguarding can act as cover including out of hours and out of term activities.
- 6.3.6 The DSL will be given the time, funding, **training, resources, and support to:**
- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters

- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so
 - Contribute to the assessment of children
 - Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children’s social care, Channel programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or police), and support staff who make such referrals directly
 - Report to Safeguarding Governors termly on the standard report template.
- 6.3.7 The DSL will also liaise with local authority Children’s Services, the Designated Officer (LADO), through liaison with their Head, for child protection concerns as appropriate. The full responsibilities of the DSL and deputies are set out in their job description. Further information on the role of the DSL, see: KCSiE 2023, Annex C and Appendix 3.
- 6.3.8 **The Foundation** facilitates a whole-school approach to safeguarding, ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. The DSLs/Director of Safeguarding and Safeguarding Governors will evaluate and approve this policy at each review, to ensure it complies with the law. The Foundation Heads and Director of Safeguarding will monitor the effectiveness of this policy in conjunction with the governing board.
- 6.3.9 The Foundation Principal will act as the case manager if an allegation of abuse is made against any of the Foundation Heads or Director of Safeguarding. The Chair of Governors will act as case manager in the event of an allegation against the Principal. All governors will read Keeping Children Safe in Education. KCSiE, Part 2, the Management of Safeguarding, has information on how governors are supported to fulfil their role.
- 6.3.10 **Each Head of school and Director of Safeguarding (for Professional Services)** are responsible for the implementation of this policy, ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers:
- Are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
 - Understand and follow the procedures included in this policy, particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect
 - Communicating this policy to parents when their child joins the school and via the school website
 - Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training, and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent

- Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training and update the content of this training regularly
- Acting as the case manager in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate
- Ensuring the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable (EYFS)
- Making sure each child in the Early Years Foundation Stage is assigned a key person

6.4 **The Head of each School:**

- 6.4.1 **should** ensure that the policies and procedures, adopted by their governing bodies (particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect), are understood, and followed by all staff.
- 6.4.2 allocates sufficient time, training, support, and resources, including cover arrangements, when necessary, to enable the **DSL and DDSL(s)** to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of children and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings
- 6.4.3 supports the **designated teacher for children in care** to promote the educational achievement of any **children who are children in care of the Local Authority and who have left care through adoption, special guardianship, or child arrangement orders** or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales
- 6.4.4 ensures that all staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary for keeping **looked after and previously looked after children** safe
- 6.4.5 ensures that all staff feel able and are encouraged to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistleblowing procedures
- 6.4.6 ensures that the culture of the school supports the provision of effective pastoral care and initial help
- 6.4.7 ensures that staff do everything they can to support Social Workers when Children's Social Care become involved
- 6.4.8 ensures that children are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding, including always keeping themselves safe including online as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.
- 6.4.9 manages allegations of low-level concerns regarding staff and more serious allegations which meet LADO threshold

- 6.4.10 appoints a case officer who will be a member of the senior leadership team to investigate allegations concerning members of staff and volunteers and/or act as a point of contact for the member of staff/volunteer against whom the allegation is made
- 6.4.11 refers all allegations that a child has been harmed by or that children may be at risk of harm from a member of staff or volunteer to the Designated Officer at the Local Authority within one working day prior to any internal investigation
- 6.4.12 manages non-recent allegations of abuse regarding current and former members of staff
- 6.4.13 ensures that anyone who has harmed or may pose a risk to a child is referred to the Disclosure and Barring Service promptly, as advised by the LADO
- 6.4.14 refers any member of staff who has been dismissed (or would have been dismissed if they had not resigned), and where a prohibition order may be appropriate, to the Teaching Regulation Agency and Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

6.5 **Parents**

- 6.5.1 If a parent is concerned that any child (including their own child) at any of the Foundation schools, is in immediate danger or at risk of harm they should take emergency action e.g., call 999 and inform the relevant DSL. Parents may also make their own referral to the Local Authority in which they live, such as, Warwickshire Children and Family Front Door 01926 414144 option 3. Parents should follow the follow the charts on pages 3 and 4 if the concern relates to a DSL or any other member of Foundation staff.

7.0 **Spectrum Of Support: The Stepped Approach**

- 7.1 **All staff should** possess a working knowledge of the local guidance, spectrum of support to ensure children and their families access the right help at the right time. Reference to this guidance will inform the identification of risk and harm.

7.2 **Universal Help**

- 7.2.1 Children and young people have needs that are met within universal provision (such as through their GP or school). All children and young people have a right to universal services, such as maternity services at birth, health visiting, schools, and health providers.

7.3 **Extra Help**

- 7.3.1 Children and young people with extra needs that can be met through a single agency response and/or partnership working. Many children and young people require some additional support. Parents and carers usually access these services for their children by applying directly to them or by asking the relevant universal service to help them. Some services can be accessed directly by young people.

- 7.3.2 Children with 'extra' needs are best supported by those who already work with them, such as children and family centres, Early Help family support workers or schools, organising additional support with local partners as needed. Where the needs are such that there are several services involved it will be advisable to assess the child or young person's needs under **Early Pathway to Change** Plan with an appointed lead professional. This extra help should be recorded on a plan and its effectiveness be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that outcomes are achieved.

7.4 **Targeted Help**

- 7.4.1 Children and young people with complex needs may require a targeted, coordinated response with a lead professional. Some children and young people and their families have more complex needs requiring the provision of coordinated, targeted, and enhanced services following an **Early Help Pathway to Change**. Where targeted help is required, a lead professional will coordinate the child's plan, to support the child, young person, and parent(s). This also includes step downs from children's social care to ensure the continuation of support once the identified level of risk has reduced.

7.5 **Specialist Help**

- 7.5.1 Children and young people with **acute or severe needs or is a child in need of protection**. Specialist services are where the needs of the child are so great that statutory and/or specialist help is required to keep them safe or to ensure their continued development. This will usually include **Children and Families Service, Child, and Adolescent Mental Health Service (RISE) Tier 3 & 4 or Youth Justice Service**.
- 7.5.2 There are some children whose needs are so complex that they will not reach their potential without specialist/statutory provision, or where they would be at risk from harm if such services were not available to them. These children need to be referred to the appropriate specialist/statutory service so that they can be appropriately assessed and provided with intervention to improve their life chances and to ensure they are safe. Where there is an allocated social worker, they will assume the role of lead professional ensuring that there is a multi-agency plan of intervention. This can be through **a child in need plan, a child protection plan, through an all about me review or pathway plan**.
- 7.5.3 The intervention of specialist/statutory provision is in addition to universal services and often in collaboration with those services already working with the family such as early help/targeted support.

8.0 **The 4 Categories of Abuse**

- 8.1 Child abuse is the maltreatment of a child by another person - by adults or children. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Abuse, including neglect, and other safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that

can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap. **All referrals to children's social care will be under one or more of these broad categories of abuse.**

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

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

8.3.1 Emotional abuse may involve:

- Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
- Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate.
- Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.
- Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.
- Serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

8.4 **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 the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve:

- Physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing.
- Non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).
- Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

8.5 **Neglect** is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy because 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 caregivers)
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs

9.0 Child on Child Abuse

9.1 Allegations of abuse made against other pupils

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

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

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

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- Could put pupils in the school at risk
- Is violent
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, up skirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes or semi-nudes)

9.1.4 **Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes ('sexting')** Our approach is based on guidance from the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-council-for-internet-safety>)

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

- If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil: the allegation must be recorded on MyConcern and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it.
- The DSL will contact the local authority children's social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence.
- Please refer to local interagency arrangements

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

9.1.7 **It is important that staff report all their concerns, however minor or insignificant they may think they are – they do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.**

9.2 **Impact of abuse**

9.2.1 The impact of child abuse, neglect and exploitation should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy, and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach and the rest of their childhood, and their adulthood may be characterised by one or more of the following: anxiety, depression or other mental health difficulties, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships, unfulfilled potential, and long-term physical health difficulties.

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

9.2.3 To achieve this, we will:

- Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between children, including requesting or sending sexual images
- Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence that might impact, more typically, on boys
- Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent

- Ensure pupils can easily and confidently report abuse
- Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously

9.2.4 We ensure staff are trained to understand:

- How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
- The term **Victim** is a widely recognised and understood. It is important that staff recognise that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim or would want to be described in this way. Ultimately, staff should be conscious of this when managing any incident and be prepared to use any term with which the individual child is most comfortable
- That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude ***of it could happen here***
- That if they have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report
- Complete a record of concern, using MyConcern/Green Form (See Appendices 1 and 2)
- That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation
- That a pupil harming a child could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
- The important role they must play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it
- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns
- Seek support for if they are distressed or need to debrief

10.0 Preventing Radicalisation

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

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

- 10.3 **Terrorism** is an action that: endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat of terrorism is designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause.
- 10.4 Schools have a duty to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism. The **DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training** and make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to identify children at risk. We will assess the risk of children in our school being drawn into terrorism. This assessment will be based on an understanding of the potential risk in our local area, in **collaboration with our local safeguarding partners and local police force**.
- 10.5 We will ensure that suitable internet filtering and monitoring is in place and equip our pupils to stay safe online at school and at home.
- 10.6 There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over a long period. Staff will be alerted to changes in pupils' behaviour. Educate Against Hate provides useful resources to identify indicators of possible radicalisation. <https://www.educateagainsthate.com>
- 10.7 **Protecting children from radicalisation and extremism**
- 10.7.1 All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under Section 26 of the [Counter Terrorism and Security Act \(2015\)](#) in the exercise of their functions, to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This duty is known as the **Prevent Duty**.
- 10.7.2 Some children are susceptible to extremist ideology and radicalisation. For schools and early years to tackle the ideological causes of terrorism this includes the existing considerations of building resilience through the curriculum and having effective IT and visiting speaker policies to reduce exposure to radicalising influences.
- 10.7.3 Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school's wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse. As such, the DSL is responsible for the school's strategy for protecting children from those risks.
- 10.7.4 Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Even young children have been exposed, in rare circumstances, to extremism at home and elsewhere including online.
- 10.8 **Radicalisation**

- 10.8.1 If you believe someone is in danger of being exploited or becoming radicalised, use the schools own safeguarding and duty of care procedures in the first instance to raise your concerns. Channel can then become involved if necessary.
- 10.8.2 Anyone can call the national police Prevent advice line on 0800 011 3764, in confidence, to share their concerns with specially trained officers. The advice line is open 9am to 5pm every day. Anyone can also contact the Warwickshire Prevent team by emailing Warwickshire Prevent Officer, Geoff Thomas geoffthomas@warwickshire.gov.uk
- 10.8.3 The schools have defined responsibilities to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school.
- 10.9 **Additional support for online abuse**
- 10.9.1 CEOP works to keep children safe from sexual abuse and grooming online. **CEOP are unable to respond to reports about bullying, fake accounts or account hacking.** You can report to CEOP if you are concerned that a child is being sexually abused or groomed online. This might be from someone they know or someone they have only ever met online. CEOP are here to help and advise you and to make the child safe.
- 10.9.2 If you have already reported your concern to your local statutory service, including children's social care or the police, you do not need to make a report to CEOP.
- 10.9.3 If you think a child is in immediate danger, please call the police on 999.
- 10.9.4 For more information relating to keeping children safe online from sexual exploitation and abuse you can visit our CEOP Education website for professionals.
- 10.9.5 Foundation staff receive training that provides them with both the information they need to understand the risks affecting children and young people being radicalised; and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and how to support them.
- 10.9.6 Staff are trained to report all concerns about radicalisation and extremism to the DSL immediately as they would any other safeguarding concern, identifying early indicators of radicalisation including changes in behaviour and attitudes to learning, and expressions of interest in extremist ideas along with a tolerance towards potential violence to certain members of society.
- 10.9.7 The schools recognise the importance of providing a safe space for children to discuss controversial issues; and building their resilience and the critical thinking skills they need to challenge extremist perspectives. However, the DSL (or deputy) will make appropriate referrals to the Police, PREVENT team and **Channel programme** in respect of any child whose

behaviour or comments suggest that they are susceptible to being radicalised and drawn into extremism and terrorism to ensure that children receive appropriate support.

- 10.9.8 The Foundation expects all staff, volunteers, governors, visiting practitioners, contractors and individuals or external agencies that hire school premises to behave in accordance with the Foundation's Staff Code of Conduct, challenge the expression and/or promotion of extremist views and ideas by any adult on school premises or at school events and, when necessary, will make appropriate referrals in respect of any such adult.
- 10.9.9 Parents and staff may find the website www.educateagainsthate.com informative and useful. The website is designed to equip school and college leaders, teachers and parents with the information, tools, and resources they need to recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people and how best to support them.
- 10.9.10 The DfE telephone helpline and mailbox can be used by school staff and governors seeking no-urgent advice: counter.extremism@education.gov.uk 020 7340 7264.
- 10.9.11 As part of the school's overall safeguarding arrangements and ongoing action plan for improvement, the DSL will consider identified local issues; intelligence from pupils, parents, staff, and partner agencies; and latest information from local (Warwickshire Prevent and Police) and national issues and learning to review practice and procedures to keep children safe.

11.0 Our personal role in the recognition of needs, harm, and abuse

- 11.1 **Recognise** It is important that everyone working with children should be able to recognise the signs of possible abuse and neglect. It is not adequate to wait for disclosure as the primary means of detecting child abuse. The recognition and identification of signs of potential abuse will form part of our continuous professional development.
- 11.2 **Respond** All adults in school are 'Trusted Adults' and are emotionally available to children - a crucial aspect of our safeguarding culture. We will not ignore harmful behaviours or actions. We are prepared to respond appropriately to concerns and disclosures of abuse from children.
- 11.3 **Record/Report** It is our duty to record first-hand, in writing, concerns and disclosures about children. This will be done promptly and securely using our safeguarding case management software MyConcern. All school staff will be supplied with log-in details for MyConcern and are expected to make appropriate use of the system. **In cases of serious risk or harm to a child, an immediate verbal alert to the DSL is required.** The DSL responds to and manages all actions, case notes and chronologies via MyConcern.
- 11.4 **Refer** The DSL will triage all concerns promptly against levels of need thresholds guidance. In normal circumstances, the DSL will decide the most appropriate action. At **Levels 3&4 of**

the Spectrum of Support this will normally be in consultation with the 'front door' to children's social care.

11.5 Usually, the DSL will determine the level of concern and refer to external agencies. In the absence of the DSL/DDSL, or if there is disagreement about levels of risk or harm, **any staff member can make a referral to Children's Social Care** and should notify the DSL as soon as possible.

11.6 **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** Section 5B (11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015, **places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police** where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. **This individual responsibility must not be delegated.**

11.7 **If a member of staff or volunteer is concerned about a pupil's welfare**

11.7.1 There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a child may be at risk without unequivocal evidence. The pupil's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be unusual or bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical but inconclusive signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs they have noticed may be due to a variety of factors, for example a parent has moved out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill, or an accident has occurred. Staff are encouraged and supported to ask children if they are OK, if there is anything the child would like to talk to them about and if they can help in any way. Staff are trained to do this by asking appropriate open questions which do not lead the child in any direction but invite the child to talk about anything if they wish to.

11.7.2 Staff should use the same record of concern (MyConcern/Green Form) to record these early concerns. If the child does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below. Following an initial conversation with the pupil, if the member of staff remains concerned, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL.

11.7.3 Concerns which do not meet the threshold for child protection intervention will be managed through the **Early Help** 'Pathway to Change' process in section 10.

11.8 **If a child discloses to a member of staff or volunteer**

11.8.1 It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused or exploited. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse or exploitation is sexual. Their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell. They may have lost all trust in adults. Or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abusive.

- 11.8.2 If a child talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will need to let the child know that they must pass the information on.**
- 11.8.3 Children are taught about confidentiality and will understand the concept of safe and unsafe secrets. They should have a good knowledge and understanding of why staff cannot keep some information confidential but also know that information is passed on to specific people on a 'need to know' basis only.
- 11.8.4 **Under no circumstances** ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the pupil's mother think about it; (**however**, it is reasonable to ask questions to clarify understanding and to support a meaningful referral if that is required, e.g., 'when did this happen,' 'where did this happen?')
- 11.8.5 Let the child know that someone (either the member of staff or another named person, e.g., the DSL) will come to see them before the end of the day
- 11.8.6 Report verbally to the DSL (or Head if the child has made an allegation against a member of staff)
- 11.8.7 Write up their conversation as soon as possible on the record of concern (MyConcern/ Green form) and hand it to the DSL (or Head if the child has made an allegation against a member of staff)
- 11.8.8 Reassure the student that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe so that they will not be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment and will not ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- 11.8.9 Staff should take into consideration the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims should be given as much control as is possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. This will however need to be balanced with the school's 's duty and responsibilities to protect other children.
- 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
 - the developmental stages of the children involved

- any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator(s) 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 (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other forms of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature)
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate personal relationships between peers
- are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school staff?
- other related issues and wider context, including any links to child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation

11.9 Notifying parents

- 11.9.1 The schools will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a child with their parents. This must be handled sensitively, and the DSL will contact the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion, or disclosure.
- 11.9.2 Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil. Therefore, if the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice may be sought first from Children's Social Care.

11.10 The school can make a referral without having parental consent.

- 11.10.1 Any member of staff or parent can make a direct referral themselves, but the DSL usually has the most complete picture of the circumstances so should be consulted if possible.

12.0 The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process

- 12.1 KCSIE (2023) emphasises that **all** staff should be aware of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process and understand their role in it. All DSLs should be trained in the Warwickshire Early Help 'Pathway to Change' processes. All school staff are therefore trained and required to notice any concerns about children which may help to identify those that would benefit from the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support.
- 12.2 Schools record concerns using My Concern/green forms and staff are trained to share their concerns with the DSL (or a Deputy DSL), who is most likely to have a complete picture and be the most appropriate person to decide how best to respond to any concerns. The DSL may delegate the initiation of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process to an appropriate trained member of the school staff. The DSL is responsible and accountable for overseeing

and managing the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process but the process, including acting as lead professional, can be undertaken by for example TAs, SENCO, teaching staff, pastoral staff, seen to be appropriate for the setting. (For a comprehensive explanation of Warwickshire's Early Help 'Pathway to Change', see **Appendix 9**)

13.0 Making a referral to Children's Social Care

13.1 KCSIE (2023) emphasises that the DSL (and any deputies) are most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns. The DSL will make a referral to Children's Social Care (and if appropriate the Police) if it is believed that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

13.2 The child (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child or create undue delay. KCSIE (2023) *also* emphasises that **all** staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care and for statutory assessments under the **Children Act (2004)**, especially **section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm)** that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

13.3 Submitting safeguarding and child protection referrals

13.3.1 All child protection referrals should be made by completing a MAC (Multi Agency Contact) form and submitting it to the Children and Family Front Door at triagehub@warwickshire.gov.uk. All urgent child protection referrals, i.e. where there is an immediate concern about a child's safety, should be made in the first instance by telephoning the Children and Family Front Door on **01926 414144**. This should be followed by submission of a MAC as above.

13.3.2 N.B. If a child is already the subject of an open case to Children's Social Care, the DSL will have the name and contact details of the allocated social worker. Further child protection concerns about any child in those circumstances must be referred directly to the allocated social worker, **not** to the Children and Family Front Door. Again, where there is an immediate concern about a child's safety, the DSL should contact the social worker by telephone in the first instance. Any difficulties in contacting the social worker must be escalated to their line manager, **not** to the Children and Family Front Door. Outside of office hours, immediate concerns about a child should be referred to the Emergency Duty Team on telephone number **01926 886922**. If staff are ever concerned that a child is in immediate danger, they will contact the Police by dialling **999**. Staff may seek support directly from the Children and Family Front Door Education Lead via **01926 418608** (for Warwickshire) should they consider that necessary.

13.3.3 If a child lives outside Warwickshire, the relevant forms should be completed, and the appropriate children's service should be contacted.

13.4 **Staff reporting directly to child protection agencies**

13.4.1 Staff should ordinarily follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy.

13.4.2 However, as highlighted above, staff should be aware of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process and understand their role in it; and staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 2004. **Any member of staff may therefore refer their concerns directly to Children's Social Care and/or the Police if:**

- the situation is an emergency and the DSL, the deputy DSL, the Head and/or the chair of governors are all unavailable
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety or
- for any other reason they make a judgement that a direct referral is in the best interests of the child

13.4.3 Staff making a direct referral are advised to check the home address of the student so that the referral can be made to the correct local authority. In any of those circumstances, staff may make direct safeguarding and child protection referrals and share information without being subject of censure or disciplinary action. However, staff should inform the DSL and/or Head at the earliest opportunity that they have made a direct referral unless in their judgement doing so would increase the risk of harm to the child.

