

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

September 2025

Date Passed to Governors:

Approved / Adopted by Governing Body:

Date Policy Reviewed:

September 2025

Date of Next Review:

September 2026

Section 1

Key School Contact Details

Section 2

Key External Contact details

Section 3

Guidance and Advice documents

Section 4

Policy Statement

Section 5

Definition of Safeguarding / Abuse

Section 6

Procedures for dealing with concerns about a child

- Mental Health Concerns
- Local Authority Stair Case of Continuum of Need Model
- Child on Child abuse
- CCE & CSE
- Consensual and non-consensual nude and semi-nude images and/or videos
- Cyber Crime
- Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or certain health issues
- Contextual safeguarding
- Recording, record keeping and information sharing

Section 7

Procedures for dealing with concerns about staff

- Managing allegations against staff, volunteers and contractors
- Safer working practice
- Safer recruitment

Section 8

Managing safeguarding

- Training and Induction
- Working with parents
- Relevant policies

Section 9

Appendices

Appendix A Staff Concern Flow Chart

Appendix B Abuse and Neglect

Appendix C Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation, County Lines & Serious violence
Appendix D So-called Honour Based Abuse, FGM & Forced Marriage
Appendix E Preventing Radicalisation
Appendix F Private Fostering
Appendix G Children Missing from Education
Appendix H Sexual Violence and Harassment between Children in Schools
Appendix I Modern Slavery, Trafficking and Child Abduction/Community Safety incidents
Appendix J Domestic Abuse
Appendix K Homelessness
Appendix L Cause for Concern form
Appendix M Online Safety
Appendix N Relevant Policies

SECTION 1 Key School Contact Details

Key School Contact Details The Rydal Academy	
Head of School	John Armitage 01325 380784 jarmitage@rydal.nalp.org.uk
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads	Designated Safeguarding Lead Marcus Dickinson 01325 380784 mdickinson@rydal.nalp.org.uk
	Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads John Armitage (Headteacher) Katie Turnbull (Deputy Headteacher) Lily Peoples (Assistant Headteacher) Angela Galey (Assistant Headteacher) Libby Gaines (Inclusion Lead) Claire Leech (Wraparound Manager)
	Designated Teacher LAC/PLAC Andrew Morris 01325 380784 amorris@rydal.nalp.org.uk
Governors – for safeguarding	Chair of governors – Mark Gray
	Link Safeguarding Governor – Joanne Keane

Section 2 Key External Contact Details

Key External Contact Details

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)	Shirley Saunders 01325 403284 designatedofficer@darlington.gov.uk
Darlington Safeguarding Lead	Angela Turnbull 07391396050 angela.turnbull@darlington.gov.uk
Children's Initial Advice Team	01325 406252
Police / law and order	Emergency: 999 Non-emergency: 101 Prevent team Tel: 101 Email: steven.smith@durhampolice.org.uk Anti-terrorist hotline 0800 789 321
NSPCC whistleblowing helpline (Mon-Fri 8am-8pm)	Address: Weston House, 42 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3NH Helpline: 0800 028 0285
Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)	Address: PO Box 3961, Royal Wootton Bassett, SN4 4HF customerservices@dbb.gov Tel: 03000 200190

Section 3 Guidance and Advice Documents

This policy has regard to the following guidance and advice

- Keeping Children Safe in Education. (DfE 2025) (Statutory guidance)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. (HM Government 2018 (updated December 2020 with factual changes in relation to information sharing, homelessness duty and references to domestic abuse)) (Statutory guidance)
- Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE 2021) (Advice for schools)
- Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation (HM Government July 2020) (Statutory guidance)
- Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education (DfE September 2021) (Statutory guidance)
- Children missing education (DfE September 2016) (Advice for schools)

- Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage (DfE 2021) (Statutory guidance)
- Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales (HM Government April 2021) (Statutory guidance)
- The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers (DfE June 2015) (Advice for schools)
- Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings. (Safer Recruitment Consortium January 2021)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused. (HM Government March 2015)
- Information sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (HM Government July 2018)
- Local Authority / Safeguarding Partnership advice and guidance
- Working together to improve school attendance Guidance for maintained schools, academies, independent schools, and local authorities (non-statutory -applies from: September 2023)

Section 2 Policy Statement

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is of paramount importance and is everyone's responsibility at The Rydal Academy.

It is the responsibility of **every** member of staff, volunteer and regular visitor to our school to ensure that they carry out the requirements of this policy and, at all times, work in a way that will safeguard and promote the welfare of all of the pupils at this school. This includes the responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

We recognise that staff at our school play a particularly important role as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children to prevent concerns from escalating. **All staff are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.** When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members must always act in the **best interests** of the child.

The Trust will establish and maintain an ethos where students feel secure, are encouraged to talk, are listened to and are safe. Students will be able to talk freely to any member of staff at our school if they are worried or concerned about something.

All staff and regular visitors will, through training and induction, know how to recognise indicators of concern, how to respond to a disclosure from a child and how to respond to, record and report this information. We will not make promises to any child and we will not keep secrets. Every child will know what the adult will have to do with any information they have chosen to disclose.

Throughout our curriculum we will provide activities and opportunities for students to develop the skills they need to identify risks and stay safe. This will also be extended to include material that will encourage our students to develop essential life skills.

At all times we will work in partnership and endeavour to establish effective working relationships with parents, carers and colleagues from other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023) and Local Safeguarding Partners' Procedures.

This policy is reviewed and updated annually (as a minimum) and is available on the school website or from the school office.

This policy applies to all staff, children, parents, governors, trustees, contractors, sub-contractors' volunteers and visitors.

Where The Rydal Academy places a pupil with an alternative provision provider, it continues to be responsible for the safeguarding of that pupil and should therefore be satisfied that the placement meets the pupils needs. More information on how The Rydal Academy safeguards children accessing alternative provision can be found in the stand-alone Alternative Provision Policy.

Section 5 Definition of Safeguarding/ Abuse

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge
- protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- preventing the impairment of children's mental and physical health or development
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care

- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

(KCSIE 2025)

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

Abuse and neglect

All staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect (see below), understanding that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school, inside and outside of home and online. Exercising professional curiosity and knowing what to look for is vital for the early identification of abuse and neglect so that staff are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or deputy.

All school and college staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events and cannot be covered by one definition or one label alone. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another, therefore staff should always be vigilant and always raise any concerns with the DSL.

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

Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

In all cases, if staff are unsure, they should always speak to the DSL.

Further information about the different kinds of abuse can be found in the appendix B.

SECTION 6 Procedures for dealing with concerns about a child

What staff should do if they have a concern about a child

Staff working at The Rydal Academy are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff should always act in the best interests of the child. All staff **must** report **any** concerns they have about a child and not see these as insignificant. Staff should **not** assume a colleague or another professional will take action and share the concern. See Appendix A for a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have a concern about a student.

On occasions, a referral is justified by a single incident such as an injury or disclosure of abuse. More often however, concerns accumulate over a period of time and are evidenced by building up a picture of harm over time; this is particularly true in cases of emotional abuse and neglect. In these circumstances, it is crucial that staff record and pass on concerns in accordance with this policy to allow the DSL to build up a picture, a narrative and access support for the child at the earliest opportunity. A reliance on memory without accurate and detailed records of concern could lead to a failure to protect.

Staff **must** immediately report **any**:

- Suspicion that a child is injured, marked, or bruised in a way which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes received in play / everyday, normal activities of children
- Explanation given for an injury or mark which appears inconsistent or suspicious
- Behaviours which give rise to suspicions that a child may have suffered harm (e.g. worrying drawings, play, actions)
- Concerns that a child may be suffering from inadequate care, ill-treatment or emotional maltreatment
- Concerns that a child is presenting signs or symptoms of abuse or neglect
- Significant changes in a child's presentation, including non-attendance
- Hint or disclosure of abuse from any person
- Concerns regarding person(s) who may pose a risk to children (e.g. living in a household with children present)
- Has a mental health need
- Is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines
- Is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual or criminal exploitation
- Is at risk of being radicalised or otherwise exploited
- Has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending

- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- Has returned home to their family from care
- Is at risk of 'honour'-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage
- Is persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.

Children can sometimes show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to. All staff should be aware of this and remain vigilant.

What staff should do if a child is in danger or at risk of harm

If staff are concerned that a child could be at risk of harm they must report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) **immediately and record onto CPOMS. In the absence of the DSL, report should be made to one of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads**, and if this is not possible, they should make a direct referral to children's social care (Children Initial Advice Team) themselves.

What staff should do if they have a concern about honour based abuse (HBA), including FGM

If staff have a concern regarding a child who might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the DSL. As appropriate, the designated DSL will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care.

Where FGM has taken place, there has been a **mandatory reporting duty** placed on teachers since 31st October 2015. Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. Teachers or school staff must **personally** report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out; and discuss any such cases with the safeguarding lead and children's social care. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases.