13.4.4 If in any doubt, members of staff may consult or seek support from the Children and Family Front Door and /or Education Lead.

13.5 **What will Children's Social Care do?**

13.5.1 Children's Social Care should decide about the type of response that is required within one working day of a referral being made; and should let the referrer know the outcome. This will include determining whether:

- the child requires immediate protection and urgent action is required
- whether the child is in need, and should be assessed under section 17
- there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, and whether enquiries must be made, and the child assessed under section 47; (Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) provides details of the assessment process.)

- any services are required by the child and family and what type of services
- further specialist assessments are required to help the local authority to decide what further action to take.

13.5.2 The school will follow up if this information is not forthcoming and if, after a referral, the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the school will consider following the Warwickshire Safeguarding escalation procedure to ensure the referred concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

13.5.3 If Children's Social Care decide to carry out a statutory assessment, school staff will do everything they can to support that assessment, led and supported by the DSL (or deputy) as required.

14.0 Abuse of Position of Trust (Managing Allegations)

14.1 All staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards children is unacceptable, and that staff conduct towards children must be beyond reproach.

14.2 In addition, staff should understand that, under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of staff and a child under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that child is over the age of consent.

14.3 Allegation

14.3.1 An allegation means that the 'harms' threshold has been met. The harms threshold is reached when it is alleged that anyone working in the Foundation (which provides education for children under 18 years of age) including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors has:

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

14.3.2 The behaviour might indicate that a person may pose a risk of harm to children if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position or in any capacity.

14.4 **Reporting an allegation or concerns about staff/adults to external agencies**

- 14.4.1 Staff may report concerns about suspected abuse or neglect directly to **Children's Social Care** or the **Police** if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action to safeguard children.
- 14.4.2 Staff can alternatively contact the **LADO** (01926 745376) who is responsible for the co-ordination of responses to allegations against people who work with children (see contact details on page 5). The LADO's contact details are also displayed on the safeguarding noticeboard in each school's staff room and in the Foundation Hub.
- 14.4.3 The **NSPCC whistleblowing helpline** is also available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 between 8.00 am and 8.00 pm, Monday to Friday or e mail help@nspcc.org.uk. Information is also available on the [NSPCC website](https://www.nspcc.org.uk). The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline and contact numbers for Children's Social Care, the Police and the Designated Officer are all displayed in the staff room.
- 14.4.4 If the police consider that such concerns do not meet with threshold for police action, depending on the level of concern their case would be addressed under the Foundation's disciplinary processes for gross misconduct, the sanction for which is dismissal.
- 14.4.5 All allegations involving an abuse of trust concerning a former member of staff will be referred to the police. The Foundation will fully co-operate with police investigations.
- 14.4.6 The Foundation's Staff Code of Conduct sets out our expectations of staff and all staff are required to confirm acceptance when they start and annually thereafter.

15.0 **Children who may be particularly susceptible**

- 15.1 Some children are more susceptible to abuse and neglect than others. Several factors may contribute to that increased vulnerability, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues, a reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur as well as an individual child's personality, behaviour, disability, mental and physical health needs, and family circumstances.
- 15.2 This list in **Appendix 8** provides examples of additionally ~~vulnerable~~-susceptible groups and is not exhaustive. Staff should be aware that behaviours linked to the likes of drug taking, alcohol abuse, truancy and sexting put children in danger. Safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via child-on-child abuse including but not limited to bullying (including cyber bullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults, teenage relationship abuse, up skirting, sexual harassment, initiation/hazing type violence/rituals and sexting (or youth produced sexual imagery). Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information

and resources in community languages and accessible formats for children and parents/carers with communication needs.

- 15.3 The non-statutory guidance [Mental health and behaviour in schools \(2018\)](#) and [Promoting children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing; a whole school approach \(2015, updated 2021\)](#) inform the mental health procedures adopted by each School. Any reports of abuse involving children with SEND will therefore require close liaison with the DSL (or deputy) and the SENCO. Schools should consider extra pastoral support and attention for these children, along with ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place.
- 15.4 Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), or who have mental health needs can face additional safeguarding challenges both online and offline. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children, which can include:
- assumptions that indicators of abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability or mental health issues without further exploration
 - the potential for children with SEND being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as isolation or bullying, (including prejudice-based 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 the consequences of doing so
- 15.5 Staff are trained to manage these additional barriers, any reports of abuse involving children with SEND will require close liaison with the DSL and school SENCO, to ensure this group of children are appropriately safeguarded; and consider extra pastoral support and attention for these children ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place.
- 15.6 Further information can be found in the:
- SEND Code of Practice 0 to 25 years www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25
 - Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions www.gov.uk/government/publications/supporting-pupils-at-school-with-medical-conditions--3
- 15.7 And from specialist organisations such as:

- The Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Information and Support Services (SENDIASS) who offer information, advice and support for parents and carers of children and young people with SEND. All local authorities have such a service:
 - Find your local IAS service: <https://councilfordisabledchildren.org.uk/>
 - Mencap - Represents people with learning disabilities, with specific advice and information for people who work with children and young people
- 15.8 Staff particularly DSLs and pastoral staff should be aware that mental health difficulties can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- 15.9 Mental health problems can be a sign that a child has suffered abuse, exploitation, neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education.
- 15.10 Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff, however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one. By being attentive to a child or young person's mood and behaviour, staff can recognise patterns that suggest they need support.
- 15.11 Prevention of mental health issues forms part of PSHEE and pastoral programmes throughout the schools. Early-stage interventions include monitoring, signposting to online sources of help and individual support from the school nurse, counsellor, and other pastoral staff.
- 15.12 Higher level in-house interventions include more regular counselling which may include CBT. Parents are advised that their child should visit a doctor to seek medical advice. The **Early Help** 'Pathway to Change' may be initiated at this stage if appropriate. Where mental health issues are more serious, referrals can be made to the Rise Navigation Hub:
- 15.13 RISE (CAMHS) Navigation Hub Monday to Friday from 8.00am to 6.00pm on **0300 200 2021** or fax **024 7696 1579**.
- 15.14 RISE (CAMHS) referral via school:
<https://cwrise.com/download.cfm?doc=docm93jjm4n3714.docx&ver=5115>
- 15.15 The school mental health lead, counsellor, SENCO and/or Head of Learning Support can assist with referrals to a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist.

16.0 Attendance

- 16.1 The Foundation recognises that full attendance at school is important to the well-being of all children and enables them to access the opportunities made available to them at school. Attendance is monitored closely, and we address poor or irregular attendance without delay, and if necessary, working in partnership with the Warwickshire Attendance Service (or equivalent for other authorities) when patterns of absence give rise to concern. Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support is recommended to support families with attendance concerns at the emergence of an issue to prevent escalation. Each School's **attendance policy** is set out in a separate document and is reviewed regularly by the governing body.

17.0 Children Missing from Education (CME) and Children Absent from Education

- 17.1 All children, regardless of their circumstances, are legally entitled to an efficient, full-time education which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude, and any special educational needs they may have.
- 17.2 For most children, including those that are susceptible, attendance in school is a protective factor and is essential aspect of keeping them safe. **Children who are missing education (CME)** have increased vulnerability and can be at more risk of neglect, abuse, exploitation radicalisation and mental health problems. Staff will also be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.
- 17.3 **Children being absent from education** for prolonged periods and/or on repeat occasions can act as a vital warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, child sexual and child criminal exploitation - particularly county lines.
- 17.4 Schools' response to persistently absent pupils and children missing education supports identifying such abuse, and in the case of absent pupils, helps prevent the risk of them becoming a child missing education in the future. This includes when problems are first emerging but also where children are already known to local authority children's social care and need a social worker (such as a child who is a child in need or who has a child protection plan, or is a looked after child), where being absent from education may increase known safeguarding risks within the family or in the community.
- 17.5 The Foundation operates in accordance with DfE statutory guidance [Children Missing Education \(2016\)](#)

Child is missing education and their whereabouts is KNOWN	It is each School's responsibility to follow their attendance procedures. They can seek support from the Warwickshire Attendance Service
Child is missing education and their whereabouts is UNKNOWN	A referral must be made to the Children Missing Education Team

- 17.6 Each of the Schools follow the DfE legal requirements ([Education \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) Regulations, 2006](#)) in respect of placing all children on both registers (Admissions and Attendance) and in respect of recording and reporting those children who leave their School with an unknown future destination. Where a child has 10 consecutive school days of unexplained absence, without permission and their whereabouts is unknown, the schools take all reasonable steps* to establish their whereabouts. If unsuccessful, the schools will make an immediate referral to Warwickshire County Council's Children Missing Education Team on **01926 736323** or via email cme@warwickshire.gov.uk
- 17.7 * *Reasonable steps* include:
- Telephone calls to all known contacts. Parents are asked to provide a minimum of three emergency contacts in the event of children not arriving at school without prior notification and for other emergency purposes
 - Letters home (including recorded delivery)
 - Contact with other schools where siblings may be registered
 - Home visits where safe to do so
 - Enquiries to friends, neighbours etc. through school contacts
 - Enquiries with any other service known to be involved with the pupil/family
 - Consideration of information about the child in social media
 - All contacts and outcomes will be recorded on the pupil's file.
- 17.8 If the *Local* Authority can contact the child with the child/children and their parents and carers, arrangements will be made with the school and family for a return to education. This may include a re-integration programme where necessary. If the child has registered at a new school, the previous school will delete the child's name from their roll and transfer the child's educational records to the new school in the normal way. Any child protection records will be transferred separately and securely for the attention of the DSL in the new school and a receipt secured.
- 17.9 Visit www.warwickshire.gov.uk/childrenmissingeducation for more *information* or to access the referral form. Effective information sharing between parents, schools and local authorities is critical to ensuring that all children of compulsory school age are safe and receiving suitable education.

- 17.10 If a parent has informed the school of their intention to remove their child to elective home educate their child, the school should notify the Elective Home Education *Team* imminently by email (ehed@warwickshire.gov.uk / tel. 01926 736323). The school is advised to allow the parent or carer (10 school days/a 2-week period of reflection prior to removing their child from the school roll as this is best practice.

18.0 Children who run away or go missing from home or care

- 18.1 The Foundation recognises that children who run away or go missing (particularly repeatedly) and are thus absent from their *normal* residence are potentially susceptible to abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It could also indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage.
- 18.2 KCSIE (2023) highlights that '[Statutory Guidance on Children who Run Away or go Missing from Home or Care](#)' (DfE 2014) requires that every child or young person who runs away or goes missing must be offered a Return Home Interview (RHI).
- 18.3 RHI's are intended to ascertain the factors that triggered the young person's absence. Those factors may include difficulties at home, in school and in the community. The short timescale is 72 hours which is imposed to ensure that the RHI remains relevant to the young person and enables any required action to be initiated at the earliest opportunity. When necessary and in conjunction with the Local Authority, the relevant School will facilitate Return Home Interviews, both in terms of releasing the young person from their normal timetable to participate in an interview and in providing an appropriate and safe space on the school site for the interview to take place.
- 18.4 RHI's are undertaken by practitioners who are independent to facilitate a discussion with the young person that is as open as possible. As soon as the Local Authority receives notification that a young person has gone missing from home or care, a letter will be sent to parents/carers seeking their consent. If the Local Authority has been unable to secure consent from parents/carers, the school and college will contact the parent/carers and seek to secure their consent for the RHI. Direct contact will then be made to plan for the interview.
- 18.5 Young people aged 16 and 17 years old can consent and withhold consent to their own information being shared and therefore they can choose to participate or not in an RHI. With reference to the Fraser Guidelines, younger children may also be deemed able to give consent. However, if the child/young person is assessed as not being capable of giving their own consent (Fraser Guidelines) or they are withholding informed consent, the school should seek consent from parents and carers for the RHI to go ahead. Schools are advised to seek expert advice if they are unsure as to whether a child or young person has the necessary capacity to make such decisions for themselves.

- 18.6 Parents/carers may also choose to accompany their child in interviews and the schools will facilitate that as appropriate.

19.0 Helping children to understand and recognise risk and identify available support

- 19.1 KCSIE (2023) requires governing bodies and proprietors to ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, and recognise that a one size fits all approach may not be appropriate for all children, and a more personalised or contextualise approach for more susceptible children, victims of abuse and some SEND children might be needed as part of providing a 'broad and balanced curriculum.'
- 19.2 Children are taught to understand and manage risk through our personal, social, health and economic education (PSHEE) programme; sex and relationships lessons; and through all aspects of school life. Our approach is designed to help children to think about risks they may encounter, recognise when they are at risk and with the support of staff work out how to get help when they need it and how risks might be reduced or managed. Discussions about risk are empowering and enabling for all children and promote sensible behaviour rather than fear or anxiety. Children are taught how to conduct themselves and how to behave in a responsible manner. Children are also reminded regularly about online safety, the risks of sharing content and images online and tackling bullying, including cyber bullying procedures. The school continually promotes an ethos of respect for children, who are encouraged to speak to a member of staff of their choosing about any worries they may have.
- 19.3 Discussions about risk will include talking to children about the risks and issues associated with young people sending, receiving and/or disseminating indecent images of themselves and other young people, which is referred to as 'youth produced sexual imagery' (or 'sexting'). Youth produced sexual imagery produced consensually is illegal. If it is produced non-consensually it is both abusive and illegal. Please refer to ***Youth produced sexual imagery ['sexting']*** in **Appendix 11**
- 19.4 It is recognised that a young person may choose to share indecent images with another young person in the context of a romantic relationship and that she or he may do so without any intention to cause harm or distress to anybody. Although technically an offence, youth produced sexual imagery of that nature is referred to as 'experimental' and it is usually not necessary or appropriate to criminalise young people in those circumstances. However, there are clear risks associated with such behaviour. Staff are trained to be vigilant and to notice and record any concerns about young people sending and receiving indecent images, which includes listening to what young people say to each other and to staff, as they do with any other safeguarding concern.
- 19.5 When concerns are identified, staff will always speak to children and will inform parents about their concerns unless there is good reason to believe that doing so would place the child at increased risk of significant harm. The DSL will also need to consider the Fraser

guidelines in making a judgement about whether to respect a young person's request not to inform his/her parents/carers.

- 19.6 N.B. Children under the age of 13 are unable to consent to sexual activity. Any imagery containing sexual activity involving under 13-year-olds will therefore be referred to the Police.
- 19.7 **Warwick Prep School and Warwick Junior School** have adopted the personal safety programme 'Taking Care' (based on the Protective Behaviours Process) for Foundation Stage/Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2, which is designed to fit in with the requirements of the PSHEE Curriculum. This programme reinforces essential skills for every child. Self-esteem and confidence building, thinking independently and making assessments of risk based on their own judgements are encouraged throughout the course. At **Kingsley Prep**, Protective Behaviours resources are used to supplement the PSHEE Curriculum.
- 19.8 **Kingsley Prep, Warwick Prep School and Warwick Junior School** have adopted the Jigsaw Programme to teach children about health and relationships or health, sex, and relationships. **Warwick School, King's High, and The Kingsley School** base the curriculum on guidance from the PSHEE Association for Senior Schools for Health, Relationships and Sex Education.
- 19.9 Children are also taught at an appropriate age about online safety, issues of consent and healthy relationships, fundamental British values, grooming, how children can keep themselves safe from all forms of bullying including online bullying, child criminal and sexual exploitation including issues of informed consent, sexting, drugs and alcohol, risks associated with gang activity, risks associated with county lines.
- 19.10 **Children who are lesbian, gay, bi, trans or gender questioning (LGBT+)**
- 19.10.1 The fact that a child or a young person may be LGBT+ is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT+ can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT+ (whether they are or not) can be just as susceptible as children who identify as LGBT+.
- 19.10.2 Risks can be compounded where children who are LGBT+ lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open. It is therefore vital that staff endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.
- 19.10.3 Children are encouraged to speak to pastoral staff or any member of their trusted adult network if they require support and guidance. Staff are asked to share any relevant safeguarding information with the named DSL/DDSL overseeing inclusion.

- 19.10.4 They may, without necessarily naming any student, also seek non-safeguarding advice about how to offer support to LGBT+ students from the above named DDSLs.
- 19.10.5 LGBT+ inclusion is part of the statutory Relationships Education, Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education curriculum and there is a range of support available to help schools counter homophobic, biphobia and transphobic bullying and abuse. Contact information is shared directly with children to encourage them reach out for support and guidance.
- 20.0 Staff reporting safeguarding concerns, including both low-level concerns and allegations, about a colleague, themselves or another adult who works with children (including whistleblowing)**
- 20.1 The Foundation Governing body has processes in place for continuous vigilance, maintaining an environment that deters and prevents abuse and challenges inappropriate behaviour. To create and embed a culture of openness, trust, and transparency, clear values and expected behaviour are set out in the Foundation's Staff Code of Conduct Policy which staff can be access in the **HR and Staff Policies section of Our Foundation Hub** (based on [Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings \(May 2019\)](#)).
- 20.2 This section of the policy should be read in conjunction with the current statutory guidance KCSIE (2023) Part 4, Section 2.
- 20.3 It is important that all staff understand the process and procedures to follow if they have a safeguarding concern about another staff member. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount.
- 20.4 This applies to all staff and other individuals who work in or on behalf of the Foundation Schools in a paid or unpaid capacity. This includes, members of staff, supply teachers, volunteers, and contractors. It sets out a framework whereby staff are expected to report **all concerns**, no matter how small, about their own behaviour or that of another member of staff, volunteer, supply teacher, contractor or other person working in the Foundation. Staff are required to report **all concerns** about poor practice or child abuse by Foundation staff and what they may consider to be minor contraventions of the Staff Code of Conduct, to facilitate proactive and early intervention to maintain appropriate boundaries and a safe culture that protects children and reduces the risk of serious abuse. Concerns can be raised (initially in confidence) so a sensitive enquiry can take place and appropriate action taken to safeguard children.
- 20.5 Concerns reported to School can relate to an adult's behaviour outside of work, and their relationships with others, if they have behaved in a way in their personal life that raises safeguarding concerns. Concerns may arise in several ways and from several sources. For

example: suspicion; complaint; or disclosure made by a child, parent, or other adult within or outside of the organisation; because of vetting checks undertaken. These concerns do not have to directly relate to a child. Examples of concerning staff behaviour outside of School could include, but are not limited to:

- arrest for the possession of a weapon
- subject to child protection procedures as a parent or carer
- close association with someone in their personal lives (e.g., partner, member of the family or other household member) who may present a risk of harm to children for whom the adult is responsible in their employment/volunteering.

20.6 Low-level concern

20.6.1 The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant.

20.6.2 A low-level concern is any concern, no matter how small, even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt,' that a person working in or on behalf of the Foundation may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the Staff Code of Conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
- does not meet the allegations (or harms) threshold (see 'allegation' below) or is otherwise not considered serious enough to make a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

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

- being overfriendly with children;
- having favourites;
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door;
- humiliating a child;
- using inappropriate or offensive language

20.6.4 A low-level concern *may* be significant so should always be reported using the yellow proforma system either paper based or online.

20.6.5 **Staff do not need to be able to determine in each case whether their concern is a low-level concern, or if it meets the threshold for an allegation; staff are only required to report**

anything they believe may be a concern using the appropriate pathway summarised on page 3-5 of this policy. The Headteacher/Director of Safeguarding/Principal/ Governor with whom the concern has been raised will determine whether it reaches the 'harms' threshold and is this dealt with as a low-level concern or an allegation.

20.7 **Staff reporting and recording processes for all concerns (including low-level concerns and allegations)**

20.7.1 Where a low-level concern or allegation has been identified, this will be reported, as a **neutral act**, as soon as **possible**. However, it is never too late to share a concern if this has not already happened.

20.7.2 The recommended format for all staff in school to record **any low-level concerns or allegations** of poor practice or **possible** child abuse by colleagues or other adults who work with children, is the pro forma *Logging A Concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children*, also known as the '**Yellow Form**' (see **Appendix 2** and available in staff areas and online. Alternatively, a verbal report of a concern can be made but must be followed up in writing.

20.7.3 **The correct routes for reporting any concern, however small, using the Yellow Form or by reporting verbally, are summarised on pages 3-4 of this policy.** These procedures are explained in staff training sessions (including induction of new staff) and in the Staff Code of Conduct and Whistleblowing Policy, which can be found in the HR and Staff Policies section of Our Foundation Hub.

20.8 **Self-reporting**

20.8.1 It may be the case that a person finds themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted or might appear compromising to others; or they may have behaved in a manner which on reflection they consider falls below the standard set out in the Staff Code of Conduct. In these circumstances self-reporting can be positive as it will enable a potentially difficult situation to be addressed at an early opportunity, if necessary, demonstrates an awareness of the expected standards of conduct and crucially helps to maintain a culture where everyone aspires to the highest standards of behaviour and conduct. The Foundation strives to create a culture where staff feel confident to self-report.