Further information can be found in the [Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation](#) and the [FGM resource pack](#) particularly section 13.

Responding to disclosure

Disclosures or information may be received from children, parents or other members of the public. School recognises that those who disclose such information may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Accordingly, all staff will handle disclosures with sensitivity and carefully listen to what the student is telling them and make handwritten notes where possible.

Such information cannot remain confidential and staff will immediately communicate what they have been told to the DSL.

Staff will not investigate but will, wherever possible, elicit enough information to pass on to the DSL in order that s/he can make an informed decision of what to do next.

Staff will:

- Be open and honest with the child and not make any promises to keep the disclosure a secret.
- Listen to and take seriously any disclosure or information that a child may be at risk of harm
- Try to ensure that the person disclosing does not have to speak to another member of school staff
- Clarify the information
- Try to keep questions to a minimum and of an 'open' nature e.g. 'Can you tell me what happened?' rather than 'Did x hit you?'
- Try not to show signs of shock, horror or surprise
- Not express feelings or judgments regarding any person alleged to have harmed the child
- Explain sensitively to the person that they have a responsibility to refer the information to the DSL
- Reassure the child that they will be taken seriously, supported and kept safe
- Listen to and take into account (wherever possible) the child's wishes and feelings about the current situation as well as future plans
- Ask any necessary questions to determine the child's wishes and feelings.
- Explain that only those who 'need to know' will be told
- Explain what will happen next and how the child will be involved (as appropriate)
- Ensure there is appropriate support made available
- Supply staff/cleaning staff/kitchen staff need to complete a cause for concern form and pass this directly to a DSL/DDSL

The DSL should be used as a first point of contact for concerns and queries regarding any safeguarding concern in our school. Any member of staff or visitor to the school who receives a disclosure of abuse or suspects that a child is at risk of harm must report it immediately to the DSL or, if unavailable, to one of the deputies.

All immediate concerns about a child should be reported without delay and recorded on CPOMS or by completing a cause for concern form (staff without access to CPOMS or supply staff/visitors) (See appendix L). If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss this with the DSL.

Following receipt of any information that raises concern, the DSL will consider what action to take next and seek advice from children's social care (CIAT) as required. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions will be recorded in writing.

It is **not** the responsibility of school staff to investigate welfare concerns or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation. All staff, however, have a duty to recognise concerns and pass the information on in accordance with these procedures.

All referrals will be made in line with local children's social care procedures.

The school adheres to child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through the Local Safeguarding Partners. Where we identify children and families in need of support, we will carry out our responsibilities in accordance with local threshold guidance.

If, at any point, there is a **risk of immediate serious harm** to a child, a referral should be made to children's social care **immediately**. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving, then the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration by raising concerns again with the DSL. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point.

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

- The situation is an emergency and the DSL and their deputies are unavailable
- They are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety.

Any member of staff, who does not feel that concerns about a child have been responded to appropriately and in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy, should raise their concerns with the Head Teacher or the Chair of the Governing Board. If any member of staff does not feel the situation has been addressed appropriately at this point, then they should contact children's social care directly with their concerns.

Vulnerability

Staff should consider children who may be particularly vulnerable to abuse and may require Early Help or intervention.

This could include:

- Any child with additional needs including children with Special Educational Needs / Disabled children (SEND)
- Children facing housing issues such as frequent moves and homelessness
- Those living in families with chaotic lifestyles
- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- Those children living elsewhere, with friends, relatives, privately fostered, in care or are leaving care
- Children residing in a women's refuge (victims of domestic abuse/violence)
- Asylum seekers / refugees

- Those vulnerable to discrimination on the basis of a protected characteristic
- Children at risk of so called 'honour'-based abuse including FGM and forced marriage
- Children who have a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending
- Children with communication difficulties
- Children without adequate parenting / supervision which could lead to abuse, risk-related behaviour and sexual exploitation
- Children who may be too young to communicate abuse or concerns

A child who is:

- A young carer
- Showing signs of being drawn into anti-social and / or criminal behaviour / involved in gangs
- Frequently missing from school / home / care home, including absences for part of the school day
- Misusing drugs or alcohol
- At risk of being radicalised
- At risk of being exploited (criminal / sexual)
- Showing signs of neglect and abuse
- At risk of modern slavery / trafficking

This is not an exhaustive list but merely an example of vulnerabilities that staff must consider when identifying safeguarding concerns.

Mental Health

Referring to KCSIE 2025 part 1 (43-45), all staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. That only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Education 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. Schools and colleges can access a range of advice to help them identify children in need of extra mental health support, this includes working with external agencies. If any staff member has a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following their child protection policy, and speaking to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy.

We will ensure that our staff understand the support they can provide to pupils who may be experiencing mental health concerns, and we will ensure that staff follow the following principles as set out in 'Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools 2018'. We recognise that early intervention to identify issues and provide effective support is crucial. The school role in supporting and promoting mental health and wellbeing can be summarised as:

Prevention: we will seek to create a safe and calm environment where mental health problems are less likely, improving the mental health and wellbeing of the

whole school population, and equipping pupils to be resilient so that they can manage the normal stress of life effectively. This will include teaching pupils about mental wellbeing through the curriculum and reinforcing this teaching through school activities and ethos;

Identification: we will support staff and pupils to recognise emerging issues as early and accurately as possible;

Early support: we will support and help pupils to access evidence based early support and interventions wherever possible and seek access to specialist support for those pupils who require such interventions.

We aim to work in partnership with pupils, parents / carers and establish effective relationships with external agencies to provide swift access or referrals to specialist support and treatment.

Within the trust, key staff (DSL, DDSL's Safeguarding Leads and Assistant Safeguarding Leads) are able to make immediate referrals concerning a child's mental health to the most appropriate professional practitioners. Leads will make the most appropriate referral were necessary.

When a child makes a disclosure, staff will support and guide them through the next steps. Parent/carer will be informed and signposted to the most appropriate agency and school can support with onward referrals.

In cases of emergency, the CAMHS Crisis Team number can be given to the child/parent/carer and school may make the call on their behalf if permission has been obtained.

Early help

Early help is organised early intervention to provide support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life.

If early help is appropriate, the DSL (or deputy) will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment, as appropriate.

Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment and, in some cases, where education is the fundamental factor, act as the lead practitioner.

Early help assessments should be kept under constant review and consideration, progressing to children's social care for assessment if the child's situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.

Statutory children's social care assessments and services

Concerns about a child's welfare will be referred to the local authority children's social care by the DSL. **Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) will be made immediately.**

Referrals will follow the local authority referral process.

Where a child in school has a Child in Need plan or a Child Protection plan, the school will liaise with children's social care, attend meetings and provide comprehensive and detailed reports.

All reports for Child Protection conferences will be prepared in advance, using the guidance and report template. The information contained in the report will be shared with parents before the conference as appropriate. In order to complete such reports, all relevant information will be sought from staff working with the child in school. All staff should be prepared to contribute to the report writing process.

Child on Child Abuse

Children can abuse other children and can take many forms. It can happen both inside and outside of school. There may also be reports where the children concerned attend two or more different schools/provisions.

Child on Child abuse will not be tolerated. All staff will take a zero-tolerance approach to any abusive behaviours and will stop and challenge inappropriate behaviours between peers, some of which may be sexual in nature. We recognise that even if there are no reported cases of child on child abuse that such abuse may still be taking place and all staff should always be vigilant.

A difficult feature of child on child abuse is that the perpetrators could be victims themselves and possibly are being abused by other family members, other adults and children.

In cases where child on child abuse is identified we will follow our procedures for dealing with concerns, recognising that both the victim and perpetrator will require support.