20.9 **Reporting concerns about staff/adults to external agencies**

20.9.1 Staff may report concerns about suspected abuse or neglect directly to **Children's Social Care** or the **Police** if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action to safeguard children.

20.9.2 Staff can alternatively contact the **LADO** (01926 745376) who is responsible for the co-ordination of responses to allegations against people who work with children (see contact

details on page 5). The LADO's contact details are also displayed on the safeguarding noticeboard in each school's staff room.

20.9.3 The **NSPCC whistleblowing helpline** is also available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 between 8.00 am and 8.00 pm, Monday to Friday or e mail help@nspcc.org.uk. Information is also available on the [NSPCC website](#). The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline and contact numbers for Children's Social Care, the Police and the Designated Officer are all displayed in the staff room.

20.9.4 Further information regarding managing all safeguarding concerns, including low-level concerns and allegations, against staff (including former members of staff) is detailed in Appendix 9)

21.0 Site Security

21.1 Visitors, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given an identity badge and lanyard to wear, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations to ensure children in school are kept safe.

21.2 Visitors wearing a red lanyard must be always supervised.

22.0 Behaviour management

22.1 Each School's Child Behaviour Policy is set out in a separate document and is reviewed regularly by the Governing Body. It is shared with all staff before they start working with children as part of their induction, via the eLearning platform. The policy is transparent to staff, parents, and pupils.

22.2 This Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is clear that members of staff should not be in physical contact with pupils. There are extremely limited circumstances in which this is permitted, and these are detailed in the Child Behaviour Policy. Staff must be familiar with these details and have received specific training e.g., restraint.

22.3 The schools operate in accordance with Warwickshire County Council's [Guidance on the Use of Force and Physical Intervention](#), which highlights that staff should deploy every strategy to prevent the need for physical intervention. Those strategies would include de-escalation whenever there is a threat of violence or aggression towards an individual or property; communicating calmly with children; using non-threatening verbal and body language; helping children to recognise their own 'triggers' and 'early warning' signs and distracting or helping children to see a positive way out of a difficult situation.

23.0 Searching, Screening and Confiscation

- 23.1 The Foundation's Policy should be read in full before a search is considered.
- 23.2 Full details about searching are contained in the Foundation Policy on Searching, Screening and Confiscation and due regard is given to the DfE guidance: [Searching, Screening and Confiscation: advice for schools \(September 2023\)](#).
- 23.3 If the member of staff considers a search to be necessary, but is not required urgently, they will seek the advice of the headteacher, designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) or pastoral member of staff who may have more information about the pupil. The DSL should liaise with the head and members of staff authorised to search to inform them of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 2004 and police investigations. This should include being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult. Further information can be found in the [Statutory guidance - PACE Code C](#). During this time, the child will be supervised and kept away from other pupils.
- 23.4 A member of staff's power to search outlined above does **not** enable them to conduct a strip search (removing more than the outer clothing) and strip searches on school premises shall only be carried out by police officers in accordance with the [Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 \(PACE\) Code C](#).
- 23.5 Whilst the decision to carry out a strip search and the search itself are police matters, school staff still have a duty of care to any child involved and should always advocate for child wellbeing.
- 23.6 School staff will always consider whether introducing the potential for a strip search through police involvement is necessary and should always ensure that all other appropriate, less invasive routes have been explored.
- 23.7 An appropriate adult should be involved in all searches at school which involve police so that child wellbeing can be considered.

24.0 Record keeping, confidentiality and information sharing (see Appendix 12 for Data Protection Act 2018)

- 24.1 The schools will maintain safeguarding (including Early Help 'Pathway to Change') and Child Protection records in accordance with the guidance document [Child Protection Record Keeping Guidance \(2020\)](#).
- 24.2 Each School will:

- keep clear detailed written records of concerns about children (noting the date, event and action taken), even where there is no need to refer the matter to Children’s Social Care immediately
 - keep records in a meticulous chronological order, either on paper or electronically
 - ensure all records are kept secure and in locked locations
 - ensure all safeguarding records are transferred - separately from the child’s main pupil file to the receiving school, college, or other education establishment when a pupil moves. The DSL will do this as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit, and will ensure that confirmation of receipt of the records is obtained
 - the DSL will also consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with a child’s receiving school/setting in advance of the child leaving so that the receiving school/setting is able to support the child as effectively as possible and plan for her/his arrival
 - ensure that incoming safeguarding records are brought to the attention of the DSL, Deputy DSLs, and other key staff such as the SENCO when a child transfers in from another school/setting
- 24.3 Safeguarding and child protection records will be maintained independently from the child’s school file and the school file will be ‘tagged’ to indicate that separate information is held. Such records will only be accessible to the DSL and school leaders who need to be aware.
- 24.4 The format for staff in the Schools and Professional Services to record any safeguarding or child protection observations or concerns about a child is MyConcern. If they are unable to access this system, then they must use Green Forms to record their concerns and report to the DSL. Visitors and contractors will record observations or concerns on a ‘Green Form’, and this will be uploaded to the recording system by a DSL-trained member of staff to allow for effective recording and auditing.
- 24.5 Safeguarding and child protection records form a part of a child’s pupil record, which parents ordinarily have a right to see. Any child or parent wishing to access the child’s safeguarding and child protection records will need to submit a request to the school for consideration. Access to the record will then be arranged but records may be redacted in line with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) if releasing information would place the child, or any other person, at risk of significant harm.
- 24.6 **Confidentiality and information sharing**
- 24.6.1 The schools will manage and share confidential information about children in line with [Information sharing - Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents, and carers \(HMG 2018\)](#)

- 24.6.2 All staff will understand that safeguarding and child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the child, family and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

25.0 Extended school and off-site arrangements

- 25.1 All extended and offsite activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements.
- 25.2 Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, the school's safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on the school site, the school will check that those organisations have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.
- 25.3 The DSLs for Holiday Action and Swim School take responsibility for ensuring that robust procedures are in place to confirm attendance and swift reporting of non-attendance and children going missing from Holiday Action and Swim School at any time when they should be there. The DSLs for Holiday Action and Swim School will also ensure that effective quality assurance arrangements are in place to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of all safeguarding arrangements that the children's Holiday Action and Swim School provision have in place.
- 25.4 When school children attend off-site activities, including day and residential visits, volunteering and work-related activities, the school will check that effective safeguarding, child protection and whistleblowing arrangements are in place, and that necessary vetting has been undertaken, where appropriate.

26.0 Photography and images

- 26.1 Most people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable, and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so the schools must ensure they have some safeguards in place.
- 26.2 To protect pupils, staff will:
- seek child consent for photographs or video images to be taken
 - seek parental consent
 - only take and use images/films that are appropriate and are considered not to be open to misuse
 - ensure children are appropriately dressed

- encourage children to say if they are worried about any photographs/images that are taken of them
- 26.3 Furthermore, when using images for publicity purposes (e.g., on the website or in newspapers or publications), each School will:
- avoid naming children when possible
 - if it is necessary to name children, use first names rather than surnames
 - if children are named, avoid using their image
 - establish whether the image will be retained for further use, where and for how long
 - ensure that images are stored securely and used only by those authorised to do so
- 26.4 For the protection of children and staff, only school owned equipment will be used to record and store images taken by staff or volunteers on the school site or during offsite school activities including residential visits.
- 26.5 Parents may take still photographs and video record their **own children only** during school activities, subject to other restrictions notified to parents in advance in writing or verbally (e.g., parents may be asked not to take photographs during concerts/performances in order not to distract children who are performing or other audience members). **Parents must never take photographs or videos of groups of children in EYFS.** Parents must never publish (including on social media) photographs of other children inadvertently captured during school events.
- 26.6 Staff, visitors, volunteers, and students are **not permitted** to use their own cameras or mobile phones to take or record any images of EYFS children for their own records. In the EYFS, children may have their photographs taken by staff **using School equipment only** during indoor and outdoor activities, to provide evidence of achievements for developmental records. These are displayed in albums or a child's development records for children and parents to look through in the presence of a member of staff in the school. Photographs may contain other children in the background. Any photographs that are taken on EYFS School equipment and stored on the school's computers or network are password protected. They are printed in the setting by staff and images are then removed from each iPad or camera's memory. Where photographs or recordings are made by staff or parents, these are always in full view of those attending Further information about this and details for parents are included in the Early Years Foundation Stage Policy.
- 26.7 Visiting practitioners who work directly with children are subject to the same restrictions as school staff and volunteers in respect of recording and storing images of children, including in the EYFS. However, some visiting professionals are permitted to record images of the

premises only specifically for professional purposes and to support the school, e.g., professionals providing advice or preparing quotations for work such as maintenance, health, safety, and building.

27.0 Online Safety

- 27.1 Children commonly use electronic equipment including mobile phones, tablets, and computers daily to access the internet and share content and images via social networking sites such as Facebook, X (Twitter), MSN, Tumblr, TikTok, Snapchat and Instagram. (KCSiE (2023), paragraphs 135-147).
- 27.2 These technologies and the internet are a source of fun, entertainment, communication, and education. Unfortunately, however, some adults and young people will use those technologies to harm children and the use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm through child criminal and sexual exploitation, county lines activity, radicalisation, sexual predation, and cyber bullying.
- 27.3 The following resources, plus many more listed in Annex B (KCSiE 2023) may also help schools understand and teach about safeguarding:
- DfE advice for schools: teaching online safety in schools
 - UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance: Education for a connected world
 - UKCIS guidance: Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people
 - The UKCIS external visitors' guidance will help schools and colleges to ensure the maximum impact of any online safety sessions delivered by external visitors
 - National Crime Agency's CEOP education programme: 'Thinkuknow '
 - Public Health England: Every Mind Matters
 - Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes - this includes advice on preparing for any online challenges and hoaxes, sharing information with parents and carers and where to get help and support.
- 27.4 It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective whole school and college approach to online safety empowers a school to protect and educate pupils, students, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where

appropriate. The breadth of issues within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- **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: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes;*
- **conduct:** *personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; 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;*
- **commerce** - *risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. Pupils, students, or staff at risk can be reported to the [Anti-Phishing Working Group](#) KCSIE (2023).*
- *The 4C's above form the basis of our schools' online policy*

27.5 Chatrooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and children are not allowed to access those sites in school. Many children own or have access to handheld devices and parents are encouraged to consider measures to keep their children safe when using the internet and social media at home and in the community. Parents are strongly encouraged and frequently reminded to refer to [Internet Matters: parental controls](#) for guidance on putting restrictions in place to keep children safe online when using 3/4/5G.

27.6 Schools are likely to be in regular contact with parents and carers. Those communications should be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online and parents and carers are likely to find it helpful to understand what systems schools use to filter and monitor online use. It will be especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will ask to access and be clear who from the school (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.

27.7 Children using personal devices in school (e.g., through the Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) programmes) can access the internet via a dedicated Wi-Fi network. Only authenticated school users can access the network. This network is currently supported by Meraki and secured by the Foundation web filtering of iBoss which also manages user authentication to access the school network. The web filtering and authentication to access the network is managed by iBoss. The networks and web filtering are monitored regularly so that inappropriate content, of a radicalised or sexualised nature for example, and inappropriate

websites are blocked from children on site. Further technology also prevents children from using their mobile phones as hotspots or using VPNs on the Foundation site to prevent the ability to bypass the web filtering systems. When children are using a 3/4/5G enabled device content cannot be filtered so there are pastoral programmes in place (through, for example, PSHEE programmes, visiting speakers, assemblies, and pastoral time) to help educate children in online safety and responsible use. **Foundation Acceptable Use Policy** and the **Procedures for the Safe and Efficient use of BYOD** in the senior Schools provide safety guidelines for children including the need to report suspicious behaviour, including suspected extremism and terrorism.

- 27.8 Each of the Schools has procedures in place to limit the times when handheld devices can be used and for the active, vigilant supervision of their use as part of classroom management. The risks of using social media to abuse and/or sexually harass their peers, be at the receiving end of such behaviours, share indecent images consensually and non-consensually and view and share pornography and other harmful content are understood. All staff receive online safety training and know to report any concerns about risk to children online in the same way that they notice and report offline concerns. Each School will ensure that online learning tools and systems are used in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

27.9 **Mobile Phones, Computers and Tablets**

- 27.9.1 Children's Mobile phones should be switched off and put away during the school day or other school activities unless their use is directly supervised by a member of staff and for a specific purpose. When phones are used, they should be used discretely. All students should refer to the **Foundation Acceptable Use Policy**.

- 27.9.2 The rapid development of, and widespread access to, technology has provided a new medium for 'indirect' bullying, which can occur in or outside school: cyberbullying is a different form of bullying because it can happen at all times of the day and night, with a potentially bigger audience as people forward on content. Some of the types of cyber bullying recognised by Bullying UK are:

- **Harassment:** the act of sending offensive, rude, and insulting messages and being abusive. e.g. nasty or humiliating comments on posts, photos and in chat rooms, being explicitly offensive on gaming sites.
- **Denigration:** when someone sends information about another person that is fake, damaging and untrue e.g. sharing photos of someone to ridicule them, spreading fake rumours and gossip.
- **Flaming:** when someone is purposely using really extreme and offensive language and getting into online arguments and fights. They do this to cause reactions and enjoy the fact it causes someone to get distressed.

- **Impersonation:** when a person hacks into someone's email or social networking account and use the person's online identity to send or post vicious or embarrassing material. The making up of fake profiles on social network sites, apps and online are common place and it can be really difficult to get them closed down.
 - **Outing and Trickery:** someone shares personal information about another person or tricks someone into revealing secrets and then forwards them to others. They may do this with private images and videos too.
 - **Cyber Stalking:** the act of repeatedly sending intimidating messages that include threats of harm or engaging in other online activities that make a person afraid for their safety.
 - **Exclusion:** when others intentionally leave someone out of a group such as group messages, online apps, gaming sites and other online engagement.
- 27.10 More information on cyberbullying including tips on dealing with it can be found at: <https://www.bullying.co.uk/cyberbullying/what-is-cyberbullying/>
- 27.11 Online bullying and sexting by children will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through each School's anti-bullying procedures (see '*Youth produced sexual imagery ('sexting')*' in Section 28 below). Serious incidents are managed in line with child protection procedures
- 27.12 The **Foundation Director of Digitally Enabled Learning is Jenny Parkinson-Mills** who meets with the coordinators from each school and DSLs and Safeguarding Governors to discuss digital learning (including AI) and online safety and filtering and each school's monitoring responsibilities.
- 28.0 Filtering and monitoring**
- 28.1 Whilst considering their responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and provide them with a safe environment in which to learn, governing bodies should be doing all that they can limit children's exposure to the above risks from each school's IT system. As part of this process, governing bodies should ensure the schools have appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place and **regularly review their effectiveness**. They should ensure 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. Governing bodies should consider the age range of their children, the number of children, how often they access the IT system and the proportionality of costs verses safeguarding risks.
- 28.2 The appropriateness of any filters and monitoring systems are a matter for individual schools and will be informed in part, by the risk assessment required by the [Prevent Duty](#).

28.3 To support schools and colleges to meet this duty, the Department for Education has published **filtering and monitoring standards** <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-digital-and-technology-standards-in-schools-and-colleges/filtering-and-monitoring-standards-for-schools-and-colleges> which set out that schools and colleges should:

- identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems.
- review filtering and monitoring provision at least annually
- block harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning.
- have effective monitoring strategies in place that meet their safeguarding needs Governing bodies and proprietors should review the standards and discuss with IT staff and service providers what more needs to be done to support schools and colleges in meeting this standard.

28.4 The Foundation Governing body and proprietors should review the standards and discuss with IT staff and service providers to support further to meet these standards.

29.0 Bullying, child-on-child abuse, and harmful sexual behaviour

29.1 The Foundation believes that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm, both from adults and other students in the school. Incidents of bullying, child-on-child abuse and harmful sexual behaviour will be treated in the same way, whether they occur on the Foundation site or beyond.

29.2 Children may be harmed by other children or young people. All staff recognise that children can abuse other children and are trained to understand and implement their school's policy and procedures regarding child-on-child abuse. They know it is important to challenge abusive behaviour between children/ young people and that any concerns must be reported to the DSL. All child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. Children are reminded regularly that there is always someone they can talk to about abusive behaviour from other children or young people and that they will be listened to, and their concern will be taken seriously.

29.3 Bullying

29.3.1 Bullying is a serious issue that can cause children considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying can have a disastrous effect on a child's well-being and in rare cases has been a feature in the suicide of some young people.

29.3.2 All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying should be reported and will be managed through each **School's Anti-bullying Policy** which can be

accessed on the school's website. All children and parents receive a copy of the procedures on joining the school and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in PSHE education. All members of staff receive a copy of their **School's Child Behaviour Policy**, which contains the anti-bullying procedures, as part of their induction and are trained to be aware of the harm caused by bullying and to respond to all incidents of bullying and child-on-child abuse proactively.

- 29.3.3 Abuse is abuse and the Foundation adopts a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, and it should never be tolerated, minimised, or dismissed as 'just banter,' 'just having a laugh,' 'just part of growing up' or 'boys being boys' or 'girls being girls' as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for children.
- 29.3.4 Different gender issues can be prevalent when dealing with child-on-child abuse, for example girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence. Whilst mindful of the vulnerability of women and girls to violence, it is also recognised that boys as well as girls can be abused by members of the opposite as well as the same gender group. All child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.
- 29.3.5 We recognise that some students will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under each **School's Child Behaviour Policy**. However, there will be occasions when a pupil's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.
- 29.3.6 Occasionally, allegations may be made against students by others in the school, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and sexual exploitation. Members of staff to whom such allegations are made and/or who become concerned about a pupil's sexualised behaviour, including any known online sexualised behaviour, should record their concerns in the usual way on MyConcern or on a Green Form and report them to the DSL as soon as possible, as with any other safeguarding concern.
- 29.3.7 It is likely that for an allegation or concern to be addressed under safeguarding procedures, some of the following features will be found. The allegation or concern:
- is made against an older child and refers to their behaviour towards a younger child or a more susceptible pupil;
 - is of a serious nature, including a criminal offence;
 - raises risk factors for other children in the school;
 - indicates that other children may have been affected by this student;
 - indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this student.

29.3.8 It is important for the school to consider the wider environmental factors and context within which child-on-child abuse occurs. Such factors may include the potential for bullying and child-on-child abuse to take place across several social media platforms and services; and for things to move from platform to platform online. Each School will also consider the potential for the impact of the incident to extend further than their School's local community (e.g., for images or content to be shared around neighbouring schools/colleges) and for a victim (or alleged perpetrator(s)) to become marginalised and excluded by both online and offline communities. There is also the strong potential for repeat victimisation in the future if abusive content continues to exist somewhere online. Online concerns can be especially complicated. Support is available from **The UK Safer Internet Centre** at 0344 381 4772 and helpline@saferinternet.org.uk and the [Internet Watch Foundation](https://www.internetwatchfoundation.org/).

29.4 **Child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment (SV/SH)**

29.4.1 Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and gender and between children of the opposite or the same gender from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. As set out in **Part five of KCSIE 2023**, all staff working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'. Even if there are no reported cases of child-on-child abuse, such abuse may still be taking place and is simply not being reported.

29.4.2 Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. While it is important that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support, staff are trained to be aware that it is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys. ***All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence, or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.***

29.4.3 KCSIE (2023) refers to sexual violence and sexual harassment between children within a school. However, there may be occasions when children report sexual violence and/or harassment perpetrated by other young people who attend a different educational provision. In that situation, the DSL will liaise with the DSL at the alleged perpetrator(s)' school as well as the victim's parents, the Police and Children's Social Care. Support for the victim will be provided, irrespective of which educational provision the alleged perpetrator(s) attends. (See **Appendix 13** For a comprehensive outline and how to report and record SV/SH))

29.5 **Harmful Sexualised behaviour**

29.5.1 Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) is developmentally inappropriate sexual behaviour displayed by children and young people which is harmful or abusive. Child-on-child sexual abuse is a form of HSB where sexual abuse takes place between children of a similar age or stage of development.

29.5.2 Problematic sexual behaviour (PSB) is developmentally inappropriate or socially unexpected, sexualised behaviour which doesn't have an overt element of victimisation or abuse. Reports of HSB or PSB will be shared with the DSL and/or pastoral staff and recorded using MyConcern. A trained member of staff will be allocated to support the young person and their family. A referral into Early Help's 'Pathway to Change' or Children's Services will be decided, depending on the seriousness of the incident, and the level of risk assessed for both the 'alleged perpetrator' and 'alleged victim' if there is another child involved.

30.0 Youth produced sexual imagery ('sexting')

30.1 Each School will act in accordance with advice endorsed by DfE guidance: [Sharing nudes and semi nudes \(UKIS\)](#) December 2020

30.2 All incidents of youth produced sexual imagery (YPSI) will be dealt with as safeguarding concerns. The primary concern always will be the welfare and protection of the young people involved.

30.3 Young people who share sexual imagery of themselves or their peers are breaking the law. However, as highlighted in national guidance, it is important to avoid criminalising young people unnecessarily. The school will therefore work in partnership with external agencies with a view to responding proportionately to the circumstances of any incident.

30.4 All incidents of YPSI should be reported to the DSL as with all other safeguarding issues and concerns. Staff will not make their own judgements about whether an issue relating to YPSI is serious enough to warrant a report to the DSL. What may seem like less serious concerns to individual members of staff may be more significant when considered in the light of other information known to the DSL, which the member of staff may not be aware of.

30.5 If staff become concerned about a YPSI issue in relation to a device in the possession of a student (e.g., mobile phone, tablet, digital camera), the member of staff will secure the device (i.e., it should be confiscated). This is consistent with DfE advice: [Searching, screening, and confiscation - Advice for Heads, school staff and governing bodies \(DfE 2023\)](#), 'After the search'. 'After the search'.

30.6 Staff will not look at or print any indecent images. The confiscated device will be passed immediately to the DSL (see 'Viewing the imagery' below).

30.7 The DSL will discuss the concerns with appropriate staff and speak to young people involved as appropriate. Parents/carers will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process

unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm.

- 30.8 If, at any point in the process, there is concern that a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral will be made to Children's Social Care and/or the Police via the Children and Family Front Door immediately.
- 30.9 The Police will always be informed when there is reason to believe that indecent images involve sexual acts and/or any child in the imagery is under 13 years of age. The DSL will make a judgement about whether a reported YPSI incident is 'experimental' as in Section 17 above or 'aggravated'.
- 30.10 Aggravated incidents involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation, sending or possession of sexual images created by young people. These include possible adult involvement; criminal or abusive behaviour by young people such as sexual abuse, extortion, or threats; malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts; coercion; an imbalance of power, e.g., an older pupil pressurising a younger or susceptible child to create and share an indecent image; or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a young person who is pictured.
- 30.11 Aggravated incidents of sexting will usually be referred to the Children and Family Front Door for advice about whether a response by the Police and/or Children's Social Care is required. This will facilitate consideration of whether:
- there are any offences that warrant a Police investigation
 - child protection procedures need to be invoked.
 - parents/carers require support to safeguard their children.
 - a Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting is required.
 - any of the perpetrators and/or victims require additional support. This may require the initiation of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change.'
- 30.12 Examples of aggravated incidents include:
- evidence of adult involvement in acquiring, creating, or disseminating indecent images of young people (by an adult pretending to be a young person known to the victim)
 - evidence of coercing, intimidating, bullying, threatening and/or extortion of students by one or more other students to create and share indecent images of themselves.
 - pressure applied to several students (e.g., all female students in a class or year group) to create and share indecent images of themselves.

- pressurising a student who does not have the capacity to consent (e.g., due to their age, level of understanding or special educational needs) or with additional vulnerability to create and share indecent images of themselves.
- dissemination of indecent images of young people to a significant number of others with an intention to cause harm or distress (as an act of so-called 'revenge porn', bullying or exploitation)
- what is known about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage or are violent.
- sharing of indecent images places a young person is at immediate risk of harm, for example the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming.

30.13 The DSL will make a judgement about whether or not a situation in which indecent images have been shared with a small number of others in a known friendship group with no previous concerns constitutes an aggravated incident or whether the school is able to contain the situation, in partnership with all parents of the students involved, arrange for the parents to ensure that all indecent images are deleted and that the young people involved learn from the incident in order to keep themselves safe in future.

30.14 In the latter instance, the DSL will usually consult with the Police and/or Children's Social Care through the Children and Family Front Door to check that no other relevant information is held by those agencies and to ensure an agreed response is documented before proceeding.

30.15 **Viewing the imagery**

30.15.1 Adults should **not** view youth produced sexual imagery unless there is good and apparent reason to do so. Wherever possible, the DSL's responses to incidents will be based on what they have been told about the content of the imagery.

30.15.2 Any decision to view imagery will be based on the DSL's professional judgement. Imagery will never be viewed if the act of viewing will cause significant distress or harm to a pupil.

30.15.3 If a decision is made to view potentially indecent images, the DSL will be satisfied that viewing:

- is the only way to decide about whether to involve other agencies (i.e., it is not possible to establish the facts from the young people involved)
- is necessary to report the image to a website, app, or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the young person or parent in making a report.

- is unavoidable because a young person has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device or network.

30.16 If it is necessary to view the imagery, then the DSL will:

- discuss and agree the decision to do so beforehand with the Head, Children’s Social Care or the Children and Family Front Door Education Lead
- ensure viewing is undertaken by the DSL or Deputy DSL with delegated authority from the Head.
- ensure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the Head, another DSL, or a member of the Senior Leadership/Management Team. The other staff member does not need to view the images.
- wherever possible ensure viewing takes place on school premises, ideally in the Head or DSL’s office.
- ensure wherever possible that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the young person in the imagery.
- record the viewing of the imagery in the pupil’s safeguarding record, including who was present, why the image was viewed and any subsequent actions; and ensure this is signed, dated, and meets the wider standards set out by Ofsted for recording safeguarding incidents.

30.17 **Deletion of images**

30.17.1 If the school has decided that other agencies do not need to be involved, then consideration will be given to deleting imagery from devices and online services to limit any further sharing of the imagery.

31.0 **Serious Violence**

31.1 All school staff are made aware of indicators that children are at risk from or are involved with serious violent crime; and are trained to record and report any concern about children at risk of or involved in perpetrating serious violence as with any other safeguarding concern. Indicators may include increased absence, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts could also indicate that children have been approached by or are involved with individuals associated with criminal gangs and/or criminal exploitation.

32.0 Contextual safeguarding

- 33.1 Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors both outside children's home environments and outside school; and/or can occur between children outside the school. The DSL, deputy DSLs and all staff will consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. Contextual safeguarding means that assessments of children should consider wider societal factors beyond school and present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Staff will listen to children and be vigilant about any signs or indicators that would suggest children may be at risk in the community and will share intelligence with the Police to prevent children suffering harm. The school will provide as much information as possible when asked to do so as part of a police investigation and/or when making referrals to Children's Social Care, thus allowing any investigation or assessment to consider all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse.
- 33.2 Staff receive regular input regarding contextual safeguarding (including areas of safeguarding specific to the location of the school). This information is enhanced by data of reported crime by Warwickshire Police through communication with other schools within the local and neighbouring community.

33.0 Exploitation

- 33.3 **Child sexual exploitation (CSE)** is a form of child sexual abuse. **Child criminal exploitation (CCE)** is a form of child abuse. Both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual and/or criminal activity:
- in exchange for something the victim needs or wants
 - for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator(s) or facilitator
 - through violence or the threat of violence
 - grooming behaviour
- 33.4 The victim may have been sexually and/or criminally exploited even if the sexual/criminal activity appears consensual. CSE and CCE do not always involve physical contact; they can also occur using technology.
- 33.5 CSE and CCE can affect any child or young person, female, or male, under the age of 18 years, including 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally give consent to have sex.
- 33.6 **Sexual exploitation** can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g., through others copying videos or images they may have created and posted on social media). CSE is a serious crime and can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a

child's physical and emotional health. It may also be linked to other criminal activity including trafficking and illegal drugs. Drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market, and seaside towns.

- 33.7 **Criminal exploitation** of children can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence. It can be perpetrated by individuals or groups; males or females; and young people or adults. It is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. As well as age, the power imbalance can also be due to other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.
- 33.8 Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual and/or criminal exploitation through the offer of friendship and care, gifts, drugs, alcohol and sometimes accommodation. They may be coerced into carrying weapons or begin to carry a knife for protection-
- 33.9 It is important to note that the experience of girls who re criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of CCE too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation. All staff are trained to be vigilant about and report indicators of exploitation (for a comprehensive list of indicators, see **Appendix 14**)
- 33.10 Our Foundation schools teach children about consent and the risks of sexual and criminal exploitation in the PSHEE and RSE curriculum. A common feature of sexual and criminal exploitation is that the child often does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see her/himself as a victim. The child may initially resent what she/he perceives as interference by staff, but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.
- 33.11 All staff are trained to report all concerns about exploitation to the DSL immediately. The DSL will consider the need to make a referral to Children's Social Care via the Children and Family Front Door as with any other child protection or significant safeguarding concerns. Parents will be consulted and notified as above. Following a referral to Children's Social Care, a Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting may be convened under Warwickshire Safeguarding inter-agency safeguarding procedures. The school will attend and share information at MACE meetings as required. Parents and young people will be invited to attend MACE meetings by Children's Social Care as appropriate.
- 33.12 **County Lines**

- 33.12.1 County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of “deal line.”
- 33.12.2 Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.
- 33.12.3 Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation and become victims of modern slavery as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.
- 33.13 For further information see: [County Lines Guidance \(2018\)](#) or [County Lines Toolkit for Professionals - The Children's Society](#) in partnership with Victim Support and National Police Chiefs’ Council.
- 34.0 ‘Honour based’ abuse and violence.**
- 34.1 So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (HBA) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of a family and/or community. Such crimes include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving ‘honour’ often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take.
- 34.2 Staff will be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered HBA.
- 34.3 All forms of so-called HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and staff will record and report any concerns about a child who might be at risk of HBA to the DSL as with any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will consider the need to make a referral to the Police and/or Children’s Social Care as with any other child protection concern; and may also contact the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or via email at fm@fco.gov.uk for advice, as necessary.
- 34.4 Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage can be found at [The right to choose: government guidance on forced marriage](#).
- 34.5 **Female genital mutilation**

- 34.5.1 Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a form of child abuse. It is the collective name given to a range of procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons or other injury to the female genital organs. It has no health benefits and harms girls and women in many ways. The practice, which is most carried out without anaesthetic, can cause intense pain and distress with long-lasting harmful consequences, including difficulties in childbirth.
- 34.5.2 FGM is carried out on girls of any age, from young babies to older teenagers and adult women, so school staff are trained to be aware of risk indicators. Many such procedures are carried out abroad and staff will be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by female children about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period.
- 34.5.3 In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is illegal under the **Female Genital Mutilation Act (2003)**. Any person found guilty of an offence under this act is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment or a fine, or both. (See [multi-agency statutory guidance on FGM \(2016\)](#) for further information)
- 34.5.4 Teachers are subject to a statutory duty defined by Section 5B of the [Female Genital Mutilation Act \(2003\)](#) (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) to report to the Police personally where they discover (e.g., by means of a disclosure) that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl who is aged under 18. This is known as mandatory reporting. Information and [Government guidance on mandatory reporting \(2015, updates 2020\)](#) includes when and how to make a report.
- 34.5.5 Teachers in that situation will record their concerns and inform the DSL, (unless there is good reason not to), who will support the teacher in making a direct report to the Police. A referral will also be made to Warwickshire Safeguarding. or other appropriate regional Children's Services.
- 34.5.6 If staff have a concern that a girl may be at risk of FGM, they will record their concern and inform the DSL as they would any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will discuss the concern with Children and Families Front Door with a view to making a referral and will inform the Police as appropriate.
- 34.5.7 Indications that FGM may already have taken place may include a child:
- having difficulty or looking uncomfortable when walking, sitting, or standing
 - spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
 - spending long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems
 - having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems

- having prolonged or repeated absences from school, especially with noticeable behaviour changes (e.g., withdrawal or depression) on the girl's return
- being reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations.
- confiding in a member of staff without being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear
- talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

34.6 Forced marriage

- 34.6.1 A forced marriage is a marriage in which a female (and sometimes a male) does not consent to the marriage but is coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual, and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse.
- 34.6.2 A forced marriage is different from an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, which is common in several cultures, the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.
- 34.6.3 In a forced marriage situation, children may be married at a very young age, and well below the age of consent in England. School staff will be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns raised by a child about being taken abroad and not being allowed to return to England.
- 34.6.4 Since February 2023 the change to the Marriage Act 1929 and the Civil Partnership Act 2004, raises the legal marriage age to 18 years old. 16 to 17-year-olds are no longer able to marry or enter a civil partnership under any circumstances, even with parental or judicial consent.
- 34.6.5 (see <https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage> for further information).

35.0 Children in care, previously children in care or children who have a social worker

- 35.1 The most common reason for children becoming children in care is because of abuse or neglect. Children who were previously children in care potentially remain susceptible. Schools should consider extra pastoral support and attention for these children, along with ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place. Each School ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep children in care and children previously in care safe and ensures that appropriate staff have information about a child in care status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child. The designated teacher for children in care and previously children in care and the DSL hold details of the social worker and the name and contact details of the Local Authority's Virtual Head.

35.2 Children with a social worker

- 35.2.1 Each school recognises when a child has a social worker, this is an indicator that they may be more susceptible to harm than other children as well as facing barriers to educational attainment in relation to attendance, learning, behaviour, and poor mental health issues.
- 35.2.2 Each school takes issues and needs into account when making plans to support children who have a social worker.

35.3 Care leavers

- 35.3.1 Local authorities have ongoing responsibilities to young people who cease to be looked after and become care leavers. That includes staying connected with them, preparing an assessment of their needs, and appointing a Personal Advisor who develops a pathway plan with the young person. This plan describes how the local authority will support the care leaver to participate in education or training. The DSL will have details of the local authority Personal Advisor appointed to guide and support all care leavers; and should liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting a care leaver.

36.0 Private fostering arrangements

- 36.1 A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18 if the child has a disability) by someone other than a parent or close relative*, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in a residential school, children's home or hospital are not considered to be privately fostered.
- 36.2 *A close relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and stepparents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents, or cousins.
- 36.3 On admission each school will take steps to verify who has parental responsibility for the child and the relationship of the adults accompanying the child who is being registered.
- 36.4 Private fostering occurs in all cultures including British culture and a private fostering arrangement may start at any age.
- 36.5 Whilst most privately fostered children are appropriately supported, looked after, and remain safe and well, they are a potentially susceptible group who should be monitored by the local authority, particularly when the child has come from another country. In some cases, privately fostered children are affected by abuse and neglect; have been trafficked; are sexually or criminally exploited; or suffer modern-day slavery.

- 36.6 Parents and private foster carers both have a legal duty to inform Children's Social Care in the relevant local authority at least six weeks before the arrangement is due to start. Not to do so is a criminal offence.
- 36.7 Schools have a mandatory duty to report to Children's Social Care in the local authority where they are aware or suspect that a child is subject to a private fostering arrangement.
- 36.8 School staff should notify the DSL when they become aware of or suspect private fostering arrangements. The DSL will speak to the family of the child involved to check that they are aware of their duty to inform Children's Social Care. The school will also fulfil its duty to inform Children's Social Care of the private fostering arrangement.

37.0 Domestic abuse

- 37.1 Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. 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). All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn. [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#)

- 37.2 **Abusive behaviour** is defined in the act as any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse
- violent or threatening behaviour
- controlling or coercive behaviour
- economic abuse
- psychological, emotional, or other abuse

- 37.3 **Personally connected** is defined in the act as parties who:

- are married to each other
- are civil partners of each other
- have agreed to marry one another (whether the agreement has been terminated)
- have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether the agreement has been terminated)

- are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other
 - have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child
 - are relatives
- 37.4 The Act recognises children as victims of domestic abuse, statutory obligations to victims of domestic abuse are afforded to children too.
- 37.5 All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members.
- 37.6 Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.
- 37.7 All concerns about children being affected by domestic abuse will be reported to the DSL as with any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will respond to the report by consulting Children’s Social Care to establish whether a referral is required, or the situation should be managed by discussion with parents/carers and the offer of Early Help ‘Pathway to Change’ support.
- 37.8 The Foundation works in partnership with Warwickshire Police and Warwickshire Children’s Services to support children who are affected by incidents of domestic violence and abuse. This scheme is called **Operation Encompass**. <https://www.operationencompass.org/>
- 37.9 When the Police attend any incident of domestic violence or abuse in any household in which a child of the school lives, the Head and the DSL will receive a confidential and secure email on the morning of the next school day, notifying them simply that there has been an incident and that the child may need support.
- 38.0 Homelessness**
- 38.1 Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child’s welfare. The DSL (and any deputies) refer any concerns to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse, and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into Children’s Social Care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

38.2 In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised that in some cases 16- and 17-year-olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the DSL (or a deputy) will ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances.

39.0 Special circumstances

39.1 Alternative Provision

39.1.1 KCSIE (2023) states that "Where a school places a child with an alternative provision provider, the school continues to be responsible for the safeguarding of that child and should be satisfied that the provider meets the needs of the pupil. Schools should obtain written confirmation from the alternative provider that appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out on individuals working at the establishment, i.e., those checks that the school would otherwise perform in respect of its own staff." The Foundation will act in accordance with that guidance.

39.1.2 The DSL will maintain an overview of all children accessing any part of their learning from an alternative provider or via delivery online or offsite provided by any organisation or individual not employed by the school. The DSL will ensure that robust arrangements are in place for timely and effective two-way sharing of safeguarding information, including records of all safeguarding concerns between the school and alternative/external providers.

39.1.3 The DSL will also take responsibility for ensuring that robust procedures are in place to confirm attendance and to enable the swift reporting of non-attendance and children going missing from alternative/external providers at any time when they should be with that provider. The DSL will also ensure that effective quality assurance arrangements are in place to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of all safeguarding arrangements that alternative / external providers have in place.

39.2 Work experience

39.2.1 The Foundation has procedures to safeguard children undertaking work experience, including arrangements for checking people who provide placements and supervising children on work experience which are in accordance with the guidance in **KCSIE (2023)**. The Foundation Health and Safety Manager and each School's member of staff in charge of Work Experience keep and regularly update work experience procedures.

39.3 Children staying with host families

- 39.3.1 Each School may arrange for children to stay with a host family during a foreign exchange trip or sports tour. In such circumstances the school follows the guidance in **KCSiE (2023), Annex D** to ensure that hosting arrangements are as safe as possible.
- 39.3.2 Some overseas children may reside with UK host families, and where this falls into 'private fostering' we will work with the Local Authority to check that such arrangements are safe and suitable.
- 39.3.3 It is not possible for schools to obtain criminal record information from the DBS about adults abroad. Where children stay with families abroad, the schools agree with partner schools a shared understanding of the arrangements in place. Staff will use their professional judgement to satisfy themselves that the arrangements are appropriate to safeguard the pupils, which will include ensuring children understand who to contact should an emergency occur, or a situation arise which makes them feel uncomfortable. Parents are also made aware of these arrangements.
- 39.4 **Boarding schools, residential special schools, residential colleges, and children's homes**
- 39.4.1 Research has shown that children can be particularly susceptible in residential settings. All boarding schools and residential special schools comply with the National Minimum Standards for their setting and are appropriately inspected using the ISI framework for the inspection of association independent schools, including residential (boarding) schools, and registered early years settings. Links listed below:
- www.gov.uk/government/publications/boarding-schools-national-minimum-standards
 - www.isi.net/safeguarding/statutory-guidance
- 39.4.2 All boarding schools and residential special schools should be particularly alert to the signs of abuse in such settings (for example, inappropriate child or student relationships and the potential for child-on-child abuse, particularly in schools and colleges where there are significantly more girls than boys or vice versa) and work closely with the host local authority and, where relevant, any local authorities that have placed their children there.
- 39.4.3 Further information regarding Boarding arrangements at Warwick School and King's High School can be found in **Appendix 6**.
- 39.5 **Children and the court system**
- 39.5.1 Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. The school will access guidance highlighted in KCSiE (2023) which explain each step of the process and support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained. Making child arrangements via the family courts following

separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.

39.6 **Children with family members in prison**

- 39.6.1 Approximately 200,000 children have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation, and poor mental health. The school will seek to support pupils/students in this position through pastoral care, Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support and discussions with parents/carers and other family members as appropriate.