The school takes the following steps to minimise the risk of child on child abuse:

- Promoting an open and honest environment where children feel safe and confident to share their concerns and worries
- Using the Relationship, Sex and Health Education and PSHE to educate and reinforce our messages through our Personal Development programme.
- Ensuring school is well supervised, with a visible high staff presence, especially in areas where children may be vulnerable and during key times such as break and lunch times and leaving the school premises
- Staff are aware of the indicators and signs of child on child abuse and how to identify them
- Address inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively minor)
- Has clear robust policies on dealing with key issues of behaviour such as cyber bullying
- Ensure staff and students are aware of the policies and procedures
- Takes steps to prevent isolation
- Separates children if needed

- Gathering pupil voice about safety in school and acting on any concerns or reported areas of the school building which may feel unsafe

The following systems are in place to enable children to confidently report any abuse:

- All students can confide in their class teacher, cohort TA or a member of the pastoral team, such as Mrs Galey (Welfare and Pastoral Lead), Mr Dickinson, Mr Risetto (ELSA Lead) or any other staff member
- Regular pastoral assemblies and our personal development programme, signposting students to key people in school
- Posters around school/safeguarding visibility/information board around key areas of the school
- Children can also signpost other children to the safeguarding practitioners or pastoral members of staff in school

Each alleged incident will be recorded, investigated and dealt with on an individual basis based on the following principles:

- All information will be recorded on ClassCharts and/or CPOMS
- All children involved in school will be spoken to by the Pastoral Lead, a member of the Pastoral Team or the DSL
- Where the incident also involves a child at a different establishment the DSL will ensure effective liaison and information sharing where necessary
- All children involved (victim and alleged perpetrator) will be appropriately supported throughout the process
- The DSL will balance the child's wishes against their duty to protect the child and other children
- The school will work with our local safeguarding partners where appropriate
- The DSL may need to go against the victim's wishes and make a referral to children's social care or the police. This will be handled sensitively, the reasons explained to the victim and appropriate support made available
- Parents will be informed of the incident and how their child will be dealt with and supported (unless this would put a child at greater risk)
- Students and parents will be advised of the next steps and actions as they are taken throughout the process

Victims, perpetrators and any other children affected by child on child abuse will be supported in the following ways:

- Support will be tailored on a case-by-case basis
- All children involved will be supported by their class teacher or members of the pastoral team
- The needs and wishes of the victim will be taken into account, along with protecting the child
- Wherever possible, the victim and witnesses will be able to continue their normal routine
- The victim will never be made to feel they are the problem for making a report or made to feel ashamed for making a report
- All reasonable steps will be taken to protect the anonymity of any children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

- Adequate measures will be put in place to protect the children involved and keep them safe
- A risk assessment will be made and a safety plan put in place when required
- Early help, children's social care, Police and other agencies will support where appropriate
- Offered support within school or signposted to the most appropriate agency/service

We recognise that child on child abuse can manifest itself in many ways such as:

- Child Sexual Exploitation / Child Criminal Exploitation
- Bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- Physical abuse
- Radicalisation
- Abuse in intimate friendships / relationships
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment
- Gang associated and serious violence
- Initiation / hazing type violence and rituals
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and /or videos
- 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
- Upskirting (which is a criminal offence)

There are a number of factors that make children more vulnerable to child on child abuse:

- Experience of abuse within their family
- Living with domestic violence
- Young people in care
- Children who go missing
- Children with additional needs (SEN and/or disabilities).

Some of the reasons why children abuse other children:

- The child may have been emotionally, physically, or sexually abused themselves
- The child may have witnessed physical or emotional abuse
- The child may have viewed sexually explicit / violent movies, video games or other materials
- The child may have just acted impulsively without meaning to harm anyone

Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos

The term 'sharing nudes and semi-nudes' is used to mean the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams by children under the age of 18 online. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or

forums. It could also involve sharing between devices via services like Apple's AirDrop which works offline.

The term 'nudes' is used as it is most commonly recognised by children and more appropriately covers all types of image sharing incidents.

The motivations for taking and sharing nude and semi-nude images, videos and live streams are not always sexually or criminally motivated.

Incidents may also occur where:

- Children find nudes and semi-nudes online and share them claiming to be from a peer
- Children digitally manipulate an image of a child into an existing nude online
- Images created or shared are used to abuse peers e.g. by selling images online or obtaining images to share more widely without consent to publicly shame

The sharing of nudes and semi-nudes can happen publicly online, in 1:1 messaging or via group chats and closed social media accounts.

Nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams may include more than one child.

Creating and sharing nudes and semi-nudes of under-18s (including those created and shared with consent) is illegal which makes responding to incidents involving children complex. There are also a range of risks which need careful management from those working in education settings.

Many professionals may refer to 'nudes and semi-nudes' as:

- Youth produced sexual imagery or 'youth involved' sexual imagery indecent imagery. This is the legal term used to define nude or semi-nude images and videos of children under the age of 18.
- 'Sexting'. Many adults may use this term, however some children interpret sexting as 'writing and sharing explicit messages with people they know' rather than sharing images.
- Image-based sexual abuse. This term may be used when referring to the non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes.

Initial response

When an incident involving nudes and semi-nudes comes to the attention of any member of staff:

- The incident should be referred to the DSL (or deputy) as soon as possible.
- Parents and carers will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process in order to best support the child unless there is good reason to believe that involving them would put the child at risk of harm.
- A referral will be made to children's social care (CIAT) and/or the police immediately if there is a concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of immediate harm at any point in the process.

A disclosure may not be a single event and the child may share further information at a later stage.

Any direct disclosure by a child should be taken seriously. A child who discloses they are the subject of an incident of sharing nudes and semi-nudes is likely to be embarrassed and worried about the consequences. It is likely that disclosure in school is a last resort and they may have already tried to resolve the issue themselves.

Actions and considerations

The DSL/DDSL will aim to establish:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to any child
- If a referral should be made to the police and/or children's social care
- What further information is required to decide on the best response
- Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms as this may be unknown
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services
- Any relevant facts about the children involved which would influence risk assessment
- If there is a need to contact another education, setting or individual
- Parents and students will be given advice not to share any images
- The student's device maybe confiscated if deemed appropriate until the parent/carer/Police collect the device

An immediate referral to police and/or children's social care through CIAT or equivalent will be made if at this initial stage:

- The images involve sexual acts and any child in the images or videos is under the age of 13.
- The incident involves an adult.
- There is reason to believe that a child has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed

The DSL should be aware of the requirement for children to have an appropriate adult while a child is being questioned by the police. The appropriate adult will "support, advise and assist" the child, and also "observe whether police are acting properly and fairly to respect [the child's] rights and entitlements, and inform the officer of the rank of inspector or above if they consider that they are not". Further information can be found in the statutory guidance – PACE Code C 2019.

The DSL will decide whether a child is at risk of harm, in which case a referral will be appropriate, whether additional information or support is needed from other agencies or whether the education setting can manage the incident and support any child or young person directly. The DSL will always use their professional judgement in conjunction with that of their colleagues to assess incidents.

For more information: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-young-people)

Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or Certain Health Issues

Children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND) or certain health conditions can face additional safeguarding challenges. Children with SEND are three times more likely to be abused than their peers.

Additional barriers can sometimes exist when recognising abuse in SEND children. These can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration
- These children being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children
- The potential for children with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying and harassment, without outwardly showing any signs
- Communication barriers and difficulties overcoming these barriers

Staff will support these children in expressing any concerns they may have and will be particularly vigilant to any signs or symptoms of abuse. The DSL and Inclusion Lead may work together when dealing with reports of abuse involving children with SEND.

Contextual Safeguarding

Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside school or college and/or can occur between children outside the school or college. All staff should be considering the context within such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

Geographical factors	Schools Response
Our Academies sit on the borders of several major cities such as Newcastle, Durham, York and Leeds – high exposure to county lines in several surrounding locations.	Students are taught during Personal Development Programmes during lessons on how to keep themselves safe and how to recognise the signs of grooming and criminal exploitation.
Social and economic factors	Schools Response
• Local Bus/train Station. • Many Parks in area • Town Centre – near Dolphin Centre • These are known hot spots for crime and anti-social behaviour.	• We teach pupils about personal safety and making the right decisions to keep themselves safe regarding their behaviour beyond school. • Students are taught about anti-social behaviour and the consequences of criminal damage, the impact and effect it has on the victims and trespassing

	• Utilising our local PCSO who can target assemblies and workshops on any hot topics • TRA values widely spoken about and referred to • Staff training and education on what to look and listen out for around school related to this information • Sessions or programme of work with the Pastoral Lead, DSL or Inclusion Lead
Home factors	Schools Response
• Lots of our pupils are connected to the internet at home and regularly use gaming devices to engage in online games with their friends.	• Through our Computing Curriculum, pupils are taught about online safety. • Students are taught how to keep themselves safe online via assemblies and through pastoral conversations • Promoting online safety via our website, social media platforms and Reach More Parents app • We also engage in a full week of 'Online Safety' - a full week of activities and themed assembly. • We offer advice and support to parents in keeping their children safe online as well as signposting to other services. • Referrals for children to C:The Box service which focusses on the key issues referred to here

Recording, Record Keeping and Information Sharing

All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, will be recorded in writing on CPOMS system.

Each record should include:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- A note of any additional actions taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- Information from a child written verbatim
- Date and record of who completed the record

If there is any doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the DSL.

All concerns should be passed to the DSL/DDSL **without delay**, either written or verbal (followed as soon as possible by a written report recorded on CPOMS)

Child Protection information will be kept in a separate Child Protection file for each child, stored in a separate secure cabinet and CPOMS. CPOMS settings ensure that Child Protection information is secure and can only be accessed and viewed by those permitted to. Only Child Protection information will be kept in the file and this file will be kept up to date. Records of concern, copies of referrals, invitations to Child Protection conferences, core groups and reports will be stored here. All Child Protection files will include; a chronology, a contents front cover and will record significant events in the child's life.