39.7 **Use of school premises for non-school activities**

- 39.7.1 Where the Foundation hire or rent out school facilities/premises to organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) they should ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.
- 39.7.2 When services or activities are provided by the Foundation, under the direct supervision or management of their school staff, their arrangements for safeguarding and child protection will apply. However, where services or activities are provided separately by another body this is not necessarily the case.
- 39.7.3 The Foundation should therefore seek assurance that the provider concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place (including inspecting these as needed); and ensure that there are arrangements in place for the provider to liaise with the school or college on these matters where appropriate.
- 39.7.4 This applies regardless of whether the children who attend any of these services or activities are children on the school roll or attend the college.
- 39.7.5 The Foundation should also ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement (i.e., lease or hire agreement), as a condition of use and occupation of the premises; and that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement. The Foundation will work alongside the **Keeping children safe in out-of-school settings** guidance which details the safeguarding arrangements that schools should expect these providers to have in place. [Keeping children safe in out-of-school settings - code of practice - keeping children safe during community activities after school clubs and tuition, non statutory guidance for providers running out of school settings](#)

40.0 Modern Slavery

40.1 Each School is aware that slavery is a real problem. Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs. The National Referral Mechanism is the UK's framework for identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery. There are some common myths about modern slavery, such as misconceptions that UK nationals cannot be victims and that a person cannot be a victim if they reject offers of help. Further information on the signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery, the support available to victims and how to refer them to the NRM is available in the **Modern Slavery Statutory Guidance. Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims (2021)**

41.0 Cyber Crime

41.1 Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer).

41.2 Education settings are directly responsible for ensuring they have the appropriate level of security protection procedures in place to safeguard their systems, staff and learners and review the effectiveness of these procedures periodically to keep up with evolving cyber-crime technologies. Guidance on e-security is available from the **National Education Network**. In addition, schools and colleges should consider meeting the **Cyber security standards for schools and colleges. GOV.UK**. Broader guidance on cyber security including considerations for governors and trustees can be found at Cyber security training for school staff - <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/information/cyber-security-training-schools>

41.3 Cyber-dependent crimes include:

- unauthorised access to computers (illegal 'hacking'), for example accessing a school's computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded denial of Service (Dos or DDoS) attacks or 'booting.' These are attempts to make a computer, network, or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources making, supplying, or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets, and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above.

41.4 Children with skill and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime. If there are concerns about a child in this area, the DSL will consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme. This is a nationwide police programme supported by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, working with regional and local policing. It aims to intervene where young people are at risk

of committing, or being drawn into, low level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests. (Cyber Choices does not currently cover 'cyber-enabled' crime such as fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs on-line and child sexual abuse and exploitation, nor other areas of concern such as on-line bullying or general on-line safety).

- 41.5 Additional advice can be found at: [Cyber Choices](#), '[NPCC- When to call the Police](#)' and National Cyber Security Centre www.ncsc.gov.uk/.

42.0 Child abduction and community safety incidents

- 42.1 Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents or other family members, by people known but not related to the victim (such as neighbours, friends, and acquaintances) and by strangers. The schools work together when alerts are raised in the local area and seek guidance from the Police when appropriate. Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns amongst children and parents, for example, people loitering nearby or unknown adults engaging children in conversation. As children get older and are granted more independence (for example, as they start walking to school on their own) it is important they are given practical advice on how to keep themselves safe. Further information is available at: www.actionagainstabduction.org and www.clevernevergoes.org.

43.0 The Foundation's Complaints Procedure

- 43.1 The Foundation's complaints procedure will be followed where a child or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a child that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a child or attempting to humiliate them, bullying, or belittling a child or discriminating against them in some way. Complaints are managed by the relevant Head, other members of the senior leadership team and governors.
- 43.2 Complaints from staff are dealt with under the Foundation's grievance procedures (see Grievance Policy).

44.0 Monitoring evaluation and review of policy and procedures

- 44.1 Legal changes and obligations will require the Foundation Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy to be updated frequently. It is the responsibility of the Head, DSL, and Senior Leadership Team at each school to ensure that any deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay.

- 44.2 Governors undertake a review of the policy and procedures annually unless there are additions such as, a change in legislation. Governors are informed if any children from the Foundation are involved in a Child Safeguarding Practice Review.
- 44.3 DSLs individually meet with the Directors of Safeguarding and Safeguarding Governor each term to feedback, monitor and evaluate all safeguarding and child protection issues including training to staff and they provide safeguarding reports for governor meetings. Director of Safeguarding meets with individual DSLs frequently and then every half term with Foundation DSLs to review policy, procedures, and practice. All DSLs review policy and procedures at Foundation Safeguarding Review Committee meetings at least half-termly and share their recommendations with the Safeguarding Governor.

[Optional sign off]

Signed:	Date: September 2023	
	Name: Rebecca Jessup Director of Safeguarding Sarah Shirley HR Operations Manager Anne Wilson Safeguarding Governor	

Appendix 1: GREEN FORM: Logging a concern about a child's safety and welfare
(For all staff unable to access MyConcern)

Logging a concern about a child's safety and welfare

(NB All concerns must be recorded but a Designated Safeguarding Lead must be informed immediately about all disclosures by a child of abuse and any situation where a child may be at immediate risk of harm at the end of their school day – this form should then be filled in and passed to the DSL as soon as possible after the DSL has been informed)

Pupil's Name:	Date of Birth:	Year Group:	Form:
Date:	Time (of writing this record):		
Name of person completing this form (please print):			
Name:	Signature:	Job Title:	
Reason(s) for recording the incident/concern (headline): Child / young person may be at risk of harm due to:			
Where? did the incident take place? (Be as precise as possible about exactly where the incident occurred on/offsite):			
When? Date & time of incident and when did the concern arise?			
What happened? Who else was involved? Which adults or children witnessed the incident or may be involved? What (exactly) raised your concern? See/ hear/other What is the child/young person's views & feelings if known? <i>Please record any direct disclosures /statements/ comments using the child or adult's exact words in quotation marks.</i>			
NB if additional pages are used, these must be attached securely to this form			
Professional opinion: Your professional opinions, impressions & worries are important. Facts should be recorded in the box above but please record your opinions, impressions and worries here and state what has led you to form them (e.g. something you have noticed, feel or suspect).			
Action taken, including names of everyone spoken to about the incident/concern:			
Name of DSL this form was passed to:			

Date and time the incident/concern was shared with DSL :	Date:	Time:

Please check to make sure your report is clear; and will be clear to someone else reading it next year
NOW PLEASE PASS THIS FORM TO YOUR DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD FOR COMPLETION
OVERLEAF (NB by end of working day at latest if child is not at immediate risk of harm)

(Following sections to be completed by Designated Safeguarding Lead)

Time & date information received by DSL and from whom	Time	Date	Received from:
Any advice sought by DSL (date, time, name, role, organisation & advice given)			
DSL's analysis of presenting issues/concerns and advice received			
Action taken (Consultation with Education Lead or referral to Children & Families Front Door or local Children's Services team or Early Help? If decision not to refer, state reason. Monitoring advice given to appropriate staff? Follow up needed? When?			
Note time/date/names/ who information shared with & when etc. Remember to apply GDPR principles			
Outcome (Include names of individuals /agencies who have given you information regarding outcomes or actions from any referral (if made)			
Parents informed?	Reasons if not?		

Yes	NO	
Where can additional information regarding child/ incident be found? (e.g. DSL file, serious incident book, bound book for Team Teach/ positive handling incidents)		
Signed		
Printed Name		
Date		

Date/time/how member of staff submitting this form received acknowledgement & feedback about action taken from DSL (please circle as appropriate)		Date:		Time:	
Face to face	Phone call	e-mail (copy retained)		Other	
Signature of reporting Member of Staff	Signature of reporting Member of Staff	Evidence kept?		Evidence Kept?	

Appendix 2: Yellow Form

Logging a concern about the behaviour of a member of staff/volunteer/ contractor/ visitor etc. (an online form can be used by staff using the link:

(N.B. This form should be used for recording and reporting all allegations of abuse by and all concerns about the behaviour, mental health or wellbeing of staff and volunteers, contactors and visitors who are in breach of the Staff Code of Conduct.

All allegations and all such concerns must be reported to the Headteacher* without delay)

About the member of staff or volunteer whose behaviour is causing concern or is subject of the allegation: Na: Job:	
Date (of writing this record):	Time (of writing this record):
The person reporting the concern/allegation/ completing this form Name (print): Job Title (print): Signature:	
What is the nature of the specific allegation or concern about behaviour (brief headline)?	
Record the following factually: <u>When</u>? (date & time of incident); <u>What</u> exactly has raised your concern (what happened, what did you see/hear/find out or what were you told)? <u>Where</u> did your concerns arise? <u>Who else</u> - were any pupils or other staff present or involved? N.B. Please record any direct disclosures/statements/ allegations/comments using the child or adult's exact words in quotation marks	
NB if additional pages are used, these must be attached securely to this form	
Did you do anything or speak to anyone else before reporting the incident/concern to the Headteacher* (if yes, please provide names and details)?	
Any other relevant information:	
Date and time incident/concern was first shared with Headteacher* N.B. It is not necessary to complete this form before speaking to the Headteacher* – the circumstances may mean you need to speak to the Headteacher* first as a matter of priority:	

Check to make sure your report is clear; and will be clear to someone else reading it next year NOW PLEASE PASS THIS FORM TO THE HEADTEACHER*

(Headteacher* to complete sections overleaf)

*** If the allegation/concern is about the Headteacher, this form must be passed to the Chair of Governors, who should complete the second part of the form**

(Following sections to be completed by Headteacher*)

Time & date information received by Headteacher*, and from whom	
Action taken (e.g., discussion with LADO; PoT MARF submitted to LADO; advice taken from HR/ Legal/ Chair of Governors)	
Date, time, name, role, organisation advice provided by	
If decision not to refer to LADO, state reason	
Parents informed? Yes/ no State reasons if no	
Outcome (e.g., Referral to LADO, PoT meeting convened, HR advice taken, Police investigation, internal investigation, informal management advice given and recorded, no further action)	
Signed	
Printed Name	
Date	
Signature, date, and time when member of staff submitting this form received confirmation of receipt of report/allegation from Headteacher*	

Appendix 3: Role of the DSL (KCSiE 2023, Annex C)

Availability

During term time the DSL (or a deputy) should always be available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst the DSL (or a deputy) would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools and colleges, working with the DSL, to define what “available” means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or Skype or other such media is acceptable. It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the DSL to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

Manage referrals

The DSL is expected to refer cases:

- of suspected abuse and neglect to the **local authority children’s social care** as required and support staff who make referrals to local authority children’s social care
- to the **Channel programme** where there is a radicalisation concern as required and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme
- where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the **Disclosure and Barring Service** as required, and
- where a crime may have been committed to **the Police** as required.

Working with others

The DSL is expected to:

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff
- act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners
- liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. This should include being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult. Further information can be found in the Statutory guidance - PACE Code C 2019.
- as required, liaise with the case manager (as per KCSiE Part four) and the local authority designated officer(s) (LADO) for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member
- liaise with staff (especially teachers, pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT technicians, senior mental health leads and special educational needs coordinators (SENCO’s) and senior mental health leads) on matters of safety and safeguarding and welfare (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children’s needs are considered holistically
- liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the mental health support team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health
- promote supportive engagement with parents and/or carers in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances

- work with the headteacher and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on children's attendance, engagement and achievement at school

This includes:

- ensuring that the school knows who its cohort of children who have or have had a social worker are, understanding their academic progress and attainment, and maintaining a culture of high aspirations for this cohort, and
- supporting teaching staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help children who have or have had a social worker reach their potential, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there is still a lasting impact on children's educational outcomes.

Information sharing and managing the child protection file

The DSL is responsible for ensuring that child protection files are kept up to date. Information should be kept confidential and stored securely. It is good practice to keep concerns and referrals in a separate child protection file for each child.

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.

We recognise that in some settings there may be a different strategic lead for promoting the educational outcomes of children who have or have had a social worker, particularly in larger schools or colleges. Where this is the case, it is important that the DSL works closely with the lead to provide strategic oversight for the outcomes of these children and young people.

They should ensure the file is only accessed by those who need to see it and where the file or content within it is shared, this happens in line with information sharing advice as set out in Part one and Part two of KCSiE.

Where children leave the school or college (including in year transfers) the DSL should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible, and within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as DSLs and special educational needs co-ordinators (SENCO's) are aware as required.

Lack of information about their circumstances can impact on the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. In addition to the child protection file, the DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any additional information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving to help them put in place the right support to safeguard this child and to help the child thrive in the school or college. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting children who have had a social worker and been victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

Raising awareness

The DSL should:

- ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the Foundation's safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part-time staff
- ensure the Foundation safeguarding and child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this
- ensure the safeguarding and child protection policy is available publicly and parents know that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this
- link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements, and
- help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare safeguarding and child protection issues that children who have or have had a social worker are experiencing with teachers and school and college leadership staff.

Training, knowledge and skills

The DSL (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated **at least every two years**. The DSL (and any deputies) should also **undertake Prevent awareness training**. Training should provide DSLs with a good understanding of their own role, how to identify, understand and respond to specific needs that can increase the vulnerability of children, as well as specific harms that can put children at risk, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly local authority children's social care, so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and **statutory intervention**, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements
- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so
- understand the importance of the role the DSL has in providing information and support to local authority children social care to safeguard and promote the welfare of children

- understand the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have, including on children's behaviour, mental health, and wellbeing, and what is needed in responding to this in promoting educational outcomes
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), those with relevant health conditions and young carers
- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners
- understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the **Prevent duty** and can provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation
- can understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school or college
- can recognise the additional risks that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support children with SEND to stay safe online
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses, and
- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

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

Providing support to staff

Training should support the DSL in developing expertise, so they can support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters. This includes specifically to:

- ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes, and
- support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.

Understanding the views of children

It is important that all children feel heard and understood. Therefore, DSLs (and deputies) should be supported in developing knowledge and skills to:

- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, and in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them,
- understand the difficulties that children may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and consider how to build trusted relationships which facilitate communication.

Holding and sharing information

The critical importance of recording, holding, using and sharing information effectively is set out in Parts one, two and five of KCSiE, and therefore the DSL should be equipped to:

- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with other schools and colleges on transfer including in-year and between primary and secondary education, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners
- understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the **Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)**, and be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

All DSLs meet at least termly with the Director of Safeguarding and designated Safeguarding Governor. The Director of Safeguarding and DSLs liaise with the designated Safeguarding Governor in preparing the formal annual review to the Governing Body.

Appendix 4: Procedure for Managing Allegations against staff

Initial response on receiving allegation.

1. On receiving the allegation, the following action will be taken:
 - 1.1. In the first instance the Head, Director of Safeguarding, Foundation Principal or (where the Head/Principal is the subject of an allegation) the Chair of Governors, or the Vice-Chair of Governors (the 'Case Manager'), should discuss the allegation immediately with the LADO. The purpose of an initial discussion is for the LADO and the Case Manager to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action. The LADO may ask the Case Manager to provide or obtain relevant additional information, such as previous history, whether the child or their family have made similar allegations previously and about the individual's current contact with children. There may be situations when the Case Manager will want to involve the police immediately, for example if the person is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. Where there is no such evidence, the Case Manager should discuss the allegations with the designated officer(s) to help determine whether police involvement is necessary;
 - 1.2. The person who liaises with the LADO on any case is referred to throughout this policy as the 'Case Manager.' Where the Case Manager is not the employer, he/she will inform the relevant school authorities, as agreed with the LADO, of the progress of the case, and involve them appropriately regarding any decisions which must be made;
 - 1.3. Relevant information, as required and agreed by the LADO, will be gathered by the Case Manager, and shared with the LADO. An appropriate course of action will then be determined with the LADO. In some cases, further enquiries will be needed before a decision on how to proceed can be taken. In such circumstances the Case Manager and the LADO will decide how and by whom the investigation will be undertaken;
 - 1.4. If the allegation is about physical contact, the strategy discussion or initial evaluation with the Police should consider that teachers and other School staff are entitled to use reasonable force to control or restrain children in certain circumstances, including dealing with disruptive behaviour;
 - 1.5. The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is to be taken. If this is the case, then this decision and a justification for it will be recorded by both the School and the LADO and agreement reached as to what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned and by whom. The Case Manager and the LADO will also consider what action should follow in respect of the individual against whom the allegation was made and the person(s) who made the allegation;
 - 1.6. If it is decided that an investigation by the local authority children's social care services or the Police is unnecessary, the Case Manager and the LADO will discuss the options open to the school which will range from taking no further action to summary dismissal, or a decision not to use the person's services in future;
 - 1.7. Where the person against whom an allegation has been made is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence, the Police will be informed immediately. Where there is no such evidence, the Case Manager will discuss the allegations with the LADO to help determine whether police involvement is necessary. Likewise, if the allegation is not demonstrably false and there is cause to

suspect a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, a strategy discussion will be convened in accordance with [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) at which representative from the following organisations might be in attendance: local authority children's social care services, the Police, health, and other bodies as appropriate, any referring agency;

- 1.8. If agreed by the LADO, the member of staff concerned will be informed of the allegation by the Case Manager as soon as possible after the LADO has been consulted. As much information as possible will be shared with the member of staff. However, where a strategy discussion is needed, or Police or children's social care services need to be involved, this will only happen once those agencies have been consulted and have agreed what information can be disclosed to the accused. Suspension will not be the default option when an allegation is reported. (See ~~below~~ *d. Suspension*);
- 1.9. If agreed by the LADO, the child's parents will be informed in confidence of the allegation. (If the allegation involves the parents, the LADO will contact Children's Social Care before any contact is made.)

2. Timescales

- 2.1. It is in everyone's interest to resolve cases as quickly as possible consistent with a fair and thorough investigation. All allegations should be investigated as a priority to avoid any delay. Target timescales are shown below: the time taken to investigate and resolve individual cases depends on a variety of factors including the nature, seriousness, and complexity of the allegation, but these targets should be achieved in all but truly exceptional cases. It is expected that 80 per cent of cases should be resolved within one month, 90 per cent within three months, and all but the most exceptional cases should be completed within 12 months.
- 2.2. For those cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious, they should be resolved within one week. Where the initial consideration decides that the allegation does not involve a possible criminal offence it will be for the employer to deal with it, although if there are concerns about child protection, the Foundation should discuss them with the designated officer(s). In such cases, if the nature of the allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, the Foundation should instigate appropriate action within three working days. If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, the hearing should be held within 15 working days.

3. Suspension

- 3.1. The possible risk of harm to children posed by an accused person will be evaluated and managed in respect of the child(ren) involved in the allegations. In some rare cases, that will require the Case Manager to consider suspending the accused until the case is resolved.
- 3.2. Suspension will not be an automatic response when an allegation is reported; all options to avoid suspension will be considered prior to taking that step. However, in some cases staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that allegations are investigated fairly, quickly, and consistently and that all parties are protected. In the event of suspension, the school will provide support and a named contact for the member of staff.
- 3.3. Suspension will be considered only in a case where there is cause to suspect a child or

other children at the school is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that it might be grounds for dismissal.

- 3.4. The Case Manager will consider carefully whether the circumstances warrant suspension from contact with children at the school or until the allegation is resolved and will always seek advice from the LADO.
- 3.5. If the Case Manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the teacher's family, those concerns should be reported to the designated officer(s), children's social care or the police. The Case Manager will also consider whether the result that would be achieved by immediate suspension could be obtained by alternative arrangements. In many cases an investigation can be resolved quickly and without the need for suspension. If the LADO, Police, and children's social care services have no objections to the member of staff continuing to work during the investigation, the Case Manager will be as inventive as possible to avoid suspension. For example, based on assessment of risk, the following alternatives will be considered by the Case Manager before suspending a member of staff:
 - redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned;
 - providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children;
 - redeployment to alternative work in the school so the individual does not have unsupervised access to children; or
 - moving the child or children to classes where they will not meet the member of staff, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents have been consulted.
- 3.6. The Case Manager will consider the potential permanent professional reputational damage to employees that can result from suspension where an allegation is later found to be unsubstantiated or maliciously intended.
- 3.7. If immediate suspension is considered necessary, the rationale and justification for such a course of action will be agreed and recorded by both the Case Manager and the LADO. This will also include what alternatives to suspension have been considered and why they were rejected.
- 3.8. In cases where the school is made aware that the Secretary of State has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual at the school, it will be necessary to immediately suspend that person from teaching pending the findings of the TRA's investigation.
- 3.9. Where it has been deemed appropriate to suspend the person, written confirmation will be dispatched as soon as possible (within one working day), giving as much detail as appropriate for the reasons for the suspension. The person will be informed at the point of their suspension who their named contact is and provided with their contact details.
- 3.10. Where the Case Manager is not the employer, the Case Manager will keep the relevant school authorities informed of the advice regarding suspension, as the power to suspend a member of staff/volunteer lies with them. The school will always give due weight to the views of the LADO when deciding about suspension.

4. Support for those involved: employees and volunteers

- 4.1. The Foundation, as the employer, has a duty of care to its employees and the Foundation Governors and respective Heads Executive Group and Senior Management/Leadership Teams will act to manage and minimise the stress inherent in any such allegations and disciplinary process.
- 4.2. Individuals will be informed of concerns or allegations as soon as possible and explained the course of action (unless there is an objection by the local authority social care services or the police: see **Initial response** above). The individual should contact their trade union if they belong to one and should access the counselling services available through the Employee Assistance Programme or access to the school's counsellor. In addition, it will be agreed that they have a name colleague for support throughout the process, who is independent from the investigation. The Case Manager will appoint a named HR representative to keep the person who is the subject of the allegation regularly informed of the progress of the case, including if they are suspended, and will consider what additional support may be required. Social contact with colleagues or friends will not be prevented, unless there is evidence that such contact is likely to be prejudicial to the gathering and presentation of evidence.

5. Support for those involved: parents or carers of the child/childreninvolved

- 5.1. Parents or carers of a child or children involved will be told by the Case Manager about the allegation as soon as possible, and providing that the local authority social care services and/or the Police have agreed what information can be disclosed.
- 5.2. Parents and carers will be kept informed about the progress of the case and told the outcome where there is not a criminal prosecution. This includes informing them, in confidence, of the outcome of any disciplinary process. They will also be informed of any reporting restrictions, and advised to seek legal advice, if required.
- 5.3. Parents and carers will also be made aware of the prohibition on reporting or publishing allegations about teachers in [Section 13 of the Education Act \(2011\)](#). If parents or carers wish to apply to the court to have reporting restrictions removed, they should be told to seek legal advice.
- 5.4. If a child has suffered significant harm, or where there is a criminal prosecution, support for the alleged victim will be considered by the Police or social services.

6. Confidentiality

- 6.1. Staff, parents, and governors are reminded that publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law. Publication includes verbal conversations or writing, including content placed on social media sites.
- 6.2. In accordance with **KCSIE (2023)**, the school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.
- 6.3. The **Education Act (2011)** introduced reporting restrictions preventing the identification of a teacher who has been accused by, or on behalf of, a child from the same school. Reporting restrictions apply until the point that the accused is charged with an offence; or if the Secretary of State publishes information about an investigation or disciplinary case arising from the allegation; or if the individual to whom the restrictions apply effectively waives their right to anonymity by going public themselves, or by giving their

written consent for another to do so; or if a judge or magistrate lifts the restrictions in response to a request to do so. The provisions commenced on 1 October 2012.

- 6.4. The legislation imposing restrictions makes clear that “publication” of material that may lead to the identification of the teacher who is the subject of the allegation is prohibited. “Publication” includes “any speech, writing, relevant programme or other communication in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public.” This means that a parent who, for example, published details of the allegation on a social networking site would be in breach of the reporting restrictions (if what was published could lead to the identification of the teacher by members of the public).
- 6.5. In accordance with the [Authorised Professional Practice \(2017\)](#), published by the College of Policing, the Police will not normally provide any information to the press or media that might identify an individual who is under investigation, unless and until the person is charged with a criminal offence. (In exceptional cases where the Police would like to depart from that rule, for example an appeal to trace a suspect, they must apply to a magistrates’ court to request that reporting restrictions be lifted.)
- 6.6. The Case Manager will take advice from the LADO, Police, and children’s social care services to agree the following:
 - who needs to know and what information can be shared;
 - how to manage speculation, leaks, and gossip;
 - what, if any, information can be given to the wider community to reduce speculation;
 - how to manage press interest.

7. Information sharing

- 7.1. In a strategy discussion or the initial evaluation of the case, the agencies involved should share all relevant information they have about the person who is the subject of the allegation, and about the alleged victim. Wherever possible the school will ask the police and/or Social Services to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the employer disciplinary process.

8. Oversight and monitoring

- 8.1. As stated in **KCSIE (2023)**, the LADO has overall responsibility for: the oversight of the procedures for dealing with allegations; resolving any multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and issues; and liaison the locally agreed multi-agency safeguarding arrangements put in place by Warwickshire Safeguarding on the subject. The LADO will provide advice and guidance to the Case Manager, in addition to liaising with the Police and other agencies and monitoring the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process. It is expected that reviews will be conducted at fortnightly or monthly intervals, depending on the complexity of the case.
- 8.2. Police forces have responsibility for identifying officers who will be responsible for:
 - liaising with the LADO;
 - taking part in the strategy discussion or initial evaluation;
 - subsequently reviewing the progress of those cases in which there is a police investigation; and

- sharing information on completion of the investigation or any prosecution.
- 8.3. If the strategy discussion or initial assessment decides that a police investigation is required, the Police are responsible for setting a target date for reviewing the progress of the investigation and consulting the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) about whether to charge the individual, continue to investigate, or close the investigation. Wherever possible, it is expected that the review will take place no later than four weeks after the initial evaluation.
- 8.4. Dates for subsequent reviews, ideally at fortnightly intervals, will be set at the meeting if the investigation continues.

9. Record keeping

- 9.1. Details of allegations that are found to be malicious or false will be removed from any personnel records unless the individual gives their consent for the retention of the information. However, for all other allegations i.e., substantiated, unfounded and unsubstantiated the following information must be kept on file of the person accused:
- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation;
 - Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved;
 - A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome i.e., substantiated, unfounded or unsubstantiated;
 - A copy provided to the person concerned, where agreed by, children's social care or the police; and
 - A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future references (see clause I below).
- 9.2. The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference. It will provide clarification in cases where future DBS checks reveal information from the police about an allegation that did not result in a criminal conviction, and it will help to prevent unnecessary re-investigation if, as sometimes happens, an allegations re-surfaces after a period.
- 9.3. Schools have an obligation to preserve records which information about allegations of sexual abuse for the Independent Inquiry into Child Abuse (IICSA (Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse)), for the term of the inquiry. At present, the legal advice received by the Foundation is to retain all information indefinitely. In due course it is anticipated that the retention will change to at least when the accused has reached normal pension age or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

10. Resignations and 'Settlement' Agreements

- 10.1. If the accused person resigns, or ceases to provide their services, this will not prevent an allegation being followed up in accordance with this guidance.
- 10.2. A referral to the DBS must be made if the criteria are met where the person is deemed to have harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child, any settlement agreement that would prevent a school from making a DBS referral even though the criteria for referral are met, is likely to result in a criminal offence being committed. This is because the school would not be complying with its legal duty to make the referral. Similarly, the school also will consider its legal duties to make a referral to the Teaching Regulation Authority (TRA).

- 10.3. It is important that every effort is made to reach a conclusion in all cases of allegations bearing on the safety or welfare of children, including any in which the person concerned refuses to cooperate with the process. Wherever possible, the accused should be given a full opportunity to answer the allegation and make representations about it. However, the process of recording the allegation and any supporting evidence and reaching a judgement about whether it can be substantiated based on all the information available, should continue even if that cannot be done or the accused does not cooperate. It may be difficult to reach a conclusion in those circumstances, and it may not be possible to apply any disciplinary sanctions if a person's period of notice expires before the process is complete, but it is important to reach and record a conclusion wherever possible.
- 10.4. 'Settlement agreements' (previously referred to as compromise agreements), by which a person agrees to resign if the employer agrees not to pursue disciplinary action, and both parties agree a form of words to be used in any future reference, should not be used in cases of refusal to cooperate or resignation before the person's notice period expires.

11. References

- 11.1. Cases in which an allegation was found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated, or malicious should not be included in employer references. Any repeated concerns or allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated, or malicious should also not be included in any references.
- 11.2. Low level concerns may be disclosed in a reference if they were substantiated and formally dealt with under the Foundation's Discipline and Dismissal Policy or Capability Policy and procedures. Low level concerns will not be disclosed in a reference if they were not dealt with formally, or if they were found to be false, unfounded unsubstantiated, false, or malicious.

12. Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

- 12.1. The police will inform the school immediately once a criminal investigation and any subsequent trial is complete or if it is decided to close an investigation without charge or not to continue to prosecute the case after the person has been charged.
- 12.2. In those circumstances, the LADO should discuss with the school whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed. The information provided by the Police and/or children's social care services will inform that decision. The options will depend on the circumstances of the case and the consideration will consider the result of the Police investigation or the trial, as well as the different standard of proof required in disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

13. Action on conclusion of a case, including referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) or the Teaching Regulation Authority (TRA)

- 13.1. If the allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed, or the Foundation ceases to use the person's services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide his or her services, the Case Manager will work with the LADO to determine whether a referral to the DBS for consideration of inclusion on the barred lists is required; and in the case of a member of teaching staff, whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Authority (TRA) to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching, if the threshold for a referral to the DBS has not been met.

13.2. The school acknowledges its legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed a listed offence, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. Referrals will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual. The school will supply any information held to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) when requested.

13.3. The school also acknowledges its duty to consider a separate referral to the TRA regarding a teacher who has been dismissed, resigned or their services cease to be used, when the criteria for a referral does not meet the threshold of a referral to the DBS but a prohibition order may be appropriate. The reasons such an order would be considered are: "unacceptable professional conduct," "conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute" or a "conviction, at any time, for a relevant offence." Further guidance is published on the TRA website. The school will seek advice if required, about whether the allegation against a teacher is sufficiently serious to refer to the TRA.

13.4. Where it is decided on the conclusion of a case that a person who has been suspended can return to work, the Case Manager will consider how best to facilitate that, how the person's contact with the child or children who made the allegation can best be managed, if they are still a child at the school.

14. Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false, or malicious allegations

14.1. If an allegation is determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false, or malicious, the LADO and the relevant Head/DSL should consider whether the child and/or person who has made the allegation needs help. They will be mindful of the possibility that the allegation of abuse was a cry for help, masking abuse that is occurring within the pupil's own family and/or community or an act of displacement. A child who has been the centre of these allegations may need professional help. In such circumstances the school will liaise closely with the Local Authority or other relevant agencies to explore what support can be established for the pupil.

14.2. If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the pupil/member of staff who raised the allegations, as per the relevant Behaviour/Code of Conduct policy. Any impact of the allegation on the accused member of staff and or the relationships necessary for the pupil's education and care/staff member's employment, can be considered in determining an appropriate outcome.

14.3. Any repeated concerns or allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated, or malicious should not be included in any reference.

15. Learning lessons

15.1. At the conclusion of a case in which an allegation is substantiated, the Case Manager on behalf of the school will work with the LADO to determine whether any improvements can be made to the school's procedures and/or practice to help prevent similar events in future.

15.2. This will include issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff, the duration of the suspension and whether suspension was justified. Lessons should also be learnt from the use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. The LADO

and Case Manager will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual.

- 15.3.** For all other cases, where the allegation concluded to be either, unfounded, false, malicious, or unsubstantiated the case manager (and if they have been involved the LADO) should consider the facts and determine whether any lessons can be learned and if improvements can be made.

16. Whistleblowing

- 16.1.** The school is committed to safeguarding and the implementation of this policy, but if staff and volunteers have any concerns at any time about poor or unsafe practice, and potential failures in the school safeguarding regime, they should in the first instance, raise their concerns with the DSL or the Head of the respective School. If the member of staff or volunteer feels unable to raise the issue with either of them or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, they should, without informing the relevant Head first, immediately follow the procedures on page 3. The [Whistleblowing Policy](#) is shared with staff annually; to ensure they are fully aware of the action required. (See also Section 19.)

17. Allegations or concerns relating to former staff

- 17.1.** Anyone who wishes to report allegations about the historic conduct of a member of staff who no longer works for the Foundation or otherwise raise safeguarding concerns about them, should either raise these issues with the appropriate Head, or directly with Warwickshire Police.
- 17.2.** If raised with the Foundation, the issue will be handled in accordance with this policy and the relevant government guidance. Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the school or historical allegations will be reported to the Police and may include referrals to other third parties (e.g., Local Authority Designated Officer).

The above appendix reflects the Model Policy from Warwickshire County Council and guidance from ISI

Appendix 5: Four Categories of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect.

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 (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

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 as far as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), 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 the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education (see Section 31).

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, because 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 caregivers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Definitions are taken from KCSIE (2023).

Indicators of abuse

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell.' It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For those reasons it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused or neglected may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures, or other injuries;
- show signs of pain or discomfort;
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather;
- be concerned about changing for PE or swimming;
- look unkempt and uncared for;
- change their eating habits;
- have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships;
- appear fearful;
- be reckless regarding their own or other's safety;
- self-harm;
- frequently miss school or arrive late;
- show signs of not wanting to go home;
- display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn;
- challenge authority;
- become disinterested in their schoolwork;
- be constantly tired or preoccupied;
- be wary of physical contact;
- be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol;
- display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age and/or stage of development; and/or
- acquire gifts such as money or a mobile phone from new 'friends' or adults recently acquainted with the child's family.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw and each small piece of information will help the DSL to decide how to proceed.

It is important that staff report all their concerns, however minor or insignificant they may think

they are – they do not need ‘absolute proof’ that the child is at risk.

Impact of abuse

The impact of child abuse, neglect and exploitation should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy, and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach and the rest of their childhood, and their adulthood may be characterised by one or more of the following: anxiety, depression or other mental health difficulties, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships, unfulfilled potential, and long-term physical health difficulties.

Taking action

Any child in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of “It could happen here.”

Key points for staff to remember when acting are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example, call 999
- report your concern to the DSL as quickly as possible – immediately when there is evidence of physical or sexual abuse and certainly by the end of the day
- do not start your own investigation; share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends, or family
- complete a record of concern, using MyConcern/ a Green Form (See Appendices 1 and 2)
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed or need to debrief

Appendix 6: Warwick School and King's High School - Boarding House Arrangements

Both Warwick School and King's High School have and implement an appropriate policy on Safeguarding and Child protection and response to allegations or suspicions of abuse, which is consistent with the locally agreed multi-agency safeguarding arrangements put in place by Warwickshire Safeguarding and is known to staff and known, as appropriate, to older boarders in positions of responsibility.

In addition to the existing Foundation Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, Warwick and King's High School's acknowledge their responsibilities as boarding schools in accordance with the National Minimum Standards for Boarding Schools National Minimum Standards (NMS).

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1102344/National_minimum_standards_for_boarding_schools.pdf

- Where appropriate, House Prefects and senior children are provided with a briefing on the appropriate action to take should they receive any allegations of abuse (NMS19).
- The school has a policy for the search and reporting of any boarder missing from School that is known to all boarding house staff. A written record is made of any boarder missing from school, the action taken, and any reasons for the child being missing.
- The school has a separate Child Missing Policy which includes Boarders.
- It is understood that all staff and children have immunity from retribution or disciplinary action for 'whistleblowing' in good faith.
- The school adheres to NMS 14 in instigating appointment checks for all staff in accordance with acknowledged safe.
- In addition to the requirements for all staff it should be noted that:
- In accordance with NMS 14.2, for all adults who after April 2002 begin to live on the same premises as children/students but are not employed by the school, there is a verifiable Disclosure & Barring Service check completed at the standard level.
- The school has taken reasonably practicable checks to carry out Disclosure & Barring Service checks on taxi drivers booked by the school to drive boarders unaccompanied by staff.
- Warwick School and Kings High School has instigated measures to ensure that all boarders are protected from unsupervised contact at School with adults who have not been subject to the school's complete recruitment checking procedures and there is supervision of all unchecked visitors to the boarding premises.
- Under NMS14, the School does not allow any member of staff (including ancillary staff, sessional/contract staff, and volunteers) to work unsupervised with boarders unless that member of staff has been satisfactorily checked with the Disclosure & Barring Service.
- The welfare of boarders placed in lodgings is safeguarded and promoted. In accordance with NMS 20, any lodgings arranged by the school to accommodate children provide satisfactory accommodation and supervision, are checked by the school before use and are monitored by the school during use.
- The DSL or a DDSL can be contacted at any time whilst students are in the boarding house even if the member of boarding staff with DDSL training is not on duty.
- The welfare of boarders is safeguarded and promoted while accommodated away from the school site on short term visits. Any off-site short stay accommodation arranged by the school

for any of its boarders provides satisfactory accommodation and supervision is checked by the school (although this may not be feasible when accommodation is in private households) and is monitored by the school during use.

- Under the revised NMS 14, the DBS certificate for 'gap' students is to be obtained before or as Page 59 of 93 soon as practicable after the appointment.
- If an allegation is made against a residential member of boarding staff, then whilst the matter is being investigated and until it is resolved, the boarding house staff member will be provided with alternative accommodation arrangements i.e., not in a boarding house.

Appendix 7: Safeguarding pupils in online learning and communication between staff and pupils

Where staff are delivering lessons online or virtually (e.g., to children unable to attend school due to pandemic, ill health or other circumstances approved by the Heads e.g., closure of site due to adverse weather), all such lessons will be delivered in accordance with The Foundation's Safeguarding and Child Protection, Code of Conduct and Acceptable Use of ICT Policies. This will ensure that The Foundation's filtering and monitoring software is enabled.

The Foundation takes account of guidance from DfE in relation to the planning and delivery of online learning when it is issued; as well as nationally recognised guidance including [Guidance from the UK Safer Internet Centre on safe remote learning](#), [the National Grid for Learning](#) and [London Grid for Learning on the use of videos and livestreaming](#).

Staff will always use Foundation owned devices and accounts for the delivery of online/virtual lessons/tutorials.

Parents will always be informed if remote teaching needs to take place and how it will operate safely for each year group. In addition, if staff need to deliver lessons/tutorials on a one-to-one basis or communicate with susceptible children who are not attending school via video chat, they are required to notify a Senior Manager for their school.

Online/virtual lessons should be timetabled, and the Head, DSL and other designated senior staff are able to take a "virtual learning walk" and drop into lessons without having to be a member of the team. This is the online version of entering a classroom for pupil/student welfare and safeguarding purposes.

Where staff do have meetings online outside the timetabled schedule for clubs, extra academic support etc. these are held only after consultation with a Deputy Head or Lead DSL.

It is important that all staff who interact with children online continue to look out for signs that a child may be at risk, distressed for some reason or vulnerable in some other way and report and record any concerns to the DSL in the normal way. The DSL will respond to any such concern as they would any other safeguarding concern.

Staff delivering online/virtual teaching will be expected to display the same standards of conduct that they would when working face to face in school, modelling appropriate behaviour and presentation to pupils and parents. Below are other issues that staff need to consider when delivering online/virtual lessons or communicating with children online, particularly where webcams are used:

- staff and children must be fully dressed and wear suitable clothing, as should anyone else in the household.
- any computers used should be in appropriate areas and the background should be blurred. If it is not possible to blur the background, staff must consider what children can see in the background and whether it would be appropriate in a classroom. This includes photographs, artwork, identifying features, mirrors etc.
- staff will ensure that resources and videos used are age appropriate – the child may not have support immediately to hand at home if they feel distressed or anxious about content.
- live classes will be kept to a reasonable length of time so that children do not have too much screen time and to minimise disruption for the family.
- If a lesson is recorded, then pupils are made aware (usually via a pop-up warning in the meeting itself or a verbal communication from the teacher). Staff are asked to delete recorded lessons after their period of use ends.

- language must be professional and appropriate, including that used by any family members in the background.
- staff must only use platforms specified by Senior Managers and approved by the School's ICT manager/co-ordinator for communication with pupils/students
- if the session is not a planned curriculum or co-curricular session, the length, time, date and attendance should be noted.

Staff members delivering lessons or communicating with children online/virtually will raise any issues in respect of inappropriate dress, setting, behaviour etc with the child and/or parent immediately and will end the online interaction if necessary. Any such incident will be logged and reported to the DSL.

If a staff member believes that a child or parent is recording a lesson or conversation without prior consent, the lesson will be ended, or the child will be logged out immediately.

In **rare and exceptional circumstances** where staff urgently need to contact a pupil or parent by telephone and do not have access to a school-owned device, they will discuss this with a senior member of staff. If it is agreed there is no alternative to using a personally owned device, staff members will always use 'caller withheld' to ensure the pupil and/or parent is not able to identify the staff member's personal contact details.

Staff also receive advice regarding their personal online activity, use of social networking and electronic communication with pupils, about which there are strict rules. (Please refer to the Staff Acceptable Use of ICT Policy). Staff found to be in breach of these rules may be the subject of a referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and/or may be subject to disciplinary action.

Appendix 8: Equalities and Additional Risk Factors

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

- disabled, have special educational needs, or have mental health needs
- young carers
- affected by parental substance misuse, domestic abuse and violence or parental mental health needs
- asylum seekers
- in receipt of support and services from a social worker
- susceptible to being bullied, or engaging in bullying behaviours
- living away from home or in temporary accommodation
- living transient lifestyles
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- susceptible to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability, or sexuality
- at risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and/or child criminal exploitation
- at risk from or are involved with serious violent crime
- at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM)
- at risk of forced marriage
- at risk of being drawn into extremism
- may experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality
- have English as an additional language
- are known to be living in difficult situations – for example, temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence
- are at risk due to either their own or a family member's mental health needs
- are a child in care or previously child in care
- are missing from education
- whose parent/carer has expressed an intention to remove them from school to be home educated

Appendix 9: The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process

School staff are particularly important as they can identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare, and prevent concerns from escalating. Children may not be at immediate risk of harm, but they and their families may need some additional support, and School staff and a range of external services may be used to good effect to safeguard against a situation escalating.