Child Protection files will be the responsibility of the DSL. Child Protection information will only be shared with relevant staff / agencies on a 'need to know' basis, in the child's interests and on the understanding that it remains strictly confidential.

When a child leaves our school, the DSL will contact the DSL at the new school and will ensure that the child protection file is forwarded to the receiving school in an agreed secure manner. We will retain evidence to demonstrate we have acted accordingly when dealing with safeguarding matters and how the file has been transferred; this may be in the form of electronic records via CPOMS and/or paper records as well as email that is password protected.

Where a parent elects to remove their child from the school roll to home educate, the school will make arrangements to pass any safeguarding concerns to the Local Authority.

We are a GDPR complaint school, please access [Northern Arch Learning Partnership](#) to access the Northern Gate Learning Partnership Data Protection policy.

Section 7 Procedures for dealing with concerns about staff

What staff should do if they have safeguarding concerns about another member of staff

If staff have safeguarding concerns or an allegation of abuse is made about another member of staff (including supply staff, volunteers and contractors) posing a risk of harm to children this should be reported to the Head of School in person followed by a written statement. This can be done via CPOMS, email or cause for concern form (appendix L). However, if it is a low-level concern this can be reported to the DSL. Where there are concerns about the Head of School, this should be referred to the Chair of Governors, Mark Gray, and where there are concerns about the Chair of Governors, these should be reported directly to the LADO. This must be done immediately and in person. If the appropriate person is not available on site this must be via telephone. All records held on teaching staff, supply staff and pastoral staff will be recorded under the restricted access category and a paper copy will be held with our HR department.

What staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school

The school will maintain a safeguarding culture which encourages all staff and volunteers to feel able to raise concerns. Where staff have concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding systems, these should be raised following the school's whistleblowing policy.

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with the school, or feels their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels are

available, such as the NSPCC whistleblowing advice line. Contact details are 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Managing allegations made against Staff, Volunteers and Contractors

Allegations that meet the harms threshold

All allegations will be investigated thoroughly and as a matter of urgency. They will be dealt with quickly, fairly and consistently. Protection will be provided for the child and the person subject to the allegation will be supported.

We will always ensure that the procedures outlined in the local authority arrangements for managing allegations and Part 4 of '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*', DfE are adhered to and where appropriate, we will seek advice from the LADO.

Allegations that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in their present position, or in any capacity with children in school would apply when staff (including volunteers and supply staff) have (or alleged to have):

- 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.

The last bullet point includes behaviour that may have happened outside of school, that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children, this is known as transferable risk.

Where appropriate, an assessment of transferable risk to children with whom the person works will be undertaken. If in doubt we will seek advice from the LADO.

When an allegation is made against an adult that meets the above criteria it should be reported immediately to the Head of School who is the 'case manager'.

This includes allegations made against agency and supply staff, volunteers and contractors. Should an allegation be made against the Head Teacher, this will be reported to the Chair of the Governing Board.

In the event that, neither the Head of School nor Chair of the Governing Board is contactable on that day, the information must be passed to and dealt with by either the member of staff acting as Head of School / the DSL or the Chair of the Governing Board.

The case manager will conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures and KCSIE to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation, being careful not to jeopardise any future police investigation.

If there is cause to suspect a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm, a strategy discussion involving the police and / or children's social care will be convened.

Cases of suspected abuse will be referred to children's social care.

The case manager will immediately discuss with the LADO, the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action. Where the case manager deems there to be an immediate risk to children or a criminal offence has been committed, the police will be contacted immediately. All discussions, agreed actions and communications will be recorded in writing.

The LADO should be informed within one day of any allegations made to the case manager and any actions taken.

If the initial discussion leads to no further action, the case manager and the LADO will record the decision and justification for it and agree on what information should be put in writing to the individual concerned.

The case manager will ensure that the individual who is subject to the allegation is informed as soon as possible explaining the likely course of action guided by the LADO, and the police where necessary. The case manager will appoint a named representative to keep the person informed about the progress of the case and consider any appropriate support.

The case manager will ensure that parents of the child or children involved are formally told about the allegation as soon as possible and kept informed of the progress of the case, only in relation to their child. They will be made aware of the requirement to maintain confidentiality and unwanted publicity about any allegations made against teachers in schools whilst investigations are in progress.

The case manager will monitor the progress of the case to ensure that it is dealt with as quickly as possible in a thorough and fair process.

The case manager will carefully consider whether the circumstances warrant suspension from contact with children at the school, or until the allegation is resolved. It will be considered only in cases 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 it might be grounds for dismissal. The case manager will seek views from HR and the LADO, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved. Where an individual is suspended they will be provided with a named contact in school.

The case manager will discuss with the LADO whether a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and/or the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) should be made where an allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the

school ceases to use their services, or resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services.

The school has a legal obligation to make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required; where it considers an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person poses a risk to a child.

In the case of a member of teaching staff, the case manager must consider making a referral to the TRA to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

If an allegation is made against a supply teacher, agency worker or contractor, the Head Teacher will liaise closely with the agency involved. The Head Teacher will ensure that any allegations are dealt with following the school's procedures and in liaison with the LADO.

If an allegation is made against a governor, the Head Teacher will follow local authority arrangements for managing allegations, liaising with the LADO.

Details of allegations following an investigation that are found to have been malicious or false will be removed from personnel records, unless the individual gives their consent for retention of the information. For all other allegations a written record of details of the investigation and the outcome will be retained in the individual's personnel file in line with KCSIE and a copy provided to the individual.

In cases where allegations are proven to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious the LADO and case manager will consider whether the person who made the allegation is in need of help or may have been abused by someone else and this is a cry for help. A referral to children's social services may be deemed appropriate.

Allegations proven to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious will not be included in employer references.

If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the Head Teacher will consider whether disciplinary action should be taken against a child, or whether the police should be asked to consider action against an adult.

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

On conclusion of a case in which the allegation is substantiated, the case manager and the LADO will review the case to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the school's procedures or practices to help prevent similar events in the future.

Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the police. Non recent allegations of abuse should be reported to the LADO who will liaise with other agencies. Abuse can be reported no matter how long ago it happened.

Low-level concerns

All concerns about all adults working in or on behalf of the school (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) will be dealt with promptly and appropriately.

The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the criteria indicated in the allegations section above.

A low-level concern is any concern, no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a nagging doubt.

An adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that does not meet the expectation in the staff code of conduct, including conduct outside of school and does not meet the allegations criteria or is not considered serious enough to refer to the LADO.

Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum; examples could include, but are not limited to:

- Being over friendly with children
- Having favourites
- Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone
- Using inappropriate language

Low-level concerns about a member of staff should be reported immediately to the Head of School. Where the concern is about the DSL it should be reported to the Head of School and where it is about the Head of School, it should be reported to the CEO and where it is about the CEO please report to the Chair of the Governing Board Mr D Bell.

Low-level concerns about a supply teacher or contractor should be reported as above.

The DSL/Head of School will notify the employer so that any patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

All low-level concerns will be recorded by the DSL/Head of School in a secure online file and any paper statements will be stored securely and confidentially within our Human Resources department.

These records will be reviewed so that any patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified and dealt with.

Please find further information at our low-level concerns policy which can be found on the Northern Arch Learning Partnership website (Addendum to Staff Code of Conduct - Low level Concerns Policy)

Safer Working Practice

All staff have a responsibility to maintain public confidence in their ability to safeguard the welfare and best interests of children. They should adopt high

standards of personal conduct in order to maintain confidence and respect of the general public and those with whom they work.

All staff will be provided with a copy of our school's Code of Conduct at induction which sets out the school's expectations of staff behaviour. We will review our Code of Conduct regularly and ask staff to ensure that they are familiar with the current version. Staff are expected to carry out their duties in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

There will be occasions when some form of physical contact is inevitable, for example if a child has an accident or is hurt or is in a situation of danger to themselves or others around them. However, at all times, the agreed policy for positive handling must be adhered to.

If staff, visitors, volunteers or parent helpers are working with children alone they must ensure they are visible to other members of staff. They will be expected to inform another member of staff of their whereabouts in school, who they are with and for how long. Doors, ideally, should have a clear glass panel in them and be left open.

Staff are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and should avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions.

Further advice can be found in 'Guidance for Safer Working Practices for Adults who Work with Children and Young People in Education Settings' (2019 with an addendum 2020).

All staff and volunteers are expected to carry out their work in accordance with this guidance and will be made aware that failure to do so could lead to disciplinary action.

Safer Recruitment

We will ensure that the Head Teacher and at least one member of the Governing Board have completed appropriate safer recruitment training. At all times the Head Teacher and Governing Board will ensure that safer recruitment practices are followed in accordance with the requirements of '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*', DfE

The school will follow the Recruitment and Selection Procedures when making decisions about the suitability of prospective employees. This will include: conducting the relevant checks; the school may also wish to consider carrying out an online search as part of due diligence on shortlisted candidates as this may help identify any incidents or issues that have happened, and are publicly available online, which the school or college might want to explore with the applicant at interview; obtaining appropriate references and information from interviews.