The Foundation recognises that providing timely initial help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. DSLs are accountable and responsible for ensuring the identified needs of children are acted upon early; without delay and as soon as the problem emerges which may be at any point in a child's life.

KCSIE (2023) emphasises that **all** staff should be aware of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process and understand their role in it. All DSLs should be trained in the Warwickshire Early Help 'Pathway to Change' processes. All school staff are therefore trained and required to notice any concerns about children which may help to identify those that would benefit from the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support

Schools record concerns using their designated safeguarding recording systems (green forms and/or My Concern) and staff are trained to share their concerns with the DSL (or a Deputy DSL), who is most likely to have a complete picture and be the most appropriate person to decide how best to respond to any concerns. The DSL may delegate the initiation of the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process to an appropriate trained member of the school staff. The DSL is responsible and accountable for overseeing and managing the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process but the process including acting as lead professional can be undertaken by for example TAs, SENCO, teaching staff, pastoral staff, seen to be appropriate for the setting.

The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' might be simple pastoral support and something the school is able to address with parents so that the child's needs are met quickly and easily. The school will keep a record of any such help to record clear targets, actions for all parties including parents/carers and progress, using WCC's Early Help 'Pathway to Change' documentation as appropriate. The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' paperwork is used to support families prior to the requirement of formalised Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process being initiated. The [Spectrum of Support document \(2021\)](#) will enable practitioners to understand the level of needs presented by families and what support may be required.

It will be necessary to take time to understand a child and family's needs and to fully appreciate their circumstances in a more structured way. Children and families may also need support from a range of local agencies beyond the Foundation, where it has been identified that a multi-agency coordinated response would best meet their needs and support their family, with parental consent.

The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' is a restorative approach which helps to identify what support the family require by working WITH them, using a coordinated assessment. The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' aims to prevent the child's needs escalating to a point where intervention would be required via a statutory assessment under the Children Act 2004. Practitioners should seek to reassure children and families that this approach is designed to prevent needs from escalating and should be looked on as a positive and proactive way of addressing needs early in partnership with the family.

The Foundation is committed to working in partnership with children, parents, and other agencies to:

- identify situations in which children and/or their families would benefit from 'Pathway to Change' process;

- undertake an assessment of the need for Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support when that is appropriate, using the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process; and
- provide targeted Early Help 'Pathway to Change' services to address the assessed needs of a child and their family, developing an action plan that will focus on activity to improve the child's outcomes. The school will be particularly alert to the potential need for Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support for any child who:
 - is disabled and has specific additional needs
 - has special educational needs (whether they have a statutory education, health, and care plan)
 - is a young carer
 - is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
 - is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
 - is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
 - is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, or exploitation
 - is in a family whose circumstances present challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health issues or domestic abuse
 - has returned home to their family from care
 - is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
 - is a privately fostered child.
 - is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect; and/or
 - is particularly susceptible in any of the ways identified above

The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process can only be effective if it is undertaken with the agreement of the child's parents/carers. Young people in secondary schools may consent to the Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process, including an Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process, subject to *Information sharing - Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents, and carers (HMG 2018)*. The school should seek advice from a Targeted Support Officer or the Children and Families Front Door Education Lead in those circumstances. The Early Help 'Pathway to Change' process must involve the child and family as well as all the practitioners who are working with them. The student voice is recognised as important and active listening by staff is essential. Each School encourages students to talk to them about matters that may seem awful or small, in line with Protective Behaviours teaching.

The Foundation will keep the needs and circumstances of children receiving Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support under constant review. If the child's situation does not improve and/or the child's parents and/or the child do not consent to Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support, the school will make a judgement about whether, without help, the needs of the child will escalate. If so, the school may wish to consult with:

- Targeted Support Officers
- Early Help 'Pathway to Change' Social Worker
- Children and Families Front Door/ Education Lead
- Early Help 'Pathway to Change' Team Leaders
- Children and Families Front Door

Consultations are available in the Children and Families Front Door (for practitioners seeking advice about children, they are concerned about. **If you have a concern that a child or young person may**

need protection or significant harm the DSL/lead professional should contact the Children and Family Front Door (and submit a referral). Any member of staff can make a referral themselves.

Appendix 10: Managing all safeguarding concerns, including low-level concerns and allegations, against staff (including former members of staff)

- The appropriate Head, Governor or the Director of Safeguarding (see flow chart on pages 3-5) receives Yellow Forms and concerns from members of staff.
- If the Head is absent, a/the Deputy Head will receive the Yellow Form and inform the Head immediately on their return.
- Where a staff concern is shared with the DSL, they should ensure the concern is reported to the relevant Head, Governor, or the Director of Safeguarding in a timely fashion according to the nature of each particular concern.
- Where concerns are reported verbally to the appropriate Head, Governor or Director of Safeguarding, a record of the conversation will be made by the Head/Director of Safeguarding/Governor on a Yellow Form (with time, date, and signature).
- The Head or Director of Safeguarding should be the ultimate decision maker in respect of all low-level concerns, although it is recognised that depending on the nature of some low-level concerns the Head may wish to consult with the DSL and take a more collaborative decision-making approach.
- The appropriate Head, Governor, or the Director of Safeguarding with whom the concern has been raised will determine whether it reaches the 'harms' threshold and is thus dealt with as a low-level concern or as an allegation. Where they are in any doubt whatsoever, advice will be sought from the LADO, on a no-names basis, if necessary, within one working day.
- Collaboration across the Foundation Schools and Professional Services will take place where appropriate and the Head of each School will keep a log of their low-level concerns to include any concerns relevant to staff working in their school passed on by another Head, Director of Safeguarding or Governor.
- Concerns about supply staff and contractors should be notified by the Head to their employers so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.
- Low-level concerns are discussed as part of all new staff induction.
- Consultation with and feedback from staff on reporting and managing low-level concerns is welcomed so necessary adjustments to procedures can be made every 12-18 months and Governors receive regular updates.

Classifying a concern

Where a concern has been raised this will be taken seriously and dealt with promptly. The Head, Director of Safeguarding or Governor will:

- speak to the person who raised the concern (even if it was raised by a third party or in writing) to gather all the relevant information;
- speak to (or arrange for a line manager or senior member of staff) to speak to the individual about the concern raised to ascertain their response, unless advised not to do so by the LADO or Police (HR advice may also need to be taken);
- where necessary arrange for further investigation to gather all relevant information, including speaking to any potential witnesses.

The next step is to review the information reported and gathered to determine whether the behaviour:

- **is consistent with the Staff Code of Conduct and the law:** no further action will be required;
- **constitutes a low-level concern** – see below ‘Responding to low-level concerns;’
- **merits *consultation* with the LADO** (on a no-names basis if necessary) but is not serious enough to consider *referral* to the LADO;
- **in and of itself reaches the ‘harms’ threshold**, in which case it will be classed as an allegation and a referral to the LADO will be instigated and advice will be taken from HR. In this case the school’s Managing Allegations procedure (see below) within the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Disciplinary Policy will be followed;
- **should be reclassified as an allegation** when considered with any other low-level concerns that have previously been raised about the same individual, and a referral should be made to the LADO (or Police) and advice taken from HR. In this case the Foundation’s Managing Allegations procedure within the Safeguarding Policy and Disciplinary Policy will be followed (see below).

Responding to low-level concerns

- Low-level concerns will be responded to in a sensitive and proportionate way – one the one hand maintaining confidence that such concerns, when raised will be handled promptly and effectively whilst on the other hand protecting staff from any false allegations or misunderstandings.
- Most low-level concerns by their very nature are likely to be minor. Some will not give rise to any ongoing concern and, accordingly, will not require any further action.
- Others may be most appropriately dealt with by means of management guidance and/or training.
- In many cases, a low-level concern will simply require a conversation with the individual about whom the concern has been raised. Lasting change in behaviour is least likely to be achieved by an approach experienced as critical or threatening - a ‘values-based conversation’ is more likely to be effective and help maintain a positive professional relationship.
- Any such conversation should include being clear with the individual as to why their behaviour is concerning, problematic or inappropriate, what change is required in their behaviour, enquiring what, if any, support they might need to achieve and maintain that and being clear about the consequences if they fail to reach the required standard or repeat the behaviour in question.
- Ongoing and transparent monitoring of the individual’s behaviour may be appropriate.
- Some low-level concerns may also raise issues of misconduct or poor performance in which case advice from HR should be sought on a named or no-names basis where necessary. Where a low-level concern does not raise misconduct or poor performance issues, it will not be a matter for HR.
- Where behaviour is consistent with the Staff Code of Conduct and the law, feedback will still be given to both parties to explain why the behaviour was consistent with the Staff Code of Conduct.

Record-keeping

All low-level concerns should be recording in writing. Dated and signed records will be made for each concern including:

- name of person reporting the concern and their role
- name of individual about whom the concern is raised and their role
- the original concern, context, and accurate, precise chronological details
- the individual's opposing view to the concern (if they hold one)
- all internal conversations including the person reporting, the adult who the concern is about and any relevant witnesses
- all external conversations e.g., with the LADO
- the determination and the rationale for it
- any action taken and the rationale for it

A centralised low-level concerns record is kept by the Head of each School/Director of Safeguarding, (either as a hard copy or electronically). Multiple concerns about an individual will be organised chronologically alongside a timeline of incidents. The records are held securely, and access is limited e.g., to the Head, Director of Safeguarding, DSL, Director of HR. Low-level concern records are not stored in staff personal files.

Anonymity of the reporter

The person bringing forward the concern will be named in the written record. Where they request to remain anonymous, this will be respected as far as possible. However, there may be circumstances where this is not possible e.g., where a fair disciplinary investigation is needed or where a later criminal investigation is required.

Reviewing low-level concerns

The records will be reviewed periodically, and whenever a new low-level concern is added, so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified and referred to the LADO if required. A record of these reviews will be retained.

The school must consider if any wider cultural issues in school enabled the behaviour to occur and if appropriate policies could be revised or extra training delivered to minimise the risk of recurrence. The school will regularly review the staff Code of Conduct and training provided in the light of concerns raised.

The rationale for all decisions and actions taken must be recorded.

References

Low-level concerns will not be included in references unless a low-level concern, or group of concerns, has met the threshold for referral to the LADO and found to be substantiated.

Role of Governors

The Head/Director of Safeguarding will regularly inform the Governors about the implementation of the low-level concerns procedures including any evidence of its effectiveness e.g., with relevant data. The Safeguarding Governor may also review an anonymised sample to ensure that these concerns have been handled appropriately.

Responding to Allegations

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. More details are available in the Foundation Whistleblowing Policy. The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in **Part 4 of KCSiE (2023)** and [Warwickshire Safeguarding inter-agency safeguarding procedures: Allegations against staff or volunteers \(Paragraph 1.14\)](#)

Introduction and definition of allegation

This section of the policy is concerned with cases of allegations that might indicate a person may pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position or in any capacity. It is to be used in all cases in which it is alleged that a member of staff, supply staff or a volunteer behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child:

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

As required by KCSiE (2023) all allegations in respect of an individual who works at the school, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors that fulfil any of the above criteria will be reported to the LADO within one working day.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress., Effective protection for the child and at the same time support of the person who is the subject of the allegation. is essential.

The quick resolution of the allegation should be the clear priority, and unnecessary delays should be eradicated.

An allegation of abuse against the Principal, Head, Director of Safeguarding, member of staff, or the DSL for any of the schools, supply staff or a volunteer, is to be reported immediately in accordance with this policy, who will follow the procedures described below. **The correct routes for reporting all concerns, including allegations, are summarised on pages 3-5.** This relates to members of staff who are currently working in the Foundation, regardless of whether the Foundation is where the alleged abuse took place.

In deciding whether to make a referral, the Head of the respective School/Foundation Director of Safeguarding/Foundation Principal or Chair/Vice-Chair of Governors will not make their own decision over what appear to be borderline cases but will discuss the issues with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within one working day.

N.B it is the Head's or Director of Safeguarding responsibility to contact and refer to the LADO when necessary. The only exception is when the allegation is against the Head/Principal, in which instance the nominated governor will undertake that responsibility.

The **LADO's contact number is 01926 745376**. Referrals to the LADO should be submitted on a POT (Position of Trust) MARF form and sent to lado@warwickshire.gov.uk.

The school will do nothing to jeopardise a Police investigation (such as asking the child leading questions or attempting to investigate the allegations of abuse) and will only gather information as required by the LADO.

Where an allegation against an individual not directly employed by the school and where its disciplinary procedures do not fully apply, for example, supply teachers provided by an

employment agency or business, the school will ensure allegations are dealt with properly. In no circumstances will the school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the LADO to determine a suitable outcome. The Governing bodies and proprietors will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out their investigation.

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

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

The following terms will be used when determining the outcome any investigation:

- *Substantiated*: there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- *Malicious*: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive
- *False*: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- *Unsubstantiated*: there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation. The term, therefore, does not imply guilt or innocence
- *Unfounded*: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Details of the procedures detailing the action to take in response to allegations can be found in **Appendix 4**.

Appendix 11: Safer Recruitment

The Foundation endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ only 'suitable' staff and allow only 'suitable' volunteers to work with children by complying with the requirements of KCSIE (2023) together with the [Foundation's Recruitment and Selection Policy](#) which can be accessed on our the Warwickshire Safeguarding Safer Recruitment policies and the Independent Schools' Regulatory Requirements. The schools operate safe recruitment procedures which include procedures to comply with the statutory guidance Disqualification under the Childcare Act (2016).

The Head (and/or other school leaders as appropriate) and at least one governor (usually the chair) will attend safer recruitment training and the school will ensure that there are at least two school leaders and/or governors that have attended safer recruitment training within the past three years.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form which includes their employment history and explains any gaps in that history. CVs on their own will not be deemed to provide sufficient safeguarding information and are not accepted by the Foundation, unless submitted with a completed application form;
- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children;
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications. Documentation such as marriage certificate / birth certificate / divorce confirmation etc. will be required to verify name / change in name;
- if offered employment, be checked in accordance with the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) regulations as appropriate to their role. This will include:
 - an enhanced DBS check and a barred list check for those including unsupervised volunteers engaged in Regulated Activity;
 - an enhanced DBS check without a barred list check for all volunteers not involved in Regulated Activity but who have the opportunity of regular contact with children;
 - an enhanced DBS check for all governors (not including associate members), which will only include a barred list check for governors involved in Regulated Activity;
- Where necessary, in accordance with regulatory requirements and the Foundation policy, overseas checks/certificates of good conduct for those who have lived or worked abroad, will be required. The Foundation will follow the appropriate guidance about the recruitment of overseas trained teachers, as specific guidance is currently being updated by the government. Additional measures will be put in place where it is not possible to obtain such documentation;
- if offered employment, provide evidence of their right to work in the UK;
- be interviewed by a panel of at least two school leaders/governors, if shortlisted.

The schools will also:

- ensure that every job description and person specification for roles in school includes a description of the role holder's responsibility for safeguarding;
- ask at least one value-based question at interview for every role in school about the candidate's attitude to safeguarding and motivation for working with children;

- as part of the shortlisting process, good practice is the Foundation's HR department informs shortlisted candidates that online searches will be carried out. This may help identify any incidents or issues that have happened, and are publicly available online, which the school might want to explore with the applicant at interview. If these checks are not carried out at shortlisting stage, they will be completed as part of the pre-employment checks
- verify the preferred candidate's mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities
- obtain references, from senior persons with appropriate authority, all shortlisted candidates, including internal candidates and verify the source of each reference. This may require seeking additional references to ensure appropriate checks are carried out to confirm suitability to work with children
- carry out additional or alternative checks for applicants who have lived or worked outside the UK
- ensure that applicants for teaching posts are not subject to a prohibition order issued by the Secretary of State
- check that an applicant for a management position is not the subject of a section 128 direction made by the secretary of state prohibiting or restricting her/him from taking part in the management of an independent school, academy, or free school.

At least one member of each recruitment panel has attended safer recruitment training.

All new members of staff and volunteers will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Staff Code of Conduct via our eLearning portal.

All existing staff are required to confirm annually via our eLearning platform that they have received a copy of the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy and KCSiE Part One, Prevent information and Acceptable Use Policy.

At present, all staff who encounter children under 8 in EYFS are required to confirm that they are not disqualified from providing childcare in accordance with the Childcare Regulations, updated in 2018. The definition of which members of staff across the Foundation are within scope of this legislation will be reviewed during the academic year 2023-2023.

The Foundation obtains written confirmation from supply agencies and third-party organisations that they have satisfactorily undertaken all appropriate checks in respect of individuals they provide to work in the school that the school would have undertaken if they were employing the individual directly; and that those individuals are suitable to work with children. Trainee teachers will be checked either by the school or by the training provider, from whom written confirmation will be obtained confirming their suitability to work with children.

The Foundation maintains a Single Central Record (SCR) of recruitment checks undertaken and ensures that the record is maintained in accordance with KCSiE, Section 3 of and guidance issued by Warwickshire County Council.

Further details about the measures in place to support safer recruitment are found in the Foundation's Recruitment and Selection Policy.

Schools are 'specified places' which means that most staff and volunteers will be engaged in

Regulated Activity. A fuller explanation of Regulated Activity can be found in KCSiE, Part 3 and Annex F.

Volunteers

Volunteers will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the school and contact with pupils. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised or be allowed to engage in Regulated Activity. The DBS does not charge for checks on volunteers. However, if schools use an external organisation to carry out the check, there may be an administration charge.

Supervised volunteers

Volunteers who work only in a supervised capacity and are not in Regulated Activity will undergo the safer recruitment checks appropriate to their role, in accordance with the school's risk assessment process and statutory guidance.

Contractors

The Foundation checks the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the school/college and requests DBS checks where appropriate. As required by statutory guidance, where contractors and/or their staff are engaged in Regulated Activity, barred list checks are also requested. Contractors and any of their staff who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or in Regulated Activity.

Visitors

All visitors are expected to observe safeguarding procedures (see Section: 19, Site Security). Where visiting speakers are invited into the school by staff, the school will ensure that they are suitable and appropriately supervised. The school will ensure that appropriate vetting has been undertaken, which will at least include an internet search to ascertain the speaker's suitability. Appropriate details of all visiting speakers will be logged on the SCR (Single Central Record), in line with 'Prevent' guidance. All staff will be made aware of the need to ensure that the Prevent guidance with respect to visiting speakers is carried out.

Appendix 12: Data Protection Act 2018

The **Data Protection Act (2018) (DPA)** and **General Data Protection Regulation (2018) (GDPR)** place duties on the school and individual staff to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.

However, neither the **DPA** nor the **GDPR** prevent or limit the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe, and promoting their welfare. KCSIE (2023) states clearly that *“Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children”*.

Staff will ensure confidentiality protocols are adhered to and information is shared appropriately. If in any doubt about confidentiality, staff will seek advice from the DSL, another member of the senior management team or outside agency as required (e.g., the Children and Families Front Door Education Lead).

It is reasonable for staff to discuss day-to-day concerns about children with colleagues to ensure that children’s general needs are met in school. However, staff should report all safeguarding and child protection concerns to the DSL. The DSL will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a ‘need-to-know’ basis.

KCSIE (2023) emphasises that the DSL or a deputy **DSL should always be available** to discuss safeguarding concerns but in exceptional circumstances where neither the DSL nor any appointed deputy DSL are available, that should not delay appropriate action being taken and staff should speak to a member of the senior management team or take advice from Children’s Social Care if they are concerned about a child.

Where children leave the school, the DSL should ensure their safeguarding and child protection file is transferred to the new school as soon as possible, and within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term to allow the new school to have support in place for when the child arrives. The DSL should ensure secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. For schools, this should be transferred separately from the main pupil file. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as DSLs and special educational needs co-ordinators (SENCOs) or the named persons with oversight for special educational needs and disability (SEND) in a college, are aware as required.

In addition to the safeguarding and child protection file, the DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school to continue supporting children who have had a social worker and been victims of abuse etc. More information on the safeguarding and child protection file is in KCSiE, Annex B.

Information sharing will take place in a timely and secure manner and where:

- it is necessary and proportionate to do so; and the information to be shared is relevant, adequate, and accurate

All safeguarding and child protection information will be handled in line with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018, which require that sensitive information is:

- processed for limited purposes
- adequate, relevant, and not excessive
- accurate
- kept no longer than necessary
- processed in accordance with the data subject’s rights
- secure

Record of concern forms (Green Forms) must be scanned and saved to MyConcern, which is held securely on the network.

The Foundation's policy on confidentiality and information-sharing is available to parents and children on request.

Appendix 13: Child on Child Abuse and child-on-child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (SV/SH)

All child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. Children are reminded regularly that there is always someone they can talk to about abusive behaviour from other children or young people and that they will be listened to, and their concern will be taken seriously. It is most likely to include, but is not limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between children
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence - see **KCSIE (2023)** Part 5 for response guidance.)
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes, and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and / or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- 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
- up skirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm (up skirting is a criminal offence and may constitute sexual harassment). Anyone of any gender can be a victim
- teenage relationship abuse - defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, perpetrated against a current or former partner
- initiation/hazing - 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. For example, can be used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as sports team or school groups by subjecting them to a series of potentially humiliating, embarrassing or abusing trials which promote a bond between them; and
- prejudiced behaviour - a range of behaviours which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless, or excluded and which relates to prejudices around belonging, identity, and equality, in particular prejudices linked to disabilities, special educational needs, ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds, gender, and sexual identity

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment?

When referring to sexual violence, this policy uses the definitions of sexual offences in the **Sexual Offences Act (2003)** as follows:

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

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

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

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

- A child under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity;
- The age of consent is 16;
- Sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

Sexual harassment in the context of child-on-child behaviour is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded, or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment.

Online sexual harassment may happen on its own or as part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

Sexual harassment creates an atmosphere that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence. The Foundation therefore recognises the importance of recognising the nature of identifying and challenging sexual violence and sexual harassment in its wider approach to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children; through policies and through the curriculum.

Minimising the risk of sexual violence and sexual harassment within the Foundation through a planned curriculum

Preventative education is most effective in the context of a whole-school approach that prepares children for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia and sexual violence/harassment. Each School has a clear set of values and standards, upheld, and demonstrated throughout all aspects of school life. These are underpinned by each School's Behaviour Policy, the Foundation's Staff Code of Conduct Policy which is detailed in the HR and Staff Policies section of Our Foundation Hub and pastoral support system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence based PSHEE delivered in regularly timetabled lessons and reinforced throughout the whole curriculum. Each School is responsible for the delivery of relationships and sex education (RSE) in line with their school policy; other named citizenship/PSHEE programmes.

The Foundation works consistently hard to minimise the risk of sexual violence and harassment through a broad curriculum.

The Foundation is mindful of the principle that children of all ages need to learn about respect, consent, body autonomy and healthy relationships and that children can harm other children. This is delivered through PSHEE (such as using the Jigsaw Scheme or resources from Beyond Equality, following the PSHEE Association guidelines, and teaching Protective Behaviours), in pastoral time and by drawing on external expertise. The teaching is embedded in the curriculum and in assemblies. and is designed to be inclusive of all (especially when considering the needs of those

with SEND or other vulnerabilities) Education includes the themes below which are delivered with age/stage appropriateness (although others may be addressed in line with current affairs, locally, nationally and/or internationally):

- healthy and respectful relationships
- what respectful behaviour looks like
- boundaries and consent
- gender roles, stereotyping, equality
- body confidence and self-esteem
- how to recognise and abusive relationship including coercive and controlling behaviour
- prejudiced behaviour
- the concepts of, and laws relating to- sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so called honour-based violence such as forced marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and how to access support
- what constitutes sexual violence and sexual harassment making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter,” “part of growing up,” “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys;”
- challenging cultures of sexual harassment including behaviour (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia and flicking bras and lifting skirts - dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them
- how to raise concerns about themselves or a friend, how to make a report and how any report will be handled.

Each School shares its ethos with pupils, staff and parents and its inherent values and standards are demonstrated, promoted, and upheld throughout all aspects of school life;

Staff are made aware, through regular training, that there may be additional barriers to minimising the risk of sexual violence and harassment and how these are addressed, for example by not if indicators of abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to a child’s disability or special needs. Further exploration would be necessary.

Staff recognise that, in some cases, a child who is perceived by their peers to be LGBT+ (whether they are or not) can be just as susceptible as children who identify as LGBT+.

How the Schools will respond to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment

Schools are advised to refer to the statutory guidance **KCSiE (2023) Part five**. It is not possible to anticipate every set of circumstances and therefore what a school’s response will be to every case. This policy sets out a set of principles which each School will consider in responding on a case-by-case basis.

All responses to reports of sexual violence will be subject to an immediate risk and needs assessment undertaken by the DSL (or a deputy), using her/his professional judgement, and supported by other agencies, such as Children’s Social Care and the Police. The need for a risk and needs assessment in relation to reports of sexual harassment will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Advice may also be sought from the Children and Families Front Door Education Lead.

It is essential that **all** victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long

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

Sexual Violence and/or Sexual Harassment Risk Assessment

The risk and needs assessment will consider:

- the victim, especially their protection and support
- the alleged perpetrator(s) (if she/he/they attend a school in the Foundation)
- all the other children (and, if appropriate, adult students and staff) in the Foundation, especially any actions that are appropriate to protect them

Any of these children could be at risk because of the alleged incident.

The DSL (or a deputy) should ensure they are engaging with Children's Social Care and specialist services as required. Where there has been a report of sexual violence, it is likely that professional risk assessments by social workers and or sexual violence specialists will be required. The school's risk assessment should not replace the detailed assessments of expert professionals. Any such professional assessments should be used to inform each of the school's approach to supporting and protecting children and students and updating our own risk assessment.

Action following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment - what to consider

The DSL (or deputy) is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and will therefore be the most appropriate person to lead the school's initial response. Important considerations will include:

- the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims will be given as much control as is possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. However, if the victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment, the DSL (or a deputy) will have to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children. It is likely to be justified and lawful to share the information if doing so is in the public interest, e.g., to protect the victim and other young people from harm and to promote the welfare of children
- 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
- the developmental stages of the children involved
- any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator(s) 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
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate personal relationships between children

- importance of understanding intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following incidents
- whether there are ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students, or school staff
- informing parents/carers (unless this would put the victim at greater risk)
- only sharing information with those staff who need to know to support the children involved and/or be involved in any investigation. For instance, teachers may be asked to monitor the victim's welfare without needing to know that they are a victim of sexual violence or harassment

Children sharing a classroom - initial considerations following a report of sexual violence

Any report of sexual violence is likely to be traumatic for the victim. However, reports of rape and assault by penetration are likely to be especially difficult for the victim and proximity with the alleged perpetrator(s) is/are likely to be especially distressing. Whilst the school establishes the facts of the case and starts the process of liaising with Children's Social Care and the Police, the alleged perpetrator(s) will usually be removed from any classes they share with the victim. Consideration will also be given to how best to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator a reasonable distance apart on school premises and on transport to and from the school, where appropriate. These actions are in the best interests of both children and should not be perceived to be a judgment on the guilt of the alleged perpetrator(s).

For other reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment, the proximity of the victim and alleged perpetrator and considerations regarding shared classes, sharing school premises and transport, will be considered immediately.

In all cases, the initial report should be carefully evaluated, reflecting the consideration set out in KCSIE (2023), the wishes of the victim, the nature of the allegations and the protection of all children in the school will be especially important when considering any immediate actions.

Consideration also needs to be given to the fact that the alleged perpetrator may also be a victim of exploitation and may be in a position of coercion and control.

Responding to the report

If an offence has been committed, the Police will be informed. It is the prerogative of parents and victims to make complaints to the Police directly, but the school will also speak to the Police to ensure effective action is taken to safeguard other young people as well as the victim.

If a child has suffered significant harm, a referral will be made to Children's Social Care via the Children and Family Front Door to ensure that the needs of both the victim and perpetrator(s)/s are the subject of professional risk assessments by social workers. Similarly, any instance of sexual activity between children on the school site will always be referred to Children's Social Care.

Responses to all incidents of both sexual violence and sexual harassment will be underpinned by the principles of:

- zero tolerance of sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- support for both the victim and alleged perpetrator(s), particularly pending the outcome of investigations
- all parties have an ongoing right to an education and are safest if they remain in school subject to appropriate risk assessments and risk management.

- exclusion will be avoided unless that is the only realistic option to keep one or more parties safe.

In principle, there are four responses to an allegation or concern about sexual violence or harassment on the part of a pupil/student:

Manage internally

In some cases of sexual harassment, e.g., one-off incidents, the School may take the view that the children concerned are not in need of Early Help 'Pathway to Change' or statutory intervention and that it would be appropriate to handle the incident internally, perhaps through utilising the behaviour policy and anti-bullying procedures, speaking to the child and her/his parents, making expectations of future behaviour clear (in writing where appropriate) and by providing pastoral support. Careful consideration will be given to the need to separate the victim and alleged perpetrator(s) in lessons (as with sexual assaults) pending investigation.

Early Help 'Pathway to Change'

The school may decide that the child/ren involved do not require statutory interventions but may benefit from Early Help 'Pathway to Change' support, which can be particularly useful to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent escalation of sexual violence.

A safeguarding record will be maintained of all concerns, discussions, decisions, and reasons for decisions for all responses in 1. and 2.

School **should** be part of discussions with statutory safeguarding partners to agree the levels for the different types of assessment and services to be commissioned and delivered, as part of the local arrangements. School refers to and follows the Warwickshire Safeguarding partners' local threshold document (Spectrum of Support) which includes the process for the local Early Help assessment and the type and level of Early Help services to be provided, and DSLs (and their deputies) will need to familiarise themselves with this document.

Referral to Children's Social Care

Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, the school will make a referral to Children's Social Care. All instances of sexual activity between children on the school premises will be referred to Children's Social Care. All instances of sexual violence perpetrated by a child under ten years of age will be referred to Children's Social Care. This will facilitate a consultation about the role of the Police. Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is 10 years, the starting principle of reporting to the Police via the Children and Family Front Door remains. The Police will take a welfare, rather than a criminal justice, approach.

The school will inform parents or carers, unless there are compelling reasons not to (i.e., if informing a parent or carer is going to put the child at additional risk or create undue delay). Any such decision should be made with the support of Children's Social Care.

Collaborative working will help ensure that the best possible package of co-ordinated support is implemented for the victim and, where appropriate, the alleged perpetrator(s) and any other children that require support.

However, the School will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of a Children's Social Care investigation before protecting the victim and other children in the school. The DSL (or a deputy) will work closely with Children's Social Care (and other agencies as required) to ensure any actions the school takes do not jeopardise a statutory investigation. The risk assessment as above will help inform any decision. Consideration of safeguarding the **victim, alleged perpetrator(s), any other children**

directly involved in the safeguarding report and all children at the school should be **immediate**.

In some cases, Children's Social Care will review the evidence and decide a statutory intervention is not appropriate. The school (led by the DSL or a deputy) will refer again if it is believed that the child remains in immediate danger or at risk of harm. If a statutory assessment is not appropriate, the DSL (or a deputy) will consider other support mechanisms such as Early Help 'Pathway to Change,' specialist support and pastoral support.

Reporting to the Police

Any report to the Police will be in parallel with a referral to Children's Social Care (as above).

Where the School receives a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault, the starting point is this should be passed on to the Police. It is the prerogative of victims and their parents/carers to make direct complaints to the Police. However, the School should also be clear with victims and parents/carers that the school has a duty to ensure the Police are informed when an alleged crime has been committed to safeguard other young people.

Where a serious crime is reported, the school can report directly to the local Police station. However, in most circumstances, the school will consult with the Children and Family Front Door in the first instance to ensure that both the Police and Children's Social Care are informed.

Where a report has been made to the Police, the School should consult the Police and agree what information can be disclosed to staff and others the alleged perpetrator and their parents or carers. They should also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

In some cases, it may become clear very quickly that the Police (for whatever reason) will not take further action. In such circumstances, it is important that the school continue to engage with specialist support for the victim as required.

The school will also be informed by the Police or Children's Social Care about referrals made directly to those agencies from other sources (e.g., family members, family friends, parents of other children) in relation to alleged sexual offences or harmful sexual behaviours displayed by children inside and/or outside school.

In all such circumstances, the school may be required to attend a strategy meeting under WS inter-agency child protection procedures to facilitate risk management and planning with other agencies.

The school is committed to participating in plans both to provide children who are at risk from other children and those children who may present a risk to other children with appropriate services to address any concerns and, wherever possible, to facilitate ongoing access to education in school for all children concerned, subject to appropriate risk assessments and risk management plans.

Subsequent considerations

The needs and wishes of the victim should continue to be paramount (along with protecting the child) as the case progresses. Wherever possible, the victim if they wish, should be able to continue in their normal routine. Overall, the priority should be to make the victim's daily experience as normal as possible, so that the school and Foundation site is a safe space for them.

Similarly, the alleged perpetrator(s) has an ongoing right to an education and should be able to continue in their normal routine subject to the ongoing risk assessment and the needs of the victim. They may also need support.

Where a child is subject of bail conditions, the school will work with Children's Social Care and the Police to manage any implications and safeguard all children concerned without jeopardising the

Police investigation.

If a child is convicted or receives a caution for a sexual offence, the school will update its risk assessment, ensure relevant protections are in place for all children and consider any suitable action considering the behaviour policy. If the perpetrator(s) remains at the school along with the victim, the school will meet with the child and her/his parents/carers to revisit and reiterate in writing expectations of the perpetrator(s) in terms of future behaviour and complying with any restrictions and arrangements put in place to safeguard the victim and other pupils.

In the light of publicity, speculation and interest within the child and parent body, the school will consider any other measures necessary to safeguard both the victim and perpetrator(s), especially from any bullying or harassment (including online).

In respect of a not guilty verdict or a decision not to progress with a criminal prosecution, the school recognises that this will be traumatic for the victim and will continue to offer support. The alleged perpetrator(s) is also likely to require ongoing support for what will have been a difficult experience.

Support will be tailored on a case-by-case basis. Support can include emotional and practical support for victims from Children and Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advisors in the specialist sexual violence sector; and/or provision of a designated trusted adult in the school of the student's choice to talk to about their needs. Every effort will be made to avoid isolating the victim, from supportive peer groups, but it is recognised that there may be times when a victim finds it difficult to maintain a full-time timetable and may express a wish to withdraw from lessons and activities. The school will provide a physical space for the victim to withdraw.

Where a criminal investigation into a rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, the school will consider any suitable sanctions considering the behaviour policy, including consideration of permanent exclusion. In all but the most exceptional of circumstances, the rape or assault will constitute a serious breach of discipline and lead to the view that allowing the perpetrator(s) to remain in the school would seriously harm the education or welfare of the victim (and potentially other pupils).

Where the perpetrator(s) is going to remain at the school, the principle would be to continue keeping the victim and perpetrator(s) 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.

The school will have a difficult balancing act to consider. On one hand it needs to safeguard the victim (and the wider child body) and on the other hand provide the alleged perpetrator(s) with an education, safeguarding support as appropriate and implement any disciplinary sanctions. Support (and sanctions) will be considered on a case-by-case basis. An alleged perpetrator(s) may potentially have unmet needs (in some cases these may be considerable) as well as potentially posing a risk of harm to other children. Harmful sexual behaviours in young children may be (and often are) a symptom of either their own abuse or exposure to abusive practices and or materials. Advice will be taken, as appropriate, from Children's Social Care, specialist sexual violence services and the Police.

If a perpetrator(s) (alleged or convicted) does move to another educational institution (for any reason), the school will make the new educational institution aware of any ongoing support needs and, where appropriate, potential risks to other children and staff. The DSL will take responsibility to ensure this happens as well as transferring the child protection file-

Appendix 14: Exploitation

Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual and/or criminal exploitation through the offer of friendship and care, gifts, drugs, alcohol and sometimes accommodation.

Child criminal exploitation may include activities such as:

- a child travelling outside the area in which she/he lives to transport, distribute, or sell drugs or money for others by whom they are being exploited. This form of criminal activity and exploitation is referred to as **county lines** (see below)
- a child committing crimes on behalf of or at the behest of others because they, their friends or relatives have been threatened, deceived, or manipulated
- a child being forced to shoplift or pickpocket
- a child being forced to threaten other young people
- a child being forced to work in a cannabis factory
- a child being forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/coming serious violence of others
- a child can be threatened (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt

They may be coerced into carrying weapons or begin to carry a knife for protection:

- a child being forced to commit crime to settle actual or fabricated debts
- gang membership, which may lead to the child being exploited to do something illegal or dangerous in return for kudos/status in the gang
- a child being encouraged or manipulated to commit crime via social media
- a child receiving food, money, kudos, or status in return for storing a weapon or drugs for others.

It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of CCE too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

All staff are trained to be vigilant about and report indicators of CSE and CCE including:

- children appearing with money, clothes, mobile phones, etc. without plausible explanation
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation
- children in relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups
- children frequenting areas known for sex work and/or criminal activity
- children who associate with gangs and/or become isolated from their peers/social networks
- children receiving excessive texts/phone calls
- multiple callers (unknown adults or peers) to children
- concerning use of internet or other social media by children
- increasing secretiveness around children's behaviours
- children presenting inappropriate sexualised behaviour for their age and/or with sexually transmitted infections and/or becoming pregnant
- children self-harming or presenting with significant changes in their emotional well-being
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late

- children who regularly miss school or education, have unexplained absences, or do not take part in education
- children being exposed to or perpetrating serious levels of violence; and/or being manipulated or forced into excessive violence towards others by somebody who is exploiting them (for further information see **Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement (2015)**;
- evidence of/suspicions of children suffering physical or sexual assault

Although the following vulnerabilities increase the risk of child sexual and/or criminal exploitation, not all children with these indicators will be exploited and child sexual and criminal exploitation can occur without any of these issues:

- having a prior experience of neglect, physical and/or sexual abuse
- lack of a safe/stable home environment, now or in the past (domestic violence or parental substance misuse, mental health issues or criminality, for example):
- recent bereavement or loss
- social isolation or social difficulties
- absence of a safe environment to explore sexuality
- economic vulnerability
- homelessness or insecure accommodation status
- connections with other children and young people who are being sexually and/or criminally exploited
- family members or other connections involved in adult sex work and/or other criminal activity
- having a physical or learning disability
- being looked after (particularly those in residential care and those with interrupted care histories)
- issues/anxieties about sexual identity

County Lines

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

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

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

For further information see: [County Lines Guidance \(2018\)](#) or [County Lines Toolkit for Professionals - The Children's Society](#) in partnership with Victim Support and National Police Chiefs' Council.

Appendix 15: ISI Safeguarding Standards

Safeguarding

83. Leadership must ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils³ that meet the requirements of the Standards and (as applicable) the Early Years Foundation Stage statutory framework, The National Minimum Standards for boarding schools, the National Minimum Standards for Residential Special Schools, or the National Minimum Standards for Accommodation of Children under Eighteen by Further Education Colleges.

84. Inspection findings regarding safeguarding are based on the evidence available to inspectors at the time of inspection. Inspectors probe and evaluate this evidence carefully and robustly, informed by applicable statutory guidance. However, inspection cannot provide absolute assurance that a school is safe.

85. The proprietor must ensure that leaders and managers have effective arrangements in place:

- to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils which fulfil the requirements of the latest statutory guidance⁴ and any other safeguarding regulations applicable to the school
- that promote the school's effective working with other partnerships and agencies to safeguard pupils and protect them from harm
- that effective measures are taken to manage risk and protect pupils from harm, and to manage well any incidents that do occur

86. Leadership must ensure that the school has effective arrangements, reviewed regularly, to ensure that pupils know how to stay safe while online.

87. Leadership must ensure that the applicable requirements of the Standards⁵ relating to the suitability of staff, supply staff and proprietors are met.

Early years

88. The inspection team will consider how effectively leadership actively promotes the wellbeing of all children in early years provision at the school when making judgements for the whole school.

89. An evaluation of the school's provision for children from birth to five is also reported in accordance with the requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage framework⁶.

90. Provision for children under the age of two in a registered setting is also evaluated and reported in accordance with the requirements of Ofsted's Education Inspection Framework⁷ and associated guidance.

³ whether the pupil is a pupil at the school

⁴ Keeping Children Safe in Education and any other related applicable statutory guidance from time to time in force.

⁵ ISSR part 4

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/early-years-foundation-stage-framework--2>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/education-inspection-framework>

Boarding

91. Leadership must ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils⁸ for whom the school provides accommodation (boarders), which meet the requirements of (as applicable) the National Minimum Standards for boarding schools⁹

92. The inspection team will consider how effectively leadership actively promotes the wellbeing of boarders at the school when making judgements for the whole school.

93. Any specific aspects of provision relevant only to boarding pupils, and not covered elsewhere in the report, will be reported under a section in the report on boarding.

⁸ whether or not the pupil is a pupil at the school

⁹ The National Minimum Standards for boarding schools, September 2022