Where staff work in EYFS or wraparound care for children under the age of 8, we will ensure the appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the Children Disqualification Regulations 2018.

We will maintain a Single Central Record of all safer recruitment checks carried out in line with statutory requirements. This will include all staff, governors or volunteers who work in regulated activity and any other third parties, such as sports coaches etc.

We will continue to be vigilant in school as well as across the trust and encourage staff to discuss matters both within, and where it is appropriate, outside of the workplace, which may have implications for the safeguarding of students.

Visitors

The school has clear protocols for visitors to ensure they are suitable and supervised as appropriate.

All visitors will be expected to confirm they have an appropriate DBS and will be asked to show photo ID on arrival. The school will search visitors online to make sure they are safe to enter school and keep a record of all visitors.

Visitors will be identified by the colour of their lanyard and will display a visitor's badge at all times. Red lanyards will be worn by those that are not DBS checked and Yellow for those that have a DBS certificate.

Visitors will be expected to understand that the school promotes British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and that they will need to uphold these during their visit.

For some visits, the school will request a copy of the material to be used to assess its content and relevance to the age group.

If during the visit the supervising member of staff deems the content to be inappropriate, they will stop the visitor and discuss an alternative approach.

During the visit, visitors will be supervised by a member of school staff. Where the visitor will be working on a one-to-one basis with a child, specific safeguarding arrangements will be put in place.

Section 8 Managing Safeguarding

The Governing Board

The Governing Board is accountable for ensuring the effectiveness of this policy and our compliance with it. Although our Governing Board takes collective responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of our pupils, we also have a named Governor who champions safeguarding within the school.

The Governing Board will ensure that:

- The safeguarding policy is in place and is reviewed annually, is available publicly via our school website and has been written in line with Local Authority guidance and the requirements of the Local Safeguarding Partners' policies and procedures.
- The school contributes to inter-agency working in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023).
- The school is compliant with online safety legislation by regularly reviewing the effectiveness of school filtering and monitoring systems. 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.
- A senior member of staff from the leadership team is designated to take the lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection and that there is a deputy DSL(s) who is appropriately trained to deal with any issues in the absence of the DSL. There will always be cover for this role. The DSL and DDSL's are level 3 qualified.
- All staff receive a safeguarding induction and are provided with a copy of this policy and the staff code of conduct.
- All staff undertake appropriate child protection training that is updated regularly, at least annually.
- Procedures are in place for dealing with allegations against members of staff, volunteer and contractors, in line with statutory guidance.
- Safer recruitment practices are followed in accordance with the requirements of [*'Keeping Children Safe in Education'*](#) DfE.
- Governors remedy without delay any weakness regarding our safeguarding arrangements that are brought to their attention.
- Appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe when organisations or individuals rent or hire school facilities/premises. Safeguarding requirements will be included in any hire or lease agreement as a condition of use of the premises.

The Governing Board will receive an annual safeguarding report as a minimum that will detail the training that has taken place and will inform the Governing Board how the school meets its statutory requirements.

The Governing Board will undertake a range of safeguarding visits over the year to monitor safeguarding compliance. They will also receive safeguarding updates and training throughout the academic year.

The Head Teacher is responsible for:

- Identifying a senior member of staff from the leadership team to be the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- Identifying members of staff to act as the DSL in his/her absence to ensure there is always cover for the role.
- Ensuring that the policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Board, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by all staff.
- Ensuring that all staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and such concerns are addressed sensitively in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing procedures.

- Liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in the event of an allegation of abuse being made against a member of staff.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The DSL is a senior member of staff, from the leadership team who takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection within our school. The DSL will carry out their role in accordance with the responsibilities outlined in Annex C of *'Keeping Children Safe in Education'* DfE.

The DSL will provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters. Any concern for a child's safety or welfare will be recorded on CPOMS and given to the DSL.

During term time the DSL and / or a number of deputies will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns. If in *exceptional* circumstances, a DSL is not available on the school site in person, we will ensure that they are available via telephone and any other relevant media.

The DSL/DDSLs will manage referrals and will refer cases of suspected abuse to children's social care and refer cases to the Channel programme if there is a radicalisation concern.

The DSL/DDSLs will liaise with the three safeguarding partners and other agencies where necessary. Through regular training, knowledge and experience the DSL will be equipped to attend and contribute to child protection case conferences, strategy discussions and other interagency meetings.

The DSL will maintain detailed, accurate written records and child protection files ensuring that they are kept confidential and stored securely. When children leave school, the DSL will ensure child protection records are transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and a confirmation of receipt will be obtained.

The DSL is responsible for ensuring that all staff members and volunteers are aware of the school's safeguarding policy and the procedures they need to follow. They will ensure that all staff, volunteers and regular visitors have received appropriate child protection training during induction.

The DSL will help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about the issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and leadership staff.

Opportunities to teach safeguarding

We teach students how to keep themselves safe on a daily basis, including in relation to contextual factors.

Preventive education is most effective in the context of a whole-school or college approach that prepares children for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, misogyny / misandry, homophobia, biphobic and sexual violence / harassment. This will be underpinned by our behaviour policy and pastoral system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence-based RSHE / RE delivered and reinforced throughout the whole curriculum.

Across the trust, the schools provide a broad and balanced curriculum to ensure students are taught how to keep themselves safe, incorporating PHSE, healthy relationships, safeguarding, and online safety. In prominent and key areas across the school sites there are large visual display boards, which displays updated information based on 'Hot Topics'. Regular information is shared via our online media platforms and the Reach More Parents app.

All staff have completed an online safety programme during the first academic term.

Educational settings can refer to the below guidance - Education for a connected world framework

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-for-a-connected-world>) for age-specific advice on teaching about taking and sharing inappropriate images, including nudes and semi-nudes.

Training and Induction

All new members of staff or volunteers will be informed of safeguarding procedures, including the recording and reporting procedures as part of the induction process. All members of school staff receive Level 1 Safeguard training annually.

They will receive safeguarding training within the first half term of joining the school. This programme will include information relating to signs and symptoms of abuse, how to manage a disclosure from a child, how to record concerns and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The training will also include information about whistle-blowing in respect of concerns about another adult's behaviour and suitability to work with children. All staff will receive online safety training and relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the provisions in place for filtering and monitoring. They will know how to escalate concerns.

In addition to the safeguarding induction, we will ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part one of '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*' DfE.

In order to achieve this, we will ensure that:

- All members of staff will undertake appropriate safeguarding training on an annual basis, including online safety, Prevent and keeping children safe in education
- We will evaluate the impact of this training
- All members of staff receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates through a weekly email and wherever else required, but at least

annually, to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

- Safeguarding is on the weekly Senior Leadership Team meeting agenda and Weekly Briefing Notes to staff
- Regular training and refresher training on how to use the CPOMS recording system and hot topics affecting our students or hot topics in the local area.
- Regular reminders via email on how to access CPOMS and report a concern.

All regular visitors, temporary staff and volunteers to our school will be given a set of our safeguarding procedures; this is displayed in the main office where they will sign in and they will be directed by office staff to read thoroughly.

The DSL and DDSLs and any other senior member of staff who may be in a position of making referrals or attending child protection conferences or core groups will attend appropriate training. In addition to formal training, the DSL will ensure that they update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals, but at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

The Governing Board will also undertake appropriate training to ensure they are able to carry out their duty to safeguard children.

We actively encourage all of our staff to keep up to date with the most recent local and national safeguarding advice and guidance, Annex B of '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*' provides links to guidance on specific safeguarding issues. In addition, throughout the school year we will brief staff on key issues identified by the school.

All staff are expected to read these key documents and fully **understand** their responsibility to keep children safe:

- Part One and Annex B of '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*' DfE
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Reasonable Force Policy
- Low Level Concerns Policy
- Attendance Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Whistleblowing policy
- Safeguarding responses to children who go missing from education
- Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (including the identity of the DSL and any deputies)

Working with Parents and Carers

The school is committed to working in partnership with parents/carers to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and to support them to understand our statutory responsibilities in this area.

When new pupils join our school, parents and carers will be informed that we have a safeguarding policy. A copy will be provided to parents on request and is available on the school website. Parents and carers will be informed of our legal duty to assist our colleagues in other agencies with child protection enquiries and what happens should we have cause to make a referral to children's social care.

We are committed to working with parents positively, openly and honestly. We ensure that all parents are treated with respect, dignity and courtesy. We respect parents' rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission or it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard a child from harm.

We will seek to share with parents any concerns we may have about their child *unless* to do so may place a child at increased risk of harm. A lack of parental engagement or agreement regarding the concerns the school has about a child will not prevent the DSL making a referral to children's social care in those circumstances where it is appropriate to do so.

In order to keep children safe and provide appropriate care for them, the school requires parents to provide accurate and up to date information regarding:

- Full names and contact details of all adults with whom the child normally lives
- Full names and contact details of all persons with parental responsibility (if different from above)
- Emergency contact details (if different from above); wherever possible school will hold more than one emergency contact for each child
- Full details of any other adult authorised by the parent to collect the child from school (if different from the above)

The school will retain this information on the children's file. The school will only share information about children with adults who have parental responsibility for a child or where a parent has given permission and the school has been supplied with the adult's full details in writing.

If in any doubt about information sharing, staff should speak to the DSL (or deputies).

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.

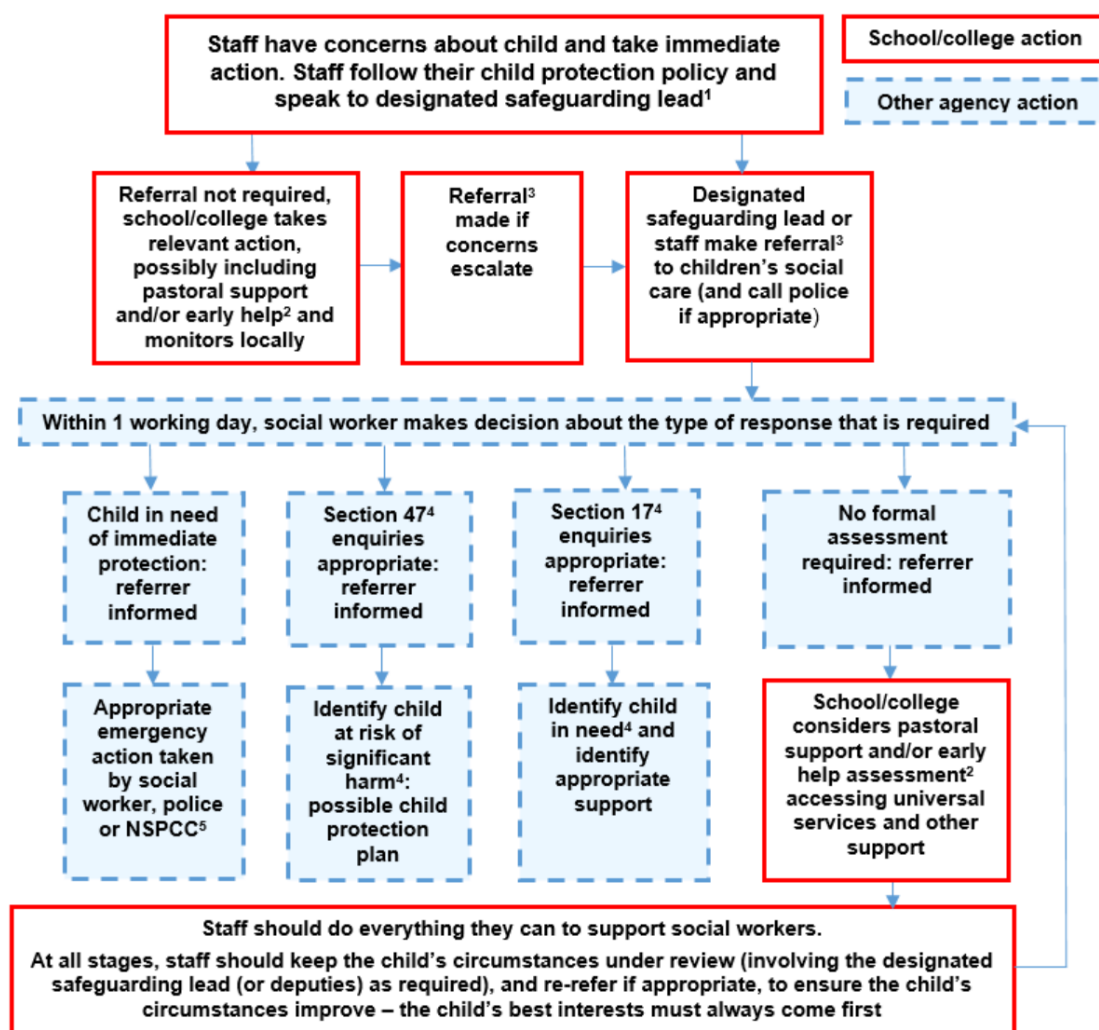
We will build a partnership approach to online safety and will support parents / carers to become aware of and alert to the potential online benefits and risks for children by:

- We will provide information on our school website and through existing communication channels (such as official social media, newsletters and posts on our Reach More Parents app). We highlight online safety advice and support during our existing events and extra support sessions can be provided if/when required.

- Sophos XG Firewall and NetSupport messaging systems are utilised in school to filter and monitor what students are accessing on the school premises. If any inappropriate site is attempted to be accessed, then this website is blocked, and a message sent to the IT and Safeguarding team.
- Students will access online content in many of their lessons for many different purposes. Some of the sites accessed can be found on our school website under the individual subject's core content but this will not be an exhausted list. Students may also be asked or choose to access online content for their homework tasks.

Appendix A – Staff Concerns Flow Chart

Actions where there are concerns about a child



Appendix B Abuse and Neglect

Indicators of abuse and neglect

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

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

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

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

and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. 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 and all staff should be aware of it and of their school or college's policy and procedures for dealing with it.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Appendix C - Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation, County Lines & Serious violence

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

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Some specific forms of CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into

transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting, or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others. Children can become trapped by this type of exploitation, as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons such as knives or begin to carry a knife for a sense of protection from harm from others. As children involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to. 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 criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse 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 clothing. It may include noncontact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet. CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge for example through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. CSE can affect any child who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited for example they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

Sexual Extortion (Sextortion):

Sextortion is a form of blackmail in which the attacker/abuser threatens to send sexual images or videos of you to others if you do not pay them or give them additional sexual content. This sextortion definition applies to any gender, and although attacks can be directed at anyone of any age, attackers tend to target younger individuals.

A sextortion predator uses the fear of embarrassment against their victims. Knowing their targets do not want any humiliating content on the internet, they use threats to motivate young people into giving them money. Attackers may also threaten to send the images to the victim's parents, school officials, or even their employers unless the target either pays them or sends more content.

Typically, sextortion begins with a seemingly normal conversation online. The attacker then moves the interaction in a romantic or sexual direction before asking the victim to send nude videos or pictures.

To trick their victims, these predators may flatter their target or give them a lot of attention to make them feel valued, special, or unique. They may also try to make the victim feel bad for them by using a sob story with the hope of appealing to the victim's sense of compassion. If the target is emotionally vulnerable, the attacker may pretend to be an understanding companion with an open ear.

However, after the victim sends explicit content, the attacker then either asks for more content or demands payment in exchange for not publishing or forwarding the sexual

content the victim sent over. In many cases, the attacker will falsify their identity, pretending to be a teenage girl or boy, with the aim of gaining the victim's trust.

County Lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". This activity can happen locally as well as across the UK - no specified distance of travel is required. Children and vulnerable adults are exploited to move, store and sell drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools (mainstream and special), further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, children's homes and care homes.

Children are also increasingly being targeted and recruited online using social media. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs can manufacture drug debts which need to be worked off or threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

A number of the indicators for CSE and CCE as detailed above may be applicable to where children are involved in county lines. Some additional specific indicators that may be present where a child is criminally exploited through involvement in county lines are children:

- Persistently going missing from home or school and subsequently found in areas away from their home
- In excessive receipt of calls and text messages
- In relationships with older, controlling individuals
- Associated with gangs
- Under suspicion of self-harm, physical assault or unexplained injuries
- With parental concerns
- Showing a significant decline in school performance
- Demonstrating significant changes in emotional wellbeing
- Have been the victim or perpetrator of serious violence (e.g. knife crime)
- Are involved in receiving requests for drugs via a phone line, moving drugs, handing over and collecting money for drugs
- Are exposed to techniques such as 'plugging', where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection
- Are found in accommodation that they have no connection with, often called a 'trap house or cuckooing' or hotel room where there is drug activity
- Owe a 'debt bond' to their exploiters
- Have their bank accounts used to facilitate drug dealing

Serious violence

All staff should be aware of the indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school or college, 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 or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

Appendix D So-called Honour Based Abuse, FGM & Forced Marriage

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

- Female Genital Mutilation
- Forced Marriage
- Breast Ironing

Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy). Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Whilst all staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) with regard to any concerns about female genital mutilation (FGM), there is a specific legal duty on teachers. If a teacher, in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, the teacher must report this to the police.

4 types of procedure:

Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Clitoridectomy: Partial/total removal of clitoris	Excision: Partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora	Infibulation: Entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia	All other procedures that may include: pricking, piercing, incising, cauterising and scraping the genital area

Why is it carried out?

Belief that FGM:

- Brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage
- Preserves a girl's virginity
- Is part of being a woman / rite of passage
- Upholds the family honour
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Fulfills a religious requirement
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is **illegal** in most countries, including the UK.

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony

- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghanistan, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the legs
- Mentioning something that somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity
- Repeated urinary tract infections
- Disclosure

Forced Marriage

Recognise a forced marriage

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities or reduced capacity, cannot) consent to the marriage as they are pressurised, or abuse is used, to force them to do so. It is recognised in the UK as a form of domestic or child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will may be:

- physical: for example, threats, physical violence or sexual violence
- emotional and psychological: for example, making someone feel like they are bringing 'shame' on their family
- Financial abuse, for example taking someone's wages, may also be a factor.

Appendix E Preventing Radicalisation

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

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

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

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a Prevent referral.

The school's DSL (and any deputies) are aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral. This will be discussed with the LA's Safeguarding Lead and an appropriate referral made to the Prevent Team.

The Prevent Duty

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

School Leaders must:

- Familiarise themselves with the revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales
- Take part in Prevent training and ensure staff have the relevant training
- Assess local risk of extremism
- Ensure there are robust IT protocols to filter out extremist materials
- Ensure school buildings are not be used to give a platform to extremists

Channel

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from the school or college may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Understanding and recognising risks and vulnerabilities of radicalisation

Children and young people can be drawn into violence or they can be exposed to the messages of extremist groups by many means. These may include through the influence of family members or friends and/or direct contact with extremist groups and organisations or, increasingly, through the internet. This can put a young person at risk of being drawn into criminal activity and has the potential to cause significant harm.

Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a Prevent referral.

Possible indicators include:

- Use of inappropriate language
- Possession of violent extremist literature
- Behavioural changes
- Advocating violent actions including:
- Association with known extremists
- Seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales>

Appendix F Private Fostering

Many people find themselves looking after someone else's child without realising that they may be involved in private fostering. A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or immediate relative. If the arrangement is to last, or has lasted, for 28 days or more it is private fostering.

The Children Act 1989 defines a relative as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership), or a step parent.

People become involved in private fostering for all kinds of reasons. Examples of private fostering include:

- Children who need alternative care because of parental illness
- Children whose parents cannot care for them because their work or study involves long or antisocial hours
- Children sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their educational opportunities
- Unaccompanied asylum-seeking and refugee children
- Teenagers who stay with friends (or other non-relatives) because they have fallen out with their parents
- Children staying with families while attending a school away from their home area

There is a mandatory duty on the school to inform children's social care of a Private Fostering Arrangement. Children's social care has a duty to check that the young person is being properly cared for and that the arrangement is satisfactory.

Further information:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/274414/Children Act 1989 private fostering.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/274414/Children_Act_1989_private_fostering.pdf)

Appendix G Children Missing from Education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation, 'honour'-based abuse or risk of forced marriage.

Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school's or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Further information can be found in 'Children Missing Education' statutory guidance for local authorities – September 2016.

Appendix H: Sexual violence and harassment between children in schools and colleges

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex from primary to secondary stage and into colleges. It can also occur online. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable.

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

Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and LGBT children are at greater risk.

All staff have been made aware of the importance of:

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

Sexualised behaviour

Green Behaviours...	Amber Behaviours...	Red Behaviours...
are part of safe and healthy sexual development which are: • displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability • reflect curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices	are potentially outside of safe and healthy development due to: • age or developmental differences • activity type, frequency, duration or context	are clearly outside of safe and healthy development and: • involve much more coerciveness, secrecy, compulsiveness & threat • require action from school & other agencies

• 'normal' but inappropriate within the school/classroom setting		
--	--	--

For further information of sexualised behaviour thresholds visit [Harmful sexual behaviour framework: an evidence-informed operational framework for children and young people displaying harmful sexual behaviours \(nspcc.org.uk\)](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-we-do/our-work/harmful-sexual-behaviour-framework/)

Sexual violence

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

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

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

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. (Schools should be aware that sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent, or touching someone's bottom/breasts/genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault.)

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

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. Further information about consent can be found here: Rape Crisis England & Wales - Sexual consent

- 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

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

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

- Sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names
- Sexual "jokes" or taunting
- Physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature
- Online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include:
 - consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos.
 - sharing of unwanted explicit content
 - upskirting (is a criminal offence)
 - sexualised online bullying
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats

Upskirting

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

Appendix I: Modern Slavery, Trafficking and Child Abduction/Community Incidents

Modern Slavery

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.

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 (National Referral Mechanism) is available in the Modern Slavery Statutory Guidance. Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is 'the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs'.

Child trafficking

"Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age. Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim, whether or not they have been forced or deceived. This is partly because it is **not considered possible for children to give informed consent**. Even when a child understands what has happened, they may still appear to submit willingly to what they believe to be the will of their parents or accompanying adults. It is important that these children are protected too.

Children are trafficked for many reasons, including sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, labour, benefit fraud and involvement in criminal activity such as pick-pocketing, theft and working in cannabis farms. There are a number of cases of minors being exploited in the sex industry. Although there is no evidence of other forms of exploitation such as 'organ donation or 'harvesting', all agencies should remain vigilant.

Children may be trafficked from other countries for a variety of reasons. There are a number of factors in the country of origin which might make children vulnerable to being trafficked.

The factors listed below are by no means a comprehensive list:

- Poverty
- Lack of education
- Discrimination
- Cultural attitudes
- Grooming
- Dysfunctional families
- Political conflict and economic transition and

- Inadequate local laws and regulations

Potential indicators that a child may have been trafficked

Once in the UK the child:

- Receives unexplained/unidentified phone calls whilst in placement/temporary accommodation
- Shows signs of physical or sexual abuse, and/or has contracted a sexually transmitted infection or has an unwanted pregnancy
- Has a history with missing links and unexplained moves
- Has gone missing from Local Authority care
- Is required to earn a minimum amount of money every day
- Works in various locations
- Has limited freedom of movement
- Appears to be missing for periods
- Is known to beg for money
- Performs excessive housework chores and rarely leaves the residence
- Is being cared for by adult/s who are not their parents and the quality of the relationship between the child and their adult carers is not good; is one among a number of unrelated children found at one address
- Has not been registered with or attended a GP practice
- Has not been enrolled in school
- Has to pay off an exorbitant debt, e.g. for travel costs, before having control over own earnings, is permanently deprived of a large part of their earnings by another person
- Is excessively afraid of being deported

Further information:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-who-may-have-been-trafficked-practice-guidance

Child abduction and community safety incidents

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.

Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns amongst children and parents, for example, people loitering nearby, unknown adults engaging children in conversation, rumours about undesirable residents or adults in vehicles approaching children. 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.

At The Rydal Academy we teach students how to keep safe within their community within our weekly pastoral assemblies and the PSHE curriculum - details of this can be found on our school website. We also have external visitors to deliver assemblies throughout the academic year that also help deliver key messages around community safety.

Further information is available at: www.actionagainstabduction.org
and www.clevernevergoes.org

Appendix J: Domestic Abuse

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal Assent on 29 April 2021. The Act introduces the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse.

The statutory definition of domestic abuse, based on the previous cross-government definition, ensures that different types of relationships are captured, including ex-partners and family members. (KCSIE)

The cross-government definition of domestic abuse is:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Experiencing 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.

Young people can also experience domestic abuse within their own intimate relationships. This form of child-on-child abuse is sometimes referred to as 'teenage relationship abuse'. Depending on the age of the young people, this may not be recognised in law under the statutory definition of 'domestic abuse' (if one or both parties are under 16).

Signs, indicators and effects:

It is often difficult to tell if domestic abuse is happening because it takes place in the family home and abusers can act very differently when other people are around. Children who witness domestic abuse may show signs of:

- Aggression and bullying
- Anti-social behaviour
- Depression, anxiety or have suicidal thoughts
- Attention seeking
- Bed wetting, nightmares or insomnia
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Constant or regular sickness, such as colds and headaches
- Eating disorders
- Not doing as well in school – due to difficulties at home or disruption of moving to, as well as from, refuges
- Withdrawal

Other signs and symptoms may include:

- Sudden change of behaviour
- Clingy

- Soiling clothes
- Risk taking behaviours
- Missing school
- Changes in eating habits
- Obsessive behaviour
- Self-harm
-

Source: www.nspcc.org.uk

Some children may not display any symptoms / behaviours that may be a cause for concern. 'What is life like at home?' – is a good question to use regularly with all children.

The National Domestic Abuse helpline can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247.

We are an 'Operation Encompass' school

Operation Encompass operates in all police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police should inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable immediate support to be put in place, according to the child's needs.

Appendix K: Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. (KCSIE)

Types of homelessness could include:

- Living in temporary or emergency accommodation (such as B & Bs and hostels)
- Hidden homelessness (staying with friends or family on a temporary basis or living in overcrowded conditions)
- Couch / sofa surfing, moving from one place to another

Impact of homelessness:

- Practical issues include loss of possessions required for school e.g. books, uniform etc
- May be unkempt due to lack of laundry services
- Physically exhausted due to sleeping arrangements
- Emotionally exhausted due to increased stress
- Signs of severe emotional trauma leading to emotional stress, anxiety
- Changes in behaviour and/or problematic behaviour
- Child may become withdrawn or aggressive
- If placed out of area they may arrive late or miss school due to transport / financial difficulties
- The child's ability to maintain relationships may be affected
- May 'stand out' more to peers, leading to feelings of alienation and self-consciousness
- Impact on attainment levels and ability to learn
(Shelter 2017)

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 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 social care will be the lead agency for these children and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. (KCSIE)

Appendix L: Cause for Concern form

Full Name of Child:	DOB:
----------------------------	-------------

Time of concern:	Date of concern:	Place of concern:
Concern:		
Detailed Account: (Please bullet point. Do not interpret what is seen or heard; simply record the facts.)		
Member of Staff completing form		Role / Title

After completing the form, place the form into the sealed envelope and pass it immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead / Deputy) or main reception.

Appendix M: Online safety

- It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate material or behaviours online. We will adopt a whole school approach to online safety which will empower, protect, and educate our

learners and staff in their use of technology, and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.

- We will ensure online safety is reflected as required in all relevant policies. Online safety is considered as a running and interrelated theme when devising and implementing our policies and procedures and when planning our curriculum, staff training, the role and responsibilities of the DSL and parental engagement.
- The school identifies that the breadth of issues classified 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, extremism, misinformation, disinformation (including fake news) and conspiracy theories.
 - **Contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users. For example, peer on peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit children 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.
- We recognise that technology, and the risks and harms related to it, evolve and change rapidly. The school will carry out an annual review of our approaches to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment which considers and reflects the risks our children face.
- The Head of School will be informed of online safety concerns by the DSL, as appropriate. The named governor for safeguarding will report on online safety practice and incidents, including outcomes, on a regular basis to the wider governing board.

Policies and Procedures

The DSL has overall responsibility for online safety within the school but will liaise with other members of staff, for example IT technicians, the Corporate Director, and other Key Staff.

- The DSL will respond to online safety concerns reported in line with our child protection and other associated policies, including our anti-bullying, social media and behaviour policies.
 - Internal sanctions and/or support will be implemented as appropriate.
 - Where necessary, concerns will be escalated and reported to relevant partner agencies in line with local policies and procedures.
- We use a wide range of technology. This includes computers, laptops, tablets and other digital devices, the internet, our learning platform, intranet and email systems.

- All school owned devices and systems will be used in accordance with our acceptable use policies and with appropriate safety and security measures in place.
- We recognise the specific risks that can be posed by mobile and smart technology, including mobile/smart phones, cameras and wearable technology. In accordance with KCSIE 2025 the school has appropriate mobile and smart technology, image use, online and acceptable use policies in place, which are shared and understood by all members of the community.

Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring

The leadership and relevant staff are:

- Aware of all internet monitoring and filtering systems
- Manage them effectively
- Know how to escalate concerns when they are identified
- We will do all we reasonably can to limit children's exposure to online risks through school provided IT systems and will ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems (Net Support DNA) are in place.
- Sophos XG Firewall and filtering and Impero classroom monitoring are utilised in school to filter and monitor what students are accessing on the school premises. If any inappropriate site is attempted to be accessed, then this website is blocked, and a message sent to the IT and Safeguarding team. We periodically review the firewall, filtering, and classroom monitoring systems to ensure we are fully compliant with the DFE Guidelines. Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

To support schools and colleges to meet this duty, the Department for Education has published filtering and monitoring standards. If children or staff discover unsuitable sites or material, they are required to: Turn of monitor/screen, filtering system will block any content from being visual, report any concerns via CPOMS system. If the website was accessible and not blocked by the filtering system staff should report the URL of the site to the IT staff immediately via IT concerns email.

The [UK Safer Internet Centre](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-safer-internet-centre) has published guidance as to what "appropriate" filtering and monitoring might look like.

- If children or staff discover unsuitable sites or material, they are required to: turn off monitor/screen, use a screen cover widget, report the concern immediately to a member of staff, report the URL of the site to technical staff/services.

All users will be informed that use of our systems are monitored, and that monitoring is in line with data protection, human rights, and privacy legislation.

Filtering breaches or concerns identified through our monitoring approaches will be recorded and reported to the DSL who will respond as appropriate.

- Any access to material believed to be illegal will be reported immediately to the appropriate agencies, such as the [Internet Watch Foundation](#) and the police.
- When implementing appropriate filtering and monitoring, we will ensure that "over blocking" does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

We acknowledge that whilst filtering and monitoring is an important part of our online safety responsibilities, it is only one part of our approach to online safety

- Children will use appropriate search tools, apps and online resources as identified following an informed risk assessment.
- Children's internet use will be supervised by staff according to their age and ability.
- Children will be directed to use age-appropriate online resources and tools by staff.

Information Security and Access Management

- School is responsible for ensuring an appropriate level of security protection procedures are in place, in order to safeguard our systems as well as staff and learners. Further information can be found in:
- Other relevant policies are as follows; IT Acceptable User, Online Safety, Cyber Security, GDPR/ Data protection and Remote education.
- We will review the effectiveness of these procedures periodically to keep up with evolving cyber-crime technologies.

Staff Training

- We will ensure that all staff receive online safety training as part of induction and that ongoing online safety training and update for all staff will be integrated, aligned and considered as part of our overarching safeguarding approach. Amongst other things, this includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.

Educating Children

- We will ensure a comprehensive whole school curriculum response is in place to enable all children to learn about and manage online risks effectively as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.

Working with Parents/Carers

We will build a partnership approach to online safety and will support parents/carers to become aware of and alert to the potential online benefits and risks for children by:

- We will provide information on our school website and through existing communication channels (such as official social media,

newsletters and our Reach More Parents app). We highlight online safety advice and support during our existing events and extra support sessions can be provided if/when required.

- Sophos XG Firewall and NetSupport messaging systems are utilised in school to filter and monitor what students are accessing on the school premises. If any inappropriate site is attempted to be accessed, then this website is blocked, and a message sent to the IT and Safeguarding team.
- Students will access online content in many of their lessons for many different purposes. Some of the sites accessed can be found on our school website under the individual subject's core content but this will not be an exhausted list. Students may also be asked or choose to access online content for their homework tasks.

Remote Learning

There are a wide range of formats for remote learning, across the trust we use Microsoft Teams for live online teaching of whole classes or groups of students. Individual students that are absent from school as they are self-isolating will be able to access the resources needed through Teams. The VLE will also be used on the occasion Teams is not functioning due to any technical difficulties from the server.

<https://www.kelsi.org.uk/child-protection-and-safeguarding/e-safety>

- We will ensure any remote sharing of information, communication and use of online learning tools and systems will be in line with privacy and data protection requirements.
- All communication with children and parents / carers will take place using school provided or approved communication channels; for example, school provided email accounts and phone numbers and agreed systems e.g. Google Classroom, Microsoft 365 or equivalent.
- Any pre-existing relationships or situations which mean this cannot be complied with will be discussed with the DSL.
- Staff and children will engage with remote teaching and learning in line with existing behaviour principles as set out in our behaviour policy / code of conduct, IT acceptable use and Remote education policies.
- Staff and children will be encouraged to report issues experienced at home and concerns will be responded to in line with our child protection and other relevant policies.
- When delivering remote learning, staff will follow our remote learning policy.
- Parents/carers will be encouraged to ensure children are appropriately supervised online and that appropriate parent controls are implemented at home.
- [Northern Arch Learning Partnership](https://www.kelsi.org.uk/child-protection-and-safeguarding/e-safety) Online Safety Policy. Further guidance can be found: <https://www.kelsi.org.uk/child-protection-and-safeguarding/e-safety>

Appendix Q RELEVANT POLICIES

To underpin the values and ethos of our school and our intent to ensure that pupils at our school are appropriately safeguarded the following policies are also included under our safeguarding umbrella:

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behaviour and Self-Regulation Policy
- Anti-Bullying
- Reasonable Force
- Low Level Concerns
- Missing from Education
- Safer Recruitment
- Whistle-blowing
- Attendance
- IT Acceptable User
- Remote Education
- Cyber Security
- Equality Duty
- Meeting the Needs of Pupils with Medical Conditions
- First Aid
- Procedures for Managing Allegations against Staff
- PSHRE Policy
- Data Protection/GDPR related policies

